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Albert Einstein was a Fraud

Posted on June 14, 2017 by Tim B

Like so many other people on this Earth, I was led to believe that Albert Einstein was the “Greatest” scientist that the world has ever known.

But just as so much of so-called ‘history’ has been fabricated in order to brainwash the public into believing myths that serve the parasitic controllers, so was Albert Einstein created into a mythic figure in order to support those ends.

Unfortunately, many generations of trusting students have been brainwashed into believing in this fraud, and hailed Einstein as a shinning example of scientific genius.

He was nothing of the sort. Einstein was a total fraud.

The Einstein Time Line (1)

1700	Newton predicts the deflection of light around the sun, something Einstein plagiarized as his 1911 prediction without even mentioning, much less citing, Newton.
1801	Johann Georg von Soldner publishes his predictions which Einstein plagiarizes as his own predictions 114 years later, never citing Soldner in "his" 1915 paper.
1827	78 years before Einstein gets credit for it, Robert Brown in Scotland explains Brownian Movement, yet Einstein never even cited him.
1878	James Maxwell in Scotland publishes Special Theory of Relativity in Encyclopedia Britannica, which Einstein then publishes as his own in 1905, without ever even citing Maxwell [it seems incomprehensible that Einstein could have copied an article from an encyclopedia, submitted it as his own work, and never get questioned by the hundreds of professors and publishers who must have reviewed it].
1879, March 14	Einstein born in Württemberg, Germany
1887	Michelson-Morley experiment suggests there is no ether, an observation made by Einstein in his 1905 papers in which he never even cited Michelson or Morley.
1888	Heinrich Hertz publishes his paper on the photoelectric effect, a paper which Einstein failed to cite.
1889	George Fitzgerald in Ireland publishes his paper about the theory of relativity, a paper which Einstein never even cited, even though Fitzgerald's numerous collaborators did cite him.
1890	Ludwig Boltzmann of Austria and Josiah Gibbs of the US develop the Boltzmann Constant.

1892	Hendrik Lorentz in the Netherlands publishes the Lorentz Transformations.
1895	At age 16, Einstein fails a simple entrance exam to an engineering school in Zurich, Switzerland.
1896	At age 17, Einstein becomes a high school drop out, his German citizenship is revoked, and he enrolls in the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich.
1898	Paul Gerber in Germany publishes the exact equations in Annalen der Physik (also in “Science of Mechanics”, a book that Einstein is known to have studied) which Einstein publishes 17 years later in 1915 as his “perihelion motion of Mercury”, in exactly the same journal, with no cites to Gerber, claiming that he was “in the dark”, only to confess in 1920 to his crime, under pressure.
1898	Poincare in France wrote the paper on the theory of relativity, which never mentions Einstein, which Einstein plagiarizes as one of his 1905 papers without ever citing Poincare.
1900	Max Planck and Wilhelm Wien of Germany develop the quantum theory which Einstein plagiarizes as his “Light Quantum” paper in 1905, never even citing either Planck or Wien.
1901	At age 22, after five years at Swiss Federal Polytechnic School, Einstein graduates with the lowest grade point average in the class, becomes a Swiss citizen, and gets the lowest ranking position an engineer could get in the patent office, technical assistant.
1902	Einstein sires his first mental mushroom, an illegitimate daughter Lieserl, who’s believed to have had Downs Syndrome and was put up for adoption.
1903	Olinto de Pretto publishes E=mc^2 in *Atte,* a scientific magazine known to be read by Einstein, which he later claimed as his own work, never citing de Pretto.
1904	Einstein sires his only normal child, Hans Albert, whose main claim to fame seems to have been to keep up his subscription to Applied Mechanics

	Review for 20 years.
1904	Friedrich Hasenohrl of Germany, citing J.J. Thomson of England and W. Kaufmann of Sweden, publishes E=mc^2 in the very same journal as Einstein plagiariazes it as his own in 1905, never citing any of the three.
1905	**Philipp Eduard Anton von Lenard**, under whom Einstein's wife studied, received a Nobel Prize for discovering the photo-electric effect, which Einstein then completely plagiarizes the SAME year, presenting it as "his" paper, with no references to Lenard.
1905	June 5th, Poincarre publishes *Sur la dynamique de l'electron,* naming the Lorentz Transformations after Lorentz, and 25 days later, on June 30th, Einstein, failing to even cite Poincarre or Lorentz, presents it as his theory of relativity.
1905	At age 26, while still a low level technical assistant at the patent office, he publishes 4 groundbreaking essays in the field of theoretical physics and quantum mechanics in Annalen der Physik, gaining him a Ph.D. from the University of Zurich and worldwide support from Zionists. He includes his WIFE Marity's name on the papers who is rumored to have done all his math for him, who he gave all the prize money.
1907	J. Precht says of Einstein's ridiculous twist of logic "Perhaps it will prove possible to test this theory using bodies whose energy content is variable to a high degree (e.g., salts of radium)" that such an experiment "lies beyond the realm of possible experience".
1909	At age 30, four years after getting his Ph.D, this "genius" is still a technical assistant at the patent office, so World Jewry arranges to promote him to associate professor at Zurich University.
1910	Einstein sires his second mental mushroom, Eduardo, who dies in a sanatorium in 1965.
1919,	London Times begins the jew disinformation

November 7	campaign, heralding Einstein as a “genius”
1915, November 20	David Hilbert presents his paper in Berlin, citing Marcel Grossmann, including precisely the same field equations that Einstein presents as his own equations 5 days later (2 weeks after it was known that Einstein had received a copy of Hilbert’s paper and that Hilbert hadn’t received a copy of Einstein’s paper). Dingle repudiates the special theory of relativity in 1972
1915, November 25	Einstein presents “his” paper and publishes the General Theory of Relativity based on the mathematics of Marcel Grossmann and Berhard Riemann, first to develop a sound non-Euclidean geometry, which is the basis of all mathematics used to describe relativity.
1921	Einstein’s first visit to the US to promote Zionism.
1922	Einstein receives a Nobel Prize concerning the photoelectric effect, something he plagiarized from Heinrich Hertz, but who Einstein never even cites.
1932, December 9	Einstein was denied a visa to visit the US because of his “communist connections”.
1955, April 18	Einstein dies.
1972	Herbert Dingle refutes the special theory of relativity which Einstein plagiarized from him in 1915.
1993	Peter Beckman writes that Special Relativity will eventually be dismissed.
1995	The Global Positioning Satellite “works fine”, in spite of Einsteinians’ concerns that they ignored Einstein’s “theories”.
1998, December 21	Tom Van Flandern publishes in Physics Letters A that the speed of gravity must be at least 20 billion times faster than the speed of light, disproving “Einstein’s” theories.
1999	Time Magazine puts Einstein on the front cover as “person of the century”, even though he wasn’t an American, he was an enemy foreign agent, the

	American public never viewed Einstein as even one of their most favorite 100 people of the year, much less the century, and the last picture we want on our coffee tables is one of a LYING PLAGIARIZING demagogue.
2000	Anedio Ranfagni proves that “Einstein’s theory” about the constant speed of light is wrong.

