

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

from the German documentation of G.O. Mueller

"On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity - A Documentary Thought Experiment on 95 Years of Criticism (1908-2003) with Proof of 3789 Critical Works" - Text Version 2.1 - June 2004
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Translator: Rothwell Bronrowan

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L: Gravitation / Error No. 2

Albert Einstein maintains that, in the GTR, a gravitational field can be generated by merely changing the coordinate system

Albert Einstein (1916, cited in keeping with the 1923 reprint, p.): "one can 'generate' a gravitational field by merely changing the coordinate system" (the inverted commas for "generate" are from Albert Einstein). The physical mode of action of changing coordinates has so far not been outlined. It is therefore no surprise that so far no fields of gravity have been physically proven by relativists by changing the coordinates of a coordinate system.

If one can generate a gravitational field by changing coordinates, then one thereby alters, according to Albert Einstein's own teachings, the curvature of space. But how does the space in question know which coordinates Albert Einstein has just selected on his paper, so that it (the space in question) can curve or straighten accordingly?

The criticism therefore contests the generation of gravitational fields by means of changing coordinates for two reasons: firstly, because Albert Einstein has not shown how, through a change of coordinates, a physical effect on reality can take place; and secondly, because so far no proof of gravitational fields generated in this way has been given.

Even the inverted commas used by Albert Einstein for "generate" cannot disguise the fact that this is yet another case of pure magic in Albert Einstein's thinking. The intelligence in the natural sciences of the past hundred years has not only become used to the universal element of magic in two theories of relativity, but has even extolled this as the greatest research performance. And these theories are explained to our students and also to our pupils so that, properly conditioned, they will in future believe everything that one tells them at this level.

Albert Einstein has already been accoladed with an entitlement to philosophize ("Albert Einstein - philosopher-scientist", 1949). Only the magicians have so far apparently hesitated in accepting him as one of them.

The continuous, excessive use of inverted commas in Albert Einstein's texts, as well as in those of his propaganda perpetrators at all levels, without ever clearly stating the intended difference between use of the same terms with and without inverted commas, entitles one to classify at least the STR as inverted-comma physics. One knows nothing precisely, but all escape exits should remain open, so that in the worst-case scenario, as regards the criticism, there is always "another" way out.

Einstein, Albert: Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie. In: Annalen der Physik. 49. 1916, pp 769-822. Reprinted in: Das Relativitätsprinzip. Lorentz / Einstein / Minkowski. 1923 and repeatedly, pp 81-124.