95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)

The G. O. Mueller Research Project

[GOM-Project Relativity]

Description of a German Research Project of international scope, presenting a documentation of 3789 publications criticizing the theory, distributing this documentation to libraries, to the printed media and to eminent representatives of public opinion, and addressing open letters to the members of the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and to journalists of several German newspapers

by

G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt

Preliminary manuscript delivery for testing purposes

Germany, May 2006

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Communications to the Research Project
95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)
[GOM-Project Relativity]
may be sent to the German Representative of the Project:

Mr. Ekkehard Friebe (München, Germany)
Homepage: www.ekkehard-friebe.de
E-mail: ekkehard@ekkehard-friebe.de

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Mr. Friebe has opened a German discussion panel:
"Wissenschaft und moralische Verantwortung" [Science and moral responsability]
http://18040.rapidforum.com/
Discussion of the Research Project see:
Die offene Gesellschaft / GOM-Projekt Relativitätstheorie

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The following 6 publications of the Research Project
"95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)"
are available on the Internet (www.ekkehard-friebe.de/partner.html)
in chronological order of the date of release:

Nov. 2003: 1. Report
SRT-Forschungsbericht. - Erster Tätigkeitsbericht des Forschungsprojekts. 11 p.

June 2004: Documentation, text version 1.2
G. O. Mueller: Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie. XXIV, 1159 p.
The documentation can be downloaded in one file (5 MB) or all chapters in separate files

Nov. 2004: 2. Report
SRT-Forschungsbericht. - Zweiter Tätigkeitsbericht des Forschungsprojekts. 37 p.

Oct. 2005: Open letter to the members of the Federal Parliament (Bundestag)
G. O. Mueller: Offener Brief an die Abgeordneten des Deutschen Bundestages, 28.10.06. 24 p.

Feb. 2006: Open letter to 221 journalists of 4 German newspapers
G. O. Mueller: Offener Brief über Wissenschaftsfreiheit und Pressefreiheit
an 221 Mitarbeiter der Redaktionen von FAZ - SPIEGEL - SZ - TAZ, 4.2.06. 8 p.

May 2006: English language introduction to the Research Project
G. O. Mueller and Karl Kneckebrodt:
95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003). 51 p.

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For discussions about the Project on internet pages we recommend the use of
the English keywords "GOM-Project" and "Relativity"
or the German keywords "GOM-Projekt" and "Relativitaetstheorie"

Contents

Preface

Since December 2001 our Germany based Research Project “95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)” has been presented to the public through the distribution of free copies of our documentation in printed form and as pdf-datafiles on CDROM:

> *G. O. Mueller:*
> Über die absolute Größe der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie.
> Ein dokumentarisches Gedankenexperiment.
> Textversion 1.1 - Printed manuscript edition. October 2001. 1005 p. - CDROM edition 2002.
> Textversion 1.2. - CDROM edition. June 2004. XXIV, 1159 p.
> [Translation of the title: On the absolute size of Special Relativity. A thought-experiment on the effectiveness of critical thought.]

to libraries, government bodies, scientific academies, parliamentary party groups in the federal parliament and the regional state parliaments of Germany, 614 newly elected Members of the Bundestag, 221 journalists of four national newspapers, the editors of printed media with a nationwide distribution, and outstanding personalities.

The 2001 edition has documented the existence of 2896 publications which appeared since 1908 until today in all languages and all countries, with criticism on special relativity and some items on general relativity. The latest edition of the documentation (text version 1.2 of 2004) has added some 900 new items resulting in a total number of 3789 critical publications.

The documentation has been delivered to a selection of some 1480 addressees, mostly in the German speaking countries, together with the invitation to inform the general public about the existence of this documentation and to give rise to a public discussion about the problems brought to light by the documentation. Additionally since 2004 the documentation has been offered for download in the Internet and has been discussed on several German discussion panels.

If we take into account that each CDROM will come to the knowledge of at least two persons, and summing up all visitors of the internet discussion panels during two and a half year with only 20 % of the registered visitors (several thousand), the total number of persons actually informed about the existence of our Research Project probably exceeds 4000.

Which are these problems brought to light?

(1) *Academic physics until today pretend to present with special relativity the greatest achievement of physics in the last century.* - The problem: The critics of special relativity show many fundamental flaws of the theory which lead to the judgement about the theory to be sheer nonsense.

(2) *Academic physics pretend that many experiments have confirmed the theory of special relativity, especially the succesful operating of the atomic bomb, nuklear power stations, the GPS system.* - The problem: The critics refute all pretended confirmations or as (a) being irrelevant to the Relativity Theories or (b) forged by the

experimenters as ardent relativists or (c) intentful selection of certain data (and discarding the rest) or (d) inconclusive interpretations of experimental data, very often disregarding the theory's own principles.

(3) *Academic physics pretend that there has been some criticism of special relativity only in the first years which has been overruled by the majority view, and since then there has not been any serious criticism.* - The problem: The text version 1.2 of our documentation shows the existence of 3789 critical writings on special relativity having been published during the last 95 years until today; these writings offer valuable critical arguments from different aspects of the theory: negation of experimental results, wrong physical assumptions, inherent contradictions, mathematical errors, neglect of the fundamentals of the theory of cognition.

(4) *Academic physics suppress any critical statements or publications and calumniate the critics as cranks, crackpots and antisemites and the like.* - The problem: Our documentation shows the critical arguments to be of high quality and generally free from antisemitic tendencies - with the exception of less than 1 percent of all publications, mainly published between 1922 and 1944 in Germany. That means: 99 percent are free from any expressions of antisemitism.

(5) *Academic physics thus suppress the democratic rights of freedom of research and teaching in universities und high schools, and through their informal influence on the printed media their representatives suppress the freedom of speech for the critics in the media.* - The problem: In all Western countries the critics as persons are denied fundamental democratic rights.

In Germany the constitution (our Grundgesetz) guaranties in article 5 the freedom of arts and of scientific research and teaching; in other Western democratic countries there are similar legal regulations. The general public in Germany and other Western countries does not know anything about this suppression of fundamental rights of the critics; as a consequence the general public does not know anything about the existence of a strong and continuous criticism which has never been disproved.

The arguments of a criticism that has not been discussed cannot have been refuted. The general public does not know the real status of the theory as a merely unconfirmed hypothesis.

How can these problems be solved?

The possibility that academic physics could eventually recognize their undemocratic and unlawful behaviour against the critics and could correct themselves can be excluded on the ground of their powerful and successful censorship of public opinion working perfectly until today.

Therefore our research project is working to solve these problems with democratic methods. The best way would be to start a legal action against the institutions of academic physics for the reinstitution of the freedom of scientific research and teaching. As far as we know unfortunately we have no right to bring our complaint to court. Evidently the ruling class in academic physics may violate our democratic laws unpunished and without any limitation.

The second-best way is to inform the most important representatives of public opinion about the existence of the documentation and to ask them to inform the general public about the need of reinstoring the freedom of research and teaching in theoretical physics and to start a free public discussion. This we have started in December of 2001 and we call it the

"Experiment on the effectiveness of critical thought" (dokumentarisches Gedankenexperiment)

Since then we have sent about 1600 copies of our documentation to about 1480 adressees (including libraries) in Germany and only to a few adressees in other countries. The development of this distribution free-of-charge we document regularly in a progress report:

SRT-Forschungsbericht. - Erster Tätigkeitsbericht des Forschungsprojekts "95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003)". - November 2003. pp. 11.

SRT-Forschungsbericht. - Zweiter Tätigkeitsbericht des Forschungsprojekts "95 Jahre Kritik der Speziellen Relativitätstheorie (1908-2003)". - November 2004. pp. 37.

[Translation of the title: First / Second progress report about the Research Project "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)"]

In our second progress report (November 2004) we give a list of all our 690 mailings between December 2001 and October 2004 with addressee, contents of the shipment and the name of the town. Since November 2004 the total number of mailings until today (May 2006) has risen to about 1800: this number is much higher than the number of addressees (1480) because several addressees have received both text versions of our documentation and the reports.

During 2004 the owners of three websites have decided to offer our publications for download free of charge:

Ekkehard Friebe (München, Germany):	www.ekkehard-friebe.de/partner.html
Umberto Bartocci (Perugia, Italy):	www.cartesio-episteme.net/fis/mueller.htm
Gertrud Walton (Winchester, UK):	www.btinternet.com/~sapere.aude/

Mrs. Walton has chosen the documentation as a reference for her directory of critics. For the download now she gives a link to the Bartocci-homepage.

We are very much obliged to Mrs. Walton and to the Gentlemen Bartocci and Friebe for their decision to support our project by presenting the publications. We will endeavour to provide them always with the latest versions of our publications.

Anonymity of the project

While featuring some 1300 critics from the whole period 1908-2003 ff. who are identified by their real names, a main feature of our project is the anonymity of the persons who work on the documentation. The Research Project has decided to present itself to the public only through the results of research and not through persons. The documentation and the progress reports are published under the pseudonym "G. O. Mueller"; in the Internet the project is also presented with the acronym "GOM-Projekt" or "GOM-project". "Karl Kneckebrodt" is the pseudonym for the co-author at the present publication.

Fortunately we have found the support and partnership of Mr. Ekkehard Friebe (Munich) who has assumed the function of a German Representative of the Research Project:

Homepage: www.ekkehard-friebe.de
E-mail: ekkehard@ekkehard-friebe.de

Communications to the Research Project may be sent to Mr. Friebe who will forward them to the project in electronic form.

As a consequence of anonymity there is no way of material transfer to the Research Project.

To distribute its publications to selected addressees the Research Project uses exclusively ordinary mail.

Why do we need strict anonymity? The reason is to be found in the undemocratic and unlawful and uncivilized behaviour of academic physics against any criticism of their "holy theory" Special Relativity. Therefrom do arise five strong motivations to remain anonymous.
(1) To preserve the autonomy of the project, prevent any influence and hindrance from outside the project.
(2) No lawful citizen has to expose himself to the slander and calumny usually thrown upon the critics by the relativists as their only means to answer the criticism.
(3) The relativists use to try to divert the attention of the public from the criticism of the theory to the persons of the critics. Since we don't present persons the public only has to look at the documentation of criticism.

(4) In our documentation we present a great number of living critics wo are waiting for a free public discussion. They have to say the decisive word. There is no anonymity of the critics - only the anonymity of the organizers of the documentation.
(5) The people behind the project only research and report the great historic achievements of the critics.

The international scope of the Project and the language problem

Although based in Germany and written in German, the main features of our documentation are
- its historic range of 95 years,
- its international range of many countries and many languages,
- and its actual size of some 3800 critical publications.

The international horizon of searching, analyzing, abstracting and documenting stands in full contrast to the restriction of being written in German which limits the reception of our publications outside the German speaking countries.

To solve this contrast our publications should be presented in English. But for the time being we are not able to produce a complete English translation. Therefore we have decided to publish this present publication in English with the restricted purpose to introduce the reader to the Research Project and to the effective use of the different parts of the documentation. We ask our readers to have patience with our schoolboy English since in our Project Team we have no native English speaker.

Nevertheless there are two aspects of the documentation which are favorable for the use outside the German speaking countries. The bibliographic descriptions in chapter 4 follow the international use in library catalogues; and with 1733 publications a majority (of the 3789 items) are written in English and some 700 in other languages, while the publications in German amount to only 1353 (about one third).

The importance of the international aspect

Why do we think that the availability of an introduction in English is so important? The situation of the critics of special relativity is practically the same in all Western countries. They are deprived of the fundamental democratic right of participation in the progress of science. Why? Their only crime is to be critical of a physical theory! And their deprivation and exclusion from science is practised silently and without knowledge of the general public. If the critics in the Western countries wish to argue for their democratic rights and against the undemocratic and unlawful behaviour of academic physics, they could use our international documentation of criticism - in many languages and from many countries - as a proof for the similarity of their situation in many countries.

This fact of internationality has its own importance because it shows beyond any doubt that academic physics as an international organization is working in many countries for the exclusion of critics from fundamental rights. It is evident that the *internationally cooperating academic physics communities* are this international organization. If this is found to be true then it is equally evident that the suppression of the freedom of research and teaching in one country is easily reinforced from outside by personal influence, money for research and politics.

The deception of the general public in many countries about the real situation in physics would probably break down if made public in only one country. Therefore the *international organization of academic physics* must try to control the situation in all countries, and they will use all their influence and exert pressure on the media, on the influential corporate bodies and public persons of a country where a movement for scientific freedom in theoretical physics would become strong enough to inform the general public. The critics in one country are confronted not only with their own national physics community but with the powerful influence of the *international physics community*.

Anyone who doubts this assertion of an *international conspiracy to suppress the freedom of scientific research in theoretical physics* may make a simple test, starting in his own country and continuing at least in two other countries: asking the most eminent representatives of academic physics why the 3789 critical publications documented have never been discussed freely and publicly? If he is shown when and where the criticism has been discussed freely and publicly, and when and where the critical arguments have been answered by arguments (and not only by calumniations) - then he may be relieved that there is no such thing like an international conspiracy.

The state and development of the Project in 2006

As a work in progress the latest text version 1.2 of June 2004 is only a preliminary edition. Many years of work will still be needed for completion. Criticism and help from everyone are welcome. Since we are severe critics ourselves, we know that nobody is perfect, and everyone knows that criticism is the only way to get a better product. Everyone who knows things better than us should not hesitate to communicate his criticism to the Project for the future advantage of all our readers.

Advice to the addressees receiving this publication accompanied by a CDROM

Although reserving our copyright for all publications of the Project, on condition of a non-profit use and non-profit distribution we deliver the results of our research free of charge to libraries, internet homepages and all interested persons and corporate bodies. On the CDROM the reader will find the following texts in pdf-data files. The files are organized in 4 directories:

1General (one file in English)

Files: description.pdf The complete text of the present description of the research project "95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)". May 2006. - 51 p.

