

Taylor, Maxwell/Lorentz, Newton and others who had established theorems, were being expended by a Philosopher's opinion by an outsider who was presenting the absolute end to their personal theorem.

This conclusion was drawn from the chapter GENERAL THEORY, because any White Antiquity Scholar could show from collected American Indian artifacts on the Roadway of Time or Serpent, which an Observer gave a theory and the drawing of Time leaving the Sun making a zig-zag journey to Earth, which gave the reasons why certain theorems would show no change because the creation of fixed velocity was not in the original equation.

The MICHELSON-MORLEY EXPERIMENT in the 1890's, gave direct proof the creation of fixed velocity was not in the equation, all the way to the experiment done by CHARLES H. TOWNES of Columbia University in 1960.

But I was one who respected the theory of Einstein, even though I personally don't fully understand it. Unhappiness was the feeling I had from my findings, and hoping to find that I had to be wrong in my conclusions, I called friends who had worked at the Lab, Los Alamos, New Mexico who were capable of giving missing information that would change my conclusion.

This information was a slap in the face and I quote: "I thought you knew that Einstein's work is not a legitimate theory!"

I next went to the speed of light in which Einstein's name is always connected to it, and asked for references on his theory to the speed of light, because of the three published books, nothing could be found that connected anyone to the theory of the speed of light.

Again the answer was not one that could help Einstein or me.

"In Lab work, in job research the reflection by mirrors is used for any conclusions on light and its related subjects."

I knew this as THE MICHELSON-MORLEY EXPERIMENT which was a surprise that it was still used in the 1980's as the only work theorem on the speed of light.

Today, many educators, scholars, and scientist quote Einstein:

"Light travels 186,000 miles per second relative to the Observer."

in the book, RELATIVITY FOR THE MILLION, Gardner, p.49 and I quote:

"There is no question of one set of measurements being "true", another set "false." Each is true relative to the observer making the measurements; relative to his frame of reference. There is no way that measurements can be any truer. In no sense are they optical illusions

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