

Why Einstein was an Ignorant Fool

This is how Einstein ignored experimental physics, imagined his relativity theories were true, and then went on to fool generations of theoretical physicists into believing in impossible things like infinite fields, massless photons, equivalent force and motion, non-local gravity, and the many metaphysical assumptions of the Big Bang creation myth.

Ignorance itself can be a virtue. We are born ignorant of all things and then try to learn all we can, but when we die, we are all still ignorant of many important things and ideas. What knowledge we choose to learn, believe, and act on determines both the quality of our ignorance and the value of that knowledge.

While not a virtue, being a fool is an essential part of one's path to knowledge. Fools want to believe in things that are not true but that is a necessary part of their quest for truth. Fools use their imaginations rather than their senses to create their theories of how the world works.

Einstein said that, "Imagination is more important than knowledge". This is the creed of the theoretical physicist. It is opposite for the experimental physicist who believes knowledge to be the subject of imagination. Einstein imagined his theories by ignoring physical experiments and then used his equations to calculate alternative values for experimental measurements. His calculated values perfectly matched the measured values, but the parameters in his equations were the opposite of those being measured. As Einstein and his followers gained more and more knowledge of modern experimental physics, they were able to carefully fit their upside down foolish equations into the discovery of each new physical phenomenon. Einstein's theories contained perfectly correct calculations even though they were upside down, backwards and inside out from the experimental measurements of mass, space, time, and gravity.

Experimental physics is the subject of theoretical physics and not the other way around. When experimental physics is taken at face value, theoretical physics is not necessary. The cosmos is what we measure it to be and not what we want or can imagine it to be.

Einstein's 3 Metaphysical Assumptions of Impossible Things

1. *The rest energy/mass $e/m = c^2$ of matter can be converted into the pure momentum $p = mc$ and pure energy $e = mc^2$ of massless photons.*
2. *Gravitational force $g = ms/t^2$ and motion $V_{es} = \sqrt{2}gr$ are directed toward Earth's center.*
3. *The electron/proton mass ratio of $e/p = 1/1836$ is an eternal and universal constant.*

Einstein's Postulates

To frame these three assumptions, Einstein felt it necessary to include two somewhat contradictory "postulates".

First postulate:

The laws of physics are the same in all inertial frames of reference.

This postulate is quite incomplete as a physics law because it is infinite and eternal. The postulate seems to imply that "the laws of physics" have always been the same. This idea is presented as a principle of measurement even though there is no experimental evidence to support its claims. It seems that this was just an idea that Einstein and all of his followers wanted to believe in but could not come up with any supporting evidence.

Einstein's First Postulate in Modern Physical Terms:

The laws of physics and cosmology based on the 1/1836 electron/proton mass constant are the same now, in the present, as they were in distant galaxies and all the way back to the beginning of the universe when the 1/1836 e/p mass ratio first came into existence with a bang. There is even speculation by some cosmologists that the 1/1836 e/p ratio may have existed as a law before the Big Bang.

Einstein foolishly painted himself into a corner with this postulate. Certainly, he considered the 1/1836 cosmic ratio to be one of the universal laws of physics. He knew that this ratio controlled the reciprocal values of the Bohr radius and the fine structure constant. However, he played the fool when he insisted that these constants were eternal. It forced him to conclude that today's constants and laws of electrodynamics are exactly the same as they were in the distant past. This led him to imagine, and then fool others into believing that the Hubble red shifts are Doppler effects caused by the increasing velocities of an expanding universe created from a big bang singularity explosion of "pure energy".

The alternative would be to ignore the eternal nature of the first postulate and imagine that the enormous Hubble shifts in spectral photons were caused by a slow evolution of the e/p mass ratio resulting in evolving physical laws of electrodynamics. The Hubble photons were emitted when the e/p ratio was smaller and the electrons within radiating atoms had more mass.

This idea eliminates the need for the vast momentum and energy resources of the Big Bang creation and allows for the conservation of momentum and energy/mass. In Big Bang theory, there are no conservation laws for momentum and energy. It is assumed that more than 99% of the original momentum and energy created in the singularity has mysteriously disappeared into some unknown dimensional void.

What did Einstein mean by “laws of physics”? It would seem that the conservation laws would be considered laws of physics but they are clearly violated by his first postulate.

