G. O. Mueller

On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity

Text Version 1.2 - 2004

Supplement, May 2009:

Chapter 9

The Thought Experiment

English Translation: Rothwell Bronrowan

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The original German publication of 2009:

G. O. Mueller

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie Textversion 1.2 - 2004 Ergänzung 2009: Kapitel 9: Das Gedankenexperiment 263 pp.

Download of the complete book (chapter 1-9) available under: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/buch.pdf

The Research Project of G. O. Mueller:

95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003) [95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity]

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[Voices critical of the Relativity Theory]
http://www.kritik-relativitaetstheorie.de

The Documentation:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie
[On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity]

Kapitel 1-9 [Chapter 1-9]

Text Version 1.2 - 2004-2009

Publications in English:

95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity
The G. O. Mueller Research Project.

Description of a German Research Project of international scope.

May 2006. - 51 pp.

First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science to some 290 public figures, personalities, newspapers, and journals in Europe and the USA.

July 2006. - 7 pp.

English Translations:

4th Open Letter on Scientific Freedom

Addressed to German-Language Newspapers and Magazines

July 2012 - 12 pp.

http://www.kritik-relativitaetstheorie.de/Anhaenge/
Offener%20Brief%20GOM%20Medien-englisch-2012.pdf

The Documentation, Chapter 2: Catalogue of Errors for Both Theories of Relativity October 2012. - 168 pp.

http://www.kritik-relativitaetstheorie.de/Anhaenge/Kapitel2-englisch.pdf

(List of all publications with download availability see pp. 219-224)

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Preface

The undertaking of this translation we owe to the initiative and the generosity of Mr. Ekkehard Friebe, representative of our project to the public together with Ms. Jocelyne Lopez. Mr. Friebe provided the financial means and organized the cooperation with Mr. Bronrowan. After our first publications in English in 2006 with a short introduction into our project and the "First Open Letter" to some 290 personalities in 11 countries we intend now to provide a deeper insight into the motives of the project, the understanding of the peculiar circumstances in Germany and our decisions made during the realization. Chapter 9 tries to give an interim balance of our activities.

With the publication of this English version we hope to extend the reach of our project and especially the understanding of what we call our Thought Experiment: an experiment about the effects of critical thoughts on the society.

We decided to present this chapter to the international public without any editing of the German text which was written for a German public and published in May 2009. Although it referenced some German actualities in autumn 2008 (pp. 14-23) which an international public of 2012 will not be familiar with, this will not hinder the full understanding of our reasoning and our activities.

Ninety years of suppression (1922-2012) of all criticism of the theory of special relativity - in the published media as well as in the education system from high school to university - are a catastrophe for the critics as individuals and for the society as a whole.

The society still has to learn about its mental state in the catastrophe of relativity. We critics have to show a way out. One attempt is our Thought Experiment.

G O Mueller

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Chapter 9

The Thought Experiment

1. The Need for New Approaches

The Break with Tradition of 1922 First Exposed in the Year 2001

The 1922 break with tradition in "theoretical physics", brought about - firstly - by a seizure of power by the relativists within academic "theoretical physics" as a means of expelling the critical minority from scientific circles and - secondly - by the subsequent breach of faith vis-à-vis the public in concealing this seizure of power, was first exposed in terms of concrete occurrences by the present documentation, text version 1.1, in the year 2001; cf. Chapter 3: The Relativity Fairy Tale, pp. 288-294.

In the newer text version 1.2 from 2004, the topic was handled in Chapter 1, Introduction (pp. 14-21) and in Chapter 3, The Relativity Fairy Tale (pp. 270-275).

Up until the year 2001 this break with tradition undertaken by the academic "scientific community" had remained fully unknown to the public at large. The organizers of the academic physics community had understandably kept this secret, the other scientists and science historians had said nothing and the professional and general press organizations had been brought into line and had, by strict censorship, prevented the truth from seeping through to the public.

Since 1922 the physicists, the other scientists and the media moguls have created a large, secretive action group against the public in Germany, a cartel of censorship and boycott to prevent the very existence of any form of criticism of the special theory of relativity from becoming known.

One can well describe the events of 1922 as a conspiracy, as the agreement of a group of persons led by Planck, v. Laue, Born and Einstein to engage in clandestine, joint activities to the detriment of the public at large, in which scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics would be done away with and the public would be deluded into believing in the primitive knockabout comedy of a candid, objectively critical natural science. These academic scientists henceforth behave as liars and cheaters. The conspiracy was a complete success. For the critics the catastrophic result can already be seen in 1922 in Leipzig - with the exclusion of criticism from the centenary celebrations - as well as in the subsequent years.

Again and again, critics have denounced in their writings the conspiracy of the relativistic physicists and their overwhelming success, as the "Terror der Einsteinianer" [Terror of the Einsteiners] (in the foreword to "Hundert

Autoren gegen Einstein" [A Hundred Authors Against Einstein], 1931). We are speaking of the "terror of the relativistic physicists" and their accomplices. With their terror since 1922 they have not only organized a physical, but also a social relativity catastrophe.

Society has not wanted to hear the indictment of the critics since 1922, has not taken them seriously and has not reacted. The causes, the development and the consequences of this social catastrophe up to the present day must in future be fully researched so as to record the civic and characteristic failure of the so-called geniuses, luminaries and great thinkers, and their cowardice and involvement as accomplices and thereby the responsibility of the determinative social circles in the fields of science, journalism and education, for over 85 years.

The field of academic science is yet to be confronted with what will certainly be its greatest disgrace in the history of mankind. And society will discover that it has been successfully fooled, because it did not want to control a megalomaniac science.

New Approaches are Needed to Break the Censor Cartel

Those who know of the ongoing suppression, denial and defamation of every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity at the hands of so-called "academic science", which has continued since 1922, realized in the year 2001 that the present documentation would be certain to share the same fate as the previous criticism of the theory, unless countermeasures were taken.

The powers that be in physics and their accomplices in the media would also conceal this documentation from the public, with their proven means of suppression, unless new paths of communication could be sought and trod. For this reason the presentation of our research results to the public would in itself have to be a special, significant and inseparable component of the project.

Since 2001 our research project has found and trod not only one new path, but several such. We will have to wait and see whether and when it will give rise to the desired results. This chapter reports on past developments and on the results achieved in the period from 2001 to 2008.

The First New Approach: the Documentation

The first new approach was the documentation itself. The aim of complete recording and cataloguing of all critical publications that have ever appeared, in all countries and in all languages, has never previously been targeted by the critics and has therefore also never been attempted. Our project is the first of its kind and so far remains, to the best of our knowledge, the only such project, even internationally.

Given the extensive status of the report so far, it also seems unlikely that starting a competitive project will be regarded by others as making much sense. The more sensible approach would be to bundle our efforts and to cooperate. Our project would be open to, and grateful for, every bit of support clearly and unreservedly identifying with the aims and the framework conditions set by us.

For any external assistance given, that we would be happy to accept as a contribution to the documentation, the anonymity of the project is no condition: authors of such contributions could be mentioned by name, if desired. The formation of a publicly identified working group with names given, for purposes of extending and accelerating the work on the documentation, is something we would welcome.

In particular our project has a need for external assistance in the languages of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, as well as in Japanese and Chinese. Mediation has become unproblematic since 2005, thanks to the support of our officially identified partners: a welcome result in the jubilee year of the theories of relativity.

In view of the complete exclusion of every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity in the public and in the "field of professional science", it could not be expected that the powers that be in physics and their censors would make an exception, particularly for the documentation of this criticism. So the project decided at an early stage to organize the distribution of the documentation itself, right from the start.

Evading the Trap of Book Publication

The obvious option of self-financing a first book publication by one of the relevant publishers was discussed, but was rejected for several reasons.

First of all, it was essential that the anonymity of the research project would not be endangered. And without a certain easing of this anonymity, it seemed unlikely that a publisher would risk the apparent uncertainty of such a legal situation. No publisher, however, can really guarantee its author complete discretion. With the outstanding proof of its criminal energy over the past 80 years, the so-called "academic science" would be quick to spy out any publisher chosen.

Moreover, the fate of the two best critical publications in the German language - Theimer 1977 and Galeczki/Marquardt 1997 - although in book form and freely available as a publisher's edition in the bookshops, did not appear to us to be very enticing. Although purchased by several libraries and private customers, no mention whatsoever was made of them in the conformed press and they were excluded from scientific discourse by the so-called "physical science", as is all other criticism.

In a certain sense, both books can therefore be said to have been published subject to the exclusion of the public - so far, at any rate.

A third point was that, in the event of a book publication, simultaneous distribution in the Internet is not normally possible. So far no model for parallel distribution via different distributors (in print via the publisher, and online via the author) has been developed, except perhaps for works of reference.

Publication by a publishing house to the exclusion of the public and subject to waiving of Internet distribution; such a dead end is not exactly something on which the project needed to invest either money or effort. Nevertheless, to leave no approach unused and to exclude no one from our thought experiment we sent the first text version of the documentation to approx. 30 publishing companies. In future, therefore, no one from the publishing companies either can creep into the mouse holes of unawareness.

The Catastrophe of Educational Incompetence

When masterly books such as those by Theimer in 1977 (which was miraculously republished in 2005) and by Galeczki and Marquardt in 1997 (unfortunately still out of print and so far not reprinted) can be excluded from public attention, this is a sure indication that our society is seriously ill.

This is a very objective diagnosis. Our society is either blind or deaf or both, or drug-addicted or otherwise mentally or emotionally disturbed, or perhaps simply feeble-minded; the term feeble-minded applying to all appearances of debility up to idiocy, recognizable - according to the dictionary - by the symptom of educational incompetence.

When this is suffered by an individual, one speaks of an inevitable, twist of fate. When it is suffered by a whole society, then it has been deliberately organized and there are those responsible for it, who have pulled on the right strings of power. Since the affliction has been artificially induced, however, it can also be overcome.

The circle of those responsible can only be vaguely demarcated, but it does exist. One only has to listen to these people when they praise each other: exceptionally intelligent, always profound, incredibly well-educated, ethically outstanding, bearers of heavy responsibility both day and night, important for their earnings or for their office or their influence up to a fourth "force" of their own within the nation, and then supposedly even actively investigative and always with the welfare of the public in mind.

All in all, therefore, it has to do with the great thinkers, geniuses, luminaries and pillars of our society, its crème and elite. The best amongst us. Some of them even write poems to the natural sciences. In terms of their own self-assessment, the offices they hold, their functions and their influence, these people are responsible for informing and for not informing the public and consequently also for the suppression of criticism and for the censorship in the media and in all powerhouses of our educational system, practically throughout the whole federal German society.

So these people, the best amongst us, are responsible or co-responsible for a cultural catastrophe the extent of which is as yet unknown, the catastrophe of relativity, which is why it is important to test their responsibility and to record the results.

The responsibility of these people vis-à-vis the public lay solely in their requirement to observe the law and to do the job for which they are paid. The academics for their part need only respect the right to scientific freedom (German Constitution, Art. 5, point 3), while the representatives of the public need only ensure that the public is informed.

So far, however, both groups of the best amongst us are on strike, refusing their performance and instead doing exactly the opposite; they are disregarding the law and are refusing to do what they are being paid for. The public knows nothing of this bizarre refusal and wallows in the assumed paradise of a free constitutional state, in which the general validity of basic rights, scientific freedom and free information provided by its media apply.

In view of the media-staged public indignation as to the exposed minor academic laboratory forgers, intelligent plagiarists, stupid combinatorics of non-compatible texts and graphics, the trick artists and title traders of the last years in the sphere of the academic sciences, one has to ask how this society will react if the relativity swindle is ever exposed.

The fact that our project has diagnosed the catastrophe and is experimentally testing the capacity for responsibility on the part of the best amongst us belongs to the new approach. So far we know of very few persons amongst the critics who have reached the same diagnosis ahead of us, and of (almost) none who have accepted the consequences and have given priority to actively informing the public about the catastrophe.

The Thought Experiment

As regards the responsibility of those answerable, their behaviour does seem to have something in common; they always collect their salaries, but they are happy to ignore their responsibilities. And they are always ready to dispute these responsibilities, when things become serious.

For this reason the project has decided to test this popular experience on the individuals in an experiment on the relativity catastrophe. Since responsibility is a personal commitment, it can only be tested individually. A representative cross-section of those responsible are informed and are then requested to respond in accordance with responsibility. We call it our Thought Experiment. It is the first true and so far the only real thought experiment, namely on the effect of critical ideas on those responsible in society.

Thought experiments have enjoyed great popularity for some years now, because one confuses them with scientific knowledge, a neat trick particularly in the context of relativity. It enthrals even the feuilletons and such disciplines that otherwise don't actually conduct any experiments at all and therefore do not know what an experiment is. When it has to do with ideas, though, everyone wants to take part. Their experiments are to persuade the entire world that they do have ideas.

Our project's current thought experiment is not at all difficult to carry out, if one ignores the work involved and the financial costs. The implementation involved a two-stage selection of the addressees; first the choice of the relevant addressee groups, then the individuals or corporate bodies in each group. This selection procedure is never-ending. At both levels the search for suitable addressees continues unabated.

The following addressee groups have already been used:

Personalities in public life

Publicists, journalists and authors

Editorial staff of the printed mass media

Party executives and parliamentary fractions in the German Bundestag [the German Parliament]

and in the state parliaments

Members of the German Bundestag

Federal and state ministries of science, education and cultural affairs

Federal and state committees associated with scientific organization

Professors and students' representatives of the advanced educational establishments

Academies of the sciences

Protestant academies

School-book publishers

Parents' representatives in the schools

Participants in Internet-forum discussions

Libraries

Further interesting groups are currently being researched and can in future expect to be integrated in the thought experiment.

The results of the experiment will be recorded and published, as in the case of the following printed, chronological list of all letters sent by the project and its partners to the addressees of the thought experiment (pp. 38-162). In this, too, we are taking a new approach.

The Fundamental Right of Scientific Freedom

Since the 19th century at the latest, the countries of the western world have recognized scientific freedom as a indispensable precondition for a flourishing science. The legal histories of the individual countries can testify to the integration of this right of freedom in the legislation.

The legal situation in Germany during the Weimar Republic will first of all be excluded here. From 1933 until 1945 it was not a legal situation, but solely totalitarian party interests that were important. We will begin with our consideration in the year 1949, because with the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany the constitution came into force which still applies today. It guarantees in Article 5, paragraph 3, the freedom of science as a basic or constitutional right. According to Art. 1, paragraph 3 of the German Constitution, this basic right is even a "directly valid right".

So what does this mean, when the basic right of scientific freedom is a directly valid right on the one hand, but on the other was not introduced in the academic, specialist field of theoretical physics in the year 1949? In this we see a blatant contradiction, and we ask ourselves and the addressees of the thought experiment how it can be resolved.

Can a basic right expire or become invalid due to failure to apply it? How is the refusal of a basic right to be assessed in the first place:

- (1) as a pardonable trivial offence, or
- (2) as straightforward criminal behaviour, or even
- (3) as the well organized crime of a criminal organization within the educational system?

What must the critics of the physics of relativity affected by the refusal of this basic right do in order to demand their - "directly valid"! - basic right? How does one demand a directly valid right that practically doesn't apply? How can it happen in the first place that a directly valid right can just disappear into thin air? We do not believe that the "direct validity" was included in the German Constitution as a means of mocking the citizens.

One can't say that the basic right to scientific freedom in theoretical physics was done away with in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1949. It had already been long absent in Germany in 1949 (since 1922, in fact), and 1949 brought about no change in this situation. It is for this reason that one has to say that this basic right was not introduced in this specialist field in 1949. The interested circles have simply and deliberately "forgotten it" and have failed to introduce it, and the public didn't even notice this and has also, since 2001, shown no willingness to take notice of it.

Despite democracy, and a free constitutional state, and an allegedly free press, the general public in the Federal Republic of Germany has until this day not been informed

- (1) that in 1922 the majority of the specialist field of theoretical physics had completely excluded the representatives of a critical minority from the specialist field (the historical breach of law),
- (2) that they have rigorously continued to exclude the critical minority right up to the present day (the present and prevailing breach of law),
- (3) that as a consequence the basic right of scientific freedom in theoretical physics does not apply (infringement of basic rights),
- (4) that with their infringement of basic rights those physicists appointed as civil servants are breaking their oaths of office
 - (permanent breach of oath of those primarily responsible),
- (5) that with the refusal of the basic right of scientific freedom, the basic right of free choice of career in keeping with Art. 12 of the German Constitution is also broken (infringement of basic rights),

- (6) that academic science's fraudulent deceit of the public in that it conceals this unlawful situation from the public (breach of faith and fraud),
- (7) and that academic science makes use of taxpayers' money given for purposes of research and teaching partially for purposes of preventing research and teaching on the special theory of relativity, partly as hush money and partly for false theoretical propaganda (misappropriation).

Instead, the field of academic physics plays with lies and deception and terror against the critics, in a secondrate public theatre produced by the sober and objective "natural sciences", in which factual and thorough and mathematically precise - and above all critical and conscientious - work on the advancement of knowledge is engaged in, for which one is entitled to lay claim to large sums of money. And this is no theatre-ticket money, but is taken directly from the pockets of the taxpayer.

The relativity catastrophe thus turns out to be a problem that is not primarily a physical one that might be resolved within the field of physics, but rather as a social and legal problem that can only be resolved by introducing scientific freedom in this specialist field.

With the demand for the - really only natural - basic right of scientific freedom for the specialist field of theoretical physics we are also treading another new path. The fact that we have so far met with only widespread, dogged silence and demonstrative disinterest makes our demand seem somehow indecent or even revolutionary.

The Commentary to the Constitution, on Scientific Freedom

The most extensive commentary on the German Constitution is the "Bonner Kommentar" [Bonn Commentary]. This loose-leaf collection, in its current version, offers 145 pages of "explanations" (pp 19-163) alone on Art. 5, paragraph 3 (scientific freedom). Here we cite only the passage that appears to us to be central (p. 41; the emphasis is from us):

"Not least, scientific freedom forces one to respect, to protect and to promote the variety of scientific endeavour in the interests of scientific pluralism and the associated innovative potential; for the state this leads to a requirement of non-identification. The term "scientific" must not serve as a means of distinguishing between correct and incorrect schools of thought and research results (an openness to error as a heuristic principle). Unconventional research directions and research results or even teaching methods must not be conceptually excluded, since particularly outsiders need to be protected against being hindered by the "prevailing opinion" from participating in scientific discovery (necessity of open innovation)".

Previously, to the best of our knowledge, no critic of the theories of relativity prior to 2001 has called on his or her basic right. There may well be very different reasons for this: resignation and demoralisation as a result of decades of personal isolation and the hopelessness of one's existence; a lack of public spirit, inadequate legal knowledge and a lack of trust in one's basic rights; hope in the pending possibility of a self-cleansing effort by the "sciences"; hope in the results of new experiments and their evidential force in the interests of criticism of the theory; failure to recognize the institutionally criminal nature of the suppression and defamation. The critics themselves never give any information on their possible motives for waiving their basic right, because they do not appear to be aware of this renouncement.

The above statements cited from the commentary, at any rate, completely identify the problem faced in theoretical physics. The German Constitution would - if applied - help the critical minority in physics to gain public and professional attention. The public would be very surprised and would greatly wonder about the new way outlined.

Once the public had heard about the well organized and long-lasting, serious breach of law (infringement of basic rights) it would probably begin to ask about the causes and about those responsible and could also be expected to set up a further "historical commission" to investigate the crimes of the physicists and their accomplices. A historical commission that - like the previous historical commissions set up to investigate the involvement of business concerns and scientific associations in the period of Nazi dictatorship of the Third Reich and later in the dictatorship of the proletariat - would now be concerned with investigating the dictatorship of the relativists in the so-called field of "academic physics", in the media and in all of the powerhouses of society.

The demand for recognition of basic rights raised for the first time is a further new approach.

The Masses of Those Affected by the Relativity Catastrophe

To assess the extent of the relativity catastrophe and to grasp its scale, in comparison to the political catastrophes of the 20th century, it is necessary that one has an idea of the numbers of those involved. This would long since have been a task for the social historians or for the empirical social sciences, if they had dared to want to (Karl Valentin, cited roughly from memory: "We might have wanted to dare to, but we didn't dare to want to"). We don't want to deprive them of this work and only hope that they will one day be able to quantify our attempt on a better and more secure basis (after the introduction of scientific freedom).

First we must be clear about those who belong to the circle of those involved. These are, apart from the organizers of the break with tradition and of the continuing deception of the public, all those in our society who, as accomplices, make use - as part of their defence of the circumstances in theoretical physics - of the primitive rhetorical technique of diverting from the dangerous physical questions of criticism of the theory to the holy personage of the father of the theory and, if this fails to work, to racist defamation of the critic as an anti-Semite, or other form of slander

This diversion strategy - from physics to personalization to racism - is practiced and taught by all relativistic authors of popular science and academic propaganda, so that this technique is also mastered by those who only know of the so-called famous "findings" through brainwashing or by hearsay, without ever having been in a position to properly organize critical arguments on the theory themselves, or to evaluate them. The decisiveness of the conviction as to the greatness of the theory increases, of course, with increasing distance from the matter.

At the core of the brainwashing organized by relativists is the idea of inferiority, that the population can have it drummed into them with the doctrine that the special theory of relativity cannot be grasped using sound common sense, and that one needs a special sort of understanding, like that possessed only by people involved in academic relativity. This sense of inferiority is hammered into the reader, e.g. by Paul Davies and John Gribbin (On the Way to the World Formula. Berlin: Byblos 1997), as follows:

"With the overthrow of the old view of the world - a paradigm change that has drastically altered our understanding of reality - it is "sound common sense" that is the sacrificial offering." (p. 17).

"Some people, in their view of reality, are so captivated by "sound common sense" that they even doubt the findings of modern physics." (p. 24).

How can they! Another good example is provided by E. P. Fischer (Einstein. A Genius and His Overtaxed Public. Berlin: Springer 1996, p. 73):

"The central psychological insight for physics is that one can only understand what its theories mean if one overcomes one's own basic instincts, namely "common sense"."

The propagated intellectual inferiority of the critics has become a continuously encountered idiom of the propaganda literature. None of the perpetrators of the propaganda, of course, shows how he or she was able to acquire a greater level of understanding. To demonstrate the inferiority of the critics, Henri Arzéliès (Relativité généralisée, gravitation, volume 1, 1961, p. XXXII), in evaluating the controversy between relativists and anti-relativists, had unceremoniously declared the "anti-relativists", i.e. the critics as a group, *generally*, explicitly and seriously as being in need of medical treatment:

"La discussion sort du domaine de la physique; elle relève de la psychologie expérimentale ou de la psychiatrie. Je dis cela très sérieusement, sans aucune ironie."

The circle of those brainwashed thus extends far beyond those educated in the natural sciences. If one takes the number of new students in the Federal Republic of Germany each year as a basis, one has to count not only the students of the natural-science subjects but also all those of the other subjects of study, since they will all be later be involved in directing and monitoring the society's channels of information and educational establishments, as well as all of those who will enter into politics and the administrative bodies responsible for law and order, where they will essentially adopt a position against the citizens and against all expressions of criticism that might question the existing balance of power.

The pressure to conform and the craving for consensus in our society, the dominating ruler-and-subject model and the personal interests of those responsible result in a preference to cover up a recognized crime for years, rather than facing up to the problem, and the allegedly free media is first released from its bonds when all layers of propaganda have been washed away and no alternative remains.

What usual then happens is that one discovers that the media has actually known about the situation for many years, but unfortunately, unfortunately was not permitted to break the "taboo". That is a part of the folklore of our country. Whereas the people of primitive cultures know and observe their taboos from the start, those of the civilised societies, although they appear to be so "well informed" and "enlightened", objective and free in all of their ideas, first learn of their taboos afterwards, when the taboos have been broken and thrown on the scrap-heap of history.

As a result, a circle of persons far beyond the new students of a year must also be seen, after the brainwashing, as being affected by and as a victim of the relativity catastrophe. The number of new students in Germany each year has strongly increased in the course of the decades:

1924:	14,000
1960:	30,000
1970:	65,000
2000:	250,000
2007:	358,000

For each time period we will take, heuristically, the number of those affected as being twice the annual new-student count as a minimum figure. All of the figures used are estimated average values that will have to be corrected by the supposed "free research", as and when the Historians of Science will be "free enough" to occupy themselves with this subject matter:

Time Periods	New Students	Product of Doubled New-Student Figures and Years	
1923-1945 23 Years	15,000	30,000 x 23 =	690,000
1946-1970 35 Years 1971-2000	30,000	60,000 x 35 =	2,100,000
30 Years 2001-2008	100,000	200,000 x 30 =	6,000,000
8 Years	200,000	400,000 x 8 =	3,200,000
		Sum:	11,990,000

Since 1922, in other words, roughly 12 million people have fallen victim to the dictatorship of the theory of relativity and the break with tradition in theoretical physics, have thereby been stultified and have never had the opportunity to inform themselves, independently and free of the brainwashing of the academic authorities, about the problems raised by the criticism of the theory, or to judge the issues for themselves. They have been made educationally incompetent. With each passing year a further 700,000 or so young people in Germany are subjected to the brainwashing. This is the human balance sheet of the relativity catastrophe over several generations.

It is obvious that such a deformed society is instinctively uninterested in having light thrown on its condition. Who listens willingly to a diagnosis of idiocy leading to an educationally incompetent stupor, or even helps to propagate this diagnosis?

Before the problem of physics can be successfully tackled, therefore, the social and legal problem of the break with tradition must be thoroughly discussed and truly resolved.

How this society will react when its catastrophe is finally explained to it remains to be seen. The diagnosis has already been made many times by the critics. With the first-time publication of this concrete balance sheet we are taking a new approach.

A Vindication of Honour and Optimistic Perspectives

Naturally enough, there are no great perspectives in disclosing to the public in the space of a few years an 85-year-old and well-installed, secret system of deceit and deception in all its criminal beauty. However, the research project can realistically provide at least the historically important evidence that not everyone has been raked in by this organized stultification.

This vindication of honour for the future by the historical evidence that a few independent thinkers had seen through, denounced and survived the mental terror and the generally prescribed brainwashing, would in itself have been a sufficient reason for justifying the effort and expenditure that has gone into the project. The intellectual resistance against the imposed nonsense could only be concealed, but could never be broken.

Max Planck's noble hope as to the dying out of the critics has not come to pass. This thought makes one optimistic, despite the current total suppression. To pass it on is another new approach taken by our project.

Max Planck's much-quoted comment:

"An important scientific innovation rarely makes its way by gradually winning over and converting its opponents; it rarely happens that Saul becomes Paul. What does happen is that its opponents gradually die out and that the growing generation is familiarized with the idea from the beginning." (M. Planck: "Ursprung und Auswirkung wissenschaftlicher Ideen." Lecture, 17.2.1933. In: "Planck: Wege zur physikalischen Erkenntnis." 2nd edition, Leipzig 1934, p. 267.)

is always circulated by the relativists as a great brainwave, though it is actually only the height of primitivism, in that he denies the decisive role of the dispute and perceives scientific progress solely as a timely drumming in with the mallet. And that's exactly how progress is seen in the context of the theory of relativity.

Just recently a publisher of the daily newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung [FAZ] acclaimed the Planck quote as a great piece of wisdom (FAZ, 5.8.08: F. Schirrmacher, "Der Solschenizyn-Schock").

Planck's claim that the dying-out of the critics is the reason for the acceptance of a new idea can be simply refuted with the indication that it is only the convincing argument which can persuade the public; for example the question why "down-under" one would not fall off the earth has been answered and explained by the discovery of gravity - and not the dying out of any "unbelieving".

Max Planck wanted to justify a false physics with a falsified history of physics. This first recognition of Planck's history of physics is also a new and necessary approach.

Open Letters Against the Great German Excuse

In the course of the 20th century, after the collapse of totalitarian regimes, our society has already successfully flown twice behind the great German Excuse:

We didn't know anything. We didn't do anything.

If we hadn't done it, others would have done it.

Our existence would have been at stake, if we had refused.

To avoid, in good time, any repetition of such a spectacle as it was delivered after the collapse of the two totalitarian regimes in Germany and now can be expected after the fall of Relativity, our project has not only sent individual letters to the addressees since 2001, but has also published many "open letters" since 2005 intended for specific addressee groups.

The instrument of the open letter, or other forms, is well known and is chosen by many persons and groups as a means of attracting the attention of the public to their concerns. Few such efforts from critics of the special theory of relativity are known to us:

1922: Leaflet of the 19 scientists addressed to the public protesting against their exclusion from the scientists' meeting in Leipzig

1925: From Oskar Kraus to Albert Einstein and Max von Laue

1975: From Ernst Kammerer to "Herrn Dr. Fr. C."

1986: From Kretzschmar, Harry - To all physicists, mathematicians and other scientists who have already occupied themselves with the theory of relativity or have shown an interest in it - In: Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. 1986, 29th Oct., advertisement, - reprinted in: "Raum und Zeit." 1987, No. 26, p. 17.

Download: http://www.mahag.com/fremd/kretz1.htm.

2005: Kretzschmar, Harry - "Die Intelligenz der Menschheit" [FAZ advertisement]. In: Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. 23.11.2005, Advertisement (category "Businesses").

Without bearing the designation "Open Letter", a number of book publications direct a strong appeal towards the public, whether in their titles or first in their contents, that effectively correspond to the open letter, though without having a specific circle of addressees; e.g.:

1931: Hundert Autoren gegen Einstein1972: H. Dingle: Science at the crossroads.

1984: R. M. Santilli: Il grande grido.

Over the past few years the Internet has permitted greater public contact via the instrument of the "open letter". The "open letter" has parallels and sequels in the public discussions held in Internet forums. The "open letters" sent by our project, however, are always sent to all of the named addressees with the yellow post, since they are also accompanied by a CD with all of the project's current publications in each case, as a means of averting future excuses based on claims of unawareness by closing the mouse-holes right from the start, so to speak.

With our open letters sent by post and the massive amounts of information on criticism of the theory as a means of taking preventive measures against the future, anticipated Great German Excuse, we are also treading new ground.

At the International Level

The research work for the documentation was aimed at an international horizon right from the start, with critical publications from all countries and in all languages to be discovered, procured and evaluated. This soon led to the realization that the suppression of the critic of the special theory of relativity was no German speciality, or one restricted to the German-speaking countries, but was more or less as tightly organized in all industrial nations of the West with a significant level of natural-science research, as in Germany. Short periods constituting an exception (e.g. England in the sixties) only serve to prove the rule.

The international organization of the suppression was barely recognized by the critics prior to 2001, although critical Anglo-Saxon publications were certainly cited by German critics. There was long no consciousness of an international solidarity expressed amongst the critics. This changed - in our view - with the 1988 conference in Munich (International Congress for Relativity and Gravitation, Munich, 22.-24.4.88, Hanover: IVFN 1988. approx. 507 pages) and in particular with the book by Galeczki/Marquardt in 1997. Further examples of international conferences and congresses are listed in the chronological section of our documentation (Chapter 4, p. 371 ff) under the compilations.

As a means of raising the efforts and work results of our research project to the international level to which they also belong, in view of the international records in the documentation, it was decided in 2006 to publish an English introduction into the project and the documentation:

95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

The G. O. Mueller Research Project [GOM-Project Relativity]

Description of a German Research Project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory, distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and to journalists of several German newspapers

by G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt

Preliminary manuscript delivery for testing purposes

Germany, May 2006 - [size: 51 pages]

Three months later the publication was sent, with a "First Open Letter", to 290 addressees in 11 countries:

First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science

to some 290 public figures, personalities, newspapers, and journals in Europe and the USA Enclosed 1 CD-ROM (8 cm)

Editing: July 2006 - Shipping: August 2006, date of postmark

[11 countries: Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA.] - [size: 7 pages]

With the English-language introduction and the "First Open Letter", our project had again undertaken a new approach. It was very successful because we found new partners in the Internet and, by overcoming the language barriers, received positive reactions from an international public, from the Anglo-Saxon countries and also from Russia and China.

The Supply of the Libraries and the Censorship

The research work for the documentation and the procurement of the critical publications discovered for purposes of evaluation in most cases paint a depressing picture of the availability of critical publications in the holdings of the scientific libraries, both in Germany and abroad.

We therefore sent publications of our research project invariably free of charge to a circle of 138 libraries to date, both in Germany and abroad. So far 66 libraries have accepted the gifts and have referred to them in their catalogues.

The fact that about half of the libraries have disposed of our publications via their wastepaper baskets is something they are perfectly entitled to do, since no library is compelled to accept unsolicited gifts sent to it. On the other hand, this raises the interesting question as to what other, better source of critical literature on the special theory of relativity these libraries have to offer their visitors?

Since we know of no competing documentation, we assume that these libraries want to safeguard their users from confrontation with horrid criticism of the theory. The librarians of these libraries see themselves as governesses in the service of the censor cartel. The reaction of the other half of the libraries and librarians is therefore welcomed by us all the more!

Other critics too have occasionally sent their publications to libraries as gifts. With the continuous supply of a larger circle of libraries, however, we have taken a new approach. The users of the better-informing libraries will come across our documentation and the "open letters" in the course of their catalogue researches into the theory of relativity.

Partners of Our Project and the Freedom of the Internet

In December 2003 the research project had decided, while strictly preserving its anonymity, to offer the print files of the documentation from 2001 as free downloads in the Internet. To this end the CD-ROM was sent to three prominent critics with their own Internet appearances: to Mr. Ekkehard Friebe, Senior Government Official, retired (Munich), to Ms. Gertrude Walton (Winchester) and to Professor Umberto Bartocci (Perugia).

Despite the anonymous origins of the documentation, to our great surprise all three addressees reacted positively and have since then offered the documentation on their Internet sites for download. With this the project had taken the decisive step into the Internet without itself having to appear as the operator of an Internet site, which would not have been possible in view of the strict anonymity requirement.

The next and still greater surprise for our project came from Mr. Friebe, who promoted the documentation in Internet forums and in 2004 freely declared his willingness to act as representative of our research project in the public sphere. He is convinced of the necessity of the project and actively supports it, while at the same time respecting our anonymity. His decision to promote all previous publications of our research project without reservation gave the project a strong presence in the Internet. When the history of physics in Germany is rewritten, his selfless commitment and the services rendered by him on behalf of the criticism of the two theories of relativity will at last be properly acknowledged.

In the year 2004 Ms. Jocelyne Lopez appeared on the Internet scene as Mr. Friebe's partner and also freely committed herself to spreading the information about the documentation and the other publications of the research project. Since 2005 Mr. Friebe and Ms. Lopez have been available for contact as declared and publicly identified supporters and contact persons acting on behalf of the research project. Mr. Friebe and Ms. Lopez have, since then, been acknowledged in the letterhead of the research project as partners. They generously take on the transmission of messages to the anonymous project and have also, with their appearances in many Internet forums, not only contributed decisively to the exchange of ideas with the project, but indeed to the great success of the project in the Internet. In the process they have also suffered from the smear campaigns of the believers in relativity - particularly full of hatred in the Internet - who react to all criticism of the theories of relativity with personal denigration of the critics.

This has at least prompted some adherents to the theories to publish, with "Alpha Centauri", a counter forum to the appearance of G. O. Mueller, Friebe and Lopez. With this, relativists have felt themselves required, for the first time since 1922, to respond to the criticism, though their response has so far almost entirely taken the form of vitriolic attacks and mockery of the critics, who in accordance with the old type of relativist abuse are simply too stupid to appreciate and acknowledge the greatness of the theories.

The existence of the counter forum can be seen positively from two different aspects. Firstly, the "relativists" active there have broken the previous censorship and boycott strategy of consequent silence and concealment of the powers that be in academic physics vis-à-vis every bit of criticism. That is a success that has to be attributed to the unremitting, energetic efforts of our partners in the Internet.

Secondly, in the counter forum - and in other forums too - the first attempts to discuss and to critically examine the results of the documentation are being made. This development is very welcome. So far, however, the supporters of the theory have limited their attention to criticising and responding to several points contained in the catalogue of errors in our documentation (Chapter 2). Their statements made to date contain a number of weak points:

- (1) They fail to allow for the survey character of the catalogue of errors, which seeks only to convey the rough critical points taken from past critical publications and to point the way to these critical publications, without any attempt to substitute for them. A true reply to the points of criticism must therefore refer to the original publications of the critics, not to the very short reports provided by G. O. Mueller. How could a report of one printed page present the results of often several publications other than as a summary, and without being a little blurred?
- (2) Unfortunately the previous comments are not focussed in the right direction, namely towards the original works of the critics, but are only directed at the summarized reports of Chapter 2. So far the disinclination of the "relativists" to respond to the original works of the critics has been universal, and is apparently insurmountable.

- (3) To refute the criticism, the statements made merely repeat the known claims of relativity as the conclusive truth. At best, this approach can only console those making the statements, but it cannot dispel the criticism. In particular they serve up the old, known supposed experimental results, as though the criticism of these supposed results has not long since unveiled these as pure propagandist lies. One would welcome instead a rebuttal of this criticism. One will have to wait until these people find the courage to truly address the criticism raised.
- (4) In a few rare cases the statements do actually appear to address the original works of the critics, but then unfortunately revert to personal denigration of the authors.
- (5) In striking contrast to their disinclination to address the critical original works the authors are developing a strangely passionate interest in uncovering the identity of G. O. Mueller. Apparently they believe that uncovering the identity of the author of the documentation will release them, in some magical way, from occupying themselves with the proven 3789 critical publications.

As long as they do not know the identity of the project members, they cannot divert attention to the persons involved. This leaves them short of one of their old tricks; a real piece of bad luck for the poor relativists!

The 12 New Approaches of our Research Project and the Results

So far we have outlined the new approaches taken by our project since 2001:

- 1. The documentation of the criticism as a new basis of criticism of the theory and the introduction of the history of physics
- 2. Avoiding the trap of publication by a publishing house
- 3. Diagnosing the relativity catastrophe as a case of educational incompetence
- 4. Compiling an open record of the thought experiment
- 5. Demanding the fundamental right of scientific freedom
- 6. Also drawing attention to the indisputable basis of the commentary to basic rights for the demand of the critics for scientific freedom
- 7. Quantifying the volume parameters associated with the catastrophe
- 8. Acknowledging the vindication of honour by the mental resistance of the critics
- 9. Publishing the open letters to prevent the future Great German Excuse
- 10. Reaching the international level
- 11. Ensuring the supply of the libraries and exposing the observed efforts aimed at censorship
- 12. With the partners, creating and utilizing new opportunities for the critics in the Internet

What results have the new approaches brought so far? The aim of informing the public about the relativity catastrophe has still not been achieved, but we have at least come a bit closer to this objective and have gained more knowledge as to the obstacles still to be overcome.

We see one important result achieved so far, thanks to the above-outlined activities engaged in by the project and by its partners Ekkehard Friebe and Jocelyne Lopez, as being that a whole series of common points long-since and repeatedly raised by the critics of relativity have now been collected in print as clear and objective arguments constituting a persuasive body of evidence.

And as a consequence of her persistent questioning of the MPI [Max Planck Institute], Golm/Potsdam (Germany), Ms. Lopez has obtained an official admission by the responsible representatives of the institute, that the supposed length contraction of the special theory of relativity does not represent a physical alteration of the bodies in question. This confirms the objections raised, on this issue, by many critics of relativity and it points the way to breaking through the wall of silence.

In particular, the chronology of the great critical tradition throughout all the decades itself can demonstrate the relevance of this criticism and can remove the basis of the legend propagated by the relativists, that there was only a small amount of criticism in the early years of the formation of the theory and that this was refuted. The number of proven critical publications and the - meanwhile - also increased number of abstracts speak for themselves and occasionally force even previously convinced supporters of the theory to reconsider their attitudes.

2. Comparison of the Relativity Catastrophe with Other Typical National Scandals

In order to draw the full attention of our contemporaries to the essence of the relativity catastrophe and to present it in an understandable way, we would like to compare the catastrophe with several other scandals that have recently been publicly discussed. Some of the structures, their functioning and the dimensions of various scandals and typical developments raise, in the course of their treatment in the public eye, interesting parallels for the case of the relativity catastrophe and can deliver new findings.

Thinking is comparing, examining, deciding and responding.

The journalism of our country happily imposes bans on comparison, as a means of preventing independent thinking and its unwanted conclusions.

This prohibition on thinking is something we violate permanently, since comparing is our main occupation. Basically speaking, we compare everything with everything else and we examine all aspects for differences and agreement, and we then make our decisions without consideration for persons or for interests.

Most of all we like to compare the proverbial elephant with the proverbial mosquito. Our comparison leads to the following result: both have a proboscis, but the number of legs is different, and there are also differences in body weight.

The powers that be in the media fear comparisons because of eventual detection of disagreeable points in common: in our example it would be the proboscises. For fear of "proboscises" they would prefer to prohibit comparisons and thereby independent thinking, or at least to present unwanted comparisons to their public in such a maggoty form, through propaganda, that no one will then dare to make them.

Still more scorn than is attracted by comparisons is poured on conspiracy theories. The media ridicules these in general, so that nobody dares to announce the uncovering of a conspiracy any more. The paid writers in the media behave as though there have never been such things as conspiracies, and because our incredibly enlightened constitutional state no longer allows any such thing, and because everyone here abides by the law, they depict each pointer to a conspiracy as ridiculous, stupid and unfounded.

Our research project, however, does not concern itself with conspiracy theories, but only with conspiratorial practice and the evidence for it. We are happy to leave any related theories to others.

The same media regularly informs us, at the same time, about which taboos one must not violate (that is a conspiracy of the public at large against the individual) or that a specific taboo no longer applies (ending a conspiracy), and that mankind, in order to successfully survive in the modern society, must set up networks (conspiracies of the individual against the public at large). In the case of cartels (banal conspiracies around money) there is the permissible and the forbidden. An entire government department is occupied with permitting and forbidding cartels. In other words, a conspiracy needs only to be desirable and permissible, then it will be believed and even promoted - though it will not be called such, officially.

With this we have the instruments for a comparison of the happenings in "theoretical physics" with the current, socially relevant processes in our country. We will now compare the relativity catastrophe with several current scandals:

- (1) with the fraudulent loans of the professional bankers;
- (2) with the Telekom bugging affair;
- (3) with the corruption affairs at Siemens; and
- (4) with the behaviour of the government in the final nuclear-waste disposal site "Asse".

We will, as usual, identify the points of agreement and the differences and we will make a decision as to the cheaters' league in which the physicists are playing. And in view of a period of 85 years of successful suppression and denial of the criticism, they can be expected to belong to the best of their discipline.

All of the following circumstances was reported at great length in our press, so that the circumstances can be considered as being generally well-known and as representing no news any more. The presentation of the scandal makes do essentially with the state of things in September 2008. The further developments have produced other wonderful new blossoms, which, however, do not contribute anything to the problems.

1. Comparison of the Relativity Catastrophe with the Banker Scandal of Fraudulent Loans

The core of the scandal: insecure mortgages were given the highest security rating, AAA, by the rating agencies so that all of the banks and capital collecting points could deal in them and sell them without any fears.

The fraud element is finely thread and is generally so unimaginable that even a number of professional bankers are unable to see the fraud or the risk factors in their books - professionals!

The more intelligent bankers do see through the fraud with the loans and organize, as a precautionary measure, a further fraud: they hive off these loans in special companies, that not longer appear in the balance sheets of the banks as owners. This sifting of banking business out of the balance sheet is the second fraud as a subsequent precaution against the first tone. One will see how well it functions.

The first case of fraud is exposed. The transacted loans lose their highest rating, AAA, and are immediately worth much less

Once the first swindle has been exposed, the "special companies" collapse and must now unfortunately be included in the books of the owning banks after all. The second swindle then becomes known and has protected against nothing.

As an additional feature at a lower level, in the USA at the end of 2008 the Madoff snowball system is exposed. And a sum of 50 billion is missing. The fraud is investigated by the House of Representatives. The fund manager Markopolos had drawn the attention of the SEC (the supervisory body!) to serious inconsistencies at Madoff for 9 years and now speaks out: "I gave them the biggest snowball system of all time, gift-wrapped, but somehow they just didn't take the trouble to investigate it properly or thoroughly." (FAZ, 6.2.09)

The Comparison.

(1) The most interesting parallel to the relativity catastrophe is the double swindle. First the physicists threw their critical minority out of the scientific sphere and then they spread the lie that there was no criticism of the theories of relativity anymore. The public, of course, was not to be permitted to learn anything about the throw-out of the critical minority, which is why the first swindle was concealed from the public and a second swindle was organized to secure the first.

All future cheaters can learn something from this, namely that one swindle is often not enough.

The second swindle did not function for the bankers, because money transactions always have to be settled, sooner or later. The relativists' second swindle has functions right up to the present day. The relativists are quite simply the better cheaters.

(2) A further parallel can be seen in the inconceivability of the methods employed. Just as no one could imagine that the bankers, with their foul loans, would shoot themselves in the foot (and then others), in the same way almost no one today can imagine that an entire branch which presents itself as a rational, "academic science", could throw its critical minority unceremoniously out of this "science".

- (3) The phase of public enlightenment has not yet reached the relativity catastrophe. The exciting question is therefore, which of the swindles of the relativists will be first exposed, the denial of the criticism or the expulsion of the minority.
- (4) The additional "Madoff" example provides an amazingly precise parallel to the relativity catastrophe: for years on end the established supervisory authority refuses to exercise serious controls.
- (5) Result: the double swindle and the inconceivability of the deceit are significant common factors. However, in the case of the bankers the forcing into line of the press is missing.

The dimensions of the swindle engaged in by the bankers are enormous and can be measured worldwide in terms of money values. One initially put the losses suffered at a value of 600 billion dollars. The dimensions of the swindle engaged in by the relativists also apply worldwide, though they cannot be expressed in terms of money values. The relativists have nevertheless left the societies of many countries stultified for 85 years. In Germany alone it can be expected that there are approx. 12 million victims of the brainwashing.

2. Comparison of the Relativity Catastrophe with the Telekom Bugging Affair

In its quarrelling management board Deutsche Telekom had problems with violations against the obligation to maintain secrecy. Again and again there were indiscretions. The management board is obliged to put a stop to these breaches of secrecy. Instead of calling in the public prosecutor, the management board of Telekom chose to undertake its own investigations. In the process of these investigations it used Telekom's own telephone connection data, in violation of the statutory regulations. This marks the beginning of the scandal. The FAS from 1.6.08 summarized this as follows:

"Inside Telekom there was sniffling and shadowing, spying and intrigue. Former top managers made use of former "Stasi" spies. Here the moral decay can be traced within a state-owned company, a former monopolist which is controlled by the government, as major shareholder, up to the present day. That's what makes the matter so spicy. The scandal is "worse than the Spiegel Affair," according to politicians in Berlin. They speak of a pigsty, that has to be cleaned out as quickly as possible."

An internal expert of the SPD party is quoted as having said:

"What they did here can be compared with a food manufacturer poisoning the food" (SZ, 31.5.08).

A chairman of the parliamentary faction of the CDU party is quoted as having said that the managers "are demonstrating that they obviously see the duty to abide by the law as being no longer obligatory" (FAZ, 4.6.08).

A firm had been commissioned by Telekom to research into when which members of the supervisory board had spoken with which journalist. It was the invoice sent by this firm for its services that first "brought about" the scandal. The suspected violations of the law relate to

- the basic right in keeping with the German Constitution, Article 10: Privacy of Correspondence, Postal Secrecy and Confidentiality of Telecommunications,
 - the telecommunications law: Confidentiality of Telecommunications,
 - the German Data Protection Law,
 - the Penal Code.

Those accused "must reckon with severe sentences" (FAZ, 30.5.08).

The investigations are continuing. Who issued the order leading to the misuse of the data? Who knew of this? The current head demands and promises the usual subsequent "brutal-as-possible" clarification.

A former Telekom manager is quoted as having said that one of the chairmen of the supervisory board had "in his self-assessment acquired more and more of an omnipotent, so-to-speak godlike status" (FAZ, 31.5.08).

The Comparison.

(1) The violations of a basic right and several other laws, and the mania of an omnipotent, godlike mental state correspond in an amazing way to the scene existing in the field of theoretical physics. Had Telekom "cribbed off" from the successful world of physics?

- (2) The violations had already begun in the year 2001. But it is only since May 2008 that the spying affair has devastated Telekom. After only 7 years, then, the matter was exposed whereas the relativity catastrophe has still not been exposed after 85 years, and 7 years after the publication of our documentation.
- (3) On 8. June the FAZ reported that the head, Obermann, "expected ... more courage from the work force to stand up against possibly inappropriate behaviour on the part of their superiors. He encouraged the employees not to remain silent in critical cases, but to pass on any tips they may have. "Blind following of orders" could not be accepted. A "cultural change in thinking" was necessary." We have been speaking out "courageously" since 2001.

A female spokesman for the German Home Office even demanded a "stronger growth of awareness" for the importance of data protection (taz, 31.5.08).

The scandal now at least makes it possible after 7 years: courage, a cultural change in thinking, and growth of awareness. When things get tight, people become philosophical! Who will demand a cultural change in theoretical physics?

- (4) The government exercises no control. No one can force it to. As ever. It first exercises control when it is too late, when the only possibility left is clarification. It rejects its own share of the blame up to the present day. We can wait
- (5) The moral decay in a state-owned company since the year 2000 is the subject of complaint. In theoretical physics this decay took place in the year 1922. To the denounced "poison in the food" there is an exact parallel in theoretical physics: "lies in the theory". Adherence to law and order was abolished for theoretical physics in 1922.
- (6) The "godlike status" in the self-consciousness of the powers that be represents the most striking common ground in both cases. As the only source to do so, the magazine "SPIEGEL" (9.6.08 No. 24) addressed a fundamental status of all of those responsible for the scandal: "They are all governed by fear". This too is astonishingly similar to the situation in theoretical physics, which in 1922 had staked too high a bet and, in fear of having its bluff called, opted for a double swindle. Telekom no longer has this alternative, because it can no longer bring the press into line.
- (7) Result: Godlike attitudes, the break with basic rights, violations against further laws, moral decay, refusal of control by the government nothing new in the world of academic theoretical physics.

But there are also great differences. The number of those affected by the Telekom scandal is readily calculable. The element of the double swindle is missing, as is the bringing-into-line of the press. The relativity catastrophe has already lasted ten times as long and is much more momentous. Those involved will look back longingly at the comfortable pigsty of the Telekom affair, when our academic league at last has its big day. The future enlightenment of the relativity catastrophe will certainly be as "brutal as possible".

3. Comparison of the Relativity Catastrophe with the Siemens Bribery Affair

Since 2002 - at least - the firm of Siemens has paid bribes in exchange for orders. This is seen as corruption and it can also constitute a criminal offence. The firm has an anti-corruption representative. He notified the management board: "We are talking about criminal offences" (FAZ, 18.7.08).

Technically speaking the bribe money was paid out as fees to "consultants" via bogus contracts. The source of the bribe money was excessive prices 20 or 30 percent above the normal (FAZ, 29.7.08): "Exorbitant prices were demanded in order to bribe those responsible." The money was recorded in "slush funds". Accounts used for making payments were opened abroad, also private accounts by Siemens employees. In some cases cash was also transported abroad by the suitcase, so as to leave no traces with these accounts. Already in 2003 the commissioned firm of auditors and accountants had detected cash payments without associated proof and has spoken with the financial directors and with the supervisory board. Certain other payments had been confirmed as being proper and orderly. The firm of auditors feels itself deceived.

For purposes of coming to terms with the situation the important question is, who in the management board ordered the bribe money and the keeping of slush funds. So far, no one has taken the blame. For this reason the public prosecutor must investigate.

Because of their responsibility for the payments, the firm of Siemens intends to sue its former boards of management for compensation. The former top managers have violated their organizational and supervisory duties. The FAZ issue of 30.7.08 summarized:

"We are talking here about embezzlement, corruption, money-washing and tax evasion - or in other words, about the biggest bribery scandal in German business history: 1.3 billion euros have vanished in the house of Siemens in dubious channels. Public prosecutors have meanwhile been investigating for years. Following a raid at the end of 2006, the group set a host of well-paid, mostly American lawyers on the case."

So far Siemens has spent 770 million euros on the investigations.

The administrator of the slush funds has already been given a suspended sentenced (FAZ, 29.7.08). The court suspects that the entire central board of the firm knew about the bribe-money system. The person sentenced had set up an "impenetrable mesh of front companies" by means of which the money escaped the access of Siemens' executive bodies. Even the person sentenced had lost the overview and had only still noted the sums to be paid on copies of passports.

Auditors with reports of irregularities were given a dressing down in the firm. One member of the group board had demanded that nothing more in writing on this issue should be passed on to him or her.

The judge had the impression that, at Siemens, a "deeply eroded sense of right and wrong" and a "system of organized unaccountability" had prevailed. He evaluated the situation within the group as being the "worst nightmares of a bureaucracy". He would have found it good if "the persons responsible had also accepted responsibility".

After the first conviction of a person responsible at Siemens, a Greek firm has meanwhile been the first to claim compensation from Siemens (WELT, 4.8.08). Over many years, Siemens had bribed the managers of the Greek firm to win the awards of contracts and had collected the bribe money from the Greek firm itself in the form of excessive prices. Siemens had, so to speak, bribed the managers of the other firm with money from the other firm, or put another way, had helped the managers of the other firm to defraud their own company. Now the other firm wants to recover the embezzled money from Siemens. If it is successful in this attempt, Siemens will at last have to book the bribe money as its own costs.

Martin Walser has meanwhile declared bribery methods and corruption in the context of business transactions as customary practice and pardonable sins, because in many countries large-scale orders cannot be won without bribery (FAZ, 25.7.08). Corruption is only criticized in Germany. In other countries it is effectively part of the folklore. "Walser ... is amazed that such a thorough investigation is being conducted against Siemens."

The Comparison

- (1) In the case of theoretical physics the problem is one of breach of basic rights and oaths of office, and the swindle of the public: at Siemens it is just a case of swindling of money between private companies. In the two scandals very different values were infringed.
 - (2) Common ground lies in the multi-faceted and mutual embezzlement:
 - A. The managers of the other firms demand bribe money for the award of orders. This harms Siemens.
 - B. Siemens demands excessive prices from the other firms. This harms the other firm.
 - C. The managers of the other firms approve the excessive prices. This harms their own firm.
 - [D. As a logical consequence of the exposure of the fraud, the other, harmed firm demands compensation.] Here again the realization lurks: a single swindle is not enough!
- (3) Certain common features can be seen in the attempts of those involved to ignore disagreeable aspects, particularly anything in writing. The stoic ignorance and silence of the field of academic physics as to the double swindle is done in the hope that the facts can be kept under the carpet. For this reason nothing "written", such as a press report, should be allowed to arise.
- (4) The next great common ground is the failure of the controls. At Siemens there was, at least, an "anti-corruption representative", who was unable to achieve anything. In academic physics the powers that be can act without the inconvenience of a controlling body. The legal supervision lies with ministries that are known not to control at all, and then to show themselves as surprised when matter has publicly crashed against the wall. And where is the supervisory authority responsible for academic "science"? The ministries have to know.

- (5) A complete correspondence of the two scandals shows up in the findings of the judge: An "eroded" sense of right and wrong means nothing other than a missing sense of right and wrong, and organized unaccountability means absolute unaccountability, that can no longer be exceeded. Exactly these conditions of lack of rights also make academic physics to the "nightmare" of every honest critic of physics.
- (6) The unanimous evaluation of the processes at Siemens in the media, as the "biggest bribery scandal in German business history" constitutes a full parallel to the biggest bribery scandal in German science history that the conformed press, however, still dare not discover, even after 2001 (the year of the first publication of our documentation).
- (7) Result: despite different spheres of valuation, the multiple fraud, the effective lack of controls and particularly the condition of lack of rights in the system constitute significant common features. The common ground, that each represents the "biggest" of its sort, will only become apparent when the public reappraisal of the relativity catastrophe begins.

4. Comparison of the Relativity Catastrophe with the Behaviour of the Government in the Case of the Final Nuclear-Waste Research Disposal Site "Asse"

The former potassium mine "Asse" (rural district of Wolfenbüttel) houses the "research mine" Asse II as the first German final disposal site for radioactive waste. As sources we have three reports to hand: the TAGESSPIEGEL of 7.7.08; the FAZ of 29.7.08; and the WELT of 1.8.08. The case of Asse is only understandable in the context of a strictly chronological presentation.

- 1965: The Bonn Ministry of Research permits the association for radiology and ecological research, GSF, to purchase the disused mine. The mine is only subject to mining law, not to atomic supervision!
- 1967: An expert report prepared by scientists gave assurances that an inrush of water or of brine from outside could effectively be ruled out with "a probability approaching certainty" in the pit Asse. The research purpose of Asse II: suitability of the salt rock for the final disposal of nuclear waste.

"Within a few years": the test mine becomes a storage place for nuclear waste. Contents:

125000 drums, initially stacked, then just dumped. As to those responsible for this decision, nothing is said on this by any of our sources. They don't even bother to raise the question.

- 1978, May: In Asse the limit values for permissible radioactivity were exceeded, according to a letter from this period sent by the Goslar mining authority to the Clausthal-Zellerfeld state mining authority, which became known in July 2008. The mining authority informs its state mining authority about nuclear-law problems. With this we are already talking of 30 years of concealment from the public.
- 1979: A hydraulic engineer reported that groundwater would soon seep into Asse and that the installation would be flooded. At that time the neighbouring Asse I had already broken in and was full of water. Contrary to this, a mining expert who had been a head scientist at Asse II for 30 years until 1995 found that an inrush of water was highly unlikely.

"From this point on": "strict silence was observed about the processes in the nuclear-waste mine and Asse became a lamentable parable of the handling of the radioactive legacy of the nuclear age. "Suppressing, postponing, concealing", this was the principle by means of which the operator pacified the public over decades, complained one of the civil servants from the Federal Ministry of the Environment now [2008] entrusted with the investigation" (TS, 7.7.08).

Supervision is still only a matter for the state authority for mining!

1988: The inrush of water prophesied in 1979 and at the same time declared as highly unlikely begins 100 metres above the chambers containing the nuclear waste. The influx gradually rose to a current 12000 litres a day; is collected and taken away. Until 1995 - i.e. 7 years long - nothing else is undertaken.

1988: Radioactivity limit values exceeded "by a factor of fifteen" (FAZ).

1993: Certain limit values exceeded "by a factor of fifteen" (FAZ).

1995: The operating company Helmholtz-Zentrum, previously known as GFS, has the empty chambers filled with 2 million tons of waste salt, brought in by freight trains. This measure does not serve the intended purpose of securing the pit.

2002: The GFS scientists make a radical about-turn and declare that the flooding of the mine is unavoidable. It can only continue to be operated until 2014. As a countermeasure they suggest the temporary flooding of the pit with a special salt solution. The scientists want to show that even after 20000 years, only harmless quantities would force their way to the surface.

Asse is subject to mining law only! Atomic supervision by the state and its citizens has no right to a say; the Federal Office for Radiation Protection was not permitted to comment!

Approx. 2004: At a depth of 750 metres a puddle of caesium-containing brine was discovered and was reported to the mining authority, though not to the public.

2006: The breakthrough for the scandal in the public eye: The threatening collapse of Asse becomes a theme in the local election campaign. The District Administrator: "The citizens are angry that they have had the wool pulled over their eyes by the state, for 40 years" (TS, 7.7.08). Remarkable: there is no word of "swindle".

Approx. 2007: One of the residents sues for application of the atomic energy law, as a means of compelling public discussion of the flooding plans. With this the state and federal ministers responsible began an "open process" (TS) in keeping with nuclear-law standpoints.

2008, end of April: The Asse plant manager writes to the district authority that the measured radioactivity was "within the sphere of the environmental radioactivity" (TS, 7.7.08).

2008, July: Wide fissures are visible in the salt. The stability of the pit is meanwhile seen as being secure only until 2014 (FAZ, 29.7.08). The FAZ also reports on a comforting measure: "Moreover, flow barriers have been built to channel the brine around the nuclear waste." A politician of the SPD party speaks of a "cartel of covering up and playing down".

2008, July: "The scientists still do not know whether the caesium brine stems from a inrush of water in the waste chambers or from old contamination at the time of storage. And it remains a secret that, up to the start of the year, they have sucked off 80000 litres of the radioactive brine and have pumped it, just like that, into a 200 metres deeper-lying "brine bog". For such "handling of radioactive materials" radiation-protection-law approval is necessary ... And it is only because the experts of the Federal Ministry of the Environment persistently enquired that those responsible divulged their secret on 13th June." (TS, 7.7.08)

The President of the Federal Office for Radiation Protection is quoted as having said: "If we cannot win back our credibility, we will never solve the problem in a democratic manner" (TS, 7.7.08). This is a point we will return to

2008, 20th Aug.: The Federal Ministry of the Environment announces new positions: recovery of the stored waste; then new waste containers that will be stable and corrosion-resistant for at least 500 years. (FAZ, 20.8.08)

2008, 3rd Sept.: "The status report now presented proves what critics long-since knew: this final disposal site was never secure." (TS, 3.9.08)

2009, 17th Jan.: "The ceiling of a chamber in the nuclear-waste storage facility Asse near Wolfenbüttel has fissures and threatens to collapse." (FAZ, 7.1.09)

The Comparison.

- (1) This has to do with research ("research mine"), the behaviour of scientists and their behaviour towards the public. Complete correspondence with the case of theoretical physics; Asse outdoes the double swindle of the physicists with a many-times-multiple swindle:
 - (a) nuclear waste practice without applying nuclear law;
 - (b) storage instead of research;
 - (c) lies about the true processes;
 - (d) and even a "cartel" of covering up.
 - (2) The cartel of covering up is nothing other than the cartel of silence and censorship of the relativists.
- (3) 30 or 40 years of secrecy may be little when compared with the 85 years of the relativists but it is a respectable start.

- (4) The supposed findings of the scientists in 1967 with respect to security were perhaps true findings. The supposed "findings" of the theory of relativity have been lies right from the start, for which reason the public criticism of the great luminaries and the informing of the public finally had to be forbidden as from 1922.
- (5) Complete correspondence in the lack of any control whatsoever by the public authorities here until the local election campaign! The activities of the government authorities are naturally directed on principle against the citizens, if it must be feared that they might disturb the peace enjoyed by the authorities and disclose the unwillingness or the inability of the authorities to act. Instead of exposing and pursuing the breaches of law, the government authorities prefer to remain buddies of the lawbreakers for as long as possible.
- (6) Statements made by critics, with their unwanted assessments, are simply eliminated by opposing, acceptable assessment of the directors, as always. The scientific correctness is decided of the basis of positions of power, in the one case as in the other.
- (7) The Asse scientists appear to have forgotten, however, to bring the press into line. On the other hand, the three sources reported nothing about the state of knowledge of the population and the behaviour of the media during the 40 years. The disclosure, that the breakthrough had been brought about by the local election campaign, is too vague. There is still a need here for further research.
- (8) These parallels are still more gripping. In Asse the authorities are now at least attempting to divert the brine around the nuclear waste. Could there be a better picture of the situation? In theoretical physics the criticism of the theoretical rubbish has been effectively diverted since 1922.
- (9) Result: The structural parallels are many and clearly apparent. The temporal and human dimensions of the relativity catastrophe have not, however, been reached in Asse, fortunately.

The Result of the Comparisons

The comparisons provide interesting results for the evaluation of the relativity catastrophe. Many structural and intrinsic parallels to the other typical national scandals are clear:

- (1) The breach of the law and violation of the ordinances.
- (2) Long periods of secrecy vis-à-vis the public.
- (3) In the cases involving government authorities, disinterest extending to downright refusal to exercise their control functions. Instead, making deals with the lawbreakers up until the last possible moment.
- (4) The sheer incredibility of the cases of fraud protects the cheaters from detection, because there are certain cases of fraud that no one considers possible.
- (5) The pattern of the double swindle or multiple swindle, in which the first swindle has to be covered up by a second swindle. Here it can even be the second fraud that can prove to be decisive for the scandal.
- (6) One parallel is surprising: the subject matter of the scandal is normally known to a limited circle of affected persons over a period of years! In all such cases there is an informed milieu. Anyone interested in discovering the conditions in a field of activities, need only keep his or her ears open. There is therefore no need for special, anonymous informers, who divulge their information as "whistleblowers" on the telephone or meet with investigators in multi-storey car parks. Everyone informed is aware of the situation for years but the public is not informed.

There are two characteristics that appear to significantly distinguish the relativity catastrophe: the impressive period of 85 years; and the successful bringing-into-line of the press and of the entire educational system. Both are excellent examples of top performance by the physicists.

In terms of human dimension (12 million people) the relativists are perhaps only matched or exceeded by the bankers, who for their part are top-ranked when it comes to material damage.

A particularly interesting question in connection with scandals is: Who or what triggered the scandals and by what means? The concrete triggers were

- in the credit swindle of the banks: the inability of the mortgagor to pay;
- in the Telekom bugging affair: the change of personnel in the management board and the invoice of a firm for the "investigation";
- in the Siemens bribery scandal: The investigations of the public prosecutors have been continuing for years, recently reinforced by the demands of the US stock-exchange supervisory board; a single trigger has so far not been given in the reporting;

- in the Asse scandal: the local election campaign.

In other words, either a scandal reaches its natural end (inability to pay) or it is publicly exposed by certain constellations that are not foreseeable.

All in all, the relativists win the day for the biggest and longest-lasting double swindle of the last hundred years. If politicians in Berlin already refer to the Telekom scandal as a "pigsty" that needs to be cleaned out as quickly as possible, how will they evaluate the relativity catastrophe, of which they have been informed since 2001, e.g. 614 members of the German Bundestag alone in the year 2005?

What Lessons can be Learned from the Comparison of the Scandals?

We can determine a total of five important characteristics from the scandals looked at: (1) everything has long since been known, (2) for a long time no press organization dared to report the matter, (3) the perpetrators begin to lose touch with reality and believe that the matter will never be exposed, (4) in many cases the perpetrators even lose their sense of right and wrong, and (5) after the exposure of the scandal no one assumes the responsibility, and those responsible have to be reluctantly and painstakingly uncovered.

All of the cases of scandal have been known for many years in the milieu of those affected, before they reach the public. The start of our project in the public eye in the year 2001 and the decisive appearances - from the standpoint of publicity - in the Internet since 2004 meanwhile lie only 7 and 4 years in the past. To this extent the thought experiment can be regarded as being still in its initial stages. In view of the dimensions of the difficulties to which our project seeks to draw attention, quite a few years can still be expected to pass before enlightenment in the public takes place. There is therefore no reason for impatience.

Despite the circles already informed in the sphere of academic physics, no press organization will dare to take the initiative of reporting the matter. The organizers of the double swindle, the powers that be in theoretical physics and their accomplices in the field of politics, in the media and in the entire educational system know, of course, what is at stake and will continue to do everything to ensure that the censorship media brought into line is not unleashed. In 2005 the politicians in the federal government, at a cost of 13 million euros of taxpayers' money, celebrated the theory of relativity. So it is only natural that none of the 614 informed members of the German Bundestag should want to cry out "April fool!" in public. A lasting combination of vested interest and cowardice holds the protagonists of the boycott and censorship cartel, "Academic Physics", together.

One particularly interesting feature is the realization that all of the perpetrators and organizers of the scandals are clearly convinced that their breaches of law and fraudulent behaviour can never and will never by exposed. This complete failure to recognize the realities of the situation can be observed in all such efforts, but no one appears to be impressed by it or to be interested in averting a repetition of the experience. The criminal energy involved relies on an almost childish, irrational optimism against all experience.

The refusal to accept reality is especially noticeable in the instruction given by one Siemens manager, that no more written information relating to the bribery-money affair should be allowed to reach him. This is an instruction according to which the relativity cartel in academic physics has lived for 85 years.

The loss of touch with reality is closely associated with the "erosion" of a sense of right and wrong explicitly apparent in some scandals, which can also be seen as a state of lawlessness and pure despotism of the protagonists. Anyone who has managed to successfully amputate his or her own sense of right and wrong has thereby also created good preconditions for a loss of touch with reality. In the relativity catastrophe the "Chancellor of Physics" has led his fellows, in the delusion of omnipotence, to believe they could dictate to all scientists and to the public, what was to be accepted as true, and then to seclude this order from any form of evaluation by "outsiders". With this he decreed the lack of rights of all critical individuals in the scientific discussion.

If the scandals reach the public and the question as to those responsible is raised publicly, no one replies. No one wants to have known anything or to have issued any orders. For small children and even for schoolchildren, this is psychologically known to be the first and only defensive strategy. And in the case of adults too, one dare not apparently expect any further development, since the so-called professionals react like small children. It is this that makes the scandals really great for the public.

The clarification therefore continues with the help of the public prosecutors and of witnesses who "spill the beans" in the expectation of - or on the promise of - mitigating circumstances. Those responsible behave like

hardened criminals, admitting only to that which can already be proved against them. Only when they have lost everything, the new top management initiates the about-turn and demands the most "brutal-as-possible" clarification in what has already become all too well-known. For the relativity catastrophe our research project has planned ahead for the future and has already collected and presented the "testimonies of the witnesses" in the documentation. They have already "spilt the beans".

Findings 1 - 4 also apply to the relativity catastrophe. As to the relevance of the fifth finding, this cannot as yet be judged, because the uncovering of the relativity catastrophe in the public first has to take place. From experience, however, it is probable that the powers that be in the field of relativity, like the small children, will first have to be forced to relinquish their grand delusion, their loss of touch with reality and their absolute refusal to comply with the law.

What does the poet want to tell us?

One of the interesting comments on the typical national scandals can be seen in the mysterious remark made by the President of the Federal Office for Radiation Protection on Asse, i.e. from someone who knows what he is speaking about (which is seldom the case!): "If we cannot win back our credibility, we will never solve the problem in a democratic manner" (see above, p. 28; TS, 7.7.08). That's where the language teacher starts to reflect: "What does the poet want to tell us?"

When a final disposal site for our radioactive treasures cannot be agreed on by democratic and constitutional means because nobody wants this ("never"), then we will one day wake up in Germany to find that the German armed forces and the police have occupied all important public facilities, and an emergency committee will announce its decisions via all of the media. The nuclear waste begins to get the upper hand. It must be dumped in a final disposal site as deep as possible under the earth, and the population in the region of the final disposal site must be evacuated because, in the longer term, everything that is buried can come up again in the groundwater. The final disposal site must of course be set up at an appropriate distance from the decisive personalities in Hamburg, Frankfurt and Munich, which is why the decision has been made in favour of X-town, Y-mountain or Z-borough in the eastern states. In this area the population has already been driven off by the breakdown of society, and the remaining population will be evacuated to the other federal states, initially in transit camps. Martial law has been imposed. All basic rights have been revoked until further notice, night-time curfews will prevent all activities of the population against the necessary nuclear transports and evacuations. The local commanders will announce everything else via notice posters and the media. Peaceful conduct is the first civic duty. The problem would be solved by non-democratic means. The atomic state would be there.

