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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M: The General Theory of Relativity / Error No. 9

According to Albert Einstein, no rigid bodies with Euclidean properties exist in fields of gravity; instead one "uses" non-rigid reference bodies that "suffer arbitrary changes in shape during their motion" ("Bezugsmollusken" [reference molluscs])

Albert Einstein (1917, cited from the reprint of 1984) maintains, as a conclusion derived from the GTR (pp 78- 79): "Rigid bodies with Euclidean properties do not, however, exist in fields of gravity. The fiction of the rigid reference body thus fails in the general theory of relativity. [...] One therefore uses non-rigid reference bodies, which not only move arbitrarily as entireties, but also suffer changes in shape during their motion. Clocks of arbitrary rates serve for the definition of time, with a just as irregular law of rates ... These non-rigid reference bodies, which one could not unjustly refer to as "Bezugsmolluske" [reference molluscs], are essentially equivalent to an arbitrary GAUSS-type four-dimensional coordinate system." Clocks should be positioned at each point on the reference mollusc.

First there is talk of bodies that exist, then of reference bodies that one uses. The striking qualities are "non-rigid" and "arbitrary" and characterizing bodies, their forms and motion as well as the clock rates.

In view of these claims the critical analysis has addressed two aspects in particular: (1) the conspicuous logical and factual contradictions, and (2) the total absence of a method for determining the time.

Nordenson (1969, p. 109) addresses Albert Einstein's only condition for the clocks used: "that the simultaneity of observable details deviates, in the case of locally neighbouring clocks, by an infinitely small amount" (Albert Einstein, p. 79). The idea of "simultaneity" requires precise agreement. Any "deviation" is a deviation, no matter how small, i.e. the two conditions are logically incompatible. Albert Einstein should already have decided whether the clocks next to each other show simultaneity or not. Since all of the clocks are supposed to run arbitrarily, it is furthermore unlikely that two neighbouring clocks will show the same time, and any such case will be a matter of coincidence. In other words, either arbitrary-running of all clocks, or close agreement of neighbouring clocks. Both at the same time is a contradiction and cannot exist in the real world.

Since he makes use of the model of the "neighbouring clocks" from the STR, Albert Einstein suggests at the same time (!) a "simultaneity" for reading the clocks and an inequality of the clock values. And a one-time reading of two neighbouring clocks directly thereafter would, due to the presupposed "random" running of all clocks, lose every bit of meaning.

The Gauß-type coordinate system mentioned above is located in the fourth dimension and is unable to change anything with respect to the problem of the missing simultaneity in the third dimension of our reality.

Nordenson sums things up: "... the characterization of the time-constituting clocks appears obscure in the extreme, not to say meaningless" (p. 109).

Theimer (1972, p. 115-116), in summing up, takes the view that Albert Einstein abandons the entire system of tools of the STR, from synchronous clocks and definitions of simultaneity, whereby "all of the principles deduced from these also fall. Only on the grave of the special theory of relativity can the multi-clocked mollusc dwell" (p. 116).

Already with the STR, Albert Einstein had, with the abolition of simultaneity (the supposed "relativization" of which meant nothing other than its abolition), introduced a general epistemological relativity - a claim that is rejected by all relativists with indignation as an incorrect insinuation, because he had made the speed of light an absolute constant.

With the GTR the epistemological relativity is carried too far, since now determining the time from reading the clock in each case is completely meaningless, because all the other arbitrarily running clocks can no longer relate to each other - unless Albert Einstein (or some other relativist) takes his or her own wrist watch as the clandestine measure for all of them, thereby reintroducing absolute time. In view of his permanently randomly shaped reference molluscs and randomly running clocks, Albert Einstein can no longer say what sense his words for length and time can have. Nordenson provided the right key: "meaningless", i.e. not even incorrect.

Albert Einstein's reference mollusc is a farce that has meanwhile been consumed for decades by our intelligentsia as a work of genius. Theimer (p. 116) provides a nice Cassirer quote from 1921: "The assumed embodiment of all these molluscs requires the demand for a distinctive description from natural." That is the true embodiment of all molluscs.

Einstein, Albert: Über die spezielle und die allgemeine Relativitätstheorie. 21st edition. 1969; Reprint. Braunschweig etc.: Vieweg, 1984. 130 pages. (Wissenschaftliche Taschenbücher. 59.) 1st edition. 1917. - 16th extended edition 1954. - 17th extended. edition 1956. - Nordenson, Harald: Relativity, time, and reality : a critical investigation of the Einstein Theory of Relativity from a logical point of view. London: Allen and Unwin, 1969. 214 pages - Theimer 1972.