

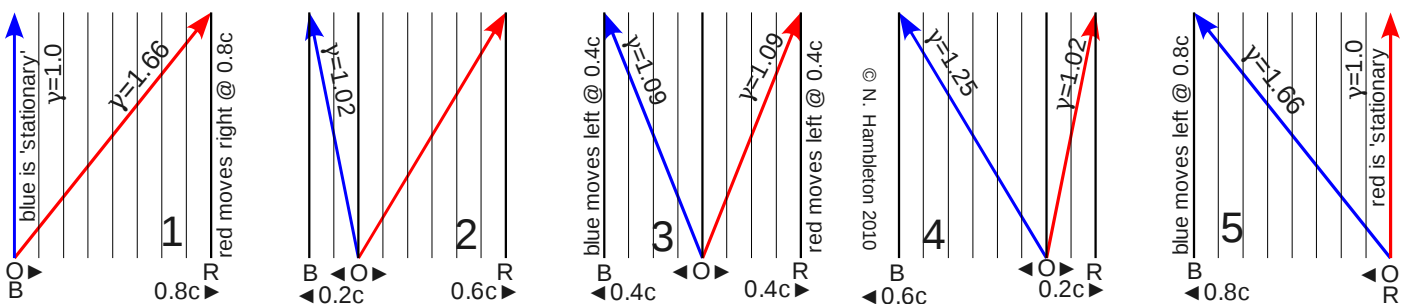
If the beta (v/c) angle $\sin \beta$ is reduced to $\tan 0.5 \beta$ and applied as a slope to the light clock rods, the axes in both frames of spacetime diagrams remain orthogonal, "spacetime", the twin paradox, time dilation, relative simultaneity etc. vanish, and the theory of special relativity is disproved.

TIME DILATION: The Schizoid Quadruplets and the Unbalanced Twins

Special relativity theory (SRT) entails that for every value of beta (v/c) there is a unique factor of time dilation γ (gamma) given by a transformation equation $\gamma=1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$ or $1/\cos(\arcsin \beta)$.

Two observers R(ed) & B(lue) carry identical 'light clocks' – vertical metre sticks with a pulse laser at the base and mirror at the top – in inertial straight line contrary motion $\beta=v/c$. When they meet their rods slide over each other and a light pulse goes up the length of each rod. R&B both see the 'proper' 1 metre length of their own pulses but due to the sideways movement of the rods each sees the other's pulse as a symmetrical zigzag with a zig longer than 1 metre. Since SRT maintains that the speed of light c is the same for everybody this entails that time itself must have slowed down or 'dilated' to allow the pulse to go the extra distance. If v =velocity and A&B are going at $0.75c$ then by the 3:4:5 triangle: $1c(4)$ = the rod length, $0.75c(3)$ is the velocity vector, thus 5 is the zig length and $\gamma=5/4=1.25c$. But SRT says $\gamma=1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2}=1.51c$!

