

Statements of relativists of the type "both your and our"

(it is possible, such artful way relativists try to confirm
"correctness" at any of mutually exclusive outcomes)

- **Existence of an aether**

A.Einstein has declared in the work "Zur Elektrodynamik der bewegter Körper" (Ann.Phys, 1905, v.17, 891-921), that the lightful environment is not present, and in the work Aether und Relativitätstheorie (Verlag von Julius Springer, Berlin, 1920) admits necessity of existence of an aether.

- **Constancy of the light velocity in vacuum**

A.Einstein has declared in work "Zur Elektrodynamik der bewegter Körper" (Ann.Phys, 1905, v.17, 891-921): "light in emptiness extends always with the constant speed which is not dependent on a condition of a moving body", however further: "we shall, however, find in what follows, that the velocity of light in our theory plays the part, physically, of an infinitely great velocity";

some more big demand becomes in work Einstein A, Relativity. The Special and General Theory, 1920: "In short, let us assume that the simple law of the constancy of the velocity of light c is justifiably believed", and in work "Über das Relativitätsprinzip und die aus demselben gezogenen Folgerungen (Jahrb. d. Radioaktivität u. Elektronik, 1907, v.4, 411-462) it is told also about influence of a gravitational field on a velocity of light, that is the constancy of a velocity of light in vacuum is denied; the same refusal of a constancy $c = \text{const}$ proves to be true in work "Lichtgeschwindigkeit und Statik des Gravitationsfeldes" (Ann.Phys., 1912, v.38, 355-369).

- **An angle of a deviation of light in the field of the Sun**

In works "Erklärung der Perihelbewegung der Merkur aus der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie" (Sitzungsber. preuss. Akad. Wiss., 1915, v.47, 831-839) and "Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie" (Ann.Phys., 1916, v.49, 769-822) an angular deviation of light in the field of the Sun is corrected twice in comparison with calculated earlier in work "Über den Einfluss der Schwerkraft auf die Ausbreitung des Lichtes" (Ann.Phys., 1911, v.35, 898-908).

- **The Einstein-de-Gaaz experiment**

The initial treatment given in works Einstein A "The experimental proof of molecular currents of Ampere" (Naturwissenschaften, 1915; in Russian see: Sobranie nauchnyh trudov, M: Nauka, 1966, v.3, pp. 359-362) and A.Einstein, V. de Gaaz "The experimental proof of existence of molecular currents of Ampere" (see in Russian: Sobranie nauchnyh trudov, M: Nauka, 1966, v.3, pp. 363-379) has been corrected in works Einstein A "Correction to ours with V.de Gaaz work "The experimental proof of existence of molecular currents of Ampere " (Sobranie nauchnyh trudov, M: Nauka, 1966, v.3, p. 380)

and A.Einstein, V.de Gaaz "Remarks to our work "the Experimental proof of existence of molecular currents of Ampere" (Sobranie nauchnyh trudov, M: Nauka, 1966, v.3, p. 381). We will notice also that the result of experiments differs twice from accepted now.

- **Existence of a cosmological constant**

In the work "Kosmologische Betrachtungen zur allgemeinen Relativitatstheorie" (Sitzungsber. preuss. Akad. Wiss., 1917, v.1, 142-152) it has been arbitrarily entered so-called a cosmological constant; in the subsequent works, for example, "Zum kosmologischen Problem der allgemeinen Relativitatstheorie" (Sitzungsber. preuss. Akad. Wiss., phys.-math. Kl., 1931, 235-237) A.Einstein has refused from "obviously unsatisfactory from the theoretical point of view" a lambda-term for creation of illusion of severity and uniqueness of theoretical predictions, to that within the next decades relativists found "rather telling arguments for such correct decision", but then relativists again began to involve this "distracting maneuver" for propagation "an ingenious prediction with presence of a cosmological (fitting) constant".

- About A.Einstein's struggle of principle against quantum mechanics:

- "1931 on September, 20th. It has put forward nominees (on Nobel)... professor E.Shredinger, Berlin, and the professor V.Geizenberg, Leipzig." [A.Pais, "A.Einstein's scientific activity, - M: Nauka, 1989.]

"Autorefutations" of other authors and the citation about limitation of the theory

- Maxwell 1873:

- "Of all electrical phenomena electrolysis appears the most likely to furnish us with a real insight into the true nature of electric current, because we find currents of ordinary matter and currents of electricity forming essential parts of the same phenomenon." [Maxwell J. C., A Treatise on Electricity & Magnetism, Vol. 1, Dover, 1954, p.375.]

- "There is thus no true conduction through the electrolyte, no loss of electric energy, and consequently no absorption of light." [Maxwell J. C. A Treatise On Electricity & Magnetism. Vol. 2, Dover, 1954, p.446].

- Maxwell 1873:

- "There is, on the contrary, the greatest possible difference between the transmission of potential, according to Neumann, and the propagation of light. A luminous body sends forth light in all direction, the intensity of which depends of the body which is enlightened by it. An electrical particle, on the other hand, sends forth a potential, the value of which, depends not only on e, the emitting particle, but on e', the receiving particle, and on the distance r between the particles at the instant of emission." [Maxwell J. C. A Treatise On

Electricity & Magnetism. Vol. 2, Dover, 1954, pp. 490, 491].

