

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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O: Experiment / Error No. 3

Relativists declare certain effects as being negligibly small; at the same time they present the smallest effects of all as proof

As preconditions for the proposition of physical theories, certain minor physical effects are often declared negligible as a means of reducing the number of factors to a minimum, and in order to avoid having to introduce more unknowns in the theory than the mathematical relationships can cope with. After all, a theory with more unknowns than fundamental equations cannot be calculated.

This essentially legitimate approach in the proposition of physical theories nevertheless has the consequence that, for the theory, all of the relevant empirical findings must lie above the level of magnitude of that which has previously been declared negligible. For logical reasons, empirical findings on the same scale as measurements previously discarded have no evidential force for the theory. In this connection the question as to proper consideration arises as a matter of course.

The STR works with inertial systems without the influence of gravity (such systems being practically non-existent). In the case of atomic-clock transportation, for example, without the gravitational field of the earth being taken into account, i.e. the theory declares the gravitational effects negligible. On the other hand, in the context of atomic-clock transportation (Hafele/Keating, 1972; cf. Error D 7) the theory bases its argument on the supposedly positive proof on the scale of several nanoseconds.

So far relativistic authors prefer not to comment at all on this aspect, limiting themselves instead to discussion of the level of efficiency and error limits of their instruments. Even a justification of extremely little value as any sort of evidence, in view of the more decisive aspects previously discarded, has not as yet been observed by the relativists. This would be essential, however, to make the results at all serious enough to discuss.

The proof that the order of magnitude of the alleged evidential effects was above the order of magnitude of the discarded effects would not, in itself, constitute proof of the theory, but only the precondition for a serious discussion of the interpretation of the results. - The problem addressed here is not identical, but relates to the many direct errors in both theories, in which logical incompatibilities are maintained, e.g.: points that have mass, or moving particles that do not radiate energy.