In contrast to the atomic state, the relativity state is long since reality. It too solves one problem, namely that of concealing the obvious collapse of the special theory of relativity from the public, by non-democratic means via the abolition of scientific freedom. The criticism and its authors should vanish in a "final disposal site" for denial and defamation.

The relativity state was proclaimed in 1922 in Leipzig, on Monday, 18th September, at the centenary of the scientists (Society of German Scientists and Doctors) in Leipzig. In the hall the "Chancellor of Physics" announced to those present that they were free researchers, whereas the abnormal critics of the theories of relativity expelled could now only hand out a leaflet as public protest, the "Leaflet of the 19" signatories, including Nobel-Prize winners (cf. Chapter 3, pp 270-275).

The parallels between the structures, one of them only feared and the other already established, are astonishing. Comparisons always yield results.

The latest development (August 2008) of the Asse scandal is beginning to become a bit grotesque. The radioactive brine discovered stem most certainly from the drums previously dumped there, which is why new and more stable drums are to be developed, these to last for some 500 years (!) and - this is the climax - the waste is to be collected from the depth of the "final disposal site" only to be dumped again in another "final disposal site". Should one perhaps conceive the term "final disposal site" anew, as a sort of challenge trophy, so that in the course of time all of the German tribes can sooner or later have the honour?

3. The Results of Our Thought Experiment So Far

The results of our thought experiment must be differentiated into the results in the offline world and those in the online world, because in both of these worlds the possibilities for boycott and censorship cartels, such as that relating to the special theory of relativity, are completely different.

The offline world is effectively cut off from reality by the print media and the audio-visual media; what does not appear in these does not exist. The media represent the control and exclusion instruments of those ruling.

The online world of the Internet, by contrast, is essentially chaotically free and can no longer be controlled by any individual authority, although attempts to control it have been made from various quarters, all of these so far having failed.

The Reactions in the Offline World

Until the time of reporting (August 2008) the research project has sent approx. 2900 examples of its publications to approx. 2500 addressees, to approx. 2200 addressees (including libraries) in the German-speaking countries and approx. 300 addressees in a further 8 countries.

To safeguard the anonymity of the research project we were only able, until the year 2004, to offer the addressees a single possibility to respond to our consignments: namely with a paid advertisement in the financial pages of the FAZ. This represented a high hurdle that held all of the addressees back from establishing contact, for which one can understand to a certain extent in the cases of an individual, though not in the case of authorities which had a duty to respond, e.g. those exercising legal supervision over the universities. In view of the severity of the breaches of law (basic right of scientific freedom, basic right of free choice of career, oaths of office of those scientists who are also civil servants) these should have responded, at least to confirm to the anonymous research project the receipt of the documentation.

With the winning of Mr. Friebe and Ms. Lopez as publicly identified partners and as representatives of our project in the year 2004 we were then able, for the first time, to give the addressees the possibility of an unproblematic and practically free communication option. The first addressees to whom we were able to offer the contact option via our partners were the 614 members of the Bundestag, to whom we addressed our first "Open Letter" of 28th October 2005.

Only three of the addressees (from a total of 614) responded. Two of the members confirmed the receipt of the consignment, but declared themselves not capable of responding, and passed on the "Open Letter" to those responsible within their parliamentary faction. We have still had no reply from those responsible in the parliamentary factions.

The third response came from the member of the Bundestag and Federal Minister A. Schavan - after a subsequent enquiry from Ms. Lopez - by letter of 14th August 2006, confirming the receipt of our "Open Letter". She had notification sent that the letter had been passed on to her ministry where it would be answered. At the same time Prof. Dr. Jürgen Richter (Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Section 711, D-53175 Bonn) replied to

the subsequent enquiry by Ms. Lopez. The further development of the correspondence can be found in the postal dispatch list on pages 140-150 of this chapter.

The "Open Letter" sent to the members of the Bundestag was sent at the same time to 63 editorial staffs of German-language newspapers and magazines. None of these editorial offices sent a confirmation of receipt or a response to the research project.

The next "Open Letter" (of 4.2.06) sent to 221 employees on the editorial staffs of FAZ, SPIEGEL, SZ und TAZ [three German newspapers and one news magazine], as well as to a further 13 journalists of the same editorial staffs, received, again after a subsequent enquiry by our partner Ms. Lopez, 2 responses. Two journalists confirmed receipt, but declared themselves not responsible for the matter (scientific freedom). One announced that he would pass on the letter to the scientific editorial staff of his paper.

The next was our "First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science" (July 2006) sent to 290 addressees in a total of 11 countries. One of the addressees only, Prof. Robert Park (Maryland), at least reported the receipt of the letter on his home page in a few sentences, dismissing it as an irrelevant comment by crackpots, the sort he received continuously.

Receipt of the "Open Letter" on scientific freedom sent to 100 professors of the HU Berlin and 100 professors of the TU Dresden (6.3.07) was confirmed by one addressee of the HU Berlin, he stating that he was technically not the correct addressee, though he nevertheless wished us success - a premiere for our project.

The "Open Letter" sent to 200 professors was sent at the same time to 46 media and publicists in the Federal Republic of Germany, none of these sending a confirmation of receipt.

Receipt of our (previously unpublished) letter sent to the German President was confirmed by the Office of the Federal President, after subsequent enquiry by Ms. Lopez, though without confirmation that the German President was informed about the reported violation of the German Constitution. An answer in the matter was also given, implying that nothing was known of an impairment of the scientific freedom.

The "Open Letter on the Courage for Weird Ideas and the Courage for the Freedom of Science" (of 10.10.07) sent to the Science Commission of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee and their Chairwoman Lochte, in response to an interview with Ms. Lochte in the TAGESSPIEGEL, was given no confirmation of receipt, even after a subsequent enquiry by Ms. Lopez.

The "Open Letter" sent to the FAZ in response to an article on anonymous information on scandals (of 21.11.07), sent to 5 employees of the FAZ and 61 German-language print media, was given no confirmation of receipt. We were able to appease the fears of the FAZ, that perhaps in future no anonymous information on scandals might be received, with the promise that we will also repeatedly in future inform the FAZ.

The "Open Letter" on scientific freedom sent to the 639 members of the Society of German Constitutional-Law Teachers (of 5.3.08) has so far received one positive answer, subsequently giving rise to a written exchange of ideas. Before at least a year has passed and a check has been made on the material sent by us and on the opinion-forming process in periodic committee meetings, this activity cannot be evaluated.

Evaluation of the Reactions in the Offline World

If one adds all of our postal consignments to the addressees (in Germany and abroad):

including individual letters until April 2005: 820,		
less the 251 dispatches to libraries	569	
the open letter to members of the German Bundestag		
and to 63 print media	63	
the open letter to journalists of FAZ-SPIEGEL-SZ-TAZ	234	
the "First Open Letter"	290	
the open letter to 200 Prof's of the HU Berlin and the TU Dresden	200	
and to 46 media outlets and publicists	46	
the letter to German President Horst Köhler	1	
the open letter to the "Wissenschaftsrat" / Ms. Lochte	1	
the open letter to the FAZ	66	
and the open letter to the Constitutional-Law Teachers	639	
in all:	2723	

and if one compares these with the total number of answers received

- 3 from member of the Bundestag,
- 2 from journalists,
- 1 from a professor in Maryland,
- 1 from a HU professor,
- 1 from a constitutional-law teacher and
- 1 from the Office of the Federal President,

i.e. 9 answers, one arrives at a percentage of responses to dispatches of (9 : 2723 =) 0.0033; exactly a third of one percent! This result is quantitatively not only meagre, it is shattering.

By repeated dispatches to the same addresses, the number of the addressees is admittedly smaller than the number of dispatches: 2534. If one also discards the 138 libraries and approx. 50 dissidents, there remain approx. 2346 addressees worldwide from whom one would have wished to receive confirmation of receipt. If one now calculates the percentage rate of answers per addressees on this basis one has $(9:2346=)\ 0.0038$ - still just a good third of a percent.

If one also discards those addressees who received dispatches *only before* the availability of the easier communication options via our partners (this number can only be roughly estimated at 240), 2106 addressees remain. Given these easy communication options, one might at least have expected confirmation of receipt. On the basis of this minimum number the percentage rate of responses increases to (9 : 2106 =) 0.0043, i.e. almost half a percent. This quantitatively extreme answering rate lies close to zero and needs to be interpreted as such.

The libraries, which are not included in the current comparison, will be treated below as a separate group.

The qualitative evaluation of the reactions received to date is quite a different one. It must, after all, be evaluated as a first great success for the criticism of the special theory of relativity since 1922, that on 14th August 2006, for the very first time, a member of the German Bundestag and Federal Minister had her ministry officially confirm receipt of (and answer) the open letter of 28th October 2005 and thereby also the accompanying documentation on CD-ROM. We hereby openly express our thanks for this decisive first step towards a normal, businesslike interaction of the government with the criticism of the theory.

It remains to be seen whether and when the ministry can bring the academic scientists to engage in just as normal and legal interactions with the critical minority.

The answer ordered by Ms. Schavan is remarkable for a number of reasons. With her double function as a member of the Bundestag and as a minister, both the legislative and the executive spheres can be documented as having been informed. The fact that her answer only came around 10 months after receipt of our "Open Letter" and only after subsequent enquiry by Ms. Lopez possibly allows one to see the silence of the other members of the Bundestag in a different light, if one wishes to assume that a discussion had possibly taken place amongst the 614 members of the Bundestag and their parliamentary factions to the effect that the minister, via her ministry, might have an answer sent on behalf of all of them. The decisive letter of 14th August 2006 from Prof. Jürgen Richter reads as follows:

Date: Mon, 14 Aug 2006 15:04:08 +0200Subject:

G. O. Müller Research Group; Criticism of the Theory of Relativity

From: "Richter, Juergen /711"

To: "Jocelyne Lopez"

Dear Ms. Lopez

You sent an e-mail on 31st July to the Federal Minister of Education and Research, Dr. Annette Schavan, Member of the German Bundestag, under the heading "The Freedom of Science in Keeping with Article 5 of the German Constitution". Federal Minister Dr. Schavan sends you her thanks and has passed the letter on to the Section "Naturwissenschaftliche Grundlagenforschung" [Basic Scientific Research] in the BMBF for response.

It should first of all be said that the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, on principle, does not issue any statement on scientific theses and theories. The results of scientific research are to be discussed amongst the scientific experts themselves. This also applies to the criticism of the special theory of relativity of A. Einstein from the year 1905, put forward by the G. O. Müller Research Group.

Furthermore, it must be said that the results of the G. O. Müller Research Group have been published, on the one hand in book form, on the other in the Internet. The research results are thereby widely accessible to the public. Your accusation, that the research group is unable to express its views openly is therefore incorrect, and a violation of basic rights in respect of free expression of opinion cannot be ascertained.

Yours sincerely, pp Jürgen Richter

Prof. Dr. Juergen Richter

Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Section 711, D-53175 Bonn

Tel.: +49 1888 57 3222 Fax: +49 1888 57 8 3222

E-mail: juergen.richter@bmbf.bund.de

In the course of further correspondence Prof. Richter informed Ms. Lopez on 7th May 2007 - i.e. after a further 9 months - that the "scientific experts" for technical enquiries on subsequent experimental examination and confirmation of the special theory of relativity were to be found at the Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics / Albert Einstein Institute in Potsdam/Golm.

This reference to the competence of the named institute for the answering of critical questions on the theory of relativity is also of great importance, because thereby, for the first time since 1922, an academic institution was allocated by a government authority to respond to criticism of the theory of relativity, which has been strictly ignored and disowned by academic institutions since 1922.

With the decision of 14th August 2006 taken by Federal Minister Schavan and with the notification of 7th May 2007 as to the competence of the Max Planck Institute the end of the 85-year period of absolute suppression of the criticism of the special theory of relativity has been rung in. We do not hesitate to describe these decisions are historical, even if the practical consequences will first be felt in the coming years.

The Group Formed by the Libraries

The libraries form a group of addressees in their own right. All that the research project expects of them is that they use the publications they have been given by making them accessible to the public at large, by referring to them in their catalogues and by holding them ready for use. Publications of the project have so far been sent to 138 libraries in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and the USA.

No library is obliged to take unsolicited gifts into its stocks. Each library decides on such matters autonomously and independently. Normally libraries will check a gift to ascertain that it fits thematically into their acquisition profile, and will ensure that they do not have a comparable or better publication already in stock. We know that, as far as our documentation of the critical literature on the special theory of relativity is concerned, there is no alternative worldwide. Since 2001 a total of 66 libraries have taken publications of the project into their catalogues. This is a success rate of (66: 138 = 0.48 =) 48%. In this sense the librarians have behaved decidedly more objectively than our other addressees.

Nevertheless the question as to why the other 52 % of the libraries have decided not to accept our publications has to be asked. A better source of information on critical literature on this subject matter does not exist. So we may well assume that the criticism of this theory is regarded as unwanted or as uninteresting or as superfluous. The librarians assume here the role as the governesses of their readers.

The rejection by university libraries appears to be particularly marked; e.g. in Switzerland and in France the national libraries have catalogued, but none of the university libraries. In Switzerland the ETH library in Zurich even took the documentation into the catalogue - and then deleted the catalogue entry again after two months.

In Germany a whole series of university libraries in particular have so far obviously thrown all of the samples sent to them into the wastepaper basket. The brackets here indicate the number of such samples: Bayreuth (1); Berlin, Bibliothek des Dt. Bundestages (1); Berlin, FU (5); Berlin, HU (5); Berlin, TU (4); Bremen (1); Dortmund (2); Düsseldorf (2); Erfurt (2); Frankfurt/O. (1); Halle (2); Karlsruhe, Zentralbibliothek der Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH (1); Kassel (1); Cologne (5); Leipzig (3); Magdeburg (1); Mainz (2); Mannheim (1); Marburg

(4); Munich, TU (2); Münster (2); Paderborn (2); Saarbrücken (4); Trier (2); Wuppertal (1). All in all, 47 examples of our publications have obviously been disposed of as rubbish.

Normally the librarians complain that they have too little money for the purchase of books. It would be interesting to know what reasons these libraries have for withholding this worldwide unique documentation of the criticism of the theory from their borrowers. Shortage of money cannot be the reason. But perhaps they do have a secret, still-better documentation of the critical literature, of which we know nothing?

The Reactions in the Online World

The chaotic freedom of the Internet has already been mentioned as the decisive characteristic of the Internet. In the case of our documentation and of our thought experiment, this freedom has already been used very successfully by our partners on home pages and in Internet forums. We reach a part of our public without the mediation (= prevention) of the interposing interests of the publishers, newspapers, magazines and educational establishments.

Since Mr. Friebe began - as the first to do so - in December 2003, to present the documentation on his home page and subsequently in forums and to offer the free download, he has been able to win several other providers of Internet sites who also present criticism of physics and the natural sciences as supporters of our research project, so that at present there are also Internet sites in Austria, Italy, England, Canada, China and Russia from which download offers or links to the documentation of G. O. Mueller can be taken advantage of.

Since 2004, Mr. Friebe and Ms. Lopez have put up our project and particularly the documentation for discussion on several Internet forums and have aroused an enormous interest amongst the debaters in the criticism of both theories of relativity. The majority relationships between relativists and critics so familiar in the offline world also began to form amongst the Web public, with the result that the critics, as a minority, began to be attacked by the "authoritative" supporters of the theory in a mostly aggressive manner, because even the idea of criticizing this theory seemed completely unfathomable, as in the case of blasphemy in religious sects.

The hounding and the hate of some supporters of relativity directed against Mr. Friebe and Ms. Lopez have clearly exceeded the legal limits of a public dispute. Charges brought against these wild rabble-rousers and mob were necessary to restrain those who had not held back from faking even "G. O. Mueller". The Internet is not only free, but is occasionally even chaotic.

Sometimes the level of the emotions and the viciousness of certain forum participants even took us fully by surprise and left us hurt and at a loss. We admire the patience, the tenacity and the commitment of our partners, against those who unload their aggressions directly and personally. The large presence achieved in the Internet is alone the achievement of our partners, to which we, from the anonymity of the project, cannot contribute.

As a precaution against possible further attempts at disinformation we declare here that the research project and "G. O. Mueller", in the interests of securing anonymity, will definitely not take an active role in the Internet, but will send its messages either personally via the yellow post or by way of asking our partners Friebe and Lopez to publish in the Internet.

The supporters of the theory seem to be particularly outraged by the fact that critics should be allowed to express their opinions in the Internet at all, which in isolated cases leads to situations in which the participants in the discussion proudly announce in the forums that they had demanded that libraries remove the documentation of G. O. Mueller from their catalogues and no longer lend out the documentation. The primitiveness and the dictatorial attitudes of the supporters of the theory are not, of course, without their background. The authors of these attitudes have been known since 1922 and they have controlled, with their terror since then, the whole society. A comparison: How long did it take from the burning of books in 1933 in Germany until 1939?

We see it as a bizarre form of indirect recognition of the performance rendered by the GOM project and its partners that, for purposes of combating the criticism of relativity a special forum, "Alpha Centauri", was set up, the reason for this step obviously being seen in the presentation of our publications by our partners. Initially we took notice of the still-harmless, staged parodies with great amusement. What was then presented, however, was extremely substandard and defies all description.

The attempts of the supporters of the theory to prevent the voicing of critical comments in the Internet, to slander these and to erase them wherever possible are particularly choice in the versions of Wikipedia, in various languages. Articles on the special theory of relativity are cleansed of references to criticism again and again. The

criticism is evacuated to a separate article: after all, what does the criticism of a theory have to do with the theory as such? In the evacuation article it is cast amongst a great quantity of criticism of the general theory of relativity and of epistemological relativity. Here, the usual denials of the criticism ("only at the beginning", "all meanwhile refuted") and the defamations ("anti-Semitic", etc.) are applied. Here, at first, the documentation of G. O. Mueller was given mention, then erased and shifted to the parallel "Discussion" track associated with every Wikipedia article. Strangely enough, they seem to be unable to completely ban the documentation.

The attempts to cleanse the STR articles in the English and German Wikipedia are countered, however, by Wikipedia offspring in other languages or thematic extracts that are still in the original condition of the Wikipedia articles. These offspring still refer then to the original article, which however no longer exists. There are also Wikipedia versions that are consciously seen as alternatives and that criticism cannot purge.

The English-language introduction to our research project and its documentation (see p. 11, above), published in 2006, has opened up completely new relationships, in the Internet in particular, and with the critics in several countries. The English title of the introduction is meanwhile also to be found on Internet sites cited in little-spoken languages, which aptly demonstrates the decisive importance of a presentation in the English language, for world-wide presence.

In the Internet Also the Supporters of the Theory are Informed About the Criticism

One could call it the list of reason: in that the opponents of criticism of the theory rage against every bit of criticism of their wonderful theory that they find in the Internet, they are now beginning to grapple with the information contained in the documentation. These are the very first steps towards a rational analysis of the criticism, though compared to the censored offline world they represent a colossal advance. The Internet, in other words, is already far ahead of the offline world.

Several indications of this development are evident. The supporters of the theory are surprised, for example, at the large number of proven critical publications and they realize that no one could have worked through several thousand titles. Sooner or later they will come to realize that the critics cannot be made answerable for the decades of non-information. They will then, perhaps, ask themselves who was then responsible for the non-information.

In several forums some of the debating believers in the theory are even beginning to unmask some of the theoretical errors listed in the documentation's catalogue of errors (Chapter 2) as incorrect and mistaken claims, that they are beginning to disprove. This is the beginning of an active occupation with the criticism and is therefore very welcome (cf. above, p. 12-13).

With the theoretical disputes in the Internet, despite the aggressive and vulgar nature in which they are conducted from the side of the supporters of the theory, the strategy pursued by the sphere of academic "science" in the offline world, of only responding to the existence of the criticism with silence, concealment and if necessary slander - i.e. not to respond wherever possible - has been thwarted. This break with the strategy in the online world is a significant occurrence, although the debaters themselves don't appear to have realized this so far. Nevertheless, it will have its consequences for the offline world.

The discussion about the criticism of the theories of relativity - with or without mention of our documentation - in the Internet forums and more recently also in a growing number of Weblogs has met with a surprisingly great response, as confirmed by the large numbers of visitors who read pages, without themselves commenting on the topics. Among them there will be also a higher proportion of interested persons who as yet have made no decision as to the subject matter.

For the further development of public awareness the decisive point will not be whether these interested persons, after reading the Internet pages, opt for the one or the other standpoints of the opposing groups, but that they come to accept the simple but important message that criticism of the theory exists. This will take away from the perpetrators of the propaganda and the brain-washers of the relativity theories one prerequisite for their effectiveness, the unawareness of the public as to the existence of criticism.

From the standpoint of the critics of the theory the Internet allows an international networking of mutual information, and linking of the sites of the critics to an extent that could never have been paralleled in the offline world. In this way the critics, who for decades were doomed to suppression and exclusion from the professional discussion, with consequent isolation, can at last be heard.

One positive aspect of the forums, in our view, is that even those debaters who in general hold the theory to be correct and in general hold the criticism to be incorrect and thus unfounded, are prepared to state the following:

- (1) Some admit that they have never heard anything about the criticism; which irrefutably underlines the necessity of our documentation.
- (2) Some concede that they have read parts of the documentation; which shows a basic interest in the comparison of opposing positions.
- (3) Some are starting to dispute specific errors in the "Catalogue of Errors" (Chapter 2); with which the purpose of the documentation has indeed been achieved.
- (4) Some evaluate the reading matter in the documentation as being nevertheless entertaining, despite their taking opposing positions.
- (5) Some few are deeply concerned (hypocritically, of course but nevertheless!) as to whether our partners are indeed good representatives of the GOM project. We can reassure all of those concerned in this respect. Our partners belong to the very few who have understood the true difficulties of the relativity theory and are actively involved in the process of resolving these difficulties.
- (6) Some regard the documentation as being so dangerous that they have written to individual libraries recommending that the libraries should delete the catalogue references or at least block their usage; a better compliment for a publication would only be its burning in public!
- (7) Some few flatly deny any suppression of criticism of the theory in society, refer to the large number of documented critical publications and the prevailing freedom and freedom of the press in Germany as testified to by this, and speak out in favour also of the right to freedom of criticism; even when they thereby evade the decisive question as to scientific freedom, they are nevertheless potential allies in the demand for freedom of discussion.
- (8) Some have wanted to contest, in reaction to the quotes from the commentaries on basic rights (in the "Open Letter" to the 200 professors), that scientific freedom of the minority view entails a right to be heard; they see freedom of expression and freedom of the press as being enough. Those who express this view may well be speaking in good faith that what they are saying is correct. In this case they can easily convince themselves of their error by simply reading what has been written on the commentaries.

Given the variety of reactions worth considering, from supporters of relativistic conceptions in the Internet, it can be seen that, in the first phase of familiarization of the public with the tradition of criticism of the theory, little more than simple taking notice can be expected.

As every critic probably knows from his or her own experience, it does take some time to resist the omnipresent propaganda and to allow oneself to be persuaded that the theory is more or less incorrect, or is even untenable. So one has to be prepared to allow adequate "time for reflection", particularly in the cases of those who are still convinced supporters of the theory and are now, after a long period of sectarian indoctrination, for the first time confronted with the idea of the possibility of criticism. Anyone who recognizes the possibility of such criticism knows where the details are available for further discussion.

The Offline World and the Online World

If one takes an interactive look at these two "worlds" one arrives at further new results that do not merely represent an addition. So far, as regards the relativity catastrophe, no exchange has taken place between the two "worlds", though the comparison does give some interesting pointers.

The most conspicuous contradiction between the reactions in both "worlds" is in the boycott and censorship behaviour of all offline media on the one hand, and the almost frenzied interest of the Internet users on the other. For decades now there has been no need for particular proof of the boycott and censorship practiced by the conformed press. Nevertheless, the huge interest of the public meanwhile demonstrated in the Internet is not only impressive, but is also a resounding box round the ears for our cowardly journalists and the "free" censorship bodies produced by them.

One can meanwhile notice with relief that the press has failed in its efforts to completely stultify the society. At least ten thousand visitors to the critical Internet sites have escaped the disciplining and brainwashing of our press and are taking an open interest in the criticism of a certain physical theory.

The comparison of the typical national scandals (see above, pp 21-23) had given rise to the interested fact that, in the milieu of the perpetrators, the scandalous circumstances are already known many years before the press is permitted to report the matter to the public. With the addressees of our thought experiment and the high number of visitors to the critical Internet sites, even the relativity catastrophe, since the beginning of the cooperation with our partners in the years 2004 at the latest, has gradually acquired an informed circle within which those who are interested can inform themselves.

The simple and fast contact possibilities of the e-mail can integrate the offline world and the online world in a communication process, as the results of the subsequent enquiries made by Ms. Lopez have shown. Our "Open Letters" with accompanying CD-ROM sent by the yellow post in the offline world were normally only responded to after a subsequent enquiry per e-mail, and the response then also came by e-mail. The electronic medium has - for whatever reason - provoked and given rise to answers that the yellow snail-mail could not have achieved. Perhaps the image of the e-mail as the medium for progressive and important people has played a provoking role here. Anyone who still sends a letter on paper with postage stamps can only be hopelessly old-fashioned, old and unimportant. Without our publicly identified partners with e-mail addresses our research project would look very old-fashioned!

The sending of publications on CD-ROM by our project as a gift and the offer of the free downloads from the Internet sites of our partners and the other supporters represent a doubling of the offer. We may perhaps, sometime in the future, be able to discontinue our CD-ROM shipments and instead refer to the download option for our publications from the Internet.

With the activities in both "worlds" our project, together with our partners, has carried the existence of the criticism of the theory further into the heart of society than ever was the case prior to 2001. For the first time a Federal Minister took official notice, in 2006, of the existence of the criticism. And in 2007, for the first time, an academic institution was assigned to respond to the criticism. Despite these successes, one thing remains to be explained: Why are almost all of the addressees of our thought experiment (apart from the 9 exceptions mentioned above) in spectacular silence?

4. The Silence of the Addressees

In view of the droning silence of our addressees, secure indications as to why are certainly missing. In view of the submission of a unique international documentation, however, the silence cannot be a natural and simple response, there must be a reason behind it. The language teacher would pinpoint the matter: "The silence should tell us something". But what?

For the research project, understanding the reason would be more than just a passing interest; it would be important. That's why we will attempt to interpret this behaviour on a purely speculative basis.

Alone on the basis of appearance, each of the addressees must recognize the size of the documentation and the amount of work that must have been invested in it, as well as the continuity of the project and the level of activity over a minimum period of several years. This in itself stakes a certain claim to be taken seriously.

The topic of the theory of relativity itself enjoys great respect on all sides. Those not professionally involved with the theory, but who have heard of its subject matter by hearsay alone, raise their hands to it in salute. They are quite certain that it has to do with the greatest findings of mankind. And they are almost just as certain that neither this knowledge nor the authorities that represent it are a laughing matter. As regards the personal background of the creator of the theory and his fate, each has heard something sometime or other and knows that the person is taboo. "The new genius", as he is called. The taboo perhaps even extends to the theory - who knows?

Even without a precisely written introduction, each addressee would have realized intuitively that our anonymously sent documentation would instigate a serious controversy with the authorities and the taboo zone "theory of relativity". On this basis alone, most of them would regard the consignment as unwelcome and as something they would prefer to have nothing to do with. Apart from this they would be inclined to say that they do not understand the matter, at least not sufficiently, and in particular cannot see the reasons and motives of these anonymous "troublemakers".

The fear of the taboo and of the anonymity, their own incompetence and the general wish to avoid any form of conflict or confrontation, as a results of which the belligerent are always cast in a negative role - as long as one does not understand them and is unable to understand their aims: this could be the reason why the addressees respond to our consignments with (almost) complete silence. The "responsible adult citizen" who is informed by other "responsible adult citizens" about an offence and is asked to take action, would prefer to be less responsible and prefers to cower away instead.

As to the frame of mind of the addressees outlined here, there was no doubt from the start. For contemporaries who themselves make no public appearances the "count me out" decision is also fully understandable and legitimate.

Other expectations and demands, however, are placed on the class of those persons who themselves seek public attention, or are active on behalf of the public or play a role in forming public attitudes and opinion. Only representatives of this group were invited to participate in the thought experiment of our research project. And measured against their own expectations, which they are generally happy to broadcast loudly, they are obligated to attend to their self-chosen functions or to those assigned to them by order.

The fact that almost all of the representatives of this group - with the exception of those heartening cases already reported - play truant on their obligations, behaving instead according to the pattern of those contemporaries without responsibility and without obligations, requires another interpretation.

The representatives of this group will be referred to in what follows as "the accountable". They have normally had better chances of receiving an all-round education, they have access to more information and competent assistance, and they claim in general to have insight and to be able to judge independently. What are the reasons and motives of the accountable for not responding to the serious information received by them (e.g. the information on the final nuclear-waste disposal site Asse, or on the spying affair of the Telekom or on the bribery affair at Siemens) in a businesslike manner?

What a businesslike treatment here means cannot be anything doubtful. If the subject matter is a basic right that has been breached for decades right up to the present day, no one can claim that he or she, acting in good faith, had thrown the matter in the wastepaper basket due to its insignificance. Each of the addressees would have to have gained an impression, whether personally or via employees or through other colleagues, about what the matter dealt with. And in this case he or she would have to have realized that it dealt with a problem area of some significance. And exactly this realization as to the possible significance would have meant that a judgement as to the quality of the documentation would have to be made, everything else being dependent on this. All of the addressees would react in this way up to this point, because they would also do so in the cases of Asse, Telekom and Siemens.

All further steps depend essentially on personal prejudices and judgement, from preferences, moods and coincidences. Various alternatives are readily imaginable.

- (1) Some will reject without examining, because they know that the genius and the great luminaries are invariably infallible, except when they correct themselves.
 - (2) Some will enquire by physicists and will receive the reassurance that the criticism is unfounded.
- (3) Some will take a look at the documentation, which will at least give an indication of the possible dimensions involved, and will say to themselves: if there is anything to this, things could become very uncomfortable so better to have nothing to do with it and keep one's head down.
- (4) A few will try to check whether the documentation gives correct descriptions and reports. This is already quite a bit of work. Some will have doubts, and therefore a good reason for seeing the matter as settled.
- (5) The very few who examine the work and see the correctness of the documentation as being confirmed will discuss, with colleagues, the dangers of presenting it to the public and the consequences for one's own interests, and they will jointly decide to undertake nothing whatsoever. The typical national cases of Asse, Telekom and Siemens show that all of those informed prevented public clarification right up to the bitter end. And it was only after the bitter end that the matter was clarified as "brutally as possible". In particular, experience shows that those actually responsible for control tend to make deals with the criminals for as long as possible.

These are the five most probable responses of the addressees. They will have no interest in contacting the authors of the letters and publications received.

A further constellation of possibly considerable influence - it would be the sixth - should at least be mentioned. The demand for scientific freedom (in the name of "unity of the sciences") for a specialist field of the natural sciences sent to the accountable of all specialist areas could possibly have fallen into the deep-eaten - and therefore, of course, publicly always strongly denied - cleft between the natural sciences and the humanities. The one group regards the other (the scientists) as philistines, and the other regards the one (those of the arts faculties) as crackpots. Furthermore, a recent decision has meant that the explorers of the verse of Homer must now also seek third-party donations from sponsors and must develop their product's marketability. This could perhaps give rise, on the part of the members of the arts faculties, to a somewhat foolish, malicious glee about how these "philistines" handle each other, instead of making a commitment to a basic right. Since the critics are clearly playing on the side of the philistines, they can see where they land. Those committed to the humanities have enough to do fighting for their own rights. Which "unity of the sciences" might it have to do with?

Such arrogance and misplaced gloating by the members of the humanities over the "philistines" stems, of course, from the certainty that in its own subjects such a criminally complete expulsion of critics from a specialist field and the subsequent watertight secrecy as to this state of affairs, over many decades, vis-à-vis the public could not even be imagined in the humanities. It would be much too boring. The abyss between the two camps cannot be bridged. For this reason the members of the humanities, in their "Heidelberg Appeal" in the copyright dispute with GOOGLE, naturally had no supporting signatures from natural scientists (Tagesspiegel, 2.5.09). In these structures, the critics expelled from theoretical physics cannot awaken any understanding on the other side.

We believe we know roughly what the silence is intended to say to us. Most of our addressees are probably in a severe state of shock, though they are possibly also possessed by a feeling of superiority vis-à-vis completely unimaginable criminal intrigues. In fear of the devastating consequences of an uncovering, none of them wants to make a mistake. They have all decided to behave as though they didn't even exist. Perhaps some even despise the critics.

No Addressee Dares to Protest, to Rebut or to Refute

The droning silence of the addressees (with the exceptions mentioned) contains yet another clear message. So far no addressee has protested about the infringements of the law and fraudulent behaviour attributed to the field of academic physics by the research project in its accompanying letters and open letters. None of the 7 points listed above (p. 5-6) has as yet been - even partially - contested by an addressee, to say nothing of a refutation (with one exception, referred to below):

- (1) the historical breach of law in 1922,
- (2) the current breach of law,
- (3) the refusal of a basic right (scientific freedom),
- (4) the breaking of the oath of office (by infringement of basic rights),
- (5) the refusal of a further basic right (free choice of career),
- (6) swindle and breach of faith vis-à-vis the public (secrecy as to the lawbreaking circumstances),
- (7) misappropriation of taxpayers' money (prevention of research and teaching).

The only exception so far was made by the Office of the Federal President with its letter of 16.4.08: "As to the content of the letter, I would only like to remark that the lack of reception of the work results of the research group in the scientific world, as seen by you, is not in my view a symptom of a lack of freedom to research." We had asked about the freedom of 1300 critics to research.

The legitimacy of our findings is accepted in silence by all other addressees.

In this the addressees merely adopt the old strategy of academic physics practiced since 1922, namely never, over the course of the decades, to respond to the many massive accusations of suppression of the critics and swindle of the public.

Since 14th August 2006 this strategy has been thwarted by Federal Minister A. Schavan. The Federal Ministry of Education and Research has taken notice of the existence of the documentation of our research project and on 7th May 2007 the MPI für Gravitationsphysik was identified as being responsible for answering the criticism and was thereby called on to comment.

Outcome and Result of the Comparison with Other Typical National Scandals

The research project's current evaluation (January 2009) comes to the conclusion that in three addressee groups four very different types of reaction can be observed; the severe state of shock, the rare exceptions, the libraries and the Internet.

The addressees in the offline world are all informed and almost all have fallen into a severe state of shock. The rare exceptions, by contrast, have brought about objectively important advances. The libraries accept almost half of the gifts. In the Internet there is a clear and great need for information and discussion. With this, the situation for the critics and their contributions towards criticism of the theory has greatly improved since 2001.

The comparison with the typical national scandals has given rise to several general findings about what is typical for scandals, to what extent the relativity catastrophe corresponds to these and in what it has developed its own qualities.

For a scandal business such as the relativity catastrophe to successfully develop over a long period, it usually needs several components:

- (1) A deceitful idea that exceeds the imagination of the public at large and therefore strikes everyone as being impossible.
 - (2) One or more supplementary swindles, as a cover-up for the first swindle.
 - (3) Release of the protagonists from an obstructive sense of right and wrong and from a feeling of responsibility.
 - (4) A milieu of accomplices who are informed and can nevertheless keep their mouths shut for a longer period.
 - (5) Supervisory authorities that contrary to their orders can secure the swindle by means of non-control.
- (6) A bringing-into-line of the press is normally not at all necessary, though it would naturally be a real triumph for a scandal business. It is in this that the uniqueness and the outstanding long-term success of the relativity catastrophe lies. It is usually enough that the forces deciding on the "taboos" and the "freedom of their press" are persuaded of the tremendous benefits of the scandal business. Indeed, this "conviction" of the benefits of the scandal business can even survive the uncovering of the scandal itself, as the interesting appraisal of Martin Walser on the Siemens bribery money shows.
- (7) The informing of the public about a scandal takes place due to processes and constellations that are unforeseeable and cannot be planned.
- (8) If the public has been informed, the decision to reappraise depends essentially on whether the public at large i.e. every citizen immediately understands the uncovered swindle. In the scandals to which a comparison has been drawn this was indeed the case. As for the relativity catastrophe, here there would appear to be a certain advantage for the cheaters, due to the strangeness of the topic and to the subject of "theoretical physics", which in any case attempts to guard itself, by means of priestly affectations and claims of absolute authority, against any form of external social control.

Single Letters, Identically Worded Letters, "Open Letters" and Enquiries

The following postal dispatch list needs little explanation. The circle of addressees has already been identified (see above, p. 4). All we want to do here is to present it again with its own self-characterization, whose slightly sarcastic impression was not invented by us:

Representatives of the people obligated only to their conscience
Party committees in the parliament committed only to the party interests
Federal and state government authorities founded on the German Constitution
Autonomous academies of sciences
Ethical "lighthouses" of journalism
Investigative investigators of journalism
Scientific geniuses
The most intelligent, upright and creative intellectuals
Decisive personalities in public life

Since 2006 our partners Friebe and Lopez have passed on our dispatches to the addressees by subsequent enquiries per e-mail or by yellow post and have thereby achieved the successes described, so important for our cause. Our partners have thereby integrated themselves in that research project and in that thought experiment. For this reason these activities of our partners must also be included in the project's sending list.

The physics dissidents in the widest sense of the term form a group of their own with publications or contributions in the Internet. We have notified some of them about our project and invited them to participate in the discussion on the catastrophe of the century of criticism of the theory in theoretical physics. This relatively small group does not, however, belong to the addressees of our thought experiment, since with their critical comments they belong to the victims of the relativity catastrophe and no longer need any clarification.

The libraries form a group of their own with specific criteria for their reactions to the gift dispatches.

The protagonists and visitors to the home pages, blogs, portals and forums in the Internet have received no direct dispatches from our project, but have been informed by our partners Friebe and Lopez in the online medium. The extent of these activities and the successes achieved will be documented in the second part of the sending list (pp. 163-218).

The Authorization of Our Partners

The presentation has been agreed on with our partners and has been given their approval. Initially, until its inclusion in the next edition of the documentation, the present Chapter 9 will only be published and distributed in the Internet via our partners.

On this occasion we hereby solicitously grant our partners Friebe and Lopez the authorization to issue imprint rights for all possibly intended commercial publications of work of the research project, under the following four conditions:

- (1) that the publisher accepts that the copyright remains with the research project,
- (2) that the publisher consents to the simultaneous and temporally unlimited distribution of the publications in the Internet.
- (3) so that, as a consequence, a commercial publication as printed matter in the book trade is on principle only possible as a parallel utilization and any exclusive rights can only be granted on this basis,
 - (4) that any hybrid edition conceived (part-print with accompanying CD) would be essentially possible.

Since, in order to preserve its anonymity, our research project will not itself play an active role in the Internet, only our partners Friebe and Lopez are authorized to place statements of the research project in the network under the pseudonym "G. O. Mueller", or other pseudonyms. Any attempt by a third party to distribute statements of the research project on the theories of relativity under this or other pseudonyms must be held as fakes.

Contents and Organization of the Sending List

For a sending list intended for use over several years, a strictly chronological structure seemed to be the most practical. In this way only is the development of the project recognizable: its main efforts, times of special activity and breaks.

A collection of several repeated dispatches to the same addressees could only be given by a register, which we see, in view of the possibilities of the online version with the search function of the PDF file format, as being replaced.

In searching for all consignments to the same addressees it must nevertheless be noticed that the entries in the sending list are greatly shortened and show no standardized treatment of the names (sequence of the forenames and surnames).

If one really wants to find all entries with the same addressees, one must use the family name only, or search with an keyword taken from the name of the corporate body. This, on the other hand, will also result in a number of other entries being found, the non-relevance of which, however, is immediately recognizable.

Each entry for individual dispatches is comprised of the following details: Serial No. - Date (year-month-day) - Addressee, Place, Content.

In the case of entries for entire groups of addressees for "Open Letters" the serial numbers are given as blocks and there is possibly a shorter or more detailed report of the contents of the letter, or details as to the circumstances of the publication are given, particularly the sources of the letter texts in the Internet.

The address is limited to the naming of the place.

In view of the international connections existing in the sciences the association of persons with countries can only be undertaken on an arbitrary basis, if at the time of the shipment the current place of activities is not in the country of origin.

The first phase of the distribution (2001-2005) had mostly to do with individual consignments with individual accompanying letters. A list of these was already printed in Activity Report No. 2 (November 2004), this being taken over here essentially unchanged, though in places extracts from the individual letters or from identical letters to groups of addressees have been added to.

5. Sending List

Serial No. /

Date

Addressee, Place, Content

First Publication of the Documentation

G. O. Mueller:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie
[On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity]

A Documentary Thought Experiment.

Text Version 1.1 - As a Free Manuscript Duplicated in Numbered Copies.

October 2001 - 1005 S.

1 / 2001-12-13 - Hans Magnus Enzensberger, c/o Verlag Suhrkamp, Frankfurt a.M., Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 28)

Extract:

"We respectfully request that you convince yourself of the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you give your support to the restoration of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany. This scientific freedom should, by the way, have been a basic right in the Federal Republic of Germany since the coming into force of the German Constitution. For theoretical physics it stands so far only on paper.

Your word as a critic of contemporary civilization carries weight, and for this reason we believe that, in the context of your essay writings, you could give an important impulse towards open discussion of the freedom of science in research and teaching up to the level of the Abitur major courses in our Gymnasien [grammar schools]. The significance of the physical theories in wide areas of our cultural spheres is demonstrated by the flood of popular scientific literature and of science fiction and esoteric, so that the importance of a public and free discussion - for the first time in Germany, by the way, since 1922 - cannot be overestimated."

2 / 2001-12-13 - Focus, Editorial Office, München, Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 15) 3 / 2001-12-13 - Deutsche Bibliothek, Manuscript Section, *Frankfurt a.M.*Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 11) 4 / 2001-12-13 - Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Editorial Office, Frankfurt a.M.,

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 17)

5 / 2001-12-13 - Magazine Gegenworte, Berlin-Brandenburgische Akad. d. Wiss., President Prof. Dieter Simon, Berlin, Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 27)

Extract:

"Dear Mr. President

Your magazine "Gegenworte" having concerned itself with the matter of "Lies and Deception in Science" in issue 2, though unfortunately addressing only the trifling examples of everyday lies, we allow ourselves to draw your attention to the above-mentioned documentation, which presents a topic of other dimensions, against which the celebrated principles of scientific ethics could be tested."

6 / 2001-12-13 - Prof. Peter GLOTZ, c/o Inst. f. Medien- u. Kommunikationsmanagement, St. Gallen (Switzerland), Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 29)

7/2001-12-13 - Niedersächsische Staats-u. Universitätsbibliothek, Manuscript Section, Göttingen,

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 30)

8 / 2001-12-13 - NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG, Editorial Office, Zürich, Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 22)

9 / 2001-12-13 - P. M. Peter Moosleitners interessantes Magazin, Editorial Office, München, Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 21)

Extract:

"Dear Sir/Madam

In view of the commitment of your magazine to an open dialogue in theoretical physics and thereby for scientific freedom in the Federal Republic of Germany, as demonstrated by your discussion of the book by G. Galeczki and P. Marquardt, we hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation, which proves the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics since approx. 1922. Nothing in this situation has altered since the coming into force of the German Constitution, in which scientific freedom to research and to teach is, after all, supposedly established as a basic right."

10 / 2001-12-13 - Profil. Independent News Magazine. Editorial Office. Wien. Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 20)

11 / 2001-12-13 - Prof. Jan Philipp Reemtsma, c/o Stiftung Hamburger Institut f. Sozialforschung, Hamburg, Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 26)

Extract:

"Dear Professor Reemtsma

We hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation, which presents the scientific and political conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics, particularly in Germany since 1922. These academic conditions do not as yet appear to have been noticed by any physicist, science historian or science sociologist, so that our documentation could well have news value for the public.

We respectfully request that you check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result, that you lend your support to an open discussion and to the restoration of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. This scientific freedom should, by the way, have been a basic right in the Federal Republic of Germany since the coming into force of the German Constitution, though for physics this holds only on paper. The situation in the other western countries is not much different. For science sociology and science history, this opens up a highly interesting field of research, into why this situation has occurred and who is historically and currently responsible for it."

12 / 2001-12-13 - Prof. Peter Sloterdijk, c/o Staatl. Hochschule f. Gestaltung, Karlsruhe, Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 31)

13 / 2001-12-13 - DER SPIEGEL. News Magazine. Editorial Office. Hamburg. Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 14)

Extract:

"Dear Sir/Madam

Following various contributions in which you have repeatedly praised the great achievements of the theories of relativity, we allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation, which might possibly have news value for the public, in which case it would constitute legitimate subject matter for reporting in a News Magazine.

We respectfully request that you check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you give your support to the restoration of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany. This scientific freedom should, by the way, have been a basic right in the Federal Republic of Germany since the coming into force of the German Constitution. As an outstanding institution of the fourth power - the press - in Germany renowned for its investigative journalism, "Der Spiegel" could play an important role in the reintroduction of scientific freedom."

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14 / 2001-12-13 - Magazine Stern, Editorial Office, Hamburg,
                               Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 16)
15 / 2001-12-13 - SüDWESTRUNDFUNK / FERNSEHEN, Fields of Culture and Science, Baden-Baden.
                               Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 13)
16 / 2001-12-13 - SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Editorial Office. München.
                               Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 18)
17 / 2001-12-13 - taz - die tageszeitung, Editorial Office. Berlin.
                               Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 33)
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Extract:

"Dear Sir/Madam

In view of the known commitment of "taz" to democratic basic rights and its independence from interest groups, we allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation, which provides proof of the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics since approx. 1922. Nothing has changed in this state of affairs in Germany since the coming into force of the German Constitution, in which the scientific freedom to research and to teach is supposedly established as a basic right.

We respectfully request that you examine the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you give your support to the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany. As a prominent institution of the fourth power - the press - in Germany the "taz" could give a valuable impulse for the reintroduction of scientific freedom."

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18 / 2001-12-13 - DIE WELT. Daily Newspaper. Editorial Office. Berlin.
                               Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 23)
19 / 2001-12-13 - Westdeutscher Rundfunk / Television, Fields of Culture and Science. Köln.
                               Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 24)
20 / 2001-12-13 - Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen, Field of Culture, Science. Mainz.
                               Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 12)
21 / 2001-12-13 - DIE ZEIT. Weekly Newspaper for Politics, Economics and Culture. Editorial Office.
                               Hamburg. Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 19)
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Extract:

"Dear Sir/Madam

We hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation, which possibly has news value for the public, so that the present first version of the documentation might already legitimately constitute subject matter for your reporting.

We respectfully request that you check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you give your support to the restoration of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany. This scientific freedom should, by the way, have been a basic right in the Federal Republic of Germany since the coming into force of the German Constitution. For the field of physics, however, this freedom exists only on paper. As a prominent institution of the fourth power - the press - in Germany "DIE ZEIT" could play an important role in the reintroduction of scientific freedom."

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22 / 2002-01-07 - Berliner Zeitung, Editorial Office. Berlin.
                               Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 34)
23 / 2002-01-07 - Frankfurter Rundschau, Editorial Office. Frankfurt a. M.
                               Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 32)
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24 / 2002-03-07 - Prof. Hans Herbert von Arnim, c/o Forschungsinstitut für Öffentliche Verwaltung, Speyer. Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 37)

Extract:

"The abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics and the continuation of this state of affairs over many decades, which has remained unnoticed by the public, really ought to attract great interest in a society that actually occupies itself especially with scientific and political questions of a certain significance and even pretends to address ethical standpoints in the natural sciences. Perhaps there are not-uninteresting conclusions to be drawn from the ethics of the physicists over the last 80 years, as to the way in which scientists treat the public when they feel themselves under no control.

Your well-known public commitment through criticism of certain questionable developments in our democracy, even against the massive interests of those criticized, has prompted us to send you our documentation and to ask you for journalistic help in the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. Your book, "Das System - Die Machenschaften der Macht" [The System - The Intrigues of Power], which appeared last year, characterizes with its subtitle exactly the situation existing in academic theoretical physics since 1922, and the FAZ review of your book added, to top it all, the title "Kartell des Schweigens" [Cartel of Silence]. It is precisely this, a cartel of concealment and slander, that governs theoretical physics and prevents an open and free discussion of the criticism of the special theory of relativity. At the same time this is also very much a matter of public-law concern, since the field of theoretical physics in the Federal Republic of Germany is almost entirely maintained from taxpayers' money, which is used by the powers that be in physics to silence the critics and to bring any possible related research to a standstill. This is a clear misuse of taxpayers' money that was originally intended to serve the purpose of research, which can only be conducted in a free environment and can only be advanced by criticism. Where persons taking an active role are civil servants, they have taken an oath on the constitution and must at all times stand up for the protection of basic rights, to which - not least - the freedom to research and to teach belongs."

25 / 2002-03-07 - Prof. Ulrich Beck, c/o Inst. f. Soziologie der Universität München. Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 38)

Extract:

"Your well-known journalistic commitment and the research field of "Wissenssoziologie" [Sociology of Knowledge] of your institute have moved us to send you our documentation and to ask you for journalistic help in the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. This field is controlled by a cartel of concealment and slander that prevents an open and free discussion of the criticism of the special theory of relativity. At the same time this is also very much a matter of public-law concern, since the field of theoretical physics in the Federal Republic of Germany is almost entirely maintained from taxpayers' money, which is used by the powers that be in physics to silence the critics and to bring any possible related research to a standstill. This is a clear misuse of taxpayers' money that was originally intended to serve the purpose of research, which can only be conducted in a free environment and can only be advanced by criticism. Where the persons actively involved here are civil servants, they have taken an oath on the constitution and must at all times stand up for the protection of basic rights, to which - not least - the freedom to research and to teach belongs."

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26 / 2002-03-07 - Corriere della sera, Editorial Office. Milano.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 48)

27 / 2002-03-07 - Deutsches Patent-und Markenamt, Register of Copyrights. München.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 35)

28 / 2002-03-07 - Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, Manuscript Section. Erlangen.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 50)

29 / 2002-03-07 - L'Espresso [News Magazine], Editorial Office "Cultura". Roma.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 49)

30 / 2002-03-07 - L'Express [News Magazine], Fields of: Culture, Investigation. Paris.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 45)
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Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 46)

32 / 2002-03-07 - Andrea Fischer, MdB. Berlin.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 39)

Extract

"Your contribution in the FAZ of 4th February, "Die Vertrauensfrage" [The Question of Trust], has moved us to send you our documentation and to ask you for journalistic help in the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. In your contribution you put the questions: "What sort of science is that", which refuses to accept a previously adopted self-limitation (in the field of gene technology), and "What can be expected from [these] scientists"? The very same questions have been asked (in the field of theoretical physics) since 1922 by critics of the special theory of relativity, in view of the concealment and the defamation and the suppression of every bit of criticism by the official representatives of physics, who have attempted for decades to protect an untenable theory through abolition of scientific freedom. The field of academic physics is controlled by a cartel of concealment and slander that prevents an open and free discussion of the criticism of the special theory of relativity. At the same time this is also very much a matter of public-law concern, since the field of theoretical physics in the Federal Republic of Germany is almost entirely maintained from taxpayers' money, which is used by the powers that be in physics to silence the critics and to bring any possible related research to a standstill. This is a clear misuse of taxpayers' money that was originally intended to serve the purpose of research, which can only be conducted in a free environment and can only be advanced by criticism. Where the persons actively involved here are civil servants, they have taken an oath on the constitution and must at all times stand up for the protection of basic rights, to which - not least - the freedom to research and to teach belongs.

With your mandate as a member of the German Bundestag and your well-known critical commitment, as also testified to in the FAZ report on your lecture at Cornell University, you could give an important impulse towards initiating, at last, an open and public discussion on the situation in theoretical physics."

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33 / 2002-03-07 - Rolf Hochhuth c/o Rowohlt Verlag, Reinbek.

Маnuscript Print 2001 (Сору No.: 40)
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Extract:

"Your moral commitment as a quarrelsome author and publicist has moved us to send you our documentation and to ask you for journalistic help in the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. In this field, since 1922, every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity has been suppressed by concealment and slander, as a means of protecting an untenable theory, the invalidity of which can only be concealed from the public by the abolition of scientific freedom. The canonization of the theory and its author in the megalomaniac years of the twenties has led to a dogmatic paralysis of physics and to the dismissal of every bit of critical research.

[...]

With your reputation as a critical authority in our journalistic circles you could give an important impulse towards initiating, at last, an open and public discussion on the situation in theoretical physics."

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34 / 2002-03-07 - STÄNDIGE KONFERENZ DER KULTUSMINISTER
[Permanent Conference of the States in the Federal Republic of Germany],
Chairman Prof. Dr. D. Schipanski. Bonn. Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 36)
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Extract:

"The abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics and the continuation of this state of affairs over many decades, which has gone unnoticed by the public, really ought to attract great interest in a society that actually occupies itself especially with scientific and political questions of a certain significance and even pretends to address ethical standpoints in the natural sciences. Perhaps there are not-uninteresting conclusions to be drawn from the ethics of the physicists over the last 80 years, as to the way in which scientists treat the public. Our appeal to you is made not only in view of your high office, but also as a university graduate in physics, which we see as a fortunate coincidence.

As a physicist you know how the physics establishment deals with dissidents. For this reason, until the reintroduction of scientific freedom, we would like to send you our best wishes for your work and to express our sincere greetings without identifying ourselves and with the greatest discretion."

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35 / 2002-03-07 - Le Monde, Fields of Culture / Society. Paris.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 47)
36 / 2002-03-07 - Вауекізсне Staatsbibliothek, Manuscript Section. München.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 51)
37 / 2002-03-07 - Вівліотнѐ Que Nationale de France, Départment des Manuscrits. Paris.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 44)
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38 / 2002-03-07 - Prof. Jens Reich, Berlin.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 41)

Extract

"Your political and moral commitment, your scientific orientation and your great public standing has moved us to send you our documentation and to ask you for journalistic help in the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. In this field, since 1922, every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity has been suppressed by concealment and slander, as a means of protecting an untenable theory, the invalidity of which can only be concealed from the public by the abolition of scientific freedom. The canonization of the theory and its author in the megalomaniac years of the twenties has led to a dogmatic paralysis of physics and to the dismissal of every bit of critical research."

39 / 2002-03-07 - Hans-Jochen Vogel, München.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 42)

Extract

"Your great public standing, dear Dr. Vogel, has moved us to send you our documentation and to ask you for journalistic help in the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. In this field, since 1922, every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity has been suppressed by concealment and slander, as a means of protecting an untenable theory, the invalidity of which can only be concealed from the public by the abolition of scientific freedom. The canonization of the theory and its author in the megalomaniac years of the twenties has led to a dogmatic paralysis of physics and to the dismissal of every bit of critical research. [...]

With your reputation as a critical authority in our political journalistic circles and currently with your membership in the Nationalen Ethikrat [National Ethics Council], you could give an important impulse towards initiating, at last, an open and public discussion on the situation in theoretical physics."

40 / 2002-03-30 - Rudolf Augstein c/o DER SPIEGEL. Hamburg.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 55)

Extract:

"For decades now the field of theoretical physics has been governed by suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism. An open and free discussion of the criticism of the special theory of relativity is prevented by all possible means - although the theory is extolled as the best-proven theory. If the relativists believed in their own propaganda, they would have no reason to fear a free discussion.

[...]

By the way, this is also very much a matter of public-law concern, since the field of theoretical physics in the Federal Republic of Germany is almost entirely maintained from taxpayers' money, which is used by the powers that be in physics to silence the critics and to bring any possible related research to a standstill ...

The investigative journalism always supported by you and the outstanding position of the SPIEGEL as one of the supporting pillars of the fourth power - the press - in our country have already successfully led to discussion of many anomalies in all areas of our society. That's why we have decided to approach you with the request that you exert your influence as an impulse towards an open discussion. To this end you may, of course, make journalistic use of our documentation until 31st December 2003 at your own discretion."

Private Print of the Documentation

G. O. Mueller:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie
[On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity].

A Documentary Thought Experiment.

Text Version 1.1 - Private Print in Numbered Copies. - March 2002 - 1005 p.

41 / 2002-03-30 - Universitätsbibliothek der Technischen Universität, Acquisition Section. *Berlin*. Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 2)

42 / 2002-03-30 - Secretary of State Prof. Dr. J. NIDA-RÜMELIN, Appointee of the Federal Government for Matters of Culture and the Media. Berlin.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 59)

Extract:

"We have read in the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE SONNTAGSZEITUNG from 24.3.02 that you said in a panel discussion in Hamburg that you missed "in this country" a "Kultur der freien Rede" [culture of free speech], the rhetorical capabilities of German politicians being referred to here. We believe you will find it much more serious that the democratic prerequisites for "free speech" - in the substantial sense of the term - are completely missing in a not-unimportant field of science in our country: namely a "culture of freedom". Instead, the field of theoretical physics is governed by suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism. An open and free discussion of the criticism of the special theory of relativity is prevented by all possible means - although the theory is extolled as the best-proven theory. If the relativists believed in their own propaganda, they would have no reason to fear a free discussion.

At the same time this is also very much a matter of public-law concern, since the field of theoretical physics in the Federal Republic of Germany is almost entirely maintained from taxpayers' money, which is used by the powers that be in physics to silence the critics and to bring any possible related research to a standstill. This is a clear misuse of taxpayers' money that was originally intended to serve the purpose of research, which can only be conducted in a free environment and can only be advanced by criticism. Where the persons actively involved here are civil servants, they have taken an oath on the constitution and must at all times stand up for the protection of basic rights, to which - not least - the freedom to research and to teach belongs.

We believe that a "culture of freedom" in academic physics must first be reintroduced, since otherwise there can be no question of a "culture of free speech" existing in this field. In the field of politics we have fortunately won the "culture of freedom" in our country. Why should this achievement be refused those who are active in the field of physics? Why should the creative forces that only unfold in a context of free discussion be suppressed in this specialist field?"

43 / 2002-03-30 - Staats-u. Universitätsbibliothek Carl von Ossietzky, Acquisition Section. *Hamburg*. Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 4)

44 / 2002-03-30 - Universitätsbibliothek der Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität, Acquisition Section. *München.* Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 7)

45 / 2002-03-30 - Frank Schirrmacher c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Frankfurt a. M. Manuscript Print 2001(Copy No.: 57)

Extract:

"The regular column "Nature and Science" in the feuilletons of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG and their remarkable fundamental liberalism, permitting all standpoints in disputes to be expressed, and not least the high standing of the FAZ as an institution of the fourth power - the press - in our country, have moved us to ask you to give an impulse towards public discussion. For purposes of your journalistic work you may make use of our documentation until 31st December 2003 at your own discretion.

If you know how the physics establishment deals with dissidents, you will understand that we have to place great value on discretion."

46 / 2002-04-02 - Gero von Randow, Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung. Frankfurt a. M. Manuscript Print 2001(Copy No.: 56)

Extract:

"In your contributions in the FAZ, particularly in "Das Gesicht der Wissenschaft" [The Face of Science] from 15.1.02, you have addressed the problematic nature of the freedom of science and its anchoring in the German constitution. In your latest review of Enzensberger's anthology "Elixiere der Wissenschaft" [Elixirs of Science] you evaluate his "highly topical criticism of science" and his criticism of the "hegemonial position" of certain specialist fields approvingly. This has moved us to send you our documentation and to ask you for journalistic help in the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. In this field, since 1922, every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity has been suppressed by concealment and slander, as a means of protecting an untenable theory, the invalidity of which could only be concealed from the public by the abolition of scientific freedom. The canonization of the theory and its author in the megalomaniac years of the twenties has led to a dogmatic paralysis of physics and to the dismissal of every bit of critical research."

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47 / 2002-04-02 - Universitäts-u. Stadtbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Köln.
                                     Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 5)
48 / 2002-04-03 - DEUTSCHE BIBLIOTHEK, Manuscript Section. Frankfurt a. M.
                                     Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 11)
49 / 2002-04-03 - Universitätsbibliothek u. Technische Informationsbibliothek (TIB), Acquisition Section.
                                     Hannover. Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 8)
50 / 2002-04-03 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Stuttgart.
                                     Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 6)
51 / 2002-04-04 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Gießen.
                                     Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 3)
52 / 2002-05-02 - BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE CENTRALE, Dipartimento Acquisizioni. Firenze.
                                     Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 10)
53 / 2002-05-02 - British Library, Acquisition Department. London.
                                     Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 9)
54 / 2002-05-27 - Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Minister E. Bulmahn, MdB. Berlin.
                                     Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 61)
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Extract:

"Dear Minister

We hereby allow ourselves to draw the attention of your ministry to our above-mentioned documentation, which presents the scientific and political conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics, particularly in Germany since 1922. These academic conditions do not as yet appear to have been noticed by any physicist, science historian or science sociologist, so that our documentation could well have news value for the public. Your ministry is the determinative executive body at the federal level for research and could give a loud and clear impulse towards a free, public discussion of the problems identified by us.

 (\ldots)

In official theoretical physics, since 1922, every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity has been suppressed by concealment and slander, as a means of protecting an untenable theory, the invalidity of which can only be concealed from the public by the abolition of scientific freedom. The canonization of the theory and its author in the megalomaniac years of the twenties has led to a dogmatic paralysis of physics and to the dismissal of every bit of critical research. If the representatives of relativity believed in their own propaganda, they would have nothing to fear from a free discussion."

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55 / 2002-05-27 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Wien.

Private Print 2002 (Copy No.: 11)

56 / 2002-06-03 - Bund-Länder-Kommission für Bildungsplanung u.Forschungsförderung (BLK). Bonn.

Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 60)

57 / 2002-06-03 - Wissenschaftsrat. Bonn. Manuscript Print 2001 (Copy No.: 63)
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CD-ROM Issue of the Documentation

G. O. Mueller:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie
[On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity].

A Documentary Thought Experiment.

Text Version 1.1 - Unsaleable Private Print. - March 2002 - 1005 p.

Unsaleable CD Private Copy in Numbered Copies.

58 / 2002-06-14 - Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt-Universität, Acquisition Section. *Berlin*. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 26)

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59 / 2002-06-14 - Universitätsbibliothek der Ruhr-Universität, Acquisition Section. Bochum.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 23)
60 / 2002-06-14 - STAATS-U. UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Bremen.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 22)
61 / 2002-06-14 - DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT, Register of Copyrights. München.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 3)
62 / 2002-06-14 - STAATS-U. UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Dresden.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 24)
63 / 2002-06-14 - STADT-U. UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Frankfurt a. M.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 25)
64 / 2002-06-15 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Freiburg i. Br.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 29)
65 / 2002-06-15 - Niedersächsische Staats-u. Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Göttingen.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 40)
66 / 2002-06-15 - Universitätsbibliothek u. Technische Informationsbibliothek (TIB), Acquisition Section.
                                    Hannover. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 32)
67 / 2002-06-15 - BIBLIOTHEK DER UNIVERSITÄT KONSTANZ, Acquisition Section. Konstanz.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 28)
68 / 2002-06-15 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Regensburg.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 31)
69 / 2002-06-15 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Tübingen.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 27)
70 / 2002-06-15 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Würzburg.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 30)
71 / 2002-06-16 - Schweizerische Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Bern.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 33)
72 / 2002-06-16 - BIBLIOTHEK DER UNIVERSITÄT BIELEFELD, Acquisition Section. Bielefeld.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 41)
73 / 2002-06-16 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Graz.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 36)
74/2002-06-16 - Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig, Bibliotheca Albertina, Acquisition Section. Leipzig.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 42)
75 / 2002-06-16 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Rostock.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 43)
76 / 2002-06-16 - Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Wien.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 37)
77 / 2002-06-16 - ETH-BIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Zürich.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 1)
78 / 2002-06-17 - THE BRITISH LIBRARY DOCUMENT SUPPLY CENTRE, Acquisitions Department.
                                    Boston Spa, UK. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 35)
79 / 2002-06-17 - University of Cambridge Library. Cambridge, UK.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 34)
80 / 2002-06-17 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Karlsruhe.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 45)
81 / 2002-06-17 - Universitätsbibliothek, Central Library, Main Section. Kiel.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 44)
82 / 2002-06-17 - BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE BRAIDENSE, Dipartimento Acquisizioni. Milano.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 39)
83 / 2002-06-17 - Bodleian Library, Acquisitions Department. Oxford, UK.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 38)
84 / 2002-07-11 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Tübingen.
                             Manuscript Print (Copy No.: 52) and CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 8)
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85 / 2002-08-01 - Hochschulbibliothek der RWTH Aachen, Acquisition Section. Aachen.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 68)
   86 / 2002-08-01 - Universitätsbibliothek der Freien Universität, Acquisition Section. Berlin.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 69)
   87 / 2002-08-01 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Bonn.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 70)
   88 / 2002-08-01 - FACHHOCHSCHULE DARMSTADT, BIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Darmstadt.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 71)
   89 / 2002-08-01 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section, Dortmund.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 72)
   90 / 2002-08-01 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Düsseldorf.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 73)
   91 / 2002-08-01 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Erfurt.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 74)
   92 / 2002-08-01 - UNIVERSITÄTS-U. LANDESBIBLIOTHEK SACHSEN-ANHALT, Acquisition Section. Halle (Saale).
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 75)
   93 / 2002-08-01 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Heidelberg.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 76)
   94 / 2002-08-01 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Marburg.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 78)
   95 / 2002-08-02 - Debate Magazine Berliner Republik, Editor-in-Chief Tobias Dürr. Berlin.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 48)
   Extract:
   "The proof delivered by our documentation possibly has news value for the public, so that the present first
version of the documentation might already legitimately constitute subject matter for your reporting and discussion.
In our opinion the commodity "scientific freedom", which cannot be quantified in terms of euros and cents,
deserves at least as much attention as the usual small and large cases of fraudulent behaviour in terms of money
value."
   96 / 2002-08-02 - News Magazine Facts, Editorial Office. Zürich.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 49)
   97 / 2002-08-02 - DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT / FRANKFURTER HEFTE C/O Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Berlin.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 50)
   98 / 2002-08-02 - Thüringer Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Jena.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 82)
   99 / 2002-08-02 - Magazine Jungle World, Editorial Office. Berlin.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 51)
   100 / 2002-08-02 - Magazine Merkur, Editorial Office. Berlin.
                                        CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 52)
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101 / 2002-08-02 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Münster.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 79)
102 / 2002-08-02 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Oldenburg.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 80)
103 / 2002-08-02 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Passau.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 81)
104 / 2002-08-03 - Magazine Philosophia naturalis, Editorial Office. Frankfurt a. M.
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CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 53)

105 / 2002-08-03 - Magazine Scheidewege, Editorial Office, Baiersbronn.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 54)

106 / 2002-08-03 - Skeptiker. Magazine for Science and Critical Thinking, Andreas Kamphuis.

Bergisch-Gladbach. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 55)

107 / 2002-08-05 - Prof. Reinhard Brandt c/o Universität, Fachbereich 14. Marburg. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 57)

Extract:

"Dear Professor Brandt

With great interest we have noticed in the press (TAGESSPIEGEL, 19.2.02) how the controversy over the delivery of the "BESSY gift" to Jordan has been conducted. You are quoted as having said: "The physicist caste is holding together. They know very well that if an open discussion were to take place in Germany then the greens and the reds would have to forbid the project immediately."

Since our research project is dedicated to another case of prevention of discussion in the field of physics, we allow ourselves to send you a copy of our above-mentioned documentation with the respectful request that you convince yourself of the correctness of our documentation. We can imagine that you might well find some interesting parallels. [...)

We respectfully ask you to check, whether you might be prepared to give an impulse for public discussion, or to pass our documentation on to other committed hands."

108 / 2002-08-05 - Rainer Maria Kiesow, Member of the "Junge Akademie", c/o Max-Planck-Inst. f. Europäische Rechtsgeschichte, Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 58)

Extract:

"Dear Mr. Kiesow

With respectful reference to your contribution on the "campus novel" (FAZ, 12.2.02) we allow ourselves to draw your attention to the above-mentioned documentation. You see the campus novel as a reason to engage in a "debate on the German university", which our documentation also seeks to encourage."

109 / 2002-08-05 - Prof. Wolf Lepenies, c/o Freie Universität, Fachbereich 06. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 59)

Extract:

"Dear Professor Lepenies

We hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention, as a sociologist and science manager, to our above-mentioned documentation. In this we have given proof of the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany since approx. 1922. Nor has anything in this situation altered since the coming into force of the German constitution, in which scientific freedom to research and to teach is anchored as a basic right, that for theoretical physics, however, exists only on paper.

This state of affairs has so far remained concealed for all science historians, college politicians and journalists. The abolition of scientific freedom in this branch of physics has had an influence on physics that should not be underestimated, on the theory of epistemology and on all non-physics specialist fields that have accepted the supposed findings of physics as a new dogma, without having checked it. How the physicists have meanwhile treated the public for more than eight decades must surely interest a society that especially at present discusses the questions of ethics in the natural sciences.

The proof delivered by our documentation possibly has news value for the public, so that the present first version of the documentation might already legitimately constitute subject matter for general reporting and public discussion. We respectfully ask you to convince yourself of the soundness of our documentation and, should the occasion arise, to give an impulse towards public discussion in the context of your journalistic work.

In your committed contribution "Die Faszination des Bösen" [The Fascination of the Evil] (Süddt. Ztg, 8./ 9.6.02) you call, as an "alternative project", for a harking back to the democratization attempts in the Islamic world, that the western countries have "always only half-heartedly supported". Exactly such an "alternative project" is needed in the field of theoretical physics, which without scientific freedom has been paralyzed in dogmatism and a personality cult for eight decades now. In this field democratic, free critical discussion in the public is not even "half-heartedly" supported: instead, every bit of criticism is inconsiderately slandered and suppressed."

110 / 2002-08-05 - Michael Sailer c/o Reaktor-Sicherheitskommission. Bonn. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 60)

111 / 2002-08-06 - Heike Schmoll c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 61)

Extract:

"Dear Dr. Schmoll

We hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention, as an observer, amongst other things, of general higher-educational policies, to our above-mentioned documentation. In this we have given proof of the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany since approx. 1922. Nor has anything in this situation altered since the coming into force of the German constitution, in which scientific freedom to research and to teach is anchored as a basic right, that for theoretical physics, however, exists only on paper."

