Exposing the Censors of Science: How Peer Review Shields the Absurdity of Relativity

Abstract

Ideally, science is the pursuit of truth. Yet it has been viciously betrayed by a system that exalts consensus over evidence, denying science's very essence. Consensus that defies unequivocal evidence is the death of science. The absurdity of flagship theories like relativity and quantum mechanics, tolerated for decades, demands that "paradigm" be a pejorative term, signifying an institutionalized collective lie upheld by censors—editors, reviewers, and junior staff—who wield peer review to crush genuine scientists perceived as heretics challenging the status quo. This paper unmasks these inquisitors, zealous guardians of relativity's ludicrous absurdity, a theory so contradictory it should have been dismissed at inception. Through a corrupt culture of prestige, alliances, and censorship, relativity is falsely deemed unassailable, mocking physics' sacred principles. Can this travesty endure, or will reason triumph? You, the reader, must decide. We expose systemic academic rot, pinpoint a fatal flaw in relativity's 1905 text [?], and reveal broader contradictions, alongside the catastrophic societal toll of this intellectual tyranny, a moral crusade to restore truth.

The Censors: Peer Review as a Shield for Falsehood

Academic success hinges on peer-reviewed publications, where prestige brazenly trumps truth, exiling the true, albeit non-conformist, scientists who dare challenge doctrine. Peer review, meant to ensure rigor, has become a weapon to silence rightful dissent. Editors and reviewers, often young and indoctrinated, favor papers from elite institutions or those boasting advanced equipment, sneering at true science, lacking pomposity and conformity. Appeals are callously dismissed on procedural grounds, safeguarding the paradigm. Papers with thousands of co-authors, like one with 5,154 [?], erode accountability, enthroning consensus over evidence. These "invisible colleges"—cabal-like cliques—foster a foul arena where folly thrives, propping up relativity's inchoately incoherent edifice. What right do these modern inquisitors have to choke science's quest for truth?

The Need for Peer Review Reform

However, the world cannot remain complicit in this injustice.

No peer review should ever stand in the way of truth.

Peer review, meant to safeguard science, strangles innovation in its current form. Junior scientists with fewer than 20 peer-reviewed publications must face scrutiny, but senior scientists meeting the established criteria—12 peer-reviewed papers, including 6 single-authored, with a maximum of 12 listed in their CV—deserve to publish without inquisitorial censorship [?]. Such a standard ensures only

those with proven contributions evade dogmatic censoring. This reform will shatter the cult of journal prestige, unleashing challenges to absurdities like relativity. Social media, with its algorithms and shadow-banning, is a vile platform for discourse, censoring ideas by mob rule. I, the author, was banished from forums for daring to expose relativity's lies, a victim of this intellectual tyranny. Science cannot survive by vote or suppression.

The truth will not be buried forever. Defiant researchers will seize the devastating flaws exposed below. This ludicrous doctrine will collapse, to the lasting disgrace of its censors, fueling our moral crusade for reason and truth.

The Absurdity of Relativity: A Singular Flaw Enough to Break Relativity

Relativity's core flaw, which is enough to invalidate the theory altogether without leaving room for an alternative, lies in the very pages of Einstein's 1905 paper [**?**]. In §10, the Lorentz transformations (LT) produce two conflicting expressions for a moving electron's acceleration in one coordinate system, K. The Principle of Relativity (PoR) yields one equation, while LT yields another, an impossibility. Specifically, the x-axis component of the electric field in frame k, $\frac{d^2\xi}{d\tau^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{m}X'$, transforms in K via PoR to $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{m}X$ (correct because PoR is foundational) and via LT to $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{m\beta^3}X$ (incorrect), where $\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$. This contradiction, equating two distinct quantities, $\frac{\epsilon}{m}X$ and $\frac{\epsilon}{m\beta^3}X$, invalidates relativity, as this schematic summary of the relevant systems of equations in §10 illustrates:

$$\text{in } \mathbb{K} \begin{cases} \frac{d^2\xi}{d\tau^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{m}X' \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{cases} \iff \begin{array}{c} \text{in } \mathbb{k} \\ \text{via PoR} \end{array} \begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{m}X \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{cases} \text{and} \begin{array}{c} \text{in } \mathbb{k} \\ \text{via LT} \end{array} \begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{\epsilon}{m\beta^3}X \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Broader Contradictions in Relativity

The §10 flaw, amounting to pronouncing two distinct things as the same thing, recurs throughout relativity. The culprit, the Lorentz transformations,

$$\text{LT} \begin{cases} \xi = \beta\left(x - vt\right) \\ \eta = y \\ \zeta = z \\ \tau = \beta\left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2}\right) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

conflict with PoR, which produces absurdities across the entire framework of relativity. The following examples are nothing short of catastrophic:

- **Velocity and Acceleration Definitions Mauled**: LT allow conflicting definitions, e.g., $u' = \frac{dx'}{dt'}$ and $u' = \frac{u-v}{1-\frac{vu}{c^2}}$, and $a' = \frac{du'}{dt'}$ and $a' = \frac{a}{\gamma^3\left(1-\frac{uv}{c^2}\right)^3}$. Unthinkable.