2Docu (all files in German)

Files:	book.pdf	The complete text of the documentation, XXIV, 1159 p.
	chapt0.pdf	Titlepage, Tabula gratulatoria, Prefaces = pp. I-XXIV
	chapt1.pdf	Chapter 1 = pp. 1-28
	chapt2.pdf	Chapter 2 = pp. 29-196
	chapt3.pdf	Chapter 3 = pp. 197-362
	chapt4.pdf	Chapter 4 = pp. 363-858
	chapt5.pdf	Chapter 5 = pp. 859-886
	chapt6.pdf	Chapter 6 = pp. 887-1040
	chapt7.pdf	Chapter 7 = pp. 1041-1126
	chapt8.pdf	Chapter 8 = pp. 1127-1159

3Report (all files in German)

Files:	report1.pdf	1. progress report, Nov. 2003. - 11 p.
	report2.pdf	2. progress report. Nov. 2004. - 37 p.

4OpenLetters (all files in German)

Files:	bundestag.pdf	Open letter to the 614 members of the Federal Parliament (Bundestag), 28. Oct. 05 - 24 p.
	journalisten.pdf	Open letter to 221 journalists of 4 German newspapers, 4. Feb. 06. - 8 p.

All pdf-files can be searched with the SEARCH command for any word or name in the text: thus the reader can browse even through the 1158 pages of the documentation. The SEARCH command perhaps may compensate for the missing general index.

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On the condition of non-profit use everyone is invited to print and copy the textfiles and distribute them to interested persons and corporate bodies. The Research Project adheres to the fundamental idea of "Open Source" for all scientific publications because each such publication is fundamentally based on the results of all its predecessors even if an author does not give the references (as Mr. Albert Einstein did in his 1905 paper on Special Relativity).

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We have declared this edition to be a *Preliminary manuscript delivery for testing purposes* because the text needs the help of the intended addressee, the English language reader, not only for the correct idiomatic use of the language but also concerning the real needs of the non-German reader in using the documentation. Any criticism and suggestions how to present a more useful text will be welcomed.

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We cannot close this preface without mentioning the activity of Mr. R. R. Traill, who on the website of Walter Babin ("The General Science Journal" - www.wbabin.net/physics/traill5.htm) presents his article "Concerning the Aether - by E. Gehrcke", an English translation and comment on the original article in German "Über den Äther" (in: Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft. 20. 1918, pp. 165-169).

In his preface Traill informs the reader about our documentation on the Friebe Homepage, and in a postscript on the last page he announces the intended publication of "An English-reader's guide to Mueller's book (2002)".
We found this notice last year and hoped very much to see this reader's guide by a native English speaker be published soon. Since we have received requests for an English translation of our documentation (which we are unable to produce) we have tried to write something like a "reader's guide" on our own. But nonetheless we hope for a publication of the guide projected by R. R. Traill: he will do the job as it should be done. Our product cannot be more than a poor substitute.

Germany, May 2006 G. O. Mueller, K. Kneckebrodt

Chapter 1

The Research Project

The activities of the Project are organized according to the requirements of the two main purposes: (1) to document the criticism of the special theory of relativity from the beginning until today, from all countries and in all languages; and (2) to document the potential addressees for the delivery in the German speaking countries and some more in the other Western countries, to prepare the mail and to post the letters.

Step 1 : The search for publications

We search in printed library catalogues and bibliographies and also in their online databases available on cdrom and in the internet. We exploit the lists of bibliographic references in books and journal articles; we browse through those journals and conference proceedings which use to publish critical papers.

Since from the information of the author's name and the title only in rare cases one can recognize that the publication is critical of the theory, we have to make a wider choice on assumptions without real foundation. All publications choosen in this first step have to be entered into our *publications database* which is the center of our research project. All further findings during the following steps have to be entered into this database. Thus the information about each publication is becoming more complex. Until now our database has grown up to some 13.000 data records.

With the permanent enrichment of the database we gain more and more information about the probability that a certain publication will contain criticism of the theory. A main contribution of knowledge comes from the exploitation of the bibliographic data of books and papers which already have prooven to be critical, and which give some indications about the contents of their references, the topics treated, the judgements of the author. Thus from time to time we can earmark another portion of publications with a high probability to be critical according to the criteria explained below. These portions of suspected "interesting" titles are forwarded to the next step of processing.

Step 2 : The first inspection of interesting publications

We have to locate copies of the books and the journals in German libraries. A *first inspection* tries to establish if a publication does contain criticism of the theory. Our criteria for inclusion as "critical" are rather restrictive: only those publications which formulate at least one *explicit argument* criticizing certain aspects of the theory are included.

Publications, for instance, whose authors *only* declare in general terms whatsoever (ideology, politics, taste) to dislike the theory or its creator Albert Einstein as well as authors who *only* present another theory which they pretend to be better than special relativity are excluded as "non-critical".

On the other side, if the author expresses at least one explicit argument critical of the theory his publication is classified as "criticism" regardless of all the other things oder judgements he may treat or express in his text.

The first inspection results in a decision about the state of a publication as "critical" or, in case of difficulties (for instance: unclear position of the author; language problems for the actual staff member) as a "candidate" or "non-critical" or "undefined". All new information gathered about the publication and the comments about the internal "state" of the publication are entered into the database.

In this step there are some problems to be solved. The great variety of publications sometimes present cases which are difficult to decide, the decision depending so much on personal judgements, which need to be discussed. Publications which cannot be provided for inspection remain as unresolved cases in the database.

During the work at the Project we have found that a rather constant average of only about 30 % of all publications in the database result to be "critical" or "candidates" and are to be included in the documentation published. About two thirds of the database remain excluded. But the processing of these two thirds of all documents is not totally useless because inspecting them we often find in their lists of bibliographical references new items which seem to be interesting enough for inspection.

The great number of publications inspected and found to be "non-critical" causes some frustration but must be documented as well to serve as reference in the case that the same title is proposed a second time for inspection, to prevent double processing. No data record will ever be deleted from the data base.

From the inspection of these more or less propagandist textbooks and papers on special relativity we gather the most beautiful nonsense citations which we hope once to present to the public as a separate anthology of the blossoms of theoretical physics in the 20th century. A small choice of such nonsensical utterings of the relativists we have included to the footnotes of many pages of chapter 3 as an amusement for the reader.

The experience of the work on step 2 has contributed substantially to the development of the Project. Originally there was only the goal to document the published criticism of *special relativity*. But the relativists themselves declare the theory of *general relativity* to be the logical continuation of special relativity, and they do present apparent confirmations for the general theory as confirmation also for special relativity - while the many critics consider general relativity to be the revocation and refutation of special relativity. The relativists sometimes even do not hesitate to announce one proposition in *special relativity* (for instance: the twin paradox) and after failing to explain the proposition in special relativity they transport the problem in hope for solution to *general relativity* - where however the problem of the twin paradox would never have arisen! According to this treatment by the propagandists of relativity the critics have to answer this combination of arguments and consequently they also have to consider the fundamental problems of general relativity.

In view of this situation we had to alter the original intention, and we now include to a certain amount the criticism of the fundamentals of general relatvity which are no less nonsensical than those of special relativity: for instance, the "production" of gravitational fields through acceleration of material bodies, the "curving" of space, the famous "reference-mollusk" [in German: Bezugsmolluske] of Albert Einstein and the like. But it remains our declared main goal to unite all publications critical of special relativity.

Step 3 : Abstracting the critical publications

It is a main intention of the Project to supply abstracts of those publications which have been defined as "critical". This feature needs a *second inspection* of the publication and causes special requirements for the organization of the work: a first choice of publications to be abstracted; the text must be provided; a staff member with knowledge of the language must be ready for the job.

Since the editing of an abstract und the commenting on the publication's state is sometimes a difficult and laborius task, the Project today can present abstracts only for 10 percent of the 3789 publications. We will give high priority for more abstracts in the text versions to come.

Step 4 : Editing the documentation

The preparation of a complete book of some 1000 pages (in 2001) and recently of about 1200 pages (in 2004) is a laborious task and should be done only if there is enough new information to justify the use of working time which has to be withdrawn from the central database. As a matter of principle the documentation will always be edited in the typography of a book to make possible the production as book, even if the mainly used technical form will be the digital file on CDROM and the Internet. For the time being we don't see the need to produce a second version optimized for the screen display.

About two thirds of the text of the documentation (chapters 4-8) are generated by program from the central database. The publications coded for inclusion are extracted from the database, sorted in alphabetical and/or chronological order and displayed with all bibliographic informations available, with or without abstracts. These 800 pages of bibliographical data have to be edited extremely carefully.

Each page must carry its column title and indication of the place in the alphabetical or chronological order to facilitate the use of the text as a reference book; each page carries as footnotes the abbreviations of the author's name, the text version und the publication year to facilitate and ensure the identification of printouts or copies of single pages.
Each error found in the text has to be corrected two times: first in the text of the documentation and thereafter in the database as the origin of the data for all future productions.

The chapters 1-3 are generated from word processing programs, partly with database support.

For publication all data files are converted into pdf-format. The same pdf-files serve for printing and for distribution on CDROM and in the Internet.

Step 5 : Production and distribution

To realize our *"Experiment on the effectiveness of critical thought"* we have to distribute copies of the documentation. This requires the production of copies, at the beginning of the Project in print, since 2002 only on CDROM, and the production of a *second database* of all possible adressees, steadily growing in number of the adressees and in information about each adressee (printed media, corporate bodies, prominent persons) regarding the correct name, postal address and information about their publications and public statements in newspapers and journals.

We made it a rule to choose as adressees only those persons and corporate bodies who play a role in the public life of Germany through public statements. They pretend to stand for certain principles and ethic fundamentals and they explicitly assume public responsability. Delivering to them our documentation we usually cite in our letter from their statements or working programs or published books, and we ask them to check our documentation for correctness of the data and plausibility of the drawn consequences, and in the case of a positive result we ask them to inform the public about the existence of the documentation and the problems brought to light, and possibly to start a free and public discussion about the situation of theoretical physics and the state of knowledge of the general public.

Production of copies, developing the database of possible adressees, defining the next group of similar adressees, formulating the prototype of letter to this group, writing the individual letters with references to their personal statements documented in the database, and finally uniting CDROM and letter and possibly some other printed information in one envelope ready for ordinary mail and documenting the state of processing in the database: this is the complex work to be done realizing our Experiment.

Step 6 : Monitoring and Reporting about the Experiment

The last step of work is to monitor the more influential printed publications on the national level and also certain internet pages for any reactions or responses to our Experiment. In the special case of the libraries we have to control if and when our publications are catalogued and presented to the public. Regrettably this last step 6 - inspite of its importance - cannot have priority in a Project which is still in a preparatory phase for its main product: the published documentation.

But it is our firm decision to inform the public about the development of the Experiment. Since November 2003 we try to publish at the end of each year a report with information about the type of addressees included, the publication of some examples of letters to different addressees, and in the 2. report (November 2004) we published the complete list of deliveries by mail from December 2001 to October 2004 in chronological order. Thus we hope to create the possibility of a discussion among our addressees.

The reports about the development of the Experiment are first published in print and sent to a smaller number of the most important addressees; later the published reports are always added as data files to the next edition of the documentation on CDROM which always carries a complete collection of the actual version of our documentation and all reports and "open letters".

Until today the monitoring has found the following reactions to our Experiment:

(1) Out of 126 libraries which have received one or even more copies, 52 libraries have catalogued at least one copy. Since some libraries take up to about 3 years for processing a publication there can be expected some more libraries to catalogue the documentation. But we have clear indication that several libraries probably are practising censorship on criticism of the "holy theory" of theoretical physics. Their dislike of such criticism even does not refrain from correcting their catalogue some time after "erroneously" cataloguing the documentation: the Library of the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH) at Zürich had already catalogued the text version 1.1 of the documentation on the 23rd of August of 2002 (we have documented the catalogue entry), and about 3 months later the catalogue entry has been deleted. The Project has sent a second copy to the director of this Library in December of 2002 informing him about the bizarre "correction" of the catalogue through deletion and offering a second copy - but without any reaction in the catalogue. For us the motive of censorship is evident.

(2) The first textversion of the documentation (2001) has been sent to some 30 Publishers in Germany without any response. This result has been foreseen because of the fundamental criticism documented. Since the Project could not make itself dependent on the contingency of a higher inspiration for someone in a publisher's bureau it had been planned from the start to distribute the documentation directly to the representatives of the general public.

(3) After the production of the CDROM in June 2002 and the distribution during 2003 we decided to offer the documentation also to some websites for free downloading on a strict non-profit basis. Three websites of prominent physics dissidents accepted our proposal: Mr. Ekkehard Friebe (Munich, Germany), Mr. Umberto Bartocci (Perugia, Italy) und Mrs. Gertrud Walton (Winchester, UK). Their support of our Project was an invaluable excitement for us, especially on the ground that they acepted our results as interesting for the public, and that accepting our anonymity they showed some confidence in the Project.
Until today their presentation on the internet since the end of 2003 is the only publication which reaches the general public. The documentation is cited and discussed in several discussion panels and linked from several homepages to the download servers.

In sharp contrast to the liberality of the Internet, after four years of distribution of our documentation, none of the printed media, none of the corporate bodies in politics and none of the journalists and none of the prominent persons has forwarded the information about the existence of our Project to the general public. The strong impact and censorship exerted by academic physics on the public and the media and their prominent figures is a success story of 80 years.

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The perspectives of our Experiment are difficult to calculate. As a matter of fact the serious media in Germany have been silenced since 1922 about any criticism in theoretical physics. We have the impression that they don't dare to break the silence about the deception of the public concerning relativity theory because reporting just now about the existence of criticism of the theory and abolition of the freedom of research and teaching in academic physics they would have to explain to their public why they themselves, the media, have cooperated in the suppression of freedom in science and in calumny of the critics for many decades. The media have been corrupted by the governors of academic physics and are now caught in complicity.

We see the chances of the Project in two possible effects. One is the possibility of personal integrity of a prominent person who has no idea about what is going on between theoretical physics, the public and the media, and who takes a genuine interest in solving the problem. The other possibility could be that the number of mailings of the documentation and the reports perhaps would reach a "critical mass" so that one of the competing media may see a chance in being the first to break the silence and publish the suppressed information. To the "critical mass" may contribute the fact that the documentation and the reports are already present in the internet, and that documentation and reports are available to the public in some 52 mostly scientific libraries.