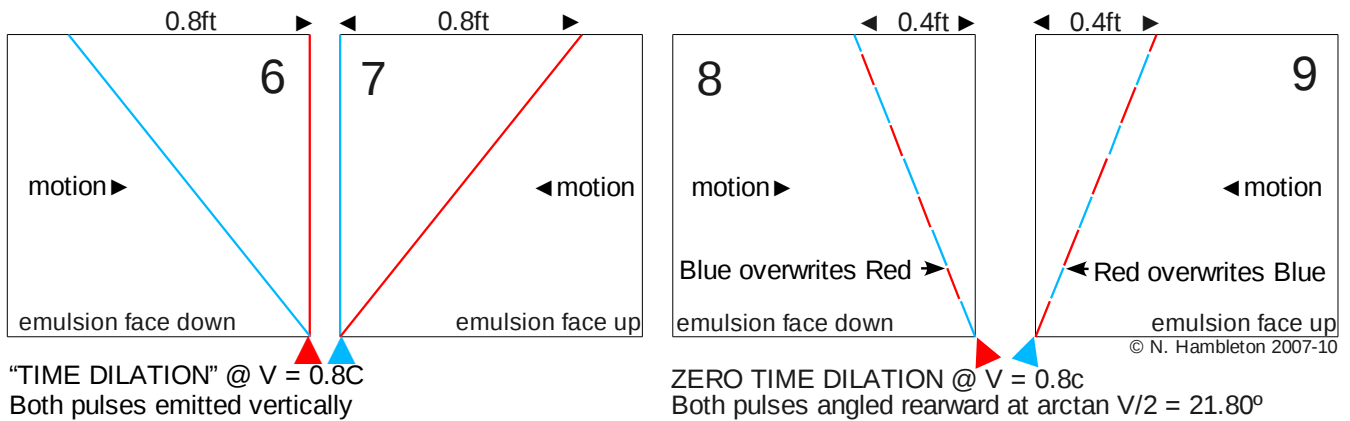
1.25 used 0.75 as a tangent: $1/\cos(\arctan 0.75)=1.25$. SRT uses a sine: $1/\cos(\arcsin 0.75)=1.51$. SRT assigns the value $c=1$ not to the 'proper' (rod) length but to the 'dilated' pulse length, which is thus not dilated at all. This 'length contracts' the rod to $1/1.51=0.66m$: $\sqrt{(0.66^2+0.75^2)}=1m$, and the vertical pulse is time contracted! From now on, capital V is used as a tangent vector for the relative velocity of R&B stated in terms of the speed of light c ($=1$ light metre). $v=v/c$ is a sine.



There are two problems with the scenario described above:

1. Time dilation arises from the notion that R&B must each **simultaneously** assume that she is "stationary" and the other moving at V . SRT overlooks the facts that this produces **two** gammas for both R&B namely $\gamma=1$ & $\gamma=1.66$ in figs.1 & 5, which SRT regards as symmetrical! Thus in Minkowski diagrams R's 'spacetime axes are orthogonal (fig.11) while B's axes are tilted towards each other at $\theta=\arcsin(v/c)$ where $c=1$ is the diagonal, not the vertical. This schizoid process is then applied to R and "symmetry" is confirmed (fig.10). Figs.1 & 5 and 10 & 11 are in fact unsymmetrical. Two wrongs don't make a right. Fig.3 is symmetrical.
2. SRT overlooks the fact that the requisite single γ factor is obtained if A&B each assumes that she is moving away from a common origin O at $V=0.4c$ as in fig.3 which is truly symmetrical.

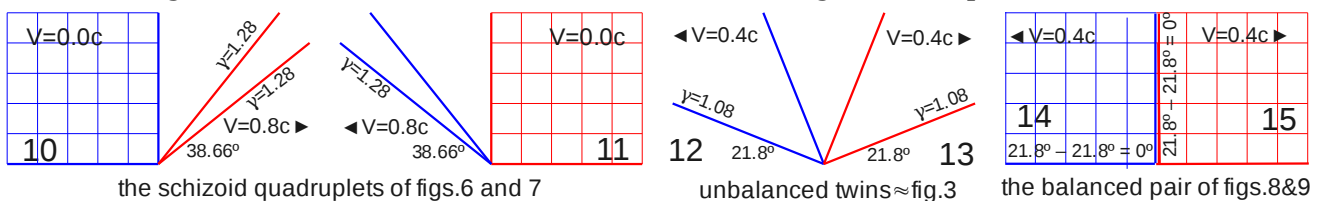
The false value $\gamma = \cos(\arcsin(0.5v))$ in fig.3 results from using the sine as mentioned earlier. The 'correct' value $\gamma = \cos(\arctan(0.5v))$ is obtained if the rods are switched for photographic glass plates (figs. 6-9). Light goes 1 foot in 1 nanosecond (c). In figs.6 & 7 two one-foot square plates slide past each other, virtually touching. Each has a laser at the bottom of its leading edge. When they meet at $V=0.8c$ each laser emits a vertical light pulse into the gap between the plates and each pulse leaves a real time trace on both plates. Figs.6 & 7 are the schizoid twins of figs.1 & 5. Actually, there are two pairs of twins, i.e. **quadruplets!** But their gamma is not the SRT value $\gamma=1.66$, but $\sqrt{(1^2+0.8^2)}=1.28$. And the surplus value $\gamma=1.0$ is still there.