Second postulate: Absolute Speed of Photons c & C

As measured in any inertial frame of reference, light is always propagated in empty space with a definite velocity c that is independent of the state of motion of the emitting body.

Or: The speed of light in free space has the same value c in all inertial frames of reference.

This postulate is quite incomplete because Einstein does not make a distinction between one-way and two-way measurements of c . Photons are always emitted at c relative to the same zero momentum inertial frame but one way measurements are never at c due to an observer’s unknown absolute momentum. Two way measurements are always at c . The postulate also fails to consider the photon’s rotational speed of light C and its relationship to the rotational velocity C of the emitting and absorbing atoms.

2nd Postulate in Modern Physical Terms:

Photons always move through empty space at the linear speed of light c and always rotate in empty space at the rotational speed of light C . Photon motion is measured as momentum $p = mc$ and angular momentum $I\omega = m\lambda C/2\pi$. The photon’s energy/mass is equal to the two separate speeds of light $e/m = cC$. A photon’s measured energy $e = mcC$ is relative to the observer’s frame for its linear energy $e = mv^2/2$ and constant in all frames for its rotational energy $e = mC^2/2$.

The second postulate is not an assumption, it is a principle of measurement that is always verified and quantified by experiment. It is a basic law of experimental physics that all photons move at c & C within the same inertial frame of reference.

Einstein's 2nd postulate was about measuring the speed of light. However he was fooled by the measurement process in which two-way photon measurements are always at c but one-way measurements of photon speed always include the relative velocity of the observer. Photons never move at c relative to any moving observer's reference frame and are always measured at $c\pm v$.

The Lorentz Transformation $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$

In addition to his three metaphysical assumptions and two postulates, Einstein adapted the Lorentz Transformation $\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ of mass and time to both of his theories. The Lorentz Transformation is a physical principle of measurement and not a metaphysical theory because it is easily calculated and quantified whenever motion is measured. It is a physical principle, that is used in almost all physical theories for the measurement of absolute motion, force, and energy. All three of Einstein's theoretical assumptions are metaphysical in nature because they cannot be independently verified or quantified by direct physical measurement.

Einstein's False Conclusions from His Assumptions and Postulates

** Massless photons travel through an electromagnetic field medium called "spacetime". This allows "pure energy" photons to move through space at c while "pure mass" atoms remain at rest .*

** Gravitational force and motion are equivalent but not equal to inertial motion and force. This causes the direction of gravity's motion and force to point down toward Earth's center.*

** The Hubble red shift is a relative velocity Doppler effect. The direct cause of the "shift" is the eternal constant of the electron/proton mass ratio 1/1836.*

Einstein's Foolish Mistakes

With these three unmeasurable ideas, Einstein was able to first fool himself and then went on to fool most Twentieth Century theoretical physicists into imagining and then believing in many impossible things that could be calculated but not measured by experimental physicists. This unmeasured metaphysical foolishness culminated in the Big Bag theory of creation where common sense and all of the well established fundamental laws of physics have to be abandoned at one time or another.

Massless Photons

Measurements of photon momentum $p = mc$, angular momentum $I\omega = m\lambda C/2\pi$, and energy $e = mc^2/2 + mC^2/2 = mcC$ all quantify photon mass. No photon experiment has ever measured zero mass or even intimated that

a zero mass photon could exist. It can be said that Einstein was the first to imagine and then invent the concept of the photon. Out of convention with earlier aether theories of light, he foolishly imagined photons to be massless waves of “pure energy” moving through an electromagnetic field medium at the constant speed of c . Although Einstein originally claimed not to believe in “aether”, he later admitted that his proposed 4-dimensional spacetime continuum was indeed an aether-like medium.

Equivalent Force and Motion

All measurements with accelerometers and clocks show that gravitational force and motion are directed away from Earth’s center and that they are equal and not just equivalent to inertial force and motion. Einstein had no experimental justification for adopting his counter-intuitive equivalence principle that predicts the opposite of what we measure.

1/1836 Electron/Proton Mass Ratio Constant

All cosmological evidence shows that the Hubble shift, Dark Energy, nuclear synthesis, and the temperature of the 2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation are all the result of a gradual increase in the electron/proton mass ratio of 1/1836. No evidence has ever been offered to suggest that this ratio and Einstein’s other “laws of physics” are universal constants that do not change over time.