112 / 2002-08-06 - Prof. Werner Slenczka c/o Universität, Fachbereich 20, Virology. Marburg. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 62)

Extract:

"Dear Professor Slenczka

We have read with interest your detailed letter to the editor published in the FAZ from 28.3.02 on the topic of "Betrug in der Wissenschaft" [Deceit in Science] and we allow ourselves to draw your attention to the above-mentioned documentation on the same topic - though in a different relationship. Just as your results have been suppressed by certain specialist bodies as unwelcome, so too in the field of theoretical physics, since 1922, every bit of criticism of the theory of relativity has been slandered, suppressed and excluded from any form of reception, so say nothing of any possibility of discussion of such criticism.

In the documentation we have given proof of the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany since approx. 1922. Nor has anything in this situation altered since the coming into force of the German constitution, in which scientific freedom to research and to teach is anchored as a basic right, that for theoretical physics, however, exists only on paper.

This state of affairs so far appears to have remained concealed for all science historians, college politicians and journalists. Your diagnosis also applies to the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics, "But this deceit doesn't interest anyone.""

113 / 2002-08-06 - Prof. Rudolf Stichweh c/o Universität Bielefeld, Faculty of Sociology. Bielefeld. CD-ROM 1.1 (Сору No.: 63)

Extract:

"We respectfully request that you convince yourself of the soundness of our documentation and, should the occasion arise, that you discuss the question as to the freedom of science, in the field indicated, in the context of your research. Perhaps you will be able to discover the motives behind the general unwillingness to recognize the criticism, which contrasts so notably with an otherwise super-critical society and should be an exciting topic for sociologists and science historians."

114 / 2002-08-06 - Dr. Peter Wehling, Chair for Sociology, Universität. Augsburg. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 64)

Extract:

"Dear Dr. Wehling

From a contribution by Christian Geyer on "Sprengkraft des Nicht-Wissens" [The Explosive Force of Not-Knowing] (FAZ, 21.1.02) we have learned that you are involved, in a special way, in addressing the topic of not-knowing. This has moved us to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation in which we give proof of a special form of organized not-knowing through the systematic and consequent suppression of knowledge, namely through the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany since approx. 1922. Nor has anything in this situation altered since the coming into force of the German constitution, in which freedom to research and to teach is anchored as a basic right, that for theoretical physics, however, exists only on paper.

Strangely enough, none of the science historians, sociologists, college politicians or journalists seem to have realized that in the field of theoretical physics, since 1922, every bit of criticism of the theory of relativity has been slandered, suppressed and so excluded from reception, that a discussion of the criticism has been effectively prevented right up to the present day. One might even call it a deliberately organized not-knowing. [...]

We respectfully request that you convince yourself of the soundness of our documentation and, should the occasion arise, that you discuss the question as to the freedom of science, in the field indicated, in the context of your research. Perhaps you will be able to discover the motives behind the general unwillingness to recognize the criticism, which contrasts so notably with an otherwise super-critical society and should be an exciting topic for sociologists and science historians."

115 / 2002-08-06 - Prof. Peter Weingart, Universität, Fachbereich 11. Bielefeld. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 65)

Extract:

"Dear Professor Weingart

We have learned from a contribution by Christoph Albrecht on "Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft: Umklammerung" [Science and Society: Embracement] (FAZ, 12.6.02) of the interesting title of your book "Verhältnis der Wissenschaft zu Politik, Wirtschaft und Medien in der Wissensgesellschaft" [The Relationship of Science to Politics, Business and the Media in the Knowledge Society], and the viewpoints expressed in your book, as reported by Albrecht, have moved us to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation, in which we give proof of the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany, since approx. 1922.

Nothing in this situation has altered since the coming into force of the German Constitution, in which the freedom to research and to teaching is anchored as a basic right, though for the field of theoretical physics this exists solely on paper."

116 / 2002-08-06 - Prof. Barbara Zehnpfennig c/o Universität Passau, Professor for Political Theory. Passau. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 66)

Extract:

"Dear Professor Zehnpfennig

We have read with interest your committed contribution "Krämer im Tempel der Wissenschaft" [Dealers in the Temple of Science] (FAZ, 22.5.02). You protest against capitalism as the ruler in matters of science and education, you criticize the combinations of the most varied subjects as caricatures of the former "studium generale" [interfaculty courses on general subjects], and the endless splitting and specialization of the subjects. On this last point we would additionally like to draw attention to the consequence that, in connection with the superficiality of the content of the courses of study criticized by you, the specialization leads to a situation in which the specialist fields can no longer be mutually understood or controlled, and even happily refrain from casting a glance at the other specialist fields, when they in turn can also remain uncontrolled and can behave and rule as they choose.

This constellation can readily lead to a completely uncontrolled particularism, which can have serious consequences, as we show in the above-mentioned documentation. In the field of theoretical physics, cut off from all external scrutiny through the supposed special difficulty of the subject matter, the freedom of science has been done away with in Germany since 1922. Nor has anything changed in this situation since the coming into force of the German Constitution, in which the freedom to research and to teach is anchored as a basic right, that for theoretical physics, however, only exists on paper. [...]

We respectfully request that you convince yourself of the soundness of our documentation and, should the occasion arise, that you discuss the question as to the freedom of science, in the field indicated, in the context of your research. Perhaps you will be able to discover the motives behind the general unwillingness to recognize the criticism, which contrasts so notably with an otherwise super-critical society and should be an exciting topic for sociologists and science historians."

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117 / 2002-08-06 - Dieter E. Zimmer c/o DIE ZEIT - Weekly Newspaper for Politics, Economics and Culture. Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 67)

118 / 2002-08-22 - The Guardian, Science Editor. London.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 83)

119 / 2002-08-22 - The Observer, Editorial Office. London.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 85)

120 / 2002-08-25 - Widener Library, Acquisitions Department, Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass. USA.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 88)
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121 / 2002-08-25 - Prof. Harry Collins c/o Cardiff University School of Social Sciences. Cardiff, UK. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 102)

Extract:

"Dear professor Collins,

we herewith send you a numbered copy of our privately produced CDROM with the text of our documentation about the criticism of the special theory of relativity in the field of theoretical physics.

The documentation is written in German and has been generated and produced in the Federal Republic of Germany. The purpose of our research project is to start a free and public international discussion on the special theory of relativity. Since the persons and publications critical of the theory in the Western countries have been suppressed and calumniated since 1922 as stupid or antisemitic by academic physics until today we prefer to

remain anonymous until the freedom of science and research in theoretical physics will have been reestablished in the European countries. Moreover we don't wish to give the relativists a chance to deviate the discussion about the criticism of relativity from the theory to the critics' persons - which is their favoured strategy since 1922.

In Germany today our "Grundgesetz" [Constitution] since 1949 guarantees the freedom of science and research - but this fundamental right practically has been abolished for theoretical physics.

The abolition of the freedom of research and academic teaching in theoretical physics has happened not only in Germany since 1922 but more or less in all Western countries at different periods - and, remarkably, strange and unlikely as it sounds, nobody in the sciences and the history of sciences and no investigative journal or journalist seems to have noticed anything about it for 80 years until today! We think we can claim to have discovered and brought to the public attention a mystery of the history of science on an international scale.

Therefore we have started the project of documentation of all criticism of the two theories of relativity since the beginning in 1905 until today, originating from all countries and written in all languages. The enclosed version 1.1 is the first printout of only a first portion of about 2900 units of documentation in a very preliminary phase of the project but already useful for the public because for the first time the public and the academic research receive an information which until now has been successfully hidden through the ingenious manipulations by the scientific community.

We ask you kindly to examine our documentation of the published criticism, and if your examination proves the documentation to be well founded to present the information to the public and invite to a free discussion. Relativistic physics then will have the chance to answer the criticism - the sheer existence of which has been denied by the physicists and therefore never has been answered - and to explain why for 80 years they have suppressed and calumniated the persons and the publications which have dared to criticize.

We are hopeful that the sociology of science can be an impartial agent of freedom and democratic rules in the sciences as you have demonstrated in your publication, together with Trevor Pinch, "The Golem - What you should know about science". We are very delighted and thankful to have known your book, and we appreciate very much the second edition with the report about the three-day "workshop" on relativity.

We don't need to explain why we present our documentation to you and your School of Social Sciences. Please, give notice of our documentation and of this letter to Trevor Pinch."

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122 / 2002-08-25 - The Independent, Literary Editor. London
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 84)
123 / 2002-08-25 - National Academy of Sciences, Presidential Office, Washington, DC.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 90)
124 / 2002-08-25 - The Times, Editorial Office. London.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 86)
125 / 2002-08-25 - LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Acquisitions Department. Washington, DC.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 89)
126 / 2002-08-26 - HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 92)
127 / 2002-08-26 - The Foundation for National Progress, Mother Jones, Editorial Office. San Francisco, CA.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 93)
128 / 2002-08-26 - The Nation. Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 94)
129 / 2002-08-26 - National Review, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 95)
130 / 2002-08-26 - The New Republic, Editorial Office. Washington, DC.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 96)
131 / 2002-08-27 - The New Yorker, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 97)
132 / 2002-08-27 - Newsweek, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 98)
133 / 2002-08-27 - The Progressive, Editorial Office. Madison, WI.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 99)
134 / 2002-08-27 - TIME, European Head Office, Editorial Office. Time Warner Publishing B.V.
                                   Amsterdam. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 101)
135 / 2002-08-28 - The New York Times, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 103)
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136 / 2002-08-28 - Social Text, Editorial Office, Center for the Critical Analysis of Contemporary Culture, Rutgers State University. New Brunswick, NJ.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 100)

Extract:

"We are aware of your dispute with certain representatives of the sciences (Alan Sokal). We know the German edition of the book

A. Sokal, J. Bricmont: Fashionable nonsense. 1998

under the title "Eleganter Unsinn", München: Beck 1999. In the German edition there is a chapter (no 12) which was part of the French edition, but not in the original English edition, and therefore has been translated from the French. This is a very interesting fact because this chapter is dedicated to Henri Bergson, who was one of the best and sharpest critics of the relativity theory since 1922 (Durée et simultanéité). In our German edition this chapter fills the pages 206-228: these are 25 pages exclusively about the criticism against the special relativity theory, and are a condemnation of any criticism as stupid and outdated. The addition of this Bergson chapter is interesting because Bergson was no post-modernist and no structuralist and no contemporary of the criticized sociologists."

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137 / 2002-09-18 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Augsburg.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 106)
138 / 2002-09-18 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Bayreuth.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 107)
139 / 2002-09-18 - International University Bremen, Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section.
                                    Bremen. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 108)
140 / 2002-09-18 - Universitätsbibliothek der Brandenburgischen Technischen Universität,
                                    Acquisition Section. Cottbus. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 109)
141 / 2002-09-18 - Universitätsbibliothek der Europa-Universität Viadrina, Acquisition Section.
                                    Frankfurt / Oder. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 110)
142 / 2002-09-19 - Universität der Bundeswehr, Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Hamburg.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 118)
143 / 2002-09-19 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Ilmenau.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 111)
144 / 2002-09-19 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Kassel.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 112)
145 / 2002-09-19 - Universitätsbibliothek, Central Library, Acquisition Section. Mainz.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 113)
146 / 2002-09-19 - Technische Universität, Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. München.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 114)
147 / 2002-09-19 - Universität der Bundeswehr, Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Neubiberg.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 119)
148 / 2002-09-19 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Osnabrück.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 115)
149 / 2002-09-19 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Potsdam.
                                    CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 116)
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151 / 2002-10-01 - Georg-Eckert-Institut für Internationale Schulbuchforschung. Braunschweig. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 120)

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 117)

150 / 2002-09-19 - Universitätsbibliothek Witten/Herdecke, Acquisition Section. Witten.

Extract:

"The targets announced in the grandiloquent speeches, of educating an independent and critically thinking youth, could really only be achieved if one were to acquaint the population with the criticism and to call for free discussion. If the relativists soundly believed in their own propaganda, they would have no reason to fear a free discussion.

Given that no one can claim, since the availability of our documentation, to be unaware of the critical tradition, the school books should at least mention the existence of this critical tradition and give a number of the

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fundamental objections raised, instead of organizing only propaganda and brainwashing. As regards the fatal role of the education system to date, kindly compare in particular with the catalogue of errors (Chapter 2) of section T: "Social Enforcement of the Theory, Suppression, Exclusion, Abuse of Power, Break with Tradition" (pp 190-203)."

152 / 2002-10-01 - Leibniz-Institut für die Pädagogik der Naturwissenschaften (IPN) an der Universität Kiel. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 123)

153 / 2002-10-01 - Institut für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften, Universität Frankfurt, Prof. David King. Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 121)

Extract:

"For the first time it is proven that since 1922, in the field of theoretical physics in Germany, freedom of science has been done away with by suppression and defamation of the criticism of the special theory of relativity by the field of academic physics, a situation that has lasted up to the present day. This represents a break by physics with tradition in that it no longer informs the public objectively, but hoodwinks it as to the true status of the theory. Until now - strangely enough - this occurrence and the consequent status has not been noticed by any science sociologist or science historian or scientific journalist and has therefore not been reported to the public."

154 / 2002-10-01 - Institut für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften, Universität München.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 122)

155 / 2002-10-01 - Institut für Sozialforschung an der Universität Frankfurt.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 124)

156 / 2002-10-01 - Institut für Sozialforschung, Universität Stuttgart.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 125)

Identically Worded Letters to 15 Ministries in the States of the Federal Republic, October 2002

Extracts:

"Dear Sir/Madam

We hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation in which we prove several circumstances that have not previously been made known to the public:

- 1. "For the first time it is proven that since 1922, in the field of theoretical physics in Germany, freedom of science has been done away with by suppression and defamation of the criticism of the special theory of relativity by the field of academic physics, a situation that has lasted up to the present day. This represents a break by physics with tradition in that it no longer informs the public objectively, but hoodwinks it as to the true status of the theory. Until now strangely enough this occurrence and the consequent status has not been noticed by any science sociologist or science historian or scientific journalist and has therefore not been reported to the public. [...]
- 3. Our documentation proves for the first time that the strong tradition of criticism of the theory since 1908, right up to the present day, has not become known to the public due to the consequent suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism, and that the criticism made has not been refuted. For this reason the special theory of relativity is unfoundedly presented to the public as a best-proven theory, which could obviously only be claimed after the successful refutation of the criticism made of it. Our documentation shows, in Chapter 2, approx. 130 theoretical errors that have not even been discussed by the relativists because they have prevented the reception of the critical publications. What has not been discussed cannot be regarded as refuted. [...]
- 5. Our documentation shows that since 1922, in the field of academic teaching, in popular-science publications and in the schoolbooks, a completely uncritical adoption of the propaganda of relativity has been organized; a pure personality cult with trading in devotional trinketry and triumphal rejoicing. Misusing all of the instruments of enforcement at its disposal and through unrestrained defamation, the physics establishment suppresses every bit of criticism of the theory. The field of science history, and in particular the history of physics, pretends to know nothing about this scandalous state of affairs or about the situation which has meanwhile lasted for more than eight decades.

If it must seem to an unprejudiced reader fairly unlikely that a theory should have survived for a hundred years without being seriously criticized, this is all the more reason for a supposedly critically oriented field such as that of science history that should have long-since examined the clearly uncritical behaviour of the supposedly objective natural sciences. Now the examination would have to be extended in order to determine what forces in the field of science history have so far prevented it from discharging its own duties. [...]

In view of its duties of legal supervision, we see the following need for action on the part of the responsible ministry, if its examination confirms our documentation.

- 1. Obtainment of statements from the country's academic institutions as to the critical questions raised by our documentation
- 2. Given that the field of academic physics is almost entirely financed from tax revenues and that a large percentage of its employees have the status of civil servants, it must be determined why those who are obliged by virtue of their office to follow the German constitution and thereby to secure scientific freedom have deliberately done the opposite and have done away with scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics.
- 3. Adoption of measures to reintroduce scientific freedom in the said specialist field by the organization of public and academic lectures and seminars on the criticism of the theories of relativity and on the history of the suppression and defamation of the criticism over eight decades.
- 4. Provision of special funds, particularly for these institutional libraries whose stocks are, according to our impression, "clinically uncontaminated" by critical publications, for the purchasing of critical literature, as well as the most important older works via the antiquarian bookshops, and the latest monographs and magazines, so that the students have a real opportunity of examining the criticism. In this connection we hope with the future extended text versions of our documentation to give still better support.
- 5. Revisions of the curricula of the higher schools in which even pupils in their final courses must precisely calculate by how many years the space-travelling twin, on his or her return to the earth, is younger than the twin who remained on the earth. If independent and critical thinking, i.e. the responsible adult citizen, is to be an educational objective then a rational examination of the criticism will certainly also be required. So far it does not appear in either the curricula or the schoolbooks.
- 6. Research assignments for the fields of science history and science sociology on the question as to how it came to the break with tradition in 1922 and why this situation could endure for eight decades. And perhaps also on why no one appears to have noticed anything.
- 7. Informing the public about the scandal of 80 years of suppression of scientific freedom, including a selfcritical appraisal as to why the authorities responsible for legal supervision have not long since intervened.
- 8. A public apology vis-à-vis all the dead critics as well as those still living, for the injustice they have suffered."

The text is published in the Internet under: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/report1.pdf

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157 / 2002-10-03 - Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung u. Kunst. Stuttgart.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 126)
158 / 2002-10-03 - Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung u. Kunst. München.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 127)
159 / 2002-10-03 - Senatsverwaltung für Wissenschaft, Forschung u. Kultur. Berlin.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 128)
160 / 2002-10-03 - Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung u. Kultur. Potsdam.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 129)
161 / 2002-10-04 - Senator für Bildung und Wissenschaft. Bremen.
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CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 130)

162 / 2002-10-04 - Freie U. Hansestadt Hamburg, Behörde für Wissenschaft U. Forschung. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 131)

163 / 2002-10-04 - Hessisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft u. Kunst. Wiesbaden. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 132) 164 / 2002-10-04 - Ministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft u. Kultur. Schwerin. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 133) 165 / 2002-10-05 - Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft u. Kultur. Hannover. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 134) 166 / 2002-10-05 - Ministerium für Schule, Wissenschaft u. Forschung des Landes NRW. Düsseldorf. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 135) 167 / 2002-10-05 - Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Weiterbildung, Forschung u. Kultur des Landes RHEINLAND-PFALZ. Mainz. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 136) 168 / 2002-10-05 - Ministerium für Bildung, Kultur u. Wissenschaft. Saarbrücken. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 137) 169 / 2002-10-06 - Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft u. Kunst. Dresden. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 138) 170 / 2002-10-06 - Kultusministerium des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt. Magdeburg. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 139) 171 / 2002-10-06 - Ministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung u. Kultur, Kiel. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 140) 172 / 2002-10-06 - Thüringer Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung u. Kunst. Erfurt. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 141) 173 / 2002-10-08 - Prof. Claus Leggewie c/o Institut f. Politikwissenschaft. Giessen. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 144)

Identically Worded Letter to 9 German Academies of Sciences, October 2002

Extracts:

"Dear Mr. President

we hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation in which we prove several circumstances that have not previously been made known to the public:

1. "For the first time it is proven that since 1922, in the field of theoretical physics in Germany, freedom of science has been done away with by suppression and defamation of the criticism of the special theory of relativity by the field of academic physics, a situation that has lasted up to the present day. This represents a break by physics with tradition in that it no longer informs the public objectively, but hoodwinks it as to the true status of the theory. Until now - strangely enough - this occurrence and the resulting state of affairs has not been noticed by any science sociologist or science historian or scientific journalist and has therefore not been reported to the public. [...]

We respectfully request that you check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you evaluate the problems brought to light in our documentation as well as the need for action. The German academies of sciences have an inner autonomy and an authority in our society, are not bound by the particular interests of certain circles and have, on the basis of this standing, the possibility of at least arranging for a free public discussion of the questions raised by our documentation. If the relativists soundly believe in their own propaganda, they need have no fear for their theory from a free discussion of the criticism.

We are convinced, and we hope for your support in this, that in a democratically aligned and pluralistically organized society a right that is anchored in the constitution, such as the right of scientific freedom, must not be suppressed in a certain specialist field by academic science. Progress is only possible in the context of free and critical discussion. All dogmatic suppression of the criticism is wrongful and harmful to science through prevention of, for example, the repetition of certain experiments and the conducting of new experiments, because they might be detrimental to the interests of the powers that be in physics. [...]

By sending our documentation as a free gift, we hope to ensure that no one bearing direct public responsibility or indirect co-responsibility can later claim to have known nothing, and we are attempting to find out how long, in this Federal Republic of Germany, the massive suppression of scientific freedom in the branch of theoretical physics can continue to function. Our research project will not have achieved its aim until the reintroduction of scientific freedom."

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174 / 2002-10-18 - Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Berlin.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 151)
175 / 2002-10-18 - Nordrhein-Westfälische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Düsseldorf.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 152)
176 / 2002-10-18 - Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 153)
177 / 2002-10-18 - Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina. Halle (Saale).
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 154)
178 / 2002-10-19 - Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften. Heidelberg.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 155)
179\,/\,2002\text{-}10\text{-}19\, - Sächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 156)
180 / 2002-10-19 - Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur. Mainz.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 157)
181 / 2002-10-19 - BAYERISCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN. München.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 158)
182 / 2002-10-28 - GESELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHER NATURFORSCHER U. ÄRZTE e.V. Bad Honnef.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 159)
183 / 2002-10-28 - DER TAGESSPIEGEL. Editor in Chief Giovanni di Lorenzo. Berlin.
                                   CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 161)
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Extract:

"In recent times, with its critical reporting on current questions in the natural sciences, the TAGESSPIEGEL has proven that it informs its readers excellently, standing up for remarkable positions in the process:

On 28.9.02 Thomas de Padova reported on the swindle of the physicist J. H. Schön.

"Science should produce 'secure knowledge'. The Problem with this: the research institutes are financed by a society that itself is hardly able to control what is going on within the field of science. The public relies completely on its self-cleansing activities." - "The community of researchers is well advised to control the work of its members still more strictly. Otherwise the credibility of science will dwindle still further."

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On 30.9.02 Hartmut Wewetzer commented on the swindle by J. H. Schön: "Schöns Sturz hat einen Abgrund geöffnet" [Schön's Fall has Opened up an Abyss].
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On 1.10.02 Thomas de Padova remarked on Schön's swindle: Klaus von Klitzing too has been made a fool of.

On 2.10.02 Alexander S. Kekulé wrote, on the swindle by J. H. Schön:

The fake scandals are only the tip of the iceberg. "Almost every researcher knows of cases in which a result was not reproducible or had been presented in a manner that was not quite correct. To broach the matter with a colleague already means breaking a taboo in the "scientific community", in which everyone is dependent on everyone else: the doctoral candidates on the group leader, the group leader on the director; the director on the colleagues in the field, who decide on research funding and the acceptance of publications."

In view of these positions taken and its high standing the TAGESSPIEGEL, as an institution of the fourth power - the press - in the Federal Republic of Germany, should be in a position to encourage free public discussion of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics."

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184 / 2002-10-28 - Magazine Universitas, Editorial Office. S. Hirzel Verlag. Stuttgart. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 162)
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 $185 \, / \, 2002 \text{-} 10 \text{-} 28 \, - \, Z \text{entrum f. Philosophie u. Grundlagen d. Wissenschaft, Management. Giessen.}$

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 160)

186 / 2002-10-29 - Prof. Arnulf Baring. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 163)

Extract:

"Dear Professor Baring

We hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation in which we prove several circumstances that have not previously been made known to the public:

- 1. For the first time it is proven that since 1922, in the field of theoretical physics in Germany, freedom of science has been done away with by suppression and defamation of the criticism of the special theory of relativity by the field of academic physics, a situation that has lasted up to the present day. This represents a break by physics with tradition in that it no longer informs the public objectively, but hoodwinks it as to the true status of the theory. Until now strangely enough this occurrence and the resulting state of affairs has not been noticed by any science sociologist or science historian or scientific journalist and has therefore not been reported to the public.
- 2. The representatives of relativity maintain that there is no such criticism of the theory. This claim is disproved by our documentation of approx. 2900 critical publications. And these represent only the first part of the sources dealt with in our research project, the presentation of which will be extended in future text versions.
- 3. Our documentation proves for the first time that the strong tradition of criticism of the theory since 1908, right up to the present day, has not become known to the public due to the consequent suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism, and that the criticism made has not been refuted. For this reason the special theory of relativity is unfoundedly presented to the public as a best-proven theory, which could obviously only be claimed after the successful refutation of the criticism made of it. Our documentation shows, in Chapter 2, approx. 130 theoretical errors that have not even been discussed by the relativists because they have prevented the reception of the critical publications. What has not been discussed cannot be regarded as refuted.
- 4. The official history of theoretical physics presented to date, as a triumphant victory of the theories of relativity, particularly the special theory of relativity, stands in blatant contradiction to the findings of our documentation:

The supposed "zero result" of the Michelson-Morley experiment on ether drift and its repetitions had never happened, according to the sources, which makes the fundamental assumption of the theory invalid;

- the conclusions of the theory lead to internal contradictions;
- the alleged experimental proofs have no significance whatsoever, because (1) in the Hafele/Keating atomic-clock transportation the clocks were subsequently adjusted by hand by the experimenters, according to their own report, because (2) the famous equation on the mass-energy relationship (e=mc²) has no relativistic significance whatsoever and had already been found by other researchers before 1905, which means that it stands independent of the special theory of relativity and can prove nothing for this theory, and because (3) for the supposed length contraction not even the relativists themselves claim to have experimental confirmation.

If the relativists are unable to dispel these objections, all farther-reaching speculations are invalid. An important line of development in the history of physics must then be newly written.

5. Our documentation shows that in the field of academic teaching, in popular-science publications and in the schoolbooks, a completely uncritical adoption of the propaganda of relativity has been organized; a pure personality cult with trading in devotional trinketry and triumphal rejoicing. If it must seem to an unprejudiced reader fairly unlikely that a theory should have survived for a hundred years without being seriously criticized, this is all the more reason for a supposedly critically oriented field such as that of science history that should have long-since examined the clearly uncritical behaviour of the supposedly objective natural sciences. Now the examination would have to be extended in order to determine what forces in the field of science history have so far prevented it from discharging its own duties.

We respectfully request that you check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you make the problems brought to light in our documentation available to a wider public in the context of your journalistic possibilities. Our documentation possibly has news value for the public, so that the present first version of the documentation may already constitute legitimate subject matter for reporting. We

believe that, on the basis of your standing in the scientific community and in the public eye, you are in a position to stimulate a free public discussion on scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics."

187 / 2002-10-29 - Prof. Karl-Otto Hondrich c/o Fachbereich 03, Inst. f. Gesellschafts- u. Politikanalyse. Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 164)

Extract:

"We believe that, on the basis of your standing in the scientific community and in the public eye, you are in a position to stimulate a free public discussion on scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. After reading your "Phänomenologie des politischen Skandals" [Phenomenology of the Political Scandal] we take the view that the four "stages" described by you, in terms of which a scandal develops and concludes, can also be applied to scientific and political scandals (in this case in the field of theoretical physics) which you do not treat, but for which we can give you a classic example:

1st Stage. The moral failure we can attribute to wrongful suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism of a certain theory.

2nd Stage. The unmasking is provided by our documentation, a general acquaintance with which we see to by sending out private copies until this function can be taken over by publication via a publishing house or by discussion in our investigative press.

3rd Stage. As far as the indignation of the public is concerned, here we will have to wait until the 2nd stage has been completed. *Our* indignation has already been recorded in the form of the documentation.

4th Stage. As for the gathering of the harvest, and the satisfaction on account of the collective feelings raised, this is something we are unfortunately still far from experiencing.

We could therefore imagine that the scandalous topic raised by us might perhaps interest you, especially since in one passage of your book you come very close to touching on our subject matter (p. 106):

"The constitutional state too is always subject to the temptation to entice its pampered children, particularly the scientific elite performers, with privileges, sinecures and discretionary offers to entice them into clandestine grey areas of experimentation in which the sense of humanity and justice of the citizens would be agitated - if they knew what was taking place."

In conclusion we would just like to vary one point of your scandal theory (p. 72): that the belief that scandals can heal the negative "must however be rejected". This may well often be the case, but it is no brazen law. Indeed, we can well imagine that a reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics would promote more than just the criticism of the theory and even permit new developments that had been previously obstructed. In this we would see considerable "healing"."

188 / 2002-10-30 - Prof. Alexander S. Kekulé c/o Inst. f. Medizinische Mikrobiologie. Halle (Saale). CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 165)

Extract:

"Our documentation proves for the first time that the strong tradition of criticism of the theory since 1908, right up to the present day, has not become known to the public due to the consequent suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism, and that the criticism made has not been refuted. For this reason the special theory of relativity is unfoundedly presented to the public as a best-proven theory, which could obviously only be claimed after the successful refutation of the criticism made of it. Our documentation shows, in Chapter 2, approx. 130 theoretical errors that have not even been discussed by the relativists because they have prevented the reception of the critical publications. What has not been discussed cannot be regarded as refuted. (...)

We respectfully request that you check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you make the problems brought to light in our documentation available to a wider public in the context of your journalistic possibilities. Our documentation possibly has news value for the public, so that the present first version of the documentation may already constitute legitimate subject matter for reporting. We believe that, on the basis of your standing in the scientific community and in the public eye, you are in a position to stimulate a free public discussion on scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. (...)

We have read your article in TAGESSPIEGEL, 2.10.02, on the swindle by Mr. Schön with interest, as well as your NZZ article in the Internet. Your plea that self-control is insufficient is supported by the experiences of the critics of the theorists in the field of theoretical physics. And your following interpretation also applies unaltered to relativity:

"Almost every researcher knows of cases in which a result was not reproducible or had been presented in a manner that was not quite correct. To broach the matter with a colleague already means breaking a taboo in the

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"scientific community", in which everyone is dependent on everyone else: the doctoral candidates on the group leader, the group leader on the director; the director on the colleagues in the field, who decide on research funding and the acceptance of publications."

This is exactly the reason for the scandal of the suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism of relativity, which has meanwhile been going on for eight decades. Alone in response to the harmless question as to whether there is empirical proof of the alleged length contraction one can be confronted with the counter-question as to whether one has broached the subject for anti-Semitic reasons."

189 / 2002-10-30 - Alan Posener c/o Redaktion DIE WELT. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 166)

Extract:

"You will probably wonder why we have sent our documentation to you of all people. The reason is your extraordinarily congenial commentary in DIE WELT, 12.2.02, in which you acknowledge the services of the revisers, who come *from below*, and wish the future revisers good luck. We allow ourselves to quote you:

"In times of democracy the most important revisers, however, are not those who come announced from above, but those who come as a surprise from below. They are not representatives of just authorities against the corrupt citizens, but are self-appointed advocates of civil rights against presumptions of office and the arrogance of power." - "... they are evidence for the enormous force of the individual in a free society which is obligated to the rule of law. I take my hat off to these representatives of moral courage. And lots of luck to the coming revisers, wherever they may be!"

We see ourselves as such unannounced revisers from below in a free society obligated to law and order and our efforts are directed towards free public discussion in which scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics must be re-established. We see the "revisers" given in your examples and models as kindred spirits.

Unfortunately, our free society is not so "free" as to allow one to appear as a reviser everywhere without risking disadvantage. In view of the hierarchy of power in the field of academic physics and the methods of suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism applied, we are forced to remain in the background so that no one can torpedo our work, which will still require a number of years to complete. Moreover, the favoured strategy of the relativists, to divert away from criticism of the theory by defamatory remarks aimed at the persons making the criticism, should not be given a chance. Our persons play no role here. The matter dealt with is what's important. At any rate we welcome your good wishes sent to coming revisers, "wherever they may be".

For your information we would like to draw your attention to the fact that we have already sent the manuscript print of our documentation to the Editorial Office of DIE WELT, Field of Culture and Science, on 13th December 2001. The colleagues there will certainly be willing to lend you the easier-to-read printed version. The CD-ROM has the advantage that the entire text of the documentation can be searched through using the SEARCH function of the ACROBAT READER."

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190 / 2002-10-30 - Prof. Robert Spaemann. Stuttgart.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 167)
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191 / 2002-10-31 - Prof. Franco Selleri c/o University of Bari, Physics Department, INFN-Section of Bari. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 170)

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192 / 2002-10-31 - Prof. Uwe WESEL. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 168) Extract:
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"We allow ourselves to send you this documentation too, because in the discussion with Arnulf Baring (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE SONNTAGSZEITUNG, 27.10.02) you have again congenially insisted on positions that we see as the basis of our work, namely that it is important to "be upright", and that it is necessary to "break open structures" that seek to prevent one from taking an upright stand. We believe that you could give an impulse towards free public discussion on the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. In this specialist field, not only is the basic right of the freedom to research and to teach refused, but this is suppressed from above by people who live from taxpayers' money and who, as public sector employees most of whom have the status of civil servants, are obligated to honour the German constitution."

193 / 2002-10-31 - Roger WILLEMSEN C/O NOA-NOA Fernsehproduktion. Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 169)

Identically Worded Letters Sent to 7 German Protestant Academies, November 2002

As regards the content, essentially the same as the letters addressed to the Academies of the Sciences, see above, serial numbers 174-182.

- 194 / 2002-11-13 Evangelische Akademie Arnoldshain, Administration. Schmitten.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 183) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 195 / 2002-11-13 EVANGELISCHE AKADEMIE BAD BOLL, Administration. Bad Boll.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 184) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 196 / 2002-11-13 EVANGELISCHE AKADEMIE BADEN (BAD HERRENALB). Management. Karlsruhe.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 185) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 197 / 2002-11-14 Evangelische Akademie Loccum, Management. Rehburg-Loccum.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 186) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 198 / 2002-11-14 Evangelische Akademie Mühlheim, Management. Mühlheim a.d. Ruhr.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 187) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 199 / 2002-11-15 Evangelische Akademie Nordelbien, Stadtakademie Hamburg.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 188) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 200 / 2002-11-15 Evangelische Akademie Tutzing, Administration. Tutzing.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 189) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 201 / 2002-11-19 Europäische Kommission, Generaldirektion Bildung und Kultur. Bruxelles.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 182) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 202 / 2002-11-19 Transparency International, Nationale Sektion Deutschland,

Chairman Prof. Dieter Biallas. München.

- CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 181) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 203 / 2002-11-27 Aulis Verlag / Deubner [Schulbuchverlag]. Köln.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 192) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- $204 \, / \, 2002 \text{-} 11 \text{-} 27 \, \, Oldenburg \, Schulbuchverlag \, u. \, Bayerischer \, Schulbuch \, Verlag. \, M \ddot{\textbf{u}} n chen.$
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 190) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 205 / 2002-11-28 Verlag Moritz Diesterweg [Schulbuchverlag]. Frankfurt a. M.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 193) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- 206 / 2002-11-28 Schroedel Verlag [Schulbuchverlag]. Hannover.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 194) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.
- $207\,/\,2002\text{-}11\text{-}28\,$ $\,$ vwv Volk und Wissen Verlag [Schulbuchverlag]. Berlin.
 - CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 195) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.

Identically Worded Letters Sent to 11 Federal and State Parental Committees, December 2002

Extract:

"... since, due to the fundamental importance of the special theory of relativity, the experts regard its teaching in the senior grades of the higher schools as appropriate, making it a topic for the special courses, so that young

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people are required in their final years to calculate how many years younger the space-travelling twin returns to his twin brother on the earth, they should really have nothing against these young people learning about the existence of an uninterrupted criticism of the theory right up to the present day, and about the main points of criticism raised. If independent and critical thinking, i.e. the often-beseeched responsible adult citizen, is to be an educational objective then a rational examination of the criticism of the theory will certainly also be required. So far, however, no criticism of the theory has appeared in the curricula or the schoolbooks. This is an anomaly that we wish to help correct with our documentation.

With our documentation we believe that we have discovered something that has remained unknown to the public, and thereby also to the curricula for the schools, right up to the present day, namely the suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism of the theory of relativity by the field of academic physics since 1922. As a consequence, the criticism that has been made through all of the decades up to the present has not been discussed and has remained unknown, although this criticism proves that the theory contains fundamental errors. In the present text version 1.1 we have referred to approx. 2900 critical publications (Chapter 4) and, in a documentation chapter of our own, we have listed, described and explained approx. 130 theoretical errors (Chapter 2). In effect, everyone who is occupied with the special theory of relativity, even those who claim that the theory is the greatest, and most fundamental, and best-proven theory ever, must be confronted with this criticism. If the relativists soundly believe in their own propaganda, they need have no fear for their theory from a free discussion of the criticism.

We ask you ... most respectfully - and with identically worded letters to all of the state parents' committees in the Federal Republic of Germany - to check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of the examination, to evaluate the problems brought to light by our documentation and to determine the need for action as regards a revision of the curricula and also the inclusion of the criticism of the theory. The parents' representatives must have a natural interest in ensuring that the teaching material in physics does not only offer the one-sided theoretical propaganda, but also includes the criticism of the theory. In a time and in a society in which almost everything is fortunately freely discussed and may and should be criticized, and in which particularly the young people are encouraged to form an independent judgement, the prevailing prohibition of every bit of criticism of a sacrosanct theory of relativity seems ridiculous and repulsive, especially in view of the fact that a strong critical tradition over the decades could only be kept from the awareness of the public through consequent suppression and defamation, i.e. by cynical abuse of power.

The present documentation has already been sent to the Ministries of Culture and Sciences in all of the federal states, with the request for examination and, where necessary, assessment of the need for action. The documentation has also been sent to a selection of the most important institutions of federal politics, editorial staffs of newspapers, news magazines and journals, radio and television editorial offices, prominent publicists and personalities in the public eye in the Federal Republic of Germany. The parents' representatives could therefore readily enquire in a great variety of directions, e.g. with the respective ministries of education and cultural affairs, as to what one had ascertained as to the seriousness of our documentation.

By sending our documentation as a free gift, we hope to ensure that no one bearing direct public responsibility or indirect co-responsibility can later claim to have known nothing, and we are attempting to find out how long, in this Federal Republic of Germany, the massive suppression of scientific freedom in the branch of theoretical physics can continue to function. Our research project will not have achieved its aim until the reintroduction of scientific freedom."

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208 / 2002-12-02 - BundesElternRat, Chairperson Renate Hendricks. Bonn.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 197) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

209 / 2002-12-02 - Landeselternbeirat Baden-Württemberg, Office. Stuttgart.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 198) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

210 / 2002-12-02 - SchülerInnenkammer Hamburg (skh). Brucknerstr. 1, Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 191) with part-printout of Chapters 1-3.

211 / 2002-12-02 - Wissenschaftsgemeinschaft Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, Office. Bonn.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 196) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

212 / 2002-12-03 - Bayerischer Elternverband, Office. Nürnberg.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 199) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

213 / 2002-12-03 - Landes-Eltern-Vereinigung der Gymnasien in Bayern e.V., Office. München.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 200) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

214 / 2002-12-04 - ARGE - Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Elternräte der Gesamtschulen in Hamburg,

Vorstand, c/o Schulbehörde. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 201) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.
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215 / 2002-12-04 - ELTERNKAMMER HAMBURG, Geschäftsstelle. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 202) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

216 / 2002-12-04 - Landeselternbeirat Hessen. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 203) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

217 / 2002-12-04 - Landeselternrat Niedersachsen, Office. Hannover.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 204) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

218 / 2002-12-05 - Elternverein Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V., Office. Essen.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 205) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

219 / 2002-12-05 - GESAMTLANDESELTERNVERTRETUNG DES SAARLANDES, Vorsitzende Hella Salzmann.

St. Ingbert. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 206) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

220 / 2002-12-06 - Landeselternrat Sachsen, Office. Dresden.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 207) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

221 / 2002-12-16 - Prof. Dietrich Schwanitz. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 213) with part-print of Chapters 1-3.

Extract:

"In your well regarded book "Bildung" [Education]. Munich. Goldmann 2002. 697 pp, you treat Einstein and the theory of relativity on pp 470-473. Our documentation might therefore interest you. We believe that, on the basis of your standing in the public eye, you are in a position to stimulate a public discussion on scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics."

222 / 2002-12-16 - Christoph STÖLZL. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 214) and part-printout of Chapters 1-3.

223 / 2002-12-17 - Prof. Hans-Olaf Henkel, President of the Leibniz Scientific Community. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 211) and part-printout of Chapters 1-3.

Extract:

"We have read your memoirs with great pleasure and the title of the work, "Die Macht der Freiheit" [The Power of Freedom] has prompted us to send you too our documentation. The freedom of science must also be a concern of yours, since in the field of science too only a free discussion, and that always means a critical discussion, can advance the issue. But criticism of the special theory of relativity in the field of theoretical physics, as we prove, has been suppressed and slandered by all available means since 1922."

224 / 2002-12-17 - Konrad Schilly, Witten.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 212) and part-printout of Chapters 1-3.

225 / 2002-12-18 - Freimut Duve. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 209) and part-printout of Chapters 1-3.

Extract:

"From an item in FAZ, 27.4.02, we notice that in your function as OSZE appointee for freedom of the media you have requested that Berlusconi clarify, through critical journalists, the supposedly criminal use made of the television. In the situation of the critical journalists versus Berlusconi we see a fairly analogous situation to the critics of the special theory of relativity in the field of theoretical physics. However, the critical journalists still have a chance of direct public influence (due to the generally understandable nature of the topic) and in you they have a political supporter, whereas the criticism of the theory cannot invoke any direct public influence, because the public has been silenced by the powers that be in physics with incorrect information ("There is no criticism"), and because the critics have no public advocate.

We ask you respectfully, and only after a positive result following your examination of our documentation, of course, to bring your influence to bear in also assisting the critics in the field of theoretical physics to attain freedom of speech. We believe that, on the basis of your standing in the public eye, you are in a position to stimulate a public discussion on scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics."

226 / 2002-12-18 - Ralph Giordano. Köln.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 210) and part-printout of Chapters 1-3.

227 / 2002-12-19 - Lord Ralf Gustav Dahrendorf c/o House of Lords. London.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 208) and part-printout of Chapters 1-3.

Extract

"In your Krupp lecture in Essen (reprinted in FAZ, 6.4.02) on liberal values and globalization you spoke - in gist - of the requirement for a control exerted by the public, of systematic reconnaissance of corruption and fraud (e.g. through the organization "Transparency International"), of the theft of rights of participation, of spontaneous protest as the only possibility, of the apathy of the citizens who pursue their private interests while a nomenclature of public interest transforms to one of self-preservation of power. This interpretation of yours, applied to globalization, has greatly astonished us. It also applies word-for-word to the situation of the critics and of the criticism in the field of theoretical physics since 1922.

The hopeless perspectives to which the critics of the "nomenclature" of the physics establishment have been condemned since then, is most impressively in the words of Herbert Dingle in his book "Science at the crossroads" (London 1972; 256 S.), who alone for his critical questions on the theory of relativity - even in liberal Great Britain - was made a non-person whom no one wished to answer publicly. Several examples in other countries could be given, but only Herbert Dingle documented the absurdity of the end of his career in a book - a career that began with a defence (!) of the theory. Herbert Dingle was, after all, once (still in 1953) President of the Royal Astronomical Society. On his demanding an answer from his critics, he was socially annihilated and declared a moron.

Your liberalism, your sense of justice and your manifold appeals for democratic behaviour have moved us to send you our documentation, because we believe that, on the basis of your standing in the scientific community and in the public eye, you are in a position to stimulate a free public discussion on scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics.

In DER SPIEGEL (No. 48, 25.11.02, p. 222) you are cited from a contribution of yours in the SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG on the death of Augstein, as a statement on Dönhoff and Augstein: "They hated corruption, and indeed any abuse of power." We believe that, with this, you have also expressed your own attitude."

228 / 2002-12-22 - ETH-Bibliothek, Management. Zürich.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 91) to the management as a replacement for the apparently lost, first-sent CD-ROM 1.1 (16.6.02), that on 23.8.02 was correctly reported in the catalogue, evidence of which however was again removed from the catalogue during the month of November 2002.

229 / 2003-01-16 - Allgemeiner Studentenausschuss, Technische Universität. Berlin. 3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 216; 217; 218) for forwarding to critical physics students. 230 / 2003-01-16 - Studentenrat, TU Dresden.

3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 219; 220; 221) for forwarding to critical physics students.

231 / 2003-01-16 - ALLGEMEINER STUDENTINNEN-AUSSCHUSS DER GOETHE-UNIVERSITÄT. Frankfurt a. M. 3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 241; 242; 243) for forwarding to critical physics students.

232 / 2003-01-16 - ALLGEMEINER STUDENTENAUSSCHUSS DER GEORG-AUGUSTUNIVERSITÄT. Göttingen. 3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 222; 223; 224) for forwarding to critical physics students.

233 / 2003-01-17 - Allgemeiner Studierendenausschuss der Universität Hamburg. Hamburg. 3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 225; 226; 227) for forwarding to critical physics students.

234 / 2003-01-17 - Allgemeiner Studierendenausschuss der Universität Köln. Köln.

3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 228; 229; 230) for forwarding to critical physics students.

235 / 2003-01-17 - STUDENTISCHE VERTRETUNG DER TECHNISCHEN UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN. München. 3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 231; 232; 233) for forwarding to critical physics students.

236 / 2003-01-17 - STUDIERENDENVERTRETUNG FAVEVE, FACHSCHAFT PHYSIK, UNIVERSITÄT STUTTGART. Stuttgart. 3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 234; 235; 236) for forwarding to critical physics students.

237 / 2003-01-18 - StudierendenGesellschaft Witten/Herdecke e. V. Witten.

1 CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 237) for forwarding to interested students.

238 / 2003-01-18 - Studierendenvertretung, Bayerische Julius-MaximiliansUniversität. Würzburg. 3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 238; 239; 240) for forwarding to critical physics students.

Publication of the First STR Research Report

SRT-Forschungsbericht. Erster Tätigkeitsbericht des Forschungsprojekts "95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003)" [STR Research Report - First Progress Report on the Research Project "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)"] November 2003 - 11 pages.

Contents: The Research Project - The Aims of the Project - Addressees for the Documentation - Accompanying Letters to the Documentation Consignments for the Ministries of Culture and Sciences of the Federal States.

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Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/report1.pdf

239 / 2003-11-08 - Hochschulbibliothek der RWTH Aachen, Acquisition Section. *Aachen*.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03
240 / 2003-11-08 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. *Augsburg*.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03
241 / 2003-11-08 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. *Bayreuth*.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

242 / 2003-11-08 - Universitätsbibliothek der Freien Universität, Acquisition Section. *Berlin*. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

243 / 2003-11-08 - Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt-Universität, Acquisition Section. *Berlin*. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

244 / 2003-11-08 - Universitätsbibliothek der Technischen Universität, Acquisition Section. *Berlin*. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

245 / 2003-11-08 - BIBLIOTHEK DER UNIVERSITÄT BIELEFELD, Acquisition Section. Bielefeld.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

246 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek der Ruhr-Universität, Acquisition Section. Bochum.

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247 / 2003-11-09 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Bonn.

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248 / 2003-11-09 - STAATS-U. UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Bremen.

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249 / 2003-11-09 - International University Bremen, Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section.

Bremen. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

250 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek der Brandenburgischen Technischen Universität, Acquisition Section. *Cottbus*. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

251 / 2003-11-09 - FACHHOCHSCHULE DARMSTADT, BIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Darmstadt.

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252 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Dortmund.

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253 / 2003-11-09 - STAATS-U. UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Dresden.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

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254 / 2003-11-09 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Düsseldorf.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
255 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Erfurt.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
256 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek der Europa-Universität Viadrina, Acquisition Section.
                                    Frankfurt / Oder. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
257 / 2003-11-09 - Deutsche Bibliothek, Deposit-Copy Section. Frankfurt a. M.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
258 / 2003-11-09 - STADT-U. UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Frankfurt a. M.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
259 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Freiburg.
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260 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Gießen.
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261 / 2003-11-09 - Niedersächsische Staats-u. Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Göttingen.
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262 / 2003-11-09 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, Acquisition Section. Halle (Saale).
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
263 / 2003-11-09 - STAATS-U. UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK CARL VON OSSIETZKY, Acquisition Section. Hamburg.
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264 / 2003-11-09 - Universität der Bundeswehr, Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Hamburg.
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                              Acquisition Section. Hannover. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
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267 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Ilmenau.
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268 / 2003-11-09 - Thüringer Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Jena.
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270 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Kassel.
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271 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Zentralbibliothek, Main Section. Kiel.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
272 / 2003-11-09 - Universitäts-u. Stadtbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Köln.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
273 / 2003-11-09 - BIBLIOTHEK DER UNIVERSITÄT KONSTANZ, Acquisition Section. Konstanz.
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274 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek Bibliotheca Albertina, Acquisition Section. Leipzig.
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275 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Zentralbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Mainz.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
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280 / 2003-11-09 - Universität der Bundeswehr, Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Neubiberg.
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281 / 2003-11-09 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Münster.
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289 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Tübingen.
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290 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Witten/Herdecke
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291 / 2003-11-09 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Würzburg.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
292 / 2003-11-11 - Schweizerische Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Bern.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
293 / 2003-11-11 - THE BRITISH LIBRARY DOCUMENT SUPPLY CENTRE, Acquisitions Department.
                                    Boston Spa, UK. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
294 / 2003-11-11 - University of Cambridge Library. Cambridge, UK.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
295 / 2003-11-11 - WIDENER LIBRARY, ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT, Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
296 / 2003-11-11 - Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, Acquisition Section. Erlangen.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
297 / 2003-11-11 - BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE CENTRALE, Dipartimento Acquisizioni. Firenze.
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298 / 2003-11-11 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Graz.
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299 / 2003-11-11 - The British Library, Acquisitions Department. London.
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300 / 2003-11-11 - Bodleian Library, Acquisitions Department. Oxford, UK.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
301 / 2003-11-11 - Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Paris.
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302 / 2003-11-11 - Library of Congress, Acquisitions Department. Washington, DC. USA.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
303 / 2003-11-11 - ÖSTERREICHISCHE NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Wien.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
304 / 2003-11-11 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Wien.
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305 / 2003-11-11 - ETH-BIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Zürich.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
306 / 2003-11-14 - Debattenmagazin Berliner Republik, Editor in Chief Dr. Tobias Dürr. Berlin.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
307 / 2003-11-14 - Berliner Zeitung, Editorial Office. Berlin.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
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308 / 2003-11-14 - News Magazine Focus, Fields of Culture and Science. München. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

309 / 2003-11-14 - Gero von Randow, Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung. Frankfurt a. M. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"The abolition of scientific freedom is also very much a matter of public-law concern, since the field of theoretical physics in the Federal Republic of Germany is almost entirely maintained from taxpayers' money, which is used by the powers that be in physics to silence the critics and to bring any possible related research to a standstill. This is a clear misuse of taxpayers' money that was originally intended to serve the purpose of research, which can only be conducted in a free environment and can only be advanced by criticism. Where the persons actively involved here are civil servants, they have taken an oath on the constitution and must at all times stand up for the protection of basic rights, to which - not least - the freedom to research and to teach belongs.

In your contributions in the FAZ, particularly in "Das Gesicht der Wissenschaft" [The Face of Science] from 15.1.02, you have addressed the problematic nature of the freedom of science and its anchoring in the German constitution. In your latest review of Enzensberger's anthology "Elixiere der Wissenschaft" [Elixirs of Science] you evaluate his "highly topical criticism of science" and his criticism of the "hegemonial position" of certain specialist fields approvingly. This has moved us to send you our documentation and to ask you for journalistic help in the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. In this field, since 1922, every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity has been suppressed by concealment and slander, as a means of protecting an untenable theory, the invalidity of which could only be concealed from the public by the abolition of scientific freedom. The canonization of the theory and its author in the megalomaniac years of the twenties has led to a dogmatic paralysis of physics and to the dismissal of every bit of critical research."

310 / 2003-11-15 - Die Neue Gesellschaft / Frankfurter Hefte c/o Friedrich-EbertStiftung. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

311 / 2003-11-15 - Frankfurter Rundschau, Editorial Office. Frankfurt a. M. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

312 / 2003-11-15 - The magazine Gegenworte, Prof. Dieter Simon, President of the Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie d. Wiss. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"Dear Mr. President

Your magazine "Gegenworte" having concerned itself with the matter of "Lies and Deception in Science" in issue 2, though unfortunately addressing only the trifling examples of everyday lies, we allow ourselves to draw your attention to the above-mentioned documentation, which presents a topic of other dimensions, against which the celebrated principles of scientific ethics could be tested.

We respectfully request that you check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you give your support to the restoration of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics in Germany. This scientific freedom is, by the way, supposed to be a basic right in the Federal Republic of Germany since the coming into force of the German Constitution."

313 / 2003-11-15 - Magazine Jungle World, Editorial Office. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

314 / 2003-11-15 - Magazine Merkur, Editorial Office. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"Recently the feuilletons in German newspapers have seen the freedom of the arts as being endangered as a result of court decisions on two novels, and have committedly engaged themselves on behalf of the freedom of the arts. Whereas in the case of the arts the matter at least had to do with court decisions in keeping with orderly public proceedings with the possibility of revision by the higher courts, the suppression of the freedom to research and to teach in the field of theoretical physics has not been decided by a court ruling, but by decision and abuse of office of the academic powers that be. And this is something that has not taken place publicly, but in secret, unnoticed by the public and supposedly unnoticed by the appointed "guardians" of public welfare, which is why the public and the

"guardians" also see no reason for revision. After the submission and distribution of our documentation, the time for such happy unawareness is over. None of the decision-makers and opinion-formers can in future claim to have been uninformed with respect to the violation of basic rights in the field of academic physics. With this, developments have taken a forward step in the last two years."

 $315 \, / \, 2003\text{-}11\text{-}15 \, - \, P. \, M. \, Peter \, Moosleitners \, interessantes \, Magazin, \, Editorial \, Office. \, München.$

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"Dear Sir/Madam

In view of the commitment of your magazine to an open dialogue in theoretical physics and thereby for scientific freedom in the Federal Republic of Germany, as demonstrated by your discussion of the book by G. Galeczki and P. Marquardt, we hereby allow ourselves to draw your attention to our above-mentioned documentation, which proves the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics since approx. 1922. Nothing in this situation has altered since the coming into force of the German Constitution, in which scientific freedom to research and to teach is, after all, supposedly established as a basic right."

 $316 \, / \, 2003 \text{-} 11 \text{-} 15 \, - \, Magazine \, Philosophia \, \text{Naturalis}, \, Editorial \, Office. \, Verlag \, Klostermann. \, Frankfurt \, a. \, M. \, Constant \, Consta$

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

317 / 2003-11-15 - Magazine Scheidewege, Editorial Office. Baiersbronn.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

318 / 2003-11-15 - Magazine Skeptiker, Andreas Kamphuis. Bergisch-Gladbach.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

319 / 2003-11-15 - News Magazine Der Spiegel, Science Editor. Hamburg.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"Dear Sir/Madam

Having already sent you a copy (no. 014) of the above-mentioned documentation in December 2001, today we are pleased to send you, as a supplement, the first report on the research project. (...)

Recently the feuilletons in German newspapers have seen the freedom of the arts as being endangered as a result of court decisions on two novels, and have committedly engaged themselves on behalf of the freedom of the arts. Whereas in the case of the arts the matter at least had to do with court decisions in keeping with orderly public proceedings with the possibility of revision by the higher courts, the suppression of the freedom to research and to teach in the field of theoretical physics has not been decided by a court ruling, but by decision and abuse of office of the academic powers that be. And this is something that has not taken place publicly, but in secret, unnoticed by the public and supposedly unnoticed by the appointed "guardians" of public welfare, which is why the public and the "guardians" also see no reason for revision. After the submission and distribution of our documentation, the time for such happy unawareness is over. None of the decision-makers and opinion-formers can in future claim to have been uninformed with respect to the violation of basic rights in the field of academic physics. With this, developments have taken a forward step in the last two years."

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320 / 2003-11-16 - Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Editorial Office. Frankfurt a. M.
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STR Research Report, Nov. 03

320a / 2003-11-16 - Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Editorial Office / Features, Patrick Bahners.

Frankfurt a. M. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

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321 / 2003-11-16 - Zeitschrift Stern, Editorial Office. Hamburg.
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STR Research Report, Nov. 03

322 / 2003-11-16 - SÜDWESTRUNDFUNK / FERNSEHEN, Fields of Culture, Science. Baden-Baden.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

323 / 2003-11-16 - Süddeutsche Zeitung, Editorial Office. München.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

324 / 2003-11-16 - DER TAGESSPIEGEL, Editor in Chief Giovanni di Lorenzo. Berlin.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

325 / 2003-11-16 - DIE TAGESZEITUNG, Editorial Office. Berlin.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

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326 / 2003-11-16 - Magazine Universitas, Dirk Katzschmann, S. Hirzel Verlag, Stuttgart.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
327 / 2003-11-16 - DIE WELT, Editorial Office. Berlin.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
328 / 2003-11-16 - Westdeutscher Rundfunk / Fernsehen, Fields of Culture, Science. Köln.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
329 / 2003-11-16 - Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen, Fields of Culture, Science. Mainz.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
330 / 2003-11-16 - Die Zeit. Weekly Newspaper for Politics, Economics and Culture. Editorial Office.
                                    Hamburg. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
331 / 2003-11-19 - Corriere Della Sera, Redazione. Milano.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
332 / 2003-11-19 - L'ESPRESSO. Redazione "Cultura". Roma.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
333 / 2003-11-19 - L'express, Fields of: Culture, Investigation. Paris
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
334 / 2003-11-19 - News Magazine Facts, Editorial Office / Field of Knowledge, Zürich.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
335 / 2003-11-19 - LE FIGARO, Directeur de la Rédaction. Paris
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
336 / 2003-11-19 - THE GUARDIAN, Science Editor. London
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
337 / 2003-11-19 - Harper's Magazine, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
338 / 2003-11-19 - The Independent, Literary Editor. London
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
339 / 2003-11-19 - LE MONDE, Fields of Culture / Society. Paris
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
340 / 2003-11-19 - The Foundation for National Progress, Mother Jones, Editorial Office.
                                    San Francisco, CA. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
341 / 2003-11-19 - THE NATION, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
342 / 2003-11-19 - NATIONAL REVIEW, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
343 / 2003-11-19 - The New Republic, Editorial Office. Washington, DC.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
344 / 2003-11-19 - THE NEW YORK TIMES, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
345 / 2003-11-19 - THE NEW YORKER, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
346 / 2003-11-19 - Newsweek, Editorial Office. New York, NY.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
347 / 2003-11-19 - Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Editorial Office. Zürich.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
348 / 2003-11-19 - The Observer, Editorial Office. London.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
349 / 2003-11-19 - Profil, Independent News Magazine, Editorial Office. Wien.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
350 / 2003-11-19 - The Progressive, Editorial Office. Madison, WI.
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STR Research Report, Nov. 03

351 / 2003-11-19 - Social Text, Editorial Office. Centre for the Critical Analysis of Contemporary Culture, Rutgers State University. New Brunswick, NJ.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"The situation is rather bizarre: while in all other fields of science there is permanent criticism and discussion of theories, only in theoretical physics there has been organized the silence of a cemetary to protect relativity theory from critical arguments, and still more bizarre is that nobody in the sciences and the history of sciences seems to have noticed this cultural disaster.

Since the special theory of relativity in the public opinion has survived until today as one of the greatest achievements of science, in reality it has been disproved since at least 1914 (experiment of Sagnac), and the few features of the theory which have a basis in reality (as example: e=mc²) are no relativistic effects and the famous formula is not the idea of Einstein: the relativists simply have usurped the achievement of Thomson 1881, Wien 1900, Poincaré 1900 and 1904, Kaufmann 1901-05, Hasenöhrl 1904 (see our documentation pages 131-132). The ruins of the theory are covered by social constructions as the cult of genius and the powerful suppression of any criticism and even the critics as persons, and relativity theory thus has become a theory of simple sociophysics. The proofs and details of this diagnosis - physical and historical - you will find in our documentation. (...)

We are aware of your dispute with certain representatives of the sciences (Alan Sokal). We know the German edition of the book

A. Sokal, J. Bricmont: Fashionable nonsense. 1998

under the title "Eleganter Unsinn", München: Beck 1999.

In the German edition there is a chapter (no 12) which was part of the French edition, but not in the original English edition, and therefore has been translated from the French.

This is a very interesting fact because this chapter is dedicated to Henri Bergson, who was one of the best and sharpest critics of relativity theory since 1922 (Durée et simultanéité). In our German edition this chapter fills the pages 206-228: these are 25 pages exclusively about the criticism against the special relativity theory, and are a condemnation of any criticism as stupid and outdated.

The addition of this Bergson chapter is interesting because Bergson was no post-modernist and no structuralist and no contemporary of the criticized sociologists.

Let's summarize the themes of this book of Sokal/Bricmont:

- with Lacan they criticize his mathematics,
- with Kristeva they criticize her logic and mathematics,
- with Feyerabend they criticize his methodological relativism of "anything goes",
- with Bloor, Latour they criticize the "strong programme",
- with Irigaray her hydro-mechanics,
- Chapter 6 (page 145-154): Latour they criticize for his misunderstanding of relativity theory and use of relativity theory for non-physical objects;
- Chapter 7 deals with chaos theory; Chapter 8: Baudrillard; Chapter 9: Deleuze and Guattaris book ,,What is philosophy?";
 - Chapter 10: Virilio they criticize for his misunderstanding of relativity theory;
 - Chapter 11: Gödel and mathematics.

What does this overview of the book's content until chapter 11 show? Only chapter 6 and 10 treat among other subjects the relativity theory, and the cited authors (Latour, Virilio) with *no word criticize the relativity theory*, only misunderstand and make wrong use of the theory. This is the result for the reader of the English version of the book.

Only in the French version for a French public with knowledge of Bergson's work which carries a strong criticism of the relativity theory the authors think it useful to strengthen relativity theory by reducing Bergson to a blockhead in physics. To the first purpose of the book - criticism of sociological and epistemological relativism - there is added a completely new second purpose: calumny of criticism of the relativity theory. This new second purpose remains in the German edition.

This is the second reason that we think our documentation may be of interest to your Journal. You probably will find out quickly why the American reader has not been confronted with Bergson's criticism of relativity theory.

We are convinced that a journal like SOCIAL TEXT has the influence to start a discussion in America about the suppression and slander against criticism in theoretical physics: this suppression and slander we judge to be a cultural disaster. A discussion in America will spread to the European countries where the situation of theoretical physics is similar.

In Germany our "Grundgesetz" guarantees the freedom of science and research but this fundamental right practically has been abolished for theoretical physics."

352 / 2003-11-19 - Time, European Head Office, Editorial Office. Amsterdam.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

353 / 2003-11-19 - The Times, Editorial Office. London.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Identically Worded Letters Sent to 21 Federal and State Ministries and to the Relevant Federal and State Committees, November 2003

Extract:

"Today we allow ourselves to send you, as an attachment, the first research report on our project with the courteous request that you check the result of the examination of our documentation instigated by you, and what need for action is seen by your ministry."

354 / 2003-11-20 - Staatsministerin Christina Weiss, Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Angelegenheiten der Kultur und der Medien. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 355 / 2003-11-20 - Bund-Länder-Kommission für Bildungsplanung und Forschungsförderung (BLK). Bonn. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 356 / 2003-11-20 - BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR BILDUNG UND FORSCHUNG, Minister E. Bulmahn, MdB. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 357/2003-11-20 - Ständige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (KMK). Bonn. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 358 / 2003-11-22 - Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst. Stuttgart. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 359 / 2003-11-22 - BAYERISCHES STAATSMINISTERIUM FÜR WISSENSCHAFT, FORSCHUNG UND KUNST. München. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 360 / 2003-11-22 - Senatsverwaltung für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kultur. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 361/2003-11-22 - Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kultur. Potsdam.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

362 / 2003-11-22 - Senator für Bildung und Wissenschaft. Bremen.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

363 / 2003-11-22 - Freie U. Hansestadt Hamburg, Behörde für Wissenschaft U. Forschung. Hamburg.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

364 / 2003-11-22 - Hessisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft u. Kunst. Wiesbaden.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

365 / 2003-11-22 - Ministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur. Schwerin.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

366 / 2003-11-22 - Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kultur. Hannover.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

367 / 2003-11-22 - Ministerium für Schule, Wissenschaft und Forschung des Landes NRW. Düsseldorf.

STR Research Report, Nov. 03

368 / 2003-11-22 - Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Weiterbildung, Forschung und Kultur des Landes

RHEINLAND-PFALZ. Mainz. STR Research Report, Nov. 03

- 369 / 2003-11-22 Ministerium für Bildung, Kultur und Wissenschaft. Saarbrücken.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- 370 / 2003-11-22 Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst. Dresden.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- $371\,/\,2003\text{-}11\text{-}22\,$ Kultusministerium des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt. Magdeburg.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- 372 / 2003-11-22 Ministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kultur. Kiel.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- 373 / 2003-11-22 Thüringer Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst. Erfurt.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- 374 / 2003-11-22 Wissenschaftsrat, Köln, STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Identically Worded Letters to 8 German Academies of Sciences, November 2003

Extract:

"Today we allow ourselves to send you, as an attachment, the first research report on our project with the courteous request that you check the result of the examination of our documentation instigated by you, and what need for action is seen by your academy."

- 375 / 2003-11-24 Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Berlin.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- 376 / 2003-11-24 Nordrhein-Westfälische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Düsseldorf.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- $377\,/\,2003\text{-}11\text{-}24\,$ Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen. Göttingen.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- 378 / 2003-11-24 DEUTSCHE AKADEMIE DER NATURFORSCHER LEOPOLDINA. Halle (Saale).
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- $379\,/\,2003\text{-}11\text{-}24\,$ Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften. Heidelberg.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- $380\,/\,2003\text{-}11\text{-}24\,$ Sächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- 381 / 2003-11-24 Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur. Mainz.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- $382 \, / \, 2003\text{-}11\text{-}24\,$ Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. München.
 - STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Identically Worded Letters Sent to 11 Federal and State Parental Committees, November 2003

Extract:

"Today we allow ourselves to send you, as an attachment, the first research report on our project with the courteous request that you check the result of the examination of our documentation instigated by you, and what need for action is seen by your committee."

383 / 2003-11-24 - BundesElternRat, Chairperson Renate Hendricks. Bonn.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
384 / 2003-11-24 - Landeselternbeirat Baden-Württemberg. Stuttgart.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
385 / 2003-11-24 - Bayerischer Elternverband. Nürnberg.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
386 / 2003-11-24 - Landes-Eltern-Vereinigung der Gymnasien in Bayern e.V. München.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
387 / 2003-11-24 - ARGE - Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Elternräte der Gesamtschulen in Hamburg,
Vorstand c/o Schulbehörde. Hamburg.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
388 / 2003-11-24 - Elternkammer Hamburg. Hamburg.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
389 / 2003-11-24 - Landeselternbeirat Hessen. Frankfurt a. M.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
390 / 2003-11-24 - Landeselternrat Niedersachsen, Hannover.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
5 TK Research Report, Nov. 05
391 / 2003-11-24 - Elternverein Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V. Essen.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03
392 / 2003-11-24 - GESAMTLANDESELTERNVERTRETUNG DES SAARLANDES, Chairperson Hella Salzmann.
St. Ingbert. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
393 / 2003-11-24 - Landeselternrat Sachsen. Dresden.
STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Identically Worded Letters Sent to 7 German Protestant Academies, November 2003

Extract:

"Today we allow ourselves to send you, as an attachment, the first research report on our project with the courteous request that you check the result of the examination of our documentation instigated by you, and what need for action is seen by your academy."

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394 / 2003-11-24 - Evangelische Akademie Arnoldshain, Administration. Schmitten. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
395 / 2003-11-24 - Evangelische Akademie Bad Boll., Administration. Bad Boll. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
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396 / 2003-11-24 - Evangelische Akademie Baden (Bad Herrenalb), Director Klaus Nagorni, Karlsruhe.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
397 / 2003-11-24 - EVANGELISCHE AKADEMIE LOCCUM, Director Dr. F. E. Anhelm. Rehburg-Loccum.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
398 / 2003-11-24 - EVANGELISCHE AKADEMIE MÜHLHEIM, Director Dr. S. Fritsch-Oppermann.
                                    Mühlheim a. d. Ruhr. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
399 / 2003-11-24 - EVANGELISCHE AKADEMIE NORDELBIEN, Stadtakademie Hamburg. Hamburg.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
400 / 2003-11-24 - Evangelische Akademie Tutzing, Administration. Tutzing.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
401 / 2003-11-24 - Aulis Verlag / Deubner [Schulbuchverlag]. Köln.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
402 / 2003-11-24 - OLDENBURG SCHULBUCHVERLAG U. BAYERISCHER SCHULBUCH VERLAG, München.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
403 / 2003-11-24 - Verlag Moritz Diesterweg [Schulbuchverlag]. Frankfurt a. M.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
404 / 2003-11-24 - Schroedel Verlag [Schulbuchverlag]. Hannover.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
405 / 2003-11-24 - VWV VOLK UND WISSEN VERLAG [Schulbuchverlag]. Berlin.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
406 / 2003-11-24 - SchülerInnenkammer Hamburg (skh). Hamburg.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
407 / 2003-11-26 - Prof. Hans Herbert von Arnim c/o Forschungsinstitut für öffentliche Verwaltung. Speyer.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
408 / 2003-11-26 - Prof. Arnulf Baring. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
409 / 2003-11-26 - Prof. Ulrich Beck c/o Institut für Soziologie der Universität München.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
410 / 2003-11-26 - Prof. Reinhard Brandt c/o Universität, Fachbereich 14. Marburg.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
411 / 2003-11-26 - Lord Ralf Gustav Dahrendorf c/o House of Lords. London.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
412 / 2003-11-26 - Freimut Duve. Hamburg. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
413 / 2003-11-26 - Hans Magnus Enzensberger c/o Suhrkamp Verlag GmbH. Frankfurt a. M.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
414 / 2003-11-26 - Andrea Fischer, MdB. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
415 / 2003-11-29 - Ralph GIORDANO. Köln. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
416 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Peter GLOTZ c/o Inst. f. Medien- u. Kommunikationsmanagement. St. Gallen,
                                    (Switzerland). STR Research Report, Nov. 03
417 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Hans-Olaf Henkel, Präsident der Wissenschaftsgemeinschaft Leibniz. Berlin.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
418 / 2003-11-29 - Rolf Hochhuth. Basel (Switzerland). STR Research Report, Nov. 03
419 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Karl-Otto Hondrich c/o Fachbereich 03 - Inst. f. Gesellschafts- und
                              Politikanalyse. Frankfurt a. M. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
420 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Alexander S. Kekulé c/o Inst. f. Medizinische Mikrobiologie. Halle (Saale).
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
421 / 2003-11-29 - Rainer Maria Kiesow, Member of the "Junge Akademie", c/o Max-Planck-Inst. f.
                       Europäische Rechtsgeschichte. Frankfurt a. M. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
422 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Dr. Claus Leggewie c/o Institut f. Politikwissenschaft. Gießen.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
423 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Dr. W. LEPENIES C/O Freie Universität, Fachbereich 06. Berlin.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
424 / 2003-11-29 - Alan Posener c/o Redaktion DIE WELT. Berlin.
                                    STR Research Report, Nov. 03
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425 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Jan Philipp REEMTSMA c/o Stiftung Hamburger Institut f. Sozialforschung.
                                     Hamburg. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
426 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Jens Reich. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
427 / 2003-11-29 - Michael Sailer c/o Reaktor-Sicherheitskommission, Office.Bonn.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
428 / 2003-11-29 - Konrad Schilly. Witten. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
429 / 2003-11-29 - Frank Schirrmacher c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Frankfurt a. M.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
430 / 2003-11-29 - Heike Schmoll c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Frankfurt a. M.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
431 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Dietrich Schwanitz. Hamburg.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
432 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Werner Slenczka c/o Universität, Fachbereich 20, Virologie. Marburg.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
433 / 2003-11-29 - Prof. Dr. Jürgen Mittelstrass c/o Universität Konstanz, Zentrum IV Philosophie u.
                              Wissenschaftstheorie. Konstanz. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
434 / 2003-12-01 - Prof. Peter Sloterdijk c/o Staatliche Hochschule für Gestaltung.Karlsruhe.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
435 / 2003-12-01 - Prof. Robert Spaemann. Stuttgart. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
436 / 2003-12-01 - Prof. Rudolf Stichweh c/o Universität Bielefeld, Fakultät f. Soziologie. Bielefeld.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
437 / 2003-12-01 - Christoph Stölzl. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
438 / 2003-12-01 - Hans-Jochen Vogel. München. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
439 / 2003-12-01 - Dr. Peter Wehling, Lehrstuhl für Soziologie. Augsburg.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
440 / 2003-12-01 - Prof. Peter Weingart, Universität Bielefeld, Fachbereich 11. Bielefeld.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
441 / 2003-12-01 - Prof. Uwe Wesel. Berlin. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
442 / 2003-12-01 - Roger WILLEMSEN C/O NOA-NOA Fernsehproduktion. Hamburg.
                                     STR Research Report, Nov. 03
443 / 2003-12-01 - Prof. Barbara Zehnpfennig c/o Universität Passau, Professor for Political Theory.
                                     Passau. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
444 / 2003-12-01 - Dieter E. ZIMMER C/O DIE ZEIT - Weekly Newspaper for Politics, Economics and
                                     Culture. Hamburg. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
445 / 2003-12-07 - Allgemeiner Studentenausschuss, Technische Universität. Berlin.
                 3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics.
446 / 2003-12-07 - Studentenrat, TU Dresden.
                 3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics.
447/2003-12-07 - Allgemeiner Student
Innen-Ausschuss der Goethe
Universität. Frankfurt a. M.
                 3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics.
448 / 2003-12-07 - Allgemeiner Studentenausschuss der Georg-August Universität. Göttingen.
                3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics.
449 / 2003-12-07 - ALLGEMEINER STUDIERENDENAUSSCHUSS DER UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG. Hamburg.
                 3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics.
450 / 2003-12-07 - Allgemeiner Studierendenausschuss der Universität Köln. Köln.
                 3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics.
451/2003-12-07 - STUDENTISCHE VERTRETUNG DER TECHNISCHEN UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN, München.
                 3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics.
452 / 2003-12-07 - Studierendenvertretung FaVeVe, Fachschaft Physik, Universität Stuttgart. Stuttgart.
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3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to interested students.

