EINSTEIN'S ERRORS

Has The World Been Deceived?

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With pride prancing down the street eyes transfixed (according to Aristophanes "The Clouds") the sophist Socrates explains to the crowd gathered that Zeus is not bringing rain but the clouds. "Have you ever seen it rain without clouds in the sky. Otherwise, it would rain on a clear day when the clouds have taken leave of absence." The farmer Strepsiades is more than thankful for this insight. "By Apollo, you have proven your point, even I was under the firm impression that Zeus was relieving himself."

Science was never at a loss for astounding ideas. So we should not be surprised that such an obtuse theory as Einstein's made it into the physics textbooks. A shake-out-of-the-box organism stays young. "This is an undeniable consequence of principles laid out before us, forced on us by experience," declared Einstein in Zurich in 1912. The year before the Frenchman Langevin had invented the twins of relativity. Since that date, the two, Bloggs and Jones, are arguing who remains young after space travel at the speed of light and who will have died. According to relativity logic, both are at the same age and are long dead.

Another result of Einstein's theory not found in physics books: Let's assume an electromagnetic signal is released from a quasar two billion years distant (astronomer's calculations).

Two billion years later, the signal is received on earth and - in a mathematical theory, everything goes - returned to the original quasar. According to the Lorentz transformation, the release of the signal, reflection by the earth and the final arrival at point of origin 4 billion years later, takes all place at the same time in relation to the signal. The signal is present at the point of origin, on its long journey, the reflection on earth and the same long way back and on return at the quasar. Judged from the earth, the signal is on a round trip of 4 billion years. On travel at the speed of light, time remains frozen. The signal is simultaneous on all stations of its journey.

For the naive observer, this visualization is fantastic. The initiated adherent of relativity who comprehends Einstein knows by the way of the Lorentz transformation the path of the signal is zero. The unimaginable distance of two times two billion light years becomes a single point. Therefore, it is no longer absurd that the signal at a given time is in the same space. One only has to understand Einstein.

The quasar radiates not only into one point in space, but in all directions. Therefore, according to Einstein, the radiation into the entire universe time is zero and the connected space is zero. Because light, relative to the light signal, in the time zero covers the distance zero and this equation is zero divided by zero equals c is not determinable may be possible by Einstein's real and absolute constant speed of light at 3,000,000 km/sec. This all is figured out exactly mathematically with the magic relative formula, the Lorentz transformation.

Zero Space, Zero Time

In this strange world of radiation where everything happens at time zero and space zero - if one may speak of an event - is nothing else more than the story of the twins, even borderline. If Bloggs really travels at light speed, he is thinner than a piece of paper and, at departure, he is already back from the visit to the quasar while his brother is long gone 4 billion years later.

This fantastic "world" is not the invention of a poet. We are dealing with exact science. From the co-conspirators, I only like to refer to the mathematical physicist H.A. Lorentz (Netherlands) and the French mathematician Henry Poincare. Even those two had certain doubts. In his famous speech at the World's Fair in St. Louis 1904, Poincare said: "We have not arrived yet."

Those thoughts were not shared by the young trade school teacher A. Einstein. One year later, he wrote for the "Annalen der Physik" a review on what he had read from Lorentz and Poincare, but never fully understood. He omitted the "not yet" of those professors as stated by Laue, Einstein's greatest prophet, as the special and perhaps only claim to fame in his history of physics (1947/58).

The mathematical foundation or better the mathematical formula of the theory of relativity is the Lorentz transformation. The way these formulae were pieced together is nothing to be proud of for the involved mathematicians. They were never aware of what they were doing.

Michelson's Experiment Versus Maxwell's Theory

According to the theory of the British mathematical physicist J.C. Maxwell, light is an electromagnetic wave that propagates in a "world ether" from a source in ball shaped manner into all directions. On earth suspended in this ether light moves slower in the direction of earth movement (c-v), faster in the opposite direction. In addition to the speed of light in the ether (c) adds the speed of earth in the ether (v): $c = v$. Out of the wave ball in the ether becomes the wave ellipsoid of earth. The polish experimenter Abraham Michelson build an experimental apparatus which measured those differences in speed ($c \pm v$). Michelson had no intention to test Maxwell's

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theory. He only was intend to measure the speed of earth (v) in the ether. The results of his experiments in Potsdam, Germany in 1881 were negative, light on earth propagates in all directions at the same speed. The speed of earth in the ether is $v = 0$. That meant a catastrophe for Maxwell's theory.