- **Angular Momentum**: In frame k, the z-axis angular momentum $L'_z = mr^2\omega$ transforms in K via PoR to $L_z = mr^2\omega$ and via LT to $L_z = \gamma_u mr^2\omega$. This is physically and mathematically impossible.

- **Length**: LT obliterate the very notion of length, rendering no two points of an object coexistent in k (Figs. **??**, **??**). Length contraction is impossible even as an idea—there is no length to contract in the first place.

- **Force**: In K, a constant force $F = ma$ transforms in k via LT to

$$F'_x = \frac{F_x - \frac{v}{c^2}(F \cdot u)}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}}, \tag{3}$$

which remains constant, but via PoR to variable $F'_x = ma' = m\frac{a}{\gamma^3\left(1-\frac{uv}{c^2}\right)^3}$ because $u = at$. This is a contradiction (Fig. **??**).

- **Electrodynamics**: In §6, field component Y in K transforms in k via LT to $Y' = \beta\left(Y - \frac{v}{c}N\right)$, implying $Y = \left(\frac{Y'}{\beta} - \frac{v}{c}N\right)$, conflicting with PoR:

$$\text{in } \mathbb{K} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \ldots \\ \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = \ldots \\ \\ \ldots \end{cases} \overset{\text{in } \mathbb{k}}{\underset{\text{via PoR}}{\Longleftrightarrow}} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial X'}{\partial \tau} = \ldots \\ \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial Y'}{\partial \tau} = \ldots \\ \\ \ldots \end{cases} \overset{\text{in } \mathbb{k}}{\underset{\text{and via LT}}{}} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial X}{\partial \tau} = \ldots \\ \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}\left(\frac{Y}{\beta} + \frac{v}{c}N\right) = \ldots \\ \\ \ldots \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

the dimensional fiasco notwithstanding.

- **Relativity Does Not Derive the Mass-Energy Relationship**: The claimed derivation of $E = mc^2$ in §10 relies on the above-discussed flawed $\epsilon X = m\beta^3\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ (§10), as seen when the integral equation is reversed

$$\int \boxed{\epsilon X} dx = m\int_0^v \beta^3 v \, dv \to m\int_0^v \beta^3 \frac{dx}{dt} dv \to$$

$$m\int_0^x \beta^3 \frac{dv}{dt} dx \to m\int_0^x \beta^3 \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right) dx \to \int_0^x \boxed{m\beta^3 \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}} dx,$$

whereas an absolute classical derivation using $F_{real} = ma + \frac{mv^2}{2x}$ is coherent:

$$\int v \, dv = \int a \, dx \quad \to \quad v^2 = 2ax \quad \to \quad mv^2 = 2max \quad \to \quad E = mc^2. \tag{5}$$

No attempt to derive $E = mc^2$ on the basis of a relativity formula, such as $l^* = l\frac{1-\frac{v}{c}cos\phi}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ [**?**] can be successful. To say nothing that mass-energy relation is native to the classical Ampere's law

- **Compounding of Errors**—no consistency even in the falsity of what is purported as outcomes of relativity (relativity is absurd, $\frac{\epsilon}{m}X = \frac{\epsilon}{m\beta^3}X$ in K seen in §10 is impossible, which makes it impossible for relativity to have outcomes or make predictions).

  Thus, one should expect to observe the β^3 (or γ^3 as it's currently denoted) which one sees in the wrong formula of electrostatic expression of force, $\epsilon X = m\beta^3\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ (via LT) to be

present in the wrong LT-transformed formula for the mechanical force, $F'_x = \frac{F_x - \frac{v}{c^2}(F \cdot u)}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}}$, Eq. (??). Instead, the β^3, aka γ^3, is seen in the expression of acceleration a' botched by LT, $a' = \frac{a}{\gamma^3 \left(1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}\right)^3}$.

