

THE EMPIRE OF LIES AND FALSITIES IN SPECIAL RELATIVITY

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1. The Relativistic Establishment and the Tyranny of Falsehood.

We are presently living what we may call a 'methodic lie'. If one says something against the sacred doctrine of special relativity, this represents an unpardonable crime. The great priests of the clique are absolutely opposed to publishing anything which can be considered in opposition to their beloved theory, no matter if this action implies the violation of truth and the perpetuation of a lie.

Of course, they are also opposed to any experimental test which might put in danger their religion. If they do not have any valid argument to reject the idea, they simply say "No!" and remain behind the curtain of silence. It is, therefore, obvious: they are terribly afraid of the truth.

If this were not so, the following might be proposed: 1) Are the wise members of the Establishment ready to verify any experiment already proposed by Einstein himself? 2) If the answer be "Yes!" are they firmly disposed to stand by it no matter what the outcome of the experiment may be?

2. An Experiment Proposed by Einstein.

In his work *The Foundation of the General Theory of Relativity* [Annalen der Physik, V. 49, 1916], Einstein stated:

In a space free of gravitational fields we introduce a Galilean system of reference $K(x, y, z, t)$ and also a system $K'(x', u', z', t')$ which is in uniform rotation relative to K . We shall show that for space-time measurement in the system K' , the physical meaning of lengths of times (of the system K) cannot be maintained. For reasons of symmetry it is clear that a circle around the origin in the X, Y plane of K , may at the same time be regarded as a circle in the X', Y' plane of K' . We suppose that the circumference and diameter of this circle have been measured with a unit measure infinitely small compared with the radius, and that we have the quotient of the two results. If this experiment were performed with a measuring rod at rest relatively to the Galilean system K , the quotient would be π . With a measuring rod at rest relatively to K' , the quotient would be greater than π . This is readily understood if we envisage the whole process of measuring from the 'stationary' system K , and take into consideration that the measuring rod applied to the periphery undergoes a Lorentzian contraction, while the one applied along the radius does not. Hence Euclidean geometry does not apply to K'

... let us imagine two clocks of identical constitution placed, one at the origin of coordinates, and the other at the circumference of the circle (system K' , we explain), and both envisaged from the 'stationary' system K . By a familiar result of the special theory of relativity, the clock at the circumference - judged from K - goes more slowly than the other, because the former is in motion and the latter at rest. An observer at the common origin of coordinates, capable of observing the clock at the

circumference by means of light, would therefore see it lagging behind the clock beside him. As he would not make up his mind to let the velocity of light along the path in question depend explicitly on the time, he will interpret his observations as showing that the clock at the circumference 'really' goes more slowly than the clock at the origin. So he will be obliged to define time in such a way that the rate of a clock depends upon where the clock may be.

(See Figure 1. The emphasis is ours.)

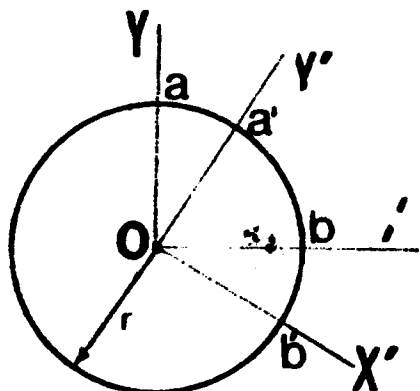


Fig. 1. System $K(X, Y): 4ab/r = \pi$,
System $K'(X', Y')$: $4a'b'/r \leq \pi$, when measured
with a measuring rod at rest.

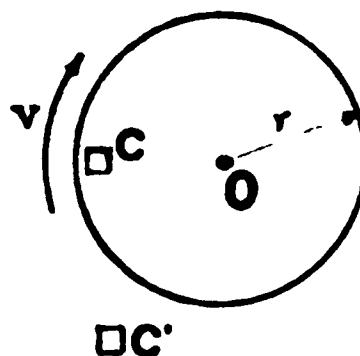


Fig. 2. C' Clock at rest.
 C Clock in rotation around O
with velocity v .

So much for Einstein's words, pronounced 67 years ago. In this there are the key words: *If this experiment were performed ...*. How is it that after 67 years nobody has had the intent to perform the experiment? §

We now propose that the experiment be performed using two clocks in the manner indicated in Figure 2. Two clocks are to be taken of exactly the same nature, C and C' , perfectly synchronized. One remains at rest in a box in perfect isolation. The other is set into a similar box on the periphery of a wheel set to rotate about a vertical axis at high velocity.

Suppose we keep the clock on the wheel moving for a long time: a week, a month, a year. If retardation of the clocks were true, after these times, necessarily the clock of the moving box would show a considerable retardation. ¶

The strange phenomenon of the recovery of the lost time when the wheel is stopped is not possible. That would not be considered scientific and would be merely a deceptive trick. But even considering such an event, we are able to set up a camera in the moving box and to take pictures of what happens to the clock. Of course, one must be sure that there be no time dilation.

It is needless to say, however, this experiment is unrealizable in the opinion of the gentlemen of the relativistic Establishment.

§. Editorial Comment: The experiment has been performed though we have not personally seen the report of it. It was done by T. E. Phipps, Jr., a frequent contributor to this publication. The author, or anyone else interested in what was done, may care to write to Phipps for copies of his paper. The result was, we believe, negative for relativity and therefore the experiment is simply ignored by the *Bulls* of the Establishment and has simply gone into oblivion.

¶. Ed. Com.: It is necessary to take into account what effect the centrifugal forces of rotation have on the mechanism of the clock. This has been the subject of *Fairytale of Physics* Number 6 in which two pendulum clocks were considered, one mounted on the rim and the other at the hub of a rotating merry-go-round.