“The secret to creativity is knowing how to hide your sources.” — Albert Einstein

The Einstein Myth

“The “Einstein myth” has become so ingrained in popular thought that many of the current generations will be loath to part with it. It does make a terrific story: a student whom his teachers thought would not amount to anything, a sloppy dresser who abhorred wearing socks or even neatly combing his hair, should later be revealed to be the greatest scientist of all time. A solitary genius who without any significant help from anybody, re-arranged the universe. Like most fine stories that sound too good to be true, the “Einstein myth” is really too good to be true. The Nobel Prize winning chemist Linus Pauling once said (on a completely unrelated topic) that it takes a generation before people will accept a truly new idea. Current generations, weaned on the “Einstein myth” will not bear to part with it.

Women and men of newer generations, not weaned on the myth, willing to investigate the evidence for themselves, and not wedded to any ideology or point of view, will approach the issue of Einstein’s authorship of the Special Theory of Relativity and the formula “$E=mc^2$” with fresh eyes.”(1)

“The Einstein Hoax consists of maintaining the quasi-religious belief that the phenomena associated with velocity and gravitation cannot be understood by ordinary men using their common sense. It can only be understood in terms of mathematics performed by initiates who possessed the prerequisite degrees. Whether it is recognized or not, all of the essentials of a religion are present.

There is a deity in the form of Dr. Einstein, who, like most of the men who have had that role thrust on them over the centuries, probably did not seek or even relish it. It has an established but unproven set of truths which were revealed by that deity. Finally, it is protected by selected defenders of the faith who, in this case, act through the peer review process to insure that heresy in any form is never published.

A primary motive for the maintaining of the Einstein Hoax is rather obvious, it’s money. Society expends a large sums supporting this priesthood through tuition paid by parents and grants by governments and industry. The donors believe they are paying for the teaching of the young, however, that teaching is mostly done by graduate students who are seeking their own degrees. The established possessors of the necessary degrees spend most of their time in research because, not only is that activity more

interesting, it serves to advance their tenure protected careers. Should Special and/or General Relativity be shown to be fundamentally flawed, the careers of Relativists, most Cosmologists, and those working on Quantum Gravity and/or Unified Field Theory will have been wasted.

The publication of Special Relativity provided a golden opportunity for the majority of the academic community. Under the interpretations of Nature provided by Special Relativity the door was opened for the majority of its members who were without the talent required to understand its workings. At the same time, those with the necessary talent needed to understand reality instinctively recognized that contradictions were implicit in Special Relativity and could not accept the subject as it was presented. (Teachers of Special Relativity report that a significant percentage of intelligent and mathematically skilled students cannot master the subject.)

The inability to accept Special Relativity, as presented, effectively eliminates individuals with a strong sense of reality (which by another name is called common sense) from the ranks of those who acted as advisors to PhD candidates and from the roles of those who perform the peer reviews which determine what is published in scientific journals. As a result, a selection process was gradually put in place which insured that only material which did not threaten the validity of Special and General Relativity was published. Material which appeared to be a threat, no matter how powerfully presented and how intellectually and observationally valid, was effectively squelched.

On the other hand, material which supported Special and General Relativity, no matter how trivial or absurd, was readily published. Once this point was reached, it was possible to make the claim that the subject matter could not be understood in terms of common sense. It could only be understood in terms of mathematics and there were a limited number of minds in the world who could truly comprehend Dr. Einstein's work.

Metaphysical Priest-Kings

Early civilizations were based upon the invention of agriculture and the ability to determine the proper time for planting and harvesting crops was very important. In those societies, a small group of men studied the heavens and learned how to divine the seasons from the positions of the Sun, Moon, Planets, and Stars. Instead of passing along their knowledge, they kept it to themselves and became priests who provided life and death information for society as a whole. As a result of their monopoly of vital knowledge, more and more power and wealth flowed to them and in time they formed a religion.

That religion eventually became the basis of all powerful states ruled by god-kings. In such a society, heresy was the most heinous crime imaginable, with revelation of the secrets of the religion to the masses a close second. From the vantage point of history, the motivation of these priests was obvious. They worked to achieve enormous power and luxury for themselves at the expense of the peasants. They did not work for the benefit of society as a whole.

The establishment of the relativistic effects as a mystery which could not be understood in terms of common sense placed the community of physicists into a position similar to that of those ancient priests. They possessed knowledge which could only be understood by those individuals who possessed the appropriate PhD in Physics. Naturally, no one whose innate sense of reality caused him to question the conclusions of Relativity ever received such a degree."(2)

Albert's Early Years

"Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, in the Kingdom of Württemberg in the German Empire, on 14 March 1879. His parents were Hermann Einstein, a salesman and engineer, and Pauline Koch.

The Einsteins were non-observant Ashkenazi Jews, and Albert attended a Catholic elementary school in Munich from the age of 5 for three years. At the age of 8, he was transferred to the Luitpold Gymnasium (now known as the Albert Einstein Gymnasium), where he received advanced primary and secondary school education until he left the German Empire seven years later.

In 1895, at the age of 16, Einstein took the entrance examinations for the Swiss Federal Polytechnic in Zürich. He failed to reach the required standard in the general part of the examination, but obtained exceptional grades in physics and mathematics.

After returning to secondary school and completing his education, Einstein, though only 17, enrolled in the four-year mathematics and physics teaching diploma program at the Zürich Polytechnic.

Albert and Mileva

Einstein's future wife, Mileva Marić, also enrolled at the Polytechnic that year. She was the only woman among the six students in the mathematics and physics section of the teaching diploma course.

