

Science advances in spite of people making mistakes.

2. Discussion Gérard 't Hooft and Vlcek.

Citation from <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~hooft101/theoristbad.html> :

Gérard 't Hooft: Citation from <http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~hooft101/theoristbad.html> :

Here is how to become a bad theorist: Compare yourself with Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein, Paul Dirac, or other celebrities in theoretical physics, and reach a conclusion in favor of yourself. Note that good theoreticians do not consider these famous physicists as saints; none of them were infallible, but the few instances where they could be corrected are well-known by historians of science, and do not have any effect on modern physics.

Vlcek:

I disagree with you. Historians of science cannot decide on the progress in science. That must be at the forefront of professional physicist.

Even professional theoretical physicists unfortunately not sufficiently educated in comparison with professional metrologists. I have my experience as a metrologist measuring lengths (Czechoslovak Metrological Institute). Theoretical physicists do not know about Harres's Experiment, do not speak about the details of interference measurements, cannot verify whether the interference field is nonlinear. Theoretical physicists don't use of transmissive medium instead of ether. Theoretical physicists do not know asymmetrical intensity of the moving charge...

Lienard and Wiechert in 1898 and 1900: Failure of the Lorentz-Einstein Electrodynamics

<https://sites.google.com/site/testsofphysicaltheories/English/lorentz-einstein>

In short, many theoretical physicists to play at the professionals who know everything, understand everything and decide about everything.

Unfortunately at the expense of, knowledge.

"The difference between a good experiment and a good theory is in the fact that the theory gets old quickly and it is replaced by another one, based on more perfect ideas. It will be forgotten quickly. The experiment is something else. The experiment, which has been thought well and performed carefully, will step in the science forever. It will become its part. It is possible to explain such experiment differently in different periods of times."

P. L. KAPICA

<http://www.trendsphysics.info/kniha/01.html>

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FACTS to 1918:

6 he has stolen the work of others and has mathematized physics to such an extent that fellow physicists have been left clueless. Furthermore, the article continued, Einstein had undertaken a propaganda campaign by which he had cast a spell both over the public and over academic

circles--but in reality relativity was nothing but fraud and fantasy. The author of the piece was Paul Weyland (1888-1972, figure 1), an obscure right-wing publicist and talented rabble-rouser-- one of the shadier products of postwar Berlin.

8 Weyland also drew heavily on Lenard's more substantive objections to Einstein's theory of relativity, which Lenard had published in 1918.

10 but Weyland contended that they had remained undisputed. Weyland's shrill tone in his newspaper article and the highly public character of his accusations were indeed new, however. Also new was their thinly concealed anti-Semitic character: Weyland claimed that Einstein had "a particular press, a particular community [Gemeinde]" that kept feeding pro-Einstein stories to the public. enough: The widely circulating, liberal Berliner Tageblatt was published by Rudolph Mosse

FACTS (1919 - 1920) :

Professionally non educated EDITORS (non physicists) and private owners of newspapers perpetrate really serious immoral act in science by that it hinders its natural development and creating an deceitful picture of Albert Einstein by his glorification:

12 In 1919 it had carried an article [13 autor Alexander Moszkowski (1851-1934), 15 editor-in-chief was Arnold Berliner (1862-1942)] announcing the results of the British solar eclipse expedition that rose to laudatory hyperbole, not shying away from declaring that "a highest truth, beyond Galileo and Newton, beyond Kant" had been unveiled by "an oracular saying from the depth of the skies."

16 on December 14, 1919, the front page of the Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung [17 This newspaper had been founded by Leopold Ullstein (1826-1899)] carried a large close-up portrait of Einstein whose caption read: "A new eminence in the history of the world: Albert Einstein, whose researches signify a complete revolution of our understanding of Nature and whose insights equal in importance those of a Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton."

2 The huge public acclaim that was accorded Einstein. It also vexed conservative academics (e.g. the Nobel Laureate Philipp Lenard have felt that the theoretical physicist Einstein had captured too much of the limelight, while other, experimental physicists were not appreciated enough.)

FACTS Then followed (1920):

Reactionaries and Einstein's Fame: "German Scientists for the Preservation of Pure Science," Relativity, and the Bad Nauheim Meeting

Jeroen van Dongen

Einstein Papers Project California Institute of Technology Pasadena CA 91125, USA

Institute for History and Foundations of Science Utrecht University P.O. Box 80.000 3508 TA Utrecht, the Netherlands

Two important and unpleasant events occurred in Albert Einstein's life in 1920: That August an antirelativity rally was held in the large auditorium of the Berlin Philharmonic, and a few weeks later Einstein was drawn into a tense and highly publicized debate with Philipp Lenard

on the merits of relativity at a meeting in Bad Nauheim, Germany.

73 Nonetheless, tensions had been mounting. Max Planck was firmly in the chair, but prior to the debate--because he was still not certain whether Einstein would remain in Berlin--he appeared to be quite agitated.

74 Paul Weyland also was present at the debate--but this time he kept a low profile. Einstein and his wife Elsa were strongly affected by the exchange: Elsa suffered a nervous breakdown.

75 The Viennese experimental physicist Felix Ehrenhaft (1879- 1952) recalled that he had to take a highly upset Einstein out for a calming stroll in the park after the debate. Later that evening they avoided the uneasy company of their fellow physicists.

76 Both Lenard and Einstein left the conference deeply distressed. Lenard renounced his membership in the DPG--and even denied admittance to his office at the University of Heidelberg to any of its members.

Albert Einstein und Philipp Lenard
Dr. Charlotte Schönbeck
Pädagogische Hochschule Heidelberg
Fakultät für Mathematik und Naturwisse

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Nobel laureates in physics are mostly physicists, who mainly create and defend physics. Einstein never received a Nobel prize for relativity...

For nearly 100 years ago have been Nobel Prize winners said:

- "- The theory of relativity is a mathematical and not a physical theory.
- The theory is far from being confirmed experimentally, the results of the solar eclipse expeditions allow other interpretations
- The principle of relativity is only valid for mass-dependent movements
- The theory of relativity contradicts the fundamental ideas about space and time: the Euclidean space and the usual ideas of time must remain binding. "

Change QUALITY

1905 A.E. : Einstein 's theory $T_{kin} = mc^2 - m_0 c^2$

1996: $T_{kin id} = mc^2 [\ln |1-v/c| + (v/c) / (1-v/c)]$

$$T_{kin} = mc^2 \left[\ln \left| \frac{1+v/c}{1-v/c} \right| - \frac{v/c}{1+v/c} \right]$$

Einstein's theory works only for $v < 0.1c$.

<https://biocoreopen.org/ijnme/New-Trends-in-Physics-Extraordinary-proofs.pdf>