E = MC² is Wrong and E/M = cC & E/M = CC are Right

Energy and mass are two sides of the same coin and are always equal and cannot be physically separated in any conceptual way. $e/m = cC$ is the formula for photons and $e/m = CC$ is the formula for atoms. A moving body’s value for energy/mass is $e/m = v^2 - c^2/c$. At zero momentum rest, energy/mass equals zero, $e/m = 0^2 - c^2/c = c/0$. At the speed of light, energy/mass would become infinite $e/m = c^2 - c^2/c = 0/c$.

Einstein Wrong?

This does not mean that calculations of physical events made with Einstein’s reversed equations of cause and effect are “wrong” because they always yield the correct values. The basic problem with Einstein’s relativity theories is that they are completely unnecessary. He makes a theory that is the opposite of the real thing and imagines that his opposite direction of time is equivalent to the direction of time in Newtonian attraction. The physical difference between the attraction theories of Newton and Einstein is that with Einstein’s equivalence, the direction of time in the cause and effect of gravitational interactions is reversed.

Einstein's relativistic calculations of massless photons come out exactly the same as the absolute motion of photons with mass. The physical photon equation is $e/m = cC$. Einstein's massless photon equation $e = mc^2$ is the same equation with the components of the photon separated from one another with a reversed direction of time for cause and effect events.

The calculations of gravity's measured upward force and motion yield identical results to Einstein's predicted values of equivalent and relative downward force and motion. Einstein's relative motion calculations always come out the same as actual absolute motion measurements. Einstein's calculations aren't "wrong" because his results are always "correct".

The Logic of the Living Universe versus the Magic of the Big Bang
Where Einstein's equations, calculations, and predictions really fall into the realm of actually being wrong is when he and his followers try to use his relativity theories to describe the elements and progression of the sudden Big Bang creation of atoms, stars, and galaxies.

The common idea of the Big Bang imagines the cosmos beginning as a magic singularity of pure energy that suddenly appeared in the center of the universe and exploded outward. Since that beginning of time, the initial pure energy of the singularity has divided and transformed into protons, electrons, and photons that eventually spread out into the cosmos to form galaxies, stars, planets, and people. This is the primary metaphysical assumption of all big bang theories and except for people there is no physical evidence for how, why or when any of this happened. Each big bang theorist has his own way of weaving metaphysical ideas together in a way that does not violate too many natural laws and physical principles of measurement.

In big bang theories, the singularity is an effect without a cause. The big bang is said to have "exploded" from a point into electrons and protons with an eternal mass ratio of $e/p = 1/1836$. Then almost instantly, they traveled to the far reaches of the universe on a magic carpet called Guth inflation. Once there, they began to cool and couple into neutrons, Hydrogen and other atoms. These widely spaced atoms then somehow managed to condense into clouds, stars, and galaxies. This description is based on the purest of imaginary speculation and except for the existence of galaxies there is no physical evidence for any of it. Most of the elements in the big bang creation stories represent effects without causes.

Theoretical physicists are allowed to imagine and calculate how, when, and why this pure energy spacetime field came into being at the beginning of forever and then transformed itself into the atoms, stars, and galaxies of today. Theorists imagine eternal laws like the $1/1836$ e/p ratio and then combine them with other imagined laws of physics, that do not exist today like inflation and

laws that can magically convert pure energy into atoms and then instantly move them throughout the universe without conserving momentum. Experimental physicists have never been able to transform pure energy into atoms nor instantly transport them to distant locations,

Living Universe Logic

The logic of the Living Universe is a cosmos made out of electrons and protons that together produce and absorb photons. This is true today and both has been and will be true forever. If you really want to know the origin of the electron and proton, it can only be said that they are an eternal god and goddess duality that have lived forever. The early history of the Living Universe is explained in terms of an evolving electron/proton pair with a mass ratio that was once $e/p = 1/1$ and then slowly grew to its present day value of $e/p = 1/1836$.

There is no logical or experimental leap of faith in the cosmic evolution of the Living Universe because it begins with a positron and antiproton and ends with equal numbers of electrons and protons. Certainly, today everyone knows that the universe appears to contain equal numbers of electrons and protons. Most theorists make this fundamental assumption at the beginning of their theories and then try different methods and equations to explain why this is true.