Over the next few years, Einstein and Marić's friendship developed into romance, and they read books together on extra-curricular physics in which Einstein was taking an increasing interest. In 1900, Einstein was awarded the Zürich Polytechnic teaching diploma, but Marić failed the examination with a poor grade in the mathematics component, theory of functions."(3)

"Maric remained the only woman studying physics at the Swiss Polytechnic the entire time Einstein was there. Maric was four years Einstein's senior. She was a Serb, an Eastern Orthodox Christian, short of stature, had a limp and was extremely bookish. In addition to taking the exact same course-work in college that Einstein took, Maric studied on her own for one semester in Germany under Phillipe Lenard, the Nobel Prize winning physicist who discovered the photo-electric effect (which was explained in one of the 1905 papers attributed to Einstein).

Soon the two physics students fell in love and began living together, sharing love and textbooks. The work they would do together would change the world of science and re-arrange the universe. Maric is finally beginning to be noticed among scholars. Her achievements were first chronicled by Desanka Trbuhovic-Gjuric in her book In the Shadow of Albert Einstein, which, unfortunately, has been published only in German. Because Trbuhovic-Gjuric relied on oral reports of friends of the Einsteins her documentation is not considered rigorous enough. Trbuhovic-Gjuric writes that Maric always considered herself as partner of Einstein, and when asked why she did not insist on more of the credit for their joint work, she replied, "We are one stone; Einstein.

The Serbian scholar Dord Krstic has written about Maric's close working relationship in an Appendix to the book, Hans Albert Einstein: Reminiscences of his LIfe and our LIfe Together, written by Elizabeth Einstein, the wife of Einstein's son, Hans Albert Einstein. Senta Toremel-Ploetz has written a noteworthy article on Maric, "Mileva Einstein Maric, the woman who did Einstein's mathematics" in Women's Studies International Forum, vol. 13, no. 5 (1990).

By far the most interesting and insightful writer on Maric is Dr. Evan Harris Walker, who literally has turned the Einstein image around, crediting Maric with having formulated the Special Theory of Relativity as well as other ideas now commonly attributed to Einstein. Many other popular writers have adopted the insights of Dr. Walker; it is his manuscript Ms. Einstein (1990) that remains the leading work so far on the collaboration between Einstein and Maric. Dr. Walker is hereby credited for the information and ideas contained in this article. It was he who first seriously pushed the idea of an Einstein/Maric collaboration. And what a collaboration it was! The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein prove to any open-minded person, that Maric did indeed collaborate on the authorship of Einstein's famous papers in 1905. Einstein even uses the word "collaboration". Just a sample quote from Albert to Mileva from their love letters: *"How happy and proud I will be when the two of us together will have brought our work on the relative motion to a victorious conclusion!"*

Our work ???

Senta Troemmel Ploetz, in her excellent paper, quotes Einstein as telling his friends that his wife did his math for him. When one realizes the highly mathematical aspect of the 1905 Special Relativity paper, which relies heavily on derivations of the Lorentz transformations, then one can see the importance of having a first-rate mathematician's help.

The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein even have a photo-static copy of one of Albert's college notebooks, in which Mileva has gone through and corrected Albert's math! Yet the myth of the isolated Einstein working alone, who all by himself, without help from anyone, wrote four brilliant papers on physics in 1905, endures. These papers included the work on Special Relativity; the photo-electric effect; an explanation of Brownian motion; and the famed formula, $E=mc^2$. All this is detailed in the Love Letters and in Dr. Walker's paper, Ms. Einstein.

Yet the "Einstein Establishment" has been reluctant to recognize the important role Maric played. John Stachel, the first editor of the Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, has recently moved away from previous statements that Maric was a mere "sounding board" for Einstein, and has grudgingly stated that she has played a *"small but significant role"* in Einstein's work.

But was her role really so small?

In addition to the many references to joint work and swapping of textbooks, Dr. Walker has found fascinating evidence that Mileva Maric may have actually put her name on the original manuscript of the Special Relativity. Naturally, the original manuscript for the Special Relativity paper is missing. It was lost during Einstein's lifetime. Yet, Abram Joffe, a summa cum

laude Russian physics graduate of the ETH is quoted as having seen the original 1905 manuscript and said it was signed, "Einstein-Marity" (Marity being the Hungarianized version of Maric'; at that time Serbia was under the dominion of Austro-Hungarian empire). Joffe died in 1961. (see Ms. Einstein by Evan Harris Walker.)

It is interesting that Joffe would remember the name as "Einstein-Marity" since "Marity" was the Hungarianized version of Maric. Mileva Maric rarely wrote her name as "Marity" except on important formal documents, such as her wedding certificate. That Joffe would remember the name specifically as "Marity" lends credence to his having seen the original Special Relativity manuscript. It is extremely unlikely that Joffe could have made a mistake.

Moreover, when Albert admitted adultery and divorced Mileva in 1919, he promised that in the event he should win the Nobel Prize all the money-not part of the money but all the money-would go to Mileva. According to the Einstein biography, Subtle is the Lord, Einstein kept his promise. When he received the Nobel Prize money in 1922 (he was awarded the prize for the year 1921; the award was announced and he received the money in 1922) Albert did indeed give Mileva all the money from the Nobel Prize. Why all the money?

There are other strange aspects to Einstein's life. Einstein was extremely secretive about his first marriage. It was only in 1987, with the publication of the Love Letters between Albert and Mileva that we find out Einstein fathered a daughter, named Lieserl, the first child of Albert Einstein and Mileva Maric. Nobody really knows what happened to this child; there is a mention in one of the letters to her having scarlet fever and it is believed that the child was put up for adoption in Serbia. Albert never breathed a word about her publicly during his lifetime, which is quite strange.

The Love Letters also make clear that Mileva Maric was absolutely hated by Einstein's mother, Pauline, who protested to her son that Mileva was, "a book like you." Still, despite his mother's fierce objections, Einstein stubbornly went ahead and married her. It was during this marriage that Einstein is credited with producing the 1905 papers which made him famous.

After they married, Mileva bore Albert two more children, sons Hans Albert and Eduard. Eduard suffered psychological troubles throughout his life, and according to Dord Krstic was even seen by Sigmund Freud.

Maric seems never quite willing to take complete credit for the work she did. Much has been made of Maric never having graduated from the Swiss Polytechnic, implying that she could not have been the intellectual equal of Albert Einstein. This is simply not accurate.