453 / 2003-12-07 - Studierenden Gesellschaft Witten/Herdecke e. V. Witten.

3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics.

- 454/2003-12-07 Studierendenvertretung, Bayerische Julius-Maximilians Universität. Würzburg. 3 Copies. STR Research Report, Nov. 03, for forwarding to critical students of physics. 455 / 2003-12-08 - Prof. Harry Collins c/o Cardiff University School of Social Sciences, Cardiff, UK. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 456 / 2003-12-08 - DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT, URHEBERROLLE. München. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 457/2003-12-08 - Europäische Kommission, Generaldirektion Bildung und Kultur. Bruxelles. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 458 / 2003-12-08 - GEORG-ECKERT-INSTITUT FÜR INTERNATIONALE SCHULBUCHFORSCHUNG. Braunschweig. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 459 / 2003-12-08 - Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher u. Ärzte e.V. (GDNÄ), Office. Bad Honnef. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 460 / 2003-12-08 - Leibniz-Institut für die Pädagogik der Naturwissenschaften (IPN) an der Universität Kiel. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 461 / 2003-12-08 - BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE BRAIDENSE, Dipartimento Acquisizioni. Milano. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 462 / 2003-12-08 - Prof. Franco Selleri c/o University of Bari, Physics Department, INFN-Section of Bari. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 $463 \, / \, 2003 \text{-} 12 \text{-} 08 \, - \, \text{Transparency International, Nationale Sektion Deutschland, Chairman}$ Prof. Dieter Biallas. München. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 464 / 2003-12-09 - Institut für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften der Universität Frankfurt, Prof. Ph. D. David King. Frankfurt a. M. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 465 / 2003-12-09 - Institut für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften der Universität München. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 466 / 2003-12-09 - Institut für Sozialforschung. Frankfurt a. M. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 467 / 2003-12-09 - Institut f. Sozialforschung. Stuttgart. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 468 / 2003-12-09 - NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Presidential Office. Washington, DC. STR Research Report, Nov. 03 469 / 2003-12-09 - WISSENSCHAFTSGEMEINSCHAFT GOTTFRIED WILHELM LEIBNIZ, Office. Bonn.
- STR Research Report, Nov. 03 470 / 2003-12-09 - Zentrum F. Philosophie U. Grundlagen D. Wissenschaft, Management. Gießen. STR Research Report, Nov. 03
- 471 / 2003-12-11 REFERENTINNENRAT DER HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT (ASTA). Berlin. 3 CD-ROMs 1.1 (Copy Nos.: 244; 245; 246) and 3 Copies STR Research Report, Nov. 03. for forwarding to critical students of physics.
- 472 / 2003-12-11 Stefan Aust, Editor in Chief of DER SPIEGEL. Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 247) and STR Research Report Nov. 03.

"We respectfully request that you check the soundness of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you evaluate the problems brought to light in our documentation as well as the need for action. This should be geared to stimulating a public discussion. For investigative journalism the conditions documented by us in the field of theoretical physics represent a delicacy, combining such interesting elements as deceiving the public, abuse of general trust, abuse of power, suppression of the basic right of scientific freedom, sweeping defamations, especially defamatory accusations of anti-Semitism, suppression of objective criticism, indoctrination of gullible social circles, particularly school pupils of the upper grades, prevention of the repetition of experiments and prevention of the implementation of new experiments."

473 / 2003-12-11 - Joachim Bublath c/o Verlagsgruppe Droemer Knaur. München. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 251) and STR Research Report, Nov. 03 474 / 2003-12-11 - Hessische Landes- u. Hochschulbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Darmstadt. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 253)

475 / 2003-12-11 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Mannheim.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 262)

476 / 2003-12-11 - SAARLÄNDISCHE UNIVERSITÄTS-U. LANDESBIBLIOTHEK. Acquisition Section. Saarbrücken. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 265)

477 / 2003-12-12 - Bund Freiheit der Wissenschaft e.V., Vorstand. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 252) and STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"We are convinced, and we hope for your support in this, that in a democratically aligned and pluralistically organized society a right that is anchored in the constitution, such as the right of scientific freedom, must not be suppressed in a certain specialist field by academic science. Progress is only possible in the context of free and critical discussion. All dogmatic suppression of the criticism is wrongful and harmful to the sciences through prevention of, for example, the repetition of certain experiments and the conducting of new experiments, because they might be detrimental to the interests of the powers that be in physics."

478 / 2003-12-12 - Rédaction Le Débat c/o Librairie Gallimard. Paris.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 254) and STR Research Report, Nov. 03

479 / 2003-12-12 - Université de Bourgogne, Bibliothèque Universitaire, Section Acquisitions. *Dijon*. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 255)

 $480\,/\,2003\text{-}12\text{-}12 \; - \; Biblioth\`{\rm e} \ Que \ Universitaire \ de \ Sciences \ de \ Grenoble, \ Section \ Acquisitions.$

St. Martin d'Heres. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 259)

481 / 2003-12-12 - Prof. Bruno LATOUR C/O L'Ecole des Mines. Paris.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 260) and STR Research Report, Nov. 03

482 / 2003-12-12 - Libération, Directeur de la rédaction Jacques Amalric. Paris.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 261) and STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"We ask you kindly to examine and investigate our documentation of the published criticism, and if your examination proves the documentation to be well founded to present the information to the public and invite to a free discussion. Relativistic physics then will have the chance to answer the criticism - the sheer existence of which has been denied by the physicists and therefore never has been answered - and to explain why for 80 years they have suppressed and calumniated the persons and the publications which have dared to criticize. If the relativists believe their own propaganda they should not fear anything from an open discussion.

The situation is rather bizarre: while in all other fields of science there is permanent criticism and discussion of theories, only in theoretical physics there has been organized the silence of a cemetary to protect relativity theory from critical arguments, and still more bizarre is that nobody in the sciences and the history of sciences seems to have noticed this cultural disaster.

Since the special theory of relativity in the public opinion has survived until today as one of the greatest achievements of science, in reality it has been disproved since at least 1914 (experiment of Sagnac), and the few features of the theory which have a basis in reality (as example: e=mc²) are no relativistic effects and the famous formula is not the idea of Einstein: the relativists simply have usurped the achievement of Thomson 1881, Wien 1900, Poincaré 1900 and 1904, Kaufmann 1901-05, Hasenöhrl 1904 (see our documentation pages 131-132). - The ruins of the theory are covered by social constructions as the cult of genius and the powerful suppression of any criticism and even the critics as persons, and relativity theory thus has become a theory of simple socio-physics. The proofs and details of this diagnosis - physical and historical - you will find in our documentation."

483 / 2003-12-12 - BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS 1, PANTHÉON-SORBONNE, Section Acquisitions, Service commun de la Documentation. *Paris*. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 263) 484 / 2003-12-12 - Jutta Rabe c/o Delius Klasing Verlag. Bielefeld.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 264) and STR Research Report, Nov. 03

2012 77 G. O. Mueller: STR

485 / 2003-12-12 - Wolf Jobst Siedler c/o Siedler Verlag. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 266) and STR Research Report, Nov. 03

Extract:

"Recently the feuilletons in German newspapers have seen the freedom of the arts as being endangered as a result of court decisions on two novels, and have committedly engaged themselves on behalf of the freedom of the arts. Whereas in the case of the arts the matter at least had to do with court decisions in keeping with orderly public proceedings with the possibility of revision by the higher courts, the suppression of the freedom to research and to teach in the field of theoretical physics has not been decided by a court ruling, but by decision and abuse of office of the academic powers that be. And this is something that has not taken place publicly, but in secret, unnoticed by the public and supposedly unnoticed by the appointed "guardians" of public welfare, which is why the public and the "guardians" also see no reason for revision. After the submission and distribution of our documentation, the time for such happy unawareness is over. None of the decision-makers and opinion-formers can in future claim to have been uninformed with respect to the violation of basic rights in the field of academic physics. With this, developments have taken a forward step in the last two years."

486 / 2003-12-12 - WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE LANDESBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Stuttgart.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 267)

487 / 2003-12-12 - BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'INSTITUT IRSAMC, Section Acquisitions. *Toulouse*.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 268)

488 / 2003-12-12 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Ulm.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 269)

 $489\,/\,2003-12-12\,\,-\,\,Zentrum\,Philosophische\,Grundlagen\,der\,Wissenschaften,\,FB\,09,\,Universit\"{a}t\,Bremen,$

Prof. H. J. Sandkühler. Bremen.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 271) and STR Research Report Nov. 03

490 / 2003-12-13 - Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität Basel, Acquisition Section. Basel.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 249)

491 / 2003-12-13 - STADTUND UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Bern.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 250)

492 / 2003-12-13 - Université de Genève, Bibliothèque FPSE, Section Acquisitions. Genève.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No.: 258)

493 / 2003-12-13 - ZENTRALBIBLIOTHEK ZÜRICH (UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK), Acquisition Section. Zürich.

CD-ROM 1.1 (Copy No. 272)

Second Issue of the Documentation Text Version 1.2

G. O. Mueller:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie
[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 1.2 - June 2004 - XXIV, 1159 pp - PDF files on CD.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/buch.pdf

494 / 2004-07-22 - Universitätsbibliothek der FU Berlin, Management. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2

495 / 2004-07-22 - Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt-Universität, Management. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2

- 496 / 2004-07-22 Universitätsbibliothek der Technischen Universität, Management. Berlin. **CD-ROM 1.2** 497 / 2004-07-22 - Zentral-u. Landesbibliothek, Haus A: Amerika-Gedenk-Bibliothek, Acquisition Section. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2 498 / 2004-07-22 - Universitätsbibliothek der Brandenburgischen Technischen Universität, Acquisition Section. Cottbus. CD-ROM 1.2 499 / 2004-07-22 - Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, Acquisition Section. Erlangen. CD-ROM 1.2 500 / 2004-07-22 - STAATS-U. UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK CARL VON OSSIETZKY, Acquisition Section. Hamburg. CD-ROM 12 501 / 2004-07-22 - Universitätsbibliothek Karlsruhe, Acquisition Section. Karlsruhe. **CD-ROM 1.2** 502 / 2004-07-22 - Universitätsbibliothek Kiel, Central Library, Main Section. Kiel. **CD-ROM 1.2** 503 / 2004-07-22 - BAYERISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. München. **CD-ROM 1.2** 504 / 2004-07-22 - Universitätsbibliothek Stuttgart, Acquisition Section. Stuttgart. **CD-ROM 1.2** 505 / 2004-07-22 - Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Stuttgart. CD-ROM 1.2 506 / 2004-07-23 - Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Bochum. **CD-ROM 1.2** 507 / 2004-07-23 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Bonn. **CD-ROM 1.2** 508 / 2004-07-23 - Universitätsbibliothek der Technischen Universität Carolo-Wilhelmina, Acquisition Section. Braunschweig. CD-ROM 1.2 509 / 2004-07-23 - Hessische Landes- u. Hochschulbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Darmstadt. **CD-ROM 1.2** 510 / 2004-07-23 - Universitätsbibliothek Dortmund, Management. Dortmund. CD-ROM 12 511 / 2004-07-23 - Staats-u. Universitätsbibliothek Dresden, Acquisition Section. Dresden. CD-ROM 1.2 512 / 2004-07-24 - Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Management. Düsseldorf. **CD-ROM 1.2** 513 / 2004-07-24 - Stadt-u. Universitätsbibliothek, Management. Frankfurt a. M. **CD-ROM 1.2** 514 / 2004-07-24 - Universitätsbibliothek, Management. Freiburg. **CD-ROM 1.2** 515 / 2004-07-24 - Hochschul- U. Landesbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Fulda. **CD-ROM 1.2** 516 / 2004-07-24 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Gießen. **CD-ROM 1.2** 517 / 2004-07-24 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Greifswald. **CD-ROM 1.2** 518 / 2004-07-24 - Universitätsbibliothek der Universität der Bundeswehr, Acquisition Section. Hamburg. **CD-ROM 1.2** 519 / 2004-07-24 - Universitätsbibliothek, Management. Heidelberg. **CD-ROM 1.2** 520 / 2004-07-24 - Thüringer Universitäts-u. Landesbibliothek, Management. Jena. **CD-ROM 1.2**
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523 / 2004-07-25 - ВівLіотнек де	R Universität Konstanz, Management. <i>Konstanz</i> . CD-ROM 1.2
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532 / 2004-07-25 - Universitätse 533 / 2004-07-25 - Universitätse 534 / 2004-07-25 - Universitätse 535 / 2004-07-25 - Saarländisch	CD-ROM 1.2 BIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Potsdam. CD-ROM 1.2 BIBLIOTHEK, Management. Regensburg. CD-ROM 1.2 BIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Rostock. CD-ROM 1.2 BIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Rostock. CD-ROM 1.2 BIBLIOTHEK, Acquisition Section. Saarbrücken. CD-ROM 1.2
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Identically Worded Letters Sent to 72 Party Executives and Parliamentary Factions in the German "Bundestag" and in the Parliaments of the German States, July 2004

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Extracts:

"Dear Sir/Madam

Our German constitution foresees it that the political formulation of objectives be undertaken primarily by the parties. On the way to implementing political positions in the context of parliamentary decisions the parliamentary party factions are thereby the central fields of the opinion-forming process and are, as such, the most important addressees for impulses on the part of the citizens. This applies in particular when the issue in question relates to

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violations of basic rights and the resulting consequences for the public at large. If - as in the case in point - central rights to freedom in cultural areas are affected, special responsibility applies to the party groups in the state parliaments.

We hereby inform you that in Germany, in the field of theoretical physics, the freedom to research and to teach has been virtually done away with since 1922 through the suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity in the academic sphere and in public. Right up to the present day, nothing much has altered here. The critics of the theory are systematically and effectively excluded, like outlawed dissidents in political dictatorships, from participation in the public dialogue in the scientific journals, at congresses and in the professional committees. In view of this, we ask you to make efforts directed at the reinstatement of the scientific freedom guaranteed in the Federal Republic of Germany by the German constitution, since its coming into force.

[...]

The aim and objective of our documentation is first of all to call for public discussion on the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics, which has been prevented for 80 years and more. For the field of physics, this scientific freedom, which has been anchored in the German constitution since its coming into force, exists only on paper. [...]

The catastrophes associated with *Thalidomide* and *Helicobacter* were not prevented and were also combated too late. The catastrophe of *relativity* has lasted from at least 1922 - the year of commencement of the strict suppression of the freedom to research in Germany - until the present day. The public sphere is called on to put an end to this, something that can only be achieved by means of a procedure that our society extols, that our laws protect and that our investigative media is happy to write in large letters on its banners: free, public discussion."

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/report2.pdf

540 / 2004-07-31 - Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands, Präsidium. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.

541 / 2004-07-31 - Landtag von Baden-Württemberg, CDU-Fraktion. Stuttgart.

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542 / 2004-07-31 - ABGEORDNETENHAUS VON BERLIN, CDU-FRAKTION. Berlin.

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543 / 2004-07-31 - Landtag Brandenburg, CDU-Fraktion. Potsdam.

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562 / 2004-07-31 - Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, Bundesvorstand. Berlin.
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570 / 2004-07-31 - Niedersächsischer Landtag, Bündnis 90/Grüne-Fraktion. Hannover.
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574 / 2004-07-31 - Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus, Vorstand. Berlin.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
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                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
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                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
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                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
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                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
601 / 2004-08-02 - Hessischer Landtag, SPD-Fraktion. Wiesbaden.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
602 / 2004-08-02 - Landtag Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, SPD-Fraktion. Schwerin.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
603 / 2004-08-02 - Niedersächsischer Landtag, SPD-Fraktion. Hannover.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
604 / 2004-08-02 - Landtag Nordrhein-Westfalen, SPD-Fraktion. Düsseldorf.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
605 / 2004-08-02 - Landtag Rheinland-Pfalz, SPD-Fraktion. Mainz.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
606 / 2004-08-02 - Landtag des Saarlandes, SPD-Fraktion. Saarbrücken.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.
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607 / 2004-08-02 - Sächsischer Landtag, SPD-Fraktion. Dresden.
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CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.

608 / 2004-08-02 - Landtag von Sachsen-Anhalt, SPD-Fraktion. Magdeburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.

609 / 2004-08-02 - Schleswig-Holsteinischer Landtag, SPD-Fraktion. Kiel.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.

 $610\,/\,2004\text{-}08\text{-}02\,$ - Thüringer Landtag, SPD-Fraktion. Erfurt.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.

611 / 2004-08-08 - Debate Magazine Berliner Republik, Editor in Chief Tobias Dürr. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2

612 / 2004-08-08 - Berliner Zeitung, Editorial Office. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2

613 / 2004-08-08 - BILD (Zeitung), Publisher and Editor in Chief Kai Diekmann. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2

614 / 2004-08-08 - News Magazine Focus, Editorial Office. München.

CD-ROM 1.2

615 / 2004-08-08 - Gero von Randow, Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2

616 / 2004-08-08 - Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Editorial Office. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2

616a / 2004-08-08 - Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Editorial Office / Features. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.

617 / 2004-08-08 - Frankfurter Rundschau, Editorial Office. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2

618 / 2004-08-10 - JUNGE WELT, Editorial Office. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.

Extract:

"Dear Sir/Madam

Animated by a thematically relevant contribution in an article from 1.12.03 on the Berlin colloquium, to mark the occasion of the 80th birthday of Wolfgang Harich, in which the theory of relativity was also treated, we allow ourselves to send you our documentation on the criticism of the theory in the new text version, with inclusion of our covering letter to the parliamentary fractions.

Our documentation has news character for a public that has no idea of the suppression and defamation of the criticism of the theory over many decades, believing instead in the integrity and sober objectivity of its scientists. A public that simply cannot imagine that theoretical physics - which it finances with taxpayers' money - might deceive it as to the true status of one of its theories. [...]

In our documentation we prove for the first time that scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics is suppressed by denial and defamation of every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity, and has been since 1922. In view of the fact that the theory of relativity is today taught in the upper grades of our schools as part of a verified, all-round education, although a decades-long criticism has not been accepted and therefore has also not been dispelled, one has to ask oneself how this situation could arise and what consequences it might have, when a theory that has been propagated as having been absolutely verified should prove to be incorrect.

The violation of the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics is a major topic that is still awaiting public recognition. With the sending of the documentation to the parliamentary fractions it is intended to make the problems uncovered by us known at the political level and to request the committees to examine the need for action. In the future too we will ensure that the circle of addressees is continuously extended, thereby winning more and more possible discussion partners."

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619 / 2004-08-10 - Magazine Jungle World, Editorial Office. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
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621 / 2004-08-10 - Magazine Neue Rundschau, Editorial Office. S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.2

622 / 2004-08-10 - P. M. Peter Moosleitners interessantes Magazin, Editorial Office. München.

CD-ROM 1.2

^{620 / 2004-08-10 -} Magazine Merkur, Editorial Office. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2

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623 / 2004-08-10 - Magazine Philosophia naturalis, Editorial Office. Verlag Klostermann. Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.2
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624 / 2004-08-10 - Magazine Raum & Zeit, Ehlers Verlag GmbH. Wolfratshausen.

CD-ROM 1.2

Extract:

"The sending of our documentation to the parliamentary fractions is also an opportunity for us to draw your attention to the documentation and the entire research project. Perhaps you can learn from the parliamentary factions what conclusions our people's representatives derive from the results of our work and what need they may see for action, and report on this."

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625 / 2004-08-10 - DER SPIEGEL, Editorial Office. Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.2
626 / 2004-08-10 - Stern, Editorial Office. Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.2
627 / 2004-08-10 - SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Editorial Office. München. CD-ROM 1.2
628 / 2004-08-10 - DER TAGESSPIEGEL, Editor in Chief Giovanni di Lorenzo. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
629 / 2004-08-10 - DIE TAGESZEITUNG, Editorial Office. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
630 / 2004-08-10 - DIE WELT, Editorial Office. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
631 / 2004-08-10 - Die Zeit, Weekly Newspaper for Politics, Economics and Culture, Editorial Office.
                                   Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.2
632 / 2004-08-11 - STAATS-U. STADTBIBLIOTHEK, Management. Augsburg. CD-ROM 1.2
633 / 2004-08-11 - Bibliothek des Deutschen Bundestages. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
634 / 2004-08-11 - Stadtbücherei Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.2
635 / 2004-08-11 - Universitätsbibliothek der Fernuniversität-Gesamthochschule in Hagen. Hagen.
                                   CD-ROM 1.2
636 / 2004-08-11 - Stiftung Hamburger Öffentliche Bücherhallen. Hamburg.
                                   CD-ROM 1.2
637 / 2004-08-11 - STADTBIBLIOTHEK. Hannover. CD-ROM 1.2
638 / 2004-08-11 - Wissenschaftliche Stadtbibliothek. Ingolstadt. CD-ROM 1.2
639 / 2004-08-12 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Augsburg. CD-ROM 1.2
640 / 2004-08-12 - StadtBibliothek, Zentralbibliothek. Köln. CD-ROM 1.2
641 / 2004-08-12 - Bibliothek der PH Ludwigsburg. Ludwigsburg. CD-ROM 1.2
642 / 2004-08-12 - Bibliothek der Hansestadt Lübeck. Lübeck. CD-ROM 1.2
643 / 2004-08-12 - STADTBIBLIOTHEK, Mainz, CD-ROM 1.2
644 / 2004-08-12 - STADTBÜCHEREI. Mühlheim (Ruhr). CD-ROM 1.2
645 / 2004-08-12 - MÜNCHNER STADTBIBLIOTHEK, Complete System. München. CD-ROM 1.2
646 / 2004-08-12 - STADTBIBLIOTHEK, Nürnberg. CD-ROM 1.2
647 / 2004-08-12 - Stadt-u. Landesbibliothek. Potsdam. CD-ROM 1.2
648 / 2004-08-12 - Stadtbibliothek, Ulm, CD-ROM 1.2
649 / 2004-08-19 - Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam, Amsterdam, CD-ROM 1.2
650 / 2004-08-19 - BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSITARIA. Bologna. CD-ROM 1.2
651 / 2004-08-19 - Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bibliothèque des Sciences et Techniques. Bruxelles.
                                   CD-ROM 1.2
652 / 2004-08-19 - University of Cambridge Library. Cambridge, UK. CD-ROM 1.2
653 / 2004-08-19 - University Library. Edinburgh. CD-ROM 1.2
654 / 2004-08-19 - BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE CENTRALE, Dipartimento Acquisizioni. Firenze.
                                   CD-ROM 1.2
655 / 2004-08-19 - Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen. Groningen. CD-ROM 1.2
656 / 2004-08-19 - Kongelige Bibliotek. Copenhagen. CD-ROM 1.2
657 / 2004-08-19 - The British Library, Acquisition Department. London. CD-ROM 1.2
658 / 2004-08-19 - Université Catholique de Louvain, Bibliothèque des sciences exactes.
                                   Louvain-La-Neuve. CD-ROM 1.2
659 / 2004-08-19 - BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE BRAIDENSE, Dipartimento Acquisizioni. Milano. CD-ROM 1.2
660 / 2004-08-19 - Biblioteca Nazionale "Vittorio Emanuele III". Napoli. CD-ROM 1.2
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661 / 2004-08-19 - BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE. Paris. CD-ROM 1.2
662 / 2004-08-19 - BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE CENTRALE. Roma. CD-ROM 1.2
663 / 2004-08-20 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Graz. CD-ROM 1.2
664 / 2004-08-20 - Universitetsbiblioteket i Oslo. Oslo. CD-ROM 1.2
665 / 2004-08-20 - LIBRARY OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. St. Petersburg. CD-ROM 1.2
666 / 2004-08-20 - Svenska Akademiens Nobelbibliotek. Stockholm. CD-ROM 1.2
667 / 2004-08-20 - Stockholms Universitetsbibliotek. Stockholm. CD-ROM 1.2
668 / 2004-08-20 - Universitätsbibliothek, Acquisition Section. Wien. CD-ROM 1.2
669 / 2004-08-21 - WIDENER LIBRARY, Acquisitions Department. Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass.
                                   CD-ROM 1.2
670 / 2004-08-21 - Freie Hochschule für Geisteswissenschaft am Goetheanum. Dornach, Switzerland.
                                   CD-ROM 1.2
671 / 2004-08-21 - BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL. Madrid. CD-ROM 1.2
672 / 2004-08-21 - New York Public Library, New York, NY, CD-ROM 1.2
673 / 2004-08-21 - Stanford University Libraries. Stanford, Ca. CD-ROM 1.2
674 / 2004-08-21 - LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Acquisitions Department. Washington, DC. CD-ROM 1.2
675 / 2004-08-21 - ZENTRALBIBLIOTHEK ZÜRICH (UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK), Acquisition Section. Zürich.
                                          CD-ROM 1.2
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676 / 2004-09-04 - Stefan Aust, Editor in Chief, DER SPIEGEL. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages.

Extract:

"Dear Mr. Aust

We have allowed ourselves in the past to send the following material to your editorial office and to you personally:

on 13.12.2001 the Manuscript Print (Copy No. 14) of our Documentation, Text Version 1.1, to the Editorial Office:

on 30.3.2002 the Manuscript Print (Copy No. 55) to Mr. Augstein personally;

on 15.11.2003 the STR Research Report (Nov. 2003) to the Editorial Office;

on 12.12.2003 the CD-ROM (Copy No. 247) with our Documentation, Text Version 1.1, and the STR Research Report to you personally;

on 10.8.2004 the CD-ROM with our Documentation, Text Version 1.2, to the Editorial Office.

Today we are sending to you personally the above-mentioned CD-ROM with our documentation, text version 1.2, and, accompanying this on CD, the STR Research Report as a pdf file.

With this, the publisher and editorial office of the SPIEGEL has had time since the end of 2001, i.e. two-and-a-half years, to check our documentation for its soundness and the reliability of the data and to form an opinion as to our demand for the reinstatement of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics.

At every stage of our preparation of the documentation we have worked to the best of our knowledge and belief, and have justified our claims as to the violation of the German constitution carefully and in detail on the basis of the documented material and have only demanded the reinstatement of scientific freedom and the initiation of a free public discussion, which is nothing more than right and proper. In the process we have appealed to the publisher and to the editorial office of the SPIEGEL to exert their influence, as an outstanding institution of the "fourth power" - the press - in our country, and to honour its claim to being a leading organ of investigative journalism, even in the case of suppression, by exposing to the public the concealed criticism of the theory and, where it can no longer be concealed, the criticism of the theory that has been so slandered by the field of academic physics.

We are convinced that we have delivered a flawless work and have drawn plausible conclusions and have raised just as plausible demands that, in a democratic community each and every citizen is not only entitled to raise, but is obliged to raise, if her or she recognizes violations of basic rights such as those described here. Should you and the editorial office have come to contrary conclusions regarding our work, then we ask you to regard our past and future letters and documents as superfluous.

Today we are sending to you personally our new text version 1.2 of the documentation on CD-ROM, plus a part-printout of 93 sample pages to give you a first impression of our documentation. Furthermore, we enclose a copy of our covering letter to all of the approx. 70 federal and state parliamentary fractions of the federal German parties, of July 2004, as well as an overview of the status to date of the presence of our publications in the public eye."

677 / 2004-09-21 - Frank Schirrmacher c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2

678 / 2004-09-25 - Prof. Hans Herbert von Arnim c/o Forschungsinstitut für öffentliche, Verwaltung. Speyer. CD-ROM 1.2

679 / 2004-09-25 - Prof. Ulrich Beck c/o Institut für Soziologie der Universität München. CD-ROM 1.2

Extract:

"If now the press, on the occasion of the "Caroline" judgement, has rediscovered its noble self-image as the "fourth power" and passionately invokes its guardian duties within the democracy, it must first admit to itself and to the public its shameful role in the suppression of criticism of the theory, and must give up this role.

If one surveys the development of the criticism since the first critical work of Max Abraham in 1908, and since the effective date of suppression in Germany in 1922, i.e. over 8 decades, and seeks to evaluate the role of the press in this connection, it is not possible to ignore the bringing-into-line of the entire serious press over a period of 8 decades in Germany (as for the epoch 1933-45, see below). This diagnosis appears to us to be unavoidable and irrefutable. Must not every serious journalist at least concern himself or herself with this diagnosis at least until he or she has found a plausible explanation for it?

How could this bringing-into-line - however partial - take place in all serious editorial staffs in the country? And what is it that keeps this staying-in-line intact, even today? Why do all journalists in Germany seem to regard this conformity as the most natural thing in the world? Behind the conformity there is a feeling - whether conscious or unconscious - that it is an *advantage* for science (physics) if it cannot be criticized. What an idea!

The role of the serious press in the decades of suppression of the criticism of the theory desperately needs to be clarified. Why did the open letters by O. Kraus addressed to Albert Einstein and Max von Laue in 1925 attract no one's interest? How can the work of a lifetime, like that of E. Gehrcke, remain fully unnoticed? Why was the cry of help from Hans Israel, the publisher of the small book "100 Authors Against Einstein" in 1931, against the "Terror der Einsteinianer" [Terror of the Einsteiners] not heeded? How can a book like that by G. Galeczki and P. Marquardt ("Requiem für die Spezielle Relativität" [Requiem for the Special Theory of Relativity], 1997) remain fully ignored? Who in today's editorial staff is at all aware and conscious of the existence of this conformity (apart from the convinced relativists, who find such conformity in their own interests very acceptable)?

There is a spectacular proof of the conformity mentality derived from one of the rare cases of its being rejected. In 1986 the engineer H. Kretzschmar wanted to *pay* to have a large advertisement placed in the Süddeutsche Zeitung or in the SPIEGEL, this criticising the theory of relativity in a very objective manner. The SZ or the SPIEGEL refused to publish it! In this case the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung broke with conformity and printed the advertisement:

Kretzschmar, Harry:

An alle Physiker, Mathematiker und anderen Naturwissenschaftler, die sich mit der Relativitätstheorie schon einmal befaßt haben oder daran interessiert sind [To all physicists, mathematicians and other scientists who have already occupied themselves with the theory of relativity or have shown an interest in it.]

In: Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. 1986, 29. Oct., Advertisement.

Kretzschmar, Harry:

Neue Betrachtungen zur Relativitätstheorie [New Reflections on the Theory of Relativity]. In: "raum & zeit". 1987, No. 26, pp 46-52. [Reprint of the advertisement.]

A newspaper that relinquishes a considerable income from an advertisement because it makes an unwanted or forbidden criticism: can there be a better demonstration of conformity? With its printing, the FAZ at least broke through this conformity - though only in the interests of its business advantage, not - unfortunately - in the name of liberal reporting.

A quick word on the criticism of the theory during the period of Nazi rule. This was - perversely - the only period in Germany after 1922 in which criticism could be published, which only further damaged the criticism of the theory, because it was now easier to express sweeping, slanderous abuse of a Nazi-anti-Semitic-racist nature. We have, however, already indicated (text version 1.1: pp 37-41; text version 1.2: pp 16-20) just how small the number of anti-Semitic-inspired works of theoretical criticism were, even in this period."

680 / 2004-09-25 - Lord Ralf Gustav Dahrendorf c/o House of Lords. London. CD-ROM 1.2

Extract:

"If now the press, on the occasion of the "Caroline" judgement, has rediscovered its noble self-image as the "fourth power" and passionately invokes its guardian duties within the democracy, it must first admit to itself and to the public its shameful role in the suppression of criticism of the theory, and must give up this role.

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681 / 2004-10-03 - Freimut Duve. Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.2
682 / 2004-10-03 - Hans Magnus Enzensberger c/o Suhrkamp Verlag GmbH. Frankfurt a. M.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2
683 / 2004-10-03 - Prof. Peter GLOTZ c/o Inst. f. Medien- u. Kommunikationsmanagement. St. Gallen.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2
684 / 2004-10-03 - Prof. Hans-Olaf Henkel, Präsident der Wissenschaftsgemeinschaft Leibniz. Berlin.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2
685 / 2004-10-03 - Rolf Носннитн. Basel. CD-ROM 1.2
686 / 2004-10-05 - Prof. Claus Leggewie c/o Institut f. Politikwissenschaft. Giessen.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2
687 / 2004-10-05 - Prof. Jan Philipp REEMTSMA c/o Stiftung Hamburger Institut f. Sozialforschung.
                                    Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.2
688 / 2004-10-05 - Prof. Jens Reich. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
689 / 2004-10-05 - Wolf Jobst Siedler C/o Siedler Verlag. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
690 / 2004-10-05 - Prof. Peter Sloterduk c/o Staatliche Hochschule für Gestaltung. Karlsruhe.
                                    CD-ROM 1.2
691 / 2004-10-08 - Christoph STÖLZL. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
692 / 2004-10-08 - Hans-Jochen Vogel. München. CD-ROM 1.2
693 / 2004-10-08 - Prof. Uwe Wesel. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2
694 / 2004-10-08 - Dieter E. ZIMMER C/O DIE ZEIT. Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.2
Two subsequent corrections integrated in the chronology increased the total number of consignments:
695 / see 320 a - 2003-11-16 FAZ
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G. O. Mueller: STR 88 2012

697 / 2004-11-17 - Universitätsbibliothek. Acquisition Section. Passau. CD-ROM 1.2

696 / see 616 a - 2004-08-08 FAZ

Publication of the Second STR Research Report

SRT-Forschungsbericht.

Zweiter Tätigkeitsbericht des Forschungsprojekts

"95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003)".

[STR Research Report - Second Progress Report on the Research Project

"95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)"]

November 2004. - 37 S.

Contents: Presence in the Internet since January 2004 - Production of the Documentation in a New Text Version 1.2 in June 2004 - Sending of the Documentation to the Factions of all Parties in the Parliaments of the Federal Republic of Germany: Copy of the Covering Letter - The "Caroline" Judgement and the Discussion of Freedom of the Press and Scientific Freedom: A Commentary to the SPIEGEL Article - The partial Conformity of the Serious Press since approx. 1922 - Postal Dispatch List of the Research Project, Dec. 2001 - Oct. 2004 Copyright 2004 by G. O. Mueller - Issue: 300. - Reprint and Distribution in the Internet permitted.

The progress report is contained in all subsequent CD-ROM editions of the documentation.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/report1.pdf

698 / 2004-12-04 - Jens Bisky c/o Süddeutsche Zeitung, Editorial Office. München. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Bisky, enclosed. The editorial office of Süddeutsche Zeitung, along with the other multi-regional papers in the Federal Republic of Germany, has been sent all of the material issued since December 2001, as our postal dispatch list shows. We are sending you the documents today with the request that you examine them to see whether the project might also be a topic for the features section, given the widespread claims as to the fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a showpiece of our all-round education. Perhaps you can also gain some interesting insights in discussion within your editorial staff. Should our work fail to convince you or if the difficulties raised fail to interest you, we respectfully ask you to kindly pass them on to someone interested. And should you be unable to find such an interested person, then please entrust everything to the wastepaper basket."

699 / 2004-12-05 - Karlheinz Deschner c/o Giordano Bruno Stiftung, Publisher Deschner. Info-Webseite.

D-56869 Mastershausen.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

 $700\,/\,2004\text{-}12\text{-}05\,$ - $\,$ Bettina Gaus c/o taz - die tageszeitung. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Ms. Gaus, enclosed. The editorial office of taz, along with the other multiregional papers in the Federal Republic of Germany, has been sent all of the material issued since December 2001, as our postal dispatch list shows. Today we are sending you the documents with the request that you check to see whether the project might also be a topic for you. We have followed with interest, and much support, your interpretations in the taz of 09/10.10.04 on the embedded front reports, in which you touch on the following aspects:

- journalists must not allow themselves to be misused by anyone;
- media manipulation;
- power of the media greater than ever;
- remain wary and alert vis-à-vis all attempts to influence;
- hardly a more difficult task than to speak out, on behalf of those who have been victims, over a long period of time.

These realizations apply to an astonishing extent to the handling of critics of the theories of relativity by the press. Right up to the present day the journalists allow themselves to be brought into line and to be used in suppressing and sweepingly defamating of every bit of criticism of the theory in the field of theoretical physics. With this behaviour the media manipulates public opinion in a flagrant way. In our media-oriented society the media has a great deal of power and is, with respect to the pressure exerted by the "scientific community", not a bit wary or alert as regards such influence. And the media has not dared, since 1922, to speak out on behalf of the victims of the suppression and defamation, namely the critics in the field of theoretical physics, and certainly not "over a long period of time."

The parallels between your reporting topic "war" and the topic of scientific reporting are convincing. Due to the generally acclaimed fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a showpiece of our all-round education, the public must have a vital interest in subjecting all of the contents of its all-round education to a strict rational examination. Why the physics establishment seeks to prevent free public discussion at all costs is something you can best discover by speaking with the representatives of this establishment. Perhaps you can also gain some interesting insights in discussion within your editorial staff. At any rate, it must at least interest you why, in a certain field of science, the freedom of science should remain done away with."

701 / 2004-12-05 - Hans Leyendecker c/o Süddeutsche Zeitung. München.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Dear Mr. Levendecker

Since with the year 2005 the centenary celebrations for the special theory of relativity are pending and the entire educated world believes that it knows that this theory is one of the best-verified theories of physics; the propaganda of the field of academic physics extending to all social classes and age groups, from the nursery schools ("With Uncle Albert Through Space and Time") via the esoterics (who are planning their own time travel) and the senior-grade pupils (who in the no-less-esoteric special courses in physics have to calculate how many years younger the twin brother who has travelled in space returns to his twin brother who has remained on the earth) to the half-educated, who must believe that the famous formula E=mc² is a discovery made by Albert Einstein, because the authorities in the classroom and those occupying university chairs and under Nobel hats pronounce this. Against the splendour of this prospect of a precise science, we have prepared a small contrast program which we allow ourselves to hereby present to you as an attachment, i.e. the work results to date of our research project.

The aim and objective of our project is to comprehensively document the criticism of the special theory of relativity, which since 1922 has been suppressed and slandered in Germany (and in other countries too) by the academic physics establishment, to inform the public about the suppression and defamation that has taken place up to date and to demand free public discussion as a means of introducing scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics, to which the critics in Germany have a basic right (!) since 1949.

In view of the above-outlined public attitudes, our project will have to give rise to something like a minor culture shock and must therefore also reckon with considerable resistance from all of those engaged in the present and prevailing system of suppression of scientific freedom, who as worshipers of a physical theory have leaned so far out of the window that they can no longer recognize the true state of affairs, determined by the criticism over a period of decades, without losing face.

The research project documents the following circumstances against the denial, suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism and, on this basis, makes certain demands:

- 1. The officially denied criticism of the special theory of relativity exists. As from the year 1908 i.e. over many decades it has continuously been published and such publications continue right up to the present day. Internationally speaking, there has been an increase in the rate of publications over the past decade. Our documentation identifies 3789 critical publications in the new text version.
- 2. Since 1922 this criticism in Germany has been suppressed, its reception in the specialist literature and by the public has been prevented, and the critics have been slandered as being only stupid, envious, anti-Semitic, Nazi or otherwise maliciously motivated, as a basis for claiming the moral entitlement not to have to confront such criticism. Our documentation to date shows that, from the entire number of publications recorded, only one percent had an anti-Semitic tendency and that these publications were restricted to the years 1922-1945.
- 3. The prevention of reception of the criticism in the specialist literature by means of suppression and exclusion proves that a non-received criticism cannot have been argumentatively dispelled and refuted, so that claims as to its being the "best-confirmed" theory in physics are unjustified, since it can in no way have achieved this status.

- 4. Given that the theory is generally seen as being fundamentally important, is widely regarded as the best-confirmed theory ever and is already being taught in the upper grades of general-educational schools in a fully uncritical manner, it is absolutely necessary that the validity of this theory be examined in the light of the criticism, now comprehensively documented for the first time.
- 5. The public examination of the validity of the special theory of relativity called for has, of course, a logical precondition; the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics."

702 / 2004-12-06 - Dirk Maxeiner, Michael Miersch. Fliegenstr. 12, München.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Sirs, enclosed. We allow ourselves to draw your attention to our project, because on your home page you focus explicitly on the love of freedom and because you have proven in your publications that you refuse to bow to the dictates of authority. The authors of critical publications on the special theory of relativity documented by us have also longed - for eight decades - for the freedom of a public and rational debate on theoretical physics, though in vain. We can imagine that you might be interested in the problem of abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics, as brought to light in our documentation. We need not explain to you the implications of the problem. We respectfully request that you examine our work and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you do what you can, in the context of your journalistic work, to promote free public discussion."

703 / 2004-12-06 - Thilo Bode c/o foodwatch e.V. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

704 / 2004-12-06 - Wolfgang Menge c/o Radio Bremen. Bremen.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

705 / 2004-12-06 - Ernst Schmiederer c/o Verlag Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

706 / 2004-12-06 - Prof. Roger de Weck c/o Collège d'Europe, Brugge (Belgium).

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

707 / 2004-12-06 - Hans Weiss c/o Verlag Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

708 / 2004-12-07 - Prof. Heinz Bude c/o Universität Kassel, Fachbereich 05, Kassel.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

709 / 2004-12-07 - Gero von Randow c/o ZEITWISSEN, Zeitverlag Gerd Bucerius. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

710 / 2004-12-07 - Heiner Geissler. D-66990 Dahn.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Dr. Geißler, enclosed. The realistic view of the world repeatedly demonstrated by you and your commitment to justice in social matters have moved us to send you our work with the courteous request that you examine the problems uncovered by our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you make efforts to stimulate, in the context of your political and journalistic work, free public discussion on conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics."

711 / 2004-12-09 - Prof. Peter Grottian c/o FU Berlin, Otto-Suhr-Institut. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Grottian, enclosed. You have repeatedly shown an outstanding commitment towards justice in social questions; the press has recognized your journalistic function as an "organizer, ideas man and moderator in Berlin's leftist scene." For this reason we assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics. This has moved us to send you, too, our work with the courteous request that you examine the problems uncovered by our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you make efforts to stimulate, in the context of your political and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion."

712 / 2004-12-09 - Prof. Otfried Höffe c/o Philosophisches Seminar, Universität Tübingen.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract

- "Please find everything else, dear Professor Höffe, enclosed. Since you have, in your journalistic comments
- FAZ article: "Zwischen Risiko und Sicherheit" [Between Risk and Security] (10.8.02);
- FAZ article on a "demokratisches Bildungswesen" [democratic educational system] (23.8.04);

repeatedly and passionately extolled the importance of creativity and competition and of the free market and even "tough contest", also for the fields of culture and science:

- "To assist the blossoming not only of the economic, but also scientific and cultural flowers by means of competition and performance incentives is the duty of what pars pro toto the free market means."
- to the benefit of competitors at all levels: "not only between the companies and the parties, but also in science and art ..."
 - reference to Adam Smith and Kant as supporters not only of competition, but "of tough contest"

we assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, but would instead support the demand for free public discussion, even in the field of theoretical physics. This has moved us to send you, too, our work with the courteous request that you examine the problems uncovered by our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you make efforts to stimulate, in the context of your political and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion."

713 / 2004-12-10 - Prof. Meinhard Miegel c/o Institut für Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft. Bonn.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Miegel, enclosed. Since you are well known for the versatility of your functions and activities, some of which are also to be found in the fields of science and culture, and since you are also known to show no false consideration in the public, but in each case placing the issue in the forefront, we assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, but would instead support the demand for free public discussion even in the field of theoretical physics. This has moved us to send you, too, our work with the courteous request that you examine the problems uncovered by our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you make efforts to stimulate, in the context of your scientific and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion.

Since, amongst other things, you are also spokesman of the Bürgerkonvent [citizens' convention], we see a certain affinity to your activities inasmuch as we also regard ourselves as a sort of citizens' initiative, though without describing ourselves as such, because we do not appear personally in public.

As you can see from the accompanying second progress report, which contains our postal dispatch list for the first three years, we have informed, amongst others, 71 parliamentary fractions in the Federal Republic of Germany about the results of our documentation and have requested that they examine this to determine any need for action. We place our hopes on the possibility that at the political level the significance of the organized breach of law in theoretical physics - which is, after all, no less than the breach of a basic right - will be recognized and that efforts will be made to reinstate the validity of the German constitution in this branch of the natural sciences.

Due to the generally acclaimed fundamental significance of the theory for our view of the world and as a showpiece of our all-round education the topic need not only develop an amusing aspect, but could also give rise to a commitment to taking a generally more critical attitude towards the major discoveries announced by interested parties."

714 / 2004-12-10 - Prof. Herfried Münkler c/o HU, Inst. f. Sozialwissenschaften. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Münkler, enclosed. Your participation in the working group of the BBAW on the expectations placed on the elite in the fields of politics, commerce, the media and science, as can be read in the TAGESSPIEGEL report (15.11.04) on your lecture, saw you take a critical attitude towards the German-elite debate: e.g. that the elite are not evaluated on the basis of their democratic legitimization, that

disadvantaged groups must be given access, and that closer public scrutiny can prove to be a chance. With this you have raised certain issues that are also central to our project, in that the critics of the theories of relativity are suppressed by the "elite" amongst the academic physicists, in that the very existence of criticism is denied, and in that, where such denial no longer appears possible, they are slandered, are socially excluded and are robbed of their basic right to scientific freedom. The group of critics must again be allowed access to free public discussion."

715 / 2004-12-12 - Prof. Oskar Negt c/o Institut f. Soziologie, Universität. Hannover.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Negt, enclosed. In his congratulations to you on your 70th birthday German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder (TAGESSPIEGEL, 1.8.04) characterized you as regarding the social role of the intellectual as important, as wishing to mediate orientation, as being willing to engage in the scuffling of criticism, as being willing to accept responsibility for the here and now, as demanding social intervention, and as being unwilling to accept that existing contradictions can condemn one to the life of a mere observer. With this Gerhard Schröder touched on all of the qualities and principles on which our project is dependent, which is why we allow ourselves to draw your attention to our project.

We need not explain to the sociologist Oskar Negt what consequences it can have when in a branch of the natural sciences every bit of criticism is suppressed for more than eight decades, the very existence of significant criticism is denied, the critics are slandered and socially excluded and the public is deceived as to the true status of a supposed fundamental and best-verified theory. What is at stake is no more and no less than the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of research and teaching, and the maintenance of the facade of a theory, because since 1922 academic physics has "pokered" too high and this loss cannot be publicly admitted without a catastrophic loss of face. Our documentation uncovers the trap of a supposedly "gigantic" success that wasn't a success at all, and our project demands free public discussion of the conditions existing in the academic field of theoretical physics and on the true status of the special theory of relativity.

We assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, but will instead support the demand for free public discussion, even in the field of theoretical physics. This has moved us to send you, too, our work with the courteous request that you examine the problems uncovered by our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you make efforts to stimulate, in the context of your scientific and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion."

716 / 2004-12-12 - Annette Schavan c/o Ministerium f. Kultus, Jugend und Sport. Stuttgart.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Minister Schavan, enclosed. In your contribution "Politik muß den Wandel gestalten, nicht ihm nachlaufen" [Politics Must Bring About Change, Not Chase After It] (DIE WELT, 10.10.02) you outlined several principles that we read with great interest, because they also represent the basis of our project: the competition of concepts; tolerance vis-à-vis the multiplicity of standpoints; an understanding of people who are called to extol freedom, and are capable of bearing responsibility; and the importance of a society of active citizens. "Our constant partners in dialogue are the many in our society who, beyond the limits of designing one's own life, play an active role in this society - in associations and groups, in citizens' initiatives ... who make a contribution to society as a whole."

We need not explain to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs what consequences it can have when in a branch of the natural sciences every bit of criticism is suppressed for more than eight decades, the very existence of significant criticism is denied, the critics are slandered and socially excluded and the public is deceived as to the true status of a supposed fundamental and best-verified theory. What is at stake is no more and no less than the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of research and teaching, and the false maintenance of the facade of a theory, because since 1922 academic physics has "pokered" too high and this loss cannot be publicly admitted without a catastrophic loss of face. Our documentation uncovers the trap of a supposedly "gigantic" success that wasn't a success at all, and our project demands free public discussion of the conditions existing in the academic field of theoretical physics and of the true status of the special theory of relativity. We would see our own work as having been correctly understood if one were to regard the critics represented by our documentation as a citizens' initiative: the critics are dependent on being your "constant partners in dialogue", to use your formulation."

717 / 2004-12-12 - Prof. Richard Schröder, HU Berlin, Theologische Fakultät. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Schröder, enclosed. As a citizen of the former GDR ["East Germany"] you have personally experienced the dissident status and you have expressed yourself in a well regarded essay, "Was Forschung darf" [What Research May Do], on the basic issues of science. Both of these points have moved us to send you, too, our work results. We need not explain to the theologian and philosopher what consequences it can have when in a branch of the natural sciences, for a period of eight decades, every bit of criticism is suppressed, the very existence of significant criticism is denied, the critics are slandered and socially excluded, and the public is deceived as to the true status of a supposedly fundamental and best-verified theory. What is at stake is no more and no less than the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of research and teaching, and the false maintenance of the facade of a theory, because since 1922 academic physics has "pokered" too high and this loss cannot be publicly admitted without a catastrophic loss of face. Our documentation uncovers the trap of a supposedly "gigantic" success that wasn't a success at all, and our project demands free public discussion of the conditions existing in the academic field of theoretical physics and of the true status of the special theory of relativity.

We assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, but will instead support the demand for free public discussion, even in the field of theoretical physics. We respectfully request that you check the problems brought to light in our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you help stimulate, within the context of your scientific and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion.

As you can see from the accompanying second progress report, which contains our postal dispatch list for the first three years, we have informed, amongst others, 71 party committees in the Federal Republic of Germany about the results of our documentation and have requested that they examine this to determine any need for action. We place our hopes on the possibility that at the political level the significance of the organized breach of law in theoretical physics - which is, after all, no less than the breach of a basic right - will be recognized and that efforts will be made to reinstate the validity of the German constitution in this branch of the natural sciences.

As a member of the academic teaching staff of the HU, we would like to inform you that the university libraries of the three scientific universities in Berlin (FU, TU, and HU) have each received 2 copies of our documentation (text version 1.1 of 2002 and text version 1.2 of 2004). Until the present day all 6 copies are stewing non-catalogued in the university libraries of Berlin, or have perhaps already been disposed of. Whereas the scientific libraries in other regions of the Federal Republic of Germany have mostly very correctly catalogued them, our documentation remains closed to the Berlin university public. Can one possibly still believe here in a matter of coincidence, or is it rather a case of censorship by particularly upright physicists in the libraries, who do not wish to see Berlin soiled with the ugly criticism of the holiest theory of physics? In your position, as a member of the teaching staff, all it might take to get things going is a mere enquiry on your part."

718 / 2004-12-14 - Prof. Gesine Schwan c/o Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt / Oder. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2. progress report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Schwan, enclosed. In your great contribution "Das zerstörte Tabu" [The Destroyed Taboo] (SZ, 4./6.1.03) you have addressed a topic that we have read with the greatest of interest, because almost no one dares to argue and to criticize so fundamentally; the "absolute obligation to the truth". You call for a "religious, absolutely obligatory and comprehensive concept of truth". You lament the instrumentalization and thereby the accompanying partialization of science as a sign of its bondage. You lament "the lack ... of an embracing obligation to the truth". You see a "scientific development ... which subjects itself to particular interests". These words are directed at the dependence and subjugation of science to the interests of commerce. The "absolute obligation to the truth" addressed by you is the subject matter of our project, or put more precisely, the clear *absence* of the obligation to the truth in the field of theoretical physics and instead the *presence* of the suppression of the truth, denial and defamation of the criticism. This has moved us to send you, too, our work results.

We need not explain to the political scientist what consequences it can have when in a branch of the natural sciences every bit of criticism is suppressed for more than eight decades, the very existence of significant criticism is denied, the critics are slandered and socially excluded and the public is deceived as to the true status of a supposed fundamental and best-verified theory. What is at stake is no more and no less than the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of research and teaching, and the false maintenance of the facade of a theory, because

since 1922 academic physics has "pokered" too high and this loss cannot be publicly admitted without a catastrophic loss of face. Our documentation uncovers the trap of a supposedly "gigantic" success that wasn't a success at all, and our project demands free public discussion of the conditions existing in the academic field of theoretical physics and of the true status of the special theory of relativity."

719 / 2004-12-14 - Antje Vollmer, MdB, c/o Deutscher Bundestag, Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Ms. Vollmer, enclosed. We are addressing you today not in your capacity as holder of the high office of Vice President of the German "Bundestag" [Parliament], but as a member of the Bundestag, and in trust in the welcoming words found on your home page: "I very much look forward to your suggestions, comments, and letters." We also respectfully refer you to your contribution in the FAZ (22.8.04) on the topic of spelling, due to the principles very decisively defended therein: no reform without intensive debate; democracy means being correctable.

With trust in the credibility of your standpoint and in the hope that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, we submit to you the results of our work. We respectfully request that you check the problems brought to light in our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you help stimulate, within the context of your political and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion."

720 / 2004-12-15 - Bundespräsident a.D. Roman Herzog. München.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages,2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"That the system of denial, suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism of the theory has functioned so perfectly for decades is also due to the successful bringing-into-line of the press. Whereas in totalitarian countries everyone knows about the bringing-into-line of the press and doesn't really expect anything else, the conformity of the press in Germany, in terms of theoretical physics, is much more difficult to uncover, because it is only known to those few people who organize it. The general public and naturally the press itself, by contrast, nurse a noble image that extols our press as critical and investigative, trusting in its control function as the fourth power in the state.

The balance sheet of theoretical physics since 1922 is dreadfully successful: a basic right put out of force; a group of persons slandered and excluded from public life; the public twice deceived, namely as to the true status of a theory and as to the cause of the deathly stillness in the specialist field; the general and the trade press brought into line to suppress criticism in the field of theoretical physics.

Sometime or other the contrast has to be noticed. In our society the secondary and primary sex characteristics of important and less-important personalities can be publicly scrutinized. A certain theory of physics, by contrast, must not be publicly criticized.

(...)

Please find everything else, dear Ex-President, enclosed. We have decided to approach the lawyer and former bearer of the highest office in our democracy, who has also acquired his great reputation for his journalistic effectiveness in the general interest - in which connection particularly your article "Vertrauen in Zeiten der Lüge" [Trust During the Era of the Lie] (DIE WELT, 26.11.02) with the conclusion "Overall concept and election campaign cards on the table, these would be decisive steps towards coping with the crisis of confidence" impressed us - to draw your attention to the problems uncovered in our documentation in the assumption that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, but will instead support the demand for free public discussion, also in the field of theoretical physics. We respectfully request that you check the soundness and quality of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you help stimulate, within the context of your political and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion.

We need not explain to you what consequences it can have when in a branch of the natural sciences every bit of criticism is suppressed for more than eight decades, the very existence of significant criticism is denied, the critics are slandered and socially excluded and the public is deceived as to the true status of a supposed fundamental and best-verified theory. What is at stake is no more and no less than the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of research and teaching, and the false maintenance of the facade of a theory, because since 1922 academic physics has "pokered" too high and this loss cannot be publicly admitted without a catastrophic loss of face. Our documentation uncovers the trap of a supposedly "gigantic" success that wasn't a success at all, and our project

therefore demands free public discussion of the conditions existing in the academic field of theoretical physics and of the true status of the special theory of relativity."

721 / 2004-12-15 - Prof. Heinrich August Winkler c/o Institut f. Geschichtswissenschaften, HU Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Winkler, enclosed. As a historian of the most modern history, who also addresses himself journalistically to current issues, we would like to draw your attention to the problems uncovered in our documentation in the assumption that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, but will instead support the demand for free public discussion, even in the field of theoretical physics. We respectfully request that you check the soundness and quality of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you help stimulate, within the context of your scientific and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics."

722 / 2004-12-15 - Prof. Paul Kirchhof c/o Inst. f. Finanz- u. Steuerrecht. Heidelberg. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Kirchhof, enclosed. We have decided to approach the lawyer and former judge at the Federal Constitutional Court, who also stands up for his reform proposals journalistically, because we place great trust in your integrity and in your maxims (with respect to the Juristentag), that the forces of reformation are founded on "uninhibited public debate"; because the problems uncovered in our documentation require exactly this uninhibited public debate. We assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, but will instead support the demand for free public discussion, even in the field of theoretical physics. We respectfully request that you check the soundness and quality of our documentation and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you help stimulate, within the context of your political and journalistic work, free public discussion of the conditions existing in the field of theoretical physics. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion.

We need not explain to you what consequences it can have when in a branch of the natural sciences every bit of criticism is suppressed for more than eight decades, the very existence of significant criticism is denied, the critics are slandered and socially excluded and the public is deceived as to the true status of a supposed fundamental and best-verified theory. What is at stake is no more and no less than the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of research and teaching, and the false maintenance of the facade of a theory, because since 1922 academic physics has "pokered" too high and this loss cannot be publicly admitted without a catastrophic loss of face. Our documentation uncovers the trap of a supposedly "gigantic" success that wasn't a success at all, and our project therefore demands free public discussion of the conditions existing in the academic field of theoretical physics and of the true status of the special theory of relativity."

723 / 2004-12-25 - Karl Corino, Bad Vilbel.

CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Dear Mr. Corino

We allow ourselves, via the enclosures with this letter to you, as the publisher of the book:

Gefälscht!: Betrug in Politik, Literatur, Wissenschaft, Kunst und Musik. [Falsified!: Deceit in Politics, Literature, Science, Art and Music].

Frankfurt a.M.: Eichborn Verl. 1990.

to draw your attention to the results of our work. In the book you also treated some cases taken from the field of the sciences. We would now like to inform you of a further example in the field of theoretical physics, namely the case of the special theory of relativity.

We assume that the fundamental problems will continue to interest you and we respectfully request that you check our work results and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you take up the topic in your journalistic work and try to stimulate free public discussion. Since your public comments make it clear that you do not shy away from controversy, we assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics, above all now, at the outset of the period of honour of the Albert Einstein year.

Our texts are also available for download at any time via the Internet websites of Ekkehard Friebe, U. Bartocci and Gertrud Walton (sapere.aude)."

724 / 2004-12-25 - Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, Field of Science, Mr. Jörg Albrecht. Frankfurt a. M., CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"As regards the situation of the violation of the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics, nothing has changed since December 2001, the commencement of our distribution to selected addressees. At least we did find in an editorial remark by GvR in the FAS (18.8.02) the auspicious recognition:

"Wissenschaft lebt von der Kritik." [Science lives from criticism].

Such great insight is also welcomed by the critics of theoretical physics, although they have been waiting for 80 years on the natural basis required for such criticism, namely rational debate, in vain. A logical interpretation of the aforementioned expression is seen as being:

Without criticism science is dead.

How long must the critics of the special theory of relativity still wait until the application of your statement on criticism, particularly when the "best-confirmed theory of physics" supposedly believes it has nothing to fear?"

725 / 2004-12-25 - Prof. Ulrich Hoyer c/o Philosophisches Seminar, Universität, Münster. CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

726 / 2004-12-26 - Percy MacLean c/o Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. MacLean, enclosed. We have decided to approach you, as a lawyer and judge and former activist for AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL and currently Director of the "German Institute for Human Rights" in the assumption that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics. We place great trust in your integrity and in your commitment on behalf of the rights of the weak and the suppressed and therefore respectively request that you check our documentation for its soundness and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you try to stimulate free public discussion of the problems uncovered in our documentation. For purposes of your journalistic work you can make use of the texts sent to you by us at your discretion.

We need not explain to you what consequences it can have when in a branch of the natural sciences every bit of criticism is suppressed for more than eight decades, the very existence of significant criticism is denied, the critics are slandered and socially excluded and the public is deceived as to the true status of a supposed fundamental and best-verified theory. What is at stake is no more and no less than the basic right of scientific freedom in the field of research and teaching, and the false maintenance of the facade of a theory, because since 1922 academic physics has "pokered" too high and this loss cannot be publicly admitted without a catastrophic loss of face. Our documentation uncovers the trap of a supposedly "gigantic" success that wasn't a success at all, and our project therefore demands free public discussion of the conditions existing in the academic field of theoretical physics and of the true status of the special theory of relativity."

727 / 2004-12-26 - Peter Richter, Rezensent c/o Süddeutsche Zeitung, Editorial Office, München. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Dear Mr. Richter

we respectfully refer you to your review of

Rees, Martin: "Das Rätsel unseres Universums. Hatte Gott eine Wahl?"

[The Puzzle Of Our Universe. Did God Have A Choice?]

München. C. H. Beck 2003

in the SZ (10.1.04) and your criticism reported therein of certain ideas of official physics, as a consequence of which we see it as possible that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear of criticism of the holiest theory of physics.

Since with the year 2005 the centenary celebrations for the special theory of relativity are pending and the entire educated world believes that it knows that this theory is one of the best-verified theories of physics; the propaganda of the field of academic physics extending to all social classes and age groups, from the nursery schools ("With Uncle Albert Through Space and Time") via the esoterics (who are planning their own time travel) and the senior-grade pupils (who in the no-less-esoteric special courses in physics have to calculate how many years younger the twin brother who has travelled in space returns to his twin brother who has remained on the earth) to the half-

educated, who must believe that the famous formula E=mc² is a discovery made by Albert Einstein, because the authorities in the classroom and those occupying university chairs and under Nobel hats pronounce this. Against the splendour of this prospect of a precise science, we have prepared a small contrast program which we allow ourselves to hereby present to you as an attachment, i.e. the work results to date of our research project. [...]

Please find everything else, dear Mr. Richter, enclosed. The editorial office of the Süddeutsche Zeitung, along with the other multi-regional papers in the Federal Republic of Germany, has been sent all of the material issued since December 2001, as our postal dispatch list shows. We are sending you the documents today with the request that you examine them to see whether the project might also be a topic for your journalistic work, given the widespread claims as to the fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a showpiece of our all-round education, of which one "already knows" in the upper grades of our grammar schools."

728 / 2005-01-07 - Magazine: "Zeitzeichen - Evangelische Kommentare zu Religion und Gesellschaft." Editorial Office. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

729 / 2005-01-07 - Zeitschrift "Die Aktion", Edition Nautilus. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

730 / 2005-01-07 - Magazine "Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte". Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung.
Bonn. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

731 / 2005-01-08 - Magazin "CICERO", Editor in Chief Dr. Wolfram Weimer. Potsdam.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Dr. Weimer, enclosed. After reading the contributions to the topic of Albert Einstein in the January 2005 issue of CICERO we have the impression that you and your authors are unaware of the work results of our research project. For this reason we are sending you the documents today with the request that you check whether the problems uncovered by our documentation on scientific freedom and on the freedom of the press might not be a topic for your magazine, particularly in view of the generally acclaimed fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a supposed showpiece of our all-round education. Alone the violation of the basic right of scientific freedom should be enough to interest you. We therefore ask you to address the issue of the existence of a tradition of suppressed criticism and to stimulate free public discussion."

732 / 2005-01-08 - Hochschulmagazin DUZ, Editorial Office. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Sir/Madam, enclosed. We are sending you the documents today with the request that you check whether the problems uncovered by our documentation on scientific freedom and on the freedom of the press might not be a topic for your magazine, particularly in view of the generally acclaimed fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a supposed showpiece of our all-round education. Alone the violation of the basic right of scientific freedom should be enough to interest you. We therefore ask you to address the issue of the existence of a tradition of suppressed criticism and to stimulate free public discussion."

733 / 2005-01-08 - ef-magazin "EIGENTÜMLICH FREI", Publisher André F. Lichtschlag. Grevenbroich.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

734 / 2005-01-08 - Peter-Matthias GAEDE c/o GEO - Das Reportage-Magazin, Main Editorial Office.

Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Gaede, enclosed. After reading the contributions on the topic of Albert Einstein in the January 2005 issue of GEO we have the impression that your author Jürgen Neffe is unaware of the work results of our research project. For this reason we are sending you the documents today with the request that you check whether the problems uncovered by our documentation on scientific freedom and on the freedom of the press might not be a topic for your magazine, particularly in view of the generally acclaimed fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a supposed showpiece of our all-round education. Alone the violation of the basic right of scientific freedom should be enough to interest you. We hope that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics. We therefore ask you to

address the issue of the existence of a tradition of suppressed criticism in your magazine and to stimulate free public discussion."

735 / 2005-01-08 - Zeitschrift "Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft, Politik", Editor in Chief

Prof. Dr. H.-H. Hartwich, Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

736 / 2005-01-08 - Magazine "Kommune", Publisher Michael Ackermann, Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd progress report.

737 / 2005-01-08 - Magazine "Konkret", Publisher Hermann L. Gremliza. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

738 / 2005-01-09 - Magazine "Leviatan", Editorial Office, Bodo von Greiff. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

739 / 2005-01-09 - Materialien und Informationen zur Zeit - MIZ, Editorial Office

Michael Schmidt-Salomon. Aschaffenburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd progress report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Sir/Madam, enclosed. Because of your self-description as a "magazine for persons non-denominational, atheists, freethinkers, humanists, sceptics, and unbelievers of all sorts", that heralds reason, tolerance, emancipation and human rights and fights against despotic rule, clerical politics, nationalism and the persecution of minorities and, according to the judgement of the "Junge Welt" [Young World] (14.10.04) exercises the "most reliable criticism of esoterics and clerical affectations", we assume that the problems of the suppression of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics uncovered by our documentation might be a topic for your Magazine, particularly in view of the generally acclaimed fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a supposed showpiece of our all-round education. Alone the long-lasting and supposedly unnoticed violation of the basic right of scientific freedom should be enough to interest you. [...]

Since, surprisingly, almost all of the mentioned aspects of your work are directly relevant for our project, we also assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics. We send you our work results with the request that you check the documents and, in the event of a positive result of this examination, that you address the topic of the existence of a suppressed tradition of criticism in your magazine and try to stimulate free public discussion. Since the "Junge Welt" singles out your magazine in particular for its "criticism of esoterics and clerical affectations", which is something that one rarely finds expressed in our press landscape, the clearly esoteric conclusions from the special theory of relativity could attract your special interest. For purposes of your journalistic work we grant you imprint rights at your discretion until December 2005."

740 / 2005-01-09 - Magazine "MITTELWEG 36", Institute for Social Research. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

741 / 2005-01-09 - Magazin MUT, MUT Verlag, Bernhard C. Wintzek. Asendorf.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Sir/Madam, enclosed. From your publishing house's Internet site we see that you stand up for moral courage, mental courage, open and widespread freedom of expression, tolerant dispute of arguments, practiced liberalism and tolerance, and that the publishing-house program takes a keenly opinionated and quarrelsome orientation. All these congenial principles belong to the preconditions desired by us as a framework for discussion of the work results of our research project. Liberalism and freedom of expression and its complete absence are also the main topics of our work, which is why we assume that the longstanding and supposedly unnoticed suppression of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics might interested you. Who organized the suppression? Whose interests does it serve? Which political and social authorities have failed completely?

For this reason we are sending you the documents today with the request that you check whether the problems uncovered by our documentation on suppression of this freedom in the field of theoretical physics might not be a topic for your magazine, particularly in view of the generally acclaimed fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a supposed showpiece of our all-round education."