Logically exist three possibilities: the theory is wrong, the experiment is wrong, or both are wrong. Repeated experiments, first by Michelson and Miller in the United States always returned the same negative result. Out of this theory, the corpuscular theory of light was revived falsely attributed to Newton. However, among the mathematical physicists was never a single doubt about Maxwell's theory. Any theory could be wrong. A mathematical theory has to be correct. What has been calculated has to be correct. For the mathematical physicist exists never a doubt to the integrity of mathematical language.

Six years after the Michelson experiment came the first mathematical interpretation of the failed experiment. The crystal expert, Woldemar Voigt of Goettingen, Germany, changed the wave ellipsoid of the earth in the ether (according to Maxwell's theory) into a round sphere the way Michelson observed it in his experiment. In double refractory crystals, Voigt achieved a transformation in reverse a world sphere from a wave ellipsoid (in crystal). Voigt even referred to a relative time of locality. Otherwise, the four dimensional calculation by Voigt did not stir any interest.

The way Laue tells us in his autobiography, the first time he heard about relative time was in a lecture by Planck in Berlin in 1905, dealing with Einstein's work, which may be the first propaganda lie in behalf of Einstein. Laue, who read everything that came into his hands (told to me by Ernst Gehrcke, the most verbal Einstein critic in the twenties) not only defamed Lorentz, Poincare and Abraham, but also his highly esteemed teacher W. Voigt, with whom he had studied 4 semesters before his own promotion and 4 semesters thereafter. "In Goettingen", Laue wrote in his autobiography, "under the influence of Woldemar Voigt, my destiny became clear: theoretical physics."

The Lorentz Contraction

The first attempt of the theoretical physicists to salvage the failed Michelson experiment was the Lorentz contraction: All material bodies in their movement are squeezed a little bit by the "ether wind" or "contracted" (Lorentz, Fitzgerald). As a result, the light travel in Michelson's experiment is of equal length in the ether as well as on earth. For the first time, we find the relative root of W, the Lorentz factor. For the path of light in a moving system, on earth moving in an ether two limits are given in the Galileo transformation.

1. Earth is resting in an ether, the path of light on earth and the ether are of the same dimension. The path of light in an ether has to be multiplied by a factor of $W = 1$. The path on earth is equal to the path in the ether.
2. The other limit is reached when the earth is moving at light speed. The path of light becomes zero as we have seen already with the twins.

A matching corrective factor was already known by the ancient Indians, Egyptians, Mesopotamians and Greeks. If a float on the river is approaching us, it increases in speed. At the closest point to us, it has the highest speed, its true speed. Then it will disappear in the distance, seemingly moving slower and slower until its speed becomes unnoticeable. The factor used equals zero. Such a variable factor is known to us in the circular motion also known in antiquity. The sine goes from 0 to 1 and back to 0. Or, if we prefer to start with 1, the cosine goes from 1 to 0.

This function has been used for the first time in 1728 by the British astronomer Bradley as speed of light c and the speed of the earth around the Sun v. All fixed stars move periodically by a minimal angle in the course of a year corresponding to the movement of the Earth around the Sun. It was a tremendous feat by Bradley to discover this minimal motion and to find the proper explanation at the same time. What Einstein declared for exclusive, the speed of light c is added on to the speed of light around the Sun (not in the ether) or subtracted. Even to this day, most relativity theorists do not know that their secret root is a cosine function:

$$\cos\alpha = \sqrt{c^2 - v^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}$$

The Speed of Light c Becomes an Absolute Constant

The Lorentz contraction accounts for the negative Michelson experiment, the different paths of light are equalized; however, the speed in the ether and on Earth are different. Mathematicians love symmetry. Therefore, they include for the shortened distance a shortened time, the time dilation. Lorentz developed several transformations. Larmor and Poincare found similar formulae. However, the mathematicians still do not know what they are doing. The critics shied away from the infallible mathematics. Very little clarity existed.