The experiment is repeated with both light pulses angled rearwards at $\arctan(0.5V)$ from the vertical, so each pulse meets the top of both plates at a distance from their leading edges equal to half the distance travelled between the plates during the motion of the pulse which is now a true vector $V=0.4c$. Figs.8 & 9 both show a **single trace** which consists of symmetrical 'proper' diagonals 1.077ft long and 'dilated' diagonals also 1.077ft long. Each pulse has overwritten the other, the twins are truly identical and $\gamma=1.0 =$ zero time dilation in both 'inertial frames'.

The foregoing SRT errors, incorporated into Minkowski diagrams, create the the imaginary hybrid always associated with Einstein, "spacetime". Minkowski diagrams are said to permit:

"a ready understanding in geometric terms of such matters as the relativity of simultaneity, the length contraction, and the time dilation, including their reciprocal nature."



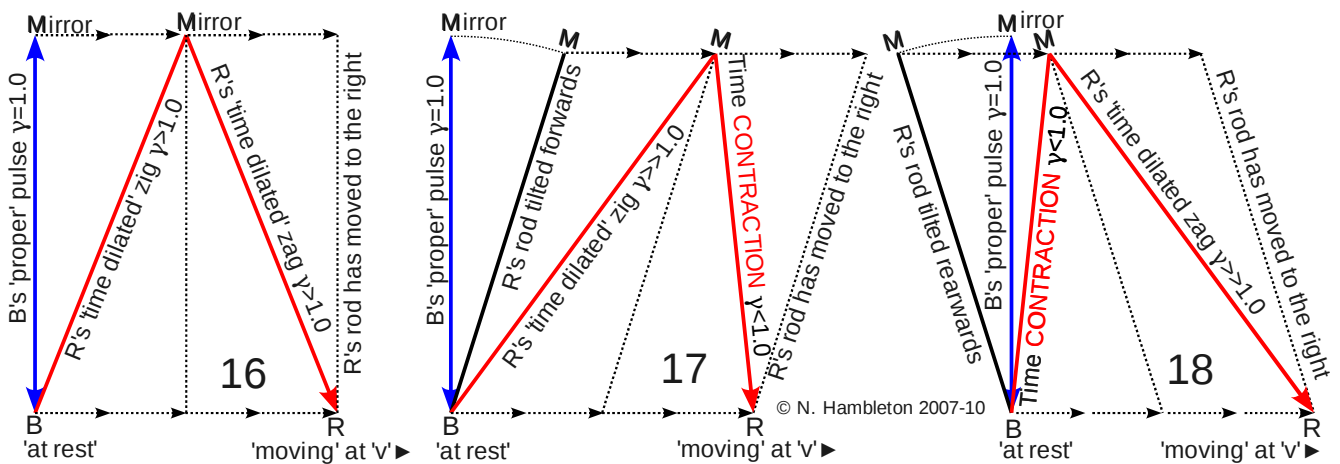
Figs.10-15 are based on $V=0.8c$. In fig.10 'stationary' ($\beta=0$) B's y-axis (time) and x-axis (space) are orthogonal, but in 'moving' ($V=0.8c$) R's graphs both 'spacetime axes' are tilted towards each other at $\arctan(0.8)$. The laterally inverted fig.11 shows R's reverse situation. Fig.12 shows the balanced gammas of fig.3 as corrected in figs.8 & 9 giving slopes of 21.8° which is identical to the slopes of the Minkowski spacetime axes at $V=0.8c$. Thus in fig.14, $21.8^\circ - 21.8^\circ = 0^\circ$ and in fig.15, $-21.8^\circ + 21.8^\circ = 0$ again. The graphs of R&B are thus **both** orthogonal, ergo no time dilation, no 'spacetime', no length contraction, no relative simultaneity, no twin paradox, no bullshit and special relativity is disproved.