 $742\,/\,2005\text{-}01\text{-}09\ -\ \text{Die}\,\text{Neue}\,Gesells \text{chaft}/\,Friedrich\text{-}Ebert\text{-}Stiftung,}\,Editorial\,Office\,Dirk\,Kohn.\,Berlin.$

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

743 / 2005-01-09 - Magazine "NOVO", Editorial Office. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

744 / 2005-01-10 - Weekly Newspaper "Das Parlament", Editorial Office Dr. Bernard Bode,

German Bundestag. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

 $745 \, / \, 2005 \text{-} 01 \text{-} 10 \, - \, PLURALE \, - \, Zeitschrift \, für \, Denkversionen, \, attn. \, Mirjam \, Goller, \, Institut \, für \, Slavistik, \, Attn. \, Mirjam \, Goller, \, Institut \, für \, Slavistik, \, Attn. \, Mirjam \, Goller, \, Institut \, für \, Slavistik, \, Attn. \, Mirjam \, Goller, \, Attn. \, Mirjam \, M$

HU, Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

746 / 2005-01-10 - "ROTE FAHNE", Weekly Newspaper of the MLPD. Gelsenkirchen.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Sir/Madam, enclosed. Since you addressed the problem of the supposed time journey in the year 2003 and amongst other things interviewed Peter Ripota, a critic of the theories of relativity, we assume that you will not become typically stiff with horror when you hear criticism of the holiest theory of physics. For this reason we are sending you the documents today with the request that you check whether the problems uncovered by our documentation on suppression of this freedom in the field of theoretical physics might not be a topic for your magazine, particularly in view of the generally acclaimed fundamental importance of the theory for our view of the world and as a supposed showpiece of our all-round education."

747 / 2005-01-10 - Süddeutsche Zeitung WISSEN, Head of the Editorial Dept. Dr. Patrick Illinger. München. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

748 / 2005-01-10 - Europäische Revue "Transit", Publisher Krzystof Michalski, c/o Verlag neue kritik. Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

749 / 2005-01-10 - ZEITWISSEN, Publisher Gero v. Randow. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Sir/Madam, enclosed. Although the Editorial Office of DIE ZEIT has had the text version 1.1 of our documentation since December 2001 and the text version 1.2 since August 2004, as well as both progress reports, the new magazine WISSEN [KNOWLEDGE] has not dared in its first issue to inform its readers about the "knowledge" proven for the first time in our documentation. We therefore allow ourselves to submit to you, too, the work results of our research project on the decades-long suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity."

750 / 2005-01-10 - Zeitschrift für Politik, Editorial Office Prof. Karl-Heinz Nusser. München. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

751 / 2005-01-10 - Jahresberichte für deutsche Geschichte, Editorial Office. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

752 / 2005-01-13 - Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte c/o Institut für Zeitgeschichte. München. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Sir/Madam, enclosed. Our research project has exposed a problem of historical dimensions, namely the decades-long suppression of every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity and thereby of the abolition of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics, in which connection our project makes a contribution towards the investigation of German history in the 20th century, that cannot be currently undertaken by any other body, because the long arm of the powers that be in academic physics knows how to successfully prevent an uncovering of the double swindle of the public - one being the swindle of the true status of the special theory of relativity, the other being the deceiving the public as to the forced deathly stillness in the field of theoretical physics. The motives of the powers that be in physics are understandable. If a general reception and free public discussion of the criticism of the theory were to be permitted, all that would remain of the theory of relativity would be those undisputed findings that other researchers found previously, independent of the theory. The history of the natural sciences in the 20th century would have to be rewritten."

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753 / 2005-01-13 - BAYERISCHER RUNDFUNK / Television, Fields of Culture and Science, München.
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CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

754 / 2005-01-13 - DEUTSCHLANDRADIO, Programmdirektion Deutschlandfunk, Field of Culture / Science.

Köln. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

755 / 2005-01-13 - Norddeutscher Rundfunk / Television, Fields of Culture and Science. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

756 / 2005-01-13 - RADIO BREMEN / Television, Fields of Culture and Science. Bremen.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

757 / 2005-01-13 - RUNDFUNK BERLIN-BRANDENBURG, SFB Television, Fields of Culture and Science. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

758 / 2005-01-14 - Karl Heinz Dake, President of the Association of Taxpayers. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

759 / 2005-01-14 - Bundesrechnungshof, President. Bonn.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

760 / 2005-01-14 - News Magazine FORMAT, Editorial Office, Verlagsgruppe NEWS GmbH. Wien.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

761 / 2005-01-15 - Kronen Zeitung, Editor in Chief Hans Dichard. Wien.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

762 / 2005-01-15 - DIE PRESSE, Editor in Chief Michael Fleischhacker. Wien.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

763 / 2005-01-15 - DER STANDARD, Editor in Chief Oscar Bronner. Wien.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

764 / 2005-01-17 - "TAGES-ANZEIGER", Editor in Chief Peter Hartmeier. Zürich.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report. 765 / 2005-01-17 - DIE WELTWOCHE, Editor in Chief Simon Heusser. Zürich.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

766 / 2005-01-17 - Magazine "DU", Publisher Dr. J. Christoph Bürkle. Zürich.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

767 / 2005-01-17 - ASTA / FU Berlin - Allgemeiner Studierendenausschuss der Freien Universität Berlin.

3 Copies: CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

768 / 2005-01-17 - ASTA / HU Berlin - ReferentInnenRat der Humboldt-Universität (ASTA). Berlin.

3 Copies: CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

769 / 2005-01-17 - ASTA / TU Berlin - ALLGEMEINER STUDENTENAUSSCHUSS, Technische Universität. Berlin.

3 Copies: CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

770 / 2005-01-24 - Milena WAZECK C/O Max-Planck-Institut für Wissenschaftsgeschichte. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Dear Ms. Wazeck

As we have seen from the taz (19.1.05), on 17th February 2005 at 7 p.m. in the MPI you will be holding a lecture on the topic:

Against Einstein! Amateur Scientific Criticism of the Theory of Relativity

We are very pleased that the criticism of the theories of relativity is to be addressed in a lecture in the MPI and we hereby allow ourselves to send you our documentation on CD-ROM as a small back-up (...) in the hope of demonstrating that, apart from amateur scientists, also professional-physics and epistemological criticism was expressed over the decades from 1908-2003, something which, in this scope - from all countries and in all languages - has been collected for the first time in our documentation and is probably still not known to all experts.

(...)

The research project documents the following circumstances against the denial, suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism and, on this basis, makes certain demands:

1. The officially denied criticism of the special theory of relativity exists. As from the year 1908 - i.e. over many decades - it has continuously been published and such publications continue right up to the present day. Internationally speaking, there has been an increase in the rate of publications over the past decade. Our documentation identifies 3789 critical publications in the new text version.

- 2. Since 1922 this criticism in Germany has been suppressed, its reception in the specialist literature and by the public has been prevented, and the critics have been slandered as being only stupid, envious, anti-Semitic, Nazi or otherwise maliciously motivated, as a basis for claiming the moral entitlement not to have to confront such criticism. Our documentation to date shows that, from the entire number of publications recorded, only one percent had an anti-Semitic tendency and that these publications were restricted to the years 1922-1945.
- 3. The prevention of reception of the criticism in the specialist literature by means of suppression and exclusion proves that a non-received criticism cannot have been argumentatively dispelled and refuted, so that claims as to its being the "best-confirmed" theory in physics are unjustified, since it can in no way have achieved this status.
- 4. Given that the theory is generally seen as being fundamentally important, is widely regarded as the best-confirmed theory ever and is already being taught in the upper grades of general-educational schools in a fully uncritical manner, it is absolutely necessary that the validity of this theory be examined in the light of the criticism, now comprehensively documented for the first time.
- 5. The public examination of the validity of the special theory of relativity called for has, of course, a logical precondition; the reintroduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics. (...)

That the system of denial, suppression and defamation of every bit of criticism of the theory has functioned so perfectly for decades is also due to the successful bringing-into-line of the press. Whereas in totalitarian countries everyone knows about the bringing-into-line of the press and doesn't really expect anything else, the conformity of the press in Germany, in terms of theoretical physics, is much more difficult to uncover, because it is only known to those few people who organize it. The general public and naturally the press itself, by contrast, nurse a noble image that extols our press as critical and investigative, trusting in its control function as the fourth power in the state.

The balance sheet of theoretical physics since 1922 is dreadfully successful: a basic right put out of force; a group of persons slandered and excluded from public life; the public twice deceived, namely as to the true status of a theory and as to the cause of the deathly stillness in the specialist field; the general and the trade press brought into line to suppress criticism in the field of theoretical physics.

Sometime or other the contrast has to be noticed. In our society the secondary and primary sex characteristics of important and less-important personalities can be publicly scrutinized. A certain theory of physics, by contrast, must not be publicly criticized.

Please find everything else, dear Ms. Wazeck, enclosed. Since in your own occupation with the theory you appear to be dealing with periods of time, Chapter 7 of our documentation, with a chronology of all 3789 critical publications, should be especially stimulating for you.

To the devastating results, by the way, one also has to mention the curious fact that the science historians and especially the physics historians - in other words, you and your colleagues - so far claim to have noticed nothing of the abolition of scientific freedom, and of the suppression, denial and defamation of the criticism."

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771 / 2005-01-24 - Urania Berlin e.V., Management Board. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

772 / 2005-01-31 - Bündnis für Politik- u. Meinungsfreiheit (PM-Bündnis) c/o ASTA der JLU Gießen.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

773 / 2005-01-31 - Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt, Register of Copyrights. München.

CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

774 / 2005-02-01 - Görres-Gesellschaft zur Pflege der Wissenschaft, Collegium Albertinum. Bonn.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

775 / 2005-02-01 - Hugo-Dingler-Stiftung c/o Hugo-Dingler-Archiv, Hofbibliothek, Schloß Johannisburg.

Aschaffenburg. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

776 / 2005-02-01 - Rheinischer Merkur, Editor in Chief Michael Rutz. Bonn.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

777 / 2005-02-02 - Internationale Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Ethik der Naturwissenschaften, Technik und Medizin. Springer Verlag, Heidelberg.
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CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

778 / 2005-02-02 - DEUTSCHER BUNDESTAG, Committee for Culture and the Media. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract

"Should the committee prefer not to take a stand against the problems uncovered by our documentation because "one can't do anything about it", because everything must remain as it is - which we, however, do not believe - we would at least like to have one of our questions responded to publicly:

Why may 95 years of criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908-2003) be suppressed?

For the sake of simplicity, the question can be also be subdivided into two question subsections:

May 95 years of criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908-2003) be suppressed? And if so: For how long?

(...)

Appendix: Short Discussion of the Standard Presentation of the Relativists

According to the conviction of the relativists, their creed can be stated roughly as it was again recently formulated in a large German newspaper (29.9.02), and as one finds it in all presentations of the theory (newspaper title and author therefore play no role):

"An important experiment of the modern age was, for example, the attempt to prove the existence of the ether. This was conceived by physicists as being an ideal substance that served as a carrier medium for the spreading of light waves. Towards the end of the 19th century the physicist Albert Michelson and the chemist Edward Morley designed an arrangement of mirrors that reflected beams of light in various directions. In the ether these should have propagated differently. But regardless of the path travelled by the light - the time difference between them was always zero. Nor could this be altered, despite the precision of the measurements.

The Michelson-Morley experiment at that time shocked the foundations of physics. Thereafter there was no longer an ether, no absolute space and, as Albert Einstein later added, not even an absolute time. In his famous formula e=mc² there is now only one constant: the speed of light."

Everything in this description - except for the name of the researchers involved - is incorrect. The false claims as to the interferometry experiment undertaken by Michelson and Morley are particularly grotesque:

- (1) The experiment was carried out incompletely in 1881 and 1887, which is why it could not give the findings sought.
- (2) The supposed null result was never obtained. Already with the first experiment in 1881 with a first-time (!) development, i.e. with a technically still fully undeveloped instrument, the minor fluctuations showed no statistically uniform distribution of the deviations, but a clear periodicity. During the first repetition in 1887, with a technically improved device in an improved arrangement, differences in running times were measured that gave an ether drift of about 8.8 km/sec. Later repetition in 1902, 1904 and 1905 gave values of around 8.7 km/sec, whereas 1921, 1924, 1925 and 1927 gave values of between 9.3 and 11.2 km/sec.
- (3) These results, which can be read in the source texts, did not devastate any foundations of physics, but have only been denied through the spreading of the claim of the "eternal null result". Since then the denial has hindered research. Furthermore, the following is incorrect:
- (4) The assumption of an ether was regarded by Albert Einstein in 1905, according to his own statement, as not needed. In 1920 the same Albert Einstein, in his lecture in Leiden, declared the existence of an ether as again being essential. No reason has ever been given for a rejection of the ether, and thereby of absolute space.
- (5) The relativity of time claimed by Albert Einstein was given up by the astronomers around 1930. In 1969 P. Janich showed that the concept of time was something normative, given by man, and this proto-physical setting cannot logically be subsequently altered by pace disturbances or the hand settings of clocks constructed on the basis of this normative setting.
- (6) The famous formula e=mc² does not describe any mass transformation into energy, or any relativistic procedure and was not discovered by Albert Einstein, but by other scientists before him. Moreover, Albert Einstein's own derivation of the formula is circular, i.e. it has no proof quality.

The detailed justification of the criticism and the proof of the sources can be found in Chapter 2 of our documentation / text version 1.2: the error groups A (ether) on pp 41-48, D (time) on pp 61-75, K (mass-energy designation) on pp 109-112.

This raises many questions, e.g.: (1) why may these errors not be openly and freely discussed on the basis of rational argumentation, (2) why may this discussion, despite a guarantee of scientific freedom contained in the German constitution, continue to be prevented by the powers that be in the field of relativity through cynical misuse of their positions of might, (3) why the supposedly best-confirmed theory of physics, as the special theory of relativity is often claimed to be by its supporters, need fear a critical discussion."

779 / 2005-02-03 - Wilhelm Achelpöhler c/o Anwaltssozietät Meisterernst u.a., Münster.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Achelpöhler, enclosed. We place our trust in you, as the known representative of a citizens' initiative, in a particular sense, since we regard our own research project and our attempt to encourage public and free discussion on behalf of the so-far-suppressed criticism of the theory essentially as an anonymously organized - though with the disclosure of 1300 named critics by no means anonymous - citizens' initiative that can only fall back on fulfilment of the basic right to scientific freedom. We also claim on behalf of our project that the critics are not interested in their personal advantage, but in the reappraisal of a wrong turn in the development of our society, from which society as a whole would profit. Just as you, for example, are conducting a lawsuit against a prohibition on demonstration, we are campaigning against a prohibition on criticism - for which, however, we have no right to legal enforcement in the courts. We have therefore informed those responsible at the federal governmental level for culture and science, as well as the ministries of education and cultural affairs of the states and, at the political level, all of the parliamentary fractions in the Bundestag and in the state parliaments."

780 / 2005-02-03 - Konrad Adam c/o DIE WELT, Editorial Office. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Article 5 of the German constitution says: science, research and teaching are free.

Why may 95 years of criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908-2003)

be suppressed?

The aim and objective of our project is to comprehensively document the criticism of the special theory of relativity, which since 1922 has been suppressed and slandered in Germany (and in other countries too) by the academic physics establishment, to inform the public about the suppression and defamation that has taken place up to date and to demand free public discussion as a means of introducing scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics, to which the critics in Germany have a basic right (!) since 1949.

In view of the above-outlined public attitudes, our project will have to give rise to something like a minor culture shock and must therefore also reckon with considerable resistance from all of those engaged in the present and prevailing system of suppression of scientific freedom, who as worshipers of a physical theory have leaned so far out of the window that they can no longer recognize the true state of affairs, determined by the criticism over a period of decades, without losing face.

(...)

Please find everything else, dear Mr. Adam, enclosed. Your contribution "Jeder Mensch ein Forscher" [Everyone's a Scientist] in DIE WELT (2.8.04) gave us the idea to send you, too, our work results in the hope of winning your interest for our topic

95 years of criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908-2003)

when you appreciate that this criticism has been consequently suppressed and slandered since 1922 - although we supposedly live under the protection of a constitution that promises us scientific freedom. Our free press as the "fourth power", proud of its guardian duties, generally demonstrates high moral standards and should therefore take up the issue, one would think. Our topic ought to - hopefully - attract as much attention as the doctorate of an elderly lady on the topic of the "currywurst", which we, like all other grilled-sausage eaters, can only applaud.

Moreover, how can "everyone be a scientist" under conditions that prohibit even slight deviations in one's research from the prescribed pathway, should this give rise to unwanted critical ideas? Who wants to research, only to be banned for his or her findings?

In a democracy the first step to enforcing the constitution is to inform - as we have done - those responsible at the federal governmental level for culture and science, as well as the ministries of education and cultural affairs of the states and, at the political level, all of the parliamentary fractions in the Bundestag and in the state parliaments. We are sending you the documents today with the courteous request that you check our work results and - in the event of a positive result of this examination - that you help to inform the public about the existence of the documentation and of the need for public discussion."

781 / 2005-02-04 - Horst Afheldt, Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Afheldt, enclosed. Thanks to your radio interview broadcast on Deutschlandfunk (15.2.04) and your book on "Wirtschaft, die arm macht" [Business That Makes One Poor] we have come to know you as an argumentative author, which has moved us to send you, too, the results of our project (enclosed). Since your fields of study also include physics and political science, and on top of this "the living conditions of the scientific technological world", you will be able to gain faster access and a deeper insight into the problems raised by our documentation than many other of our addressees."

782 / 2005-02-04 - Prof. Gerhard Amendt, c/o Institut f. Geschlechter- u.Generationenforschung, Universität. Bremen. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Amendt, enclosed. In your contribution in FAZ (8.11.02) on the parenthood of homosexuals you come to the conclusion that society must conduct an ethics discourse. This awkward demand made on a society that has so far sought to "resolve" many of its problems by looking the other way and by suppression and lies, has moved us to send you, too, our work results, since the problems uncovered by our documentation also demand an ethics discourse on why and for how long the denial and defamation of 95 years of criticism of a supposedly fundamental physical theory is to be concealed from our public. The more fundamental a theory is supposed to be, the more fundamental is the attention needed to the criticism of it. We could adopt the title of your FAZ contribution "Aggressive Persiflage" directly and unaltered for application to the manipulation of the public as regards the special theory of relativity."

783 / 2005-02-04 - Carl Amery c/o SPD Ortsverein München-Au. München.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

784 / 2005-02-11 - Institut F. Didaktik der Physik, Prof. G. Schwarz. Gießen.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

785 / 2005-02-11 - Roland Baader c/o Resch Verlag, Gräfelfing.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

 $786\,/\,2005\text{-}02\text{-}11\,$ - NZ Netzeitung GmbH, Editor in Chief Michael Angele. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

787 / 2005-02-11 - QUANTEN.DE (Internetportal) c/o "ScienceUp Sturm und Bomfleur GbR",

Günter Sturm. Ismaning.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

788 / 2005-02-13 - Hans D. Barbier c/o Ludwig-Erhard-Stiftung. Bonn.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Dr. Barbier, enclosed. Your constant support for liberalism as a regulatory political maxim and particularly your statement of 6.9.02 in your FAZ column ("Singen mit Frankie-Boy") [Singing With Frankie-Boy] have moved us to send you, too, the work results of our project, especially since several central findings of your column, such as

- the truth about the quality of economic control mechanisms has no advocate;
- all talk against their better judgement "to secure their small portion of power";
- the fear of those involved to speak the truth;
- why happens only what powerful group representatives are barely able to tolerate to secure the power of their group?
- have a go with the courage for regulatory political truth!

could have been taken over word-for-word for application to the problems uncovered by our documentation, as shown below:

- the truth about the actual experimental results and the true evidential force of supposed confirmations of the theory has no advocate;
 - all propaganda of the theory takes place against one's better judgement;

- the fear of the perpetrators of the propaganda to speak the truth, that there has been a criticism for almost 100 years, which is suppressed;
- why may only be discussed what the powerful representatives of academic physics permit, in order to secure their group power?
- have a go at it with the courage to support scientific freedom and public free discussion!"

789 / 2005-02-13 - Prof. Bazon Brock c/o Bergische Universität, Lehrstuhl f. Ästhetik. Wuppertal. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

790 / 2005-02-13 - Mathias Bröckers c/o Verlag Zweitausendeins, Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Bröckers, enclosed. As the author of a critical and combative book on the attack on Manhattan, we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and of the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion.

We would simply draw your attention to the fact that the critics denounced the swindle at a very early stage. In 1925 Ernst Gehrcke spoke of mass suggestion, in 1931 Hans Israel and his two co-editors of the small book "100 Autoren gegen Einstein" [100 Authors Against Einstein] denounced the "terror of the Einsteiners", in 1930 there was Johan Hjort with his book "Keiserens nye klaer" (1932: "Des Kaisers neue Kleider" [The Emperor's New Clothes]), and in the decades since 1960, too, several Anglo-Saxon critics have not been afraid to speak directly of swindle and nonsense, some of them distinguished authors: e.g. the Nobel-Prize winner Frederick Soddy and one of the fathers of the atomic-clock, Louis Essen. The tactic of the powers that be in physics, of sweepingly depicting all critics as stupid, anti-Semitic, Nazi, envious or otherwise malicious, is only a further lie to cover up the swindle of the public."

791 / 2005-02-14 - Giovanni di Lorenzo c/o DIE ZEIT, Main Editorial Office. Hamburg. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"The balance sheet of theoretical physics since 1922 is dreadfully successful: a basic right put out of force; a group of persons slandered and excluded from public life; the public twice deceived, namely as to the true status of a theory and as to the cause of the deathly stillness in the specialist field; the general and the trade press brought into line to suppress criticism in the field of theoretical physics.

Sometime or other the contrast should be noticed. In our society the secondary and primary sex characteristics of important and less-important personalities can be publicly scrutinized. A certain theory of physics, by contrast, must not be publicly criticized."

792 / 2005-02-14 - Wilhelm Dietl c/o Ullstein Verlag. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

793 / 2005-02-14 - Prof. Hans Dobbertin c/o Horst Görtz Institut, Universität. Bochum.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

794 / 2005-02-15 - Matthias Eckolt c/o Eichborn Verlag, Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Eckolt, enclosed. As an author who has himself productively enriched the world of science fiction and has also addressed the topic of time travel (in keeping with the FAZ report of 31.1.02) and who himself builds on the freedom of fantasy and therefore certainly understands the importance of scientific freedom, we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and of the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion."

795 / 2005-02-15 - Jürgen Elsässer c/o Junge Welt, Editorial Office. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

796 / 2005-02-15 - Prof. Dietrich v. Engelhardt c/o Inst. f. Medizin- u. Wissenschaftsgeschichte, Lübeck. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor von Engelhardt, enclosed. As an editor of the "Internationale Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Ethik der Naturwissenschaften, Technik und Medizin" [International Magazine for History and Ethics of the Natural Sciences, Technology and Medicine] and as the editor of an anthology with the title "Von Freiheit und Verantwortung in der Forschung" [On Freedom and Responsibility in the Field of Research], we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion."

797 / 2005-02-15 - Andreas Eschbach c/o Literarische Agentur Th. Schlück. Garbsen / Hannover.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

798 / 2005-02-16 - Raimund Fellinger c/o Suhrkamp Verlag. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

799 / 2005-02-16 - Joachim Fest c/o Siedler Verlag. München.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

800 / 2005-02-16 - Hersch Fischler c/o Eichborn AG. Frankfurt a. M.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Fischler, enclosed. As an author who has a reputation of asking awkward questions (taz of 12./13.10.02), and who has already undertaken investigative work on several questions or has demanded work on them and has issued the slogan "Weiterforschen!" [Go On Researching!], we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion."

801 / 2005-02-16 - Jörg Friedrich c/o Propyläen Verlag. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Friedrich, enclosed. As an independent historian and journalists who has committed himself to the topics of reappraisal of the past and who on television is said to have expressed the view that the breaking of the taboo ("Der Brand") was intentional (FAZ, 11.11.02), we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and of the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion."

802 / 2005-02-17 - Prof. Volker Gerhardt, c/o Institut f. Philosophie, Humboldt-Univ.Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Gerhardt, enclosed. As a member of the Nationaler Ethikrat [National Ethics Council] and author of a "Plädoyers für Liberalität und Realismus in der Bio-Ethik" [Plea for Liberalism and Realism in Bio-Ethics] (Tagesspiegel, 7.1.03), we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem of "national ethics", then what could be?

We would simply draw your attention to the fact that the critics denounced the swindle at a very early stage. In 1925 Ernst Gehrcke spoke of mass suggestion, in 1931 Hans Israel and his two co-editors of the small book "100 Autoren gegen Einstein" [100 Authors Against Einstein] denounced the "terror of the Einsteiners", in 1930 there was Johan Hjort with his book "Keiserens nye klaer" (1932: "Des Kaisers neue Kleider" [The Emperor's New Clothes]), and in the decades since 1960, too, several Anglo-Saxon critics have not been afraid to speak directly of swindle and nonsense, some of them distinguished authors: e.g. the Nobel-Prize winner Frederick Soddy and one of

the fathers of the atomic-clock, Louis Essen. The tactic of the powers that be in physics, of sweepingly depicting all critics as stupid, anti-Semitic, Nazi, envious or otherwise malicious, is only a further lie to cover up the swindle of the public."

803 / 2005-02-17 - Jürgen von Gerlach c/o Pressestelle des Bundesgerichtshofs. Karlsruhe.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Dr. von Gerlach, enclosed. As an outstanding representative of jurisprudence and as an experienced Federal High Court judge, particularly in questions of freedom of the press, we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem for the basic right to scientific freedom and to freedom of the press, then what could be?"

804 / 2005-02-17 - Herbert Graml c/o Institut für Zeitgeschichte. München.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

805 / 2005-02-17 - Prof. Walter Greiner c/o Inst. f. Theoretische Physik, Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Univ., Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Greiner, enclosed. As a prominent representative of theoretical physics you posted a reader's letter in FAZ on 13.10.02, on the topic of uncovered fraudulent behaviour. You described the critical examination of all results as decisive, stressed the obligation to critical examination by coauthors of the results and underlined that recognition of the first experimental results must only be given after verification by second and third experiments, reproducibility being fundamental to every discovery. These principles invariably find general acceptance, though they have been grossly and deliberately disregarded for more than 80 years by the suppression and sweeping defamation of every bit of criticism of the special theory of relativity, as our documentation with its references to roughly 3800 critical publications proves, these having been banned from branch-internal and public discussion of the supposedly revolutionizing findings. In view of your avowal to the generally recognized principles of critical handling of scientific discoveries, we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?"

806 / 2005-02-18 - Prof. Dieter GRIMM c/o Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Grimm, enclosed. As an outstanding representative of jurisprudence and as an experienced constitutional judge, particularly in questions of freedom of the press, we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. What particularly impressed us was your vote in the discussion with DIE WELT (14.8.04) on islamists and terrorism: "One must tolerate differences." Applied to the problems of theoretical physics unfolded here, the vote must be: "One must tolerate criticism.""

807 / 2005-02-18 - Klaus Harpprecht c/o DIE ZEIT. Hamburg.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

808 / 2005-03-27 - Dietmar Dath c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Editorial Office / Features Section. Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Dath, enclosed. From various contributions in the FAZ over the past months you have shown yourself to be an authority on the theories of relativity, though you seem, on the basis of your literature report "Am allerwenigsten hat die Schweiz begriffen" [The Swiss Have Understood Least of All] (16.3.05), not to have taken note of the existence of the work results of our research report since 2001 - although

the editorial office of the FAZ, together with the other multi-regional papers of the Federal Republic of Germany, have been sent all documents since December 2001, as our postal dispatch list shows - we allow ourselves to send you the documents today with the request that you examine these to determine whether this project too might not be a topic for the features section, in view of the widely believed fundamental significance of the theory for our view of the world and as a showpiece of our all-round education.

Since, from your literature report at least, you already refer to a "both historical and current front of rejection" and in this context distinguish between three groups (malevolent; organized rebellion attempts; serious scientists), we are of course very eager to learn in which of the three groups our research project and the 1300 or so dead and living critics documented therein are placed. In this connection we assume that you will be able to recognize immediately all of the Nobel-Prize winners amongst the critics. At any rate, we are certain that you will not become typically stiff with horror in response to the existence of criticism of the holiest theory of physics. In particular we would be interested to learn whether anyone in the features section of the FAZ might at some time or other be interested in scientific freedom, since in all other fields freedom is - fortunately - cherished."

809 / 2005-03-29 - Prof. Wolfgang Heckl, General Director of Deutsches Museum. München. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Heckl, enclosed. Since, as an award-winner of the "Descartes Prize for Science Communication", you are regarded as a "communications genius" (FAZ, 7.9.04) who pleads for better acceptance of the natural sciences, and who will be organizing that "EuroScience Open Forum" 2006 in Munich, we allow ourselves to send you, too, our work results.

With this we are including you in our thought experiment, which researches into the effects of critical ideas in the society of the Federal Republic of Germany and seeks to determine how much longer the criticism of the special theory of relativity may be sweepingly slandered and suppressed, and thereby scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics - which supposedly stands under the protection of the German constitution - may remain done away with. As a civil servant you have also taken an oath on the federal or state constitution and will certainly wish to ensure the implementation of basic rights. We therefore need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?"

810 / 2005-03-29 - Prof. Johanna Hey c/o Stiftungsprofessur f. Unternehmensrecht, Universität. Düsseldorf. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Hey, enclosed. Since, as a member of the board of directors of the German Association of Higher-Educational Establishments, you make - in your contribution "Freiheit von Forschung und Lehre macht Eliten" [Freedom of Research and Teaching Makes the Elite] (FAZ, 28.9.04) - scientific freedom of research one of your main concerns, even stating that the attractiveness of the university "... stands or falls with the freedom of research and teaching that it guarantees. This freedom ... is the motivation for a career as a scientist", we allow ourselves to send you, too, our work results.

With this we are including you in our thought experiment, which researches into the effects of critical ideas in the society of the Federal Republic of Germany and seeks to determine how much longer the criticism of the special theory of relativity may be sweepingly slandered and suppressed, and thereby scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics - which supposedly stands under the protection of the German constitution - may remain done away with. As a civil servant you have also taken an oath on the federal or state constitution and will certainly wish to ensure the implementation of basic rights. We therefore need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?"

811 / 2005-03-29 - Florian Illies c/o Zeitschrift "Monopol", Publisher. Juno Verlag. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

812 / 2005-04-11 - Michael Jürgs c/o die tageszeitung / Culture Section. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Jürgs, enclosed. As a former editor in chief of the magazine STERN, which prides itself on its investigative journalism, we need not explain to you, on sending you our enclosed work results, the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?

In the "taz" (23./24.10.04) we have read your contribution "Droge Zeitung" [The Newspaper Drug] with great interest and support and have noted, from the "introductory seminar" a number of particularly nice principles and realizations:

- daily journals belong to the foundations of democracy;
- without freedom of the press, the freedom that we mean is no freedom at all;
- Jesus as the first person to exercise the right to free expression of opinion;
- Jesus criticized the prescribed, and demanded the truth: and was promptly punished by exclusion from his profession;
- journalists must be irksome;
- enlightenment needs a public, newspapers;
- Democracy: the freedom to write and to print the truth;
- the tools of the journalist include standpoint, attitude, decency, and also self-doubt and insatiable curiosity (about the other half of the superficial education);
- research on the principle of first searching for evidence according to which an outrageous story cannot be true, and only when such evidence is unequivocally nowhere to be found, to believe in the possibility that there may be some truth in the story;
- Write. Send. Print. Regardless of those affected. Mistrust of the powers that be and with respect to eternal truths;
- stay clear of all parties.

Since these are exactly the principles that the critics of the special theory of relativity have been waiting since 1922 to see followed and applied in the print media, we allow ourselves to send you, too, our work results."

813 / 2005-04-11 - Jürgen Kaube c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Editorial Office / Science Section. Frankfurt a. M. CD-ROM 1.2, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Kaube, enclosed. As an author who continuously addresses the questions of epistemology, science history and our general educational system, we need not explain to you, on sending you our enclosed work results, the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?

In the edition of the FAS (1.12.02) you reported on a large double page about the exhibition "Cut and paste". In this connection you saw it as the significant characteristics of the collection of Gehrcke cuttings,

- (1) that they were one of the most peculiar. What is so peculiar about documenting a press-made mass trend that supports an incorrect theory by cuttings taken from this same press? It is rather a fully consequent and painstaking work in keeping with the principle: ad fontes! Epistemologically a good way, whether one shares Gehrckes criticism or not;
- (2) that the theories of Albert Einstein irritated Gehrcke. Why do you not report that he held the theories to be incorrect, and why, and that he criticized them for this reason? Why are the critics in the propaganda literature of relativity almost always and here too in the case of the critic Gehrcke refused the very (honorary) title of "critic"?
- (3) that Gehrcke's motive for his supposed "irritability" was his envy of the physics of the fair. In other words, Gehrcke himself had wanted to play up another mass trend via the press and had failed in this attempt. Do you have evidence of what trend Gehrcke wanted to play up and which media it was that sent him packing?

On the basis of these three reproaches (peculiar, irritated and envious) you draw the conclusion that: "In the matter of Einstein, Gehrcke had thoroughly deceived himself."

When someone establishes a peculiar collection, is "irritated" by a theory and by the press razzamatazz and is also himself envious of the razzamatazz, then he has thoroughly deceived himself as to the theory. You have to agree,

(1) that you have reached your judgement without having reported even a single criticism from Gehrcke's standpoint to the reader, and without giving the response or refutation of the relativists!

This in itself is something we would describe as thoroughly non-objective. But that's not all.

- (2) No reference is made to the fact that in 1924 Gehrcke had published a very extensive selection (approx. 100 pages) taken from just these newspaper cuttings with criticism of the theories of relativity, under the title "Die Massensuggestion der Relativitätstheorie" [The Mass Suggestion of the Relativity Theory].
- (3) Your unfairness goes still further. On the great FAS double page one of the three objective complexes of the exhibition is the collection "Gehrcke". Of each of the other two cutting collections several examples were highlighted at great length, whereas of Gehrcke's collection only a smaller section was shown and this consisted, grotesquely enough, of a photo of Albert Einstein, of all persons next to which there was a second, stamp-sized caricature of Albert Einstein and Shaw! From Gehrcke's critical text cuttings, there was not a single example. It appeared as though Gehrcke had collected press photos of his idol.

(...)

At the time of publication of your contribution in December 2002 the FAZ editorial office had already had the complete manuscript print of our documentation for a year. Since then we have sent our documentation and the two progress reports to several authors of your editorial office. We have no idea at all, however, whether and how the internal editorial procedures at the FAZ / FAS pass on information from one field or person to another, which is why we would now appreciate a bit of help with the postal dispatch list (second progress report).

From the 3800 or so critical publications referred to we have summarized the criticism contained in approx. 130 theoretical errors (Chapter 2), without any claim to completeness, and with everything in a still very provisional state of revision. We do not know how many of the critical publications and of the standpoints contained therein were known to you in December 2002, though we now hope, with the present documentation, to add several points to the previous status. Please take the trouble to confirm that the critics were and are by no means only "irritated" and/or "envious", but that they have indeed made critical arguments against the special theory of relativity. And please also convince yourself of the fact that this criticism has not been given mention, so far, in the context of official physics, but has instead been hushed up, and where necessary slandered and suppressed, that is has by no means been accepted anywhere and that it has, for this reason, also not been discussed and therefore cannot have been argumentatively dispelled. As a result, the theory can on no account have acquired the status claimed by the physics propaganda of being the "best-proven theory of physics". Only after you have convinced yourselves of the existence of this state of affairs, would we respectfully request of you a journalistic contribution hereto."

814 / 2005-04-11 - Prof. Heiner Keupp c/o Universität München / Fakultät 11. München.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Keupp, enclosed. Since, according to the information available on the Internet, the focus of your work involves you in "commitment" and "participation" and since, in your interview with Anne Siemens in the SZ (31.7.04), you have addressed the subjects of "Reforms" supporting principles, judgements and demands in respect of, for example,

- fundamental change in the political culture, more seriousness, and more honesty;
- the typical citizen is invited to think over reforms and to participate;
- government overlooks possibilities of active involvement of citizens;
- most needed is intellectual, reflective reforms;
- critical public debate:
- after Peter Bieri, the skills of freedom must be learned;

we believe that the problems uncovered by our documentation and our thought experiment on the effects of critical ideas in society might interest you, which is why we allow ourselves to send you our work results. Since your ideas as to the reforms necessary more or less match those of our research project, we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a

hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?"

815 / 2005-04-11 - Chefredakteur Hans Werner Kilz, Süddeutsche Zeitung. München.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

816 / 2005-04-11 - Stefan Klein c/o Rowohlt Verlag. Reinbek.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Klein, enclosed. As a physicists and a successful free author, and as the winner of the Georg von Holtzbrinck Prize for Scientific Journalism 2002, we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?"

817 / 2005-04-13 - Prof. Jürgen Kocka c/o Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin f. Sozialforschung. Berlin. CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Professor Kocka, enclosed. As the president of a scientific centre for social research we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?"

818 / 2005-04-13 - Roger KÖPPEL c/o DIE WELT. Berlin.

CD-ROM 1.2, STR Research Report No. 2 and 93 sample pages.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Köppel, enclosed. We have read with interest your article "Die Arroganz der Eliten" [The Arrogance of the Elites] in DIE WELT (27.7.04), that in Germany has led to "devastation", and we can report to you another case of devastation with the suppression of 95 years of criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908-2003), this having been organized right up to the present day by the elite amongst our scientists. Since, according to DER SPIEGEL (18.10.04) you are happily the "Don Quixote of the politically incorrect", we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion."

 $819\,/\,2005\text{-}04\text{-}13\ -\ Friedrich\ K\"{\text{UPPERSBUSCH}}\ c/o\ probono\ fernsehproduktion\ /\ Editorial\ Office.\ Berlin.$

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Küppersbusch, enclosed. Since, according to DER SPIEGEL (21.10.02), you would even be happy to clarify matters, we can, with the topic "Suppression of 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)", make a proposal that would certainly cause a stir in the media, particularly in the year of our "new philosopher" and "new Copernicus-Galilei-Newton" - all such apostrophizations stem, by the way, from the pens of his fans, not from us! We assume that we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?"

820 / 2005-04-13 - Otto Graf Lambsdorff c/o Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung. Potsdam.

CD-ROM 1.2 with printout of 93 sample pages, 2nd Progress Report.

Extract:

"Please find everything else, dear Mr. Graf Lambsdorff, enclosed. Since you have always argued in favour of freedom, for example

G. O. Mueller: STR 112 2012

- on 27.11.01 in a contribution for www.cosmopolis.ch:
- "Nach Terror und Krieg: Mehr und nicht weniger Freiheit!" [After Terror and War: More and Not Less Freedom]

We have to stand up, now in particular, for the principle of freedom.

The social force of the principle of freedom.

- on 6.1.03 in the FAZ, in discussion with Barbier and Schirrmacher:

The businessmen are independent, intent on their freedom, nuisances, incredibly irksome.

Complaining, awkward chaps; we need them.

we would now like, with reference to our "businesslike qualities", to draw your attention to our work results. As businessmen, however, we are complete failures, since we earn no money from our work, but instead spend considerable amounts of our own money on this work!

We "awkward chaps" assume that we need not explain to you the peculiarity of the continuing suppression of every bit of criticism of a certain physical theory for almost a hundred years now, or the significance of this swindle of the public as regards the true status of the theory and the supposed revolutionary findings derived from its results, or of the devastating consequences for the state of public opinion. Should the long-continuing suppression of scientific freedom be no serious problem, then what could be?"

Serial Numbers 821 - 1434 / 2005-10-28

Open Letter Sent to the Members of the German Parliament [Bundestag] on Scientific Freedom for Theoretical Physics

Text Editing: 9th Oct. 2005 - Commencement of Dispatch: 28th Oct. 2005 - Number of Addressees: 614. Contents: Demand for Scientific Freedom for the Specialist Field of Theoretical Physics; Informing the Public as to the Existence of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity, 1908-2003.

Enclosed for each of the addressees: 1 CD-ROM Special Issue for the German Bundestag, with all Publications of the Research Project in 13 PDF Files.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/01_OffenerBrief.pdf

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Gregor Amann Otto Bernhardt Marco Bülow

Morthico Populinger De Michael Beter Kennten B

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Dirk Becker Michael Brand Martin Dörmann
Uwe Karl Beckmeyer Klaus Brandner Marie-Luise Dött

G. O. Mueller: STR 114 2012

Werner Dreibus Peter Hettlich Iris Gleicke

Bernd Reinhold Gerhard Dr. Carl-Christian Dressel Michael Glos Elvira *Drobinski-Weiß* Günter Gloser Hevnemann

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Uta *Zapf* Martin *Zeil* Sabine *Zimmermann*

Wolfgang Zöller
Manfred Helmut Zöllmer

Willi *Zylajew* Brigitte *Zypries*

1435 / 2005-10-28 - DEUTSCHER BUNDESTAG, VERWALTUNG. Berlin.

614 individually addressed letters to the members of the German Parliament [Bundestag], bundled in approx. 30 large letters with a cover letter to the administration section and a request for forwarding to the said members. Reference to earlier dispatches of publications to the parliamentary library [Bundestagsbibliothek] that had not been previously indicated in the catalogue.

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM addressed to the administration so that, if necessary, copies could be made for members of the Bundestag.

Serial Numbers 1436 - 1498 / 2005 - 10 - 28

First Open Circular Letter Sent to 63 Print Media in German-Speaking Areas

Information on the "Open Letter" of 28.10.05 Sent to the Members of the Bundestag

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM Special Issue for the German Bundestag, with all Publications of the Research Project in 13 PDF Files.

Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte, Publisher: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Bonn

BERLINER REPUBLIK, Editor in Chief Dr. Tobias Dürr, Berlin

BERLINER ZEITUNG, Editor in Chief Dr. Uwe Vorkötter, Berlin

BILD, Editor in Chief Kai Diekmann, Berlin

BILD DER WISSENSCHAFT, Editor in Chief Wolfgang Hess, Leinfelden-Echterdingen

CICERO, Editor in Chief Dr. Wolfram Weimer, Potsdam

Du, Publisher Dr. J. Christoph Bürkle, Zürich

FACTS, Editor in Chief Stefan Barmettler, Zürich

Focus, Publisher Helmut Markwort, München

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Publisher Frank Schirrmacher, Frankfurt a. M.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, Science: Jörg Albrecht, Frankfurt a. M.

Frankfurter Rundschau, Editor in Chief Dr. Wolfgang Storz, Frankfurt a. M.

GEGENWORTE, Publisher: Vorstand der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie d. Wissenschaften, Berlin

GESELLSCHAFT, WIRTSCHAFT, POLITIK, Editor in Chief Prof. Dr. H.-H. Hartwich, Hamburg

JUNGE FREIHEIT, Editor in Chief Dieter Stein, Berlin

JUNGE WELT, Editor in Chief Arnold Schölzel, Berlin

JUNGLE WORLD, Duty Editor Markus Bickel, Berlin

Kommune, Publisher Michael Ackermann, Frankfurt a. M.

Konkret, Publisher Hermann L. Gremliza, Hamburg

Kronenzeitung, Editor in Chief Hans Dichand, Wien

LETTRE INTERNATIONAL, Head of the Editorial Dept. Frank Berberich, Berlin

LEVIATHAN, Editor in Chief Bodo von Greiff, Berlin

MATERIALIEN UND INFORMATIONEN ZUR ZEIT, Editorial Office Michael Schmidt-Salomon, Aschaffenburg

Merkur, Publisher Karl-Heinz Bohrer, Berlin

MITTELWEG 36, Magazine of the Hamburg Institut für Sozialforschung, Hamburg

Mut, Mut-Verlag, Bernhard C. Wintzek, Asendorf

Neue Gesellschaft/Frankfurter Hefte, Editorial Office Dirk Kohn, Berlin

NEUE RUNDSCHAU, Publisher Jörg Bong, S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt a. M.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Editor in Chief Hugo Bütler, Zürich

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Editor in Chief Jürgen Reents, Berlin

P. M. MAGAZIN, Publisher Hans-Hermann Sprado, München

DAS PARLAMENT, Editorial Office Dr. Bernard Bode, Berlin

PHILOSOPIA NATURALIS, Publisher Bernulf Kanitscheider, Frankfurt a. M.

PHYSIK JOURNAL, Publisher Georg Botz, Weinheim

DIE PRESSE, Editor in Chief Michael Fleischhacker, Wien

PROFIL, Editor in Chief, Wien

RHEINISCHER MERKUR, Editor in Chief Michael Rutz, Bonn

Rote Fahne, Zentralkomittee der MLPD, Gelsenkirchen

Scheidewege, Editorial Office Max-Himmelheber-Stiftung, Baiersbronn

Schweizer Monatshefte, Publisher Robert Nef, Zürich

Skeptiker, Editorial Office Andreas Kamphuis, Bergisch-Gladach

SPEKTRUM DER WISSENSCHAFT, Editor in Chief Dr. Reinhard Breuer, Heidelberg

DER SPIEGEL, Editor in Chief Stefan Aust, Hamburg

DER STANDARD, Editor in Chief Oscar Bronner, Wien

STERN, Editor in Chief Thomas Osterkorn, Hamburg

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, Editor in Chief Peter Christ, Stuttgart

SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Editor in Chief Hans Werner Kilz, München

Süddeutsche Zeitung WISSEN, Head of the Editorial Dept. Patrick Illinger, München

TAGES-ANZEIGER, Editor in Chief Peter Hartmeier, Zürich

DER TAGESSPIEGEL, Publisher Giovanni di Lorenzo, Berlin

DIE TAGESZEITUNG, Editor in Chief Bascha Mika, Berlin

TITANIC, Editor in Chief, Frankfurt a. M.

Transit, Publisher Krzystof Michalski, Frankfurt a. M.

Universitas, Publisher Christian Rotta, Stuttgart

VIERTELJAHRSHEFTE FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE, Publisher: Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München

DIE WELT, Editor in Chief Roger Köppel, Berlin

Welt am Sonntag, Editor in Chief Christoph Keese, Berlin

DIE WELTWOCHE, Editor in Chief Simon Heusser, Zürich

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE, Editor in Chief Ulrich Reitz, Essen

DIE ZEIT, Editor in Chief Giovanni di Lorenzo, Hamburg

Zeit WISSEN, Publisher Gero von Randow, Hamburg

Zeitschrift für Politik, Publisher Karl-Heinz Nusser, München

The Compilation "The Theory of Relativity Falls" Publishes Extracts from the G. O. Mueller Documentation

1499 / 2005

Die Relativitätstheorie fällt.

Physikalische, philosophische, wissenschaftssoziologische u. allgemeinverständliche Korrektur - Hundert Jahre Kultus des Irrtums sind genug / hrsg. v. Gottfried Anger, James Paul Wesley u. Hans Kaegelmann.

Windeck/Sieg: Verlag Kritische Wissenschaft; Marktoberdorf: Argo-Verlag 2005. 520 S.

(Was von moderner Physik bleibt und fällt. Bd. 1.) - ISBN 3-935914-31-5

Prints on pp 21-86 extracts from the documentation of G. O. Mueller, from the progress report and from the accompanying letters to party committees in the Federal Republic of Germany, with the following sub-titles:

On the absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity - The Self-Portrait of Relativity -

Public Reception - General Suspicious Factors - Technical Suspicious Factors - The Literature Research -

Interim Assessment - Sending of the documentation (Text Version 1.2.) to the Factions of All Parties in the Parliaments of the Federal Republic of Germany -

What Performance and Effects Can and Should the Documentation Achieve? -

The Existence of a Continuous Tradition of Criticism -

The Refutation of the Special Theory of Relativity in the Years 1908 – 1914 -

The Interferometry Experiments - Interim Assessment, 1914 - The General Theory of Relativity 1916 (GTR) -

The GTR as a Refutation of the STR - The GTR as a further development of the STR -

The Validity of Supposed Confirmations of the GTR, as well as for the STR -

The Genial Double Grip 1920/22 - The Secret of Success -

What do Accusations of anti-Semitism, National Socialism and Genocide have to do with Physics? -

The Special Strategy: the Defamatory Accusation of Anti-Semitism -

Motives and Consequences of the Break with Tradition -

The Supposed Experimental Confirmations of the STR - Aims and Demands -

Structuring of the Documentation -

Chapter 2: Catalogue of the Theoretical Errors -

Chapter 3: Sketch of the Historical Development "The Relativity Fairy Tale and the Facts" -

Chapter 4: Documentation of the Critical Publications -

Chapter 5: Overview of the Critical Monographs -

Chapter 6: Overview of the Critical Magazine Articles -

Chapter 7: Chronological Overview of all Critical Publications -

Chapter 8: Further Overviews -

Future Work Program of the Research Body. -

Why Should the Public Interest Itself in Scientific Freedom of Research in a Small, Specialist Field? -

For the First Time: Proof of the Existence of Criticism -

For the First Time: Demands Made of the Public -

For the First Time: Information Targeted at Representatives of the Public -

Why Should the Public Interest Itself in Scientific Freedom of Research in a Small, Specialist Field? -

Why Should the Public Interest Itself in Scientific Freedom of Research in the Special Field of

Theoretical Physics? -

The first Reason: The Uncritical Mass Appeal -

The Second Reason: The Supposed Time Travel, Promotion of the Esoteric -

The Third Reason: Prevention of Experiments -

The Fourth Reason: Moral Cowardice, Blind Faith in Authority, Opportunism -

The Public Must Interest Itself in Scientific Freedom of Research in the Special Field of Theoretical Physics -

For the First Time: The Sum of the Criticism -

Confidence on Both Sides and Mutual Contestation of Personal Integrity.

Serial Numbers 1500-1720 / 2006-02-04

Open Letter on Scientific Freedom and Freedom of the Press Sent to 221 Employees on the Editorial Staffs of FAZ - SPIEGEL - SZ - TAZ

Contents: German Constitution, Article 5: Scientific Freedom; Freedom of the Press; the Situation of Theoretical Physics. Information on the "Open Letter" of 28.10.2005 Sent to the Members of the Bundestag.

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM (format 8 cm). - Extract:

"With the help of your new knowledge as to the doggedness and the unbelievable expenditure of criminal energy with which the field of academic physics has sought for more than 8 decades to delay its inevitable accountability vis-à-vis the criticism by means of suppression and defamation, you can already imagine the explosive force of the coming release!

The uncovering of "Watergate in the USA" was due to journalists and led to the fall of a president. The future uncovering of the 'Watergate in physics", which can no longer be avoided, could also be due to the work of journalists - and at any rate promises to be anything but boring."

The text of the letter is published in the Internet under: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/00_journalisten.pdf

Albrecht, Jörg - FAZ - Science

Altenbockum, Jasper von - FAZ - NewsAltwegg, Jürg - FAZ - Features

Appel, Holger - FAZ - Financial Reporting

Araghi, Verena - SPIEGEL - Culture

Asmuth, Gereon - TAZ - Berlin

Bahners, Patrick - FAZ - Features

Bannas, Günter - FAZ - Politics

Beck, Hanno - FAZ - The Economy

Beck, S. - SZ - Bavaria

Beier, Lars-Olav - SPIEGEL - Culture

Beise, M. - SZ - The Economy

Bernstein, M. - SZ - Regional

Beste, Ralf - SPIEGEL - Politics

Bethge, Philip - SPIEGEL - Science / Technology

Beyer, Susanne - SPIEGEL - Culture

Bisky, Jens - SZ - Features

Blasius, Rainer - FAZ - Political Books

Bönisch, Georg - SPIEGEL - Politics

Bornhöft, Petra - SPIEGEL - Politics

 $Bredow,\,Rafaela\,von\hbox{--}SPIEGEL\hbox{--}Science\,/$

Technology

Broder, Henryk M. - SPIEGEL - Politics

Bruhns, Annette - SPIEGEL - Politics

Burgdorff, Stephan - SPIEGEL - Special Topics

Burger, Reiner - FAZ - Features

Cziesche, Dominik - SPIEGEL - Germany

D'Inka, Werner - FAZ - Editor

Darnstädt, Thomas - SPIEGEL - Politics

Diederichs, Otto - TAZ

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1721 / 2006-02-04 - Stefan Aust c/o DER SPIEGEL, Hamburg.

1722 / 2006-02-04 - Dietmar Dath c/o FAZ. Frankfurt a.M.

1723 / 2006-02-04 - Johann Grolle c/o DER SPIEGEL. Hamburg

1724 / 2006-02-04 - Christian Jostmann c/o SZ. Munich.

1725 / 2006-02-04 - Michael Jürgs c/o taz. Berlin.

1726 / 2006-02-04 - Hans Leyendecker c/o SZ. Munich.

1727 / 2006-02-04 - Fritjof Meyer c/o DER SPIEGEL. Hamburg.

 $1728 \, / \, 2006\text{-}02\text{-}04 \,$ - $\,$ Niels Minkmar c/o FAZ. Frankfurt a. M.

1729 / 2006-02-04 - Lothar Müller c/o SZ. Munich.

1730 / 2006-02-04 - Jutta Rabe c/o SZ. Munich.

1731 / 2006-02-04 - Johan Schloemann c/o SZ. Munich.

1732 / 2006-02-04 - Heike Schmoll c/o FAZ. Frankfurt a. M.

1733 / 2006-02-04 - Peter Schneider c/o DER SPIEGEL. Hamburg.

Publication of an English-Language Introduction to the GOM Project on CD-ROM:

95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003) The G. O. Mueller Research Project [GOM-Project Relativity]

Description of a German Research Project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory, distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters

to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and to journalists of several German newspaper

by

G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt

Preliminary manuscript delivery for testing purposes Germany, May 2006 Size: 51 pages.

Contents of the CD-ROM: all current publications of the GOM project in 15 PDF files. - Sent to 53 libraries in several countries: 30.6. - 14.7.06

The text is published in the Internet under:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/95yearsrelativity.pdf

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Serial Numbers 1787-2400 / 2006-07-21

E-Mail Enquiry Sent to All Members of the German Parliament (Bundestag)

Ms. Jocelyne Lopez (Hamburg), partner of the GOM Research Project, writes in the period from 21st - 24th July 2006 e-mails to all 614 members of the German Bundestag to remind them of the "Open Letter" of the GOM project of 28.10.05 and to enquire about the results of their examination so far.

Circle of addressees: see above, serial numbers 821 - 1434. - The text of the e-mail has been published in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/juli-2006-jocelyne-lopez-schreibt-an-alle-abgeordneten-desdeutschen-bundestages/

Extract:

"Re.: G.O. Mueller Research Group – Criticism of the Theory of Relativity Scientific Freedom in Keeping with Article 5 of the German Constitution Dear Member of the German Bundestag

As a partner of Mr Ekkehard Friebe of Munich, Dipl.-Ing., Senior Government Official (ret.) of the German Patent Office, and representative of the G.O. Mueller research group, I hereby refer you to the letter of 28.10.2005 sent by this research group to all of the members of the German Bundestag personally, together with the accompanying

CD-Rom "Open Letter to the members of the German Bundestag".

Given my support for the work and activities of the G.O. Mueller research group (with the focus on the Internet), together with Mr. Ekkehard Friebe, see:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/partner.html,

I allow myself to respectfully enquire how far your examination of this material by your colleagues in the field has meanwhile advanced."

Serial Numbers 2401-2698 / 2006-07-25 - 2006-07-31

First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science to some 290 public figures, personalities, newspapers, and journals in Europe and the USA

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM (8 cm) - Number of addressees: 298 in 11 countries: Austria; Denmark; France; Germany; Italy; Norway; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; USA.

Size: 7 pages. - Commencement of dispatch: 25th July 2006.

Provides information as to the conditions in theoretical physics in Germany and as to essentially similar conditions in the countries of the addressees. Demands that the public be informed in all countries of the addressees. The accompanying CD-ROM contains the English-language introduction to the GOM research project of May 2006 and all other publications of the project.

G. O. Mueller: STR 126 2012

The text of the letter is published in the Internet: http://www.gsjournal.net/old/science/openletter.pdf

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- 2 Hans Dichand
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- 4 Michael Fleischhacker
- 5 PROFIL, Wien
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E-Mail Sent to Katja Kipping, Member of the German Bundestag

2699 / 2006-07-28

In response to the e-mail enquiry sent by Ms. Lopez to all members of the German Bundestag Ms. Kipping confirmed receipt, expressed her support for scientific freedom, but preferred to make no comment, due to her lack of insight into the physical topic addressed. - Ms. Lopez thanked Ms. Kipping for her reply and drew attention to the fact that the conditions (suppression, discrimination) described could be checked and evaluated without any knowledge of the physical science. Ms. Lopez asked the member of the German Bundestag to examine the "Open Letter" again.

The text of the e-mail is published in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/juli-2006-jocelyne-lopez-antwortet-frau-katja-kipping-bundestagsabgeordnete/

E-Mail Sent to Federal Minister Schavan

2700 / 2006-08-27

In response to her e-mail enquiry sent to the members of the German Bundestag of July 2006 (see above) Jocelyne Lopez had received a reply from the member of the Bundestag and federal minister, Dr. A. Schavan, in which Ms. Schavan ordered an employee of her ministry, Prof. Dr. Jürgen Richter, to reply.

Ms. Lopez thanked the minister for the answer received from Prof. Richter, but criticized the fact that answers had not been given on two important points:

- (1) The "discussion amongst experts" recommended by Prof. Richter is prevented by the documented exclusion of the critics from the field of theoretical physics, a point on which Prof. Richter makes no comment.
- (2) Prof. Richter's remark that the freedom of expression of the critics is "not violated", is no appraisal of the demand for scientific freedom in keeping with Art. 5, paragraph 3 of Grundgesetz [German Constitution], which is suppressed in the field of theoretical physics.

The text of the e-mail is published in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/august-2006-antwort-von-jocelyne-lopez-an-frau- dr-annette-schavan-bundestagsabgeordnete-und-bundesministerin-fur-bildung-und-forschung/

Open Letter Sent to Federal Minister Schavan

2701 / 2006-09-21

G. O. Mueller thanked the minister for the answer to the "Open Letter" of 28. October 2005 sent by Prof. Richter to Ms. Lopez, but regretted that the answer did not address the problems put forward.

Extract

"We respectfully request the honour of an answer to our work results which, since December 2001, we have continuously sent to more and more representatives of the public in Germany and, now too, in other countries. The questions of our "Open Letter" of 28.10.05 can be summarized in a few lines and permit clear answers to be given:

1. Is there a tradition of criticism of the theory that has lasted 95 years?

Yes or no?

2. Has this criticism of the theory been suppressed and slandered for 80 years?

Yes or no?

3. Has this criticism of the theory been argumentatively dispelled in scientific discussions?

Yes or no?

4. Is there - as is usually the custom in science - professional and public discussion of minority viewpoints in the scientific discussion of theoretical physics on the special theory of relativity?

Yes or no?

5. Have those in office in the field of theoretical physics, with the discrimination and the boycott of critical minority viewpoints by way of exclusion from the scientific discussion and thereby the exclusion of the critics from the basic rights, broken their oaths of office taken on the Constitution in a vast number of cases?

Yes or no?

6. Have the scientific editorials of the German daily press, the magazines and the electronic mass media been successfully brought into line for purposes of suppression of the criticism of the theory?

Yes or no?

7. Is there, in all areas of our society (with a single exception: the Internet) - in other words, in the universities, the mass media, the schools, the general and professional magazines and journals, and the publishing programs - a deathly stillness with respect to this particular theory brought about an illegal censorship?

Yes or no?

8. Is a commitment to the theory already demanded in the schools, even if the expression of commitment is hypocritical, enforced by the teachers of the subject by means of the marking system, and implemented because anyone who criticises is declared to be stupid?

Yes or no?

9. Are doubts expressed by the pupils immediately met with a good dressing-down and is thereby moral cowardice and opportunism cultivated in the pupils (and, by the way, in the teaching colleagues of the other subjects)?

Yes or no?

10. Has the public been deceived by the decades-long concealment of the existence of a tradition of criticism? Yes or no?

We answer questions 3 and 4 with "no", all other questions with "yes". We believe that, with a little effort, the proof in favour of our answers can be given with great certainty, because our documentation provides the most important material."

The text of the "Open Letter" has been published in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/060921gom_schavan.pdf

Serial Numbers 2702 -2922 / 2006-11-23

Enquiry as to the "Open Letter on Scientific Freedom and Freedom of the Press Sent to 221 Employees on the Editorial Staffs of FAZ - SPIEGEL - SZ - TAZ"

Ms. Jocelyne Lopez writes on 23rd November 2006 individually addressed letters to the 221 recipients of the "Open Letter" (see above): Serial Numbers 1500 - 1720.

Content: Enquires about the results arising from the open letter of 2.4.06 sent by the GOM project and reports on the current development of the project, which since February has had new project publications such as the introduction to the project in the English language. Ms. Lopez draws attention in particular to a discussion in the Internet forum of the daily newspaper DIE WELT, in which "The Media as the 4th Pillar of the State" was being discussed.

E-Mail Sent to Federal Minister Schavan

2923 / 2006-12-23

Ms. Lopez makes reference to the "Open Letter" of 28th October 2005 sent by G. O. Mueller to all of the members of the German Bundestag and her own subsequent enquiry of 27.8.06, as well as to the "Open Letter" of 21.9.06 from G. O. Mueller, and requests a conscientious examination of the circumstances presented and an answer in the matter. She draws attention to the discussion in two Internet forums, in which a general interest in the questioned raised can be recognized.

The text of the e-mail is published in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/dezember-2006-jocelyne-lopez-schreibt-an-frau-dr-annette-schavan-bundesministerin-fur-bildung-und-forschung/

E-mail Sent to Ms. Kipping, Member of the German Bundestag

2924 / 2007-02-04

Ms. Lopez recalls to mind the "Open Letter" of 28.10.05 sent by G. O. Mueller to all members of the German Bundestag and the subsequent exchange of correspondence and stated that there was of course no expectation that the members of the German Bundestag should comment on the specialist aspects of a physical theory, though a response was expected to the question of basic rights, such as the right to scientific freedom. She asked for an official investigation into the anomalies outlined.

The text of the e-mail is available in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/februar-2007-jocelyne-lopez-schreibt-an-frau-katja-kipping-bundestagsabgeordnete/

G. O. Mueller: STR 132 2012

Serial Numbers 2925-3124 / 2007-03-06

Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to 100 Professors of the Humboldt-Universität Berlin and to 100 Professors of the Technische Universität Dresden

G. O. Mueller appeals to the office-bearers of the two universities to examine the documentation on critical publications to be found on the accompanying CD-ROM, to investigate the suppression of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics at their own universities and in the event of a positive result of this examination and investigation, to undertake appropriate measures to introduce scientific freedom in the said specialist field.

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM with all of the publications of the research project.

The text of the letter is published in the Internet:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/01 professoren berlin dresden.pdf

Humboldt-Universität Berlin

Abraham, Hans-Werner - Chemistry, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Ahrbeck, Bernd - Educational Theory, HU Berlin, Philosophy. Faculty 4, Vice Dean

Baberowski, Jörg - History, HU Berlin

Baer, Susanne - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin, Vice President

Battis, Ulrich - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

Baumert, Jürgen - Educational Research, HU Berlin

Beck, Stefan - Ethnology, HU Berlin

Bethge, Hans-Gebhard - Theology, HU Berlin

Borgolte, Michael - History, HU Berlin, Philosophical Faculty 1, Dean

Brandt, Andreas - Economics, HU Berlin

Braun, Christina von - Cultural Studies, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Bruch, Rüdiger vom - History, HU Berlin, History of Science

Buckhout, Thomas - Biology, HU Berlin, Maths + Science Faculty 1, Vice Dean

Callmer, Johan - History, HU Berlin

Coy, Wolfgang - Information Science, HU Berlin, Maths + Science Faculty 2 / Dean

Demps, Laurenz - History, HU Berlin

Ebell. Monique - Economics, HU Berlin

Franke, Elk - Sports Science, HU Berlin, Philos. Faculty 4, Dean

Fydrich, Thomas - Psychology, HU Berlin

Ganten, Detley - Medicine, Charité Berlin, Board of Management

Gerhardt, Volker - Philosophy, HU Berlin

Gertich, Bärbel - Economics, HU Berlin

Gieseke, Wiltrud - Educational Science, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Gräb, Wilhelm - Theology, HU Berlin, Theological Faculty, Dean

Grimm, Bernhard - Biology, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Grohe, Martin - Information Science, HU Berlin

Grundmann, Stefan - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

Günther, Oliver - Economics, HU Berlin, Dean

Hartlieb, Elisabeth - Theology, HU Berlin

Hegemann, Peter - Biology, HU Berlin

Helmes, Kurt - Economics, HU Berlin

Henneberger, Fritz - Physics, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Henningsen, Bernd - Scandinavian Studies, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Hock, Wolfgang - German Philology, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Hofmann, Klaus-Peter - Medicine, Charité Berlin, Research Commission

Horstmann, Rolf-Peter - Philosophy, HU Berlin

Houben, Vincent - Asian Studies, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Kämper-van den Boogaart, Michael - German Philology, HU Berlin, Philos. Faculty 2, Dean

Kamecke, Ulrich - Economics, HU Berlin, Vice Dean

Kaschuba, Wolfgang - Ethnology, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Kattenbusch, Dieter - Romance Studies, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Kaufmann, Otto - Agronomy, HU Berlin, Dean

Kemper, Franz-Josef - Geography, HU-Berlin

Kloepfer, Michael - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

Knauer, Gabriele - Romance Studies, HU Berlin

Köller, Olaf - Educational Research, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Kramer, Jürg - Mathematics, HU-Berlin, Director of the Institute

Kreile, Michael - Political Science, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Kulke, Elmar - Geography, HU-Berlin, Director of the Institute

Lehmann, Rainer - Educational Research, HU Berlin

Leiterer, Jürgen - Mathematics, HU Berlin

Limberg, Christian - Chemistry, HU Berlin, Maths + Science Faculty 1, Dean

Lindner, Rolf - Ethnology, HU Berlin

Lohr, Karin - Sociology, HU Berlin, Philosophy Faculty 3, Dean of Studies

Macho, Thomas - Cultural History, HU Berlin, Philosophical Faculty 3, Dean

Markschies, Christoph - Church History, HU Berlin, President

Marxen, Klaus - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

Masselink, W. Ted - Experimental Physics, HU Berlin, Commission on Teaching & Studies

Meffert, Beate - Information Science, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

Mesch, Walter - Philosophy, HU Berlin

Müller, Olaf - Philosophy, HU Berlin

Münkler, Herfried - Social Sciences, HU Berlin

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Neumann, Volker - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

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Prömel, Hans Jürgen - Information Science, HU Berlin, Vice President

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Schmitzer, Ulrich - Classical Philology, HU Berlin, Philosophical Faculty 2, Vice Dean

Schön, Lutz-Helmut - Physics, HU-Berlin

Schröder, Rainer - Jurispr., HU Berlin, Vice Dean

Schröder, Richard - GDR Dissident; Philosophy, Theology; HU Berlin

Schütze, Yvonne - Sociology, Educational Theory, HU Berlin

Schuppert, Gunnar Folke - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

Schwalbach, Joachim - Economics, HU Berlin

Schwemmer, Oswald - Philosophy, HU Berlin

Seidel, Gerd - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

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Stephan, Inge - German Philology, HU Berlin

Tomuschat, Christian - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

Van der Meer, Elke - Psychology, HU Berlin, Director of the Institute

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Will, Rosemarie - Jurisprudence, HU Berlin

Winkler, Heinrich August - History, HU Berlin; Publicist

Technische Universität Dresden

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Melville, Gert - History, TU Dresden

Melzer, Wolfgang - Educational Theory, TU Dresden, Director of the Institute

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Meyer, Justus - Jurisprudence, TU Dresden

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Literature and Cultural Studies, Vice Dean

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Schulte, Martin - Jurisprudence, TU Dresden

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Waterkamp, Dietmar - Educational Theory, TU Dresden, Director of the Institute

Weiß, Gunter - Technology, TU Dresden

Werner, Peter - Natural Sciences, TU Dresden, Faculty of Forestry, Earth Sciences and Hydro Science, Dean

Wiesner, Gisela - Educational Theory, TU Dresden, Vice Dean Worch, Hartmut - Engineering Science, TU Dresden, Director of the Institute Zimmermann, Ekkart - Sociology, TU Dresden

Serial Numbers 3125-3170 / 2007-03-06

Sending of the CD-ROM:

"Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to 100 Professors of the Humboldt-Universität Berlin and to 100 Professors of the Technische Universität Dresden"

to Libraries of the Federal Republic

Number of libraries: 46 - Content: 1 CD - Date: 6th March 2007

Hochschulbibliothek der RWTH Aachen

Akademiebibliothek der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademien der Wissenschaften, Berlin

Universitätsbibliothek der Freien Universität, Berlin

Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin

Universitätsbibliothek der Technischen Universität, Berlin

Zentral- u. Landesbibliothek, Haus A: Amerika-Gedenk-Bibliothek, Berlin

Bibliothek der Universität Bielefeld

Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek, Bonn

Universitätsbibliothek der Brandenbur-gischen Technischen Universität, Cottbus

Hessische Landes- u. Hochschulbibliothek, Darmstadt

Staats- u. Universitätsbibliothek Dresden

Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen

Deutsche Bibliothek, Deposit-Copy Section, Frankfurt a. M.

Stadt- u. Universitätsbibliothek, Frankfurt a. M.

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Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald

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Universitätsbibliothek u. Technische Informationsbibliothek (TIB), Hannover

Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg

Thüringer Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek, Jena

Universitätsbibliothek Karlsruhe

Universitätsbibliothek Kiel

Universitäts- u. Stadtbibliothek Köln

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Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig

Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig

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Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München

Bibliothek des Deutschen Museums, München

Universitätsbibliothek der Ludwig-Max.-Univ., München

Universitätsbibliothek Paderborn

Stadt- u. Landesbibliothek Potsdam

Universitätsbibliothek Potsdam
Universitätsbibliothek Rostock
Saarländische Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek, Saarbrücken
Universitätsbibliothek Stuttgart
Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart
Universitätsbibliothek Trier
Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen
Universitätsbibliothek Ulm
Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg
Universitätsbibliothek Wuppertal

Serial Numbers 3171-3216 / 2007-03-06

Sending of the CD-ROM:

"Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to 100 Professors of the Humboldt-Universität Berlin and to 100 Professors of the Technische Universität Dresden"

to Media and Publicists of the Federal Republic

Number of addressees: 46 - Content: 1 CD - Date: 6th March 2007

ReferentInnenRat der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin

TU Dresden, Students' Council, Dresden

Berliner Zeitung, Editor in Chief Josef Depenbrok, Berlin

BILD, Editor in Chief Kai Diekmann, Berlin

Deutsche Presse-Agentur, Capital Office, Berlin

News Magazine "Focus", Publisher Helmut Markwort, München

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Publisher Frank Schirrmacher, Frankfurt a. M.

Frankfurter Rundschau, Editor in Chief Uwe Vorkötter, Frankfurt a. M.

