

Rough Research: Challenging Relativity

[The validity of the following materials has not been assessed]

Einstein's Theories of Relativity by Jack Sarfatti
Defending Einstein's relativity and interpreting it in a new way
<http://knol.google.com/k/einstein-s-theories-of-relativity#>

Proof of the Falsity of Einstein's Theory of Relativity
Erik J. Lange
<http://www.physics.semantrium.com/relativity.html>

Books (and excerpts) from Amazon.com challenging Einstein's Relativity Theories:

Space, Time, and Matter and the Falsity of Einstein's Theory of Relativity
By Kaman George Kamenov, Vintage Press, New York 2000

Description:

Theoretical physics has been hopelessly stalled for over 100 years. The reason is the falsity of Einstein's Theory of Relativity. A few years ago, NASA sent into space four satellites with gyroscopes to test the theory, project called "Gravity Probe B". Just the fact that NASA is testing the theory speaks of itself: The theory is wrong. Why otherwise would you test something if it is right? Until now (4 years later) NASA still did not publish the results. Why? The results didn't match the predictions of the theory. There are two options. NASA must admit that the Theory of Relativity is wrong which will turn upside down the whole of physics, or must admit that they built faulty testing equipment wasting one billion of taxpayer dollars. NASA is thinking what to do and is trying to manipulate the data, they call it "cleaning" the data (to make them look right). It's a cover-up. Meanwhile my book was out of print, after many people realized that I was right the book skyrocketed in price. Recently it was reselling in Europe for over \$540. Because I received so many e-mails and calls I am publishing it again. For contact: "relativityfalse@yahoo.com --This text refers to an alternate *Paperback* edition

Divergent Amazon reviews:

In 1972 the famous British professor Herbert Dingle, an ex-relativist who turned into antirelativist, published a book against relativity titled: *Science at the crossroads*. Because of that he was gradually removed from the "scientific" establishment. Kamen Kamenov's book is one of the books, alongside those of Herbert Dingle, Harald Nordenson and Henri Bergson, highly recommendable to those who really want to understand how incurably flawed and useless the "theory" in question is and why it should be abandoned in its entirety. Some books are hard to find. Look in "bookfinder.com" and read about the above mentioned authors in Wikipedia.

Mr Kamenov shows that his knowledge about relativity is virtually non existent. Just one example is his statment that the Michelson-Morley experment should have shown an interference patern due to length contraction. Length contraction only occures if two objects have a relative motion. Since the A - B arm had no relative motion with respect to the observer, no length contraction is predicted by relativity. The book only has value to the extent that a student of Relativity might be chalenged a bit, and thus increase their knowledge, if they are able to explain why Mr Kamenov is wrong.

The Einstein Myth and the Ives Papers: A Counter-Revolution in Physics [Paperback]
Edited by Dean Turner and Richard Hazelett. Hope Publishing 2005

Description:

This is a reprint of the 1980 edition originally published by Devin-Adair Publishers of Old Greenwich, CT. Turner and Hazelett have compiled the papers on the Ives' response to Einstein's theories. It is a monumental scientific work that shatters relativity theory and replaces it with a new, readily understood theory that is in conformity with all known phenomena. It restores logical clarity, common sense and realism to the study of space and time and opens the door to greater freedom of creative research, speculation, progress and practical discovery in the fields of physics and cosmology. The notes alone reveal startling, unexpected, little known facts that read like a mystery story.

Questioning Einstein: Is Relativity Necessary?

by Tom Bethell Vales Lake Publishing 2005

Description:

A serious scholarly work that is very well written, absorbing the reader in a tale of long-neglected experimental results that plays out to a deep satisfaction in finally answering the question, "Why can't I understand relativity?" This is a fresh, unique review of both special and general relativity. It takes for granted that Einstein's mathematics is properly done. It does not quarrel with the numerous experimental results that support Einstein's general relativity theory.

Then what is the quarrel with Einstein? Bethell argues that special relativity theory is wrong and general relativity theory is not necessary. For example, Einstein himself derived $E = mc^2$ without relativity theory, and he also argued in a lecture in 1920 at Leiden that space without ether is unthinkable, only 15 years after having said that the ether was superfluous.

Bethell's book is not mathematical; after all, he does not quarrel with Einstein's mathematics. Importantly, it is strongly based on experimental foundations. Time dilation, for example, is supported by but not proved by moving muons and clocks carried around the globe.

In particular, Bethell promotes Petr Beckmann's case that the medium of propagation of light is the dominant gravitational field. That idea is actually part and parcel of Einstein's general theory of relativity, save that the latter hides the simplicity behind tensors in curved space-time.

About the Author

Mr. Bethell is a journalist in Washington D.C. He is a senior editor of *The American Spectator*. Earlier he was Washington editor of *Harper's* and an editor of the *Washington Monthly*. He has written for many other magazines, including *Fortune*, the *New York Times Magazine*, and *The Atlantic Monthly*. He has been a columnist for the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* and the *Washington Star*. Today he is also a media fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford.