The Munich astronomer, Julius Trumpp, over and over again refers to the differences in the single formula. Only recently, F. Hund of Goettingen (Phs. Bl. 36, 1980/8) could prove that all calculations by Voigt, Larmor, Lorentz, Poincare say in essence the same. This is easy to understand. All had the same goal: the speed of light c, path of

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light for the running time of the light signal should be constant $c = x(') / t(') = \text{const}$. All stayed with the classic Galileo transformation of distance. If the transformation of distance is

$$x(') = x \pm vt = x \pm xv/c(,)$$

It becomes easy to look for the corresponding time transformation that makes c along constant:

$$t(') = t \pm tv/c \ (2).$$

This transformation alone makes the speed of light c absolutely constant (for movement along the x-axis). Where this formula - or transformation of this formula - is not found, c is not constant. If we compare both formulae (1) and (2), we see at once that they are constructed in an analog manner. To the distances $\pm xv/c$ added or subtracted to the times $\pm tv/c$. In the common form of the Lorentz transformation, this interdependence is hidden. We are demonstrated again why the mathematicians of relativity do not know what they are calculating. These proponents of relativity when talking about "length" mean "contraction", in time however from "dilation". In reality within the fraction $x/t = c$ is changed the same way without a question, counter and denominator which makes the fraction constant.

That is the way it works in the Lorentz transformation. The distances become the measurement numbers, the number of kilometers for instance contracted, miniaturized while the unit of length (for instance the length of a kilometer) fitting the Lorentz transformation is being stretched. It has to be the same way in the time transformation. The unit of measure, for example a second becomes dilated, the clock runs slower until it stops at the limit point as we have seen with the twins. The measurement number, the amount of seconds is, therefore, reduced.

The Magic Root

The most important part of the Lorentz transformation is still missing, the relativity root. Both transformations (1) and (2) are still being divided by the proponents of relativity with Bradley's cosine function. Here it is demonstrated that the proponents of relativity know their formulae by heart, but do not understand them and never give it a thought. In the relativity of space and time, the magic root is always in evidence. In reality, mathematically in particular, this root for the constant speed of light is totally meaningless when in the quotient $x(')/t(')$ dimensions as well as time are divided by the same root: $c = x(') W/t(')W = \text{const}$.

We can see at once that it is totally immaterial if we multiply or divide the dimensions and time by the magic root. The root is eliminated by simplification. Let me repeat: through time transformation (2) the speed of light becomes constant, but never by the magic root.

The Relative Root and The Relative Mass

A beautiful example for the mathematical influence of the cosine function is given by the relative mass. Newton formulated that the effect of two adjacent heavy bodies is dependent on their distance. The same has been found by Coulomb for electrical charges. The effectiveness of two charges, attraction or repulsion is dependent on their distance to each other.

In 1846, W. Weber stated that the effect of both bodies acting upon each other not only is dependent on their distance, but also the relative speed. Is the speed of the two bodies separating from each other the limiting speed c then the effect of the bodies upon each other goes to zero. This thought originally came from the great mathematician Friedrich Gauss. But Gauss could not come up with the correct formula and left the whole affair to the less careful associate W. Weber.

Let's take the old Leibniz formula for living energy $E = mv$ square. Is this formula close to zero, we could add the required correction factor, Bradley's cosine function ether to the left side of E or the right side of mv. Gauss and Weber assumed that the force, here E, goes toward zero, W. Thompson and the proponents of relativity assume that the mass will increase indefinitely. Also, the relativity proponent Max Jammer (Ramat-Gan, Israel: Das Problem des Raumes, 1960) points to the possibility to hold mass at a constant, the force or effectiveness depends on the speed.

Einstein's theory insists that the speed of light is constant. In the formulae for relative mass in use for particle acceleration, only Bradley's cosine is found. A relativity of time that would make c constant is nonexistent. Would the Lorentz transformation be included into the calculations in order to maintain c constant, it would lead to totally erroneous results. In high energy physics, Einstein's postulate of an absolute constant for the speed of light is daily rebuked (G. Barth, Raum & Zeit, Oct. 12, 1984).

How the "Unskilled School Teacher (A. Joffe)" Became a Scientist

One may designate this peculiar theory crafted by famous professors (without much thinking) as science. However, what happened with Einstein is simple fraud, including a cast of at least one hundred professors with several Nobel laureates and famous people. It cannot be discussed.

In the history of the "Annalen der Physik" it is a first that a young, unknown teacher of a specialty became a steady scientific assistant. How did he do it? Einstein had to leave the sixth grade just before Christmas from a College in Munich. He failed the entrance exam at the Polytechnicum in Zurich, in biology and modern languages. For a student from a humanistic school, not improbable.

