

Einstein's cosmos and principle theory: A new science in the twenty-first century

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Abstract A theory of the universe is humanity's precious pursuit. Current research practices concerning the universe include elementary particle physics and cosmology. However, they are still fragmentary and disciplinary. In this regard, Einstein's principle theory provides a unifying framework for scientists to seek Einstein's cosmos, Einstein's version of a theory of the universe. However, Einstein's cosmos and principle theory are not more well known. We believe that today Einstein's cosmos and principle theory still firmly lead the scientific community to a final theory of the universe.

Keywords Einstein's cosmos, Final theory, Oscillating universe, Principle theory, Theoretical framework

1 Challenging questions and responses

All of us live and die in **the universe**. Einstein said, “By **academic freedom** I understand the right to search for truth and to publish and teach what one holds to be true. This right also implies a duty: one must not conceal any **part** of what one has recognized to be true.”^{1:108} For our part, although we encountered a great difficulty of publishing our previous work on Einstein’s cosmos and principle theory in the standard scientific literature, we have strived to reveal this work in viXra and IJASRM with gratitude.

Our opportune contributions to seeking the cosmos were challenged by some judges associated with the standard scientific literature with the following disciplinary questions misleadingly:

- (1) Do you have a conventional publication record? In what field? Please provide us with a current list of publications.
- (2) What is the precise nature of your institutional affiliation? We cannot enter into further correspondence with a layman on this matter.

We would like to respond to these questions by quoting Einstein’s scientific thoughts:^{1,2}

- (1) “The supreme task [*Aufgabe*] of the physicist is to arrive at those universal elementary laws from which the cosmos can be built up by deduction.”^{1:363;2:226}
- (2) “My interest in science was always essentially limited to the study of principles....That I have published so little is due to this same circumstance, as the great need to grasp principles has caused me to spend most of my time on fruitless pursuits.”^{1:379}
- (3) “In striving to do scientific work, the chance—even for very gifted persons—to achieve something of real value is very small.”^{1:405}
- (4) “A dictatorship means muzzles all round, and consequently stultification. Science can flourish [and thus plagiarism can be prevented, emphasis added] only in an atmosphere of free speech.”^{1:382}
- (5) “Whoever undertakes to set himself up as a judge of Truth and Knowledge is shipwrecked by the laughter of the gods.”^{1:188}
- (6) “It is evident that any restriction of academic freedom acts in such a way as to hamper the dissemination of knowledge among the people and thereby impedes rational judgment and action.”^{1:108}

2 Our work on Einstein's cosmos and principle theory

Our series of work on Einstein's cosmos and principle theory (and thus a suggested reading sequence) includes:³⁻¹⁰

- (1) The success/failure system hypothesis,³
- (2) The cosmos with the success/failure system,⁴
- (3) The logic of the success/failure system,⁵
- (4) The mesocosmos: The success/failure system,⁶
- (5) An invitation to experience Einstein's scientific thoughts: Principle theory, the success/failure system, and the cosmos,⁷
- (6) A theory of planetary evolution,⁸
- (7) An invitation to research Einstein's cosmos: Comparing the success/failure system with the theory of planetary evolution,⁹ and
- (8) Einstein's cosmos: A theoretical framework of the oscillating universe.¹⁰

Einstein's cosmos and principle theory were his *a priori* scientific thoughts applied to the theory of relativity successfully.^{1,2} These eight papers³⁻¹⁰ complete Einstein's cosmos and principle theory,^{1,2} with which he would like to consolidate his scientific thoughts as a unifying theoretical framework of the oscillating universe but failed to do so due to the lack of the mesocosmic component, the success/failure system. That he spent most of his time on a unified field theory rather than a unifying theoretical framework was partly due to this same lack.¹⁻¹⁰ Probably this mesocosmic component will become one among the most important scientific discoveries in the twenty-first century.

3 Conclusions

Einstein defined a man of science as "those individuals in whom scientific mentality is truly active."^{2:357} Thus, the number of publications and a layman or a professional are irrelevant to the seeking of a theory of the universe. Indeed, science is advanced only by discovery. The scientific community must immediately and enthusiastically tackle Einstein's cosmos and principle theory¹⁻¹⁰ in order to seek a final theory of the universe, a new science in the twenty-first century. We would like to have contacts with those who are interested in Einstein's cosmos and principle theory via E-mail: bau@mail.dyu.edu.tw.

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