He has written several books, including *The Noblest Triumph: Property and Prosperity through the Ages* (St. Martin's Press) and *The Politically Incorrect Guide to Science* (Eagle Publishing). The writer and hi-tech analyst George Gilder has said that Bethell commands the most eloquent prose in American journalism. In 1988, a collection of his journalism was published under the title *The Electric Windmill*. Tom Wolfe said that the book establishes Tom Bethell as one of our most brilliant essayists.

His new book on Einstein's theory of relativity is written for the benefit of laymen, includes no math and argues that the facts of physics can be more simply explained without relativity theory. In plain language, it advances the views of Petr Beckmann, who wrote *Einstein Plus Two* and for years taught at the University of Colorado.

A graduate of Oxford University where he studied philosophy, physiology and psychology, Mr. Bethell came to the United States in 1962. He is married to Donna Fitzpatrick Bethell. They live in Washington, D.C.

Challenging Modern Physics: Questioning Einstein's Relativity Theories

By Al Kelly. Brown Walker Publishers 2005

Newton's Laws held for 300 years until Einstein developed the 'special theory of relativity' in 1905. Experiments done since then show anomalies in that theory.

This book starts with a description of the special theory of relativity. It is shown that Einstein was not the first to derive the famous equation $E = mc^2$, which has become synonymous with his name. Next, experimental evidence that cannot be explained by special relativity is given. In the light of this evidence, the two basic postulates of the special theory of relativity on the behaviour of light are shown to be untenable. A new theory (universal relativity) is developed, which conforms to the experimental evidence.

The movement of a conductor near a pole of a magnet and the movement of that pole near the conductor does not always give the same result. It has been claimed that this contradicts relativity theory. Experiments described in this book show that it is not special relativity but another basic law of physics that is contradicted - Faraday's Law.

The Big Bang theory of the beginning of the universe is questioned and an alternative proposed. The source of much of the mysterious missing 'dark matter' that has been sought for decades by astronomers is located. An explanation of the shapes of some galaxies is proffered.

This book presents an alternative to Einstein's special theory of relativity, solves many problems left unanswered by special relativity, gives a better fit to many phenomena and experimental data and is more philosophically appealing. It is recommended to all people interested in fundamental issues of physics and cosmology--Professor Andre Assis, Brazil

The book treats its subject properly, not just as an impersonal set of equations, but rather as a developing saga full of human triumph and failure. One learns from both experimental results and simple logical argument that all is not well with modern physics.--Dr. Neal Graneau, Oxford University, U.K.

Irish engineer solves the dark secrets of space--Sunday Times, U.K.

Einstein got relativity theory wrong--Bangkok Post, Thailand

About the Author

Al Kelly is the author of "How to Make Your Life Easier at Work" (McGraw-Hill: N.Y.) - a bestseller in seven languages. He has to his name many innovations in engineering and science, such as the discovery that a siphon lifts water to a height greater than the equivalent of atmospheric pressure. This discovery was awarded a major prize by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (U.K.) and has an entry in the Scientific Dictionary and the Guinness Book of Records. Al Kelly is a Life Fellow of both the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the U.K. Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

From:

http://www.universaltheory.org/html/basics/boundaries_evidences/boundaries1.htm

The particle nature of the photon has now come into question.

"In 1969, Lamb and Scully showed that one could account for the photoelectric effect without using the concept of photon as a minimum packet of light energy. They were able to introduce an entirely different theory of the photo-electric effect, one that did not invoke the concept of light's particle nature. They concluded that the photo-electric effect does not prove that photons exist." In addition,

George Greenstein writes;

'[In 1956] The Hansbury-Brown and Twiss experiment failed to demonstrate the existence of photons and the indivisibility of weak light. It actually showed that light seemed to travel through space "bunched up". One can divide the bunch in half, and the two half bunches arrive at the different photo detectors at the same time. These result startled the physics community and launched an entirely a new discipline, the explicit study of quantum nature of light.'

*The quantum challenge:
modern research on the foundations of quantum mechanics*
George Greenstein, Arthur Zajonc 2006

Later on, the same experiment was repeated by laser, which still did not support the particle nature of light. In 1986, in the Grangier, Roger, and Aspect experiment, the non-divisibility of a light unit was shown as evidence of the presence of photons. They used a well-collimated stream of calcium atoms. In their next experiment, they allowed the photon to pass through a Mach-Zehnder interferometer. They obtained an interference pattern as a path length traveled by light in one arm of the interferometer was increased relative to the other. So, light divided and passed thorough both ways. Again, the result pales the concept of the photon. Greenstein and Zajonc conclude:

http://www.universalththeory.org/html/basics/boundaries_evidences/boundaries2.htm

"It is ironic that Albert Einstein, arguably the greatest physicist since Newton, received the Nobel Prize for work that subsequently turned out to be flawed. And it is doubly ironic that this work, which was instrumental in placing before us the concept of wave particle duality, turned out to be correct even though flawed...The central lesson of the story we have recounted...Is that the concept of the photon is far more subtle than has been previously thought."

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http://www.universalththeory.org/html/basics/boundaries_evidences/boundaries1.htm