Weekly Newspaper "Freitag", Publisher Daniela Dahn, Berlin

Weekly Newspaper "Junge Freiheit", Editor in Chief Dieter Stein, Berlin

Junge Welt, Editor in Chief Arnold Schölzel, Berlin

Die Linkszeitung, Editor in Chief Werner Jourdan, München

Neues Deutschland, Editor in Chief Jürgen Reents, Berlin

Sächsische Zeitung, Editorial Office, Dresden

News Magazine "Der Spiegel", Editor in Chief Stefan Aust, Hamburg

Magazine "Stern", Editor in Chief Thomas Osterkorn, Hamburg

Süddeutsche Zeitung, Editor in Chief Hans Werner Kilz, Munich

Der Tagesspiegel, Main Editorial Office Stephan-Andreas Casdorff, Berlin

die tageszeitung, Editor in Chief Bascha Mika, Berlin

Die Welt, Editor in Chief Thomas Schmid, Berlin

Weekly Newspaper "Die Zeit", Editor in Chief Giovanni di Lorenzo, Hamburg

Debate Magazine "Berliner Republik", Editor in Chief Dr. Tobias Dürr, Berlin

Hochschulmagazin DUZ, Editorial Office, Berlin

Magazine "Jungle World", Duty Editor Markus Bickel, Berlin

Magazine "Mittelweg 36", Institute for Social Research, Hamburg

Magazine "Skeptiker", Head of Editing Inge Hüsgen, Rossdorf

Students' Newspaper "Unaufgefordert", Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Students' Newspaper "HUch", Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

"Ad rem", Independent Higher-Educational Newspaper in Saxony, Dresden

"Universitas", Editor Christian Rotta, Stuttgart

P. M. Peter Moosleitners interessantes Magazin, Editor Hans-Hermann Sprado, München

Magazine "Raum & Zeit", Wolfratshausen

NZ Netzeitung GmbH, Editor in Chief Michael Angele, Berlin

sz-online / Head of the Editorial Dept. Thomas Schultz-Homberg, Dresden

Senator for Education, Science and Research Jürgen Zöllner, Berlin

Saxon State Ministry for Science and Art, Dresden

Prof. Dr. Arnulf Baring, Berlin

Hans Magnus Enzensberger, c/o Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt a. M.

Bettina Gaus c/o die tageszeitung, Berlin

Johann Grolle c/o Nachrichtenmagazin "Der Spiegel", Hamburg

Jürgen Kaube c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt a. M.

Hans Leyendecker c/o Süddeutsche Zeitung, München

Joachim Müller-Jung c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt a. M.

Prof. Dr. Jan Philipp Reemtsma c/o Stiftung Hamburger Institut f. Sozialforschung, Hamburg

Heike Schmoll c/o Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Frankfurt a. M.

Gabor Steingart c/o Nachrichtenmagazin "Der Spiegel", Hamburg

Lecture at the 2007 Spring Conference of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft (DPG): "Report on the G. O. Mueller Research Project"

3217 / 2007-03-26

On 26.3.07 Ekkehard Friebe gave a lecture on the G. O. Mueller research project at the spring conference of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft (DPG) in Regensburg. The lecture was also announced in Ekkehard Friebe's forum:

"Wissenschaft und moralische Verantwortung" [Science and Moral Responsibility] »

Mitteilungen und Ankündigungen [Announcements] »

Bekanntmachung eines weiteren Vortrages [Announcement of a further lecture]

(http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/friebeforum/thread.php?threadid=340&sid=)

on 10.2.07. - Text of the announcement:

"The G. O. Mueller research project first approached the public in the year 2001 with an extensive, critical documentation bearing the work title

"On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity".

The title has meanwhile been extended by the following addition:

"A Documentary Thought Experiment on 95 Years of Criticism (1908-2003) with Proof of 3789 Critical Works".

The core of this research project is the demand for free public discussion of the special theory of relativity. Once free discussion has begun, the decision about the criticism will be addressed in the field of physics. In making the criticism available to the public, the research project and its partners are offering information and are calling for a debate. The documentation has already been included in the catalogues of some 52 scientific libraries."

More information can be found under the following URL, especially on page 5, below right:

http://www.dpg-tagung.de/program/regensburg/dd.pdf"

E-mail Sent to Jörn Wunderlich, Member of the German Bundestag

3218 / 2007-05-07

The member of the German Bundestag Jörn Wunderlich had confirmed receipt of the "Open Letter" of 28.10.05 from G. O. Mueller, but held himself not to be sufficiently competent to give a serious answer, and said he would pass on the material to the appropriate politicians within the parliamentary faction.

Ms. Lopez reports in the e-mail on the reactions to the "Open Letter" of 28.10.05 written by G. O. Mueller and to his new "Open Letter" addressed to the 200 professors in Berlin and Dresden and enquires about the status of the examination by the appropriate colleagues in Wunderlich's parliamentary faction.

The text of the e-mail is published in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/mai-2007-jocelyne-lopez-schreibt-an-jornwunderlich-und-katja-kipping-bundestagsabgeordnete-beide-fraktion-die-linke/

E-Mail Sent to Prof. Dr. Jürgen Richter, BMBF

3219 / 2007-05-07

At the order of Federal Minister Schavan, Prof. Richter had informed Ms. Lopez, with his e-mail of 14.8.06, that the "results of the scientific research are to be discussed amongst the scientific experts themselves".

Ms. Lopez replies that the federal minister had so far not responded to the request that the experts, with whom these problems were to be discussed, be named.

For this reason Ms. Lopez asked Prof. Richter for an answer to the question as to how the 1905 assumption made by Albert Einstein, that the speed of a beam of light relative to all arbitrarily moving observers could always be the same, had been experimentally verified. She referred to the apparent contradiction in the presentations, according to which this constant speed has been confirmed many times, though not a single experiment has been identified in this connection.

Ms. Lopez requested the proof of experiments with various moving observers. One such proof already indicated to her was the Michelson-Morley experiment, though this is not appropriate since it does not involve various moving observers.

The text of the e-mail is published in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/mai-2007-jocelyne-lopez-schreibt-an-prof-dr-jurgen-richter-und-frau-dr-annette-schavan-bundestministerium-fur-bildung-und-forschung/

In response, Prof. Richter replied to Ms. Lopez in an e-mail of 9.5.07:

"Evaluation of the results of scientific research is incumbent on the experts and on corresponding scientific institutions. In the case of the theory of relativity, these would be, for example, the Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics / the Einstein Institute in Potsdam-Golm."

The text of this e-mail is published in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/mai-2007-antwort-von-prof-jurgen-richter-bundesministerium-fur-bildung-und-forschung-an-jocelyne-lopez/

G. O. Mueller: STR 140 2012

3 E-Mails Sent to the President of the Max Planck Society, Amongst Others

3220-3222 / 2007-05-12

With reference to the information received from Prof. Richter (9.5.07), Ms. Lopez sends an e-mail on 12.5.07 to

- Prof. Dr. Peter Gruss, President of the Max Planck Society
- Dr. Barbara Bludau, Secretary General of the Max Planck Society
- the Albert Einstein Institute in Potsdam-Golm, as a copy.

With this Ms. Lopez attaches the complete text of her enquiry of 7.5.07 sent to Prof. Richter and requests an answer.

The text of the e-mail is available in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/mai-2007-jocelyne-lopez-schreibt-an-den-prasidenten-des-vorstandes-der-max-planck-gesellschaft-prof-dr-peter-gruss-und-die-generalsekretarin-frau-dr-barbara-bludau/

3 E-Mails Sent to the President of the Max Planck Society, Amongst Others

3223-3225 / 2007-06-28

Since the three addressees at the Max Planck Society have still not answered the e-mail of 12th May, Ms. Lopez sends a reminder of her enquiry of 12th May as an e-mail to the same 3 addressees, and she repeats her question:

"How has it been experimentally established that the speed of expansion of a beam of light is its relative speed for all moving observers?"

The text of the e-mail is available in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/juni-2007-jocelyne-lopez-schreit-an-den-prasidenten-des-vorstandes-der-max-planck-gesellschaft-prof-dr-peter-gruss-und-die-generalsekretarin-frau-dr-barbara-bludau/

E-Mail Sent to Federal Minister Schavan

3226 / 2007-08-09

Ms. Lopez reports the unsuccessful correspondence with the "scientific experts" (Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics / Albert Einstein Institute in Potsdam/Golm) named by Prof. Richter as being responsible. - Extract:

"Against this background I would be very grateful to you, dear Dr. Schavan, if as Federal Minister for Education and Research you could see to it that my technical question is answered, in keeping with your communication, by the named experts in the field of science, as regards the theory of relativity, in a definitive manner.

You won't want to tell me that, amongst the named experts, none of them is able to answer a simple question on the theory of relativity, or?

And you won't want to tell me that you, as Federal Minister for Education and Research, have no possibility of requiring that an answer be given by these experts, or? Particularly since in the educational system - for the interests of which you bear responsibility - thousands of schoolbooks and hundreds of thousands of lessons have announced for decades, meanwhile, that the theory of relativity has been best and a thousandfold experimentally tested and confirmed. And particularly since in the Einstein Year of 2005 the federal government has spent 10

million euros of taxpayers' money (mine included) for education and for informing the general public about the theory of relativity. The costs of an e-mail exchange for purposes of giving a definite answer by your scientific experts to my specific question need certainly constitute no problem, or?

I remind you that my question was:

Which experiments experimentally checked and confirmed Einstein's assumption from his special theory of relativity in 1905, that the speed of a beam of light is independent of the speed of the observer?

I would be most grateful to you, dear Dr. Schavan, if you could see to it that my question is given a definite answer from those you have identified."

The text of the e-mail is available in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2007/11/august-2007-jocelyne-lopez-schreibt-an-dr-annette-schavan-bundesministerin-fur-bildung-und-forschung/

Letter Sent to the German President Horst Köhler

3227 / 2007-09-17

G. O. Mueller writes to the German President, on the occasion of reports in the press as to the address of the German President during celebrations associated with the Officers' Academy of the German Armed Forces in Hamburg on 14.9.07. Requests, with reference to scientific freedom in keeping with the German constitution, Art. 5, paragraph 3, the coming into force, for the first time since the introduction of the German constitution, of scientific freedom in the specialist field of "theoretical physics".

Enclosed is an "Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to 100 Professors of the Humboldt-Universität Berlin and to 100 Professors of the Technische Universität Dresden"; also enclosed are all of the current publications of the

Research Project "95 years of criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908-2003)".

All quotes stem from the report on the address of the German President given in the TAGESSPIEGEL (15.9.07) under the title "Köhler: Deutschland ist zu träge" [Köhler: Germany is Too Sluggish] and in the commentary "Mal wieder ein Ruck" [Yet Another Jolt]. - Extracts:

"Dear Mr. President

We respectfully refer you to your address in Hamburg in which, according to the cited report, you addressed the need for a "systematic promotion of an elite". You saw everywhere an "activity-requiring sluggishness", you criticized the absence of a "systematic selection of the best under equal chances", you were disappointed that in many areas "only mediocrity was offered" and you missed "the sense for unconventional and fresh thinking". Moreover, you are literally quoted as having stated:

"None too few investigations show how very much some part-elitists - whether intentionally or not - reproduce themselves. In other words: they close themselves to powerful talent from outside."

The Federal Republic of Germany has failed "to form a democratic elite, in terms of performance and responsibility, with jointly shared codes of value".

The commentator interpreted the "dream of the intact society of citizens" as your objective and saw it as a remarkable aspect of your speech, that you introduced the pair of concepts "elite" and "equal chances" into the discussion.

The report on your address and our great respect for your administration of office, which does not seek to evade even controversies, have moved us, in the context of the current reference, to present you with the problem of the validity of the constitution for a scientific subject, to which our research project has been devoted for many years now. [...]

Here you will be able to appreciate why your discussion of "selection of the best", "equal chances", "the sense for unconventional and fresh thinking", of regrettable closure "against powerful talent from outside", of a "democratic elite, in terms of performance and responsibility" and of the "dream of an intact society of citizens" has absolutely electrified us.

Should there indeed be someone in the Federal Republic of Germany who is interested in such nice things, we

could open up for him, with the publications of our research project, a society-wide field of activity."

Open Letter on

the Courage for Weird Ideas and the Courage for the Freedom of Science Sent to the Science Commission of the "Wissenschaftsrat" [Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee]

3228 / 2007-10-10

G. O. Mueller writes, in response to an interview given by Ms. Karin Lochte, Chairman of the Scientific Commission of the "Wissenschaftsrat", and printed in the TAGESSPIEGEL of 12.9.07 under the title:

"Having Courage to Weird Ideas More Often".

Enclosed is an "Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to 100 Professors of the Humboldt-Universität Berlin and to 100 Professors of the Technische Universität Dresden"; also enclosed are all of the current publications of the

Research Project "95 years of criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908-2003)".

The text is published in the Internet under:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/wissenschaftsrat_lochte_071010.pdf Extracts:

"Dear Ms. Lochte

We refer you respectfully to the above-mentioned interview in which you support several congenial principles, such as

- the identification of "individuals ..., who swim against the current";
- the criticism that many scientists and assessors "follow fashions" in the competition of the elite;
- the exhortation, "to instead take up topics that at a first glance appear to be crazy";
- the stimulus that "one should more frequently have the courage to entertain weird ideas, in the interests of promoting innovation".

Your comments have absolutely electrified us, since they fully comply with our own expectations of the sciences, for which reason we have decided to write this "Open Letter", to inform you of the problems uncovered by our research project with the courteous request that you inform the committee in which you are the chairperson, and to request examination of our documentation and of the demands substantiated on this basis.

What furthermore impresses us is the fact that your comments come from a committee to which we have already sent our publications twice, and so far twice without a response:

- on 3rd June 2002 we sent the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee one of the few printouts of the small manuscript editions of our 2001 documentation (Copy No. 63) to the address Brohler Str. 11, D-50968 KÖLN [COLOGNE];
 - on 22nd Nov. 2003 we sent the printed STR Research Report of November 2003, again to the same address."

"We would be very grateful if, following this third attempt to inform the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee, you could at least send a confirmation of receipt to our partners. A statement relating to the matter naturally takes more time, but after 85 years of suppression and defamation of the critical scientists, this need not be seen as missing."

Serial Numbers 3229 - 3294 / 2007-11-21

Open Letter Sent to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on Anonymous Information on Scandals

With the "Open Letter" of 21st November 2007 G. O. Mueller reacts to an article of the media editor Michael Hanfeld in the FAZ (10.11.07):

"Auf Vorrat. Bei Anruf abgehört: Wie man uns ausforscht" [In Storage. Each Call Tapped. How One Researches Us].

Hanfeld commented in this article on the passing of the law on the storage of telephone-line data in the German Parliament [Bundestag].

Sent to 5 employees of FAZ and 61 German-language print media (51 in the Federal Republic of Germany, 10 abroad).

The text of the "Open Letter" has been published in the Internet:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/gom faz offener brief 071121.pdf

The following 3 passages were cited from the said article by Hanfeld:

Quote 1: "Those thereby threatened in the second row are those who receive the e-mails or are called; the journalists, for example. Those primarily intimidated and held back from disclosure are of course the informers. To give an anonymous tip about a scandal that would immediately cost one one's head, if one's identity were to become known, was always dangerous. Now it has become impossible. Blessed be the days in which Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward brought their source "Deep Throat" to bubbling over in uncovering the Watergate scandal. Now one can't even arrange a secret meeting in the basement garage, unless one does so with the help of bush telegraphy."

Quote 2: "But there is a good reason why our branch speaks out here, not in the interests of our own convenience but in order to protect the witnesses, without whose information scandals would never be resolved, particularly those that relate to the misuse of state power."

Quote 3: "The massive storage of data for purposes of supervision destroys what it claims to preserve, in that it prevents clarification that the state with its own executive bodies does not provide."

Since the article gives the impression that the FAZ is constantly practising investigative journalism, in that it researches anonymous tips about scandals and then uncovers these for presentation to the public, the "Open Letter" draws attention to the fact that the FAZ, in the period from 13th December 2001 until 9th March 2007, i.e. in the 6 years of the research project

"95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)"

had been sent a total of 158 anonymous dispatches, including those sent to various employees, containing comprehensive information on the scandal of the suppression of scientific freedom since 1922, and in step with the entire German press which has also been brought into line, has therefore remained silent about this and has thereby continuously deceived the public for the past 6 years. The list of the 158 dispatches is given.

The FAZ is assured that it will continue to receive anonymous information on the said scandal from the anonymous research project - without any encroachment due to the law on the storage of data. There is therefore no need for nervousness on the part of your author.

The FAZ makes no efforts to resolve the scandal, but works in line with the rest of the press on the cover-up and secrecy vis-à-vis the public. The FAZ is therefore not a part of the solution, but a part of the problem.

Finally the latest cases of brainwashing are identified as the FAZ and the HANDELSBLATT and the results to date of the thought experiment on the relativity syndrome are given.

Addressees:

5 employees of FAZ: F. Schirrmacher, P. Bahners, G. Kaube, H. Schmoll, J. Albrecht.

Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte, Publisher: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Bonn Berliner Republik, Editor in Chief Dr. Tobias Dürr, Berlin

G. O. Mueller: STR 144 2012

Berliner Zeitung, Editor in Chief Dr. Uwe Vorkötter, Berlin

Bild, Editor in Chief Kai Diekmann, Berlin

Bild der Wissenschaft, Editor in Chief Wolfgang Hess, Leinfelden-Echterdingen

Cicero, Editor in Chief Dr. Wolfram Weimer, Potsdam

Du, Publisher Dr. J. Christoph Bürkle, Zürich

Facts, Editor in Chief Stefan Barmettler, Zürich

Focus, Publisher Helmut Markwort, München

Frankfurter Rundschau, Editor in Chief Dr. Wolfgang Storz, Frankfurt a. M.

Gegenworte, Publisher Vorstand der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie d. Wissenschaften, Berlin

Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft, Politik, Editor in Chief Prof. Dr. H.-H. Hartwich, Hamburg

Junge Freiheit, Editor in Chief Dieter Stein, Berlin

Junge Welt, Editor in Chief Arnold Schölzel, Berlin

Jungle world, Duty Editor Markus Bickel, Berlin

Kommune, Publisher Michael Ackermann, Frankfurt a. M.

Konkret, Publisher Hermann L. Gremliza, Hamburg

Kronenzeitung, Editor in Chief Hans Dichand, Wien

Lettre international, Head of the Editorial Dept. Frank Berberich, Berlin

Leviathan, Editor in Chief Bodo von Greiff, Berlin

Materialien und Informationen zur Zeit, Editor Michael Schmidt-Salomon, Aschaffenburg

Merkur, Publisher Karl-Heinz Bohrer, Berlin

Mittelweg 36, Magazine of the Hamburger Institut für Sozialforschung, Hamburg

Mut, Mut-Verlag, Bernhard C. Wintzek, Asendorf

Neue Gesellschaft/Frankfurter Hefte, Editor Dirk Kohn, Berlin

Neue Rundschau, Publisher Jörg Bong, S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt a. M.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Editor in Chief Hugo Bütler, Zürich

Neues Deutschland, Editor in Chief Jürgen Reents, Berlin

P. M. Magazin, Publisher Hans-Hermann Sprado, München

Das Parlament, Editor Dr. Bernard Bode, Berlin

Philosopia naturalis, Publisher Bernulf Kanitscheider, Frankfurt a. M.

Physik Journal, Publisher Georg Botz, Weinheim

Die Presse, Editor in Chief Michael Fleischhacker, Wien

Profil, Editor in Chief, Wien

Rheinischer Merkur, Editor in Chief Michael Rutz, Bonn

Rote Fahne, Zentralkomittee der MLPD, Gelsenkirchen

Scheidewege, Editorial Office Max-Himmelheber-Stiftung, Baiersbronn

Schweizer Monatshefte, Publisher Robert Nef, Zürich

Skeptiker, Editor Andreas Kamphuis, Bergisch-Gladach

Spektrum der Wissenschaft, Editor in Chief Dr. Reinhard Breuer, Heidelberg

Der Spiegel, Editor in Chief Stefan Aust, Hamburg

Der Standard, Editor in Chief Oscar Bronner, Wien

Stern, Editor in Chief Thomas Osterkorn, Hamburg

Stuttgarter Zeitung, Editor in Chief Peter Christ, Stuttgart

Süddeutsche Zeitung, Editor in Chief Hans Werner Kilz, München

Süddeutsche Zeitung WISSEN, Head of the Editorial Dept. Patrick Illinger, München

Tages-Anzeiger, Editor in Chief Peter Hartmeier, Zürich

Der Tagesspiegel, Publisher Giovanni di Lorenzo, Berlin

die tageszeitung, Editor in Chief Bascha Mika, Berlin

Titanic, Editor in Chief, Frankfurt a. M.

Transit, Publisher Krzystof Michalski, Frankfurt a. M.

Universitas, Publisher Christian Rotta, Stuttgart

Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, Publisher Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München

Die Welt, Editor in Chief Roger Köppel, Berlin

Welt am Sonntag, Editor in Chief Christoph Keese, Berlin

Die Weltwoche, Editor in Chief Simon Heusser, Zürich

Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Editor in Chief Ulrich Reitz, Essen

Die Zeit, Editor in Chief Giovanni di Lorenzo, Hamburg

Zeit WISSEN, Publisher Gero von Randow, Hamburg

Zeitschrift für Politik, Publisher Karl-Heinz Nusser, München

Serial Numbers 3295 - 3933 / 2008-03-05

Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to the 639 Members of the Vereinigung der Deutschen Staatsrechtslehrer [Society of German Constitutional-Law Teachers]

At a conference held in October 2005 the Society of German Constitutional-Law Teachers had addressed the topic of "Grund und Grenzen der Wissenschaftsfreiheit" [Reasons for and Limitations of Scientific Freedom]. In their publication of volume 65, "Kultur und Wissenschaft" [Culture and Science], Berlin 2006, they had reported on this (pp 110-237). The society's statutes (pp 609-611) envisage in section § 1, point 3, the possibility of public statements made by the society.

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM with all of the publications of the research project.

In the "Open Letter" G. O. Mueller formulates, as a layman in the field of jurisdiction after reading the "Bonner Kommentar" [Bonn Commentary] on the German constitution and the interpretations given at the conference held by the society, the legal position of the project in 10 theses, and requests examination of the submitted problem of scientific freedom in theoretical physics.

Extracts:

- "Thesis 1 Scientific freedom is decisive for an open, critical and fruitful development of every special field.
- Thesis 2 Scientific freedom implies the participation of the representatives of all of the various positions in the scientific dialogue and in the research funding of a subject.
- Thesis 3 Scientific freedom is guaranteed in Article 5, point 3 of the German Constitution as a basic right that, in keeping with Art. 1, paragraph 3 of the German Constitution ("The following basic rights oblige legislation, executive powers and the judiciary as directly valid law.") is directly valid, i.e. needs no further special law and no instruction or ruling by any other authority to establish its validity.
- Thesis 4 A limitation or refusal of scientific freedom vis-à-vis individual scientists in a specialist field would constitute a violation of this person's basic rights.
- Thesis 5 The expulsion and complete exclusion of critical minority viewpoints from a specialist field by the majority of this specialist field would not only be a serious violation of the basic rights of individuals, but would also amount to the abolition of this basic right for the entire specialist field.
- Thesis 6 A complete exclusion of minority viewpoints from a specialist field would also violate the freedom of choice of career, which is also guaranteed by the German Constitution, in that persons interested in pursuing the career in question but expressing critical views as to the dominating majority view would be refused permission to sit their final academic examinations.
- Thesis 7 According to civil-service law, the civil servants representing an academic science in senior positions are obliged, through their oaths of office, to abide by the Constitution and to take an active role, at all times, in supporting the enforcement of the Constitution. With the complete exclusion of critical minority viewpoints from the scientific discussion of a specialist field the civil-servant representatives of this specialist field would abolish the basic right of all scientists of the specialist field to scientific freedom and would thereby break their oaths of office. (As a reminder: in the Federal Republic of Germany there have already been cases involving applicants who were rejected solely on the *suspicion* that they might not necessarily take action in support of the

German Constitution.)

These δ - If a holder of office in a field of academic science should misuse his or her power and influence in order to maintain secrecy with respect to such an exclusion of critical minority viewpoints from the specialist field already undertaken, and should even deliberately extenuate the situation to include the powerhouses of the public-opinion-forming process in the editorial staffs of the journalistic, the print and the electronic mass media, the publishers and the educational system, then a bringing-into-line of the reporting branches would have been organized and the unsuspecting public would have been deceived as to the true condition of the specialist field of science.

Thesis 9 - The abolition of the basic right of scientific freedom through complete expulsion of critical minority viewpoints from a specialist field would give rise, amongst other things, to loss of the necessary corrective influence and important impulses for new approaches in the field and would thereby, in the end, constitute a risk of faulty scientific developments.

Thesis 10 - The abolition of a basic right for an entire scientific subject would stand in marked contrast to the efforts made in the Federal Republic of Germany and by the European Union in terms of legislation supporting equal rights for all citizens before the law, and in support of human rights and, in particular, against all and any type of discrimination, e.g. due to gender, or sexual orientation, or to descent, or religion or to ideology. [...]

In view of the treatment of the problems at your conference in October 2005, we base our hopes on your willingness to seriously examine our concern. Should this examination give rise to a positive result such that you regard the matter as an "important case on questions of public law", we would then ask you to consider the possibility foreseen in the statutes of your society

section § 1, point 3, of "issuing a statement by submission to governments or people's representatives or by written announcement"."

The text is published in the Internet under: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/2008 staatsrechtslehrer.pdf

[Rechtswiss. = Jurisprudence]

Abelein, Manfred - Rechtswiss. (Ellwangen a.d. Jagst)

Adamovich, Ludwig - Rechtswiss., Präsident d. Österr. Verfassungsgerichtshofs, Wien

Albers, Marion - Rechtswiss., Helmut-SchmidtUniversität, Hamburg

Alexy, Robert - Rechtswiss., Univ. Kiel

Alleweldt, Ralf - Rechtswiss., Univ. Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder

Anderheiden, Michael - Rechtswiss., Univ. Heidelberg

Antoniolli, Walter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Wien

Appel, Ivo - Rechtswiss., Univ. Augsburg

Arnauld, Andreas v. - Rechtswiss., FU Berlin

Arndt, Hans-Wolfgang - Rechtswiss., Univ. Mannheim

Arnim, Hans Herbert v. - Rechtswiss., Dt. Hochschule f. Verwaltungswiss., Speyer

Arnold, Rainer - Rechtswiss., Univ. Regensburg

Aulehner, Josef - Rechtswiss., Univ. München

Autexier, Christian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Saarbrücken

Axer, Peter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Trier

Baade, Hans W. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Austin, Texas

Bachof, Otto - Rechtswiss., Univ. Tübingen

Badura, Peter - Rechtswiss., Univ. München

Baer, Susanne - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Baldus, Manfred - Rechtswiss., Univ. Erfurt

Barfuß, Walter - Rechtswiss., Präsident des Österreichischen Normungsinstituts, Wien

Bartlsperger, Richard - Rechtswiss., Univ. Erlangen

Battis, Ulrich - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Bauer, Hartmut - Rechtswiss., TU Dresden

Baumeister, Peter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Mannheim

Baumgartner, Gerhard - Rechtswiss., Bundeskanzleramt Wien

Bausback, Winfried - Rechtswiss., Univ. Würzburg

Bayer, Hermann-Wilfried - Rechtswiss., (Bochum)

Beaucamp, Guy - Rechtswiss., FHS Öffentl. Verwaltung, Hamburg

Becker, Florian - Rechtswiss., Aberdeen Univ.

Becker, Joachim - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Becker, Jürgen - Rechtswiss. (München)

Becker, Ulrich - Rechtswiss., MPI f. Ausländ. u. Int. Sozialrecht, München

Berchthold, Klaus - Rechtswiss., (Wien)

Berg, Wilfried - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bayreuth

Berka, Walter - Rechtswiss., (Hallein, Österreich)

Bernhardt, Rudolf - Rechtswiss., MPI f. Ausländ. Öffentl. Recht u. Völkerrecht, Heidelberg

Bethge, Herbert - Rechtswiss., Univ. Passau

Beyerlin, Ulrich - Rechtswiss., MPI f. Ausländ. Öffentl. Recht u. Völkerrecht, Heidelberg

Biaggini, Giovanni - Rechtswiss., Univ. Zürich

Bieber, Uwe Roland - Rechtswiss., Univ. Lausanne

Biehler, Gernot - Rechtswiss., Lecturer in Law, Trinity College, Dublin

Binder, Bruno - Rechtswiss., Univ. Linz

Birk, Dieter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Münster

Blanke, Hermann-Josef - Rechtswiss., Univ. Erfurt

Blankenagel, Alexander - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Blümel, Willi - Rechtswiss., Dt. Hochschule f. Verwaltungswiss., Speyer

Bock, Wolfgang - Rechtswiss., FEST Heidelberg

Böckenförde, Ernst-Wolfgang - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg

Böhm, Monika - Rechtswiss., Univ. Marburg

Bogdandy, Armin - Rechtswiss., MPI f. Ausländ. Öffentl. Recht u. Völkerrecht, Heidelberg

Bogs, Harald - Rechtswiss., Univ. Göttingen

Borowski, Martin - Rechtswiss., Univ. Kiel

Bothe, Michael - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M.

Brandner, Thilo - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Brandt, Edmund - Rechtswiss., TU Clausthal-Zellerfeld

Breining-Kaufmann, Christine - Rechtswiss., Univ. Zürich

Breitenmoser, Stephan - Rechtswiss., Univ. Basel

Brenner, Michael - Rechtswiss., Univ. Jena

Breuer, Rüdiger - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bonn

Brinktrine, Ralf - Rechtswiss., Univ. Leipzig

Britz, Gabriele - Rechtswiss., Univ. Gießen

Bröhmer, Jürgen - Rechtswiss., Univ. Saarbrücken

Brohm, Winfried - Rechtswiss., Univ. Konstanz

Brüning, Christoph - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bochum

Brünneck, Alexander v. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt / Oder

Brugger, Winfried - Rechtswiss., Univ. Heidelberg

Bryde, Brun-Otto - Rechtswiss., Univ. Gießen, Richter am Bundesverfassungsgericht

Bull, Hans Peter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Hamburg

Bullinger, Martin - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg

Bultmann, Peter Friedrich - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Bumke, Christian - Rechtswiss., Bucerius-Law-School, Hamburg

Burgi, Martin - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bochum

Burkert, Herbert - Rechtswiss., Univ. St. Gallen

Bußjäger, Peter - Rechtswiss., Institut für Föderalismus, Innsbruck

Butzer, Hermann - Rechtswiss., Univ. Hannover

Calliess, Christian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Göttingen

Campenhausen, Axel Frhr. v. - Rechtswiss., Kirchenrechtliches Institut der EKD, Göttingen

Caspar, Johannes - Rechtswiss., Univ. Hamburg

Classen, Claus Dieter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Greifswald

Coelln, Christian von - Rechtswiss., Univ. Passau

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Schäffer, Heinz - Rechtswiss., Univ. Salzburg

Schambeck, Herbert - Rechtswiss., Univ. Linz

Schefer, Markus - Rechtswiss., Univ. Basel

Schefold, Dian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bremen

Schenke, Ralf P. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg

Schenke, Wolf-Rüdiger - Rechtswiss., Univ. Mannheim

Scherer, Joachim - Rechtswiss., RA, Fankfurt a. M.

Scherzberg, Arno - Rechtswiss., Univ. Erfurt

Scheuing, Dieter H. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Würzburg

Schiedermair, Hartmut - Rechtswiss., Univ. Köln

Schilling, Theodor - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin; Gerichtshof der EG, Luxemburg

Schindler, Dietrich - Rechtswiss., Univ. Zürich

Schlette, Volker - Rechtswiss., Unv. Göttingen

Schlieffen, Katharina Gräfin v. - Rechtswiss., FernUniv. Hagen

Schliesky, Utz - Rechtswiss., Finanzministerium Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel

Schlink, Bernhard - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Schmahl, Stefanie - Rechtswiss., Univ. Potsdam

Schmalenbach, Kirsten - Rechtswiss., Univ. Graz

Schmehl, Arndt - Rechtswiss., Univ. Hamburg

Schmid, Gerhard - Rechtswiss., RA, Basel

Schmid, Viola - Rechtswiss., TU Darmstadt

Schmidt, Reiner - Rechtswiss., Univ. Augsburg

Schmidt, Thorsten Ingo - Rechtswiss., Univ. Göttingen

Schmidt, Walter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M.

Schmidt-Aßmann, Eberhard - Rechtswiss., Univ. Heidelberg

Schmidt-De Caluwe, Reimund - Rechtswiss., Univ. Halle-Wittenberg

Schmidt-Jortzig, Edzard - Rechtswiss., Univ. Kiel

Schmidt-Preuß, Matthias - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bonn

Schmidt-Radefeldt, Roman - Rechtswiss., FHS d. Bundes f. Öffentl. Verwaltung, Mannheim

Schmitt Glaeser, Alexander - Rechtswiss. (München)

Schmitt Glaeser, Walter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bayreuth

Schmitt-Kammler, Arnulf - Rechtswiss., Univ. Köln

Schmitz, Thomas - Rechtswiss., Univ. Göttingen

Schnapp, Friedrich E. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bochum

Schneider, Hans - Rechtswiss., Univ. Heidelberg

 $Schneider, Hans-Peter\ -\ Rechtswiss., Univ.\ Hannover$

Schneider, Jens-Peter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Osnabrück

Schoch, Friedrich - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg; Vereinigung Dt. Staatsrechtslehrer, Vorstand

Schöbener, Burkhard - Rechtswiss., Univ. Köln

Scholler, Heinrich - Rechtswiss., Univ. München

Scholz, Rupert - Rechtswiss., Univ. München

Schroeder, Werner - Rechtswiss., Univ. Innsbruck

Schröder, Meinhard - Rechtswiss., Univ. Trier

Schuler-Harms, Margarete - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M.

Schulev-Steindl, Eva - Rechtswiss., Univ. Wien

Schulte, Martin - Rechtswiss., TU Dresden

Schulze-Fielitz, Helmuth - Rechtswiss., Univ. Würzburg

Schuppert, Gunnar Folke - Rechtswiss., HUBerlin

Schwabe, Jürgen - Rechtswiss. (Buxtehude)

Schwartmann, Rolf - Rechtswiss., FHS Köln

Schwarz, Kyrill-A. - Rechtswiss., Bundesverfassungsgericht, Karlsruhe

Schwarze, Jürgen - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg

Schwarzer, Stephan - Rechtswiss., Bundeswirtschaftskammer Wien

Schweitzer, Michael - Rechtswiss., Univ. Passau

Schweizer, Rainer - Rechtswiss., Univ. St. Gallen

Schwerdtfeger, Gunther - Rechtswiss., Univ. Hannover

Seer, Roman - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bochum

Seewald, Otfried - Rechtswiss., Univ. Passau

Seidel, Gerd - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Seiler, Christian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Heidelberg

Selmer, Peter - Rechtswiss., Unv. Hamburg

Sieckmann, Jan-Reinhard - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bamberg

Siedentopf, Heinrich - Rechtswiss., Dt. Hochschule f. Verwaltungswiss., Speyer

Siekmann, Helmut - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bochum

Silagi, Michael - Rechtswiss., Univ. Göttingen

Skouris, Wassilios - Rechtswiss., Gerichtshof d. Europ. Gemeinschaften, Luxembourg

Sodan, Helge - Rechtswiss., FU Berlin

Söhn, Hartmut - Rechtswiss., Univ. Passau

Somek, Alexander - Rechtswiss., Univ. of Iowa

Sommermann, Karl-Peter - Rechtswiss., Dt. Hochschule f. Verwaltungswiss., Speyer

Spannowsky, Willy - Rechtswiss., Univ. Kaiserslautern

Staff, Ilse - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M.

Starck, Christian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Göttingen

Steiger, Heinhard - Rechtswiss., Univ. Gießen

Stein, Ekkehart - Rechtswiss., Univ. Konstanz

Stein, Torsten - Rechtswiss., Univ. Saarbrücken

Steinberg, Rudolf - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M., Präsident

Steinberger, Helmut - Rechtswiss., MPI f. Ausländ. Öff. Recht u. Völkerrecht, Heidelberg

Steiner, Udo - Rechtswiss., Univ. Regensburg, Richter des Bundesverfassungsgerichts

Stelkens, Ulrich - Rechtswiss., Univ. Saarbrücken

Stelzer, Manfred - Rechtswiss., Univ. Wien

Stender-Vorwachs, Jutta - Rechtswiss., Univ. Hannover

Stern, Klaus - Rechtswiss., Univ. Köln

Stettner, Rupert - Rechtswiss., Univ. d. Bundeswehr, München

Stober, Rolf - Rechtswiss., Unv. Hamburg

Stock, Martin - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bielefeld

StoII, Peter-Tobias - Rechtswiss., Univ. Göttingen

Stolleis, Michael - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M.; MPI f. europäische Rechtsgeschichte

Stolzlechner, Harald - Rechtswiss., Univ. Salzburg

Storr, Stefan - Rechtswiss., TU Dresden

Streinz, Rudolf - Rechtswiss., Univ. München

Stumpf, Christoph - Rechtswiss. (Ahrensburg)

Suerbaum, Joachim - Rechtswiss., Univ. Würzburg

Sydow, Gernot - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg

Talmon, Stefan - Rechtswiss., St Anne's College, Oxford

Thieme, Werner - Rechtswiss., Unv. Hamburg

Thienel, Rudolf - Rechtswiss., Univ. Wien

Thürer, Daniel - Rechtswiss., Univ. Zürich

Tietje, Christian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Halle-Wittenberg

Tomuschat, Christian - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Trute, Hans-Heinrich - Rechtswiss., Univ. Hamburg

Tsatsos, Dimitris - Rechtswiss., FernUniv. Hagen

Tschentscher, Axel - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bern

Uerpmann-Wittzack, Robert - Rechtswiss., Univ. Regensburg

Uhle, Arnd - Rechtswiss., Univ. München

Umbach, Dieter C. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Potsdam

Unruh, Georg-Christoph v. - Rechtswiss.. Univ. Kiel

Unruh, Peter - Rechtswiss., Univ. Göttingen

Vallender, Klaus - Rechtswiss., Univ. St. Gallen

Vedder, Christoph - Rechtswiss., Univ. Augsburg

Vesting, Thomas - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M.

Vitzthum, Wolfgang Graf - Rechtswiss., Univ. Tübingen

Vogel, Klaus - Rechtswiss., Univ. München

Volkmann, Uwe - Rechtswiss., Univ. Mainz

Voßkuhle, Andreas - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg

Waechter, Kay - Rechtswiss., Univ. Hannover

Wahl, Rainer - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg

Waldhoff, Christian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bonn

Wallerath, Maximilian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Greifswald

Walter, Christian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Münster

Weber, Albrecht - Rechtswiss., Univ. Osnabrück

Weber, Karl - Rechtswiss., Univ. Innsbruck

Weber-Dürler, Beatrice - Rechtswiss., Univ. Zürich

Wegener, Bernhard W. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Erlangen

Wehr, Matthias - Rechtswiss., Univ. Würzburg

Weiß, Wolfgang - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bayreuth

Welti, Felix - Rechtswiss. (Lübeck)

Wendt, Rudolf - Rechtswiss., Univ. Saarbrücken

Wernsmann, Rainer - Rechtswiss., Helmut-SchmidtUniversität, Hamburg

Wiederin, Ewald - Rechtswiss., Univ. Salzburg

Wieland, Joachim - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M.

Wielinger, Gerhard - Rechtswiss. (Graz)

Wieser, Bernd - Rechtswiss., Univ. Graz

Wildhaber, Luzius - Rechtswiss., Europ. Gerichtshof f. Menschenrechte, Europarat, Strasbourg

Wilke, Dieter - Rechtswiss., FU Berlin; Präsident des OVG Berlin a. D.

Will, Rosemarie - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Wilms, Heinrich - Rechtswiss., Univ. Konstanz

Wimmer, Norbert - Rechtswiss., Univ. Innsbruck

Winkler, Günther - Rechtswiss., Univ. Wien

Winkler, Roland - Rechtswiss., Univ. Salzburg

Winter, Gerd - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bremen

Winzeler, Christoph - Rechtswiss., Univ. Fribourg

Wittinger, Michaela - Rechtswiss., Univ. d. Saarlandes

Wittmann, Heinz - Rechtswiss.; Verlag Medien und Recht, Wien

Wittreck, Fabian - Rechtswiss., Univ. Würzburg

Wolf, Joachim - Rechtswiss., Univ. Bochum

Wolff, Heinrich Amadeus - Rechtswiss., Univ. München

Wolfrum, Rüdiger - Rechtswiss., MPI f. Ausländ. Öffentl. Recht u. Völkerrecht, Heidelberg

Wollenschläger, Michael - Rechtswiss., Univ. Würzburg

Wolter, Henner - Rechtswiss., HU Berlin

Würtenberger, Thomas - Rechtswiss., Univ. Freiburg

Wyduckel, Dieter - Rechtswiss., TU Dresden

Wyss, Martin - Rechtswiss.; Bundesamt für Justiz, Bern

Zacher, Hans F. - Rechtswiss., MPI f. Ausländ. u. Int. Sozialrecht, München

Zeh, Wolfgang - Rechtswiss.; Deutscher Bundestag, Berlin

Zezschwitz, Friedrich v. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Gießen

Ziegler, Andreas R. - Rechtswiss., Univ. Lausanne

Ziekow, Jan - Rechtswiss., Dt. Hochschule f. Verwaltungswiss., Speyer

Zimmer, Gerhard - Rechtswiss., Univ. d. Bundeswehr, Hamburg

Zimmermann, Andreas - Rechtswiss., Univ. Kiel

Zippelius, Reinhold - Rechtswiss., Univ. Erlangen-Nürnberg

Zuleeg, Manfred - Rechtswiss., Univ. Frankfurt a. M.

E-Mail Sent to Ms. Karin Lochte, Chairwoman of the Science Commission of the "Wissenschaftsrat"

3934 / 2008-04-12

Jocelyne Lopez reminds Ms. Lochte of the "Open Letter" from G. O. Mueller of 10th October 2007.

The text of the e-mail:

"Dear Ms. Lochte

On 10.10.07 the research group G.O. Mueller wrote an Open Letter on scientific freedom in keeping with the German constitution, Art. 5, paragraph 3 addressed to you, with reference made to your interview in the TAGESSPIEGEL (12.09.07). This "Open Letter", as mentioned in the last paragraph of the letter, has meanwhile been published in the respective Internet sites of Mr. Ekkehard Friebe and myself, as representatives of the research group G.O. Mueller, see:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/wissenschaftsrat_lochte_071010.pdf

and

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/?p=105

Today I allow myself to respectfully ask whether this letter with its enclosures has been received by you and whether we could please be sent confirmation of receipt.

In addition to this we would be most grateful to you for news as to whether the Commission of the "Wissenschaftsrat" intends to have our concern examined.

With my thanks in advance for your answer, I remain yours sincerely,

Jocelyne Lopez"

E-Mail Sent to the President of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft (DPG)

3935 / 2008-04-10

As a member of DPG, Ekkehard Friebe writes to the president and asks for information as to whether DPG can confirm the original measurement data of the Hafele/Keating experiment from 1972 involving the atomic-clock transportation - obtained from an unknown source and confided by A. G. Kelly - as correct, or can alternatively request the correct data.

The final paragraph is as follows:

"For this reason I allow myself the question as to whether DPG, by way of its international contacts, can obtain confirmation that the data provided by A. G. Kelly is correct. Should no such confirmation exist, it should be both possible and justified [to request] the original data of this experiment."

The text of the e-mail is published in the Internet:

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2008/05/april-2008-ekkehard-friebe-schreibt-an-den-prasidenten-der-deutschen-physikalischen-gesellschaft-prof-dr-gerd-litfin/

E-Mail Sent to the German President, Mr. Horst Köhler

3936 / 2008-04-12

Jocelyne Lopez reminds the German President of the letter of G. O. Mueller of 17th Sept. 2007. The text of the e-mail:

"Dear Mr. President

On 17.09.07 the research group G.O. Mueller sent you a letter and enclosures, with reference to your speech given on the occasion of the celebrations associated with the Officers' Academy of the German Armed Forces in Hamburg.

As an official representative of the interests of the research group G. O. Mueller, together with Mr. Ekkehard Friebe, I allow myself to respectfully enquire whether this letter was received by you and whether we might at least be sent confirmation of receipt, as is customary in written correspondence with citizens.

With my thanks in advance, I remain yours sincerely, Jocelyne Lopez"

Dispatch of the "Open Letter" to the Constitutional-Law Teachers to 49 Libraries

3937 - 3985 / 2008-06

To the acquisition sections of the following libraries:

Akademiebibliothek der Berlin-Brandenb. Akad. d. Wissenschaften, Berlin

Universitätsbibliothek der Freien Universität, Berlin

Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin

Universitätsbibliothek der Technischen Universität, Berlin

Zentral- u. Landesbibliothek, Haus A: Amerika-Gedenk-Bibliothek, Berlin

Bibliothek der Universität, Bielefeld

Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek, Bonn

Hessische Landes- u. Hochschulbibliothek, Darmstadt

Staats- u. Universitätsbibliothek, Dresden

Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen

Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, Pflichtexemplarstelle, Frankfurt a. M.

Stadt- u. Universitätsbibliothek, Frankfurt a. M.

Universitätsbibliothek Freiburg

Universitätsbibliothek Gießen

Niedersächsische Staats- u. Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen

Staats- u. Universitätsbibliothek Carl von Ossietzky, Hamburg

Universitätsbibliothek u. Technische Informationsbibliothek (TIB), Hannover

Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg

Universitätsbibliothek Kiel

Universitäts- u. Stadtbibliothek, Köln

Bibliothek der Universität, Konstanz

Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig

Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig

Universitätsbibliothek Marburg

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München

Bibliothek des Deutschen Museums, München

Universitätsbibliothek der Ludwig-Max.-Univ., München

Universitätsbibliothek d. TU München

Universitätsbibliothek Paderborn

Universitätsbibliothek Potsdam

Saarländische Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek, Saarbrücken

Universitätsbibliothek Siegen

Universitätsbibliothek Stuttgart

Universitätsbibliothek Ulm

Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg

Universitätsbibliothek Graz

Universitäts- u. Landesbibliothek Tirol, Innsbruck

Universitätsbibliothek Linz

Universitätsbibliothek Salzburg

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien

Universitätsbibliothek der TU Wien

Universitätsbibliothek der Universität Wien

Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität Basel

Schweizerische Nationalbibliothek, Bern

Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek, Bern

Kantons- u. Universitätsbibliothek, Freiburg (Schweiz)

Université de Genève, Bibliothèque FPSE, Genève

ETH-Bibliothek, Zürich

Zentralbibliothek Zürich (Universitätsbibliothek), Zürich

E-Mail Sent to the President of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft (DPG)

3986 / 2008-08-20

In response to his enquiry of 10th April 2008 sent to the DPG, Mr. Friebe received a provisional reply on 3.5.08, according to which the president had forwarded the enquiry to the responsible "Fachverband Gravitation" [Professional Association for Gravitation] for answering.

With an e-mail from 6th August 2008 Mr. Friebe received the answer in the matter. The DPG president's personal spokesman reported the answer given by the "responsible professional association" in his own words. Because of its importance as an official statement, we cite as follows:

"This [the professional association] comes to the following conclusion: The Hafele/Keating results are first of all - within the error limits of the clocks used in those days - in agreement with the predictions of the special and general theories of relativity. Secondly, they have always been repeatedly confirmed with increasing precision. There is not the least doubt that the results of the special and general theories of relativity could be incorrect.

In summary, the professional association thus concludes that the special and general theories of relativity have

been increasingly better confirmed in thousands of highly precise experiments. Many everyday contemporary technologies function only because the special and general theories of relativity are correctly taken into account. There can be no doubt as to the validity of these theories in the context of present-day measurement accuracy."

Mr. Friebe thus did not receive the text of the answer of the professional association, nor any knowledge as to who had written the answer and had signed it. Furthermore, the e-mail contained no answer to the question asked by Mr. Friebe on 10.4., as to the original data of the Hafele/Keating experiment.

Mr. Friebe thereupon asked for a statement by the "Research Project G. O. Mueller", which he received on 19th August 2008. This recommended that the DPG be asked to disclose the complete statement made by the professional association, as well as to answer his enquiry of 10.4. as to the original Hafele/Keating data.

On 20.8.08 Mr. Friebe writes to the president of the DPG and to his personal spokesman, Dr. Peter Genath, enclosing the statement from the GOM project and requesting the sending of the answer given by the professional association and an answer to his enquiry of 10.4.08.

Mr. Friebe has published the correspondence with DPG, including the statement made by the GOM project, in his forum "Wissenschaft und moralische Verantwortung" [Science and Moral Responsibility]:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/friebeforum/thread.php?threadid=463&sid=

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/2008/08/deutsche-physikalische-gesellschaft-weder-wissenschaftlich-noch-glaubwurdig-noch-vertrauenswurdig/

6. The Thought Experiment in the Internet

The presence of the research project in the Internet began with the decision, taken in December 2003, to send the print files of the documentation to three prominent critics of the theories of relativity, each of whom had their own home pages in the Internet, for purposes of "distribution". The development in the Internet since then, and the reactions and results have already been described in summary, cf. pp 24-31:

"The Reactions in the Online World"

"In the Internet Also the Supporters of the Theory are Informed About the Criticism"

"The Offline World and the Online World"

In what follows, a detailed account will be given of the take-up and distribution of the information on the research project. First, however, the question of the arrangement of the material must be mentioned.

A strict chronology as the principle of organization for the entire report would not have been fitting within the stormy developments of this free and chaotic medium and would hardly have been possible in any case. Three subchapters were therefore formed, each with its own organization.

The *first sub-chapter is* "The Approach of the GOM Project in the Internet". The gradual winning of *resolute* and *effective* supporters in the Web, who offer the download (from their own servers or via a link) or show extracts from publications of the project, is treated chronologically.

The take-up of the GOM project in the Internet forums will be documented as a *second sub-chapter*, because this type of Internet site attracts the largest number of visitors and, thanks to the freedom of the Internet, makes the disputes between the various conceptions and positions visible. The Internet forums, approx. 40 in all, are listed alphabetically in keeping with their names or titles, the title variations themselves being first given in an overview.

The *third sub-chapter* is a list of all of the other Internet sites on which the G. O. Mueller project (also soon referred to in short as "GOM") was presented and discussed. These Internet sites are significantly characterized by their operators, for which reason they are listed alphabetically according to the names of these operators; only when such personal details are missing in the titles of the start pages are the titles as such, or the headings, used for sorting.

Basically speaking, the Internet sites of all observances are included, i.e. regardless of any tendency to support or to reject. The project also attaches value to the fact that declared opponents of criticism of relativity should know of the existence of the documentation and the other publications of the project, and can express an opinion on this.

As for the titling of the Internet sites, the user of the Internet is faced with the fact that some sites have various alternative titles and some also include the URL in the title. This tends to make the choice of the title for alphabetic integration somewhat arbitrary and random. We have been unable to find a consequent and logical solution to this problem, although we have tried to assist the reader by giving a short overview of all of the forums listed in the Internet sites. With this, one can inform oneself quickly as to whether a certain sought Internet site has been taken up in the following list.

The Various Types of Internet Appearance

For each entry a short characterization of the Internet site is given. Here only 4 types of Internet appearance are recognized, these covering the span from the simplest to the most complex conceptions:

- (1) The *home page* or the *Weblog (blog)* of a single person or corporate body, the main content of which is the person's or body's own messages.
- (2) The *portal*, operated by a person or corporate body, in order to present the messages and work of several contributors, and giving a certain width of topics and positions.
- (3) The *collection with thematic objectives*, such as a magazine, an encyclopaedia or the like, that is supported by firms, groups or associations.
- (4) The *forum* or *discussion group*, in which certain topics are openly discussed and every visitor has the possibility to participate under various conditions (anonymously, identified; unregistered, registered; with or without a moderator). The operator and organizer can be a single person, a group or a corporate body.

The allocation of the Internet sites to one of these types is not always an easy matter, though this is of no dogmatic significance since the allocation does not determine the principle of organization but is only used as a characterizing attribute.

The Problem of the URL Proof

For practical reasons, details on the Web address (URL) are restricted to the last-known, shortest base address. The first presentation of the documentation in December 2003 meanwhile lies 5 years in the past, and the present overview will have to remain unrevised for some years to come. This means that the overview will extend over an almost ten-year period of Internet development in which many addresses will be, or will have been, altered or deleted, some content being presented under completely new addresses, in forums that put the old topics in the archives, or even delete them. For a "later" reader, what is then available is more or less restricted to what he or she can find on the website and what the general search engines can still detect, possibly only in the cache of the search engine.

For this reason the description of the Internet sites will contain only the essential details with which one can usually also find the sites and the topics via the international or local search engines.

The Selection of Internet Sites

The selection includes only Internet sites that at least treat one publication of the GOM project at substantial length. Simple mentions made of the publications in texts, literature lists and link lists remain unconsidered; these can be found at any time with the help of the search engines. With respect to such searches, however, it should be said that the citations in the Internet often only offer fragmentary information on a cited work, such as the title, or the names of the authors and sometimes not even that, but only the link to a download source.

The extent of the descriptions of the Internet sites is variable and is kept to a necessary minimum that suffices to find the sites or topics. For forums and discussion groups the topics with starting date and precise heading are therefore given.

The Approach of the GOM Project in the Internet

More detailed data on the persons, home pages, blogs and Internet forums mentioned in this section can be found in the subsequent lists and overviews, to which reference is hereby made.

On 13th December 2003, almost exactly two years after the commencement of the distribution of the documentation to selected addressees, the research project also began to send the GOM documentation on CD-ROM to three operators of Internet sites critical of physics and especially of the theories of relativity, with the request for presentation of the documentation on their home pages.

On 17th December 2003 the project was already able to verify that, as the first to respond - and with completely surprising speed - Mr. Ekkehard Friebe (Munich) had already presented the PDF files of the documentation (Text Version 1.1) sent to him on CD-ROM by us on his home page, offered for free download. At the same time he personally presented the documentation to forums for discussion:

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on 9th February 2004 in the INTERDIS forum (p. 180) on 6th October 2004 in the IZF forum (p. 181)
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With this fast and positive reaction to an anonymous offer Mr. Friebe gave our project a strong stimulus. He was also the first to realize that our project with the documentation provided a groundwork only, which would have to be built on with the investment of further efforts directed at informing the public. Mr. Friebe has extended his home page to a portal in which he offers his own work and the work of others for download, and in which he documents and further develops his partnership with the GOM project.

URL: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de (p. 185)

In November 2005, moreover, Mr. Friebe also opened a forum of his own (see below).

On 23rd January 2004 Ms. Gertrude Walton (Winchester, UK) initially offered the entire documentation (Text Version 1.1) on her home page "Sapere aude" for download, later offering individual chapters.

URL: http://home.btconnect.com/sapere.aude/ (p. 214)

On 21st June 2004 Prof. Umberto Bartocci (Perugia) also presented the documentation (Text Version 1.1), along with our English-language covering letter, under the then address:

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URL: http://www.dipmat.unipg.it/%7Ebartocci/NEWS1.html (pp 192-194, with newer addresses)
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We have expressed our thanks to these three home-page operators and have ensured them that we will also keep them informed as to our future publications. They have also subsequently offered the new Text Version 1.2 and, of course, the introduction in the English language (2006), but also several of the German-language publications. This marked the start of an active cooperation that has continued up to the present day. Mr. Friebe, together with Ms. Jocelyne Lopez, has even intensified his energetic support for our project, resulting in the declaration of their partnership.

On 28th June 2005 Ms. Jocelyne Lopez (Hamburg) presented on her home page:

"Erzählungen mit Jocelyne Lopez / Märchenhaftes'

ein Thema aus der interdisziplinären INTERDIS-AKADEMIE:

"Wer ist G. O. Mueller?"

["Stories with Jocelyne Lopez / Fairytales" a topic taken from the interdisciplinary INTERDIS ACADEMY: "Who is G. O. Mueller?"]

with extracts from the GOM documentation and the project's 2nd progress report. Since then she has continuously reported on the development of the GOM project, with permanent links to Mr. Friebe's home page and forum: URL: http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de (p. 204)

On 25th November 2005 Mr. Friebe opened a forum of his own: "Wissenschaft und moralische Verantwortung" [Scientific and Moral Responsibility], which is dedicated to critical physics, with the thematic focus on the theories of relativity, and together with his portal has developed into one of the most important Internet appearances of its type:

URL: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/friebeforum/index.php?sid (p. 185)

In May 2006 our English-language introduction appeared:

"95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

The G. O. Mueller Research Project [GOM-Project Relativity]"

and on 25th July 2006 was distributed worldwide, along with the "First Open Letter", to 298 addressees in 11 countries.

On 5th June 2006 Mr. Friebe already received the following request for transmission of the GOM documentation and the address of the home page of the GOM project:

From: Walter Babin To: ekkehard@ekkehard-friebe.de Cc: Robert Traill

Sent: Monday, June 05, 2006 7:57 PM Subject: GOM - Project: Relativity

Dear Mr. Friebe:

Mr. Robert Traill has kindly forwarded a summary of GOM relativity initiative to me which I have posted at http://wbabin.net . I would also like to make available the text version of the project for download by the readers of the site and would appreciate it if you would send me a copy along with any possible links to the project's home page.

Best wishes for success,

Walter Babin, Editor, General Science Journal.

This marked the commencement of a presentation of the English introduction and even the German texts of G. O. Mueller on the very extensive and successful portal

"General Science Journal" of Walter Babin (Canada) (p. 191)

with several hundred critical works, most of them written in English, though also with versions in other languages (from which translations had been made), mainly on physics. Mr. Babin reported astonishingly high call-up figures for the GOM publications, even for the texts written in German. His portal and the Internet sites of Ms. Walton and Mr. Bartocci are now the most-cited sources in foreign-language Internet sites, when GOM texts are cited, as can already be observed on Internet sites in China, Indonesia, Portugal, Russia, the Czech Republic and Poland.

On 10th June 2006 in an Internet portal in China, which unfortunately has no title in a Western language and can therefore only be identified here by its URL:

http://club.xilu.com/newphysics/msgview-950469-8127.html

on several pages there were German texts taken from the home page of Ekkehard Friebe presenting the GOM project, with extracts from the GOM documentation, Chapter 7: Chronology, the pages 1123-1126 with the publications of the years 2000-2003 shown.

In an affiliated forum ("newphysics")

http://bbs1.xilu.com/cgi-bin/bbs/view?forum=newphysics&message=8138

there was discussion - judging from introduced English and German words, and without any Chinese-language abilities - about the Friebe home page and the GOM project.

On 12th June 2006 Prof. Li Zifeng (Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao 066004, China) sent 6 works written in English and criticising in particular the special theory of relativity to Mr. Friebe, who subsequently placed extracts translated into German in his forum for discussion.

On 17th June 2006 Prof. Li Zifeng informed Mr. Friebe in an e-mail to that he largely shared the criticism reported in the GOM documentation.

On 29th July 2006 Prof. Li Zifeng reported in an e-mail that he had taken part in a conference of physicists on 23rd July, to which he had previously sent 50 CDs with the publications of G. O. Mueller. He had also given a lecture, which had very much annoyed the person in charge of the event. Another professor had said, in his lecture, that

"nowadays no one understands the theory of relativity, but that it would represent a great advance in science if, in 100 years, there was someone who did really understand it."

This contact with China clearly only became possible thanks to the publication of our English-language introduction to our documentation. The exchange of ideas with Prof. Li Zifeng and the extracts from his publications on the special theory of relativity have been presented by Mr. Friebe in his forum and the texts are offered there for download.

On 12th August 2006 we were able to find the first download offer of a GOM publication in the portal of Harald Maurer (Graz): he offered the

"Offenen Brief an 20 Physik-Dissidenten" [Open Letter to 20 Physics Dissidents] from 27.2.06 for download: URL: http://www.mahag.com/allg/mueller.php

On 4th February 2007, on the website of Sergey N. Arteha (Russia) with the URL:

http://www.antidogma.ru/library/history.html

an overview of the history of the criticism of the theories of relativity (in the Russian language) was found, this making use of the GOM documentation:

Kratkaja istorija voprosa / Istorija antirelativistskoi borbi na zapade (na osnove materialov G. O. Mueller Research Project). 11 pages.

At the same time Arteha offered, under the URL:

http://www.antidogma.ru/library/listfull.html

- a "List of some works" extending to approx. 200 pages, which he had taken over from 2 chapters of the GOM documentation:
- (1) under the heading "Some books and brochures" of Chapter 5: List of Critical Monographs and Compilations (pp 860-886);
- (2) under the heading "Some papers" of Chapter 6: List of Magazines and other Compilations with Their Critical Papers (pp 887-1040).

Arteha has added to his lists from other sources, particularly also through the proof of the names of the critics and critical publications in the Russian language and in other languages in Cyrillic script.

With the presentation in Arteha's portal the documentation was generously presented in Russia and to a Russian-speaking public worldwide, which our project could never have achieved on its own. For research purposes it should be noted that Arteha also sometimes transliterates his Cyrillic-written name as "Artekha".

Arteha is himself the author of an extensive online book publication that he offers in 4 languages:

 $http://www.antidogma.ru/index_en.html\\$

On 16th November 2007, in addition to her home page, Ms. Lopez opened her Weblog:

URL: http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/

On this she treats two topics in particular: criticism of experimentation on animals and criticism of the theories of relativity. Through her partnership with Mr. Friebe, as a moderator on his forum, and as a partner of the GOM project she devotes a considerable share of her contributions to our project and repeatedly creates links between the topics of the forums and her Weblog.

In September 2008 the American association "Natural Philosophy Alliance" (NPA) offered to integrate the publications of the GOM project in its database and to offer them for download:

URL: http://www.worldnpa.org/php/BooksPretty.php?id=378 (S. 206)

In November 2008 Mr. Friebe opened his Web journal which, as in the case of his home page and the forum, he dedicated in particular to criticism of the relativity theories and to the partnership with the GOM project:

URL: http://ekkehard-friebe.de/blog/ (p. 199)

In November 2008 the German-Austrian registered society set on promoting the science of physics, "Gesellschaft zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Physik e.V." (GFWP) also opened a home page of its own, on which it also presents the GOM project:

URL: http://wissenschaftliche-physik.com/ (S. 199)

[Addition 2012: In 2010 the Society has been disbanded; the website has been taken over by Mr. Friebe and can now be found under the

URL: http://www.kritik-relativitaetstheorie.de]

From November 2008 until January 2009 the GOM project gave something of a small guest performance on the Internet portal of the physics students' representation, the

"Studienrichtungsvertretung Physik" of the University of Innsbruck.

Someone had uploaded a certain "kap. 3" [Ch. 3] in the column "stuff" without any further source listings on the server of the students site, offering this for download - until on 12th January an end was put to the intrigue and the entire heading "stuff" was deleted. (p. 213).

The Presence of the GOM Project in the Internet Forums

The development of the reception of the GOM project on the Internet sites of the partners and the other significant supporters of the GOM project having been outlined briefly, this subsequent section should now outline and document the reception in the individual Internet forums.

Speaking very generally, the following characteristics can be ascertained for discussion of the theories of relativity in the Internet forums.

(1) There are a surprisingly large number of forums in which, as from the jubilee year of 2005 at the latest, criticism of the theories of relativity have been discussed. On the basis of researches with the known search engines we were able to detect, over the years since 2004, altogether an estimated 100 forums. This finding alone, which is far from being complete, stands in glaring contrast to the boycott and the censorship of every bit of criticism of the theory by our allegedly "free press" in the offline world. One could hardly wish for a better presentation of the relationships between the rulers and the ruled.

If one assumes - very cautiously - an average for each forum of 10000 call-ups per year for all relativity-critical topics, then in 100 Internet forums 1 million readers a year will have clicked into critical Internet sites, and at least 4 million readers in 4 years. In the offline world of our journalistic jailers these readers, confronted with a wall of censorship, are confined to the nightmare world of mouth-muzzled silence and intellectual abstention. In this context the journalists are also acting in their own interests, so that their own evil role, extending over decades, remains uncovered.

- (2) In many of these forums, at some time or other, the documentation published by the GOM project and the subsequent "Open Letters" (commencing with the open letter to the members of the German Bundestag [Parliament] of 28th October 2005) were brought into the discussion by those participating.
 - (3) In some forums the GOM project was itself made the explicit subject matter of one or more topics.
- (4) The observance or non-observance of the topic in the course of a discussion depends largely on the "stringency" of the moderation of the forum. If a discussion is continued over a longer period, the risk of deviation increases, sometimes even to the extent that the topic under which the discussion is headed and the actual discussion at times no longer have anything to do with each other. Greetings from the free and chaotic Internet!
- (5) The number of debaters on a specific topic of the theories of relativity is generally very small. There are often less than a dozen participants, who tend to know each other and easily fall into personal and private group chinwag that tends to bore outsiders and those observers who are essentially interested in the topic.
- (6) The same debaters on the same complex of topics often participate at the same time, or consecutively, in several forums, sometimes even as a group.
- (7) The small number of debaters on such topics stands in marked contrast to the astonishingly large number of readers, as can be seen from the number of call-ups for those forums that give the figures associated with the various topics.
 - (8) The topics relating to the GOM project usually attract far higher call-up ratings than other topics in physics.

(9) The number of call-ups registered for the forum sites, without closer analysis of the data by the provider, itself makes no definitive statement as to the number of different visitors, because each visitor repeatedly logs into the forum, these repeated log-ins increasing the longer the discussion lasts. The forum provider, however, is unable to do more than give the number of different IP addresses used by the visitors, so that in cases in which the same visitor uses different addresses, the provider will receive a report, with each such access to the Internet, of a new or different IP address.

Apart from this the visitor to a forum with several topics on the same subject matter will also take a look at several topics, which means that the same visitor with his or her call-up can trigger several call-ups - due to the various topics offered - on a single visit. The parallel presentations of several topics on criticism of the theory on the same forum must, therefore, also be allowed for by reducing the number of different visitors correspondingly.

All of the reports of visitor identities and visitor numbers are therefore very vague and, in view of this, it seems to us only reasonable that actual call-up figures for visitors should be based on 10 percent of the call-up figures registered; and in the case of very long-lasting discussion, possibly even only 5 percent. These considerations must be taken into account in estimating the number of visitors to the forums. Should sociological investigations with statistically relevant sampling ever be published, all of the assumptions on which the arguments presented here are based must, of course, be re-examined.

From characteristics 1 - 9 one can, for the Internet, derive at least four intrinsic and methodical results: (1) that there is a widespread interest in the theory of relativity, (2) that, on the one hand, the discussions are engaged in more or less by the same small "scene", (3) that, on the other hand, the number of call-ups for a theme are often of the order of 5000 to 10000, and (4) that in the context of physics topics, the GOM project is seen as being particularly interesting.

The Selection of Internet Sites

The selection of the Internet forums for the following overview was made solely on the basis of an intensive preoccupation with the statements made by the GOM project and its partners, fully regardless of any tendency in evaluation of the GOM project. For this reason it of course goes without saying that forums that can be characterized by rabble-rousing and vulgar remarks against the critics are also included: these are nothing more than the uninhibited reflection of the well-known offline world and it would be highly surprising if the perpetrators of the propaganda on the theory were not also active in the Internet. Here, though, they are active in a world in which their bringing-into-line of the print media for perpetration of boycott and censorship strategy no longer functions

For this reason forums that merely mention the GOM project or only refer to it in link-lists are not included.

A few forums in languages for which we have no competence, such as Russian, Polish, Czech, Hungarian and all of the Near Eastern and Far Eastern languages, could only be identified by their URLs. Their study of the GOM Project could only be identified on the basis of quotes of titles or text components taken from the documentation. The true relevance of their topics for the above-mentioned selection criteria could not be judged.

Description of the Internet Forums

The descriptions are only intended to give an impression of the presence of the publications of the GOM project on the Internet sites and the aim is to achieve this as quickly as possible. The length of the description is therefore limited to giving the reader the information on how to find the named Internet sites. The reporting period is September 2008.

The descriptions relate almost wholly to the details of the forum sites, which is why no use is made of inverted commas. Editorial comments are set in square brackets or are made at the end of the description.

1. Name of the Forum, Variations of the Name, Name of the Operator, URL.

Put first and determinative for the sequence selected here in the list is the name variant most emphasized at the forum itself.

- 2. Short, programmatic self-descriptions made by the forum.
- 3. Departments and sub-divisions of the forum in which the topics are listed are reported by a preceding ">". If the selected topics are in various sub-divisions, they are allocated where possible to the sub-divisions, since in some forums the sub-divisions already have the value of the topic and the tenor of its treatment by the moderators can be recognized.
- 4. The topics of a department or sub-division must be evaluated according to their relevance for the present report: information on the GOM project and its partners.

This approach can give rise to two situations that are to be treated differently: (A) all topics of the sub-division are relevant; (B) only one part of the topics of the sub-divisions is relevant.

- (A) If all of the topics are relevant, the total number of topics is given and several topics are presented as examples. The number of call-ups for all topics is given. (B) If only a part of the topics are relevant, the total number of topics is given, though only the relevant topics are cited. The number of call-ups is only recorded for the relevant topics.
- 5. For each theme a starting date and the precise heading is given. With these characteristics it is possible to find the Internet sites with the help of a standard search engine or using a local search within the forum, assuming the sites have not been deleted.
- 6. Several topics in the same forum or under the same sub-division are treated chronologically in keeping with the start data. The start data is kept as short as possible: year, month and day, each with two digits, as a sketch pad without spaces or punctuation.
- 7. The details of a forum as to the number of call-ups are here only interesting in terms of orders of magnitude. They are given summarized for each sub-division, and finally for the forum summarized in a single value. In this connection only call-ups for such topics as are relevant in the sense of the present report are given, i.e. information on the GOM project and its partners. In recording the call-up figures the numbers have been rounded down, for the sake of simplicity, to the next hundred. Topics with less than 100 call-ups are listed, but are not recorded in terms of call-ups.

Alternatively, forums sometimes also give the number of all visitors for a certain period, which can possibly be taken over, but cannot be evaluated.

8. Optional: Comments as to the special features of the forum.

In view of the fact that the participants in the discussion express themselves in a great variety of ways, the interpretation as to the relevance of a topic is very much a personal opinion and is invariably decided on a restrictive basis.

The decisive factor is that the mention made of the GOM project, its partners and its publications stands in a clear relationship to the topic. In this case even an indirect reference that makes the continuous, underlying presence of the GOM project apparent is sufficient. There is often discussion of positions and demands that were first explored by GOM and partners. One also often finds malicious and polemic remarks directed at GOM and its partners, which in itself confirms their familiarity with and rejection of the documentation of the criticism.