The Living Universe is a principle and not a theory. Unlike relativity theories, there are no violations of Newton's laws, quantum mechanics, electrodynamics, or the laws of gravitational force and motion. Scientific instruments are used to measure electrons and protons but ultimately the instruments are all made out of electrons and protons. Electrons, protons, and photons are at the foundation of every measurement we can make of mass, space, time and gravity.

The Living Universe is a complete description of the cosmic evolution of electrons, protons, and photons but it is not a "theory" of the electron and proton. It is just their measurements. The electrons and protons in the Living Universe are the same electrons and protons of everyday measurement. Whatever way theorists picture the electron and proton in their minds or calculations, their conceptual models will need to fit the experimental measurements.

Einstein was a Brilliant Theoretical Physicist

The title of this book is not meant to be a meaningful insult of Einstein or his brilliant relativity theories. To say that he was ignorant is more of a complement than an insult. Even his staunchest supporters will tell you he was ignorant. Even Einstein himself claimed ignorance when he said, "Imagination is more important than knowledge."

What made his theories particularly remarkable is that at the time he created them, he was completely ignorant of the many aspects and phenomena of modern physics and astronomy that is common knowledge to all of today's physics students. When he presented the theory of Special Relativity in 1905 and invented a concept of the photon, he knew nothing of today's many sophisticated photon measurements. He didn't know about positrons, antiprotons, neutrons or neutrinos. He didn't know about the Compton effect, the Sagnac effect, or lasers and even claimed ignorance of the Michaelson-Morley experiment.

When he published the theory of General Relativity in 1915, he was unaware of galaxies, the Hubble red shift, Dark Energy, Dark Matter, Quasars, Pulsars, or neutrons stars. At the time of his death in 1955, the Pound-Rebka experiment had yet to be performed, the 2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation had not been discovered and there was no need for anyone to think about GPS satellite clock adjustments. The true genius of Einstein and his theories was that as each of these new phenomena came to light, he or his followers were able to incorporate the new data into his theories in precise if somewhat convoluted ways.

The Hubble Constant

When he first learned about Hubble's red shifted photons from distant galaxies, Einstein appears to have given them little thought before amending his General Relativity theory to remove the cosmological constant and allow for an expanding universe caused by a Big Bang singularity. In this, he was trying to agree with the ideas of most cosmologists even though Edwin Hubble's doubts remained as to the red shift's true cause. Hubble, who was an experimental physicist, gave the red shifted galaxies much more thought than Einstein. He wanted to take the shifts at face value and explain them in terms of existing physics rather than adopt new metaphysical assumptions.

Einstein's conclusion that the Hubble Shift was a Doppler effect led step by step to such imaginary metaphysical concepts as an expanding universe that emerged as pure energy from a spacetime singularity. Through unknown physical interactions, the pure energy of the singularity condensed into electrons, protons, and photons that were spread to the far reaches of the universe by the immaculate miracle of Guth Inflation. When these particles combined into atoms, they radiated a great burst of photon energy that is still observed today as the 2.7°K Cosmic Blackbody Radiation.

Einstein's theory, with its constant 1/1836 electron/proton mass ratio, predicts that this radiation would have been about 3000°K when emitted and has since cooled to 2.7°K. To imagine how this might have happened, Einstein's apologists designed a multi-dimensional spacetime continuum that can be described as an expanding photon space. This new type of aether slowly decreases the momentum and energy of all photons but has no effect on the momentum and energy of atoms moving through it.

By clinging to their $e/p = 1/1836$ assumption, Einstein enthusiasts believe more than 99% of the momentum and energy produced in the early universe has since dissolved into the fabric of their new spacetime aether. They go so far as to say this peculiar dimension of expanding space, is the ultimate reason behind our very existence. Were it not for this miraculous expanding space solution to Olbers' paradox, the Cosmic Blackbody Radiation would still be at 3000°K and we would all burn up!

The fact that Einstein carefully played the fool as well as the fooled is at the heart of his fascinating story. He claimed to his many followers that when we measure massless photons, we are really detecting the electromagnetic field that they travel through. He fooled them into believing that photons are emitted from and absorbed into preexisting electromagnetic fields and not the atoms themselves. This is in deference to experimental physicists who measure photons being emitted and absorbed by atoms directly.