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After a year of preparation at the trade school at Aarau, he attended for 4 years the school for special teachers at the Polytechnicum in Zurich. Mathematical-scientific physics was not his major. There were no openings in regular school employment. Therefore, he became an examiner of patents 1902 in Bern. In 1901, the unemployed teacher published his first work in the annals of physics (A. Joffe, Assistant to Roentgen: "Andenken an A. Einstein, Moscow 1956).

Einstein's secret protector, not to be read in any biography of Einstein, was the first nobel laureate for physics, W.C. Roentgen. Roentgen was asked to leave the seventh grade of the college in Utrecht because of an unbecoming drawing of a professor. A private attempt to pass examinations failed. Without any graduation, he attended the Polytechnicum in Zurich for 5 years, machine construction as major. What applies to Einstein also applies to Roentgen: we never studied theoretical physics. He never understood a thing that Einstein submitted.

Another fact is that Max Planck, with Roentgen in Berlin and three other professors on the board of trustees, decisive in the acceptance of submitted papers, were very well aware of the numerous mathematical mistakes in Einstein's lectures. However, Planck did not dare to alarm the famous Nobel laureate to the mistakes of his protege. Even Minkowski in Zurich denied any mathematical ability on part of Einstein. However, in 1909, just before his death, he praised in glowing terms his untalented student. Another fact is that Planck's assistant, Max Laue, also knew what a horrible mathematician Einstein really was.

The Mathematical Super Genius

Anybody that only reads a few lines from Einstein and knows a little of mathematics is able to size up Einstein's mathematics. The peculiar "simple" derivation of the Lorentz transformation has already been pointed out by H. Kretzschmar (Raum & Zeit 26, February 6, 1987, W. Germany edition). Einstein multiplied in the equation $0=0$ the right side with the constant K; $0=k0$. Therefore, he commits two primitive mistakes. Multiplying zero with another number is senseless because the end result will be zero again. Also, it is wrong to multiply a value on one side of an equation because it renders the equation into something else and is, therefore, wrong.

The greatest example of Einstein's mathematical artistry is the Galileo transformation done at the Princeton lecture in 1921. The Galileo transformation (1) is usually done by the proponents of relativity with a sign: $x(') = x-vt$. Einstein explains this in words as follows: "The distance is absolute, a resting distance relative to K has the dimension s, it therefore has also in relation to K the moving distance K(') the same dimension s." I do not know if Einstein has knowledge of a hypotenuse (Svenska Dagbladet 1922). At least he did not know what is a Galileo transformation. The nonsense he committed to words he formulated mathematically without any relation to the aforementioned as: "$x(v') = x(v)-b(v)t$".

What those numerical symbols mean was never documented by Einstein. This formula is systematically senseless that I have only one explanation for it; a mathematical adviser to Einstein has doctored up the formula artificially. I am thinking of Einstein's friend Paul Ehrenfest. Just like in the stories by E. Kishon, Einstein completely gullible and naive, walked into the trap totally removed from mathematical knowledge. This lecture was withheld for over 30 years. Then it happed blow by blow. Almost any year presented a new issue by Vieweg publishers.

The Gigantic Fraud

In the beginning, we have two men that had not the faintest knowledge of the subject at hand, of physics or mathematics, the machine builder Roentgen and the specialist teacher Einstein. Obligatory favors can be found in any scientific publication. First, the aging dissatisfied Max Planck, possessor of the most famous teaching position in Germany, successor to the great Kirchhoff, made the amateurish presentations of the special teacher hard science, out of gratitude. Finally, 5 years later, someone wrote to Planck's "lucky breakthrough interpolation formula" (Planck, Laue), even he had only teaching credentials.

Einstein invented in 1905, light quanta, the basis of Planck's quanta theory. Intentional fraud only surfaced through ambitious Max Laue. Perhaps Laue intended to win the Nobel prize with Einstein's theory. With surprise, Laue learned that his colleagues, the mathematical physicists knew less of mathematics than the special teacher A.E. (G. Barth, Die Geschichte des Fachlehrers A.E., 2nd edition 1987).

One may present a professor of physics any garbage as long as it is mathematically embellished. This applies also to Einstein's critics. Most of them, among those the great physicist E. Gehrcke, the Nobel laureates Lenard and Stark, the mathematician Hugo Dingler, lately H. Dingler dared to express the thought that something could be wrong with the world famous theory mathematically, no matter how degrading.