TIME DILATION: THE CUCKOO CLOCK

Feynman and others hybridize R&B's 'light clock' with an analogue clock. He says: "if the theory of relativity is correct, any other clock, operating on any principle whatsoever, would also appear to run slower, [i.e. time dilated]. We need not know anything about the machinery of the new clock that might cause the effect – we simply know that whatever the reason, it will appear to run slow". But his method also gives 1.09 against 1.077. Let us put his clock to the test. Light

travels one foot in 1 nanosecond (ns). R&B, in total darkness, each hold a light clock with a 6 inch rod and a base timer accurate to 0.001ns. When each pulse starts from the base it starts the timer. When the reflected pulse returns it illuminates the timer dial for 1 picosecond, zeroes the timer, and the process starts over. The clocks are synchronized while at rest together by 'tuning' their inter-mirror distance until both their displays read 1.00ns 'proper' time. Since the displays are refreshed at $\approx 1,000,000,000\text{Hz}$ they appear absolutely rock solid to the eye in the darkness. The two clocks slide past each other at $v=0.8c$. R&B each keeps her left eye on her own dial and her right eye focussed on the other's dial as it goes past. SRT says that both left eyes read 1.00ns and both right eyes read 1.66ns dilated time as in figs.1&5. This is **impossible**. All four eyes can only see a rock solid image of the 'proper' time, 1.00ns $\gamma=1.0$. There is **nothing else for them to see**. This is a psychological 'bait & switch'. Time dilation is a contrived logical fallacy - a hoax.

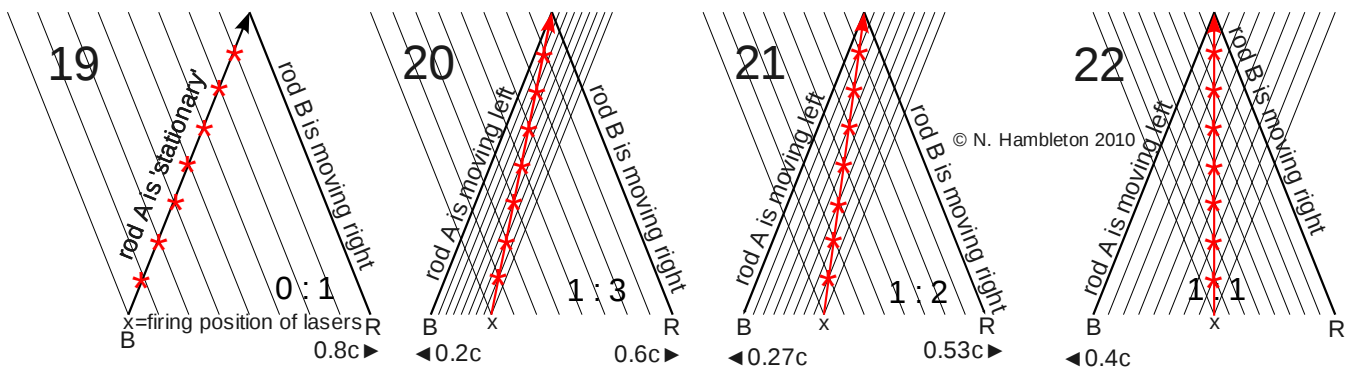
TIME DILATION: ANOTHER CUCKOO CLOCK



In figs.16-18, due to the mirrors R&B both see the other's sideways-moving light pulse as a zigzag going up and down. Since the zig and zag are identical the mirrors are pointless. They are also lethal for relativity if the rods are tilted. If a rod is tilted forwards its zig increases while its zag shrinks to less than the rod length, i.e. $\gamma<1$, or time contraction. The same happens to the zig when the tilt is rearwards. If the tilt is done in infinitesimal increments an **infinity** of γ factors appears including **NEGATIVE TIME DILATION** about which SRT is completely silent.