Mileva faced the obvious invidious prejudice of being a woman. Remember, in 1900 women couldn't even vote! Even to be allowed admittance as a woman to the elite Swiss Polytechnic, she had to have been brilliant. Although her grades were comparable to Einstein's grades, Mileva ultimately did not pass her final examinations. It must be noted, however, that at the time she was taking these exams she was late in her pregnancy with Albert's second child (his son, Hans Albert) and also faced the prejudice of her teachers for being both a Slav and a woman. She was, indeed, the only student in Albert's class not to graduate, although she did receive a research position with Professor Weber, which later fell through. Of the students who did actually

graduate, Einstein had the lowest grade point average (see The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein, Volume 1, which lists the grades of all those who graduated; also see Dr. Evan Harris Walker, Ms. Einstein.)

Einstein rarely mentioned those who assisted him. Indeed, in all the famous 1905 papers that he published, only Michele Besso, his friend and sounding board, is mentioned. There is simply no
other source material cited in any other of his 1905 papers.

We know from the Love Letters that he had a very close collaboration with Maric. Unfortunately, these letters are heavily edited, the omissions being mainly from Maric's letters. Why are Maric's letters so heavily edited? Why are there so many omissions? Will the editors of the Collected Papers of Albert Einstein publish or make available Maric's letters in their entirety? Some have felt that Maric's senior thesis at the Swiss Polytechnic might actually have dealt with Relativity theory but, according to correspondence I have had with Professor Bartocci of the University of Perugia, her thesis cannot be located in the Polytechnic's archives."(2)

"Einstein was very cruel to Mileva. He not only cheated on her openly, but as the marriage unraveled, he laid out cruel conditions for staying with her as follows:

Under the heading: *"Conditions."*

"You will make sure that: 1. that my clothes and laundry are kept in good order; 2. that I will receive my three meals regularly in my room; 3. that my bedroom and study are kept neat, and especially that my desk is left for my use only.
You will renounce all personal relations with me insofar as they are not completely necessary for social reasons…you will stop talking to me if I request it."
Mileva accepted the conditions."(5)

Elsa Einstein

"Einstein's marriage to Maric ended in acrimony. He began treating Maric, for whom he had originally professed such great love, cruelly toward the end of the marriage, even calling her
"uncommonly ugly" (see Collected Papers). He admitted in a deposition during divorce proceedings (28 December 1918) that he had carried on an adulterous relationship with one of his cousins, whom he later married. During this second marriage, Einstein had numerous affairs, even including -apparently – an affair with a Russian spy! And again, Einstein never breathed a word about having fathered a daughter with Maric.

The full truth of Mileva Maric's role in the work now commonly attributed exclusively to Einstein will only become known when the complete, unedited letters of Mileva Maric are made available to scholars. It is also a fervent hope that the senior thesis of Maric might be found – or at least its subject might become known – because that thesis might actually have been about Relativity theory. Clearly, further research on her life and her physics work needs to be done."(2)

"In 1919, Albert Einstein rose to international fame for predicting that the gravitational field of the sun would deflect rays of light. Eclipse observations confirmed this prediction. Newspapers around the world covered the story and declared that Albert Einstein had surpassed the genius of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo and Newton. It seemed that all was right with the world — but then everything went tragically wrong.

In April of 1921, Albert Einstein took advantage of his newly found fame and traveled to America. He promoted racist Zionism to the Jews of America, while raising money for the Eastern European Zionists who had made him famous.

Einstein championed the racist doctrine of Theodor Herzl, that Jews were a distinct race of human beings, who could not assimilate into any Gentile society and therefore ought to segregate themselves and form a nation in Palestine.

Einstein also believed that there ought to be a world government. However, Einstein thought that Israel ought to be a distinct nation. Though he described himself as non-religious, Einstein's racist views, and his concurrent call for a world government and a segregated "Jewish State" mirrored Jewish Messianic prophecies.

Einstein raised money in America for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He also tried to popularize the racist Zionist cause.

The news media enthusiastically covered his trip to the United States. Mainstream news media claimed that all of Einstein's critics were anti-Semites, but did not criticize Einstein for his rabid racism or his segregationist politics.

Dr. Arvid Reuterdahl (1876-1933)

Prof. Arvid Reuterdahl of St. Thomas College, in St. Paul, Minnesota, responded to Einstein's aggressive self-promotion. With reference to the notorious circus promoter P. T. Barnum, Prof. Reuterdahl dubbed Albert Einstein the *"Barnum of the Scientific World"*. He publicly challenged Einstein to a debate over the merits of the theory of relativity and publicly accused Einstein of plagiarism.

Einstein refused to debate Reuterdahl. Einstein stated that his sole purpose for coming to America was to raise money for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and that he could not be bothered with issues related to "his" theories. Even before coming to America, Einstein had earned an international reputation for hiding from his critics. His favorite tactic to avoid debate was to accuse his critics of being "anti-Semites", while refusing to address their legitimate accusations of his, Einstein's, irrationality and plagiarism. Like most bullies by bluff, Einstein was a coward, who hid behind the power of the racist Jews who attempted to shield him from criticism through well-orchestrated smear campaigns in the international press.

In spite of this, or perhaps because of this, Einstein generally had a hard time in America. Due to his incompetence, and the tribalistic racism he and his Jewish friends exhibited, Einstein faced scandal after scandal. Though Einstein had arrived to a triumphant welcome in New York City, he left the United States an utter disgrace. Though Einstein had accepted many honors from American universities, he publicly ridiculed American scholars and Americans in general in a widely published interview he gave after he had returned to Europe.

Isaac Newton believed that light is composed of matter converted into tiny "corpuscles". Newton predicted that the gravitational attraction of other matter would attract light corpuscles, just as it attracted everything else made up of matter. Einstein repeated Newton's prediction that gravitational fields would deflect light.

Like countless others before him, Einstein had proposed a non-Newtonian law of gravity. In Einstein's gravitational theory the deflection of light rays was twice as great as in Newton's gravitational theory.

In 1918-1920, the British astronomers Frank Watson Dyson, Charles Davidson and Arthur Stanley Eddington collaborated with Albert Einstein, and his friends Alexander Moszkowski, Max Born, Erwin Freundlich and Hendrik Antoon Lorentz to promote

and sensationalize contrived reports that eclipse observations had confirmed Einstein's prediction.

