

Re: Einstein, $m=L(c^2)$, the Nobel Prize, and charges of "plagiarism"

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2006-08/msg01501.html>

- *From:* "Koobee Wublee" <koobee.wublee@xxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 15 Aug 2006 09:03:14 -0700
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I tried to post a message at the following moderated newsgroup.

** sci.physics.research

The message is appended at the bottom. The response I got back from Igor Khavkine, the co-moderator, is the following.

Could anyone point out where the personal attack is? The closest would be Einstein himself, but he is dead and ceased to be a person anymore. His ideology is what I am discussing.

This incidence is merely a form of censorship.

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Unfortunately, the article you posted to sci.physics.research is inappropriate for the newsgroup because it contains personal attacks. Please keep the discussion civil.

For more information, see the sci.physics.research charter at <http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/spr.html>

Please note that, since the article was posted to a moderated group and was not approved, it will not appear in ANY newsgroup. If you want to post it to any unmoderated newsgroup, you must post it again, avoiding any moderated newsgroups.

Keep in mind that posts are randomly distributed to one of the ACTIVE co-moderators. At any given time, one or more of these can be inactive.

If, rather than resubmitting a post in the normal way, you email a moderator directly, it might arrive while he is inactive, causing an unnecessary delay.

Sincerely,

Igor Khavkine, sci.physics.research co-moderator

On Mon, Aug 14, 2006 at 04:10:11PM +0000, Koobee Wublee wrote:

"Murray Arnow" <arnow@xxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news: [Yyxg.137934\\$H71.95058@xx](mailto:Yyxg.137934$H71.95058@xx)

Einstein didn't plagiarize. He did reference others. His most important ideas weren't plagiarized: the Principle of Relativity (a concept accepted by most physicists) and the constancy of the speed of light as measured by all observers in inertial reference frames (an idea unique to Einstein).

Principle of Relativity started with Galileo. Constancy of the speed of light was first proposed by Voigt. Lorentz Transform was first written down by Larmor. I still don't see your claim of Einstein's originality in this.

These two remarkably simple postulates are responsible for the derivation of the Lorentz transformation. Till Einstein, there wasn't a physical basis for using the LT to connect the physical laws between observers in different reference frames (before SR, the transformations connecting different observers moving relative to each other were thought to be Galilean).

If Larmor was able to derive LT, according to you, he must have used up these two postulates. Your claim is so subjective. SR and LET remain merely independent interpretations to the mathematics of LT.

Using the LT in conjunction with how an observer on a uniformly radiating body, such as a star, measures the energy radiated by that body and the energy seen radiated from the body by a uniformly moving observer, Einstein was able to derive the now-famous $E=mc^2$.

Please show how Einstein derived ($E = m c^2$). I claim he did so by making a series of errors in which he must have known the answer before hand. This would make him a plagiarist.

I have over simplified here, but this is what Einstein did in his two 1905 papers. He also discussed how time was impacted—a new concept. The

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meaning of simultaneity was no longer simple. (Galilean transformations assume all observers measure the same time.)

Relative simultaneity was actually Poincare's idea. That led to the absurdity of Twin's Paradox.

[...]

An excellent book on this subject is "Einstein 1905, The Standard of Greatness", John S. Rigden, Harvard University Press, 2005. Rigden disposes of the Einstein detractors in this very interesting read. It's written for to be readily understood by the non-specialist.

Or best yet, truly understanding LT will unlock the mystery. The so called historians can foul the history and mutilate historic documents, but they cannot change the mathematics. The forensic of the history is indeed residing in the very mathematics.