TIME DILATION: THE DISTANT OBSERVERS

With the mirrors blanked-off a clockless observer O in a third 'inertial frame' joins in at the point where the vertical time clock rods, the internal thick black line in figs.2 - 4, cross over. If O holds hands with B or R in figs.1&5 he sees what they see, but if they are moving with respect to him, or vice versa, he could be in any of an infinite number of positions, including figs.2 & 4 in which he sees a pair of lopsided γ values at odds with $\gamma=1.66$. All is resolved below.



Figs 19–22 are based on the mid value $0.5v$ ($0.4c$) of fig.3 and prove that SRT's choice of the end value $1.0v$ ($0.8c$) is wrong. At any value V , R & B angle their rods rearward at $\arcsin(0.5V)$

so at $V=0.8c$ the rod angles are identical to the symmetrical pulses in figs.8 & 9. Thus in fig.19, unlike its analogy fig.1, the zigs of both rods are always equal to the rod length because as the rods slide over each other both light pulses merge together as one which travels up both rods simultaneously (shown by red stars) i.e. there is no time dilation. This also holds good in figs.20 & 21 which represent two of the zillions of lopsided values of V analogous to figs.2 & 4, and in fig.22 which is an analogy of fig 3 (Einstein's *bête noire*). **All observers in all 'inertial frames' and from any distance and any point of view** now see the two pulses merge together as one, i.e. zero time dilation. The mirrors serve no purpose, so why are they used? They are straw men deliberately employed to keep the rods vertical, and they've been successful for a century.

LENGTH CONTRACTION

Length contraction went out the window with the Minkowski diagrams, but we'll consider it briefly. The kernel of Einstein's own case is as follows:

“A rigid body which, measured in a state of rest, has the form of a sphere, therefore has in a state of motion – viewed from the stationary system – the form of an ellipsoid of revolution with the axes

$$R\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}, R, R.$$

Thus, whereas the Y and Z dimensions of the sphere (and therefore of every rigid body of no matter what form) do not appear modified by the motion, the X dimension appears shortened in the ratio $1 : \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$, i.e. the greater the value of v , the greater the shortening. For $v = c$ all moving objects – viewed from the stationary system – shrivel up into plain figures. . . . It is clear that the same results hold good of bodies at rest in the “stationary” system, viewed from a system in uniform motion”. Albert Einstein (5)

LENGTH CONTRACTION: $1 \div 1 = 1$

SRT entails that the length contraction ratio is the reciprocal of the time dilation ratio. Since this has been shown above to be always equal to 1 (zero time dilation) and the reciprocal of 1 is 1, it follows that the length contraction is also zero.

LENGTH CONTRACTION: $1 + 1 = 4$

If SRT is right an object can have two and more shapes simultaneously. A blue soccer ball and a red rugby ball pass at $v = 0.9c$. Both keep their proper shape in their own 'inertial frame' but the soccer ball shrivels-up into an upended discus in the frame of the rugby ball, which shrivels into a soccer ball relative to the discus. The schizoid quadruplets are back! There are now four objects in the system – a blue discus, a blue soccer ball, a red soccer ball and a red rugby ball. It gets even more outrageously incomprehensible if more observers are at the scene.