The astronomers had attempted to photograph stars which could be seen near the edge of the Sun during a full eclipse. The images of these stars might indicate that the path of the rays of light coming from stars behind the Sun had curved when passing near the Sun, thereby displacing the images of the stars from the position they would otherwise have had on the pictures, had not the gravitational field of the sun altered the path of light coming from the stars behind the Sun.

J.G. Soldner

Johann Georg von Soldner (in 1801) and Albert Einstein (in late 1915) predicted that the deflection would be twice the amount the Newtonian theory of gravitation predicted. This factor of two distinguished their theories from Newton's. Though it was Newton who first predicted the effect, and it was Soldner who first correctly predicted the amount of the deflection for light rays, it was Einstein who took credit for both predictions.

Dyson, Davidson, Eddington and Einstein misrepresented the photographic evidence, which was of poor quality and, therefore, inconclusive. They falsely claimed that the photographs taken during eclipse of the Sun proved not only that the deflection of light had occurred, but that it was twice the Newtonian value, in accord with Einsteinian (Soldnerian) theory. However, this is not what the photographs had shown, and it is doubtful that the photographs could in any case have been conclusive. The effect was exceedingly small and the equipment the astronomers employed was primitive and did not have the precision needed to accurately record the predicted effect.

The press promoted these falsified reports and told the general public that Newtonian theory had been overthrown and that Einstein was a great genius, who was at least the equal of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo and Newton.

Newspapers asserted that Einstein had introduced a new world view, one that was true no matter how strange it appeared to be, with its "warped space-time", "hundred foot poles in fifty foot barns", and other "paradoxes". The press reported that Einstein's unique insight was so sophisticated and enlightened that only twelve men in the world could understand it. Reporters told the people of the world that a dramatic revolution in science had taken place — though this magnificent and unprecedented revolution, so deserving of international attention and praise, had changed nothing in their lives and they had no need, nor reason, to try to understand it.

The sensational reports created a mass hysteria for Einstein in America, one which culminated in Einstein's visit to the United States in the spring of 1921. Einstein's trip came shortly after Einstein had endured a series of public humiliations in the scientific community in Germany in 1920. He was hiding from the German scientists who had informed the public that he was a fraud. Whenever Einstein faced overwhelming problems in Germany, he wisely traveled to other nations, in part for publicity purposes to promote Zionism — which gave him undeserved publicity and paid for his trips — and which gave him the means to hide from his many critics. Einstein went to Spain and to Japan, continually promoting himself by being seen in the company of royalty, heads of state and international celebrities.

In spite of all the humiliating defeats Einstein met in the scientific world, a pro-Einstein press stuck by him and unfairly smeared those who legitimately criticized him. Some of his critics were highly respected Nobel Prize winning physicists, but this did not inhibit the pro-Einstein press from attacking their reputations merely because they had dared to disagree with the racist Zionist Albert Einstein, on purely scientific matters.

Alexander Moszkowski

In an epiphany of Saint Einstein, Jewish journalist Alexander Moszkowski wrote to Albert Einstein on 1 February 1917,

"Regardless of what happens, I would like to continue the 'cult'; for you it is secondary, for me it is of paramount importance in life. Additionally, I have the encouraging feeling that, with my modest writing abilities, I may also serve the cause once in a while."

Moszkowski used his writing talents to make Einstein a superstar. In October of 1919, Moszkowski fulfilled his promise to Einstein to promote the "cult" of Einstein, and began the international "Einstein mania", which peaked in November and December of 1919.

Einstein knew that the newspaper hype was disingenuous and distasteful, but he blamed the public for the hype his racist Jewish friends had manufactured. In mid- December, 1919, Einstein wrote to his friend and confidant Heinrich Zangger, *"The newspaper drivel about me is pathetic; this kind of exaggeration meets a certain need among the public. Really, a harmless ideology."*

On 24 December 1919, Einstein wrote to Zangger and justified the lies as "harmless tomfoolery", *"[T]his business reminds one of the tale of 'The Emperor's New Clothes,' but it is harmless tomfoolery. The disparity between what you are and what others believe, or at least, say about you, is far too great."*

When Albert Einstein's critic physicist Ernst Gehrcke made similar statements, Einstein called him "anti-Semitic".

Zangger received yet another letter from Albert Einstein dated 3 January 1920, in which Einstein stated, among other things, *"As for me, since the light deflection result became public, such a cult has been made out of me that I feel like a pagan idol."*

The press claimed that Einstein was the greatest and most original thinker that the world had ever seen. No one knew better than Einstein himself that the press was deliberately lying to the public.

Hendrik Antoon Lorentz

Albert Einstein wrote to Hendrik Antoon Lorentz on 19 January 1920, *"Nevertheless, unlike you, nature has not bestowed me with the ability to deliver lectures and dispense original ideas virtually effortlessly as meets your refined and versatile mind. This awareness of my limitations pervades me all the more keenly in recent times since I see that my faculties are being quite particularly overrated after a few consequences of the general theory stood the test."*

With Einstein' s blessing, the Jewish litterateur Alexander Moszkowski published a sensationalistic and hagiographic book, which advertised Einstein to the public in an unprecedented and shameless way: Einstein: The Searcher, E. P. Dutton, New York, (1921). This self-aggrandizing book recorded Moszkowski's conversations with Einstein, and presented Einstein to the public as if he were a god condescending to speak to mere mortals.

The public was vulnerable to such hype. Heike Kamerlingh Onnes wrote to Albert Einstein on 8 February 1920, as if Einstein were the law giver Moses, "In my imagination I can already see you at our university's venerable rostrum that was born of the struggle for freedom of conscience smiling down at us and telling us about your communion with the gods and about the fine interplay of harmony by which hints of Nature's laws are revealed, your kind eyes sparkling with delight!"

Though Jewish litterateurs were infamous for overrating Spinoza's philosophy, Mendelssohn's music, Marx's and Lasalle's political philosophies, Theodor Lessing's Nathan der Weise, Bergson's philosophy, etc.; that shameless self-glorification did not begin to approach the magnitude and the absurdity of the promotion of the Jewish racist Albert Einstein. Many leading scientists found such unprecedented advertising for Einstein distasteful. In 1924, Ernst Gehrcke preserved conclusive evidence that Moszkowski's book was promoted in the daily newspapers as part of an overall plan to promote Albert Einstein to the gullible public through intensive advertising.