In the force and acceleration of Newtonian physical measurement, photons have a momentum of $p = mc$, an angular momentum of $I\omega = m\lambda C/2\pi$, and an energy of $e = mcC$. Mass is common to the photon in all of these measured parameters. The reason Einstein imagined a massless photon was to invoke the magical properties of his idea for a four-dimensional spacetime continuum field. Without mass, a photon would need a medium like an aether, field, or spacetime continuum to carry its momentum and energy across the universe. A photon with mass needs no medium and its own Newtonian inertia can carry its energy, momentum, and angular momentum through empty space. While a photon's mass cannot be measured directly, it is inferred by a photon's momentum and energy that can be measured.

Photons $e/m = cC$ & Atoms $e/m = CC$

Photons are measured to be particles of matter that travel back and forth between atoms where they can be reflected, absorbed, or emitted. They move through space like rifle bullets. They move and spin through space at the speed of light. They are measured to have a linear energy of $e = mc^2/2$ plus a rotational energy of $e = mC^2/2$. This is in contrast to the ambiguous energy of Einstein's massless photon $e = mc^2$ where there is no distinction made between linear and rotational momentum and energy.

The energy/mass in the photon equation is a unit that is equal to the linear times the rotational speed of light. $E//m = cC$. In this equation, the variable for Doppler effects is relative c . The energy/mass equation for matter at rest $e/m = CC$ has the same basic value as the photon except that the mass within atoms is spinning at rotational C on two opposite planes with no linear motion relative to c . Whereas a photon has equal quantities momentum and angular momentum, an atom at rest has only two equal quantities of angular momentum until it is accelerated,

While Einstein didn't believe in the *energy/mass* of photons he did believe in the *energy/mass* of atoms. He fooled himself into believing that this conserved constant unit could be separated into massless photons with momentum and wavelengths but no mass. Einstein's massless photons have equivalent momentum and angular momentum of $p = mc$ and $L_0 = m\lambda C/2\pi$.

There is no experimental way that a massless photon can be detected except by assuming it has momentum equivalent to the mass it was created from and then measuring this equivalent momentum just like it was real momentum to determine the massless photon's wavelength $\lambda = h/mc$. Einstein was never able to quantify his massless photons except by using the parameter of mass at every step in his calculations.

Einstein was a Gravitational Magician

Einstein's greatest magical trick was to use smoke and mirrors to reverse the measured direction of the force and motion of gravity. His second assumption that ***Gravitational force $g = ms/t^2$ and motion $V_{es} = \sqrt{2gr}$ is directed toward Earth's center*** is only equivalent and opposite to gravity's true measured direction away from Earth's center.

In order to assume an equivalent and metaphysical down direction for gravity that could not be measured, it was necessary for Einstein to imagine and quantify a universe wide continuum field to contain all of the gravitational forces and motions within the Cosmos. Einstein imagined that through his magical continuum of gravitational fields, waves, and "curving" spacetime, each atom in the universe was intimately and eternally connected to every other atom.

The only way for an experimental physicist to understand the physical direction of gravity is to measure the dynamic of gravitational force and motion at the surface of Earth and then extrapolate the values to satellites, planets, stars and galaxies.

If Einstein had accepted local gravitational measurements at face value, there would have been no need for him to imagine and construct his dubious four-dimensional spacetime continuum. If gravity can be explained completely as locally produced force and motion, why would anyone want to imagine a metaphysical force extending to the far reaches of the universe when no measurement or calculation requires it.

Einstein's foolish blunders were his interpretation of the cosmological constant and the equivalence principle of gravity and inertia. The equivalence principle is the purest of metaphysical fantasies and the cosmological constant is caused by the slow evolutionary increase in the electron/proton 1/1836 mass ratio.

If Einstein was really as clever as everyone said he was, why didn't he at least try the simple math for the measurements of the gravitational expansion

of mass, space, and time and then follow the calculations until he arrived at an impossible solution. Perhaps, he did but then realized that gravitational expansion was such a simple and counter intuitive concept that he wouldn't be able to fool anyone into believing it except for infants and small children who already believed in it. Einstein must have believed the gravitation expansion of mass, space, time to be impossible simply because almost everyone already believed in Newton's attraction theory between bodies of mass. Einstein simply modified this idea with the addition of his spacetime continuum field to provide the physical means by which the attraction could occur.