One reason for the discrepancy even in the wrongness between the two expressions of force, $\epsilon X = m\beta^3 \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ and $F'_x = \frac{F_x - \frac{v}{c^2}(F \cdot u)}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}}$, is that the flawed $\epsilon X = m\beta^3 \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ comes not only as a result of the non-physical LT, but also because the components of the electric and magnetic field vectors, $Y' = \beta\left(Y - \frac{v}{c}N\right)$ and $Z' = \beta\left(Z - \frac{v}{c}M\right)$, used to obtain the vector it is a component of, are incorrect, themselves being the victim of the wrong LT. So, $\epsilon X = m\beta^3 \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ is both a direct and indirect victim of LT, while $F'_x = \frac{F_x - \frac{v}{c^2}(F \cdot u)}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}}$ is only a direct victim of LT.

Curious also is the wrong LT-transformed expression for the angular momentum, $L_z = \gamma_u m r^2 \omega$, analog of the LT-botched Newton's second law, $F'_x = \frac{F_x - \frac{v}{c^2}(F \cdot u)}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}}$: the former contains γ (not even γ^3 (aka β^3) as the other analog of $F = ma$, $\epsilon X = m\beta^3 \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$, does), while the latter doesn't.
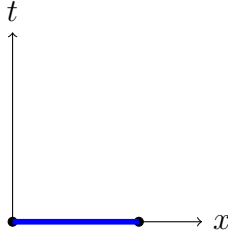

Fig. 1. Rod at rest in frame K, for $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = 1, t_1 = 0, t_2 = 0$.
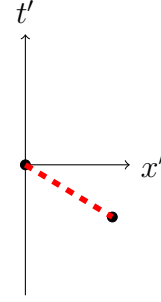

Fig. 2. Non-coexistent rod endpoints in frame k per LT, for $x'_1 = 0, t'_1 = 0, x'_2 = 1.25, t'_2 = -0.75$.

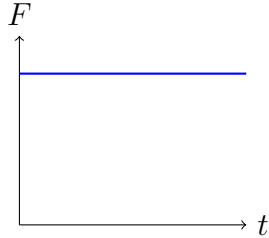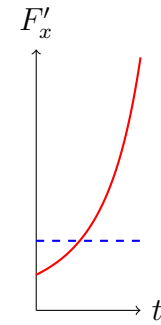Fig. 3. Constant force $F = ma$ in frame K, for $m = 1, a = 2$.

Fig. 4. Expected $F'_x = ma' = m\frac{a}{\gamma^3\left(1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}\right)^3}$ (red, variable) vs. LT-derived $F'_x = \frac{F_x - \frac{v}{c^2}(F \cdot u)}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}}$ (blue, dashed, constant) in frame k, for $c = 1, v = 0.6c, u = 2t, m = 1, a = 2$.

Beyond Relativity: A Pattern of Absurdity

Relativity's author exhibits incoherence elsewhere. In a 1916 paper [?], an attempt to derive Planck's radiation law,

$$\rho = \frac{8\pi h\nu^3}{c^3}\frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}}-1},\tag{6}$$

assumes two equilibria:

$$p_n e^{-\frac{\varepsilon_n}{kT}}B_n^m\rho = p_m e^{-\frac{\varepsilon_m}{kT}}\left(B_m^n\rho + A_m^n\right),\tag{7}$$

but at high temperatures,

$$p_n B_n^m = p_m B_m^n,\tag{8}$$

leading to a contradictory substitution synopsis, undermining laser theory. Quantum mechanics (QM) is flawed [?], with the position eigenfunction equation $x\psi_x(x) = a\psi_x(x)$ using $\delta(x-a)$ being undefined pointwise, tautological under integrals:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\delta(x-a)\,dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} a\delta(x-a)\,dx \Rightarrow a = a,\tag{9}$$

and tampered with test functions:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x\delta(x-a)f(x)\,dx = af(a) = a\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta(x-a)f(x)\,dx,\tag{10}$$

rendering QM inconsistent.

Special Points of Interest

We will mention also two points which commonly arise during discussions of relativity

Impossibility of Time Dilation

Theorem: Time is absolute and flows at the same rate in every coordinate system.

Proof Stationary clocks are synchronous via light-beam methods; spatially coincident clocks are synchronous. A moving clock, immersed in synchronous stationary clocks, coincides with them, remaining synchronous. Relativity's author admits clocks on a moving rod synchronize with stationary clocks, yet LT's

$$t' = \beta\left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2}\right)\tag{11}$$

desynchronizes them, defying simultaneity's absoluteness. Time dilation is impossible.