If I single out Laue as the responsible liar, it is in human terms no simple matter. In his autobiography, Laue writes of his promotion oath: "not for the sake of material gain or empty fame, but for the light of spreading divint truth . . . , the hereby rendered

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oath I struggled to maintain". Just as with the Hippocratic oath, the editor knew what he may expect from his peers.

Planck was too scared to alert Roentgen to the primitive mathematical error by Einstein. Laue certainly had no scruples. Even Roentgen had to experience how he helped that little imposter to world fame. Perhaps he connected the "scandalous presentation of the Nobel prize" (E. Gehrcke) to Laue. Roentgen's young doctors Friedrich and Knipping who proved the bending of x-rays in crystals went home empty handed, which could not have happened without the consent of the committee head Roentgen.

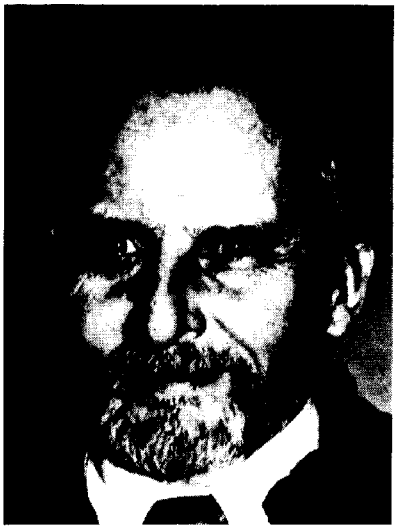
Laue got the Nobel prize for an "explicit expectation" and the "posthumous calculation" alone as he recalled later in his history of physics. Therefore, Laue relinquished the fame associated with Einstein's theory. But the affiar had progressed too far. Laue had already written the first book on Einstein's theory by request of the Vieweg publishing company.

Einstein repeatedly talked of the "undeserved blessing". "Perhaps I am crazy or are the other animals," he mused in 1927. But the fame of other great men, Planck, Laue and Minkowski went to his head. In the beginning, he really thought of himself as the God sent Messiah that has resolved all problems of physics with one blow. Until he recognized that he was only a cog in the machinations of ruthless career climbers. Planck and Laue were aware for quite some time that all his daring inventions turned out to be disinformation, physically and logically.

How far the fathers of Einstein's theory went in order to recognize the shakiness through the derivation of the Lorentz transformation I like to keep unanswered. Einstein and his prophets had no way to back out. Only the most guilty, Laue, could not resist the pressure of his consciousness. He died in a car wreck in Berlin. Laue's scientific last will was rejected by Princeton. It is now with the East Berlin Academy of Sciences until the very last of the named Nobel prize winners has passed away. Such is the information by the academy.

Even in the twenties, not a small group of professors were aware of the ruthless fraud perpetrated by the little dreamer A. Einstein. It had to do with lots of money and tremendous fame. Einstein's mathematical rumblings were elevated against better evidence to superhuman genius. The more fantastic the lie, the more courage it takes to remove any doubts. Perhaps some people in Princeton and East Berlin know Laue's last will. They try to prevent by silence to delay the catastrophic end of physical science for a few more years.

The unavoidable discovery of this gigantic fraud will most severly shatter the faith into the honesty of exact science. Einstein was spearheading this great science. Not only uneducated common folk, but even well decorated scientists have been had by a handful of crooks. The respect for their fellow researchers becomes evident out of this course of action; Laue could depend that his highly respected colleagues were not able even to detect the most simple mathematical error.



Gotthard Barth was born February 4, 1913 in Reichenberg. Upon graduation five semesters in medicine and physics. After the war, 12 more semesters at the University at Vienna in physics, mathematics and philosophy. Even as young student strong critic of the law of thermodynamics.

Since 1948, involvement with the theory of relativity, lately criticism of relative mathematics and historical research into the beginnings of Einstein.

Since 1957, publisher of the magazine for basic physics "Wissen im Werden". Physics publications: "Rationale Physik, Energetische Waermetheorie, Einstein widerlegt (1954), Der gigantische Betrug mit Einstein (1987)". In philosophy: "Das Eine und das Werden", dialectic of the ancient greeks. "Licht aus den Atomen", the dipole theory of light based on Greek dialectic was supposed to be published in 1984 by W. Wegener, publishers. Planned is "Rationale Ethik, Die Parasitentheorie".

Only a totally new foundation of physics, above all a new theory of light can save old fashioned PHILOSOPHIA NATURALIS.