Whenever possible the disclosures in the forums as to the number of call-ups of a single topic have been determined. Here one is often faced with various hindrances:

- 1. The forum gives no call-up numbers whatsoever.
- 2. The forum has placed older topics in the archives where they can still be called up, but where lists with the call-up figures are no longer available.
 - 3. The forum has deleted a topic completely.
 - 4. The entire forum has been deleted.
- 5. In a few cases topics have been interfered with by unknowing comments to such an extent that one can no longer consider the full number of call-ups as being relevant for evaluation of the topic.

In these cases a minimum call-up rate of 800 per topic is estimated. All estimations are to be invariably regarded as minimum values. In all likelihood, the true average figures lie much higher.

Lack of Language Proficiency, Non-Latin Characters

The worldwide catchment area of the Internet provides us with drastic evidence of the limitations of our competence in foreign languages. We are therefore often compelled in the following report on the reception of the project in the Internet, to repeat only the identifiable passages of text, or to attempt purely phonetic, laymen's transcriptions, or even to abandon all attempts at citation. As a result, it is necessary to include some entries only under the country and the domain, e.g. Internet sites in China, Indonesia, Russia, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

7. Internet Forums

Overview of the Forums Described

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1 About.com: Physics - http://login.prospero.com/n/pfx/forum.aspx?msg=240...[?]
2 Alpha Centauri - www.relativ-kritisch.de/forum/ - www.relativ-kritisch.net/forum/ [196,700]
3 Anti-Relativity.com - www.anti-relativity.com/forum [100]
4 Astronews - www.astronews.com [173,900]
5 Astronomie.de - Discussion Forums - http://forum.astronomie.de [2600]
6 Astrotreff - Astronomy Forum - www.astrotreff.de [1300]
7 Aufklärungsarbeit - www.aufklaerungsarbeit.de [?]
8 Aufzurwahrheit - http://selber-denken.com/board/ [70,700]
9 [China:] xilu.com [Forum] [?]
10 [China:] xdlBJ.Com [Forum] [?]
11 Denkforum - www.denkforum.at [16,800]
12 Edition Mahag Forum - www.mahag.com/FORUM/ - http://www.mahag.com/neufor/ [34.200]
13 Foren Community FOCUS Online - http://bb.focus.msn.de/focus/ [14.400]
14 Freigeisterhaus - FGH - http://freigeisterhaus.de [57,500]
15 Gaming-Universe Forum - http://forum.gaming-universe.de [1300]
16 Gruppo: it.scienza -
         http://www.nonsolonews.it/thread-378-5-13003-126/galileo-aveva-torto [?]
17 Heise online - www.heise.de/foren [2400]
18 Interdis - Forum - www.eurotinnitus.com [1800]
19 Irrwege der Wissenschaft - Forum - http://96282.homepagemodules.de [?]
20 IZF-Community - www.carookee.com/forum/IZF-Forenindex/[?]
21 Killermovies - www.killermovies.com [300]
22 Matheplanet - Matroids Matheplanet - http://matheplanet.com/matheplanet/ [3000]
23 Physics forum - www.network54.com/Forum/[?]
24 Physikerboard - www.physikerboard.de [17,000]
25 P.M. Knowledge Interactive -
         www.pm-fragenundantworten.de/de/forum/
         www.pm-magazin.de/de/forum/[8800]
26 Politik sind wir - www.politik-sind-wir.de [16,500]
27 Politikforum - www.politikforum.de/forum/ [50,000]
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28 Pushing Gravity Forum - http://209.85.135.104/ [?] 29 Quanten.de - http://forum.quanten.de/ [57,100] 30 Quantenforum - http://einstein.reul-web.com/ [13,200]

31 Quantummachine - www.thequantummachine.com/phorum/ [approx. 800]

- 32 [Russia:] SciTecLibrary [Forum] www.sciteclibrary.ru [?]
- 33 Sapo's Joint http://saposjoint.cjb.net/Forum/ [2000]
- 34 **Treffpunkt Ethik -** www.ethisches-lernen.de/foren/ [900]
- 35 [Czech Republic:] Tvare Ceske Vedy www.tvarevedy.com/discussions/ [approx. 800]
- 36 [Hungary:] Index Forum http:// forum.index.hu/ [5300]
- 37 [Hungary:] Szkeptikus fórum -

http://www.szkeptikustarsasag.hu/forum/iszugyi2/elozmeny/21211 [?]

- 38 Uni protokolle www.uni-protokolle.de/foren/ [18,200]
- 39 **Unicum -** www.unicum.de/community/uniforum/[91,300]
- 40 WELT.de www.welt.de/appl/forum/ [1600]
- 41 Wissenschaft.de www.wissenschaft.de/Foren/[1600]
- 42 Wissenschaft und moralische Verantwortung [WumV] Forum, Ekkehard Friebe -

http://18040.rapidforum.com/ [136,700]

As from June 2009, new URL:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/friebeforum/index.php?sid=

- 43 **ZDF.de** Chats & Forums www.zdf.de/ZDFforum/ZDFde/ [17,200]
- 44 **Zeitwort.at** Zeitwort Discussion Forum http://zeitwort.at/index.php [300]

Sum of all the recorded call-ups from all forums: 1,016,300.

1

About.com - http://forums.about.com/n/pfx/forum

About > Education > Physics > Forum: Physics > Unorthodox ideas > Thread #2401

060731 - Unified theory [contribution #8 ff] [?]

2

Alpha Centauri - www.relativ-kritisch.de/forum/ - http://www.relativ-kritisch.net/forum/

"Information, from a scientific standpoint, on pseudo-scientific and similar conviction systems, mostly critical considerations relating to refutations of the theory of relativity and Einstein"

> Unorthodoxe Hypothesen > GOM-Projekt Relativitätstheorie

[> Unorthodox Hypotheses > GOM Theory-of-Relativity Project]

[89 topics. Examples:]

060319 - On the Anonymity of G. O. Mueller

060402 - "Requiem for the Special Theory of Relativity" Galeczki/Marquardt

060406 - Refutations from and with G. O. Mueller (II)

060504 - Does G. O. Müller have Suitable Representatives?

060507 - Jocelyne Lopez Brings GOM to astrotreff.de-Forum

060526 - Analysis by "Dissler: XIX. Intellectual Invalidity"

060606 - GOM - Motivation

060708 - UB Darmstadt

060709 - Mostly Harmless? Part II

060730 - "Persecution" of the Critics of the Theory of Relativity?

060801 - GOM and Anti-Semitism

060801 - Statements by GOM

060904 - Ghost Writer at GOM

060923 - End of GOM in the Die Welt.de Forum

061027 - GOM on Hafele/Keating

061112 - Distancing of Serious Critics

070106 - J. Lopez: Alpha Centauri is Right-Wing Extremist

070129 - Error H2

- 070317 GOM Resists: "Up to a Constitutional Lawsuit ..."
- 070320 GOM has the Audacity Publicly
- 070327 Shortcomings of the G. O. Mueller Documentation
- 070329 Why Criticism of GOM?
- 070507 Another End of GOM in the zdf-Forum
- 070513 'G. O. Mueller' and the Conspiracy Theory
- 070516 Language Analysis of GOM
- 070628 Zoo Experiment
- 070817 Ms. Lopez Concedes a Possible 10% Rate of Error by GOM
- 070825 On the 'GOM Clone'
- 070828 GOMy Basics
- 070829 Jocelyne's Favourite Errors: B2
- 070911 Endangered Forums, Prevention?
- 080314 "Zoo Experiment", the Sequel
- 080429 We are GOM. You will be Assimilated. Resistance is Pointless
- 080720 "G. O. Mueller" Soon to be Unmasked?
- 081022 The Famous Ninth Chapter
 - Call-ups from 89 topics: 68,600.

> Unorthodoxe Hypothesen > Wissenschaft und moralische Verantwortung

[> Unorthodox Hypotheses > Science and Moral Responsibility]

Critical comments and open, uncensored discussion on the same-named forum of Ekkehard Friebe and Jocelyne Lopes.

- [177 topics. Examples:]
- 060219 Critics of the Theory of Relativity Get Going!
- 060220 The Special Theory of Relativity Inconsistent?
- 060318 Pseudo-Science
- 060327 Freedom of Expression?
- 060327 May One Teach What's Incorrect?
- 060328 On the Public Presence of False Physics
- 060331 Why G. O. Mueller Anyway?
- 060411 Common Sense
- 060502 Research: Posthumous Referencing of Scientists
- 060521 Is GOM a Sect?
- 060618 On the Public Presence of False Physics II
- 060916 Friebe No Longer Has Anything New to Offer
- 061024 Hafele Keating by Theimer by Maurer
- 061111 On the Public Perception of WumV
- 061113 Friebe Still has Nothing New Up His Sleeve
- 061211 Can Woman Really be so Dumb?
- 070102 The Nasty Crank and His Characteristics
- 070104 Are We Don Quixote?
- 070109 Chronology of the Theory of Relativity
- 070110 Is Ekkehard Friebe a Bot?
- 070120 WumV Operators Refuse Proof of Their Qualification
- 070129 Catalogue of Errors: H2
- 070129 Catalogue of Errors: H4
- 070129 Catalogue of Errors: L2
- 070129 Catalogue of Errors: M1
- 070131 Catalogue of Errors: H1 070209 The Fear of the Cranks of Concrete Questioning
- 070316 Catalogue of Errors: H6
- 070413 GOM Critic Only Until 2003
- 070419 Catalogue of Errors: A9
- 070419 Catalogue of Errors: D7
- 070419 Catalogue of Errors: E10
- 070504 WumV Protects Its Outer Borders
- 070622 Jocelyne Continues to make Herself Ridiculous
- 070626 Of Distorted Perception and Other Deficits
- 070706 Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Expression, Scientific Freedom
- 070813 GOM Project: Problems
- 070829 Catalogue of Errors B2
- 070905 Catalogue of Errors E13
- 070905 Catalogue of Errors E14

- 070919 Clarification Unwanted? 071112 - WumV on Its Last Legs?
- 071113 How Dumb is the Lady Moderator Nevertheless?

071225 - Extremists in 'WumV'

080106 - WumV is Dead!

080106 - The Water has Risen to Jocelyne's Throat, ...

080210 - Ernst Kammerer, A Witness Against the Theory of Relativity

080310 - Pluralism and its Parasites

080611 - A Further Open Letter from G. O. Mueller - Violation of the German Constitution

080703 - Ms. Lopez Distorts Quotes of Theory-of-Relativity Advocates

Call-ups from 177 topics: 88,400.

> Unorthodoxe Hypothesen > Blogs

[> Unorthodox Hypotheses > Blogs]

Blogs on discussions outside the forums

[20 topics]

061227 - The 'Critic' Watchblog on 'Alpha Centauri' [300]

070609 - Uni. Minutes Hacked [400]

071009 - Incidents in the Quanten.de Forum [1200]

071027 - On the Edge of Manipulation by Leaving Out [800]

071124 - JLo's Blog [16.000]

080124 - Discussion of JLo's Blog [800]

080207 - A Hundred Authors Against Einstein [1500]

080824 - Mahag Discussions Separated from JLo's Blog [300]

Call-ups from 8 topics: 21,300.

> Unorthodoxe Hypothesen > Miszellaneen

[> Unorthodox Hypotheses > Miscellaneous]

A collection of mixed writings - most of them entertaining.

[51 topics]

060717 - 'Crank o' the Day' [1200]

060804 - Hans Graßmann [300]

060910 - Already Laughed Today [300]

060927 - Germanic Physics [200]

060928 - Bild and the Nazi Aliens [500]

061122 - Relativity Older than Einstein and Poincare? [300]

071118 - The Twin Paradox [200]

080106 - The Somewhat Other Refutation of the Theory of Relativity [300]

Call-ups from 8 topics: 3300.

> Sonstiges > Teergrube - [33 Themen]

[> Other > Tar Pit]

[33 topics]

060222 - Science and Moral Responsibility [400]

060402 - Anti-Semitic Inflammatory Article in the Political Forum [1400]

060427 - Subtle Distinction [1100]

060427 - When Will the Tar Pit Boil Over? [1800]

060430 - Attitudes, Arguments and Arrogance [100]

060430 - Discussion of the Proclamation [1700]

060504 - Proclamation [400]

060729 - Link in Friebe - Source [2300]

060822 - The Crudest Errors of the Critics of the Theory of Relativity [300]

061012 - Quotes from Right-Extremist Authors in the GOM Project [300]

061022 - About Discussions and Compulsion [200]

070207 - Wild Abuse Justified ... [300]

071016 - Characterization of Jocelyne Lopez [300]

080127 - Pseudo-Scientific Racists [500]

080210 - The Liar Jocelyne Lopez is Blind in the Right Eye [400]

080215 - Defamation and Insult [1100]

080320 - Hacker Attack on Jocelyne Lopez [1900]

080623 - .exe: Click In, But Chop! Chop! [600]

Call-ups from 18 topics: 15,100.

Remarks: From a total of 300 topics there were altogether 196,700 call-ups. - Set up in February 2006 as a Forum to combat the critics of the theory of relativity E. Friebe, J. Lopez and G. O. Mueller, as a reaction to the opening of the forum by E. Friebe in November 2005. - Criticism of the theories of relativity is seen as a supposed "pseudo-science" and combated because it exposes the claim to validity of the relativist sect and its theory as a deception. According to this simple approach, for example, the claim that several different moving observers must measure the same speed for the same beam of light, would be "physical science" - and the critical question, as to where this claim has been confirmed in an experiment with several observers, would be "pseudo-science". - In many contributions, instead of concentrating on the debate, criticism was instead directed at the persons of the critics, who were hatefully abused verbally, all under the motto of the forum: "Information from a scientific standpoint."

3

Anti-Relativity.com - http://www.anti-relativity.com/forum An examination of the experimental evidence against Relativity > Discussion Areas > Miscellaneous Discussion 090113 - Was Einstein a Communist? [100]

4

astronews - www.astronews.com/forum/

astronews.com Forum > Sonstiges > Gegen den Mainstream

[astronews.com Forum > Other Matters > Against the Mainstream]

060213 - Critics of the Theory of Relativity Get Going! [34,100]

060402 - Refutations from and with G.O. Mueller (I): 'The Bringing-Into-Line of the Press' [3700]

060404 - Discussions About G. O. Müller - 23 Open Points Treated: Proposals for Discussion [20.000]

060404 - Open Letter Addressed to Mr. Ekkehard Friebe and the G.O. Mueller Group [19,300]

060427 - Research: Scientists Posthumously Instrumented by G. O. Mueller for References? [20,000]

060514 - GOM is an Objective Documentation [2800]

060511 - What is the Experimental Connection to c? [53.400]

060521 - Points of Criticism [4100]

060626 - Maurice Allais - Mystification of the Theory of Relativity [9600]

060712 - G.O. Mueller / GOM Project Criticism of the Theory of Relativity [3200]

060727 - G.O. Mueller - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity [3700]

Remarks: Call-ups from 11 topics: 173,900

An Entertaining Parody of the GOM Research Project Can be Found Under the T.:

060303 - "Critic of the Arithmetic Get Going!"

5

Astronomie.de - Discussion Forums - http://forum.astronomie.de

The meeting-point for astronomy

> Forum > Diskutieren, vorstellen, treffen, Störungen melden> Diskussionsforum > Relativitätstheorie [> Forum > Discussing, introducing, meeting, reporting disorders > Discussion Forum > Theory of Relativity] 051012 - The Theory of Relativity [2600]

Astrotreff - Astronomy Forum - www.astrotreff.de

The meeting point with forums and chat.

> Was es sonst noch gibt ... > Seltsames und Kurioses

[> What else there is ... > Peculiar and Strange]

060505 - G.O. Mueller - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity [1300]

7

Aufklärungsarbeit - www.aufklaerungsarbeit.de

The Discussion Portal

> Wissenschaft, Forschung & Psychologie

[> Science, Research & Psychology]

050513 approx. - Theory of Relativity: The Emperor's New Clothes? [?]

Note: Call-up figures not recorded. Currently not available: "The site is currently being reorganized."

8

Aufzurwahrheit - http://selber-denken.com/board

To know is better than only to believe.

> Forschungs- und Diskussionsbereich > Verschwörungstheorien

[> Research and Discussion Area > Conspiracy Theories]

070627 - Suppression of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity: Up to a Constitutional Lawsuit? [35,000]

070818 - Criticism of the Suppression of the Critics of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity (product can contain traces of satire)? [400]

${\bf > For schung s-und\ Diskussions bereich > Naturwissenschaften}$

[> Research and Discussion Area > Natural Sciences]

070829 - G.O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors of the Theory of Relativity: Error B2 [4000]

070829 - GOM - Errors A9, B4, D5, D9, E10, ... [100]

070903 - G.O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors B4 [2800]

080505 - Hafele/Keating Experiment: Deception, Falsification and Data Manipulation? [23,300]

080517 - GOM "Book": Deception and Falsification of Reality [700]

> Forschungs- und Diskussionsbereich > Politik

[> Research and Discussion Area > Politics]

080312 - Scientific Freedom: Basic Rights of the Citizens Limited by the State? [4400] Call-ups from 8 topics: 70,700.

9

[China:] xilu.com [Forum] http://bbs1.xilu.com/cgi-bin/bbs/index?forum=newphysics

[newphysics.bbs.xilu.com]

http://bbs1.xilu.com/cgi-bin/bbs/view?forum=newphysics&message=8138

"The research project of this organization has already made a significant preparatory contribution. On several CD-ROMs and in the INTERNET (see above) 3789 critical works on the theory of relativity have been listed, these having been largely ignored to date by the scientific establishment. Further information on this project, which is called "The GOM Theory-of-Relativity Project" can be found under:

www.ekkehard-friebe.de/report1.pdf

www.ekkehard-friebe.de/report2.pdf

For those interested, but for whom our file buch.pdf (see above) is too large (approx. 5.4 MB) to download, this is also offered for download as individual chapters: ..."

[China:] xdlBJ.com [Forum]

www.xdlbj.com/bbs/dispbbs.asp?boardID=5&ID=260&page=2

"95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003) The G. O. Mueller Research Project [GOM-Project Relativity]

Description of a German Research Project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory, distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters

to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag)

and to journalists of several German newspapers by G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt

Preliminary manuscript delivery for testing purposes - Germany, May 2006

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/95yearsrelativity.pdf"

11

denkforum - www.denkforum.at

Politics, Philosophy, Art

> Philosophie > Wissenschaft und Technik

[> Philosophy > Science and Technology]

050916 - The Einstein Year: And where is the criticism? [7000 call-ups; the theme was deleted]

051012 - Cycles of Credibility [800]

> Forumsecke > Diskussionen über das Denkforum und deren Benutzer

[> Forums Corner > Discussions about the Think Forum and Its Users]

051010 - God Have Mercy on Us ... [2300]

051013 - Thoughts on the Current Condition of the Sub-Forum "Science and Technology" [6700]

Call-ups from 4 topics: 16,800.

12

Edition Mahag Forum - Harald Maurer (Graz) - www.mahag.com/FORUM/

Welcome to the Forum of the Principle of Existence - Discuss with other readers about physics and philosophy, or say whatever comes to mind.

[The forum offers 424 topics that are not grouped by subject. The local search engine finds 28 topics for the keyword "GOM", of which the following 18 are objectively relevant. The forum gives no details as to the number of call-ups.]

050607 - All About the Theory of Relativity

060227 - "Zug" and Section § 2

060427 - Animal Time Amateurs

060809 - Length Contraction for Infants

060810 - The G. O. Mueller Project

060910 - The Special Strategy ...

060903 - The Measurement of the Transvers.Doppler E.

060930 - Poincare

061111 - The Second Observer

061115 - Hafele & Keating: Crude Manipulation?

061119 - Why No One-Way Measurement of the Speed of Light?

061209 - Do You Take Responsibility For That, Dr. Schavan?

061230 - Mathematics: Language or Science?

070123 - The Lindemann Thesis, by Peter Rösch

070411 - Wikipedia - Censorship

070412 - Refutation of the STR for Physics Laymen

070513 - Theory of Relativity Uninvolved

070626 - The Agenda, the Last

070818 - Survey on the Critics

070823 - galilieo26

071113 - To All Critics

080206 - 100 Authors Against Einstein

080506 - Data Manipulation by Hafele/Keating?

080621 - Mathematical Sleight of Hand?

080713 - The Principle of Relativity

080726 - Mathematical Sleight of Hand II

Note: One of the most important forums for German-language criticism of relativity. Since the forum gives no information as to the number of call-ups, in comparison to the other forum at least a minimum average value of 800 call-ups per topic is estimated; so for 26 topics a total of 20,800. In reality the total will be some multiple of this amount.

The spelling of the topics in the forums could create considerable problems for the search function. With the forum's local search function, for example the topic

060903 - The Measurement of the Transverse. Doppler E.

can only be found if one inputs "Transvers.Doppler", i.e. without a space after the abbreviation point: If the obvious assumption of the space is made and input, the topic remains undetectable, because neither "Doppler" nor "transvers." stands alone as an single word.

Call-ups, estimated: 20,800.

New Forum, February 2009:

The Principle of Existence - http://www.mahag.com/neufor/

Discuss with other readers about physics and philosophy

> Kritik physikalischer Theorien > Relativitätstheorie

[> Criticism of Physical Theories > The Theory of Relativity]

090212 - The Length Contraction in the STR is not Material [12,000]

090219 - The Most Important Critics of the Theory of Relativity [600]

090227 - A System at Standstill [200]

090314 - Happy Birthday Albert ! [600]

Call-ups from 4 topics: 13,400.

13

Foren Community FOCUS Online - http://bb.focus.msn.de/focus/

in cooperation with MSN.

Philosopher Forum

050916 - The Einstein Year: And where is the criticism? [14,000; deleted on 23.1.06]

Politics in Germany

060907 - Complaint Sent to the Members of the German Bundestag [400; deleted on 22.9.06]

Call-ups from 2 topics: 14,400.

14

Freigeisterhaus - FGH - http://freigeisterhaus.de

Science and Technology

060526 - Problem of Understanding in Connection with the Theory of Relativity [54,000]

060606 - Experiments by Michelson-Morley and Trouton-Noble [900]

080805 - The Theory of Relativity and Its Opponents? [600]

Other and Grotesque Matters

060601 - Errors in the Theory of Relativity [2000]

Call-ups from 4 topics: 57,500.

Gaming-Universe Forum - http://forum.gaming-universe.de

OFF-TOPIC > General Discussion

080622 - Too Horny: Heinz Gerhard Vogelsang + Jocelyne Lopez [1300]

16

Gruppo: it.scienza - http://www.nonsolonews.it/thread-378-5-13003-126/galileo-aveva-torto

La scienza e la ricerca in Italia - Titolo discussione:

080527 - Galileo aveva torto ? [?]

17

Heise online - www.heise.de/foren

user2user-Foren > Special: Science - Technical Foundations and Research Results -

This forum deals with technical foundations, scientific findings and research results

070707 - Suppression of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity: Up to a Constitutional Lawsuit?

070830 - G. O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors: Error B2

070830 - Suppression of Freedom of Expression?

Note: no details as to the number of call-ups. On assuming 800 call-ups per topic, with call-ups from altogether 3 topics: 2400.

18

Interdis-Forum - www.eurotinnitus.com

International Society for Interdisciplinary Science.

Interdis-Forum > Naturwissenschaft / Physik;

[Interdis-Forum > Natural Sciences / Physics;]

[as from May 2005:] Interdis-Akademie.

040209 - 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity [252]

040725 - The Relativity Fairy Tale and the Facts [311]

050226 - The Fundamental Refutation of the Theory of Relativity. [?]

050311 - 5th Statement of Ekkehard Friebe on the GOM Project [86]

050331 - 6th Statement of Ekkehard Friebe on the GOM Project [87]

050426 - Who is G. O. Mueller? [618]

050430 - First Progress Report of the Research Project [GOM] [84]

050510 - Second Progress Report of the Research Project [GOM] [109]

050815 - 7th Statement of Ekkehard Friebe on the GOM Project [87] [116]

051001 - The Theory of Relativity: Discrimination Against the Critics [446]

051023 - Announcement that the Forum Will Soon be Closed

051030 - 8th Statement of Ekkehard Friebe on the GOM Project. [52]

051105 - Open Letter to the Members of the German Bundestag [178]

051121 - Einstein Criticism - and Germany in a State of Hibernation [28]

After the closure of the forum as such on 2.11.05, INTERDIS was continued as a section of another forum:

Elektrosmog - FORUM - www.eurotinnitus.com

"Electronic Smog and Mobile Telephony on Every Tongue" Elektrosmog - Forum

> INTERDIS-AKADEMIE

On 22nd November 2005 the Interdis-Akademie forum was shut down.

Three days after the closure of the forum the former administrator Ekkehard Friebe opened a forum of his own: "Science and Moral Responsibility".

Call-ups from 13 topics: 1800.

Irrwege der Wissenschaft - Forum - http://96282.homepagemodules.de

Operator and Administrator: Josef Braunstein (also calls himself: "JotBe").

"Since this forum is mainly intended to enhance discussion of my website, I will also announce new things there, here."

> Sonstige RT-Kritik

[> Other Criticism of the Theory of Relativity]

061103 / The Research Project G. O. Mueller [?]

Note: No call-up figures. The forum was deleted.

20

IZF-Community - www.carookee.com/forum/IZF-Forenindex/

Combining People with Ideas and Ideas with People

> Forscher [Researchers]

041006 - The Relativity Fairy Tale and the Facts. Notes to a Chronology of Criticism

041217 - 95 years of criticism of the Special (Second Progress Report, November 2004)

Remarks: Call-up figures not determined. The forum was deleted.

21

Killermovies Community Forums (KMC Community Forums) - www.killermovies.com/forums/

> Misc > Conspiracy Forum

080314 - The Einsteinean Dictatorship [300]

22

Matheplanet - Matroids Matheplanet; MP-Forum - http://matheplanet.com/matheplanet/nuke

> Physik > Relativitätstheorie

[> Physics > The Theory of Relativity]

050503 - What is the Speed of Light Anyway? [3000]

23

Physics Forum - GSJ Physics Forum - www.network54.com/Forum/

Forum for discussions on physics and philosophy

060903 / I decided to help you folks

Note: no call-up figures. - GSJ: "General Science Journal", Portal of Walter Babin.

24

physikerboard.de - www.physikerboard.de

Das Physiker Board: Die Gemeinschaft für Schüler und Studenten der Physik.

[The Board of Physicists: The Community for pupils and students of Physics]

> Mechanik [Mechanics]

060505 - G.O. Mueller - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity [16,800]

080418 - Georg Lasker on the Theory of Relativity [200]

Call-ups from 2 topics: 17,000.

P.M. Wissen Interaktiv - The big P.M. Forum -

www.pm-fragenundantworten.de/de/forum/: www.pm-magazin.de/de/forum/

> Natur [Nature]

040808 - Einstein - It has all been said!

> P.M. aktuell [P.M. Topical]

060213 - Critics of the Theory of Relativity Get Going!

060221 - Open Letter Addressed to the Members of the German Bundestag

[GOM to the Members of the German Bundestag, 28.10.05]

060320 - Critics of the Theory of Relativity Get Going! Part II

060401 - Open Letter Addressed to Journalists [sent by GOM to 221 journalists, 4.2.06]

060505 - "News: (without names)" [Relates to: suppression of the critics]

060513 - Problem of Understanding in Connection with the Theory of Relativity

060625 - Research Group G.O. Mueller - GOM Project on the Theory of Relativity

> P.M. Talk

060918 - Scientific Freedom - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity - G.O. Mueller

[E-mails sent to all members of the German Bundestag]

070125 - Reality versus Relativity, or Relativity against Reality

070402 - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity: Up to a Constitutional Lawsuit?

Call-ups from 11 topics: Around 8800.

26

Politik sind wir [Politics that's we] - http://www.politik-sind-wir.de

Politik ist nur der Spielraum, den die Wirtschaft ihr läßt

[Politics is only the leeway that the economy leave it]

Politik sind wir - Critical Discussions on Political Topics

> Sozialwissenschaften, Philosophie & Religion [Social Sciences, Philosophy & Religion]

> Philosophie & Wissenschaftstheorie [Philosophy & the Theory of Science]

090102 - The Watergate of Physics: Suppression of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity [15,000]

090201 - Are there errors in the theory of relativity? [700]

090227 - Why are the AC's panting after J.Lopez through all of the forums? [approx. 800]

Call-ups from 3 topics: 16,500.

27

politikforum - Forum Politik.de - www.politikforum.de/forum/

Platform for political discussion and information

> Ökologie - Wissenschaft - Verkehr

[> Ecology - Science - Traffic]

060222 - Critics of the Theory of Relativity Stand Up for Themselves! [Nov. 2006: 93,400]

070422 - 'Criticism' of the Theory of Relativity by Physics Laymen [?]

070427 - Einstein's Postulate: Where are the experimental confirmations? [25,300]

080122 - A Hundred Authors Against Einstein [2800]

080214 - Criticism: Physics, the Theory of Relativity, for an Orderly Discussion [3500]

Remarks: The topic "Critics of the Theory of Relativity Stand Up for Themselves" was closed in April 2007. In November 2006 93,400 call-ups were reported; a more current figure could not be determined. Over a period of 14 months the topic was for long stretches pushed aside by extraneous discussion, so that realistically only about 20,000 call-ups can be recognized as relevant in terms of the topic.

Call-ups from 5 topics: ca. 50,000.

Pushing Gravity Forum - http://209.85.135.104/

takes on, from the Edition Mahag Forum (see above, no. 12), the topic "G.O.Mueller Project" of 10.8.06

http://pushgravity.pu.funpic.de/forum/forum.php?gruppe=215

Note: Can no longer be found in 2009.

29

Quanten.de - Discussion Forum - http://forum.quanten.de/

> Quantenmechanik, Relativitätstheorie und der ganze Rest

[Quantum Mechanics, The Theory of Relativity and all the Rest]

050401 - Faster-than-Light Speed [approx. 800]

050403 - Order in the Universe? [approx. 800]

050515 - We are the Greatest [approx. 800]

060213 - Critics of the Theory of Relativity Get Going! [approx. 800]

060314 - ekkehard-friebe sets on mobility [approx. 800]

060515 - Addressed to Ms. Lopez [approx. 800]

060712 - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity: G.O. Mueller [approx. 800]

070118 - to @Lopez':Mathematics:Science or Language? [approx. 800]

070810 - A 10 Million Euro Question foe Federal Minister Dr. Annette Schavan [2200]

070830 - G.O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors: Error B2 [38,600]

070910 - G.O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors: Error B4 [2600]

071020 - Why has the criticism come to grief against the theory of relativity? [5700]

080124 - From the Psychopathics' Forum WumV [approx. 800]

> Aktuelle Meldungen [Current Reports]

070719 - Is Physics Incorrect?!?!? [approx. 800]

Call-ups from 14 topics: 57,100.

30

Quantenforum - A Discussion Forum on Physics and Chemistry - http://einstein.reul-web.com/

> Physikforum > Kritik [Physics Forum > Criticism]

050405 - Critics of Relativity [3100]

0509?? - The Einstein Year: and where is the criticism? [? 800]

060217 - On "Critics of the Theory of Relativity Get Going!" [1600]

060222 - Reality Against "Relativity" [7700]

Call-ups from 4 topics: 13,200.

31

Quantummachine - http://www.thequantummachine.com/phorum/

> Relativity Forum

060616 - GOM-Project Relativity [ca. 800]

32

[Russia:] SciTecLibrary [Forum] - www.sciteclibrary.ru

Forum na SciTecLibrary ... Rariteti ... Narodu

"http://ivanik3.narod.ru/Publicystika/Mueller.htm"

6.19. Istorija antirelativistskoi borbi na zapade. Na osnove materialov

G.O.Mueller Research Project. (htm. russ.). - 36 KB"

Sapo's Joint - http://saposjoint.cjb.net/Forum/ > Forums > Sciences > Physics 081118 - The Twin Paradox [2000]

34

Treffpunkt_Ethik - http://www.ethisches-lernen.de/foren/
> Forum "der Ehrliche ist immer der Dumme!? - Moral, Ethik ... oder was?"
[Forum "The honest one is always the idiot!? - moral, ethics ... or what?"]
050316 - Internet Mobbing [900]

35

[Czech Republic:] Tvare Ceske Vedy

http://www.tvarevedy.com/discussions/submission.php?discussion=12&submission=172 040824 - Diskuse k rozhovoru s Jigím Chýlou [ca. 800]

36

[Hungary:] Index Forum - http://forum.index.hu/

Fórum > FILOSZ > Új fizika 071122 - Cáfoljuk Sir Isaac Newtont [1100] 080121 - Az Új Fizika alapelvei [3400] 080203 - Cáfoljuk Szász Új Fizikáját [600] 080329 - Tömegvonzás [200] Call-ups from 4 topics: 5300.

37

[Hungary:] Szkeptikus fórum

http://www.szkeptikustarsasag.hu/forum/iszugyi2/elozmeny/21211 090325 - Fórum / iszugyi2 / Előzmények [?]

38

uni protokolle - The address for training, studies and career - http://www.uni-protokolle.de/foren/
Physik Forum [Physics Forum]
061215 - Why No One-Way Measurement of the Speed of Light? [6900]
070429 - The Theory of Relativity: Pseudo-Science? [11,300]
Call-ups from 2 topics: 18,200.

39

Unicum - www.unicum.de/community/uniforum/

UNI-Forum > Uni + Studium > Fachforen I > Naturwissenschaften, Mathematik > Physik [UNI Forum > Uni + Studies > Specialist Forums I > Natural Sciences, Mathematics > Physics] 070903 - G.O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors: Error B2 / The Theory of Relativity [18,300] 070903 - G.O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors of the Theory of Relativity: Error B4 [15,000]

> Rechtswissenschaft [Jurisprudence]

070729 - Suppression of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity: Up to a Constitutional Lawsuit? [58,000] Call-ups from 3 topics: 91,300.

40

WELT - http://www.welt.de/appl/forum/ WELT.de -

Forum > Gesellschaft > Medien | [Forum > Society > Medial

060408 - The media as the 4th Pillar of the State [approx. 800]

WELT.de - Forum > Gesellschaft > Wissenschaft [WELT.de - Forum > Society > Science]

061201 - Why No One-Way Measurement of the Speed of Light? [approx. 800]

Call-ups from 2 topics: 1600.

41

wissenschaft.de - www.wissenschaft.de/Foren/

Foren > Wissenschaft und Erkenntnis [Forums > Science and Findings]

040223 - Forum Experiment - Proposal [approx. 800]

050315 - Catalogue of Errors of the Theories of Relativity [ca. 800]

Call-ups from 2 topics: 1,600.

42

Wissenschaft und moralische Verantwortung [WumV] - Forum, Ekkehard Friebe -

http://18040.rapidforum.com/

As of June 2009, new URL:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/friebeforum/index.php?sid=

> Mitteilungen und Ankündigungen [Announcements and Notifications]

060220 - New Forum: 'Alpha Centauri' [3600]

061226 - Suppression, Mobbing, Stalking [10,400]

070210 - Announcement of a Further Lecture [800]

070626 - Unacceptable Defamation of the Anti-Semitism in the MAHAG Forum [800]

071015 - Conference in Salzburg on 6./7.10.2007 [GFWP] [? 800]

Call-ups from 5 topics: 16,400.

> Die offene Gesellschaft [The Open Society]

060313 - GOM Project: The Theory of Relativity [8800]

060528 - Clarification of Terms [2700]

061002 - Society for the Promotion of Scientific Physics [GFWP] [1700]

071015 - Conference in Salzburg on 6./7.10.2007 [GFWP] [700]

See also under "Announcements and Notifications"

081022 - The Research Project G. O. Mueller makes an Interim Assessment [1500]

081128 - BLOG, Ekkehard Friebe [300]

Call-ups from 6 topics: 15,700.

> Physik, Naturwissenschaften, Mathematik [Physics, Natural Sciences, Mathematics]

060411 - The List of Open Points [500]

070327 - Report on the G. O. Mueller Research Project [500]

Call-ups from 2 topics: 1000.

> Philosophie, Wissenschaftstheorie [Philosophy, Theory of Science]

051127 - May One Teach What's Incorrect? [1900]

070211 - Lecture by Mr. Friebe on the DPG [300]

070421 - Suppression of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity [1200]

Call-ups from 3 topics: 3400.

> Diskussionen über die Kritik der Relativitätstheorie

[Discussion of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity]

051127 - Why do people flip out as soon as one broaches the theory of relativity!? [800]

051211 - Can the theory of relativity be falsified? [4400]

051219 - Discrimination Against the Critics of the Theory of Relativity [8200]

060216 - The Critics of the Theory of Relativity Get Going! [1000]

060403 - Challenge to G.O. Mueller [1400]

060502 - Research: Posthumous Referencing of Scientists [1400]

060508 - What is the frame of reference of c? [6700]

060709 - Announcement [relationships between various critics of the theory of relativity] [800]

061022 - The Latest GOM Activities [400]

061024 - Atomic-Clock Comparison and the Michelson-Morley-Experiment [6200]

061110 - The Second Observer [1000]

061209 - Can You Take Responsibility For Something Like That, Dr. Annette Schavan? [200]

070103 - Chronology of the Theory of Relativity [7000]

070127 - Contradictions? [300]

070129 - Catalogue of Errors: H2 [500]

070129 - Catalogue of Errors: H4 [100]

070129 - Catalogue of Errors: L2 [100]

070307 - Causality between length contraction and time dilation? [1800]

070313 - Experiments on the Theory of Relativity [300]

070328 - Authors of Critical Publications [7300]

070412 - Refutation of the Theory of Relativity for Physics Laymen [5500]

070515 - Why is a Theory Like the Theory of Relativity so Long-Lasting? [2400]

070702 - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity: The Bringing-Into-Line of the Press [1100]

070707 - The Hafele & Keating Experiment [500]

070708 - Suppression of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity [7400]

070720 - Justification Erased in the Other Thread [300]

070810 - The GOM Project: Problems [2100]

070830 - G.O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors: Error B2 [8400]

070910 - G.O. Mueller - Catalogue of Errors: Error B4 [300]

071206 - Open Letter Sent to 20 Physics Dissidents [500]

080617 - What would happen on the beach? [3700]

081020 - Difficult to get Started [200]

Call-ups from 32 topics: 82,300

> Buchempfehlungen [Book Recommendations]

060520 - Albert Einstein, un extraordinaire paradoxe [700]

> Links zur Wissenschaftskritik und Erkenntnistheorie

[Links to Scientific Criticism and to Epistemology]

051214 - The research group G.O. Mueller [1900]

060617 - Contribution by Prof. Li Zifeng et al., China [1700]

070716 - Hafele & Keating Tests [200]

071114 - Blog, Jocelyne Lopez [9200]

Call-ups from 4 topics: 13,000.

> Diverses [Diverse Matters]

060125 - Secondary Discussion [2500]

060423 - On the Anonymity of the GOM Project [300]

060423 - On the Reactions to the GOM Project [300]

060430 - Suppression Without Lies? [400]

060511 - Excluded and Censored [700]

060620 - Why Teachers Don't Have to Teach... [700]

Call-ups from 6 topics: 4900. Call-ups altogether: 136,700

ZDF.de - Chats & Forums - http://www.zdf.de/ZDFforum/ZDFde/

> Wissen & Entdecken > Forum Albert Einstein

[Knowledge & Discovery > Forum on Albert Einstein]

050718 - The Theory of Relativity: The Emperor's New Clothes? [? 800]

050923 - The Einstein Year: And where is the criticism? [? 800]

060926 - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity - Complaint Sent to the Members of the German Bundestag [1200]

060926 - Criticism of the Theory of Relativity - Scientific Freedom (Part 2) [? 800]

061008 - The Theory of Relativity [7100]

> Archiv: Albert Einstein [Archives: Albert Einstein]

080622 - Is the Mathematics of the Theory of Relativity Invalid and Impermissible? [6500] Call-ups from 6 topics, altogether: 17,200.

44

Zeitwort.at - Zeitwort Discussion Forum - http://zeitwort.at/index.php > Allgemeines > Wissen & Technik [General Topics > Knowledge & Technology] 090414 - Documentary Film Project from the USA: "Einstein wrong" [300]

8. Home Pages, Blogs, Portals

In keeping with the above-given structuring (p. 164), here all of the Internet sites, except for the Internet forums (already treated on pages 172-187), will be presented, arranged according to the personal names or corporate names of the operators or - in the event of a lack of such names - under the titles of the pages.

To give a more complete overview the previous promoters of the GOM project, those previously mentioned in the text, are also added and their earlier treatment is referenced.

All Internet sites that represent no discussion forum are described, for the purposes of the following overview, under three terms, that are formed in keeping with the following characterizations:

the **home page (HP)** presents essentially the texts and ideas of its operator, which does not exclude longer quotes, extracts from the operator's own works and occasionally also the presentation of complete works of other authors;

the **blog** (Weblog) is the diary-like, continuous comments of its operator with respect to occurrences or topics, often also with the possibility of comments from the reader;

the **portal** is normally dedicated to a specific topic or primary idea, is characterized by a variety of sub-topics, texts and authors which can be organized like a magazine, a compilation or a dictionary and is editorially steered by the operator of the portal.

All of the Internet sources quoted stem from the years 2004 ff. An exact dating of the cited Internet sources was not attempted, since the quotes are only intended to give a general idea of the size and type of the reception of the GOM publications, and not the details of the tendency and the resulting consequences. Anyone interested in these details is in any case forced to rely on what the search engines can find at a later date.

Where none of the three typifications (HP, blog; portal) has been given, there was no such description recognizable for the Internet site.

Wikipedia and Similar Encyclopaedias

As regards the instability of some Internet sources, this must be said in particular for the articles of Wikipedia in the various languages. There, the supporters and the critics of theories and persons engage in continuous arguments as to the sovereignty of the interpretations of the controversial articles, so that it is often the case that considerable changes in the text can be made in a very short time. The reader can inform himself or herself about these in the "Talk" or "Discussion" pages and in the recorded "Version Developments". Occasionally individual aspects or sub-topics are also outsourced to completely new articles under new titles.

No wonder that supporters of the orthodox academic teaching are also concerned about the success of their schools of thought in Wikipedia and are at pains to suppress every bit of criticism. As a result of this, the more controversial critical attitudes are often banned in die "Discussions/Talk" pages of the article. One special trick of the academic Wikipedia strategists is to relocate the presentation of the criticism of a theory, where possible, as an article in its own right, since a theory, as we all know, wants to have nothing whatsoever to do with the unwanted criticism of this theory.

In these separate critical articles it is then mostly claimed, full of malice and gladly triumphantly, that true science has long since ceased to concern itself with this criticism - a very welcome confession, from the point of view of the critics, as to the correctness of their own claims, that in this field scientific freedom has been done away with

Basically speaking, then, there are three hierarchies for criticism at various locations in the Wikipedia articles:

- (1) in very rare (normal) cases in the theoretical article itself;
- (2) mostly at the low level of the irrelevant "Talk" discussions, and finally
- (3) effectively disposed of in the almost invisible article of its own under the title

"Criticism of the XYZ Theory".

In taking over articles between the various language versions of the Wikipedia, as well as in taking over Wikipedia articles in other similar encyclopaedia companies, it can readily happen that earlier versions retain the source information, whereas the source version itself has meanwhile again been considerably altered.

Selection

In order to limit the following overview to cases that document a personal intrinsic preoccupation with the publications and activities of the GOM project and its partners, certain types of entries in the Internet have not been considered:

- the catalogues and new-acquisition lists of libraries;
- small compilations on topics or persons put together by some small search engine or other and only offer links to other websites;
- Wikipedia pages with personal topics in which the GOM project and its publications are merely mentioned, without reference to the contents.

The selection of the cited text and passages should only give consideration to the GOM publications. The purpose of this overview lies only in this point-for-point proof, but on no account in a report on the entire text on the Internet pages.

Ad deliberandum - HP

www.limitismus.de

"Eine offene öff. Privatschrift über das nicht-private Maß des Möglichen + den Sinn des Ganzen" [something like: An Open, Public, Private Account of the Non-Private Measurement of the Possible + the Sense of it All] - extensive collection of sentences, quotations, news, information about publications and reviews, practically without any thematic limitations. This also includes:

"Theorien > Kritischer Rationalismus (> Popper)

[**Theories** > Critical Rationalism (> Popper)]

ibid. Mueller. G. O. (Publisher.): "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" (June 2004)"

Alternativphysik - Portal - www.alternativphysik.de/Home/links.html **Critics of the Theory of Relativity**

Selected works on the theory of relativity and alternatives

(the list is continuously extended)

"Ekkehard Friebe - one of the best-known combatants against the theory of relativity nowadays - on his site very many interesting publications and links can be found - also several works by W. Ritz, as well as the "G.O.Müller" project"

AlternateWorldWiki - Portal - www.uoto.de/wiki/index.php/Relativit%C3%A4tstheorie **The Theory of Relativity** - taken from AlternateWorldWiki

"Einstein by contrast makes these two assumptions the foundation of his considerations and thereby constructs a model of moving co-ordinate systems and asynchronous running clocks. Inconsistencies between the models lie, amongst other points, in circular reasoning in the derivation of the speed of expansion of the light, in the non-existent equality of the reference systems with respect to each other and in the "invisibility" of the Lorentz contraction. Alongside his supporters Max Planck, Max von der Laue, Herbert Minkowski and others, there were also a series of critics who questioned the usefulness of the theory of relativity.

Since no candid discussion of the problems of the theory of relativity have taken place in the school science since the 20s of the last century, a summary should be given here of the results of the research group G. O. Mueller, of Ekkehard Friebe, Harold Aspden and others, whose work can certainly also be regarded as critical.

The theory of relativity is outstandingly well-suited to the construction of intellectual paradoxes. For example, the parking of a 20m-long car in a 10m-long garage, or the twin paradox, the rocket problem (in which two rockets are connected with a thread or a piece of string which, as the rockets - flying in the same direction - approach the speed of light, should tear). Nothing of this, though, has ever been empirically verified. Contradictions are countered by relativists with further thought experiments, although different opinions as to the correct interpretation of the theory of relativity prevail between the relativists themselves."

Amazon.de - Portal

www.amazon.de/Autoren-Relativitätstheorie-Physikalische-philosophische.../dp/3925914315

80 Authors: What Remains as Modern Physics and what Falls / The Theory of Relativity Falls: Physical, Philosophical, Socio-Scientific and ... Years-Long Culture of Error is Enough: Volume 1 - by James Wesley (editor), Peter Marquardt (author), Hans Kegelmann (author), Gottfried Anger (editor), Nicolai Hartmann (author), Horst Preussker (author), Gerd Duering (author), Erich Wanek (author), Hans Kaegelmann (Foreword, editor)

10 out of 17 customers found the following review helpful:

25th August 2007 - By Nikolai Thoma

This book has destroyed my belief in Einstein! And this is something I am very thankful for. Before I read this book, I knew nothing about how many scientists were, and still are, critical of Einstein. I think that all students of physics, mathematics, astronomy and philosophy, as well as the interested laymen, should at any rate read this book.

In science there should be no place for dogma, but Einstein is unfortunately still idolized and anyone who has doubts about him - according to the authors of this book - is treated as something of a blasphemer. Criticism can be painful, but it can also be healing. Science needs courageous critics like the authors of this book. Cringers, after all, can be found everywhere in far-too-large numbers, unfortunately also in the field of science.

5 out of 11 customers found the following review helpful:

24th May 2008 - Conspiracy Theories and Nonsense - by W. Kutzel

Unfortunately it is not possible at Amazon to evaluate books with zero stars, since this miserable effort would certainly have earned such an honour. The book is an unconnected collection of diverse and brim-full outpourings of a misunderstanding of the material of the "theory of relativity", as well as of conspiracy-theory nonsense. The fact that the individual parts of the book have long since been spread in the Internet on the websites of ideological

anti-Einstein agitators such as Ekkehard Friebe free of charge additionally leaves the book as an apparent, rotten rip-off for the purpose of fund-raising for obscure and science-hostile sects, such as the GOM group cited in the book - a propaganda event aimed at revitalization of racist German physics. - Conclusion: not even anything like the value of the paper on which it is printed.

Anger, Gottfried (Berlin) - HP

http://members.aol.com/GottfriedAnger/myhomepage

- 3. **On the Power of a Mathematical Model** Gottfried Anger (Berlin) Paper presented at the Einstein Conference of the Leibniz Sozietaet and the Archenhold Sternwarte Berlin Treptow on 17 March 2005
- "One can find further remarks on the power of relativity in the homepage of E. Friebe [9], especially the articles of G. O. Mueller and G. Bourbaki, and applications in geodesy in H. Moritz and B. Hofmann-Wellenhof [13]." References:
- "[9] E. Friebe (2004), Relativitätstheorie, Diskussion mit G. O. Mueller, in www.ekkehard-friebe.de, siehe auch Georges Bourbaki in www.ekkehard-friebe.de."
- 5. Die Komplexität der Natur und ihre Interpretation [Nature's Complexity and Its Interpretation] Gottfried Anger (Berlin), literature:
 - "[45] G. O. Müller (2002), On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity. In: www.ekkehard-friebe.de
- [46] G. O. Mueller (2003), "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)" STR Research Report, First Progress Report by the Research Project, in:
- [47] G. O. Mueller (2003), "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003), STR Research Report, Second Progress Report by the Research Project, in"

Arteha, S. N. (Russia) - Portal

www.antidogma.ru/ - www.antidogma.ru/library/critics.html - www.antidogma.ru/library/listfull.html - www.antidogma.ru/library/history.html

Presents a book of his own in 4 different languages (Russian, English, French and Spanish) and compiles sources of information on the criticism of the theory. In his presentations (partly in Russian) and his literature lists on the criticism of the theory of relativity he takes up **the material of individual chapters of the GOM documentation**; supplements this by material (lists) from the home pages of other critics and by information of his own on Soviet Russian critics and their publications, and thereby creates unique tools for mediating between the language circles in the East and in the West. Title example:

"Spisok ... opponentov teorii otnositelnosti (Some opponents of the relativity theory)" "Istorija antireliativistskoi borbi na zapade (na osnove materialov G.O.Mueller Research Project)"

Babin, Walter (Canada) - Portal - www.wbabin.net/

The General Science Journal

"Mechanics/Electrodynamics - Astrophysics - Mathematical Physics - Misc. Molecular Biology/Medicine - Quantum Physics - Philosophy - Relativity Theory"

One of the biggest English-language portals. Operates at the same time the "Physics Forum" (see Forums, p. 181).

Presents several GOM publications and is thereby an important promoter of the GOM project and an important impulse and source for the English-speaking and international Internet. - cf. p. 166.

Bartocci, Umberto (Italy, Perugia) - HP and Portal - www.cartesio-episteme.net

One of the first promoters of the GOM project. cf. p. 165.

Home Page of Prof. Umberto Bartocci - Ex professore ordinario di Geometria II ed ex docente di Storia delle Matematiche presso il Dipartimento di Matematica e Informatica dell'Università degli studi di Perugia, Via Vanvitelli, 06100 PERUGIA - ITALY

www.dipmat.unipg.it/%7Ebartocci/NEWS1.html

AGGIORNAMENTI PRECEDENTI - ESTATE 2004 - SUMMER 2004

"2 - A proposito di studi antirelativistici, che costituiscono sempre uno dei primi interessi dell'autore di questo sito, all'inizio della pagina dedicata ai Fondamenti della Fisica è stato inserito un ampio studio di G.O. Mueller. At the beginning of the page dedicated to the Foundations of Physics a book has been made available by G.O. Mueller:

On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity. A Documentary Thought Experiment."

http://www.cartesio-episteme.net/fis/mueller.htm

G. O. Mueller

On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity.

A Documentary Thought Experiment.

[A few months ago, I did receive by ordinary mail a CD-ROM containing a book which I think worthy of attention. For this reason I decided to give the possibility to other readers to have it. UB, June 2004]

[Here it is the letter which I found together with the CDROM.]

G. O. Mueller - December 2003

Mr. Umberto Bartocci

Dipartimento di Matematica,

Via Vanvitelli, 1, 1-06100 PERUGIA, ITALIEN

REF: Our documentation on CDROM:

G. O. Mueller: Uber die absolute GroBe der Speziellen Relativitatstheorie.

Ein dokumentarisches Gedankenexperiment. - Text Version 1.1. - 1005 pages.

Unsaleable CD - Private Specimen in Numbered Copies. 2002. Supplement: information, 3 pages.

ENCLOSED: (1) Copy no. 248 -

(2) First research report about our project: SRT-Forschungsbericht "95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitatstheorie [95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity] (1908-2003)"

November 2003. 11 pages.

Dear Mr. Bartocci,

we herewith send you a numbered copy of our privately produced CDROM with the text of our documentation about the criticism of the special theory of relativity.

The documentation is written in German and has been generated and produced in the Federal Republic of Germany. The purpose of our research project is to start a free and public international discussion on the special theory of relativity. Since the persons and publications critical of the theory in the Western countries have been suppressed and calumniated since 1922 as stupid or antisemitic by academic physics until today we prefer to remain anonymous until the freedom of science and research in theoretical physics will have been re-established in the European countries. Moreover we don't wish to give the relativists a chance to deviate the discussion about the criticism of relativity from the theory to the critics' persons - which is their favoured strategy since 1922.

In Germany today our "Grundgesetz" since 1949 guarantees the freedom of science and research - but this fundamental right practically has been abolished for theoretical physics.

The abolition of the freedom of research and academic teaching in theoretical physics has happened not only in Germany since 1922 but more or less in all Western countries at different periods - and, remarkably, strange and unlikely as it sounds, nobody in the sciences and the history of sciences and no investigative journal or journalist seems to have noticed anything about it for 80 years until today! We think we can claim to have discovered and brought to the public attention a mystery of the history of science on an international scale.

Therefore we have started the project of documentation of all criticism of the two theories of relativity since the beginning in 1905 until today, originating from all countries and written in all languages. The enclosed version 1.1 is the first printout of only a first portion of about 2900 units of documentation in a very preliminary phase of the project but already useful for the public because for the first time the public and the academic research receive an information which until now has been successfully hidden through the ingenious manipulations by the scientific community.

If we succeed to start a free and public discussion on an international scale, relativistic physics will have the chance to answer the criticism - the sheer existence of which has been denied by the physicists and therefore never has been answered - and to explain why for 80 years they have suppressed and calumniated the persons and the publications which have dared to criticize.

The first research report about our project

"95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)"

shows our activities directed towards starting a public and free discussion about the situation of theoretical physics and especially about the epistemological and experimental status of special relativity. The distribution of our documentation - as shown on pages 4-7 of our report - makes sure that a relevant portion of the public opinion, the decisive institutions, media and eminent single persons in Germany have been informed about the abolition of freedom of research and teaching in theoretical physics since 1922. Thus from now on nobody of our addressees in Germany can claim having no idea of these facts and disclaim any responsibility for the continuance of this situation.

We think the critical reasoning about the theory has produced very good results, as we try to document, but the denying of freedom of science and research as the only strategy of the relativists to maintain the prospect of their theory has not sufficiently been brought to the public attention. Therefore we try to break the public silence. Our research report shows the distribution of our documentation to libraries, news media, political institutions and scientific institutes, personalities of public standing.

Until now no publisher in Germany has been interested in the text version 1.1 of our documentation. Since we don't wish any loss of time in the dissemination of the text we invite all interested persons to copy the CD-ROM and make printouts of the version 1.1 for no-profit purposes without limitations.

We have decided to remain in anonymity: therefore we don't see any possibility to establish an - anonymous - web-page. But nonetheless we would like version 1.1 of our documentation to be distributed on the internet if anyone feels convinced that it would be worthwhile to do so.

We don't need to explain why we present our documentation to you and your colleagues.

There is no way of material transfer to our research group.

Without personal signature, but nonetheless with the best wishes for your activities and with kindest regards. G.O. MUELLER"

http://www.cartesio-episteme.net/ep8/ep-forum.htm

Episteme Forum

"7 - G.O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt

95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

The G.O. Mueller Research Project - [GOM-Project Relativity]

First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science to some 290 public figures, personalities, newspapers, and journals in Europe and the USA

Description of a German Research Project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory, distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion...

Other links:

http://www.cartesio-episteme.net/fis/mueller.htm

http://www.wbabin.net/science/mueller.pdf

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/partner.html

Note: The "Episteme Forum" is not a typical sort of Internet discussion forum and is therefore not indicated in the section on Internet forums.

Alternative Physics On Line

As stated in the "Letter to the Readers" which opens Episteme N. 6, Part II_(http://www.dipmat.unipg.it/~bartocci/ep6/ep6-edit.htm),

during the second half of the last Century (after World War II, and after the worldwide consecration of Albert Einstein's "authority" - by the way, due to a doubtful connection between relativity, the famous formula $E = mc_2$, and the construction of the atomic bomb - as a result of the nuclear explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki), the

publication of papers expressing criticism of or alternatives to relativity has almost been banned by "normal" scientific journals (justified by the claim that: only a crank would challenge Einstein). This attitude has on the one side almost totally discouraged the production of free critical thought, and on the other side has crystallized the foundations of established Physics in a system of dogmatic immobility - a situation which forced many intellectuals (not only physicists) to understand scientific knowledge as a kind of "religion" (a thought system in which beliefs cannot be checked by laymen, or not even really "understood" - see for instance, in this same issue of Episteme, Marinov's complaints, or Theocharis' contributions).

Baumgartl, Karlheinz - Portal - www.cosmopan.de/infoblaetter.html

INFOBLÄTTER - These information sheets offer summaries of special ideas taken from the lectures of Karlheinz Baumgartl.

www.cosmopan.de/images/gomueller/00_dissidenten.pdf Download of G. O. Mueller: Open Letter to 20 Dissidents.

biologie.de/biowiki - Portal - www.biologie.de/biowiki/Antirelativismus **Anti-Relativity** - from Biology, the free-knowledge database Cites the GOM documentation via a link to Bartocci: "Eine Sammlung von Kritik an der Relativitätstheorie (http://www.dipmat.unipg.it/~bartocci/fis/mueller.htm)"

Borderlands of science (BoS) - Portal - www.borderlands.de

BOS Web Catalogue: A List of Critical Literature on Physics.

G. O. Mueller - First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science

There is no freedom of research and teaching in theoretical physics, against all appearances and against all established laws and against public conviction to the contrary. Since 1908 and until this day there exists an uninterrupted tradition of criticism of the special theory of relativity. This criticism has been successfully suppressed and excluded from scientific discourse since about 1922, more or less in all countries.

Bewertung: (3 Stimmen) eingetragen am 17.08.2006 - Hits: 18

G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt - 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

Description of a German Research Project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory, distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and to journalists of several German newspapers.

Bewertung: (5 Stimmen) eingetragen am 01.08.2006 - Hits: 33

Jocelyne Lopez - Scientific Freedom in Keeping with Article 5 of the German Constitution

On 28.10.2005 the research group G.O. Mueller personally sent an "Open Letter to the Members of the German Bundestag" on CD-Rom. From 21.7.06 to 24.07.06 Ms. Jocelyne Lopez also personally sent an e-mail to all of the members of the German Bundestag (over 600 e-mails altogether) with a reminder of the problems addressed in the "Open Letter". The wording of this e-mail is given in the present contribution.

Evaluation: (6 opinions) entered on 31.07.2006. - Hits: 63

The BoS Web Catalogue

"Further Information Sources - print media, organizations, patents more...

G.O. Mueller: Open Letter on Scientific Freedom addressed to 639 Constitutional-Law Teachers. - Hits: 584.

Jocelyne Lopez: Ekkehard Friebe writes to the President of the DPG, Prof. Dr. Gerd Litfin. - Hits: 588. Ekkehard Friebe: Report on the G. O. Mueller Research Project. - Hits: 1002.

Jocelyne Lopez: Scientific Freedom in Keeping with Article 5 of the German Constitution. - Hits: 1004.

G. O. Mueller: Open Letter on Scientific Freedom in Keeping with Art. 5 of the German Constitution Addressed to Federal Minister Annette Schavan. - Hits: 1014.

The author of G.O. Müller > see xxx.unglaublichkeiten.com: Science and Moral Responsibility, by Ekkehard Friebe. - Hits: 1018.

- G.O. Mueller: On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity. Hits: 1022.
- G. O. Mueller: First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science. Hits: 1026.

Sepp Hasslberger: Herbert Dingle - Science at the Crossroads. - Hits: 1044.

G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt: "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003). - Hits: 1047."

Brandenberger, Heinrich - HP

http://vademecum.brandenberger.eu/erkunden/diverse websites/heinrich.php

Heinrich Georg Brandenberger 12.07.1896 - 10.08.1964

Dipl. Masch. Ing. [Machine-Engineering Graduate], Dr. der technischen Wissenschaften [Dr. of the Technical Sciences] - From 1927 until 1955 Adjunct Professor for Machine Tools and Transmission Science at the Swiss Technische Hochschule Zürich. - Publications / Physics and Astronomy

The Theory of Relativity

Ekkehard Friebe: Home - Science and Moral Responsibility - Responsibility for Scientific Results - Partner - G.O. Mueller Research Group

Book by G. O. Mueller:

A Documentary Thought Experiment on 95 Years of Criticism (1908-2003) with Proof of 3789 Critical Works. Whole Book, 2004-06, approx. 5.4 MB

On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity. Title, Content and Preface, 2006-05, approx. 600 KB

95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003). Ekkehard Friebe writes on his website:

G. O. Mueller is the pseudonym for an organization that has set itself the task of bringing down the ideology well-known under the name of the "theory of relativity". Several sentences taken from the Introduction of this book:

This documentation makes the following claims:

First international proof of 3789 critical publications on the special theory of relativity and, to a lesser extent, also on the general theory of relativity. With this the research project finds itself at the start of its development, which will further require many years of intensive work.

An overview of the most important errors of the special theory of relativity and, to a lesser extent, of the general theory of relativity proven by the criticism, with reports on the critical arguments and - so far, as samples only - with proof of the critical publications. The Catalogue of Errors currently explores approx. 130 theoretical errors.

The supposed experimental confirmations of the STR:

The theory derives its justification from supposed experimental findings, particularly from the Michelson-Morley experiment: subsequent investigation, however, gives completely different findings. The Michelson-Morley experiment of 1887 is supposed to have given a zero result. This is the result on which the central assumptions of the theory are based. The truth, however, is that this experiment by no means had a zero result. The alleged absolute constancy of the speed of light is an assumption of Albert Einstein's and has so far remained unproven. Furthermore, it is an assumption given up by Einstein himself, in his general theory of relativity.

The alleged length contraction has never been observed, and the relativists have made no proposal as to how such experimental proof can be obtained."

[China:] blog.sina.com.cn - Blog

blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_49905be30100d7rq.html

"From: jiangchunxuan@vip.sohu.com Subject: ... general science journal"

[Acceptance of the list of contributions in Walter Babin's portal; including:]

"Added Jun. 11, 2006: Unfortunate Relativity - G. O. Mueller, K. Kneckenbrodt:

Added Jun. 6, 2006: 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003) German Text - Summary of a research project presenting documentation of 3789 publications critical of the theory."

[China?:] dyntm.001.idc10000.net - Portal

http://dyntm.001.idc10000.net/bbs/TopicOther.asp?t=5&BoardID=5&id=260 2006-6-17 14:53:23

"95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

The G. O. Mueller Research Project - [GOM-Project Relativity] Description of a German Research Project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory,

distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters

to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag)

and to journalists of several German newspapers by G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt

Preliminary manuscript delivery for testing purposes - Germany, May 2006

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/95yearsrelativity.pdf"

[China:] www.science.net - Portal

www.sciencenet.cn/bbs/upload/200822585730188.pdf

Rejecting Einstein's Relativity, Developing Newton's Physics [Text in Chinese]

Li Zifeng (Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao, Hebe, 066004, China)

E-mail:_zfli@ysu.edu.cn

Literaturangaben:

"[109] G. O. Mueller. On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity [R]. 2004.

[110] G. O. Mueller, Karl Kneckebrodt. 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003) [R] Germany, 2006."

[China:] www.tzxdl.com.cn - Blog oder Forum?

www.tzxdl.com.cn/bbs/dispbbs.asp?BoardID=5&replyID=1491&id=260&skin=1 "The Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003) The G. O. Mueller Research Project [GOM-Project Relativity] Description of a German Research Project of ... "

De rerum natura - Sobre a Natureza das Coisas (Portugal) - Blog

http://dererummundi.blogspot.com/2007/05/liberdade-intelectual.html

De Rerum Natura: Liberdade intelectual

10. Mai 2007: Anónimo disse...

"A propósito deste post, recordo um texto que encontrei por acaso quando explorava a internet. O seu título : "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)".

O endereço onde o encontrei é o seguinte : http://www.wbabin.net/science/mueller.pdf

Logo nas páginas introdutórias impressionou-me ter lido o seguinte acerca da atitude dos meios académicos : Academic physics suppress any critical statements or publications and calumniate the critics as cranks,

G. O. Mueller: STR 196 2012

crackpots and antisemites and the like. Academic physics suppress the democratic rights of freedom of research and teaching in universities and high schools, and through their informal influence on the printed media their representatives suppress the freedom of speech for the critics in the media.

Afinal, haverá, ou não, algo de consistente nas críticas à Teoria da Relatividade?

Nenhuma delas fará sentido? Justifica-se a atitude dos meios académicos, ocultando as críticas à teoria? Jorge de Oliveira"

Deutschland Lexikon - Portal

http://lexikon.umkreisfinder.de/

Antirelativismus - Basiert auf der Wikipedia

"Weblinks

A collection of criticism of the theory of relativity", link to: www.dipmat.unipg.it/~bartocci/fis/mueller.htm

DPG (Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft) - Portal

www.dpg-tagungen.de/program/regensburg/ddschedule.pdf
DPG Spring Conference, Regensburg 2007; Planning: Monday, 26.03.07, 14:35-14:50
"Specialist Group "DD6 (Phys 5.0.21) - New Concepts II - (critical comments)"
"(DD6.3) Report on the G.O. Mueller Research Project - E. Friebe"

Encyclopédie Snyke - Portal

www.encyclopedie.snyke.com/articles/theorie de la relativite.html

Théorie de la relativité - Source: Wikipedia - Article - History

"Cette théorie peut être utilisée pour construire des modèles de l'évolution de l'Univers et est donc un des outils de base de la cosmologie physique. Il y avait 4000 livres et articles contre la conception d'Einstein après 1905 (cf. bibliographie de G.O.Müller). Par exemple, la structure illogique immanente est critiquée."

Gives no link to the documentation and makes no other references to the title of the source.

Episteme forum - Portal

www.cartesio-episteme.net See above: Bartocci, Umberto - HP.

Esoteric science - Portal

www.esotericscience.com/Relativity.aspx

Physics - Relativity

10 - Relativity

"Given the important role that relativity has played in the rejection of the aether concept by mainstream science we examine here in some detail relativity from an aether perspective.

We argue that many of the contradictions of standard relativity, such as the twin paradox, can only be satisfactorily resolved by assuming a medium that transmits light.

[...]

Those who have looked into the matter [5] have documented more than 3000 articles published in scientific literature that criticize the special theory of relativity. Articles which have been largely ignored or conveniently swept under the carpet. [...]

References

[5] G. O. Mueller, "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity", www.wbabin.net/science/mueller.pdf

Esowatch - Portal

http://esowatch.com/index.php/G.O._Mueller

Wikipedia of the irrational systems of persuasion and their protagonists.

G.O. Mueller

"Under the pseudonym G.O. Mueller (GOM), an anonymous group of authors is distributing a PDF document, 'Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie' [On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity], with more than 1000 pages, this being intended to clarify the supposed anomalies in modern physics. The authors consider the special theory of relativity in particular to be incorrect and they propagate a conspiracy theory according to which, since 1922, free science has not been possible and all critical work on the theory of relativity has been suppressed.

Interestingly enough, the authors refute their own conspiracy theory in that they give proof of many critical work on the theory of relativity even after 1922."

Further articles with a GOM connection: ...

[The purpose of the portal, which has obviously been organized by believing relativists, is, amongst others, to defame the critics of the theories of relativity, a typical practice since 1920, as representatives of "irrational systems of persuasion".]

Experience Festival - The Global Oneness Commitment - Portal

http://www.experiencefestival.com/a/Special_relativity_-_Criticisms_of_special_relativity/id/5414920 Special relativity - Criticisms of special relativity:

Encyclopedia II - Special relativity - Criticisms of special relativity

"The German scientist group g.o.mueller has written a piece critical of Special Relativity:

"Über die absolute Größe der speziellen Realtivitätstheorie"

(2004; downloadable on www.ekkehard-friebe.de).

They claim 105 severe faults of the theory and analyze them in detail. They present a bibliography of the about 4000 critical works since 1905. They claim that the most important criticism is that space and time are categories of perception (Kant) which cannot be analyzed by physical experiments that have these categories as preconditions ("Kategorialirrtum")."

The Free Human Edited Web Directory - Portal

http://www.directory.fm/detail/link-2113.html

Directory.FM - Submit your site today, approve today, show on our frontpage today!

ID: 2113

"Title: 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

http://www.wbabin.net

Pagerank: 4

Description: File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

Category: Arts: Criticism and Theory - Link Owner: wbabin.net Date Added: May 01, 2008 05:49:16 AM - Number Hits: 0"

Friebe, Ekkehard (Munich) - HP and Blog

www.ekkehard-friebe.de

Partner and representative of the GOM project,. cf. p. 165 ff.

"Partners

This Internet presence exists since 15th July 1996. Since then it has repeatedly changed. The most important change was brought about by G. O. Mueller, from whom I, Ekkehard Friebe, received a non-requested documentation on CD-ROM on 15th December 2003, this containing altogether 3257 entries with critical ideas and arguments against the theory of relativity. On 17th July 2004 I then received - amongst others - a revised and extended CD-ROM with proof of altogether 3789 critical works. All files of this documentation have been taken over by me in this Internet presence."

http://ekkehard-friebe.de/blog/das-gom-projekt-relativitatstheorie/

A large part of the contributions treats the GOM project:

The GOM Project on the Theory of Relativity - 6th January 2009

With reference to this, G.O. Mueller has written:

"The G. O. Mueller Research Project has set itself the target of preparing a complete, international documentation of all publications - in all countries and in all languages - that contain criticism of the special theory of relativity. This can naturally only be achieved in the context of a long-term project.

As a means of protecting itself from all external influence, the project is undertaken in complete anonymity and its initiators do not make personal appearances in public. Instead they make the results of their work available to the public, free of charge. The pseudonym "G. O. Mueller" serves to ensure simple, secure identification and research in library catalogues and in the Internet. For quotation purposes the terms "GOM-Projekt Relativitätstheorie" and an English version "GOM-Project Relativity" are suggested.

