

Why Einstein was Wrong

What arrogance I must have! How dare someone say that Einstein was wrong. Well, I'm not the first. There are many others who have pointed out the specific errors in Einstein's theories of relativity but I wish to focus on the problem that pervade all of his logic, that of perspective and reference.

Einstein did not think that it was possible to know the actual state of a relative object, so he assumed that what he saw was reality. He thought that if a six foot guy was traveling at a fractional speed of light and was viewed to be three feet, then he must be three feet at that moment. Rather than looking for an answer to this conundrum, he stopped there and confused physicist for the next century.

In my paper the [Laws of Space and Observation](#), I take relativity to the next level and not only explain what the true reality is but how to mathematically determine it. Let's take the six-foot guy. Even though he appears to be only three feet to the distant observer, he still sees himself as six feet and the two yard sticks that he brought with him still say that he is indeed still six feet.

Rather than bore you with all of the formulas and details of how one can calculate from a distance (besides you can read the paper by clicking the above link), let me give you a brief summary and then an example.

We have known that Space warps around matter since the first experiments that were done by Sir Arthur Eddington in 1919 when he was able to measure the photon deviation that occurs around the sun and found it to be about 1.75 arcseconds. This photon deviation can be used to tell us the amount of matter/energy that is within the radius being measured (which in this case is the radius just outside the sun's corona) and as well as the gravity there (which is the reactive force of Space that is being displaced by matter/energy). With this information we can then calculate the reality the sun's corona by using the Relative Space Density and Warp equations. For instance, if we were to take a 1 km rod and place it at the corona and another in deep space (each the same distance from our observation point on Earth), we would then observe that the rod near the sun would appear to be 99.99987% the length of the other rod.

The potential implications of this theory are startling. We can determine the reality on any celestial body that we can visually observe and have previously determined the angle of photon deviation around it. Though I have only discussed distance (length) here, the same formulas can be used to also calculate gravity and mass. It all makes sense and even more impressive is that the calculations work. My only problem is waking up the scientific community. Does anybody have a very large alarm clock?

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