

Why Relativity is False

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The most important and undeniable conclusion in my book, **Uncommon Knowledge** [1], is the proof in Chapter 4 that Einstein's Theories of Relativity are false, allowing improvements in the Le Sage theory of gravity in Chapter 8 and extensions to electromagnetism and consciousness in Chapters 9 and 10 based on particles of the "ether" traveling faster than light. The primary experimental disproof of Relativity is summarized simply below, followed by a logical disproof of Relativity.

1. The Theories of Relativity

Einstein's General Theory of Relativity says that gravity is caused by bending of space and time, even though scientists know that experiments have shown that space is not bent. His General Theory depends on his Special Theory of Relativity, which says that light is seen at the same speed by observers moving at different speeds and in different directions. If light can be shown moving at different speeds in different frames of reference, both Special and General Relativity are disproved.

2. The Tests that "Proved" Relativity

100 years ago, and many times since, scientists have compared the velocity of light coming from the direction that the Earth orbits the Sun (30 km/second) with the velocity of light coming from the opposite direction. While the speed should be 30 km/sec faster in the direction of the orbit and 30 km/sec slower in the opposite direction, they found that the speed only varied by about 8 km/sec and this difference was not in the direction of the Earth orbit. The small speed difference in the wrong direction led scientists to assume they were only seeing noise in the experiment apparatus, so they rounded the results to zero km/sec and pronounced Einstein correct that light has only one speed in all frames of reference.

3. Proof that Einstein was Wrong

More recently, telescopes on satellites have discovered the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB), which comes from all directions, but 365 km/sec faster in the direction of the constellation Leo at 11 hours sidereal time. If light is carried by an "ether" that adds to its velocity, the Earth must be moving through the ether toward Leo at 365 km/sec. However, the ether would be a gas that compresses in Earth gravity, just like air, slowing the ether speed seen on the Earth surface to much less than 365 km/sec.

Looking at the detailed data in all the experiments that are believed to prove Relativity, it is undeniably clear that the 8 km/sec measured in the experiments comes exactly from 11 hours sidereal time, the CMB direction. This can only mean that light is carried by an ether through which the Earth moves, disproving Relativity, both Special and General. More details and many other experiments disproving Relativity are in the book on the first 33 pages of Chapter 4.

4. How Simultaneity Disproves Relativity

Most paradoxes that question Relativity deal with the simultaneity of events as seen in each of two frames of reference. Without Relativity, all events are assumed simultaneous in all frames of reference, even though events at different locations may appear at different times in different frames of reference due to the time for light to travel from the events to observers in different frames of reference. In particular, without Relativity, two simultaneous events at the same location will always be seen simultaneous in all frames of reference.

In contrast, Relativity allows simultaneous events at a single location to appear at different times in different frames of reference. Einstein tells us that this failure of simultaneity at a single location is the way the world works (e.g., see Einstein's book *Relativity*, pp.29-31 and 170). The absurdity of this view of the world is illustrated in the following train paradox defined originally by Einstein. No one has ever seen simultaneous events at a single location become separated in time in any other frame of reference. If this were true, simultaneous events occurring in one frame of reference might not occur in another. People could die in one frame of reference and live in another.

The failure of simultaneity under Relativity stems from the false assumption that light moves at the same speed in all frames of reference. Consequently, this view of reality is disproved by the Michelson/Morley/Miller and other experiments that show that light does not have a constant velocity in all frames of reference.

5. Einstein's Train Paradox

The loss of simultaneity of two events at a single location under Relativity is illustrated in Einstein's Train Paradox. In this paradox, flashes of light at both ends of a train occur simultaneously as seen by an observer on the ground halfway from each end of the train. At the time of the flashes, the observer outside the train sees a passenger in the middle of the train, and then the observer outside sees the flash of light from the front of the train arrive at the passenger before the flash from the rear of the train due to the movement of the train toward the front flash. This is the result expected by Relativity in the frame of reference of the observer outside the train.

However, in the frame of reference of the train passenger, Relativity says that the passenger also sees the flashes of light arriving at the same speed and over the same distance. In the

passenger frame of reference, the passenger sees the flashes simultaneously while seeing the observer on the ground notice the flash from the rear of the train first.

Relativity alters not only the perception of distance and time, but also the physical nature of events themselves at a given location. Suppose both the passenger and outside observer have electronically triggered guns that kill the other person if the two light flashes arrive simultaneously and not if they arrive separately. Relativity dictates that in the passenger frame of reference, the passenger kills the observer without being shot by the observer; while in the observer frame of reference, the observer kills the

passenger without being shot by the passenger. The failure of simultaneity under the assumption of Relativity is unreal, only occurring in a fictitious world for which there is no properly understood physical evidence.

References

- [1] Al McDowell, **Uncommon Knowledge: New Science of Gravity, Light, the Origin of Life, and the Mind of Man** (AuthorHouse, 2009).