The first text version of the documentation under the title "Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie" [On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity] contained the proof of 2896 critical publications, was published as a small printed edition in the course of the year 2001 and as from December 2001 was sent to libraries, personalities in public life, publicists, editorial staffs of the multi-regional newspapers and magazines and further executive and legislative bodies with the request that the addressees support the efforts aimed at the introduction of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics."

Gesellschaft zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Physik (GFWP) - Portal

http://wissenschaftliche-physik.com/projekt-go-mueller/ (In 2010 the Society has been disbanded)

G.O. Mueller Project - The GOM Project on the Theory of Relativity - Self-Presentation:

"The G. O. Mueller Research Project has set itself the target of preparing a complete, international documentation of all publications - in all countries and in all languages - that contain criticism of the special theory of relativity. This can naturally only be achieved in the context of a long-term project.

As a means of protecting itself from all external influence, the project is undertaken in complete anonymity and its initiators do not make personal appearances in public. Instead they make the results of their work available to the public, free of charge. The pseudonym "G. O. Mueller" serves to ensure simple, secure identification and research in library catalogues and in the Internet. For quotation purposes the terms "GOM-Projekt Relativitätstheorie" and an English version "GOM-Project Relativity" are suggested."

Hansen, Carlo H. (Denmark) - HP ??

www.lkpnet.dk/CHH/Pro5.htm

Ny side 1 - "Relativitetsteori og fascisme

På Nettet har jeg fundet en større redegørelse:

"95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)" by G.O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt, 2006.

Den præsenterer en dokumentation af 3789 udgivelser, som kritiserer den specielle relativitetsteori. Om perioden 1928-45 berettes i redegørelsen:

I Tyskland er kritiske forfattere siden 1922 strengt forvist fra akademisk fysik, og de har derfor forenet de kritiske argumenter mod begge relativitetsteorierne i et hæfte med titlen "Hundert Autoren gegen Einstein", 1931, som protesterer mod "Einsteinianernes terror". Hæftet har intet at gøre med antisemitisme, som det var blevet hævdet af nogle relativister (men ikke af Einstein selv). Denne sammenfatning af kritik fra forfattere i adskillige lande er aldrig blevet besvaret af relativisterne og aldrig blevet taget alvorligt af det almindelige publikum.

Den ofte udspredte idé, at Nazi-styret i Tyskland 1933-45 førte til rent antisemitisk argumentation i bøger og blade, der var kritisk over for relativiteten, er ikke blevet bekræftet af vor undersøgelse af de kritiske skrifter. For årene 1920-44 har vi kun fundet 17 kritiske skrifter af 14 tyske forfattere, som har tilføjet antisemitisk argumentation til deres videnskabelige kritik: dette er blot 3 procent af alle 570 tysksprogede skrifter fra denne periode. I kontrast til disse resultater har relativisterne for vane at bagvaske *alle* kritikere og deres skrifter som antisemitiske: denne løgn er et stærkt redskab, i det mindste i Tyskland efter Holocaust, og tjener til at presse enhver mulig kritik af relativitetsteorierne til tavshed.

Under Nazi-styret i Tyskland mødtes desuden videnskabsmænd fra Nazi-partiet og erklærede relativister fra de akademiske kredse (det overvældende flertal) i München i november 1940 og blev enige om, at den specielle relativitetsteori skulle betragtes som et anerkendt grundlag for fysikken: dette var virkeligheden under Nazi-styret. Relativitetens kritikere havde den samme indflydelse på akademisk fysik som tidligere: ingen."

Hasslberger, Sepp - Blog

http://blog.hasslberger.com/

Physics - Economy - New Energy - The only constant in this universe is change ...

The Eclipse Data From 1919: The Greatest Hoax in 20th Century Science. By Richard Moody Jr. - Bibliography:

"47. Mueller, G. O. and Kneckebrodt, K. (pseudonyms) 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003) The G. O. Mueller Research Project [GOMProject Relativity] Germany 2006."

Hille, Helmut - HP

www.helmut-hille.de/raetsel.html

Reflections In and After the Einstein Year of 2005 - A Plea for Expertise and Reason.

Enigmatic Einstein - Essays

"(9) The Subject Matter of the Criticism

My rejection of Einstein's relativity is no isolated opinion. Yet because of the sheer number of possible points of criticism, the reasons given by the critics can vary. Apart from the semantic and scientific approaches listed by me there are also the purely physical reasons, as can be read in the book "Requiem für die Spezielle Relativität" [Requiem for the Special Theory of Relativity] (see I/B3) and then again there are the purely mathematical reasons. It is often so that each individual point of criticism is itself adequate as a reason to reject the STR or the GTR, or both. One thing, however, is clear: since the existence of the theory of relativity it has been controversially discussed. There was, for example, an exhibition on the Deutsche Museum in Munich from 29th Sept. until 4th Dec. 2005, "Über Einsteins Gegner. Die antirelativistische Literatur der frühen 20er Jahre" [On Einstein's Opponents. The Anti-Relativistic Literature of the Early 20s] . In a documentation from 2003 G.O. Müller has listed about 3,800 critical publications since 1908. [...]

The support given by representatives of our Western society for democracy, freedom and tolerance vis-à-vis fundamentalist threats is implausible when these representatives at the same time allow that, in core questions of science, which are important for the orientation of both man and society and lie at the very heart of our own society, critical intelligence, objective criticism and alternative explanations are mercilessly suppressed, and this over decades. The 20th century in particular has again forcefully shown that societies in which the reality is unrecognized and in which there is no competition of ideas have no chance of standing the test of time. In the end, those propagating such lies inevitably drown in them. In order to inform our politicians about the suppression of every bit of criticism of the STR since 1922 and thereby of achieving an about-turn in this behaviour, G.O.Müller wrote an Open Letter in 2005 sent to each of the members of the German Bundestag, amongst others. (link to the letter at the end of this page)"

Hille presents at the outset a wonderfully unique quotation of a physicist propagandist of the theories of Albert Einstein, which we have no wish to conceal from the reader:

"For this reason it is irrelevant whether one understands the Master's words; quite the contrary, in fact. Particularly the inconceivable and the mysterious reinforce the admiration we have for the genial thinker." (Thomas Bührke, a physicist, in "Albert Einstein" dtv 2004).

Hoffman, Johan; Johnson, Claes - HP

http://www.nada.kth.se/~cgjoh/ambsthermo.pdf

Computational Thermodynamics

Applied Mathematics: Body & Soul Vol. 5 - Johan Hoffman and Claes Johnson 29th August 2007 References

"[10] G. O. Mueller, Über die absoluten Grössen der speziellen Relativitätsteori, 2004, www.ekkehard-fribe.de."

IceyJones (Germany) - Blog

www.youtube.com/user/IceyJones

Channel of IceyJones - "IceyJones has added a video to his favourites. (5 days ago)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NjkIBwh6Z Q

GOM - The Truth About G. ...

The truth about the aims and intentions of G. O. Mueller on the abolish..." [falsification of a Jocelyne Lopez video.]

[Indonesia:] Kelindan kata - Blog

http://kelindankata.wordpress.com/category/uncategorized/

May 13, 2008 at 10:13 a.m. (Uncategorized)

Relasi Ilmu dengan Kebebasan Individu dalam Perspektif Anything Goes

Qusthan Abqaryi

Abstract

Enlightenment always taken for granted as divesting project. Its emphasizing at reason often accepted as something freeing for scientists or researchers. The relationship between science and political structure prominently does not express individual liberty. Thereby this relationship always important to be examined.

Feyerabend well-known as a controversial philosopher because he campaigned for methodological anarchism and anything goes. Anything goes inherently stands in methodological anarchism which is, according to Feyerabend, medicine for science in two conditions like fascist or chauvinistic. This research attempts a few paces which are inventarization, classification, and evaluation. Methodical path which attempts are critical analysis, synthesize, thereafter it will be descripted prominently. [...]"

"Anything Goes dan Kebebasan Individu dalam Ilmu

Metode *anything goes* tidak menyinggung komunikasi sebagai medan yang sangat penting dalam keilmuan kontemporer. Ketika ilmuwan mengalami persoalan dengan penyebarluasan gagasan atau penemuan, maka prinsip anarkistis seperti *anything goes* tidak dapat digunakan sebagai obat yang mujarab, terlebih ketika dunia komunikasi dan informasi telah terlembagakan secara massif melalui media massa. Persoalan yang dihadapi Mueller dkk., dalam menyebarluaskan kritisisme terhadap teori relativitas misalnya, tidak dapat diselesaikan secara arbitrer dengan menggunakan metode *anything goes*, karena jalan yang paling efektif dan efisien ialah penyebarluasan melalui media massa.

Shrum dan Campion pernah meneliti mengenai kemungkinan isolasi ilmuwan di negara berkembang dari perkembangan ilmu secara global. Mereka percaya bahwa ilmuwan di negara yang sedang berkembang tidak

terisolasi karena tetap bekerja secara lokal dan membangun jejaring di tingkat lokal, sedangkan isolasi di level internasional dapat diatasi melalui internetlix. Mueller dkk., dapat memanfaatkan internet sebagai media kampanye tetapi tidak menjamin akan mendapat respon yang signifikan apabila media massa memberikan kesempatan, terutama dari ilmuwan di negara berkembang yang memiliki akses internet relatif lebih lemah ketimbang ilmuwan di negara maju. Dengan kata lain, metode *anything goes* memiliki keterbatasan ketika berhadapan dengan persoalan komunikasi sebagai medan yang cukup penting dalam percaturan perkembangan ilmu."

July 24, 2008 at 10:48 a.m. (Uncategorized)

The Relation between (Social) [1] Science and Individual Liberty on the Perspective of Anything goes [2]

Qusthan Abqary

"Feyerabend is well-known as one controversial philosopher because he campaigns for methodological anarchism and *anything goes*. *Anything goes* inherently stands in methodological anarchism which is, according to Feyerabend, the remedy for science in two conditions that are similar with fascist or chauvinistic. *Anything goes* cannot be considered as positive methodology because it is primarily to criticize standards and involves unspecified and unspecifiable practice." [...]

"The method of *anything goes* does not allude communication as one important area of contemporary scientific activities. Scientists cannot disseminate their controversial ideas, discoveries, even inventions; if they do not have adequate access to significant media. One interesting experience comes from Germany. A project of "95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003)" which was conducted and lead by G. O. Mueller, had received uncomfortable responses from many media neither inside nor outside Europe or USA[51]. I assume that fascism or chauvinism of (social) science has scattered in academic communities and influenced many media. At this point, I believe that *anything goes* cannot be used because media has specific and unique ways to publish something, especially discoveries or inventions of (social) science. Media still obeys and submits to the authority of scientific communities."

End notes:

"[51] G. O. Mueller, First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science to some 290 public figures, personalities, newspapers, and journals in Europe and the USA in

http://www.wbabin.net/science/openletter.pdf

published August 2006, last access November 22, 2007. In this letter, Mueller wrote that they had sent the project report to 290 public figures, personalities, newspapers, and journal in Europe and USA."

Infos-aus-germanien - Portal

www.infos-aus-germanien.info

Albert Einstein

"Not least due to his friend Moritz Schlick, the theory of relativity also caused a stir in philosophy at an early stage. Since their emergence, serious arguments have been repeatedly raised against both theories of relativity. Over the years more than 130 serious errors in approx. 4000 critical works since 1905 have been analysed. One particularly serious argument is that space and time are not distortable realities, but only necessary categories of perception."

Internet Archive - Portal

http://www.archive.org/details/G.O.Mueller-Kapitel-9-080916

PDF (442 KB) - Downloaded 91 times

"G.O. Mueller, On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity, Chapter 9-080916

Author: G.O. Mueller - Keywords: G.O. Mueller; Jocelyne Lopez; Ekkehard Friebe; criticism; conspiracy; fraud; pamphlet

Language: German - Collection: open source - Description:

G. O. Mueller, On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity, Chapter 9. secret advance version, presented at the annual conference of the GFWP in Salzburg, Austria on 4./5.10.2008

Creative Commons license: Public Domain - Selected metadata: Identifier: G.O.Mueller-Kapitel-9-080916 - Mediatype: texts Licenseurl: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/publicdomain/

Identifier-access: http://www.archive.org/details/G.O.Mueller-Kapitel-9-080916

Identifier-ark: ark:/13960/t2794dv66"

[Japan:] Izumi Konata - Blog

izumikonata.com/keyword/blog/18179/

Entry. 6023 - The G.O. Mueller Research Project Makes an Interim Assessment

"Hereinafter, the 23rd section of the previously unpublished work, The G.O. Mueller Research Project Makes an Interim Assessment, which is presented in the forum of Ekkehard Friebe as a continued series: 1979 - On Albert Einstein's 100th Birthday: "A counter-revolution in physics". Whereas everywhere else in the world the birthday garlands of the orthodox believers gather in celebration and the great feats of the special and the general theories of relativity are acclaimed, a US publisher prints a large coll ..."

Johnson, Claes - HP

www.nada.kth.se/~cgjoh/ambsrelativity.pdf

Many-Minds Relativity

Applied Mathematics: Body & Soul Vol. 6 - Claes Johnson - 8th November 2007 "12.9 Critique by Others Special relativity has been criticized seriously by many scientists over now more than 100 years. In the 1950s the physicist Herbert Dingle [20, 21] returned to the old twin paradox which resulted in a long heated debate in the scientific journal Nature, without any reconciliation. Mueller [85] has compiled a list of 3700 critical publications in a furious crusade against special relativity available from www.ekkehard-friebe.de. The physics community generally has met the criticism with silence and instead claims that special relativity serves as a theoretical basis of everything from the atomic physics of nuclear weapons over the GPS-system to the large scale structure of the Universe, and thus cannot be questioned by the physics community and certainly not by nonphysicists. [...]

References

[85] G. O. Mueller, Über die absoluten Grössen der speziellen Relativitätstheorie, 2004, www.ekkehard-fribe.de."

Kamenin - Blog

http://kamenin.wordpress.com/2008/05/10/wider-die-undeutsche-geistlosigkeit-zum-75-jahrestag- derbucherverbrennungen/

On the culture of science and the scientific nature of culture: on correlations, consequences, misunderstandings and deliberate stultification.

$\hbox{``Against the un-German Banality: On the 75th Anniversary of the Burning of Books}\\$

6 responses

6. On May 12th, 2008 at 12:21 MountainKing said:

There are today still "experts" who, in the fight against the theory of relativity, still cite Lenard and Stark. In the past years there have been invasions in many physics and science forums by Jocely Lopez and Ekkehard Friebe, who have "advertised" on behalf of a quantitatively ambitious crank-work by G.O. Müller

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/partner.html

Quote: "G. O. Mueller is the pseudonym for an organization that has set itself the task of bringing down the ideology well-known under the name of the "theory of relativity"."

Keppler, Rolf - HP

www.rolf-Keppler.de

List of contents of the book "Die Relativitätstheorie fällt [The Theory of Relativity Falls], published in 2005 Foreword: What it's About - Documentation on the Refutation of the Theory of Relativity -

Gottfried Anger: On the Relationship of Mathematics to Physics - Critical Book Literature on the Theory of Relativity -

"G.O. Müller:

- 1. On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity. An introduction to the documentation completed in several years on 95 years of criticism with proof of 3789 critical works
 - 2. Why Should the Public Interest Itself in Scientific Freedom of Research in a Small, Specialist Field?"

Know Library - Portal

http://anti_relativisten.know-library.net/
Anti-Relativists - Article based on Wikipedia
"Web links:_http://www.dipmat.unipg.it/~bartocci/fis/mueller.htm
A collection of criticism of the theory of relativity"

Krüger, Brunhild - HP

www.brunhild-krueger.de/Einstein/E. Friebe www.ekkehard-friebe.de
The ideas on this page revolve around: You are not alone, ... The number of critics is large and is steadily growing.

"You are not alone, ...

I hit on this website, which is regarded as the most important platform for critics of Einstein, more or less by accident. Furthermore, Mr. Friebe has opened a forum on which critics of Einstein can exchange their ideas. On this website of E. Friebe one can find a book by one G. O. Mueller in the form of a pdf file, in which **around 4000 publications from over the past 100 years with criticism of the theoretical edifice of the theories of relativity** have been collected. This compilation is indeed a large science-historical achievement that could also have been produced by Einsteiners, by a university or by an Einstein research project, theoretically at any rate. The compilation arranges the Einstein-critical publications according to several different criteria: chronologically, by author and there is also an overview of the 130 points of criticism to be found in these publications, fundamental criticism and associated criticism.

I asked Mr. Friebe whether it was not time for the scientists behind this project (and there must be several of them, since the work involved would have been too much for a single person) to come out, in the Einstein Year, and associate themselves with their criticisms by name. He sent me a reason why this was not possible. I can't understand the behaviour of these scientists working anonymously, though I must of course accept it. G. O. Mueller is an association of several scientists who prefer to remain anonymous."

Lopez, Jocelyne - HP and Blog

Partner and representative of the interests of the GOM project. cf. p. 165.

http://jocelyne-lopez.de/maenner/maerchenhaftes.html

Stories with Jocelyne Lopez, Fairytales

"Even in the specialist field of physics, which at a first glance might appear to be "dry", one now and again comes long-familiar phenomena from our common history, even if they are not always described solely by physicists...

This is shown, for example, by a thread from the interdisciplinary INTERDIS-AKADEMIE (meanwhile deleted): Who is G.O. Mueller?

Ekkehard Friebe: I have meanwhile ascertained that Mr. G. O. Mueller, too, is very clever. This is something I will naturally not withhold from you. It has to do with Chapter 1 (Introduction) of his documentation ... "

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog

Accompanies, as a partner, the activities of the GOM project. An example:

25th November 2007: "November 2007: G.O. Mueller writes to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on Anonymous Information on Scandals

Open Letter Sent to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on Anonymous Information on Scandals Distribution list at the end of the letter

Re.: Passing of the law on the storage of telephone-line data in the German Parliament [Bundestag] In connection with: Article by Michael Hanfeld: "Auf Vorrat. Bei Anruf abgehört: Wie man uns ausforscht" [In Store. On call, Bugged. How One Sounds Us Out], FAZ, 10.11.07

Dear Mr. Schirrmacher

We respectfully draw your attention to the following three passages in the article by Mr. Hanfeld, who explains the consequences of the new law:

Quote 1: "Those thereby threatened in the "second row" are those who receive e-mails or telephone calls; such as the journalists. Those primarily intimidated and held back from disclosure are of course the informers. To give an anonymous tip about a scandal that would immediately cost one one's head, if one's identity were to become known, was always dangerous. Now it has become impossible. Blessed be the days in which Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward brought their source "Deep Throat" to bubbling over in uncovering the Watergate scandal. Now one can't even arrange a secret meeting in the basement garage, unless one does so with the help of bush telegraphy."

LYCOS iQ - Portal

http://iq.lycos.de/qa/show/1737998/wurde-die-Rel...ge-gestellt/?id=1737998

Was the theory of relativity ever proved, or ever questioned?

Are there, apart from theories in favour of the theory of relativity, also theories that seek to prove the opposite?

5 answers - 4:

"As AdmPicard has already superbly written, there is hardly a chance of conclusively proving the theory of relativity. In scientific circles the task is rather one of disproving the theory. This has not really been achieved so far, neither in the case of STR nor of GTR. But there have been and still are very many sceptics and critics. There is also a great project (G. O. Mueller) that has collected an amazing total of 3789 critical work on the theory of relativity. -

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/partner.html"

Markweger, Robert (Austria) - HP

http://www.markweger.at/geg.html

Opponents of the Theory of Relativity

Here you will find opponents of the theory of relativity known to me. There are meanwhile a large number of opponents in the Internet. Many of the Internet sites listed have further links on this topic.

"Probably the most extensive documentation of criticism of the theory of relativity stems from G. O. Mueller; about 3800 publications since 1908 are documented here. This documentation can be called up on Ekkehard Friebe's literature site.

Under _http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de Ekkehard Friebe describes a particle theory of light. Ekkehard Friebe's site also offers a large number of literature tips and links."

http://www.markweger.at/oppon.html

Opponents of Relativity

"There are many critics of relativity in the internet. Here are just a few. G. O. Mueller provides probably the most comprehensive documentation of critics of relativity. It is written in German but 3800 publications from a number of countries are documented. This document is found here (5MB PDF File)."

Maurer, Harald (Österreich) - Portal

http://www.mahag.com/allg/mueller.php

GOM-Projekt Relativitätstheorie

"Open Letter to 20 Physics Dissidents."

"Please read the contents of this letter in the PDF file: Dissidents. The documentation "On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity"

Total PDF file, or individual chapters: Chapter 0, Chapter 1, Chapter 2, Chapter 3, Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Chapter 6, Chapter 7, Chapter 8.

GOM Project on the Theory of Relativity http://www.mahag.com/allg/mueller.php

Progress Report 1, Progress Report 2,

Open Letter Addressed to the Members of the German Bundestag.

Open Letter Addressed to the Editorial Staffs of FAZ-SPIEGEL-SZ-TAZ

The opinions, arguments, activities, calculations and conclusions expressed in these documents do not match, on all points, the standpoints of the author of the website www.mahag.com."

Mein Parteibuch Blog

http://www.mein-parteibuch.com/blog/2008/07/10/esowatch-informiert-ueber-irrationale-ueber-zeugungssysteme/

An Internet journal with cat photos

"Esowatch informs as to irrational systems of persuasion

Hereinafter you will find an overview of all articles in the Esowatch Wiki. Perhaps one or other of the readers will find someone or something which he or she has always wanted to know:

"On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity" (links to: Esowatch.)

Natural Philosophy Alliance (NPA) - Portal

http://www.worldnpa.org/php/DatabaseMenu.php?tab=1&memberid=597

Database:

"Mueller, G. O. - Interests: Special Relativity - Nationality: German

Category: Alternative Scientist

Books:

2004 Über die Absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätheorie

2003/2006 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

Biography

G. O. Mueller is a pseudonym adopted by a German Research Project for a massive compiling of materials opposed to Einstein's special theory of relativity, of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory (1908-2003), distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and to journalists of several German newspapers:

Über die absolute Größe der speziellen Relativitätheorie

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/buch.pdf

While featuring some 1300 critics from the whole period 1908-2003 ff who are identified by their real names, a main feature of the project is the anonymity of the persons who work on the documentation. The Research Project has decided to present itself to the public only through the results of research and not through persons.

The documentation and the progress reports are published under the pseudonym "G. O. Mueller"; in the Internet the project is also presented with the acronym "GOM-Projekt" or "GOM-project".

"Karl Kneckebrodt" is the pseudonym for the co-author at the English publication.

The activities of the Project are organized according to the requirements of the two main purposes:

- (1) to document the criticism of the special theory of relativity from the beginning until today, from all countries and in all languages; and
- (2) to document the potential addressees for the delivery in the German speaking countries and some more in the other Western countries, to prepare the mail and to post the letters.

Fortunately the Project has found the support and partnership of Mr. Ekkehard Friebe (Munich) and Ms. Jocelyne Lopez (Hamburg), who have assumed the function of German Representatives of the Research Project ..."

http://www.worldnpa.org/php/BooksPretty.php?id=378

Database:

"Über die Absolute Größe die speziellen Relativitätheorie

by G. O. Mueller, Dipl. Ing. Ekkehard Friebe (Publisher), Jocelyne Lopez (Publisher)

Pages: 1183 - Publisher: Ekkehard Friebe & Jocelyne Lopez - Year: 2004

Websites: www.ekkehard-friebe.de; www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog

Description

Description of a German research project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory (1908-2003), distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media, and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag), and to journalists of several German newspapers.

Without a doubt the most comprehensive compilation of source material on criticisms of the theory of special relativity, this book is a monument to the dissident heritage of the last 100 years. Anyone who only casually peruses this book cannot deny that thousands of individuals have challenged Einstein's theories, and that no period of time since 1905 has been without the voice of dissidence. A veritable mountain of largely-ignored work has accumulated over the past century, ready to speak to anyone willing to listen. This book, written under the pseudonym G. O. Mueller, serves as a mouthpiece for that voice.

If the full book download is too large (about 5.4 MB), you may download individual chapters:

Chapter 0: The Absolute Size of the Special Theory of Relativity

Chapter 1: Introduction (The Self-Portrait of Relativistik etc.)

Chapter 2: Error Catalog: Two Theories of Relativity

Chapter 3: Relativity Tales and Facts

Chapter 4: Documentation of Critical Publications

Chapter 5: Critical Monographs and Compilation

Chapter 6: Magazines and their Critical Essays

Chapter 7: Chronology of All Critical Publications

Chapter 8: Critical Publications by Language"

Neue Akropolis - Portal

_http://muenchen.neue-akropolis.de Thursday, 9th October 2008

"Hier albert Einstein [Here's where Einstein fools around]

On the criticism of Einstein's theory of relativity

Even though the media hardly report on it, there is a decidedly comprehensive amount of criticism of the theory of relativity. Over the past hundred years at least 1900 works against the theory of relativity have been written. A number of the points of criticism will be stated here. Who are the opponents?

They were always there! Several Nobel-Prize winners such as Lenard, Stark, Lorentz and Soddy are amongst them. Under the modern critics, however, a group of researchers is particularly distinguishable. The group work anonymously. It obviously contains well-known members of the physics establishment. Their gigantic project aims at collecting all work against the special theory of relativity, regardless of the language in which they have been published, and to discuss all of the works. In March 2002 the group, which operates under the pseudonym "G. O. Mueller", sent a one-thousand-page work to 12 well-known, international libraries. This contains 1900 already-

identified works against the special theory of relativity and partly also discussed, as well as a catalogue of errors with 130 points listed. The work with the title

"Über die absolute Größe der speziellen Relativitätstheorie"

[On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity]

is available in the Internet (989 p.) under the address

http://www.dipmat.unipg.it/~bartocci/fis/mueller.htm

Author: Wigbert Winkler (from: the magazine "Abenteuer Philosophie" No. 102).

Last update (Friday, 10th October 2008)"

The North Texas Sceptic

www.ntskeptics.org

Volume 20 September 2006 Number 9

What's new - By Robert Park

[Robert Park publishes the What's New column at _http://www.bobpark.org/. Following are some clippings of interest.]

"In my mail this week was "The First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science" from somebody named G.O. Mueller in Germany. It went to 290 "public figures" in Europe and the USA. Must be a lot of G.O. Muellers in Germany. This one thinks the Special Theory of Relativity is nonsense. He says 2896 publications agree with him. He's probably right, I've been sent about that many over the years. I would say the system is working just about right."

osdir / mail archive - Portal

http://osdir.com/ml/science.physics.whatsnew/2006-08/msg00001.html

Subject: What's New Friday August 11, 2006

WHAT'S NEW Robert L. Park Friday, 11 Aug 06, Washington, DC

"4. FREEDOM OF SCIENCE: OR WHY THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD WORKS.

In my mail this week was "The First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science" from somebody named G.O. Mueller in Germany. It went to 290 "public figures" in Europe and the USA. Must be a lot of G.O. Muellers in Germany. This one thinks the Special Theory of Relativity is nonsense. He says 2896 publications agree with him. He's probably right, I've been sent about that many over the years. I would say the system is working just about right."

Park, Bob (USA) - HP

http://bobpark.physics.umd.edu/WN06/wn081106.html

What's New by Bob Park - Friday, August 11, 2006

"4. FREEDOM OF SCIENCE: OR WHY THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD WORKS.

In my mail this week was "The First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science" from somebody named G.O. Mueller in Germany. It went to 290 "public figures" in Europe and the USA. Must be a lot of G.O. Muellers in Germany. This one thinks the Special Theory of Relativity is nonsense. He says 2896 publications agree with him. He's probably right, I've been sent about that many over the years. I would say the system is working just about right."

QuantenWiki - Portal

www.quantenwiki.de/wiki/Kritikpunkte an der SRT

Points of criticism of the STR taken from QuantenWiki, the WikiWiki of the quantum world

"Here is space for a collection of points of criticism of the special theory of relativity (STR) with the aim of refuting them (the points of criticism). On this site the following rules apply: Each point of criticism is given a heading and is then explained in one to two paragraphs. Then possible answers are given, with which the point of criticism can be got rid of.

No discussions here, please.

As for responses to criticism of the group G. O. Müller, a separate page has been reserved: Points of Criticism Made by GOM"

Points of Criticism Made by GOM

from QuantenWiki, the WikiWiki of the quantum world

"In June 2004 a CD-Rom on the criticism of the theory of relativity appeared. The CD can be borrowed from a number of libraries (for example, here [1]) and contains in the PDF file Buch.pdf, Kapitel 2 [Chapter 2], a list of supposed errors in the theory of relativity. Here we want to collect responses to these objections.

GOM Error B4

GOM Error D5

GOM Error D9

GOM Error E10

Note: These pages should only be worked on by supporters of the theories of relativity. The aim is namely to collect answers to the objections of a group of opponents of relativity as a basis for discussion. Critics of relativity have enough space on other pages of this Wiki to explain their points of criticism.

From "http://www.quantenwiki.de/wiki/GOM Kritikpunkte"

This site was last altered at 10:49 on 14th July 2006. A project of Quantenwelt.de."

Owika - Portal

http://wikipedia.gwika.com/en/Talk%3AFranz Boas

Talk: Franz Boas

"Einstein has been falsified: see g.o.müller's 4000 titles anti-relativist bibliography and the 130 fault catalogue on "www.ekkehard-friebe.de""

Reboom.com - Portal

www.reboom.info/article/Anti-relativity.html

Anti-Relativity

"This article or section contains information that has not been **verified** and thus might not be reliable. If you are familiar with the subject matter, please check for inaccuracies and modify as needed, **citing sources.**

Anti-relativists and **Anti-relativityists** oppose what they believe to be the Theory of Relativity. They often argue that there is a scientific establishment that unfairly protects special relativity.

[...]

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, anti-relativityists argue that there is a scientific establishment that unfairly protects special relativity. They (the anti-relativityists) attribute this conspiracy to a variety of causes and motivations. Some believe (and loudly proclaim) that it is due to sheer stupidity on the part of physicists, to the extent that they (Nobel-prize-winning physicists) cannot understand what is obvious to a child. Others attribute it to "brain-washing" carried out by the academic system, but this begs the question of what motivates the academic system to do this. The most common explanation given by anti-relativityists for the pro-relativity conspiracy is that many physicists have a vested interest (both financial and emotional) in relativity, and are simply too proud, stubborn, greedy, and venal to admit the manifest erroneousness of relativity when it is clearly explained to them by amateurs. Naturally, physicsts deny that there is any conspiracy, and contend that the principle of relativity is so widely accepted in scientific circles simply because it provides the best (i.e., most

unified, coherent, heuristically productive) account of phenomena. The German scientist group G.O.Mueller has written an encyclopedia being the biggest critical work ever on Special relativity: "Über die absolute Größe der speziellen Relativitätstheorie" (2004;on www.ekkehard-friebe.de/buch.pdf). According to the authors, there has been a "systematic suppression of the criticism" since the 1920s. They claim 105 severe faults and about 20 manipulation strategies of the supporters of relativity and analyze them in detail. They also claim that the most important criticism is that space and time are categories of perception (Kant) which cannot be analyzed by physical experiments having these categories as preconditions ("Kategorialirrtum"). This work has more than 1000 pages including the first complete bibliography of the about 4000 critical works since 1905."

RelativityofLight.com - HP

www.relativityoflight.com/Chapter1.pdf

"The 42 chapters which comprise this treatise (and their bibliography) will be added to this website in sequential order as they are edited during the calendar year 2008."

Chapter One, S. 10-11:

"There are many other sceptics and critics (see Ridgen, p. 98), especially on the Internet. (For example, see G. O. Mueller: 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity,

http://www.wbabin.net/science/mueller.pdf.)

Professor Ridgen recently concluded that:

"The public response to the theory of special relativity and its consequences was, and is, one of incredulity among both amateurs and professionals." (Rigden, p. 102)

Professor David Bohm, himself a relativist, also points out that: "... it must not be supposed that relativity is an iron-clad certainty, which should not be questioned...it is, therefore necessary...to apply the theory in a tentative manner, being alert and ready to criticize it, and if necessary to replace it ..." (Bohm, p. 109)

relativ-kritisch.com - Portal

www.relativ-kritisch.com/gutachten/res_a09.html

Appraisal of the Criticism of the Theory of Relativity Author: Ralf Kannenberg.

Appraisal: GOM Error A9 - link: buch.pdf

Reference 1: buch.pdf, page 48

Reference 2: GOM Error A9, the 3K background radiation,

xttp://www.quantenwiki.de/wiki/GOM Fehler A9

Appraisal: GOM Error A9 ..." Further appraisals.

Relay-for-life - Portal

http://www.relayforlife.it/t/th/theorie de la relativite 1.html

Théorie de la relativité

"Il y avait 4000 livres et articles contre la conception d'Einstein après 1905 (cf. bibliographie de G.O.Müller). Par exemple, la structure illogique immanente est critiquée."

Richter, Max - Blog

http://technorati.com/tag/Max%2BRichter

"Did Ms. Annette Schavan, Federal Minister for Education and Research, have the documentation of the research group G.O. Mueller checked?

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/?p=211

G. O. Mueller: STR 210

Prof. Dr. Jürgen Richter, an employee of Ms. Annette Schavan, editor and member of the steering committee of the Internet portal "Welt der Physik" [World of Physics], financially promoted by the Federal Ministry for Education and Research on information etc. - 41 days ago in the blog - Jocelyne Lopez · No authority yet"

"Does Prof. Dr. Jürgen Richter also know of no experiment for experimental confirmation of Einstein's postulate?

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog/?p=210

I come back to my entry in the blog, "Are the powers that be in physics, those of the Max-Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics, hiding in their institute from the critics of the theory of relativity?" where it is documented that the Federal Minister for Education and Research, Ms. Annette Schavan, informed me ...

41 days ago in the blog - Jocelyne Lopez · No authority yet"

rinnovamento.it - Portal

www.rinnovamento.it/t/th/theorie de la relativite 1.html

Théorie de la relativité

"Cette théorie peut être utilisée pour construire des modèles de l'évolution de l'Univers et est donc un des outils de base de la cosmologie physique. Il y avait 4000 livres et articles contre la conception d'Einstein après 1905 (cf. bibliographie de G.O.Müller). Par exemple, la structure illogique immanente est critiquée."

[Russia:] www.butjaev.narod.ru - Portal

www.butjaev.narod.ru/BIB/RTO.doc

"Resultati" teorii otnositelnosti?

http://www.antidogma.ru/library/firsts.html

"Istorija antireljativistskoi borbi na zapade (na osnove materialov G. O. Mueller Research Project)"

[Russia:] Narod.ru: Novaja stranitsa - Portal

http://ivanik3.narod.ru/

"Efirni Veter - ili dva puti Einsteina. Obnovlenie 31.8.08

6.19. Istorija antireljativistskoi borbi na zapade. Na osnove materialov G. O. Mueller Research Project (htm, russ.) - 36 KB."

[Russia:] Physics Uspekhi - Portal

ufn.ru/ufn09/ufn09 4/Russian/r094errata.pdf

Errata and amendments: Malykin G B "Paralorentz transformations"

(Usp. Fiz. Nauk, 2009, Vol. 179, No. 3, pp. 285 — 288) G.B. Malykin (/en/authors/malykin_grigorii_b/) *Institute of Applied Physics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Nizhnii Novgorod, Russian Federation* - in Russian only: pdf (/ufn09/ufn09_4/Russian/r094errata.pdf) (91 KB)

"[50] Eagle A. Philos. Mag. Ser. 6 26 410 (1938) [51] Eagle A. Philos. Mag. Ser. 6 28 592 (1939)

[52] Mueller G.O., Kneckebrodt K "95 years criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908 ë 2003)". The G.O. Mueller Research Project (GOM-Project Relativity). Germany, May 2006,

http://www.wbabin.net/science/mueller.pdf."

Scholars Community - Portal

www.tScholars.com

tScholars.com used contents from Wikimedia Foundation.

Talk: Special relativity

"Criticism of Relativity Theory

The section that starts "The German scientist group g.o.mueller..." in the current revision is very odd indeed. It's also pretty incoherent. It looks like it's been machine translated from German (or possibly Italian) without any editing at all. It appears to be a POV rather than a serious attempt to add to a critical analysis of the issues; the suggested search for a link (and why not the link itelf?) at [4] times out, so I can't do a better analysis of this. The Google cache of this page is most peculiar. —Alex 21:20, 2 February 2006 (UTC)"

Simple English Wikipedia - Portal

http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory_of_relativity

Theory of relativity - From the Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia that anyone can change. - Criticism of Relativity:

"G.O.Mueller wrote a whole encyclopedia refuting Einstein's relativity. G.O.Mueller, Aristotle, Kant, Leibniz say space and time are categories of perception, not distortable "things", and not joined together. The speed of light could be higher. Paul Dirac and others thought that constants can change over time, too (e.g. gravitation). G. O. Mueller lists about 4000 Einsteincritical works since 1905, rallying worldwide for rethinking relativity.

Other websites

Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity In Words of Four Letters or Less

(http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/txt/al.html)

New times and new technologies survey the experiments of Sobral and Príncipe.

(http://www.cosmobrain.com.br/cosmoforum/viewtopic.php?t=118)

G.O.Mueller[1] (http://www.cartesio-episteme.net/fis/mueller.htm)"

Spirituelle Hilfe - Portal, Search Engine

http://spirituelle-hilfe.com/infopool/esospider.html?relativistic

Spirituelle Hilfe Infopool EsoSpider - The search engine for selected esoteric websites - Search for relativistic @ EsoSpider . Spirituelle Hil...

"20. [7.35%] Über die absolute Grösse der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie

On an international scale, relativistic physics will have the chance to answer the criticism - the sheer existence of which has been denied by the physicists and therefore never has been answered - and to explain why for 80 years they have suppressed and calumniated the persons and the publications which have dared to criticize. The first research report about our project "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)" shows our activities directed towards starting a ...

http://www.borderlands.de/links.goto.php?u=1153 - 13.3kb"

Technorati - Portal

http://technorati.com/tag/Forschungsgruppe+G.O.+Mueller

Tags / Forschungsgruppe G.O. Mueller

"Welcome to the Forschungsgruppe G.O.Mueller tag page at Technorati. This page features content from the farthest reaches of the Blogosphere that authors have "tagged" with Forschungsgruppe G.O. Mueller.

Are you an expert about Forschungsgruppe G.O. Mueller? Do you want to be the Technorati authority on Forschungsgruppe G.O. Mueller? You can write a description that will appear right here: Join Blogcritics today!

Sie ist nicht einmal falsch...

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog Authority: 2

I come back to my enquiry of 26.12.08 sent to Prof. Dr. Jürgen Richter, an employee of the Federal Minister for Education and Research, Dr. ... - 14 hours ago

19 - The G.O. Mueller Research Project Makes an Interim Assessment

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog Authority: 2

"The following 19th section of the previously unpublished work, The G.O. Mueller Research Project Makes an Interim Assessment, which is presented in the forum of ... - 1 day ago

Dezember 2008: Jocelyne Lopez schreibt an Herrn Prof. Dr.

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog Authority: 2

Today I sent the following e-mail to Prof. Dr. Jürgen Richter, an employee of Federal Minister Dr. Annette Schavan ... - 3 days ago

Video-Vorstellung des Projekts G.O. Mueller

http://www.jocelyne-lopez.de/blog - Authority: 2

Today a somewhat different presentation of the G.O. Mueller project ... © Jocelyne Lopez, 2008

The Watergate of Physics: Suppression of the Criticism - 8 days ago

Univ. Innsbruck, Studienrichtungsvertretung Physik - Portal

http://stv-physik.uibk.ac.at/

Home > unterlagen > stuff - Tue, 09/23/2008 - 13:11 — josi

Displaying unterlagen/stuff. - Contains 10 files totaling 4.51 MB in size.

"Name Size

Schroedinger II.pdf	948.73 KB
Schroedinger III.pdf	903.78 KB
Weizsa.ckerformel.nb	0 bytes
Weizsäckerformel.nb	3.78 KB
forum_options_screenshot.png	10.61 KB
kap3.pdf	755.88 KB
konstanten.nb	6.43 KB
lan-uni.png	31.04 KB
quiz in a 1 02 MD	

quiz.jpg1.02 MB

schroedinger I.pdf 904.44 KB"

"Kap3.pdf" is Chapter 3 of the GOM documentation, without details as to the title of the work from which the chapter was taken. The page was last updated on 23.9.08.

Chap. 3 was first noticed on 24.11.08. On 12.1.09 the page "stuff" was empty.

Uwes Physikseite: Neue Grundlagen der Physik [New Fundamentals of Physics] - HP

www.uwes-physik.de/links.html

Instead of the usual bibliography, here a collection of links on the topic. "Critical opinions on the theory of relativity can be found, amongst others, on

http://www.btinternet.com/~sapere.aude/ (http://www.btinternet.com/~sapere.aude/)

from where one (in 2.2) can also download the German-language chapter of the GOM project."

Walton, Gertrude (UK) - HP

http://home.btconnect.com/sapere.aude/

Ms. Walton has been a supporter of the GOM Project since early on, cf. p. 165.

Reclaiming the common sense foundations of knowledge

A small selection of books by critics:

For an exhaustive documentation of books and papers critical of SR see the German GOM Project Relativity - 95 YEARS OF CRITICISM OF THE SPECIAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY (1908-2003), in particular

Kap.4 (Annotated bibliography of critical publications: books and papers; 2221 KB)

Kap.5 (Books; 734 KB).

Here are some books not listed in the GOM bibliography:

A. Agathangelidis: Pseudo-Relativistic Physics, Ziti Editions, Thessaloniki: 1992.

A.A. Denisov: The Myths of Relativity Theory (1989).

P.M. Kanarev: The Crisis of Theoretical Physics (1996).

Al Kelly: *Challenging Modern Physics: Questioning Einstein's Relativity Theories*. BrownWalker Press, Boca Raton, Florida, USA: 2005; ISBN 1-58112-437-6 (paper); 1-58112-438-4 (ebook)." - [...]

"In the A-Z list of critics of foundations I refer to lists of typical titles (books, articles, conference papers); because of its size my references to the GOM Project are highly selective. The email correspondence published by Prof. Bartocci is also of interest. References in the A-Z below are as follows:

Ap = Apeiron archive entries at redshift.vif.com/journal archives.htm.

bartml = Prof. Bartocci's email correspondence at www.cartesio-episteme.net/quest.htm.

GE = Galilean Electrodynamics: 1990-99, 2000-04, 2005f..

gom = GOM Project Relativity Kap.4 and Kap.5"

2.3. Critics A-Z

"Any such list must have two aims:

- to honour critics of relativity theory, and more generally of orthodoxy in physics;
- to facilitate access to their arguments.

In view of their large number (the GOM bibliography - by no means complete - names ca. 1350 authors) I include here only those critics who have published (or participated in events such as conferences) since 1970, or where GOM-Kap.4 contains information about their arguments (summaries, quotations, reviews, comments)."

Wapedia - Portal

http://wapedia.mobi/simple/Theory_of_relativity

Wapedia - Wiki: Theory of relativity

3. Criticism of Relativity

"G.O.Mueller wrote a whole encyclopedia refuting Einstein's relativity. G.O.Mueller, Aristotle, Kant, Leibniz say space and time are categories of perception, not distortable "things", and not joined together. The speed of light could be higher. Paul Dirac and others thought that constants can change over time, too (e.g. gravitation).G.O.Mueller lists about 4000 Einstein-critical works since 1905, rallying worldwide for rethinking relativity.

The article "Theory of relativity" is part of the Wikipedia encyclopedia."

WebsiteWiki - Portal

www.websitewiki.de/Blog-jocelyne-lopez.de

Blog-jocelyne-lopez.de - From WebsiteWiki

Description:

"Presentation of the worldwide criticism of the theory of relativity, particularly scientific documentation and public activities of the G.O. Mueller research group (GOM Project). Presentation of the worldwide criticism of the theory of relativity, particularly scientific documentation and public activities of the G.O. Mueller research group (GOM Project), as well as efforts against experimentation on animals.

Website evaluation 2.8 out of 5 (798 opinions submitted) Keywords on Blog-jocelyne-lopez.de

G.o., Mueller, Forschungsgruppe [research group], Gom-projekt [Gom Project], Kritik [criticism],

Relativitätstheorie [theory of relativity], Unterdrückung [suppression], Wissenschaftsfreiheit [scientific freedom], Ekkehard, Friebe, Jocelyne, Lopez, Walter, Babin, Watergate, Physik [physics], Dr., Annette, Schavan, Prof., Jürgen, Richter, Wolf, Singer, Markus, Pössel, Katja, Kipping, Jörn, Wunderlich, Covance, Münster, Tierversuche [experimentation on animals], Tierrechte [animal rights], Tierschutz [protection of animals], Moralische Verantwortung [moral responsibility]."

Wiersma, Otto B. - HP

www.ottobw.dds.nl/filosofie/consciousness.htmhttp://

Conscious In Time - The Bergson-Einstein-debate about the Duration of SpaceTime.

10 Mar. 2005 – 24 Nov 2005 (last update)

keywords: consciousness, duration, spacetime, metaphysics, poliphysics

Introduction

The book of Bergson (Durée et simultanéité. À propos de la théorie d'Einstein. 1922) and the debate between the two scientists at a meeting, convened by the Philosophical Society of Paris, marked the fall of Bergson's and the rise of Einstein's star. Although part of the debate seemed to deal with technical details (e.g. the interpretation of the geometrical models used by Einstein and the role of the observer), the real clash was the one between metaphysics and poliphysics (as mix of politics and physics). As introduction to the Bergson-Einstein debate, I like to sketch a frame of reference related to two keywords in the debate (consciousness and time) and related to the year 1922. [...]

The year 1922

1992 was an interesting year for the history of science in general and the history of Relativity Theory (RT) in particular. In this essay we focus on the Einstein-Bergson-debate, but during that year some other developments took place that (in combination) seemed to change RT from physics into poliphysics.

Einstein was not only active in the field of physics, but profiled himself also politically as pacifist opponent of the German aggression that lead to World-War I. This triggered some opponents of his physical theory to use antisemitism as 'argument' in the physical debate. Mueller (2004,1.2) writes [originally quoted in German, here translated]:

"The first significant physical treatise with anti-Semitic comments dates back to July 1922: LENARD, PHILIPP: On Ether and Original Ether. 2nd, increased edition, with a word of warning for German scientists. - Leipzig: Hirzel 1922. 66 pages. With his "word of warning" Lenard had begun a disastrous onset of political agitation in the physical professional discussion that, ten years later, would become the official politics over a 12-year period, with the seizure of power by the National Socialists in Germany."

Mueller analyzed 3789 critical publications regarding the RT for antisemitic 'arguing', and found [originally quoted in German, here translated]:

"From around 3789 critical publications, the number so far established as anti-Semitic are: - 15 authors, of which 14 German; - altogether 18 publications, of which 17 German; - only works from the years 1920-1944." And although the percentage of this antisemitic 'arguing' was very limited, it backfired during the next decades in a very awkward way: critics of RT who concentrated completely on the physical arguments, were nevertheless accused of antisemitic sentiments. Together with the concealment of the physical criticism, this approach appeared to be a quick and dirty way to 'win' the 'debates' about RT. [OBW TODO how often this happened? – percentage of the 3789 publications analyzed by Mueller?] (...)

In 1922 there was another signal that RT was moving out of reach of any criticism. Mueller (2004, 1.2) [originally quoted in German, here translated]: "On the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the Gesellschaft deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte [Society of German Scientists and Doctors] held in Leipzig in September 1922, two hymnic lectures on the theory of relativity were given by Max v. Laue and Moritz Schlick, whereas no lecture by any of the critics was permitted and no discussion of the theory was conducted. Whereas the relativists until then had met all of the major point of criticism with silence, with this they had succeeded in preventing its public appearance. This situation has not changed since then."

This was in the eyes of Mueller a "kalte Machtergreifung der Relativisten" [cold seizure of power by the relativists], and it meant a revolution of the physical debate [originally quoted in German, here translated]: "The real revolution, however, took place in the introduction of the question of power as a means of deciding the truth and correctness of physical theories: this revolution, despite 8 decades of success, was doomed to failure right from the start.""

Wikipedia / deutsch - Portal

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kritik an der Relativit%C3%A4tstheorie

Discussion: Criticism of the Theory of Relativity - from Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia

"G.O. Mueller must not be left unmentioned!

That is a swindle, to repeatedly exclude g.o.mueller, the most important work since 1905! What a cheek! 80.138.153.251 12:51, 11. Apr 2006 (CEST)

That this is "the most important work since 1905" can hardly be true. A similar list can be found when one Googles (with the search words) "G. Walton, sapere aude".

To be able to judge whether vandalism is indeed involved here, one must first examine whether in the case of Google the legal prerequisites are satisfied. KraMuc

11:44, 26th Apr 2006 (CEST)"

Wikipedia / englisch - Portal

www.hereuare.com/getArchived.php?q=&rtq=0&d=268046725573

Special relativity - From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Criticisms of special relativity

Criticisms of Relativity theory are normally done from a number of different bases. Some believe that, because Albert Einstein was born Jewish (although he renounced this religion); that Relativity is 'Jewish science', i.e. racist ad hominen attacks. Others seem to believe that the world really doesn't work the way an enormous number of experiments show that it does. Most just seem to misunderstand the physics and fail to grasp the theory.

Herbert Dingle was a respectable astrophysicist who was initially a supporter and book author of relativity, but his interpretation of special relativity was subtly different to Einstein's. Eventually he decided that the theory was inconsistent, and he began a life-long condemnation of Relativity theory in general. His 'proof' that special relativity theory is inconsistent has been largely rejected by other scientists, and his alternative theory is incompatible with experimental evidence.

The German scientist group g.o.mueller has written a piece critical of Special Relativity:

"Über die absolute Größe der speziellen Relativitätstheorie" (2004; downloadable pdf on the net).

It is the biggest critical work on Physical relativity ever, especially on Special relativity. It has been sent to hundreds of big libraries, organizations, political parties and printing publications worldwide being a unique attempt motivated by the authors perception of a "systematic suppression of the criticism" since the 1920s. They claim 105 severe faults of the theory and analyze them in detail. They present a bibliography of the about 4000 critical works since 1905. They claim that the most important criticism is that space and time are categories of perception (Kant) which cannot be analyzed by physical experiments that have these categories as preconditions ("Kategorialirrtum")."

Talk: Special relativity - From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Criticism of Relativity Theory

"The section that starts "The German scientist group g.o.mueller..." in the current revision is very odd indeed. It's also pretty incoherent. It looks like it's been machine translated from German (or possibly Italian) without any editing at all. It appears to be a POV rather than a serious attempt to add to a critical analysis of the issues; the suggested search for a link (and why not the link itself?) at [4] times out, so I can't do a better analysis of this. The Google cache of this page is most peculiar. —Alex 21:20, 2 February 2006 (UTC)"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Antirelativists

Talk: Anti-relativity

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Talk: Antirelativists)

"G.O.Mueller: most important critical piece since 1905

Please may everybody read this as it is information of the most trusworthy kind. Let us stop the 16-year-Chinese boy infinity0 who vandalizes around here.

The German scientist group g.o.mueller has written a piece critical of Special relativity:

"Über die absolute Größe der speziellen Relativitätstheorie" (2004; downloadable on www.ekkehard-friebe.de) It is the biggest critical work on Physical relativity ever, especially on Special relativity. It has been sent to hundreds of big libraries, organizations, political parties and printing publications worldwide being a unique

attempt motivated by the authors perception of a "systematic suppression of the criticism" since the 1920s. They claim 105 severe faults of the theory and analyze them in detail. They present a bibliography of the about 4000 critical works since 1905. They claim that the most important criticism is that space and time are categories of perception (Kant) which cannot be analyzed by physical experiments that have these categories as preconditions ("Kategorialirrtum"). 80.138.172.139 19:56, 3 February 2006 (UTC)

I don't vandalise, and you should be ashamed of using my age as an attempted attack - I'm not an ADULT who vandalises articles, you loser. GO Mueller has 315 Google hits

(http://www.google.co.uk/search?q=%22GO+Mueller%22).

Do you work for them or something? Infinity0 talk 21:37, 3 February 2006 (UTC)

I didn't find it on that site. Please give a better link, thanks! Harald88 01:28, 5 February 2006 (UTC)

"www.ekkehard-friebe.de/buch.pdf" 80.138.190.9 12:30, 6 February 2006 (UTC)

Don't feed user tailpig, the proxy server puppet, 80,138,190,9 02:04, 7 February 2006 (UTC)

Oh, it's ironic that you're accusing other people of using proxy servers and sockpuppets. User:Infinity0/Vandal report. Infinity0 talk 20:40, 9 February 2006 (UTC)

Now, wait a second. There is a thousand pages of text here that is an encyclopedia itself on the topic of antirelativity, which of course isn't going to be very popular outside of the fringe. Or at least, that's what it looks like to me. Problem is it is in German. Is there an Engligh translation? I can write you e.g. a short English summary of each item of the 105 faults on this page for your first orientation if you like. 80.138.191.208 21:36, 7 February 2006 (UTC)

That would be a compelling read. —MobyDikc 17:30, 8 February 2006 (UTC)

short English summary of some important points , see mueller biobliography for the 4000 critical works, about 1000 in English

1.) Ether The Michelson-Morley experiment did not prove the absence of an ether and was not carried out completely under the 6 planned conditions ...

Infinity0 is vandalizing again. He will be blocked if he goes on with it. 80.138.193.152 02:42, 10 February 2006 (UTC)

I disagree, I tried to convince those adding the G.O.Mueller paragraph that Wikipedia is not a forum for promotional content. At the very least the G.O.Mueller section needs its own paragraph. Infinity0 will not be blocked. Tailpig 17:08, 10 February 2006 (UTC)"

Wikipedia / französisch - Portal

http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th%C3%A9orie de la relativit%C3%A9

Théorie de la relativité - Wikipédia, l'encyclopédie libre et gratuite

"Cette théorie peut être utilisée pour construire des modèles de l'évolution de l'Univers et est donc un des outils de base de la cosmologie physique. Il y avait 4000 livres et articles contre la conception d'Einstein après 1905 (cf. bibliographie de G.O.Müller). Par exemple, la structure illogique immanente est critiquée."

Wikipedia / pam (Indonesian) - Portal

http://pam.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein - Ibat king Wikipedia

"Karagdagang karinan king Aptas

Ing Wikimedia Commons atin yang mediang maki kaugnayan kang/king: Albert Einstein Ing Wikiquote atin yang koleksiun da reng mesabi tungkul kang/king: Albert Einstein

G.O.Mueller[1] (http://www.cartesio-episteme.net/fis/mueller.htm)"

Wikipedia / tschechisch - Portal

http://wikipedia.infostar.cz/a/al/albert_einstein.html

wikipedia.infostar.cz - Albert Einstein

"Tam je jea Ô°?\$%m— t silná kritika Einstein. Ronald William Clark øíká, •e Einstein nenávidìl Nìmecko a Nìmce od jeho mlád G.O.Mueller psal celou encyklopedii vyvracet Einstein relativnost. G.O.Mueller, Aristotle, Kant, Leibniz øíká prostor a èa jsou kategorie vnímání, ne distortable "vìci", a ne spojený together. The rychlost svìtla mohla být vya Ô°?\$%m— aÔ°?\$%m—. Paul Dirac a jin si mysleli, •e konstanty mohou mìnit se v prùbìhu doby, také (napø. gravitace). G.O.Mueller seznamy asi 400 Einstein-kritické práce proto•e 1905, uzdravovat se celosvìtový pro relativnost pøehodnocení." Jiné internetové stránky - G.O.Mueller [1]

http://wikipedia.infostar.cz/t/th/theory_of_relativity.html wikipedia.infostar.cz - **Teorie relativity**

"Kritika relativnosti

G.O.Mueller psal celou encyklopedii vyvracet Einstein relativnost. G.O.Mueller, Aristotle, Kant, Leibniz øíká prostor a èa jsou kategorie vnímání, ne distortable "vìci", a ne spojený together. The rychlostsvitla mohla být vya ´Ô°?\$%m— aÔ°?\$%m—. Paul Dirac a jin si mysleli, •e konstanty mohou mìnit se v prùbìhu doby, také (napø. gravitace). G.O.Mueller seznamy asi 400 Einstein-kritické práce proto•e 1905, uzdravovat se celosvìtový pro relativnost pøehodnocení."

YouTube - Portal

www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMZtWJ_Jtio 9th January 2009

"The Truth About the Aims and Intentions of G. O. Mueller

The truth about the aims and intentions of G. O. Mueller on the abolishment of freedom for science and research. And on the systematic and malicious defamation of the most famous personality of the new era in the history of mankind: Albert Einstein.

Category: Wissenschaft & Technik [Science & Technology]

Tags: GOM - Jocelyne Lopez - Ekkehard Friebe - Albert Einstein - Spezielle Relativitätstheorie [special theory of relativity] - Wissenschaftsmafia [science mafia]

[Falsification of a Jocelyne Lopez video.]

Zwicki - Portal

http://www.zwiki.com/index.php/Th%C3%A9orie de la relativit%...

Théorie de la relativité - Un article de Zwiki, l'encyclopédie libre.

"Cette théorie peut être utilisée pour construire des modèles de l'évolution de l'Univers

et est donc un des outils de base de la cosmologie physique. Il y avait 4000 livres et articles contre la conception d'Einstein après 1905 (cf. bibliographie de G.O.Müller). Par exemple, la structure illogique immanente est critiquée."

9. Publications of the GOM Project

A list of the publications, chronologically ordered according to publication dates, with details of the Internet sources. Small statements on discussions in the Internet forums have not been listed.

2001, Oct. / Documentation, Text Version 1.1, Manuscript Print

G. O. Mueller:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie.

[On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity.]

A Documentary Thought Experiment.

Text Version 1.1 - As a Free Manuscript Duplicated in Numbered Copies. - October 2001 - 1005 pages.

2002, March / Documentation, Text Version 1.1, Private Print

G. O. Mueller:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie.

[On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity.]

A Documentary Thought Experiment.

Text Version 1.1 - Private Print in Numbered Copies. - March 2002 - 1005 pages

2002, March / Documentation, Text Version 1.1, CD-ROM Edition

G. O. Mueller:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie.

[On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity.]

A Documentary Thought Experiment.

Text Version 1.1 - Unsaleable Private Print. - March 2002 - 1005 pages

Unsaleable CD Private Copy in Numbered Copies.

2003, Nov. / Progress Report

SRT-Forschungsbericht - Erster Tätigkeitsbericht des Forschungsprojekts "95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003)" [STR Research Report - First Progress Report on the Research Project "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)"] November 2003 - 11 pages.

Content: The Research Project - The Aims of the Project - Addressees for the Documentation - Accompanying Letters to the Documentation Consignments for the Ministries of Culture and Sciences of the

Federal States.

Copyright 2003 by G. O. Mueller - Issue: 300. - Reprint and distribution in the Internet permitted.

The progress report is contained in all subsequent CD-ROM editions of the documentation.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/report1.pdf

2004, June / Documentation, Text Version 1.2, CD-ROM Edition

G. O. Mueller:

Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie.

[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 1.2 - June 2004 - XXIV, 1159 pages - PDF files on CD.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/buch.pdf

2004, Nov. / Progress Report

SRT-Forschungsbericht - Zweiter Tätigkeitsbericht des Forschungsprojekts "95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003)" [STR Research Report - Second Progress Report on the Research Project "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003"] November 2004 - 37 pages.

Content: Presence in the Internet since January 2004 - Production of the Documentation in a New Text Version 1.2 in June 2004 - Sending of the Documentation to the Factions of all Parties in the Parliaments of the Federal Republic of Germany: Copy of the Covering Letter - The "Caroline" Judgement and the Discussion of Freedom of the Press and Scientific Freedom: A Commentary to the SPIEGEL Article - The Partial Bringing Into Line of the Serious Press Since Approx. 1922 - Postal Dispatch List of the Research Project, Dec. 2001 - Oct. 2004

Copyright 2004 by G. O. Mueller - Issue: 300. - Reprint and distribution in the Internet permitted.

The progress report is contained in all subsequent CD-ROM editions of the documentation.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/report2.pdf

2005, Oct. / Open Letter to the Members of the German Bundestag

Offener Brief an die Abgeordneten des Deutschen Bundestages Betrifft: Freiheit der Wissenschaft nach Artikel 5 des Grundgesetzes; hier: 95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003) und Unterdrückung dieser Kritik seit 1922 [Open Letter to the Members of the German Bundestag With reference to: Scientific Freedom in Keeping with Article 5 of the German Constitution; here:

95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003) and Suppression of this Criticism Since 1922]

Text Editing: 9th Oct. 2005 - 24 pages - Commencement of Dispatch: 28th Oct. 2005 -

Number of Addressees: 614. Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM; Label Print:

Einstein Year 2005 - 4 Years of the Research Project on the citizens' initiative of 1300 critics: 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

Special Issue in 2005 for the German Bundestag - 4 Years of Silence: The Bringing-Into-Line of the Press?

CD content: all publications of the research project in 13 PDF files

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/01 OffenerBrief.pdf

2005, Oct. / First Open Circular Letter Sent to 63 Print Media in German-Speaking Countries

G. O. Mueller:

Erstes Offenes Rundschreiben an 63 Printmedien im deutschsprachigen Raum

Betr.: Forschungsprojekt "95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003)"

[First Open Circular Letter Sent to 63 Print Media in German-Speaking Countries

Re.: The research project "95 years of criticism of the special theory of relativity (1908-2003)"]

Demand for reinstatement of scientific freedom in theoretical physics - citizens' initiative of 1300 critics of the theory of relativity.

In connection with: Open Letter to the members of the German Bundestag of October 2005 (enclosed as a PDF file on the accompanying CD-ROM)

Text Editing: 10th Oct. 2005 - Commencement of Dispatch: 28th Oct. 2005 - 4-pages.

The passing-on of this circular to all further print media is desired.

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM; "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)", Special Issue in 2005 for the Members of the German Bundestages.

Contents of the CD-ROM: all publications of the research project in 13 PDF files.

2006, Feb. / Open Letter on Scientific Freedom and Freedom of the Press Sent to 221 Employees on the Editorial Staffs of FAZ - SPIEGEL - SZ - TAZ

Offener Brief über Wissenschaftsfreiheit und Pressefreiheit an 221 Mitarbeiter der Redaktionen von FAZ - SPIEGEL - SZ - TAZ

[Open Letter on Scientific Freedom and Freedom of the Press Sent to 221 Employees on the Editorial Staffs of FAZ - SPIEGEL - SZ - TAZ]

Re.: German Constitution, Article 5: Scientific Freedom and Freedom of the Press for Theoretical Physics. - 4th February 2006. - 8 pages.

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM (format 8 cm). Content: All publications of the research project in 13 PDF files.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/00 journalisten.pdf

2006, Feb. / Open Letter to 20 Physics Dissidents

Offener Brief an 20 Physik-Dissidenten [Open Letter to 20 Physics Dissidents]

Re.: The 100 years of Ineffectiveness of the STR Criticism

27th February 2006 - 15 pages.

"The limitation to 20 first addresses is undertaken for cost reasons. We place our hopes in the contact between physics dissidents and request that the CD be passed on to appropriate known personalities."

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM, format 8 cm; contains all previous publications of the GOM Project as PDF files. (The CD-ROM carries the same labels as the production for the 221 employees of the editorial staffs.)

The letter was not placed in the Internet by the GOM Project, but by the addressees:

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/00_dissidenten-2.pdf

2006, May / English-language Introduction to the GOM Project

95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

The G. O. Mueller Research Project [GOM-Project Relativity]

Description of a German Research Project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory, distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and to journalists of several German newspapers

by G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt

Preliminary manuscript delivery for testing purposes - Germany, May 2006 - 51 pages.

Contents of the CD-ROM: all current publications of the GOM project in 15 PDF files.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/95yearsrelativity.pdf

2006, July / First Open Letter on Scientific Freedom in the English Language Sent to 290 Addressees in 11 Countries

First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science to some 290 public figures, personalities, newspapers, and journals in Europe and the USA.

July 2006. 7 pages.

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM (8 cm). Content: all current English-language and German-language publications of the GOM Project.

Number of addressees: 298 in 11 countries: Austria; Denmark; France; Germany; Italy; Norway; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; USA.

Text in the Internet http://www.wbabin.net/science/openletter.pdf

2006, Sept. Open Letter Sent to Federal Minister Schavan

Offener Brief über Wissenschaftsfreiheit nach GG Art. 5 an Frau Bundesministerin Annette Schavan.

[Open Letter on Scientific Freedom in Keeping with Art. 5 of the German Constitution Addressed to Federal Minister Annette Schavan]

21st Sept. 2006 - 4 pages. Attached:

- 1. Part-printout of our documentation, text version 1.1, March 2002: the first 3 chapters, pp 1-373.
- 2. Printout of 28 sample pages from Chapter 4 of the documentation, text version 1.2
- 3. Printout of the e-mail reply of 14.8.06 sent by Prof. Jürgen Richter to Ms. Jocelyne Lopez
- 4. CD-ROM, 8 cm; content, as pdf-files:
- G. O. Mueller: 95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003). First English Description of the Research Project and Guide to the Documentation. May 2006.
- G. O. Mueller: First Open Letter about the Freedom of Science to some 290 public figures, personalities, newspapers, and journals in Europe and the USA. August 2006.

In further files all German-language publications of the GOM Project.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/060921gom_schavan.pdf

2007, March / Open Letter on Scientific Freedom to 200 Professors in Berlin and Dresden

Offener Brief über Wissenschaftsfreiheit an 100 Professoren der Humboldt-Universität Berlin und an 100 Professoren der Technischen Universität Dresden.

[Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to 100 Professors of Humboldt-Universität Berlin and to 100 Professors of Technische Universität Dresden]

Re.: Scientific freedom in keeping with Article 5 of the German constitution.

6. March 2007 - 24 pages.

Enclosed: 1 CD-ROM (format 12 cm). Content: 20 pdf files.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/01_professoren_berlin_dresden.pdf

2007, Oct. / Open Letter on the Courage for Weird Ideas and the Courage for the Freedom of Science Sent to the Science Commission of the Wissenschaftsrat [Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee]

Offener Brief über Mut zu schrägen Ideen und Mut zur Freiheit der Wissenschaft an die Wissenschaftskommission des Wissenschaftsrates

An den Wissenschaftsrat,

Vorsitzende der Wissenschaftlichen Kommission, Frau Karin Lochte

Brohler Str. 11 - D-50968 Köln

Re.: Scientific Freedom in Keeping with Art. 5, Paragraph 3 of the German Constitution

In connection with: Your interview with Der TAGESSPIEGEL, 12.9.07:

"Having Courage to Weird Ideas More Often".

10th October 2007 - 6 pages.

Enclosed: CD-ROM "Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to 100 Professors of Humboldt Universität Berlin and to 100 Professors of Technischen Universität Dresden"; also containing all current publications of the research project "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)".

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/wissenschaftsrat_lochte_071010.pdf

2007, Nov. / Open Letter to the FAZ on Anonymous Information on Scandals

Offener Brief an die Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung über anonyme Informationen zu Skandalen.

[Open Letter Sent to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on Anonymous Information on Scandals]

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Herrn Frank Schirrmacher

D-60267 FRANKFURT a. M.

Re.: Passing of the law on the storage of telephone-line data in the German Parliament [Bundestag]

In connection with: Article by Michael Hanfeld:

"Auf Vorrat. Bei Anruf abgehört: Wie man uns ausforscht"

[In Store. When Called, Bugged: How One Investigates Us], FAZ, 10.11.07

21st November 2007 - 8 pages.

Sent to 4 FAZ employees and 61 German-language media:

p. 7. "Since we consider it possible that the fears of Mr. Hanfeld are shared by some colleagues in his branch, we allow ourselves to send this "Open Letter" at the same time to further listed editorial staffs that were also informed two years ago, on 28th October 2005, about our "Open Letter" at that time to the members of the German

Bundestag and have since then all jumped into line, like FAZ, in a severe state of shock. A further, unlimited distribution of this "open letter" is desired."

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/gom_faz_offener_brief_071121.pdf

2008, March / Open Letter

to the Vereinigung der Deutschen Staatsrechtslehrer [Society of German Constitutional-Law Teachers]

Offener Brief über Wissenschaftsfreiheit an die 639 Mitglieder der Vereinigung der Deutschen Staatsrechtslehrer.

[Open Letter on Scientific Freedom Sent to the 639 Members of the Society of German Constitutional-Law Teachers]

Re.: The basic right of scientific freedom in the field of theoretical physics

In connection with: Your publication, Vol. 65: "Kultur und Wissenschaft" [Culture and Science], Berlin 2006; therein:

pp 110-237. "Grund und Grenzen der Wissenschaftsfreiheit"

[Reasons for and Limitations of Scientific Freedom]

pp 609-611. "The Statutes of the Society", section § 1 and section § 6.

5. March 2008 - 21 pages - Enclosure: 1 CD-ROM; as pdf files: the present "Open Letter"; the documentation, text version 1.2; 2 progress reports; 9 open letters.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/2008 staatsrechtslehrer.pdf

2008, Oct. / Chapter 9 of the Documentation: Preliminary Version

On the occasion of the *Annual Meeting of the "Gesellschaft zur Förderung Wissenschaftlicher Physik"* (GFWP) on 4.-5.10.08 in Salzburg the GOM Project sent a preliminary version of the supplementary Chapter 9 of the documentation, which was still at the preparatory stage, to the members of the society:

Chapter 9: A Thought Experiment and Its Results. (159 pages.) PDF file on CD. Accompanied by the note: This file as at 16.9.2008 is released solely for internal project work and for consideration with the partners.

Discretion was asked of the members of the society, the pdf file of the preliminary version nevertheless fell into the hands of outsiders and was placed in the Internet:

http://www.archive.org/details/G.O.Mueller-Kapitel-9-080916

On 16.10.08 the GOM project sent the following statement to its partners and requested the publication in the Internet:

"The GOM Project declares the distribution of the rough draft of Chapter 9, from 16.9.08, beyond the circle of the members of the "Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Physik" (GFWP) as unauthorized."

2008, Oct. / Interim Assessment

In his forum:

Wissenschaft und moralische Verantwortung > Die offene Gesellschaft

[Science and Moral Responsibility > The Open Society]

Ekkehard Friebe published a previously unpublished text of the GOM Project under the title:

Das Forschungsprojekt G.O.Mueller zieht eine Zwischenbilanz

[The G.O.Mueller Research Project Makes an Interim Assessment]

Text length: approx. 60 pages.

Text in the Internet: http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/friebeforum/thread.php?threadid=651