Nobody knows if and when this expected information of the public will happen. Without our Experiment it would probably never happen which shows its necessity. For the first four years (Dec. 2001-May2006) we have reached a certain very restricted publicity only on the Internet as a unique Project with international ambitions. With the next revised and enlarged editions in the years to come our standing probably will grow slowly. At least we can be sure that the existence of the documentation and the distribution to our addressees so far realized can never be destroyed by anyone. The importance of this achievement should not be underestimated.

Refering to the aspect of internationality dealt with in the Preface (see p. 7), there could be a third possibility if in another country with less rigid suppression of the criticism than in Germany the deception of the general public would be broken up by chance. We would like very much to see initiatives like our Project to be started in other countries too. They could use our documentation as starting point and cooperate with our Project in the future development through communication on the Internet.

To everyone who would be prepared to start such an initiative we recommend strongly to work only on condition that complete anonymity is observed.

Chapter 2

The Documentation

In this chapter we intend to give a description of the contents and the structure of the latest edition 2004 (text version 1.2) of our documentation. We try to translate the main information like titles and subtitles of the chapters, and to abstract at least the ideas and fundamental lines and to outline the type of information to be expected.

The “Tabula gratulatoria” (Chapter 0 , pp. V-XX)

We consider the documentation to be something like a “Festschrift” for the critical authors of 95 years (1908-2003). Usually a “Festschrift” in its “Tabula gratulatoria” gives the names of colleagues and disciples congratulating the person to whom the “Festschrift” is dedicated. According to the special situation of the critics of special relativity we have changed the character of the “Tabula” to a Memorial of all critics, the deceased and the living, whose great achievements of critical arguing have never been honored by the public.

Our “Tabula” contains the names of all authors documented in alphabetical order, included those who until now are listed only as “candidates”. Therefore those author candidates who after a final inspection of their publications will result as non-critical authors will have to be deleted from the “Tabula” which therefore has a provisional and preliminary character like the entire documentation. But we are very confident that the number of author candidates finally to be deleted from the documentation will be rare cases.

Introduction (Chapter 1 , pp. 1-28)

“Relativity” as a whole and especially “Special Relativity” as the first of two theories are hailed by academic physics and their propagandists as one of the greatest achievements of mankind in the 20th century, announced to humanity by the “new Kepler-Galilei-Newton” and the like, revolutionizing our ideas of space and time. This picture of magnificence and glory can hardly be outdone.

The normally suspicious and critical reader of relativity textbooks and the original papers of Albert Einstein very soon finds many points of the theory questionable and is irritated that no relativist author, not Albert Einstein himself nor his disciples, is ready or able to deal with these evident critical questions and irritations which arise already from every simple logical analysis. An author who declares the same effect sometimes as “real” and sometimes as “apparent” (Einstein 1905) cannot escape the question what he eventually is going to tell. Instead the relativists declare any criticism to be incompetent and stupid, and the critics to be maliciously motivated. Generally the relativists abhor the common sense and advise the reader not to trust it, but they fail to show which better sense the brave relativist is using.

Every reader with critical questions sees himself treated as unwanted person and unworthy of an open and clear answer by the relativists. This treatment only promotes the suspicion that there is something wrong with the theory. The reader who likes to check more of the literature will soon discover, that since 1908 there have been critical writings enough which even express the same simple questions and the severe doubts which he has already found by himself. If he looks for a discussion of the critical questions in the relativity textbooks he finds nothing adequate.

The critical reader comes to the conclusion that special relativity is an unreasonable theory propagated to the public in academic and high school teaching to be the greatest achievement, together with suppression of any criticism. At this stage of experience the persons behind our Research Project decided to start work. The criticism of all periods in all languages and from all countries has to be searched, documented and brought to the attention of the public. The message to the German public is: since 1922 the criticism is suppressed, the critics are calumniated, the public is told lies about the scientific value of the theory of special relativity. In 1922 the physics community as part of the greater science community has broken away from the tradition of search for the truth, a rupture of the tradition - as far as we know - never before committed by a whole branch of science and with the knowledge and support of the greater scientific community.

We are confronted with the great mystery of modern physics:
(1) Why has the rupture of the tradition been tolerated by the whole “scientific community”?
(2) Why has it not been detected by the public?
(3) How can the academic physicists hope to continue forever without one day being called to account for their acting?
(4) What are the motives of the academic physicists?

During several years of research about the criticism of special relativity we found the following answers. We do not pretend that our answers reach always the center of the problem, or that they are complete or the only ones. But we are convinced that they give important hints.

(1) The public in Germany has been cheated since 1922 and is cheated by the influential scientific community until today. Academic physics exert strong pressure on newspapers, journals, publishers and congresses not to accept any criticism of special relativity for publishing. Critical papers are suppressed, critical persons are excluded from any participation in the scientific dialogue.

(2) The academic physics believe that nobody can expose the truth about their acting to the public because the public would never dare to doubt the integrity of their scientists because of the great achievements of natural science in the last centuries, and that the general public will always trust more the physics establishment than any critics.

(3) The motives of the physics establishment are subject of several speculations. Probably the strongest motive is that the physicists are thankful for a theory that “does not need the aether”. This was the position expressed in Albert Einstein’s paper of 1905. But only 15 years later, in 1920 in a conference held in Leiden he discovered the need of an aether. The relativists were not amused about this conference of their master. This change of idea in 1920 should have led, as a logical consequence, to a revision of special relativity, which, however, has not taken place until today. This remarkable fact of non-revision seems to be a strong argument that the aether may be at least one fundamental motive.

About the year 1914 special relativity had already been refuted directly by several experiments and indirectly by the absense of experimental confirmation. The Michelson-Morley-Experiment and its repetitions have had positive results, in complete contrast to the relativist’s propaganda until today of an alleged null-result: these experiments have found velocities of the Earth of about 6 km/sec (1887), 10 km/sec (1902), 7,5 km/sec (1904), 8,7 km/sec (1905), and in 1913 Sagnac with his rotating interferometer also found moving fringes, the rate of motion of the fringes depending on the rate of rotation of his instrument. On the other hand there were no experimental confermations for the pretended length contraction and time dilatation. This desperate experimental state of affairs before World War I has never been recognized by the relativist textbooks.

The apparent great success of relativity came with the observations of the Sun's eclipse in 1919 which were said to have confermed the general theory of relativity. This supposed result was immediately rejected by several important critics in different countries (for instance: A. Fowler, Sir Joseph Larmor, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, H. F. Newall, Ludwik Silberstein in England; T. J. J. See in the USA; Ernst Gehrcke, Philipp Lenard in Germany) as misleading the public - but the relativists informed the printed media of that time about the greatest achievement of mankind! The public opinion was made enthusiastic about "Relativity" and was told that now both theories, the special and the general relativity, were undisputible truth and nothing less than a revolution of our thinking about space and time and gravitation.

The secret of this successful strategy was the combination of two lies: that general relativity had been overwhelmingly confirmed, and that this pretended confermation of a theory *with gravitation* was at the same time - because of the pretended unity of the two relativities - a confermation of special relativity, a theory *without gravitation*.

In Germany since 1922 when the important Society "Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte" held their Centenary celebrations in Leipzig and decided to exclude all applications for critical papers, no criticism of special relativity has been allowed in official and academic physics until today, no books, no journal articles, no congress papers. The year 1922 marks the seizure of power of the relativists in German physics. (This important development has been treated in more detail in chapter 3, pp. 288-294.)

In other Western countries the same has happened in different periods and with differences according to national liberal traditions, but with the same consequences. In Germany in the following years with Nazi government and the Holocaust of the Jews the collective calumnious characterization of any criticism of relativity as antisemitic was and is the most effective defense of relativity against criticism. The logic of this defamatory argument seems to be that the theory of relativity must be true because its author Albert Einstein has been persecuted by Nazi Germany.

Catalog of the errors of special relativity (Chapter 2 , pp. 29-196)

As a systematic overview of the criticism we have collected the most important aspects in a catalogue of some 130 errors. The errors are arranged into 21 thematic groups:

A. Aether
B. Light
C. Space
D. Time
E. Movement
F. Electromagnetism (?)
G. Minkowski-World
H. Mathematics
J. Mass / Energy
K. Mass / Velocity
L. Gravitation
M. General relativity
N. Thermodynamics
O. Experiment
P. Theory of knowledge
Q. Methodology
R. Structure of the theory
S. Expositions of the theory
T. Social pressure and enforcement
U. Effects on other disciplines
V. Motives for propagation of the theory

We give the list of errors criticized in the publications documented. The errors are numbered for each group. The following formulations of the errors are abbreviated to serve as titles.

The detailed aspects and arguments are given in the respective article. The *title* tries to express exactly what is to be considered the error. The *first section of each article* describes the context of the idea or statement criticized. The *following sections* refer the criticism found in the publications documented in chapter 4; *finally* some considerations of comment and evaluation and correlation to other subjects are added. Because of the great diversity of the error subjects and their need of treatment there is no formalized structure of the articles to be

followed.

For nearly all articles some bibliographic references for both sides are given: reference to the relativist's first or main publication or best example where the criticized error has been pronounced; and reference to some books and papers of those critics who have dealt with the error at length or have summarized the critical arguments of many critics. In the actual text version 1.2 this second portion of references leads only to some authors in the documentation of chapter 4; for future editions we will be eager to cover all critics treating the error to give a more complete picture of the critical argumentation.

As to the grouping of the errors sometimes the same subject has to be treated twice in two different error groups because it is to be criticized under two different aspects. If this at first sight seems to look like doubling the number of errors one should check the different aspects criticized. Sometimes the same error subject reveals a material aspect and a methodological aspect which clearly are different mistakes.

The internal order of errors in the same group is purely additive without any systematic intention because for the sake of correctly processing a reliable text and for easy referencing the simple numbering of the errors shall hold for all future editions with new cases added at the end of the group. The number of errors per group is relatively small and can be controlled rather quickly.

Our choice of errors well defined and treated separately is far from being complete or being the definite one because of the great number of critical publications not yet abstracted; from them we hope to learn new and more refined arguments which will have to find their place in the groupings.

The actual list of errors criticized reads as follows.

Aether

A 1 The Michelson-Morley-Experiment (MME) is said to have proved the non-existence of the aether
A 2 All repetitions of the MME are said to have had the same null-result and proved the special theory of relativity
A 3 The MME is said to have proven the constancy of the velocity of light
A 4 The MME is said to have proven the non-existence of an absolute space
A 5 A. Einstein with the special theory 1905 is said to have done away with the aether
A 6 The result of the Sagnac experiment with a rotating interferometer is denied
A 7 The reintroduction of the aether by A. Einstein is practically denied
A 8 The results of the interferometer experiments by Dayton C. Miller 1925/27 are denied
A 9 The 3-K background radiation of the universe is not interpreted in relation to special relativity

Light

B 1 The constancy of the velocity of light in vacuum is said to be a principle
B 2 All differently moving observers shall measure the same velocity of a light beam relative to their own system
B 3 The pretended constancy of the velocity of light would need measuring the one-way velocity which until today has not been possible
B 4 The pretended indipendence of the velocity of light from the movement of the light source would need the existence of an aether denied by special relativity
B 5 The contention that the velocity of light is the greatest possible velocity is not proven

Space

C 1 A. Einstein negates the existence of an absolute space
C 2 The special theory negates the unity of the observer's space
C 3 A. Einstein uses the idea of a "not-moving" space
C 4 In general relativity the space is said to be "curved"

Time

D 1 A. Einstein pretends time to be the position of the hands of a clock
D 2 A. Einstein negates the possibility of simultaneity between two bodies in relative motion

D 3 A. Einstein speaks of two simultaneities, one absolute and one relative, but can give no criteria for the difference
D 4 For the synchronization of clocks only light is used
D 5 The relativists declare natural phenomena to be clocks which however cannot be adjusted
D 6 A. Einstein pretends time dilatation to be a real effect
D 7 The transport of atomic clocks around the world by Hafele/Keating is said the have proven time dilatation
D 8 The decay of myons is said to have proven time dilatation
D 9 Paul Langevin and A. Einstein pretend that the travelling twin returns to earth younger than his twin brother remained on earth (twin-paradox)

Movement

E 1 A. Einstein introduces 1905 a pretended "non-moving system" without defining in relation to which body it would be "non-moving"
E 2 In special relativity the pretended effect of length contraction and time dilatation are said to be real, in contrast to the principle of strict reciprocity
E 3 A. Einstein uses the "rigid body" while Max v. Laue declares the rigid body as incompatible with special relativity
E 4 In many cases the theory of special relativity does not respect its own relativity principle
E 5 The socalled Ehrenfest-Paradoxon has been disproved
E 6 The consideration of inertial systems (which are rare cases) shall give findings of universal significance
E 7 The practical realization of two inertial systems leads to consequences never discussed by the relativists
E 8 The consideration of more than the usually used two inertial systems leads to contradictions
E 9 The complete reciprocity (symmetry) between all inertial systems is required by the relativity principle but nontheless often violated by the theory itself
E 10 The derivations of special relativity are restricted to relative parallel movements
E 11 The pretended length contraction is an adhoc hypothesis and has after 100 years never been observed
E 12 For the pretended length contraction are used the two contradictory qualifications "real" and "apparent"
E 13 In length contraction the dimensions of the relatively moving body are contracted only in direction of the motion
E 14 With relative velocities near the velocity of light the pretended length contraction shall compress the moving body to a flat disk
E 15 The pretended effect of the "twin paradox" (the travelling twin remaining younger) is said to be caused by the acceleration during the space travel

Electromagnetism

F 1 Because a relative motion between magnet and conductor causes the same electric current independent of which element is moved (relative to the earth) the theory supposes the non-existence of absolute rest
F 2 Special relativity is founded on Maxwell's electrodynamics which has deficiencies who are responsible for deficiencies of special relativity
F 3 Special relativity is founded without reference to unipolar induction which proves an effect of induction without relative motion

Minkowski-World

G 1 Minkowski pretends his ideas of space and time to be founded on experimental evidence
G 2 Space and time are said to exist only in a union of both
G 3 For the coordinate of time Minkowski pretends that there exist imaginary values
G 4 Minkowski introduces a manifold of spaces without defining how to separate them and to prove their existence empirically
G 5 The four-dimensional Minkowski world cannot be interpreted as physical space
G 6 Minkowski's "world lines" are interpreted by the relativists as real paths in space
G 7 Minkowski tries to interpret his four-dimensional space-time coordinate system as a material world
G 8 Minkowski declares the length contraction as a "gift from above"