LENGTH CONTRACTION: THE MULTI-EXPLODING DUD

A comet is heading for Earth. A 'Fat Man' bomb having a spherical 'pit' of plutonium is sent to destroy it at $v = 0.99c$. According to Einstein the plutonium pit, while remaining spherical and thus exploding in its own inertial frame, “shrivels up” into a discus and cannot explode in the frame of the comet but merely smashes it into pieces heading for Earth. An improved bomb is despatched with a pit resembling the anamorphic skull in Holbein's 'The Ambassadors'. The new pit can never explode in its own frame but shrivels into a sphere in relation to the comet fragments which it picks-off one after another by repeatedly imploding in its own frame and repeatedly exploding in theirs. Length contraction is another hoax based on a logical fallacy.

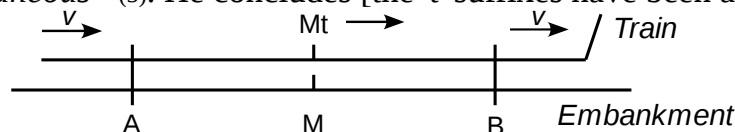
RELATIVE SIMULTANEITY

“. . . this illusion had its origin in the fact that in our everyday experience we can neglect the time of propagation of light. We are accustomed on this account to fail to differentiate between “simultaneity seen” and “simultaneity happening”. . . .” Albert Einstein (1)

“... two events occurring at different places may be simultaneous as judged by you but not simultaneous as judged by me, and this idea is simple and natural except for anyone who has Newton in his bones. The kernel of Einstein's paper 'On the electrodynamics of moving bodies' is not to be found in the title. Had it been called 'Simultaneity, Relative or Absolute?' it would have brought out the real revolution in thought”. J. L. Synge (2)

Einstein's own case is based on his iconic diagram below. He used only one diagram because his case falls apart if two are used. Thunderbolts strike the rails simultaneously at points A & B:

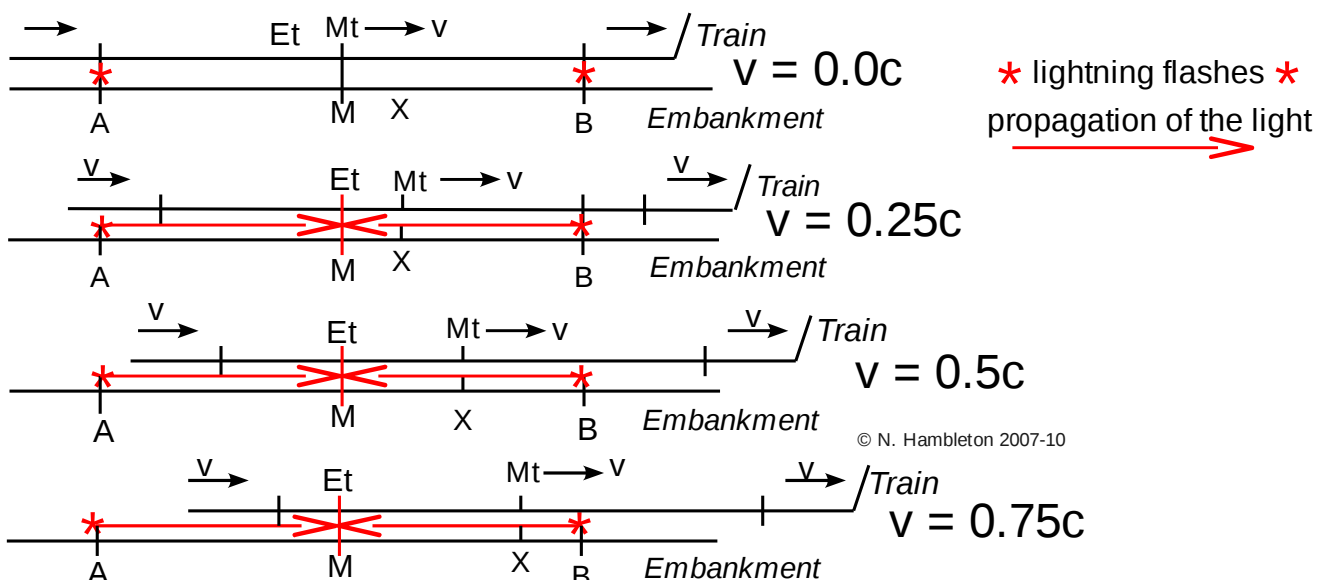
“... by measuring along the rails, the connecting line AB should be measured up and an observer placed at the mid-point M. This observer should be supplied with two mirrors inclined at ninety degrees which allows him visually to observe both places A and B at the same time. If the observer perceives the two flashes of lightning at the same time, then they are simultaneous” (3). He concludes [the 't' suffixes have been added for clarity]:



