

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
<http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/kap2.pdf>

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Q: Methodology / Error No. 2

The claim that an effect in the STR (clock paradox or twins paradox) has its justification in the GTR

The clock paradox or twins paradox is constructed within the STR. The author of the story of the clock running behind after the round trip is Albert Einstein himself (AE 1905, p. 904). Langevin (1911) is held to be the author of the transfer to living processes, with the journey of a man in a missile (today: a rocket). Albert Einstein confirms the twins model developed by Langevin in a lecture delivered in 1911 in Zurich (p. 12): "If, for example, we were to put a living organism in a box and then send it on the same outbound and return journeys as the clocks previously, one could see to it, after as long a flight as required, that this organism returned little altered to its starting point, whereas absolutely comparable organisms that had remained at the original location would long since have given way to new generations." "This is an irrefutable consequence of the underlying principles that experience has forced us to accept." - All attempts by several authors in the world of relativity to release Albert Einstein from responsibility for the twins model are thereby clearly refuted.

As an explanation of the twins paradox there are, in the propaganda writings of the world of relativity, mainly two lines of argument, of which only one will be discussed here: the travelling twin must, at the time of commencement of the journey, accelerate his rocket, on turning around accelerate a further two times (negative acceleration on braking and positive acceleration again for the return journey) - or in an about-turn bow must suffer a lasting, lateral acceleration - and, on arriving back at the earth, must again brake (negative acceleration). These accelerations cannot be subject matter of the STR, which applies only to non-accelerated inertial systems. For this reason the explanation for the twins paradox must be given by the GTR.

This attempted explanation is methodically untenable and is gradually also being rejected by convinced relativists as incorrect. Those who want to address the twins model and cannot solve it in the STR must develop it in the GTR and then solve it therein. No such attempt is known of to date. However, the argumentation with accelerations and subsequent transfer of the problem to the GTR, which is still to be found in the literature, is impermissible. - Max Born (1969, p. 225) is a prominent supporter of the impermissible problem transfer (cf. Error E 15).

The second most frequently encountered explanation involving the various "world lines" of the twins invokes the transfer of a process presented as real into the fiction of Minkowski's four-dimensional space-time (cf. Error G 6).

It is difficult to understand how such nonsense as the twins error and - on top of this, to its rescue - the method of exporting the problem to another theory could have survived in the literature for decades.

AE 1905. - Langevin, Paul: L'évolution de l'espace et du temps. In: Scientia. 10. 1911, f. 3, pp 31- 54. - Einstein, Albert: Die Relativitätstheorie. In: Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Zürich. Quarterly. 56. 1911, H. 1/2, pp 1-14. - Born, Max: Die Relativitätstheorie Einsteins. Unaltered reprint of the 5th edition. Berlin 1969. 328 pages (Heidelberger Taschenbücher. 1.) 1st edition 1920. - Marder, Leslie: Reisen durch die Raum-Zeit; das Zwillingsparadoxon - Geschichte einer Kontroverse. Braunschweig, etc.: Vieweg, 1979. 169 pages.