Translation into English: Chapter 2 - Catalogue of Errors for Both Theories of Relativity

from the German documentation of G.O. Mueller

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E: Motion / Error No. 10

The inferences of the STR are limited to relative motion that is parallel

In all deductions from the so-called thought experiments Albert Einstein describes arrangements of bodies or ordinate systems that are moving parallel to each other. In the real world these are very rare cases from which no knowledge of the entire real world can be won.

An analysis of the problems shows that in the case of movements of bodies in random directions the relative motion crosses at all angles and if they lie in the same level, they cut. This raises the question as to what happens with the alleged effects of the STR in the case of non-parallel motion. Do the effects suddenly vanish upon any deviation from the parallel paths? Or do the effects reduce in dependence on the angles? Do the effects vanish at the angle of 90°, i.e. at directions of motion that are at right angles to each other? What physical causes should be assumed in the event of a gradual change in the relativistic effects?

Before the relativists are in a position to understand and describe this multiplicity of the real world, all claims as to the universality of their effects are void of any foundation.

For the critic who has proven the untenable nature of the alleged effects already in the limited sphere of the parallel movements, these questions do not arise. - Even Authors from the world of relativity have had to concede that the Lorentz transformations, from which the relativists derive their effects, have a decisive shortcoming: two consecutive transformations for motion in the same direction are equivalent to one transformation; but for motion in different directions in space this no longer applies. "As a physicist I nevertheless expect my transformation to hold without further ado also in (3+1) dimensions." (Galeczki / Marquardt, p. 92). The Lorentz transformation applies only in one spatial dimension, which is why Albert Einstein works only with parallel motion. And this is why no generally valid conclusions can be derived about processes occurring in all directions (all dimensions) in space.

Galeczki / Marquardt (1997, pp 84-96).