“But the events A and B also correspond to positions At and Bt on the train. Let Mt be the mid-point between At and Bt. Just when the flashes of lightning occur, this point Mt naturally coincides with the embankment mid-point M, but it moves towards B with the velocity v of the train Hence the observer [at Mt] will see the beam of light emitted from B earlier than he will see the beam of light emitted from A. Observers who take the railway train as their reference body must therefore come to the conclusion that the lightning flash B took place earlier than the lightning flash A. We thus arrive at the important result: Events which are simultaneous with respect to the embankment are not simultaneous with respect to the train, and vice versa (relativity of simultaneity)”.

RELATIVE SIMULTANEITY: THE ECCENTRIC OBSERVERS

Just like time dilation, relative simultaneity is a contrived logical fallacy which falls apart if a third observer is invoked. The 'simultaneity happening' at A and B is 'simultaneity seen' only at one position, M. The passenger at Mt does not see it because while the light from A & B is propagating towards M, Mt is moving out of centre. However, a third eccentric passenger Et, unmentioned by Einstein, is moving **into** the centre spot at M where **she sees the simultaneity in her own mirrors**. Furthermore, an embankment observer X located between M & B sees flash B before flash A exactly like Mt, therefore according to Einstein's logic the flashes are both simultaneous and not simultaneous with respect the embankment! An audit of who sees what from the train and the embankment exposes Einstein's brain-teaser (hoax) in its full splendour:



Embankment: A single observer at the mid-point M sees the flashes A & B simultaneously;

Train: likewise;

Embankment: Everyone on the A side of the one who sees the simultaneity sees A before B;

Train: likewise;

Embankment: Everyone on the B side of the one who sees the simultaneity sees B before A;

Train: likewise.

The train and embankment situations were identical in that both flashes were “simultaneity happening” for **everybody** but were “simultaneity seen” by only one observer in each inertial frame. There is logical sleight-of-hand in Einstein's argument beginning “*Hence the observer . . .*” in which he selectively failed to differentiate between 'seen' and 'happening' to 'get a result'. Relative Simultaneity is another contrived logical fallacy. Synge was wrong. Waldron was right:

“We conclude that Einstein's deduction that there is no absolute simultaneity is erroneous; in fact simultaneity can be defined provided that moving observers take into account the effects of their motions, and then all observers will agree about the simultaneity of given events”. (4)

ON THE ELECTRODYNAMICS OF MOVING B*LLSH*T

“. . . (they) have in some way made us believe that [Einstein's] theory cannot be logically understood. But that, if we want to use a good English term, is bull shit”. Hasslberger (10)

“. . . bullshit is a greater enemy of the truth than lies are” Frankfurt (17)

Bullshytte Baffles Braines Olde English proverb

Synge regarded Einstein's 1905 paper as mistitled. For Rutherford it was a “joke”. For Soddy, the other 1921 Nobel recipient with Einstein, it was a “swindle” (7) [joke+swindle=hoax] which could explain Einstein's absence from their awards ceremony, to forestall a potentially hostile precursor to the 1931 incident (8) when Michelson whose 'null result' underpins relativity theory referred to it as a “monster” (the first ever 'Frankenstein' jibe? Karloff's film had premiered in 1931). Even Lorentz, whose work is also said to underpin it, “never really accepted Einstein's relativity” (9). The Nobel Awards Committee also never accepted Einstein's relativity. The critics are legion and have outlets e.g. General Science Journal, Natural Philosophy Alliance, Hasslberger and numerous others including Cartesio-episteme from which this is taken (10):

