Abstract - The article is solely a philosophical consideration regarding the phenomenon 'time'.

Philosophy

The phenomenon 'time' is invisible, intangible, weightless and odorless. Said properties follow directly from the fact that 'time' is an invention of mankind.

Why has mankind invented the concept 'time'?

Many millennia ago, the then already relatively exceptionally high intelligence of mankind, compared to the other living beings, will have led, in first instance, to the need to be able to make mutual agreements for the future. Later, this intelligence will also have led to the need to understand and predict natural phenomena.

In the beginning man will have noticed that the Sun rises and sets very regularly, in the meantime having passed a highest position in the firmament. This can be used to satisfy the former need.

If the period to be spanned is longer than 1 cycle of the Sun, an agreement must first be made about the symbols that have to be used in order to be able to indicate several cycles respectively. These symbols may also have been the first step in the development of natural science. The first step in the form of measuring 'time'.

N.B. Using the cycles of the Sun to measure 'time' obviously has no influence whatsoever on the mentioned properties of the phenomenon, which can also be referred to as the variable, 'time'!

Over the course of many centuries, due to the increasing level of human intelligence, the cycle of the Sun as the time standard was replaced by a mechanical and electrical clock respectively, eventually arriving at the so-called atomic clock as the current, most accurate time standard.

And still nothing changes in the properties of the phenomenon 'time'. Properties that inevitably force one to conclude that 'time' cannot be influenced in any way.

Conclusions

1- Based on the consideration of the phenomenon 'time' described in this article, it must be concluded that a physical theory that claims that the variable 'time' can be influenced must be rejected in advance.

2- 'Time' is anytime and anywhere the same.

Appendix

From Max Planck's scientific autobiography:

A new scientific truth does not conquer by trying to convince the opponents and making them see the light, but because the opponents finally die and a new generation grows up familiar with it.

Writer's Note:
Planck's opinion / experience implicitly testifies to the distinction between intelligence and wisdom.