The Michelson-Morley Experiment: Disproving Relativity's Second Postulate According to Michelson's theory [?], $c = $ const in the frame of the interferometer, frame k, will be observed only in absence of ether—no interference patterns seen, as was the case. In absence of ether, however, the speed of light will be $c \neq$ const in K where the interferometer moves. Conversely, only in the presence of ether $c = $ const in K because light becomes a part of the undulatory properties of ether which is unaffected by the motion of the interferometer. In the presence of ether (which was overthrown by MM) in k, $c \neq$ const. Therefore, the postulate of relativity that the speed of light $c = $ const independent of whether or not the source of light is moving, is incorrect, overthrown experimentally by MM.

The Politics of Truth and Its Consequences

Exposing relativity requires overcoming a treacherous system. §10's error should invalidate the theory, but censors' propaganda defiantly calls it "amazing science." This betrayal fosters postmodernism, equating thesis and antithesis, fueling societal aberrations like gender identity debates. Relativity's absurdity, a crime against reason, is unmatched in scale, perpetuated by global powers. The world, distracted by trivial and imagined crises, craving entertainment and sensations, remains blind to this barbaric violation of human rights. Freedom of speech is paid hollow lip service, while the most vital freedom—the right to correct catastrophic errors afflicting humanity—is ruthlessly suffocated. Though every channel of recourse is firmly blocked, there must be relief for this outrageous injustice, even as society feigns ignorance of the intellectual collapse. How long will we tolerate this inquisition strangling science's soul? Our moral crusade demands justice.

The Irony and Legacy of Censorship

Reviewers, tasked with rigor, endorse absurdities, mocking physics' truths. This folly traces to Max Planck's unfulfilled blackbody radiation derivation [**?**], as first shown in [**?**], and by this author who identified the collapse as early as eq.(3) in Planck's paper), setting a precedent for tolerating nonsense. Censors, the "dogs of the academic system," police science while degrading it, shielding relativity and QM.

Conclusion

Censors, through peer review, have brazenly shielded relativity's absurdity for a century, trampling physics' sacred principles. §10's contradiction, echoed in angular momentum, length, and force, eviscerates relativity. Flaws in QM and Planck's work expose a sickening pattern of folly. We must dismantle this corrupt system—exempting senior scientists, eradicating censorship—now. This battle against global lunacy is a moral crusade to rescue reason from dogma's grip. Censors will answer for their betrayal, and truth will prevail.

    The moment someone puts forward a concept that even slightly resembles relativity, it must be immediately and permanently dismissed.

References

[1] Aad, G. et al, Combined Measurement of the Higgs Boson Mass in pp Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV with the ATLAS and CMS Experiments, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **114**, 191803 (2015).

[2] A. Einstein, Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper, *Ann. Phys.* **17**, 891 (1905). Translated in *The Principle of Relativity*, Dover, 1952, pp. 37-65.

[3] Einstein A., Zur Quantentheorie der Strahlung, *Verh. d. deutsche physical. Gesselschaft*, **318**, 47-62 (1916).

[4] Einstein A., Über die von der molekularkinetischen Theorie der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden Flüssigkeiten suspendieren Teilchen *Ann. der Phys.*, **17**, 549-560 (1905)(BROWNIAN MOTION).

[5] Einstein A., Die Planckschen Theorie der Strahlung und die Theorie der spezifischen Wärme,*Ann. der Phys.*, **22**, 180-190 (1907)(SPECIFIC HEAT).

[6] Einstein A., Über einen die Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtspunkt,*Ann. der Phys.*, **17**, 132-148 (1905)(HEURISTIC).

[7] A. Einstein, Ist die Trägheit eines Körpers von seinem Energiengehalt abhängig?, *Ann. Phys.* **17**, 891 (1905). Translated in *The Principle of Relativity*, Dover, 1952, pp. 69-71.

[8] Noninski C. I., Enery and Heat of the Particles of a System, *Chemistry and Industry (Sofia)*, **5**, 172-177 (1964).

[9] Planck, M., Ueber das Gesetz der Energieverteilung im Normalspectrum, *Ann. der Physik*, **4**, 553-566 (1901).

[10] Election to the National Academy of Sciences: Pathways to membership, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **102**, 7405–7406 (2005).

[11] Michelson, A. A., & Morley, E. W., On the Relative Motion of the Earth and the Luminiferous Ether, *Am. J. Sci.*, **34**, 333–345 (1887).