The press and elements of the Physics community did indeed create an "Einstein 'brand'" which has lasted. Peter Rogers, editor of Physics World, stated in his editorial in the August, 2004, issue of Physics World, *"His legacy as the greatest physicist of all*

time is guaranteed, despite the regular claims that 'Einstein was wrong' or that he stole his ideas from someone else. The real opportunity presented by 2005 is the chance to sell Einstein and physics to the young. Physicists have to realize that physics needs the 'outside world' more than it needs physics. [***] Physics as a subject is lucky in having Einstein as a 'brand'[.]"

Rodgers wrote, in September of 2003, *"[. . .JEinstein developed the special theory of relativity in 1905. This potted history is true, of course, but it overlooks the contributions of Poincare and Lorentz. However, if every article had to give full credit for every advance in the history of physics, there would be little room for what is going on today."*

Rodgers also stated, in November of 2003, *"Fabrication, plagiarism and a range of other offences — duplicate submissions, conflicts of interest and referee misconduct — were among the topics discussed at a recent workshop on scientific misconduct. Failure to cite the work of others adequately is also an offence. [J]ust one more major case of fabrication or plagiarism would be very bad news for our subject."*

The Einstein brand was already established and used to market products in January of 1920, shortly after the press hyped Einstein and the theory of relativity in November and December of 1919. Alexander Eliasberg, a Jew who wore his Jewishness on his sleeve, wrote to Albert Einstein on 27 January 1920, *"This new type of monthly, which will serve a very large readership, is characterized by its emphasis on the sciences — of which your illustrious name serves as a symbol[.]"*

In letter to Albert Einstein, Paul Epstein described Alexander Eliasberg, who was Epstein's cousin, in the following terms, in the hopes that it would impress the Jewish racist and segregationist Albert Einstein, *"Eliasberg is a Jew of nationalistic bent, who stresses his Jewishness at every opportunity that presents itself. His name is emblazoned on the cover of the Jewish monthly Judische Monatshefte; furthermore, he has published a library's worth of translations from Yiddish."*

In 1930, some German Jews recognized the danger of Zionist racism and demanded that Albert Einstein stop using his scientific fame to promote racism, disloyalty and "interracial" strife. The New York Times reported on 7 December 1930 on page 11 , *"The National German-Jewish Union, a small group of extreme nationalist and anti-Zionist Jews, protested against Professor Einstein using his world-fame as a scientist for 'propagating Zionism.'"*

After the Second World War, Jews again criticized Einstein for his nationalistic Zionism. Einstein responded, "In my opinion condemning the Zionist movement as 'nationalistic' is unjustified. Thus already our precarious situation forces us to stand together irrespective of our citizenship."

There was a panic in the western world following the violent Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917. The New York Times in the late teens and early twenties published numerous articles warning of the dangers of Bolshevism. Many conservative German newspapers also tried to rouse public apprehensions over the dangers of the Communist revolution and Einstein was widely seen as an anarchist and a Communist. 33 Max Born wrote, *"Einstein was well known to be politically left-wing, if not 'red'."* Einstein put his name to Communist and Socialist causes and both groups actively sought his support, with varying degrees of success.

When Einstein wanted to visit the United States in the early 1930's many protested against his admission into the country on the grounds that he was a Communist, an anarchist and a Socialist. The New York Times, on 4 December 1932, on the front page, stated, "The board of the National Patriotic Council in a statement today termed Dr. Einstein 'a German Bolshevik' and said his original theory 'was of no scientific value or purpose, not understandable because there was nothing there to understand.'"

The Patriot of 22 December 1932 published an article *"The Visa of Professor Einstein"* detailing the objections raised to the granting of a visa to Albert Einstein, *"Professor Einstein has informed the world, through the Press, of his difficulty in getting an American visa in Berlin, owing to the U. S. Consul having been warned that he is an undesirable alien by the American Women's*

Patriotic Association. In the end the professor got his visa, and chuckled over the fact that the sentries of America had not given heed to 'the wise, patriotic ladies,' but had forgotten the occasion when 'the Capitol of mighty Rome was once saved by the cackling of its faithful geese.' The fact is that the patriotic American women had as substantial a reason for giving warning as had the Roman geese. The Patriot has given many instances in which Americans had as much right to object to the meddling of Professor Einstein in revolutionary movements on his visits to the U. S. as we have to protest against the Bolshevik finger in the preparation of revolution by British Communists."

The Patriot article continued with extracts from the law and from the charges, which proved that Einstein was a member of several Communist front organizations and encouraged illegal activities, and that he could not be lawfully admitted into the United States of America. Einstein had influential friends and his record was ignored. The protests that he should not be allowed a visa to come to the United States were ultimately unsuccessful. Einstein expressed himself in Marxist terms and his friends as well as his foes recognized the Socialistic tones in his statements in the early 1920's. In 1949, Einstein published an article in the Monthly Review in which he advocated Socialism. Since both world wars weakened the nations of the world, both wars created an atmosphere where Communism could flourish.

Einstein the Racist Coward

Albert Einstein was a genocidal racist Zionist. He was appalled by the fact that most German Jews did not share his racist and segregationist views. Einstein ridiculed Jews who assimilated into German society. Einstein hypocritically and disingenuously dubbed all of his critics "anti-Semites ". He was a coward who hid from criticism by smearing his critics. When he was finally forced to debate in Bad Nauheim, he made a fool of himself and ran away in the middle of the argument.

"The General Assembly, Determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination." — UNITED NATIONS GENERAL Assembly Resolution Number 3379 343

"I get most joy from the emergence of the Jewish state in Palestine. It does seem to me that our kinfolk really are more sympathetic (at least less brutal) than these horrid Europeans. Perhaps things can only improve if only the Chinese are left, who refer to all Europeans with the collective noun 'bandits.'" — ALBERT EINSTEIN

The massive emigration of Eastern European Jews, coupled with the financial might of the Rothschild family and their lesser branches, and with the disproportionate Jewish domination of the press, resulted in tremendous power for the Jewish community, especially in America, England and Germany. Einstein used this organized Jewish power in a cowardly fashion to suppress open debate on the theory of relativity and his career of plagiarism. Einstein, himself a racist, hypocritically and disingenuously accused his critics of racism for saying the same things that Einstein himself had said both publicly and privately. Einstein counted on fellow racist Jews to rush to his defense simply because he was a Jew. His expectations were rewarded.