“But insofar as Einstein is concerned, I see everywhere in his 1905 paper a constant lack of logical consistency. I studied patiently this paper for almost a complete year. I am sure that if you do the same thing you will find a continuous parade of logical "vandalisms". I am really surprised that the editors of the "Annalen der Physik", (which included Planck), ever accepted this paper. In short: this is a piece of forgery. I am almost sure that Einstein knew the result beforehand [see below] and that then he "maneuvered" a way to "deduce" the Lorentz equations. Thus he introduced those "imaginary" clock synchronizations with imaginary observers that nobody ever has seen in any experiment whatsoever. In short: Einstein's "gedankenexperiment" of 1905 is a perfect fairy tale, showing all the irrationalities of a piece of phantasy”. Francisco J. Müller to Umberto Bartocci.

The 'phantasy' was by one who: *“. . . failed to get a high-school diploma and, with no job prospects, at the age of 15 he loafed like a “model dropout”; Einstein's first attempt to gain admission to a polytechnic institute ended when he failed to pass an entrance examination; . . . It was not until two years after his graduation that he got a steady job, as a patent examiner”* (11). Einstein's 1905 paper is a take off by a junior patent clerk working an effective 3 to 4 hour day (11) and with time on his hands for such impudence, of the august Lorentz's seminal 1904 paper (12): *“Electromagnetic phenomena in a system moving with any velocity less than that of light”*, interspersed with his own logical “vandalisms”, i.e. fallacies. In 1923 Einstein denied that he knew of Lorentz's 1904 paper in 1905 (13) yet he did state in his 1905 paper:

“... we have the proof that, on the basis of our kinematical principles, the electrodynamic foundation of Lorentz's theory of the electrodynamics of moving bodies is in agreement with the principle of relativity” (14). How did he know? Müller's intuition is correct:

“Later, in 1935, he changed the story in his booklet *Essays on Science*, and admitted that he had accepted the Lorentz transformations as the only solution to make the speed of light appear constant in the Maxwell equations to all observers, exactly as Lorentz and Poincaré a few years earlier had speculated! Thus according to Whittaker: "Einstein had published a paper which set forth the Relativity Theory of Poincaré and Lorentz with some amplifications, and which attracted much attention!"”
Øverbye (15)

There exists a staggering acreage of correction of Einstein's “math errors” whose authors have IMO taken his bait. I defy anyone to demonstrate that time dilation and relative simultaneity are not hoaxes so wilfully gross as to flag his entire oeuvre: “approach with utmost circumspection”. The point cannot be overemphasized: time dilation and relative simultaneity are not “errors” but hoaxes. For 47 years (with the odd decade off now and again, I wasn't 'doing a Bessie Bighead') I vaguely imagined **as he surely intended** that the antidote to relative simultaneity might be to add extra carriages to the front and/or rear of the train, but in 2007 I drew a series of kinematic sequences and was gobsmacked to find that the answer lay not at the ends but in the middle – the classic con! I laughed out loud, “*Mungo admire man who outsmart Mungo*”. Just days after first posting this paper I had another 'Mungo moment' when the penny dropped, after 50 years, that he had done **exactly the same** with figs.1 & 5 above, when the antidote is in fig.3. When I now see yet another Einstein math disproof dripping with tensor calculus I can't help but imagine Albert, wherever he is, ROTFLHAO that, after 105 years, we're still taking the bait.

With time dilation and length contraction gone the the supposed ceiling c on the speed limit also goes out the window. The intuitive answer to the moving light clock rods issue is that the speed of light **appears to be** ' $c + v$ ' when zigs $>$ rods and ' $c - v$ ' when zigs $<$ rods to observers in relative motion. There is, of course, a lot more to it than that (16).

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