Mathematics

H 1 A. Einstein's derivations of the Lorentz Transformations are fundamental erroneous
H 2 The Lorentz Transformations do not satisfy the group conditions
H 3 A. Einstein's and Max v. Laue's derivations of the pretended effects of length contraction and time dilatation are erroneous
H 4 Special relativity pretends under the same movement conditions the lengths to be contracted but the times dilatated
H 5 The pretended Non-Euclidean geometry in space needs for its realization a measure of its curving wich can be given only by Euclidean geometry
H 6 In the four-dimensional space the relativists pretend to establish a coordinate system with right angles
H 7 The spaces of special relativity and general relativity are said to be governed by different geometries: in special relativity a flat geometry, in general relativity a curved one

Mass / Energy

J 1 A. Einstein pretends the velocity-dependent mass to be a relativistic effect
J 2 The relativists pretend that the experiments of Kaufmann (1901, 1902, 1906) have proved a relativistic increase with velocity

Mass / Velocity

K 1 The mass-energy-relation $E=mc^2$ is interpretated as a transformation of mass into energy
K 2 The mass-energy-relation $E=mc^2$ is said to be found by A. Einstein and to be interpreted exclusively by special relativity

Gravitation

L 1 For special relativity shall exist inertial systems which are not exposed to any gravitational field
L 2 With general relativity A. Einstein pretends to create a gravitational field only by changing the coordinate system

General relativity

M 1 Between special and general relativity is pretended to exist a relation of passage from one to the other theory
M 2 The equivalence principle of general relativity pretends to demonstrate the equivalence of gravitation, acceleration and inertia
M 3 The equivalence principle is said to govern the cosmic phenomena
M 4 The equivalence principle pretends to demonstrate the equivalence of inertial systems and rotating systems
M 5 The pretended deviation of light by a gravitational field is said to be achieved by general relativity and to conferm general relativity
M 6 The pretended deviation of light by a gravitational field is said to have been confermed by observations of the sun's eclipse 1919
M 7 A. Einstein's explanation of the precession of Mercury's perihel is said to be achieved by general relativity and to conferm general relativity
M 8 The redshift of spectra caused by gravitation and predicted by general relativity is said to have been confermed and thus conferms general relativity
M 9 A. Einstein pretends that in gravitational fields there do not exist rigid bodies with Euclidean properties but only non-rigid bodies with changing forms depending on their movements, called "reference-mollusks"
M 10 The relativists consider the concept of the rotating earth (Kopernikus) as equivalent to the concept of the rotating fixed stars (Ptolemaios)

Thermodynamics

N 1 According to A. Einstein (1907) and M. Planck (1908) a relatively moving observer will find the observed system with lower temperature
N 2 The relativistic treatment of thermodynamics by A. Einstein (1907), F. Hasenöhrl (1907) and M. Planck are proved to be wrong

Experiments

O 1 Although the aether theory of Lorentz and A. Einstein's special relativity without an aether are mathematically identical certain experiment results are said to be confermations of special relativity

O 2 A. Einstein and the relativists pretend their "thought experiments" (Gedankenexperimente) to be real experiments which are based on "thought experiences"

O 3 Relativists declare certain little effects as unimportant but on the other side they declare other minimal effects as decisive confermations

Theory of knowledge

P 1 Declaration of pure "assumptions" to be "principles" and finally "laws" whitout any further argument or proof

P 2 Derivation of positive statements from negations

P 3 Relativists pretend that a statement not in contrast to a theory proves the theory

P 4 A. Einstein (1905) in his statements about length contraction and time dilatation uses contrasting qualifications: sometimes the effects "are" and sometimes they "appear" to be

P 5 The two fundamental principles of special relativity, the principle of relativity and the constancy of the velocity of light, are claimed to be compatible

P 6 Relativists declare experimental results as confermations of their theory without proving that only relativity theory can explain and predict the results

P 7 Relativists calumniate the common sense as incompetent but fail to show which better sense they are using

Methodology

Q 1 The transfer of the principle of relativity of electrodynamics to mechanics is said to be in no contrast with any empirical result

Q 2 Assertion of an effect in special relativity (e.g. the twin paradox) and explanation of this effect in general relativity

Q 3 The relativists answer the questions of the physical causes for their pretended effects by evading into many different explanations (according to the respective authors) or by asserting that the effects have no causes

Q 4 A. Einstein developed his concepts of length contraction and time dilatation only on the basis of kinematics without considering the dynamics

Q 5 The Lorentz transformations are the center of special relativity and the cause of its flaws

Q 6 For the pretended proof of special and general relativity the relativists transfer results of particle physics into macro physics

Q 7 According to A. Einstein the effects of inertia in a decelerating train are caused by the gravitational field of the fixed stars

Q 8 In both relativity theories A. Einstein uses certain distinctions and limitations without giving the physical conditions

Q 9 In special relativity the pretended findings are developed considering only the kinematics and the behaviour of only two objects but are pretended to be valid in a reality with many objects and governed by dynamics

Q 10 A. Einstein introduces special and general relativity with distinct and observable objects and observers and their observations, but claims of the critics for distinctness and observability of the pretended constructions and effects are rejected

Q 11 The relativists pretend all mathematical relations to represent physical reality

Structure of the theory

R 1 Special relativity is a package of disparate ideas partly found and published before 1905 by other scientists and partly A. Einstein's own ideas

R 2 According to A. Einstein the validity of the two relativity theories is restricted to different dimensions of space for each theory

R 3 A. Einstein between 1915 and 1920 changed his ideas about the theory of knowledge which necessarily should have led to a public revision of special relativity

R 4 For the explanation of the inertia in the decelerated train in general relativity A. Einstein claims the effect of a gravitational field of the fixed stars, but for special relativity he assumes inertial systems in a space free of gravitational fields

Expositions of the theory

S 1 The relativistic authors use to assert on fundamental issues many contrasting statements and explanations but refrain from discussing which of their versions of the theory has to be taken serious
S 2 For the proof of the correctness of special relativity the relativists claim to have the majority of the physicists on their side
S 3 The relativistic authors pretend that only special and general relativity can explain certain physical phenomena
S 4 The relativistic authors pretend that without special relativity one could not construct and manage atom bombs and nuclear power stations and particle colliders
S 5 The relativistic authors pretend that new theories are accepted only by gradually accustoming the public
S 6 In relativistic textbooks and papers very often statements of “movement” and “rest” are used without defining in relation to which body the object “moves” or “rests”
S 7 In relativistic textbooks the authors use the same word sometimes with quotation marks and sometimes without quotation marks without defining the intended difference of meaning
S 8 Many relativistisc authors pretend that the relativistic effects do appear only at very high velocities near the velocity of light
S 9 A. Einstein declares in the reprint 1913 of his paper of 1905 that he in 1905 has had no knowledge of the paper of Lorentz of 1904

Social pressure and enforcement

T 1 The relativists try to suppress any critical books and papers by preventing their publication
T 2 If critical papers or books have already been published their authors are calumniated by the relativists
T 3 The relativists prevent a reception of published critical papers or books by banning them from their bibliographic references and not answering them publicly but covering them with silence
T 4 The relativists persecute all persons critical of special relativity and exclude them from all jobs in academic physics and in school teaching
T 5 The relativists calumniate all critics of special relativity as antisemites, nazi, stalinist and the like
T 6 With the suppression of any criticism since 1922 in Germany the general public is deceived about the real state of the theory
T 7 The relativists propagate the theory of special relativity in all circles of society far from natural sciences without informing them about the existing criticism
T 8 The relativists misuse their influence and the tricks of pedagogy in teaching for the indoctrination of the young public about the great achievements of relativity
T 9 The relativists misuse the suggestive power of the audiovisual media presenting their pretended effects as real and without informing about criticism

Effects on other disciplines

U 1 Influence of special relativity on theology
U 2 Influence of special relativity on literature
U 3 Influence of special relativity on the arts
U 4 Influence of special relativity on philosophy
U 5 Influence of special relativity on science fiction
U 6 Influence of special relativity on esoteric writings

Motives for propagation of the theory

V 1 Exclusion of the aether from physics
V 2 Röntgen’s favour for A. Einstein for biographic reasons
V 3 The mathematicians have not warned against mathematical speculation in the field of physics
V 4 The extreme influence of the printed media 1920-23 has pushed the theory to an undisputable state of revelation

V 5 A general turning away from a “physical theory of nature” to a “mathematical theory of nature”
V 6 The extreme propaganda for a theory never discussed with its critics is a trap because the relativists can never correct themselves and confess what they have done
V 7 The thankfulness of Max Planck for A. Einstein’s interpretation of the fotoelectric effect using Planck’s formula E=hv.

The fairy-tale of relativiy and the facts (Chapter 3 , pp. 197-362)

This chapter tries to give for the first time a rough chronology of the development of the criticism something never done before by any author. We tried to establish certain historic phases of criticism, as given on pp. 201-204:

1801-1905 Publications before special relativity theory (1905) with findings which contradict the relativist theories

1908-14 **Phase 1:** Criticism before World War I ; mainly German authors; with 1912 entry of the first Anglo-Saxon authors; the important experiment of the French Georges Sagnac with a rotating interferometer and positive effects. The fundamental criticism of Special Relativity has not been refuted; there are no experimental confirmations for the theory, but several experimental results refuting the theory.

1914-19 During World War I the second theory (General Relativity) with integrated theory of gravitation is published and immediaely criticized in Germany; in 1918 A. Einstein gives one of the rare papers answering the criticism; with P. Duhem and E. Guillaume the next French authors of importance enter the scene; no dramatic developments.

1920-22 **Phase 2:** The eclipse observations of 1919 pretend to confirm General Relativity and are hailed as the greatest achievement of mankind - fundamentally criticized as manipulated by wishful thinking of the researchers and misleading and confirming nothing, first by British authors, followed by German authors and authors in all Western countries where the propaganda especially through visits of A. Einstein governed the public mind; the main critics are, grouped by language:

English: L. Silberstein; H. I. Newall; Sir Oliver Lodge; Sir Joseph Larmor; A. Fowler; Ch. E. St. John; Ch. L. Poor; Dayton C. Miller; A. N. Whitehead;

German: Ph. Lenard; P. Weyland; E. Gehrcke; Oskar Kraus; F. Lipsius; G. Mie; H. Dingler; M. Palagyi; F. Adler; Franz Brentano; H. Fricke; J. Riem; L. Ripke-Kühn; W. Andersen; L. Höpfner; Wilhelm Karl Wien; H. Strasser; R. Weinmann;

French: J. Maritain; J. Le Roux; H. Bergson; M. Dubroca; M. Gandillot; E. Guillaume; P. Painlevé; P. Lévy;

Italian: G. Gianfranceschi; P. Pagnini; E. Rignano;

Other languages: H. A. Lorentz; S. Lothigius; A. Phalén; A. Rodriguez de Prada; M. Greeve;

1920 A. Einstein, after 15 years refuting the aether, in a conference in Leiden (Netherlands) confesses the need of an aether in General Relativity.

The asserted success for General Relativity is used by the relativists to help Special Relativity pretending that General relativity is the continuation of Special Relativity, but the critics declare the two relativities as contradicting one another and therefore useless constructions.

This phase closes with the Centenary Celebration of the science association "Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte" (Society of German Science Researchers and Physicians) of 1922 in Leipzig: no conferences with criticism of relativity are allowed, no critical discussion is held, relativism takes over in the German "scientific community" as the new religion of science.

The critics of relativity demonstrate outside the celebration hall on the street and distribute a flyer with a protest subscribed by 19 scientists, among them renowned physics professors from German universities. Since 1922 in Germany the freedom of teaching and research in academic physics has been abolished until today.

1923-27 **Phase 3:** The criticism continues and grows in all Western countries, with many new authors publishing; with Dayton C. Miller's experiments and the respective Pasadena Conference the USA become another center of the criticism; highlights are:

(1) the "International Congress of Philosophy" in Naples 1924,
(2) the "Open letters" of O. Kraus to A. Einstein and M. v. Laue in 1925 which remain unanswered,
(3) the interferometer experiments in 1927 of Dayton C. Miller in Cleveland with positive results clearly indicating an aether drift,
(4) the "Conference on the Michelson-Morley-Experiments" 1927 in Pasadena, California, with several most prominent participants: Michelson, Lorentz and D. C. Miller.

1928-45 **Phase 4:** The criticism continues in the same countries with an increasing number of authors. During the World War II the activities went down and remained there until 1948.

In Germany the critical authors since 1922 are strictly outlawed by academic physics and therefore unite the critical arguments against both relativities in a booklet titled "Hundert Autoren gegen Einstein" [A Hundred authors against Einstein] published in 1931, protesting against the "terror of the Einsteinians"; the booklet was edited by Hans Israel, Erich Ruckhaber and Rudolf Weinmann and has nothing to do with antisemitism as had been asserted by some relativists (but not by A. Einstein himself). This summary of the criticism from authors of several countries has never been answered by the relativists and never been taken serious by the general public; A. Einstein is said to have commented that one author would have been enough if there were any real reasons for criticism! The relativistic pretension is: there are no reasons for criticism and consequently there is no need for answers.

The often propagated idea that the Nazi government in Germany 1933-45 has led to purely antisemitic argueing in the books and papers critical of relativity is not confirmed by our analysis of the critical publications, see chapter 1, pp. 16-20. For the years 1920-44 we have found only 17 critical publications from 14 German authors who have added antisemitic arguing to their scientific criticism: this are only 3 percent of all 570 German language publications of this period and less than one percent of the total amount of publications documented.

In contrast to these findings the relativists use to calumniate *all* critics and their publications as antisemitic: this lie is a powerful instrument at least in Germany after the Holocaust and serves as blackmail to silence any potential criticism of the relativity theories.

Moreover during the Nazi government in Germany scientists of the Nazi Party and the confessed relativists in the academic ranks (the overwhelming majority) met in Munich in November 1940 and agreed that Special relativity should be considered an accepted foundation of physics: this was the reality under Nazi government. The critics of relativity had the same influence on academic physics as before: none.