The Power of Jewish Tribalism Inhibits the Progress of Science and Deliberately Promotes "Racial" Discord

Just as the "Jewish press" refused to entertain criticism of Judaism in the Kulturkampf while they relentlessly ridiculed

Catholicism specifically and Christianity generally, they refused to entertain criticism of their Jewish Messiah, Albert Einstein. However, Einstein's Nobel Prize was not awarded for the theory of relativity, because so many were aware of the fact that Albert Einstein had plagiarized the theory. Ernst Gehrcke demonstrated that Paul Gerber had anticipated the general theory of relativity, as had Johann Georg von Soldner, making a Nobel Prize for that theory impossible. It was long known that Einstein had plagiarized the special theory of relativity from Lorentz and Poincare. Instead of exposing the public to these facts, the Jewish dominated press smeared Einstein's critics, obstructed their access to the public, and shamelessly hyped Albert Einstein and the theory of relativity.

A Jew is Not Allowed to Speak Out Against a Jew

The second meeting of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher Naturforscher zur Erhaltung reiner Wissenschaft took place on 2 September 1920. The famous Jewish philosopher Oskar Kraus of Prague was scheduled to deliver a lecture stating his objections to the special theory of relativity. The Czechoslovakian government refused Kraus a visa for "political reasons" thereby preventing his appearance at the meeting and actively obstructing a public expression of anti-relativism by a famous intellectual figure of Jewish descent. Kraus had known Einstein while Einstein lived in Prague. Kraus believed that Einstein was nothing more than an amateurish Metaphysician. Einstein told Leopold Infeld, *"I am really more of a philosopher than a physicist."* Einstein was a poor philosopher, as well. He argued in redundancies based on unproven assertions.

The pro-Einstein forces — forces so powerful that they were able to deny a man's right to speak and to corrupt the workings of a nation's government — prevented Kraus' speech, which would have been far more interesting and readily understood by a crowd of laymen and news correspondents than was Glaser's technical lecture which replaced it. Kraus' arguments against the metaphysical absurdities in relativity theory make a powerful impression on the lay public — one Einstein's advocates were frantic to prevent. Einstein did not grasp the distinction between Metaphysics and science. He stated in 1930, "Science itself is metaphysics."

This maneuver was done to change the subject from Einstein's plagiarism, Einstein's self-promotion and gross exaggeration of the significance of his theories, the relativists' corrupt misrepresentation of the available evidence to the public, and the absurdities of the theory of relativity — all of this was done to change the subject to the irrelevant issue of anti-Semitism. Einstein and his friends were completely unethical. They inhibited the progress of science and took away fundamental human liberties.

Max von Laue reported in the evening edition of Vossische Zeitung on 4 September 1920 that the Czechoslovakian government denied Kraus, of Prag, the right to leave the country "for political reasons". Laue, racist Zionist Albert Einstein's "Shabbas Goy", again tried to change the subject to racial issues in a cowardly effort to avoid the relevant facts.

Oskar Kraus was an outspoken critic of the theory of relativity before the Berlin Philharmonic lectures and for many years thereafter. Frank's account does not agree with that of Paul Weyland, Max von Laue and Johannes Riem, who recorded that Kraus wished to attend the meeting, but was refused a visa for political reasons.

Einstein's advocates have always relied upon clannish Jewish racism and disproportionate Jewish influence in government, the press and in the universities to prevent a fair and open discussion of the merits of the theory of relativity and of Einstein's career plagiarism.

This is but one of many instances of Jewish censorship in the modern world. Jewish organizations have successfully criminalized

opinions which deviate from their own. It is today illegal in many countries to offend or obstruct Jewish racists by revealing their destructive lies and dangerous Messianic aspirations.

Philipp Lenard

Nobel Prize winning Physicist Philipp Lenard took great offense at Einstein's defamatory comments. Lenard had said nothing anti-Semitic in public, but instead, in the wake of Germany's defeat in World War I, had simply asserted his national pride and declared that German science stood for high ethical standards and sound scientific practices — as opposed to the wild speculations of the British eclipse observations and the immoderate and self-glorifying advertising of Albert Einstein.

Lenard's reaction came at a time when the British and French had openly attempted to destroy German science, with Albert Einstein's help.

In the winter of 1914, Lenard criticized J. J. Thomson and England in a 16 page pamphlet in a nationalistic — not anti-Semitic — tone. Lenard, himself, may have been of Jewish descent and had a classically Jewish appearance. It was common at the time to speak of "German science" and many of Einstein's friends and supporters, many of whom were Jewish, proudly spoke in those exact terms.

Einstein covertly supported the Allies throughout the war. Though he lived in Germany — Einstein was a disloyal agent of Germany's enemies. Einstein became a symbol to many Germans of the Jew who had *"stabbed Germany in the back"*.

Many Germans believed that Jewish leaders in the press, the English, and Jewish world finance, had conspired to destroy pan-Germany as it tried to defend Europe from pan-Slavism, and that after the war the Jewish press in Germany sided with the Allies when they sought to punish Germany and break it apart in violation of President Wilson's directives that no nation would lose territory at war's end, which promise had led Germany to surrender in the good faith of that promise. The Allies, and some leading German Jews, betrayed Germany's good faith.

Let the Debate Begin

Einstein, against his better judgement, did speak at Nauheim. The event was highly publicized by Einstein and his supporters and thousands showed up to see the debate.

Bath house number 8 in Bad Nauheim, the site of the session on relativity and the Einstein-Lenard debate at the 86th meeting of the Society of German Scientists and Physicians

The theory of relativity was hyped beyond all reasonable limits and many were certain that the great hero Einstein would crush his opponents, as advertised. The much anticipated debate between Lenard and Einstein over the general theory of relativity began on Thursday, at 12:45 PM. Einstein's advocates, Max Planck who chaired the session, et al., employed armed police to keep anti-relativists and neutral parties out of the audience and attempted to stack the audience with a pro-Einstein claque. This resulted in a tumultuous protest and unbiased audience members stormed the hall and held their ground.

After long and boring lectures by Einstein and his friends which began at 9:00 AM, the bell sounded at 12:45 PM for the time allotted to Einstein-critics to begin. Einstein and Lenard began to debate.

Though accounts of the meeting are incomplete and vary, Lenard clearly made Einstein look very foolish in a very short time. Einstein was flustered and could not give cogent responses, even though Lenard repeated his questions.