- W.Thompson, Lord Kelvin 1904:

- "Clerk Maxwell's electromagnetic theory was not wholly tenable". [A DYNAMICAL THEORY OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD. By Maxwell J. C. and Torrance T. F. (1864) 1996, p.IX.].

- A.Einstein:

- "Attempts to find uniform laws of a matter, to make related the theory of a field and the quantum theory did not stop. It is a question of finding the space structure, satisfying to the conditions which are put forward by both theories. The cemetery of buried hopes has appeared result." [Lecture "Current state of the theory of a relativity", 1931]

- A.Einstein:

- "The relativity theory and the quantum theory seem a little adapted for association in the uniform theory." [Science, 1940, v. 91, p. 487]

- A.Pais, "A.Einstein's scientific activity, - M: Nauka, 1989:

- Einstein to Erenfest, 1920: "I did not manage to achieve any progress in the general relativity theory. The electromagnetic field still costs in it independently".[P. 313]

- Einstein - to Born, 1949: "the Our favourite fads for ever have run up every which way... Even I am uncertainly was insolent on my one." [p. 442]

- Einstein - to Besso, 1954: "I consider quite probable that the physics can be not based on the field concept, i.e. on continuous structures. Then remains nothing from my air lock, including the gravitation theory, as, however, and from all modern physics." [P. 448]

- P.A.M.Dirak:

- "the Relativistic quantum theory as the base of a modern science does not suit anywhere." [Physics ways, M: Energoatomizdat, 1983.]

- R.Feynman:

- "If you sink deeper almost into any of our physical theories, you will find out that, eventually, get to any bad story." [Feynman's lectures on physics, M: Mir, 1977, iss. 6.]

- R.Feynman:

- "However, in quantum electrodynamics also difficulties do not disappear. It appears that till now nobody managed even to come nearer to the self-coordinated quantum generalisation on the basis of any of the modified theories." [Feynman's lectures on physics, M: Mir, 1977, iss. 6.]

- R.Feynman:

- "... till now the self-coordination of quantum electrodynamics is not proved those or a different way: I suspect that renormalization is mathematically illegal." [QED - the strange theory of light and substance, M: Nauka, 1988, p. 13.]

- I.E.Tamm:

- "First of all, the current state of the relativistic quantum theory is obviously unsatisfactory... When we pass to big energy, to very small spatial scales, it appears that the modern theory has not enough, that it is internally inconsistent. At calculation according to the relativistic quantum theory of any concrete value, for example, lengths of a wave of radiation or weight of a particle, the infinity, that is absurdity turns out... It is necessary to enter essentially not observable values into the theory, and besides so that they did not enter into the final result... The question on construction of the new theory is extremely actual." [In Russian: "On a threshold of the new theory", Magazine "Science and Life", 1967, N1, p. 7-15.]

- R.Feynman:

- "But since Newton and up to now nobody could describe the mechanism hidden behind the law of gravitation, without having repeated that Newton has already told, without having complicated mathematics or without having predicted the phenomena which actually does not exist. So till now we do not have other model for the gravitation theory, except the mathematical." [Character of physical laws, M: Nauka, 1987, p. 28-34.]

- D.I.Blokhintsev:

- "... that we considered as emptiness, actually is some environment. Whether name we it an aether on old, or more modern word, vacuum, from it the essence of the matter does not vary." [The collection "Philosophical questions of modern physics", AS the USSR, 1952, p. 393.]

- L.Brillouin:

- "Other position with the relativity theory. Subjected only to several experimental checks, it remains logically inconsistent. It has not given that violent young growth of new scientific directions which the fruitful theory could give. On its field difficult fights proceed with logic

and physical contradictions in the theory till now." [Relativity Re-Examined, Academic Press, 1970.]

- L.Brillouin:

- "The general relativity theory - is a brilliant example of the magnificent mathematical theory constructed on sand and led to the increasing heap mathematicians in cosmology (a typical example of science fiction)." [Relativity Re-Examined, Academic Press, 1970.]

- Mack-Vitti:

- "Replacement of gravitation with curvature was an attempt to explain a certain secret by means of a riddle."

- A.S.Eddington:

- "... Arguments of a modern science give the chance to make, perhaps, the conclusion that the religion became comprehensible to sensible scientific mind..." [The Nature of the physical world.]

- A.Einstein and F.Frank's dialogue:

Einstein: "In the physicist there was a new fashion. By means of masterly formulated mental experiments ones prove that some physical values cannot be measured or, more precisely that their behaviour is defined by nature laws in such a manner that they escape any attempts of measurement. From here conclude that it would be senseless to keep these values in a physical lexicon."

Franck: "But after all the fashion about which you speak, is invented by you in 1905!"

Einstein: "The good joke should not repeat too often." [Kuznetsov B.G."Einstein", - M: Nauka, 1967, p. 315-316; generally, "m(a)e(s)ter" has joked about an aether, but to another similar it is not permitted: "aether (air)" henceforth should be given only "staunch einsteiners at the expense of reduction and deflection of the others".]

- A.Einstein on the death of the teacher G.F.Weber which experimental results he used in the theory of a thermal capacity:

- "The death of Weber will go to Polytechnic institute on advantage."