1949-52 **Phase 5:** The restart of critical activities after the war resulted in several important collections of articles carrying each a certain portion of criticism; Italy returns as another center of criticism.

1949: Albert Einstein - philosopher-scientist. Ed. by Paul Arthur Schilpp.
Evanston, Ill.: Libr. of Living Philosophers. 781 p.
Although intended as a reverence to Einstein, it contains two critical papers and a statement of Einstein concerning his critics.
1949: Foundation of a new scientific journal "Methodos" in Italy, dedicated to the criticism in science.
1950: Foundation of a new scientific journal "Philosophia naturalis" in West Germany, dedicated to the philosophy of science and criticism.
1952: Questions scientifiques. Vol. 1: physique. Paris: La nouvelle critique. 182 p. - Later published in Italian translation in: "La fisica sovietica." 1955.

The development reflects the situation of the Cold War. While the Western countries were under full control of the relativists, in the Soviet Union until 1955 there was much criticism of relativity and discussion among the Soviet scientists; only in 1956 after the death of A. Einstein the Soviet Union joined the reign of the relativity theories in the world and closed any discussions. In the 1952 publication in Paris and the translations 1955 in "La fisica sovietica" in Florence the "freedom of criticism" for the critics of relativity was advocated by the Stalinist Soviet Union and the communist intellectuals in France and Italy! A rather bizarre situation which ended very soon.

Since the French and the Italian editions of Soviet and communist criticism have never been translated into other languages these two important collections of criticism have never been received in the international scientific discussion. Probably the relativists were very happy to see the unwanted criticism of relativity be buried in "unusual" languages. Moreover criticism from the Soviet Union was held to be purely ideologic and not to merit any attention. An analysis of the texts shows, however, that besides the ideology there was much fundamental and strict physical criticism not differing from the criticism advanced in the Western countries.

In Italy several authors, some of them new, present their results, practically all publications available only in Italian and therefore quasi unknown outside Italy:

(1921-)1947-56	Majorana, Quirino
1948-57	Tonini, Valerio
1950-51	Dell'Oro, Angiolo Maros
1950	Garavaldi, Orestina
1950-52	Ottaviano, Carmelo

At the 4. regular meeting of nobel laureates on the Island of Mainau (Lake Constance, Germany) in June of the year 1954 Frederick Soddy held a conference titled: "The wider aspects of the discovery of atomic disintegration: contrasting the experimental facts with the mathematical theories". A main subject for Soddy was, however, a fundamental and drastic criticism of A. Einstein's relativity theories which probably will not have pleased his auditory on the Mainau Island.

This Soddy conference has immediately been published in the London journal "Atomic digest. For the layman", 2. 1954, No. 3, pp. 3-17. This little journal used to publish criticism and propaganda against the US and British nuclear weapon tests, perhaps with a communist background. The undesired conference of Soddy published in an undesired journal: it was a combination similar to the case of the "Questions scientifiques" of 1952 and "La fisica sovietica" of 1955 and had the same effect; the conference of Soddy remained quasi "a secret", and until ten years ago it was cited only by a few critics as something very secret and never published. Our documentation has put Soddy's conference within the reach of the general public.

1956-60 **Phase 6:** The first satellites around the earth demonstrate the technical possibility of space flight and give new actuality to the idea of the twin paradox of Special Relativity; would the travelling twin come back from his journey really younger than his twin brother who remained on earth, as predicted by Special Relativity?

Herbert Dingle who was a renowned relativist and author of a textbook on Special Relativity in 1940 started the subject "Relativity and space travel" in 1956 criticizing the relativist idea that one twin may remain younger than the other: Dingle judged this idea to be in contrast with the relativity principle. One cannot declare all moving inertial systems to be each relative to all the others and all having the same status and at the same moment declare one twin to be younger than his twin brother. This is the point of Dingle's question: How can the theory decide which system has remained younger if all systems have the same relative status? In chapter 4 we have documented 39 papers and books of Herbert Dingle (pp. 490-500). In his book "Science at the crossroads" of 1972 he suspects "a conscious departure from rectitude" by the scientific community. With other words: the general public is being cheated and defrauded until today by the scientific community.

This period sees the rise of a new center of criticism: Austria. Two journals start to appear, all dedicated to the criticism of science and especially the physics of relativity:

1957: "Wissenschaft ohne Dogma"
1958: continued under the new title "Wissen im Werden"
1959: "Neue Physik"

Moreover in Austria is published a two-volume collection of papers critical of both theories of relativity:

1957-1962: "Kritik und Fortbildung der Relativitätstheorie", ed. by Karl Sapper.

Most of the papers in the collection of K. Sapper are in German, but there are also contributions in English by A. Grünbaum, V. Tonini, K. Benedicks, P. Moon and E. Spencer.

In this phase we see some more important events in the history of criticism:

(1) In the years after1955 the Soviet Union decides to close down any criticism and to adhere officially to the internationally accepted theories of relativity, although their most renowned author Vladimir A. Fok (his name sometimes is transcribed "Fock") voices severe criticism of general relativity under the cover of an apparent pro-relativistic book.

(2) Since 1956 the Spanish author Julio Palacios starts a long period with papers dedicated to the criticism of both relativity theories.

(3) As a surprise in 1958 the Japanese Nobel laureate Hideki Yukawa is reported to have criticized Special Relativity in a conference at Geneva during the UN Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: the difficulties are such that "it would probably be found necessary to have a breakdown of the special theory of relativity" (cited from H. Dingle: The interpretation of the Special Relativity Theory. 1958, in: Bulletin of the Institute of Physics. 9. 1958, p. 314).

(4) In Germany in 1961 a new program has been started with a fundamental criticism of relativity physics: the so-called "Erlangen program" because of the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg as the original center of activities. The intention is to consider and analyse the preconditions of practical physics, the measurement of distances and of time which they call "protophysics". They continue to develop the ideas of Hugo Dingler, one of the prominent critics in Germany in the years 1919-1939.

The central point is the discovery
- that the idea and concept of measuring and the construction of measuring instruments like rulers and clocks is a human construct and theory before all physics,
- that the instruments are constructed according to the theory, and
- that no measurement whatsoever can alter the theory according to which it has been organized.

From this follows that, for instance, no measurement of time with clocks can alter the time itself as pretended by Special Relativity.

The main representatives of the "Erlangen program" criticizing the relativity theories are Paul Lorenzen, Peter Janich, Holm Tetens and Rüdiger Inhetveen. - As far as we know this program of criticism and its main representatives have not been received outside the German speaking countries, not even by the critics of science. This is only one of many examples of the tragic separations of the existing "international critics community" by language barriers: a fact which has contributed to our motivation to conceive the present booklet in English.

1977-84 **Phase 7:** This period is characterized by a considerable increase of critical publications; the Centennial of Albert Einstein's birthday in 1979 produced a lot of propaganda meetings and publications, but also caused the critics to organize themselves and the publication of their papers; two new journals were published, and one outstanding collection of papers and the papers of an international conference.

1978: A new journal **"Speculations in science and technology"** is published far from Europe, in Australia, which for several years (until about 1983, see editorial) was an important platform for criticism in the English speaking world. In 1979 they dared to present a certain contrast program to the festivities of the Great Birthday publishing many papers of criticism and - because there was a certain abundance of criticism - decided to publish a special issue for criticism in 1980 additional to the regular ones.

1978: A new journal **"Hadronic journal"** is published in the USA.

1979: A fundamental critic of Special Relativity, Herbert Eugene Ives, having published some 27 critical papers between 1937 and 1953, received posthumously a commemorative edition of his papers with contributions of other authors critical of the relativity theories, with "exact timing" for the Centennial birthday of Albert Einstein:

The Einstein myth and the Ives papers: a counter-revolution in physics. With excerpts from Ives's correspondence, "The Einstein myth" by Dean Turner, a condensation of "Euclid or Einstein" by J. J. Callahan and papers and comments by others / ed. by Richard Hazelett and Dean Turner.
Old Greenwich, Conn.: Devin-Adair 1979. 313 pp.
One of the most remarkable publications in the history of the relativity theories but nonetheless effectively put aside by academic physics. To understand the importance of this collection one needs to know who Ives was: one of the pioneers of the atomic clock.

1982: **International Conference on Space-Time Absoluteness (ICSTA)**, Genova (Italy), 8.-11. of July, 1982. Proceedings. Ed.: Stefan Marinov, James Paul Wesley. Graz (Austria) 1982. 214 pp.

Three important English language publications of this period from new authors:
L. Parish: The logical flaws of Einstein's relativity. 1977.
N. Rudakov: Fiction stranger than truth. 1981.
M. Santilli: Il grande grido. 1984.

1987-97 **Phase 8:** This phase does not seem to have a concrete occasion; it is only defined by an increasing number of publications, among them four new journals, several collections of papers partly originating from conferences, and three important books.

The new Journals:
1987: **Apeiron**: journal of inquiry into infinite nature. Montreal, Quebec: C. Roy Keys Inc.
1988: **Physics essays**: an international journal dedicated to fundamental questions in physics. Ottawa: Dollco.
1990: **Galilean electrodynamics**: experience, reason and simplicity above authority.
Boulder, Colo.: Galilean Electrodynamics.
1991: **Deutsche Physik**: international glasnost journal on fundamental physics.
Graz (Austria): East-West-Publ.

Important advice for the use of the documentation:
A very useful overview about the critical articles and papers published in these journals - as well as in all other journals or collection volumes - is to be found in chapter 6: under the titel of each journal and collection volume are listed chronologically all articles and papers.

The Collections of papers:

1987: Progress in space-time physics. Ed.: James Paul Wesley. - Blumberg (Germany) 1987. 280 pp.
1988: Convegno Internazionale "Galileo back in Italy", Bologna, 20-23 maggio 1988. Bologna: Andromeda 1988. 24 pp.
1988: Internationaler Kongress für Relativität und Gravitation, München, 22.-24.4.1988. Ed.: Emil Andrej Maco. - Hannover: Int. Vereinigung zur Fortentwicklung d. Naturwiss. 507 pp.
1990: Conference on "Foundations of Mathematics and Physics", Perugia (Italy), 27.-29.9.1989. Ed.: U. Bartocci, J. P. Wesley. - Blumberg (Germany) 1990. 383 pp.
1991: International Conference on Space and Time in Contemporary Natural Science. 2. 1991, St. Petersburg (Russia), 14.-21.9.1991. - The conference papers' collection volume has not yet been found in library catalogues.
1993: Fundamental questions in quantum physics and relativity: collected papers in honor of Louis de Broglie. Ed.: Franco Selleri. - Palm Harbor, FL: Hadronic Pr. 1993. 184 pp.
1994-95: Frontiers of fundamental physics: proceedings of an International Conference on Frontiers of Fundamental Physics, Olympia, Greece, 27.-30.9. 1993. Ed.: M. Barone, F. Selleri. New York: Plenum Pr. 1994. 601 pp. - Additions in a second volume titled: Advances in fundamental physics. 1995.

Important books:

1986: Phipps, Thomas E., Jr.: Heretical verities. - Urbana, Illinois: Classic Non-Fiction Library 1986. 637 p.
1990: Bourbaki, Georges A.: Der Sündenfall der Physik. - München: Aether-Verl. 1990. 206 p.
1993: Collins, Harry M. / Pinch, Trevor: The Golem: what everyone should know about science. 1. ed. Cambridge: Univ. Pr. 1993. 164 p. - Of special interest is the 2. ed., revised after severe protest by the relativists and answers of the authors in an appendix: Cambridge 1998. 192 p.

1997: Galeczki, Georg / Marquardt, Peter: Requiem für die Spezielle Relativität. Frankfurt a.M.: Haag u. Herchen 1997. 271 p.
2002: Magueijo, Joao: Faster than the speed of light. Cambridge, Mass., 2002. 279 p.

The latest developments

New subjects for controversies are:
- the GPS - Global Positioning System;
- the superluminar velocities.

As usual the relativist propaganda pretends that everything confirmes the relativity theories or that at least nothing can damage the theories; the critics, however, show
- that GPS does not use Special Relativity but only the not disputed effects of gravity,
- that superluminar velocities refute the famous principle of light velocity being the maximum velocity in the universe.

On pp. 357-358 are given the data of 17 critical papers, all written in English.

Documentation of the critical publications (Chapter 4 , pp. 363-858)

This chapter is chronologically the starting point of our work, with nearly 500 pages in the actual text version 1.2 the dominant part of our publications, and according to its importance as source of information for the other chapters of the documentation, it is the very center of the whole Research Project “95 Years of Criticism of the Special Theory of Relativity (1908-2003)”.

For the international public the information in this chapter is new and a unique source, and it is relatively easily accessible without German language knowledge because of the internationally accepted standards of bibliographic description. Only the abstracts of the documents are confined to the German language but they contain also many citations from the original which very often is a publication in English. As a consequence of the international scope this chapter presents documents in many Western languages and the abstracts in German try to establish a unification of the contents on one language level; the number of abstracts is still very limited to about 10 percent of all documents and has to be enlarged in future editions.

Very important are the criteria for inclusion into the documentation. The main criterion is the presentation of a critical argument whatsoever against Special Relativity or General Relativity. Global or general judgements about the theories, simple opinions or expressions of taste or ideological adherence give no sufficient reason for inclusion: such assertions as “the theory is untenable” or “to be refuted” or “against common sense” or “idealistic” or “Jewish physics” alone are judgements but no arguments and would have to be founded on a conclusive argumentation. Therefore several publications expressing their critical attitude already in the wording of the title page but not presenting critical argumentations in the text are excluded.

On the other side the presence of a critical argumentation against relativity is sufficient for inclusion without consideration of the rest of the publication. Very often the authors combine their criticism of relativity with the presentation of a new own - and pretended better - theory which, however, hardly can convince the reader. Or the authors criticize not only relativity but other theories of modern physics as well, or they treat the whole complex of natural philosophy or the theory of knowledge. In these cases the criticism of relativity is only a small section or one of many aspects treated, and the title itself gives no indication about the contained criticism of relativity. Amidst the ocean of plain propaganda for relativity as the pretended greatest achievement of mankind even the slightest critical argument against relativity is a sign of intellectual autonomy and personal integrity and worthy to be reported. The other content of the publication will not be taken into consideration.