Einstein's $E = MC^2$ is Wrong and $E/M = cC$ and $E/M = CC$ is Right

The formula $e = mc^2$ was developed by several physicists before Einstein but when he adopted it as $m = e/c^2$, he imagined it to have new meanings. He combined it with the Lorentz transformation so when a body's energy is increased, its mass is also increased by a proportionate amount so that energy/mass maintains a constant ratio. When an atom is accelerated, its energy/mass is increased and when it is decelerated its energy/mass decreases. Einstein then went on to falsely conclude that when matter and antimatter combine they convert their rest mass into pure energy photons with momentum but no mass. This, of course, is one of the impossible things that all of Einstein's followers must attempt to believe in. How can you have momentum without mass?

From a basic experimental point of view, Einstein's elaborate spacetime continuum is superfluous and not at all necessary to explain and quantify Earth's upward gravitational force and motion. Gravity is just the complementary force and motion that we feel and measure and does not require any metaphysical assumptions or theories to fully explain how it works. Gravity is measured as a combination of acceleration and deceleration in the gravitational expansion of mass, space, and time. Gravitational expansion may be difficult for rigid minds to believe in but logical minds can easily quantify and calculate its local parameters.

Einstein's Foolish Gravity

Einstein took the simple local mechanical upward push of gravity that everyone constantly feels from infancy and tried to imagine it as a metaphysical pulling force spanning the entire universe. Einstein was a fool to disregard the feelings from his own sense of balance to imagine a downward pulling force that couldn't be felt. Einstein invented equations to calculate gravitational force and motion that were the mirror images of actual gravity. Einstein simply didn't understand the dynamic difference between up and down.

Einstein's Foolish Photons

There is nothing in photon measurements that would lead one to believe that they exist only as parts of an underlying spacetime medium field. A pho-

ton is measured as an absolute unit that is not connected to or part of anything else. Photons are measured as individual quantities of energy/mass $e/m = cC$ that move through one-dimensional space at the speed of light c as they spin in two-dimensional space at the rotational speed of light C . Einstein thought he was clever by separating energy/mass in this standard photon equation. His new equations, $e = mc^2$ & $m = e/c^2$, made it possible to conceptually separate energy and mass and imagine a photon without mass and an atom without internal energy.

The equations for photons and atoms are basically the same. In the equation for the energy/mass of atoms, protons and electrons, mass is at linear rest and spinning at the speed of light on opposite planes $e/m = CC$. The photon's energy/mass $e/m = cC$ moves at both linear c and rotational C . Einstein accomplished nothing but confusion by trying to bifurcate the energy/mass conserved constant into two equal and separate parts.

Einstein's Foolish Creation Story

Had Einstein allowed the electron/proton mass ratio to grow over time, he could have used his otherwise workable theories to describe a far more credible creation of matter and energy than the standard model Big Bang theories.

Despite his metaphysical assumptions, Einstein's relativity equations work very well to calculate accurate results for experimental measurements of all sorts of natural phenomena. Where his relativity theories and equations quickly fall apart is when they are used to predict and calculate the workings of the early universe. His foolish adoption of the 1/1836 electron/proton mass ratio as a universal and eternal constant led him imagine and then to believe in an exploding Big Bang creation instead of a Living Universe with an evolving electron/proton mass ratio.

To establish a credible beginning for the substance of reality that everyone can follow and understand, we must begin with the physics-neutral entities of gods. Einstein once indicated that he was trying to discern the mind of God. The principles of physics are not just ideas in the minds and thoughts of gods. Physics is actually contained in the bodies and souls of the gods. The electron and proton gods did not "create the universe", they are the cosmos. Einstein's silly idea was to try and make a universe containing something from a pre-universe of nothing. This is backward thinking that ignores the experimental principles of cause and effect. All measurements show that the cosmos is going from something toward nothing: entropy. Cosmic history cannot go from nothing to something when we can see it going from something to nothing. This is a cause and effect direction of time that cannot start at nothing. Matter can spread out into virtual nothingness but it cannot come from nothingness.