As for the structure of the entries there are two types of entry: those with abstracts (= 10 percent) and those without (=90 percent). The short **entry without abstract** is followed by two notices:

“Status” with the indication “Kritik” if the publication does in fact contain criticism; and with the indication “Kandidat” if the criticism so far is only suspected but not yet verified. According to our experience only a very little percentage of candidates will have to be discarded.

“Quelle” [source] with the indication “Autopsie” means that we have controlled the text; with the indication of a journal or with indication of author, year and titleword we give our source of the bibliographic information because we did not yet see the publication itself.

The longer **entry with abstract** does not need the two notices of the short entry type: the abstract describes the criticism effectively contained in the publication, and the abstract can only be given by autopsy of the text. The abstract begins with a special line of codes for the important subjects of relativity: this is of no importance for the international public. The abstract itself is principally composed of two parts: the first tries to give the information, the second part (in Italics) gives comments or some hints at the author or the relation to other publications.

The total of 3789 entries is divided into two groups with different internal order:

(1) *Anonymous publications*, works of more than three authors, collections of articles and papers of different authors, congress proceedings,: all in strict **chronological order** = “Sammelwerke”, pp. 371-389.

(2) *Authors:* joint works of one to three authors entered under the first author, with reference entries for all second and third authors, contributors, editors and translators as well as alternative forms of the names; all in **alphabetical order** = “Autoren”, pp. 391-857. - The publications of each author follow in chronological order to give a direct impression of the development of themes and main periods of activity; thus each new edition as a new publication receives its own entry, and the comments as part of the abstracts will deal with their relations within the author entry if necessary.

For practical reasons a special treatment was chosen for reviews of books. If the name of the reviewer is given, the review is entered regularly under the reviewer as author. But there are many reviews appearing with the name of the reviewer completely missing or given only by the initials or some combination of characters from the name. To enter these reviews without author name nonetheless into the author section we created the commonly used fictional entry “NN” (for: nomen nescio = unknown name) filed in the alphabet.

For those readers who have already used the text version 1.1 of 2001/2002 we have set an asterisk before each new entry in the actual text version 1.2. The asterisks are also given in the following chapters 5 - 8.

We think the understanding and the use of this most important chapter 4 of the documentation should present for the international public less problems than all the other parts because of the great part of other languages and the formal structure of the entries.

All the following chapters 5 - 8 serve as register to chapter 4 and are generated from the same first central database of the Research Project. As registers they contain only very short entries with the information needed to find the full entries in chapter 4.

In principle these chapters contain therefore the same data as chapter 4. But the generating of each new text version leads in its processing to some corrections in chapter 4 which for practical reasons cannot be considered in the following chapters. This may be the reason for some minor differences in the data, but the best version is to be found in chapter 4.

Monographic publications (Chapter 5 , pp. 859-886)

A list of the 1055 books and booklets contained in chapter 4. The filing of the authors and the internal order of titles for each author are alphabetical for a quick and precise information; especially to check the holdings of smaller libraries of university or research institutes which to our knowledge and experience in some German institutes are “clinically clean” of any work and even printed word of criticism. In modern physics criticism is not considered to be a sign of interest and a sound spiritual life, the motor of progress and proficiency - but the greatest sin against the authorities and therefore has meticulously to be extinguished like a contagious disease.

Anyone who doubts our findings may ask the university students of physics if they have heard anything about criticism of relativity, or he may visit one of these institutes and their libraries, the centers of teaching and learning, and he may have a look into the catalogues if they possess something from chapter 5.

How many books and which ones from chapter 5 would you expect to find?

Herbert Dingle’s book about his famous question and the public silence of 1972?

Or the extreme important collective volume “The Einstein myth and the Ives papers” of 1979?

Journals with articles (Chapter 6 , pp. 887-1040)

This chapter gives an alphabetical list of some 500 journals and collection volumes from which about 2600 articles and papers are listed under their authors in chapter 4. For each journal title are given the articles in chronological order.

This chapter serves the purpose to verify the bibliographic data of articles and papers and to optimize the use of library holdings of newspapers and journals.

Chronology of all critical publications (Chapter 7 , pp. 1041-1126)

This chapter serves mainly the interests of every historical research on special relativity and to a lesser degree that on general relativity; the development of themes, the participation of countries or language representatives, the phases of higher or less interest. For each year all books, booklets, articles and papers are listed indiscriminately.

Overviews according to languages (Chapter 8 , pp. 1127-1141)

This chapter tries to analyse the published writings according to the *language of the texts* - *not* the countries of the authors' origin *nor* the countries of publication. But for reasons of space we give only the names of the authors (not the titles of their writings) who have written in one of five languages:

English:	595 authors
French:	130 authors
German:	466 authors
Italian:	73 authors
Spanish:	27 authors

Because the only criterion is the language of the publication the name of the same author may appear in more than one list if one of his books or articles has been published also in translation.

Recommendations for readings (Appendix , pp. 1142-1159)

A choice of about 60 books and articles written in German (about 40 texts) and English language (about 20) which give the most comprehensive or specially interesting presentation of critical thinking and arguing. The works are arranged chronologically: thus the reader may look for a work of criticism of the early period before the World War I or of the last ten years of the 20th century.

The works in this list are the most important examples of criticism, milestones of relativity physics and physics in general although officially treated as non existent by academic physics. They have never intended to be textbooks introducing into the theory but to show that the pretended preconditions of the theory do not exist, that the statements of the theory are contradicting one another, that the experiments have not been done as asserted and do not prove what they are said to prove.

Most of the entries in this list have been provided with abstracts in German language. The clear preponderance in number of the German language publications is not constant over the whole period: after 1945 the English language publications dominate the scene. Between 1933 and 1957 there is a long pause in our choice which shows that we cannot pretend to offer recommendations free of subjectivity and individual preference. Moreover the restriction on German and English texts has already excluded some very impressive work in French, Italian and Spanish. And until now the non-Western language areas have not yet been covered by our Project.

This list can only promise that each work included will result as very instructive and well written, showing the critical spirit at work: one of the interesting spectacles of mankind.

Chapter 3

The Experiment

Probably all persons who one day discover that theoretical physics has organized suppression of freedom of teaching and research and a betrayal of the public to preserve their "holy theory" of Special Relativity from being recognized as wrong and nonsensical, are shocked and irritated about the world they live in. The facts of suppression and betrayal are not to be doubted but nonetheless they may seem unbelievable. According to our own experience one feels paralysed because of the perfect and powerful organization of the betrayal of the public inside the sciences as well as outside. One needs a certain time of questioning, doubting, reasoning, and judging about what could be done and would have to be done. Everyone has to find his personal answer.

Most persons who have reached this state of knowledge are alone and isolated and don't feel in a position to do something useful against what they have recognized as a great betrayal. Only few of them publish a book or an article expressing directly the reproach of betrayal or using Hans Christian Andersen's famous fairy-tale of "The emperor's new clothes" as metaphor. Very few persons have tried to organize conferences or societies for discussion and promotion of criticism of the relativity theories, as we have documented. Until today these activities did not reach the general public.

This situation has created the idea to test the society of our own country about how people will react - if they will react at all - to the disclosure of the fact that in an important branch of academic physics the democratic rights of freedom of expression, freedom of scientific research and teaching and the freedom of discussion are suppressed. Would the people trust a doctor who acquired his medical knowledge in a university or medical school where no free discussions about health problems and the best solutions of therapie have been allowed? Would the people drive their cars and heavy trucks on highway bridges if the engineers had learned their profession of calculating the static without critical reasoning and free discussion of problems? Would the people book flights on airplanes and offered by airlines whose bosses have vorbidden strictly any criticism and free discussion about the safe construction and safe handling of airplanes?

We know for sure: in these cases the people would *not* trust. So why should they trust in the case of theoretical physics? This is the central idea of our test of the society which gives us a certain optimism - against all appearance.

We call our test in Germany a "thought-experiment" (Gedanken-Experiment) because the strange idea to make experiments by pure thinking is a characteristic of relativity physics. Only relativists believe that thought-experiments are experiments. As we know, however, thinking is thinking and not experimenting, and the so-called "thought-experiments" in reality are "thoughts-without-experiments" and therefore only teach us something about the physicists but nothing about nature. We instead are doing for the first time a "real thought-experiment": about the effect of critical thought in the society, its working in the heads of the people and the repugnance and hostility by the vested interests it has to overcome.

To reach and to convince the general public one has to take up the question of trustworthiness and democratic rights in science general and especially in physics - ethic and moral and judicial questions independent of the physical problems because a general public cannot become interested in physical problems. To convince the general public we have to present to the public questions which the people do understand immediately. We have to do several simple things never done before:

- to prove to the public that there exists a long and strong tradition of criticism of relativity physics,
- to prove to the public that this criticism has been suppressed and never openly discussed,
- to prove to the public that the democratic rights of dissident scientists have been violated and the critics' persons calumniated and excluded from the scientific discourse for obscure reasons of personal interests of some leading figures who would loose any credit if the real state of the theory would become public.

This is the program we are working on already for a considerable time. When in 2001 our project had reached certain results which could be presented to the public as a first and preliminary edition of the documentation we produced the first text version 1.1 of some 1000 pages in October of 2001 and printed about 60 copies which we distributed to the most important national German newspapers and magazins in December of 2001 and some university libraries. This was the start of our Thought Experiment with German Society.

This first act of distribution in printed form assured our priority and our copyright by depositing a copy at the German Copyright Register for Anonymous Authors (Urheberrolle, Patentamt München). Since the project had decided to remain anonymous without a publication on paper it would have been difficult to defend the documentation against eventual falsifications and against eventual stealing and plundering the idea. In 2002 we changed our distribution to the most modern technical form of digital data storing on CDROM. This medium can be produced at low cost and shipped by ordinary mail and thus helped to reduce the cost of free distribution to some 1400 persons and corporate bodies.

In Germany we did not find a publisher for the detailed documentation of 1000 pages. And we decided not to pay for publicity in printed or audiovisual media because it would be a useless effort. The reason is that any criticism of relativity published in any form is automatically turned down by the media as erroneous. Critics of relativity are treated as querulous and insane persons, in relativity books and the media they are called cranks and crackpots. Just publishing would not suffice: from time to time other critics have done it without any effect on the public perception. Which effect on the public mind in the United Kingdom has had Herbert Dingle's book "Science at the cross-roads" of 1972? The true answer is: none. From this experience of the critics over many years we have arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible to reach the general public directly.

We therefore think it is not so important to inform the public directly but instead to inform *the representatives* of the public who as educated persons are able to judge the questions raised by our documentation or who as members of government or indipendent political and cultural bodies can dispose of the help by a learned staff. These representatives of the public opinion must understand and recognize the need of clarification and rectification of the situation in theoretical physics. Only if these people understand and can be convinced they will inform the public about the problems and start a free discussion in the media.

We decided to inform a greater choice of representatives of public opinion: editors, journalists and editorial staff of printed media and some tv-stations, prominent public figures from all fields of activity, government bodies responsible for science and education, legislative bodies as for example all party groups in German parliaments (in the Bundestag and all "Laender"-parliaments). Lately we have sent copies of the CDROM to each of the 614 members of the Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and to 221 journalists of 3 German newspapers and one news magazine (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG , SPIEGEL , SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG , TAGESZEITUNG (taz).

We started in December of 2001 and we will continue further with the distribution. Now the Project is 4 and a half years under way - a rather short time in comparison with the eighty years of suppression!

Before starting the distribution of the documentation we had to search for addressees. From the national newspapers and magazines we collected and are still collecting all articles, conferences, book reviews, interviews and letters to the editor in which prominent persons express their views or were cited with statements concerning the state of public affairs, the fundamental rights as assured in the constitution (our Grundgesetz), the civil rights, the freedom of press, the freedom of science, the conditions of research and teaching at the universities and in the public schools, the importance of criticism in a free society, the functioning of the investigative journalism, examples of deception in science, and the like.

Especially interesting are sometimes cheerfully confident public statements (from people who know nothing about the reality in science) about the need of criticism and critics in public life, and sometimes it is even claimed that hard-boiled persistently critically thinking fellows are needed to break up the invested interests which act against public interests! In these rare and bizarre cases we dare to see a direct call for our Project.

As the next step for distribution we have to search for the postal address of our potential addressees. The Internet is very useful because we find personal homepages or those of corporate bodys of which the potential addressees are members or affiliated with. Members of an editorial staff and authors of books from publishing houses can receive mail in care of the media or the publisher. The most prominent persons are covered by press information services in extensive articles which usually give a postal address.

All information gathered about the potential addressees is stored in a second database together with the relevant citations from the press cuttings. This *distribution database* is the source of information for our distribution service and the documentation of all deliveries and - if in some cases as, for instance, the libraries have catalogued - of all eventual answers or reactions to our deliveries.

Thus in our accompanying letters we are able to give certain special reasons why we write to the single addressee and why we are asking her or him to act for the freedom of science in the fields of theoretic phyics. We refer to their public standing and their great moral and ethic pretensions having been expressed in their articles, conferences, interviews, letters and the like. We are especially fond of some of our addressees who in their public statements have hailed criticism in political and general public affairs, the need of citizens to engage against misuse of influence and social power, against undemocratic behaviour and negation of fundamental rights because we can offer our distribution to be an answer to their challenges.

For our Project we claim the status and the function of a citizens' initiative as we see them acting in Germany against nuclear power stations, air fields, high ways, surface coal mining and the like. In our Project the critics - the defunct and the living - constitute the citizens' initiative. The Project itself is - like the citizens' initiatives - a non-profit organization. The team behind the Project only serves in an organizational function.

Together with the free presentation of our documentation on CDROM we ask the addressees to check the results of our documentation and if they find them to be correct to inform the general public about the existence of the documentation and to call for a public and free discussion which schould have taken place since 1922 but has been suppressed by academic physics for 80 years.

We advise the addressees that from December of 2001 on nobody in the informed editorial boards, government and legislative bodies and none of the informed prominent persons can plead innocent for any prolongation of the unsupportable situation in theoretical physics of suppressing the democratic rights and the freedom of science. Their being informed through our Project of Thought-Experiment has been registered in the history of science as an undeniable fact.

Since January of 2004 our Project has found the support of three websites of physics dissidents (for the names and web addresses see page 6) who offer our publications for free download to everyone interested. While assuring our copyright we distribute our publications free of charge on condition of a non-profit use. We adhere to the principles of the actual "Open Source Movement" for the free distribution of scientific knowledge and the results of research.

Which are the reasons to believe that this type of experiment - in difference to the hitherto unsuccessful criticism of nearly a century - can be successful? Against all probability - we see in fact several reasons.

1. We present a documentation intended to become a complete collection of all criticism voiced over one century in all countries and all languages. Something similar has been done only once, in 1931 in Germany with a little booklet titled "100 Autoren gegen Einstein" [100 authors against Einstein]. The editors protested against the "terror of the Einsteinians" and rallied short statements or excerpts from the books or papers of about 120 authors mostly from Germany but also some from other countries. This booklet gives an overview of the state of the discussion of 1930. If some relativist authors assert this booklet to be antisemitic which is a stupid lie and calumniation because of the participation of prominent Jewish editors and authors of the booklet. Not one

antisemitic word is to be found on the 104 pages. It is a useful and very instructive publication. To our knowledge since 1931 there has been no such initiative. Since seven decades our initiative is a singular new undertaking which offers a new chance which must be tested.

2. We claim the fundamental rights of freedom of speech and the freedom of science for the critics and dissidents of academic physics. We question the right of some governing scientists to treat a whole branch of science as their personal property where they can command like private landowners and suppress and exclude without having to answer for their conduct to the general public which with its tax money is financing nearly all universities, research institutes and schools.

Until today we have found expressed this aspect only in the writings of the Italo-American physicist Ruggero Maria Santilli (Il grande grido: Ethical probe on Einstein's followers in the U. S. A. - Newtonville, Mass.: Alpha Publ. 1984. 354 pp.). We demonstrate this claim of fundamental rights to a great (and still growing) variety of addressees in our country. This has never been done. We have created a new situation: nobody knows when and how the addressees will respond. Every new situation presents a chance - and every chance must be tested.

3. Our distribution of information to the addressees cannot be controlled and never annulled by the vested interests of academic physics. While single publications with criticism of physics could effectively be silenced by negating any reception and discussion in academic science, our information distributed to the representatives of public opinion remains free of any influence from outside. We have brought the important information out of the control of academic physics. This is an essential new feature in the critical tradition.

4. The coordination of the silence in the printed and the audiovisual mass media by influential representatives of academic science cannot be maintained if the forces of competition and rivalry between the media in an open society can be activated through the steadily growing number of addressees. Their number possibly will reach a "critical mass": this idea is evident and will advise the editorial staffs that the decision of only one important newspaper or magazine or journal or independent public figure to publish the information about our Research Project, the documentation, the experiment and the call for freedom of science would be a catastrophe for the image of the rest of the media and the beautiful "scientific community".

We think it therefore quite possible that one day there will start a race between the media to be the first to investigate and to discover and to have "the story". The best evidence for the possible importance and serious consequences of "the story" is the actual pressure on the media by the "scientific community" to the contrary.

5. The presence of the Project on the Internet is completely out of control of academic physics. It is a chance completely new, which cannot be calculated and therefore must be tested. The Internet has its own laws of functioning, its own chaotic dynamics, which nobody can foresee. After a presence of only two years so far the Project has profited immensely by the activities of three websites. The German website of Mr. Ekkehard Friebe has declared himself to be a representative and partner of the Project although respecting the anonymity of the Project. This declaration is of invaluable importance for the years to come.

6. With the Internet the Project enters the international level. In all Western industrialized countries academic physics is deceiving the public, not only in Germany. The degree of suppression of the freedom of science and the deception of the public depends on the power of the "scientific community" in a country. "Scientific communities" depend on money, research facilities and successful research: the stronger they are the less are the chances for any criticism to be heard publicly. A certain influence is to be expected by the traditions of the society: the German society has no strong liberal tradition as it can be found in England; but nonetheless Herbert Dingle after starting his criticism of Special Relativity has never received a public answer but instead has been "destroyed" as a public figure - in liberal England! Perhaps the chance for freedom of science and criticism of science is greater in countries which don't have a strong science community. With the internationalization of our Project through the Internet there are chances that a discussion about the freedom of science and criticism may start outside Germany. For the Project the country does not matter; if once started in one country the discussion will transgress all boundaries.

7. The continuous work of research, documentation, distribution and reporting of the Project will enforce the pressure on the media to break the silence and to report. Thus time is working in favour of the project. A famous saying predicts: In the long run we are all dead. But there is no famous saying on the short run. We believe that

in the short run we all have chances. Even if one day the team of our Project will dissolve without successor, the work done and published will remain and continue to have an effect on those persons who have received the documentation.

8. Finally we think that a methodological principle does favor our Project. The confrontation between academic physics and its critics is characterized by the contrasting strategies of concealment and openness. While the illegal suppression of criticism by the academic institutions is a secret action, well hidden from the public, our Project acts with the utmost openness and liberality and in search of publicity. In this contrast of concealment and openness the concealment in an open society can never win - as long as we have an open society.

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Conclusions. - The Research Project has very good reasons to believe in a success of the experiment. But there is no guarantee. What if the experiment fails? For the time being we have no answer and, fortunately, we don't need one. In the short run we see good chances if we don't stop working. Since nobody knows the team nobody can stop us.

Chapter 4

The research reports

To understand well the function and importance of our Research Reports one has to realize the completely diverse relations between all participants in the experiment and the change in these relations through the Research Reports.

We have started the experiment with participants who did not and do not know our identity. We have chosen the groups of addressees and the single group members without asking their permission. We took this right from the fact that all our addressees are public persons with public duties or having presented themselves to the public by publishing books or articles or comments. All the addressees have pretended to have to say something to the public and more or less all of them pretend to have a public importance and responsability to inform and to guide the general public.

Until November of 2003 all addressees of our experiment were isolated from one another: no addressee knew who were the others. To end their isolation and to give a general idea of the dimension of the experiment we compiled a first research report (SRT-Forschungsbericht) in November of 2003 giving an overview of the groups and for some groups the single participants (e. g. titles of newspapers, magazines and journals; names of corporate bodies). Thus the addressees got the chance to communicate among themselves about our documentation, about the call and invitation to evaluate our findings and to inform the public, and about how each of them was going to decide.

The publicist could talk to his informed colleages and editors of newspapers and magazines, the politician could talk to the informed editors and to the heads of ministry offices or scientific academies or religious affiliated academies and the like. We have no information if such communication between the addressees really took place.

We sent paper copies of the first report to most of the addressees of the documentation. Sending the report also to some 30 scientific libraries we gave the general public a chance to learn about the Research project and about the participants without being participants. But if they had the wish to participate they could find the names of our addressees in the report. The chance depended on the readiness of the libraries to catalogue the research report. As far as we could see in the libraries' union catalogues only very few libraries have catalogued the reports.

As a consequence the public practically has not been informed by the libraries until the second edition of the documentation in July of 2004 had been distributed and catalogued: on this second CDROM we had added the data file of the first report. The information of the public about the first report has been given effectively by the website of Mr. Ekkehard Friebe (Munich) in January of 2004. Since then the general public had a possibility to participate in the experiment of our Research Project as a dialogue partner of the addressees. We have no information if this possible participation has been realized.

The contents of the First Report (Nov. 2003)

At the end of the second year of distribution (December 2001-October 2003) on 11 pages we informed for the first time in a very short manner about
(1) the existence of our Research Project,
(2) the aspirations and aims of the Project and the thought-experiment,
(3) the groups of addressees with naming single members,
(4) the text of our letter to 16 minitries of education and science in the federal states of Germany.

We intended to give an idea about the dimension and perspectives of the experiment in which the addressees played a role without having decided about their own participation. With our first report about the experiment we reminded them of their public function and responsability.

The contents of the Second Report (Nov. 2004)

(1) The presentation of the Project on the Internet since January 2004
(2) Production of the text version 1.2 of the documentation in June 2004
(3) Distribution of the documentation to all 70 party groups in the parliaments of the States of the Federal Republic and the federal parliament (Bundestag): the text of the accompanying letter
(4) The actual discussion about the freedom of press: commentary of the news magazine DER SPIEGEL (on the occasion of the court judgement about the suit of Princess Caroline against photo reporters)
(5) The effective pressure by the scientific community on the German media since 1922 to keep silent about any criticism of relativity physics
(6) Chronological list of all mailings between December 2001 and October 2004 with addressee, contents of the shipment and the name of the town.

The two main features are the *letter to the party groups* and the *mailing list*. The letter (pp. 2-12) gives a deatiled picture of the unlawful distortions of the fundamental rights in theoretical physics and the measures which must be taken to correct the situation, the initiative of our Project and the responsability of the different social strata and groups in Germany. The mailing list (pp.16-37) consists of 696 items sent over the period of 3 years.

The distribution of the second report was started - similar to the first report - with printed copies. On the 12th of December 2004 we sent the pdf-datafile of the report to the Internet sites (as described on page 6) where they were offered for download three days later.

We have the intention to publish new reports regularly to the end of the year. As everyone can find out we were not able to produce the 3. Report in November 2005. As a consequence the next will be a two-years-report of special importance and volume.

Chapter 5

Recommendations for the introductory reading

For the first lecture we recommend the following list of English language publications, mostly books and some important journal articles. Our choice of some 140 items intends to show certain characteristics of the critical literature and to serve the interest of the reader.

As a special recommendation we have marked the 14 most important publications by an asterisk: these are two journals, some collective volumes and some books and articles by single authors. Every reader who has browsed through at least **any three of theses 14 items** will have enough knowledge to judge the impact of the criticism published.

To put it the other way round: a reader of three of these marked publications who comes to the conclusion that there are no serious problems with special (and general) relativity does not need to care for more criticism.

These are the 14 short titles (the full entry is to be found in the following list under the year) arranged according to their substantial importance as we see them, judging from our rather comprehensive knowledge of the published criticism. 12 of the 14 titles have been published from 1969 until recently:

1. **The Einstein myth and the Ives papers. 1979. - Collective volume.**
2. **Galilean electrodynamics. 1990 ff. - Journal.**
3. **Dingle, Herbert: Science at the cross-roads. 1972.**
4. **Alternates to Special Relativity [No. 1] In: Speculations in science and technology. 2. 1979, No. 3: Special Einstein Centennial Issue. (= pp. 217-359). Alternates to Special Relativity [No. 2]. 1980.**
5. **Essen, Louis: The Special Theory of Relativity: a critical analysis / L. Essen. 1971.**
6. **Rudakov, N.: Fiction stranger than truth: in the metaphysical labyrinth of relativity. 1981.**
7. **Parish, Leonard: The logical flaws of Einstein's relativity. 1977.**
8. **Nordenson, Harald: Relativity, time, and reality: a critical investigation of the Einstein Theory of Relativity from a logical point of view. 1969.**
9. **Benedicks, Carl Axel Fredrik: Space and time: an experimental physicist's conception of these ideas and of their alteration. 1924.**
10. **Apeiron: journal of inquiry into infinite nature. 1987 ff. - Journal.**
11. **Frontiers of fundamental physics: proceedings of an International Conference on Frontiers of Fundamental Physics, Olympia, Greece, 27. - 30. Sept. 1993 / ed. by Michele Barone, Franco Selleri. 1994.**
12. **Miller, Dayton Clarence: The ether-drift experiment and the determination of the absolute motion of the earth. - In: Reviews of modern physics. (USA). 5. 1933, Nr. 3, pp. 203-242.**
13. **Collins, Harry M. / Pinch, Trevor: The Golem: what everyone should know about science. 1993. 2.ed. 1998.**

14. Open questions in relativistic physics: [Proceedings of an International Conference on Relativistic Physics and Some of its Applications, 1997, June 25-28, Athens] / ed. by Franco Selleri. 1998.

The restriction on publications in *English* corresponds to the actual trend in scientific literature to use English as the international platform; as a consequence today many papers and articles in the sciences stemming from authors in non-English-speaking countries are published originally in English. - Readers looking for more English writing authors may consult the respective complete list of authors in chapter 8 (pp. 1132-1138).

Readers interested in books and papers in other languages will find
- the list of recommendations of some 60 publications in *German and English* in chapter 8 (pp. 1142-1159);
- the lists of all authors in other languages *(French, Italian, Spanish)* as well in chapter 8 (pp. 1138-1141).

Our choice for this list of recommended readings has been guided by the following ideas:

(1) The continuity of criticism published since 1912, directly shown by the chronological order.
(2) The variety of subjects, not always recognizable from the title wording.
(3) The representation of the most important authors having published in English.
(4) For each author chosen the indication usually is restricted to the most interesting publication; in chapter 4 the reader finds the other publications of the author.
(5) The inclusion of some translations of books into English which generally only appear for the more important works.
(6) The inclusion of some journal articles of important authors who have not published their criticism in books.
(7) The inclusion of only few papers containing important results of experiments.
(8) The availability of the books cited has been considered excluding those cases of private publications with only a few copies existant and difficult to find even in great scientific libraries.

But nonetheless the availability in general will be a problem. Because criticism is not well represented in the library holdings of all countries we give an extensive list of recommended titles - thus the reader will have a good chance at least to find something.

We would like to advise the reader about the great importance of the few *journals and collective volumes* in the following list. Each journal and each collective volume has a short entry in the list but represents between 10 to 20 or 30 papers and articles. Therefore the browsing of these journals and collective volumes is specially instructive about the richness of arguing and the width of mind of the critics.

The 4 journals listed are devoted to the criticism of physics in general, with a high percentage of criticism on the relativity theories:
"Apeiron" ; "Galilean electrodynamics" ; "Physics essays" ; "Speculations in science and technology"

Because of the extensive listing of these journals - and the collective volumes as well - in chapter 6 we have reduced the mention of articles published in these journals in the present list of recommendations. For "Apeiron" we have indicated the possibility of download from the Internet for all years of publication: thus the reader is independent from any library holdings. For "Galilean electrodynamics" in the Internet there is offered only the browsing in the cumulated index but, regrettably, not the download of articles and papers.

We cannot close this introduction to the following list of recommendations without confessing that by restriction to English language publications the reader misses some of the best authors and many very acute arguments which are a delight to read and to follow their ingenious lines of thinking.

All critics follow the recommendation of Albert Einstein himself, not to accept any authorities without a critical look at their theories and to overthrow all pretended knowledge if recognized as wrong.

1912 Carus, Paul
The philosophy of relativity in the light of the philosophy of science / Editor (Paul Carus).
In: The Monist. Chicago. 22. 1912, pp. 540-579.

1912 Magie, William Francis
The primary concepts of physics: presidential address, American Physical Society and Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Washington, D.C., 28.12.1911 / William Francis Magie.
In: Science. 1912, 23. Feb., pp. 281-293.

1912 Kennard, Earle Hesse
Unipolar induction / E. H. Kennard.
In: London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical magazine (The). Ser. 6, Vol. 23. 1912, Nr. 138, pp. 937-941.

1917 Kennard, Earle Hesse
On unipolar induction: another experiment and its significance as evidence for the existence of the aether / E. H. Kennard.
In: London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical magazine. Ser. 6, Vol. 33. 1917, pp. 179-190.

1918 Barnett, Samuel Johnson
On electromagnetic induction and relative motion [part 2] / S. J. Barnett.
In: Physical review. Ser. 2, 12. 1918, pp. 95-114. - Part 1: Physical review. 35. 1912, pp. 323-336.

1921 More, Louis Trenchard
On the postulates and conclusions of the theory of relativity / Louis T. More.
In: London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine. Ser. 6, Vol. 42. 1921, Nr. 251, pp. 841-852.

1921 Robb, Alfred Arthur
The absolute relations of time and space / Alfred A. Robb. - Cambridge: Univ. Pr. 1921. 80 p.

1922 MacAdam, Dunlap Jamison
Einstein's relativity: a criticism / Dunlap Jamison MacAdam. - Boston: Badger 1922. 204 p.

1922 Pickering, William Henry
Shall we accept relativity? / William H. Pickering. - In: Popular astronomy. Northfield, Minn. 30. 1922, pp. 199-203.

1922 Reade, William Henry Vincent
A criticism of Einstein and his problem / by W. H. V. Reade. - Oxford: Blackwell 1922. 126 p. -

1922 Poor, Charles Lane
Gravitation versus Relativity: a non-technical explanation of the fundamental principles of gravitational astronomy and a critical examination of the astronomical evidence cited as a proof of the generalized Th. of R. / with a preliminary essay by Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin. - New York, London: Putnam 1922. 277 p.

1922 Russell, Bertrand
Our knowledge of the external world: as a field for scientific method in philosophy / Bertrand Russell. Reissued. - London: Allen & Unwin 1922. 245 p.

1922 Whitehead, Alfred North
The principle of relativity with applications to physical science / A. N. Whitehead.
Cambridge: Univ. Pr. 1922. 190 p.

*** 1924 Benedicks, Carl Axel Fredrik**
Space and time: an experimental physicist's conception of these ideas and of their alteration / Carl Benedicks; introd.: Sir Oliver Lodge. - London: Methuen & Co. 1924. 98 p.

1924 Poor, Charles Lane
The errors of Einstein / Charles Lane Poor.
In: Forum (The). 71. 1924, pp. 705-715.

1925 Lodge, Oliver J., Sir
Ether and reality: a series of discourses on the many functions of the ether of space / by Sir Oliver Lodge.
London: Hodder and Stoughton 1925. 179 p.

1925 Michelson, Albert Abraham
The effect of the Earth's rotation on the velocity of light [part 1. 2.] / Albert Abraham Michelson u. [T. 2:] H. Gale, assisted by Fred Pearson.
In: Astrophysical journal. 61. 1925, pp. 137-139 [p. 1]; pp. 140-45 [p. 2].
Reprinted in: The Einstein myth and the Ives papers. 1979.

1925 See, Thomas Jefferson Jackson
Newton's complete triumph over the relativists / Thomas J. J. See.
In: Sociedad Cientifica Argentina. Anales. 100. 1925, pp. 133-140.

1925 Silberstein, Ludwik
D. C. Miller's recent experiments, and the relativity theory / Ludwik Silberstein.
In: Nature. London. Vol. 115. 1925, Nr. 2899, 23. Mai, pp. 798-799.

1926 Menges, Charles L. R. E.
On the true signification of Fizeau-Zeeman experiments / Charles L. R. E. Menges.
In: London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical magazine and journal of science. Ser. 7, 1. 1926, pp. 1198-1201.

1926 Miller, Dayton Clarence
Significance of the ether drift experiments of 1925 at Mount Wilson / Dayton C. Miller.
In: Science. (USA). N. S. 63. 1926, Nr. 1635, 30. Apr., pp. 433-443.

1927 A debate on the theory of relativity
A debate on the theory of relativity / Robert D. Carmichael et al.; introd.: William Love Brian.
Chicago: Open Court Publ. 1927. 154 p.

1927 Larmor, Joseph, Sir
Newtonian time essential to astronomy / Sir Joseph Larmor.
In: Nature. London. Vol. 119. 1927, no. 2997, 9. April, Suppl., pp. 49-60.

1929 Gunn, John Alexander
The problem of time: an historical and critical study / J. Alexander Gunn. - London: Allen & Unwin 1929. 460 p.

1930 Lodge, Oliver J., Sir
Beyond physics: or the idealisation of mechanism; being a survey and attempted extension of modern physics in a philosophical and psychical direction / Sir Oliver Lodge. - London: Allen & Unwin 1930. 184 p.

1930 Lovejoy, Arthur Oncken
The revolt against dualism: an inquiry concerning the existence of ideas / Arthur O. Lovejoy.
New York: Norton (Open Court Co.) 1930. 325 p.
Reprinted 1960 and 1996.

1931 Hjort, Johan
The emperor's new clothes: confessions of a biologist / Johan Hjort; transl. from the Norwegian by A. G. Jayne.
London: Williams & Norgate 1931. 328 p.

1931 Whyte, Lancelot Law
Critique of physics / L. L. Whyte. - London: K. Paul, Trench, Trubner 1931. 196 p.

1932 Lynch, Arthur
The case against Einstein. - London: Allan 1932. 275 p.

1932 Ritz, Walter
A critical investigation of Maxwell's and Lorentz's electrodynamic theories: [printed in the article of W. Hovgaard: Ritz's electrodynamics theory. S. 218-254] / Walter Ritz; transl.: William Hovgaard.
In: Journal of mathematics and physics. MIT. 11. 1932, Nr. 3/4, pp. 225-248.
French title: Recherches critiques sur les théories électrodynamiques de Cl. Maxwell et de H. A. Lorentz. - In: Archives des sciences physiques et naturelles. Ser. 4, 26. 1908, Sept., pp. 209-236.

1933 Maritain, Jacques
Theonas: conversations of a sage / Jacques Maritain; transl. by F. J. Sheed.
London (usw.): Sheed & Ward 1933. 200 p.
Preface 1932: "This English translation has been made from a revised text, in which, by the inclusion of corrections and additions prepared for the forthcoming French edition, certain misconstructions are obviated." - p. 63, footnote: The text of the chapter about special relativity and the time is the same of the French ed. 1925.

*** 1933 Miller, Dayton Clarence**
The ether-drift experiment and the determination of the absolute motion of the earth / Dayton C. Miller.
In: Reviews of modern physics. (USA). 5. 1933, Nr. 3, pp. 203-242.

1936 Robb, Alfred Arthur
Geometry of time and space / by Alfred A. Robb. 2. ed. - Cambridge (GB): Univ. Pr. 1936. 408 p.
1. ed.: A theory of time and space. 1914.

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Back to Newton: a challenge to Einstein's theory of relativity / George de Bothezat.
New York (usw.): Stechert 1936. 152 p.

1936 Bridgman, Percy Williams
The nature of physical theory / by P. W. Bridgman. - Princeton (usw.): Princeton Univ. Pr. 1936. 138 p.

1936 Severi, Francesco
The principles of the relativity theory deduced from the common sense / Francesco Severi.
In: Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan. Proceedings. Ser. 3, Vol. 18. 1936, Nr. 6 (June), pp. 257-267.

1936 Sulaiman, Shah Muhammad, Sir
Has the theory of relativity been verified / Shah Mohammed Sulaiman.
In: Science and culture. Calcutta. Vol. 1. 1935/36, January 1936, pp. 444-449.

1938 Eagle, Albert
A criticism of the special theory of relativity / Albert Eagle.
In: London, Edinburgh, and Dublin philosophical magazine and journal of science. Ser. 7, Vol. 26. 1938, pp. 410-414.

1938 O'Rahilly, Alfred
Electromagnetics: a discussion of fundamentals / Alfred O'Rahilly; forew. by A. W. Conway.
London (usw.): Longmans, Green and Co. 1938. 884 p.

1945 Shu, Seyuan
Critical studies on the theory of relativity / by Seyuan Shu. - Princeton, N.J.: 1945. 82 p.

1946 Sellars, Roy Wood
The philosophy and physics of relativity / Roy Wood Sellars.
In: Philosophy of science. Baltimore. 13. 1946, Nr. 3, pp. 177-195.

1948 Ideström, Axel
The relativity theories of Einstein - untenable: a critic in popular form / by Axel Ideström; authorized transl. from Swedish.
Uppsala: Almquist & Wiksells Boktryckeri 1948. 105 p.

1949 Bridgman, Percy Williams
Einstein's theories and the operational point of view / P. W. Bridgman.
In: Albert Einstein - philosopher-scientist. [Hrsg.:] P. A. Schilpp. 1949, pp. 333-354.

1949 Milne, Edward Arthur
Gravitation without general relativity.
In: Albert Einstein - philosopher-scientist. [Hrsg.:] P. A. Schilpp. 1949, pp. 409-435.

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The nature of some of our physical concepts: [3 lectures, Univ. of London, April 1950] / P. W. Bridgman.
New York: Philosophical Libr. 1952. 64 p.
First publ. in: British journal for the philosophy of science. 1951, January; April; August.

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On the physical interpretation of the Lorentz transformation / L. Jánossy.
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1954 Soddy, Frederick
The wider aspects of the discovery of atomic disintegration: contrasting the experimental facts with the mathematical theories; [Lindau, 30.6.54] / Frederick Soddy.
In: Atomic digest. For the layman. London. 2. 1954, No. 3, pp. 3-17.
Editorial in No. 3: This is a revision of his masterly address to the Fourth Nobel Prizewinners Conference at Lindau.

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The ascertainment of simultaneity / Karl Vogtherr. - In: Methodos. Milano. 7. 1955, pp. 319-323.

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Relativity and space travel / Herbert Dingle.
In: Nature. London. Vol. 177. 1956, No. 4513, 28. April, pp. 782-785.
In: Nature. London. Vol. 178. 1956, No. 4535, 29. Sept., pp. 680-681.

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Toward a perspective realism / Evander Bradley McGilvary. - La Salle, ILL.: Open Court Publ. 1956. 378 p.

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The clock paradox of relativity / L. Essen. - In: Nature. London. Vol. 180. 1957, Nr. 4594, pp. 1061-1062.

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Reality and structural relativity / Valerio Tonini; transl. from the Italian by F. Arnaldi.
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The clock paradox and the possibility of a new theory of relativity / Julio Palacios.
In: Academia de ciencias exactas, fisicas y naturales de Madrid. Revista. 53. 1959, H. 3, pp. 511-525.

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Special Theory of Relativity / Herbert Dingle.
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The relativity of Sir Isaac Newton / Pascal M. Rapier.
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The clock paradox / E. G. Cullwick. - In: IEE. Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. 9. 1963, pp. 164-165.

1963 Otis, Arthur Sinton
Light velocity and relativity: the problem of light velocity; Einstein theory found invalid; a classical theory of relativity a challenge to young scientists / Arthur S. Otis. 3. ed. - Yonkers-on-Hudson, N.Y.: Burckel 1963. 130 p.
1. ed. 1957 titled: The conceptual interpretation of the Einstein theory of relativity: is it valid? - 2. ed. 1962.

1964 Dürr, Karl
Moving clocks, moving mirrors, the Bradley transformation and the relativity theory / Charles Dürr.
Bern: Schritt-Verl. 1964. 20 p. - (Beiträge zur Grundlagenforschung der Natur. 1.)

1965 Bergson, Henri
Duration and simultaneity: with reference to Einstein's theory / Henri Louis Bergson; transl.: Leon Jacobson; introd.: Herbert Dingle. - Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill 1965. 190 p. - (The Library of liberal arts. 199.)

1965 Chappell, John E., Jr.
Georges Sagnac and the discovery of the ether / John E. Chappel, jr.
In: Archives internationales d'histoire des sciences. 18. 1965, Nr. 72-73, pp. 175-190.

1965 Hlavatý, Václav
Criticism of the twin paradox / Václav Hlavatý. - Brussel: Vlaamse Academie 1965. 20 p.
(Mededelingen van de Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten van België. Kl. der Wetenschappen. Jaarg. 27, Nr. 9.)

1965 Keswani, G. H.
Origin and concept of relativity [Part 1-3] / G. H. Keswani. - In: British journal for the philosophy of science.
Part 1: 15. 1964/65, Feb. 1965, pp. 286-306. - Part 2: 16. 1965/66, pp. 19-32. - Part 3: 16. 1965/66, pp. 273-294.

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Relativity is dead / Otto Luther. - Yorba Linda, Cal.: Key Research Co. 1966. 159 p.

1967 Brown, George Burniston
What is wrong with relativity?: the substance of lectures given to the Royal Institute of Philosophy, University College Chemical and Physical Society, The Institute of Science Technicians, etc. / G. Burniston Brown.
In: Institute of Physics and the Physical Society. Bulletin. 18. 1967, pp. 71-77.

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Physics without Einstein. - Southampton: Sabberton 1969. 224 p.

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Relativity, time, and reality: a critical investigation of the Einstein Theory of Relativity from a logical point of view / by Harald Nordenson. - London: Allen and Unwin 1969. 214 p.

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A foundational study of Einstein's special space-time theory / H. Törnebohm.
In: Scientia. Bologna. Ser. 7, 63. 1969, Vol. 104, pp. 375-387.
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