In a prearranged maneuver, Max Planck called the session, which had begun at 12:45 PM, to an end at about 1:00 PM, after only

a few minutes of debate, so as to let Einstein off the hook and prevent a fuller exposure of Einstein's incompetence.

Fifteen minutes before the afternoon session began, Einstein ran away.

Ernst Gehrcke

Ernst Gehrcke, who had humiliated Einstein at the Berlin Philharmonic, and whom Einstein had openly challenged to speak at Bad Nauheim, repeatedly demanded time to speak, but Max Planck refused to allow Gehrcke a chance to speak, and delayed Gehrcke until the session was closed. Planck also refused to allow Rudolph, another Einstein critic, time to speak.

Pursuant to Planck's corrupt plan, Einstein's critics were only allotted fifteen minutes to speak, including responses from Einstein and his friends, after hours of pro-Relativity lectures. Planck tried to arrange it so that only pro-Einstein mathematical lectures would occur, which would be entirely uninteresting to the public and to the press.

Max Planck fed Friedrich von Midler, the opening speaker to the Bad Nauheim gathering, a prepared speech Planck and Arnold Sommerfeld had written lauding Einstein and unfairly degrading his opponents.

Planck arranged it so that armed guards would intimidate anti-Einstein participants and prevent them from attending the meeting hall and attempted to stack the audience and the stage with a pro-Einstein claque.

Planck not only limited the time of the anti-Relativists at the Thursday meeting to a few minutes, Planck also greatly restricted their time at the Friday meeting to 12 minutes including discussion — a meeting which Einstein and his cronies did not attend.

Einstein hid from his opponents and ran away from the debate, even after Max Planck had arranged it so that Einstein would have every conceivable advantage.

Albert Einstein was ashamed of the fact that he had run away. He wrote to Max Born in October of 1920, "I will live through all that is in store for me like an unconcerned spectator and will not allow myself to get excited again, as in Nauheim. It is quite inconceivable to me how I could have lost my sense of humour to such an extent through being in bad company."

Einstein's cowardice and incompetence did not go unnoticed. Johannes Riem ridiculed Albert Einstein.

Einstein lost all credibility at the debate and knew that the scientific community was against him. He undoubtedly wanted only to flee Germany and retreat from the public eye. As happened after Einstein's public humiliation at the Berlin Philharmonic, the Einstein sycophants and the ethnically biased pro-Einstein Jewish press came to his rescue after his public humiliation at Bad Nauheim and carried him through this time of criticism as he traveled the world promoting himself, relativity theory and Zionism, until his second rush of fame, which came with the announcement of the award of his Nobel Prize in late 1922. Many found the award scandalous, given that Einstein was a proven sophist and plagiarist.

Lorentz, Born, von Laue and the others were loyal to Einstein. The acceptance of their fatally flawed theories hinged on the cult of personality which was created for Einstein. If Lorentz exposed Einstein, Lorentz' beliefs and legacy would suffer.

The relativists were, and are, so pernicious in their suppression of opposing views, because they were, and are, so insecure and politically motivated. They were, and are, so vicious in their defense of Einstein, because their mythologies are so easily defeated.

The theory attacks gullible persons who are willing to accept irrational arguments and who act out of hero worship. Therefore, it is not surprising that these same individuals behave in an unscrupulous and adolescent manner when confronted with the facts.

Knowing they had lost at the debate, Einstein and his friends sought a rapprochement with Lenard which would dull the sting of Einstein's humiliation at Nauheim.

Johannes Stark

Tragically, Lenard and Stark, (Nobel Prize laureates each) who were initially very helpful to Einstein in the early years of the

special theory of relativity, after witnessing the corruption in the press and in the German Physical Society, after witnessing the Zionist betrayal of Germany, succumbed to the racial mythologies of the National Socialists and became outspoken advocates of Nazism, and in so doing were yet again the victims of Zionist Jews, though they did not realize it.

Einstein's actions played no small role in elevating Adolf Hitler to power, in that the Nazis exploited Einstein as an example to stereotype millions of innocent people. The Nazis also exploited Einsteinian racist Zionist mythology to promote their own racial myths, which they imposed on the German People at the behest of Jewish Zionists who wanted assimilating Jews segregated from the allegedly inferior "Goyim".

This was, and is, a common practice among Zionists and anti-Semites. They promote one another's common racism. This compounds the problem by creating an incentive for non-racists to forgive the intolerable behavior of characters like Einstein and to refuse to speak out against it for fear of having that behavior generalized in a sense unfavorable to them.

"When Ambassador Page was editor of the Atlantic Monthly he gave the following advice to a young journalist: 'The most interesting fellow in America is the Jew: but don 't write about Jews: without intending it, you may precipitate the calamity America should be most anxious to avoid — / mean Jew-baiting. ' Incidentally we may mention that an English book which happened to contain that quotation was suppressed, soon after birth, by a very obvious withdrawal of the usual advertising nourishment."

The young journalist was Rollin Lynde Hartt. This censorship further results in a group dynamic whereby one member of the group who speaks out against another is chastised for "betraying" the group which will allegedly be unfairly stereotyped by the exposure of the behavior of an individual like Albert Einstein. Of course, it is human nature to think in symbols and to generalize, especially when viciously and unfairly attacked and threatened, as were the anti-Relativists Lenard and Stark.

Einstein the Genocidal Racist

Albert Einstein was himself a racist; and, therefore, a hypocrite when criticizing the racism of others. John Stachel wrote, *"While he lived in Germany, however, Einstein seems to have accepted the then-prevalent racist mode of thought, often invoking such concepts as 'race' and 'instinct,' and the idea that the Jews form a race."*

On 8 July 1901, Einstein wrote to Winteler, *"There is no exaggeration in what you said about the German professors. I have got to know another sad specimen of this kind — one of the foremost physicists of Germany."*

Einstein wrote to Besso sometime after 1 January 1914, *"A free, unprejudiced look is not at all characteristic of the (adult) Germans (blinders!)."*

After the war Einstein and some of his friends alluded to much earlier conversations with Einstein, where he had correctly predicted the eventual outcome of the war. In his diaries, Romain Rolland recorded his conversations with Einstein in Switzerland at their meeting of 16 September 1915, *"What I hear from [Einstein] is not exactly encouraging, for it shows the inpossibility of arriving at a lasting peace with Germany without first totally crushing it. Einstein says the situation looks to him far less favorable than a few months back. The victories over Russia have reawakened German arrogance and appetite. The word 'greedy' seems to Einstein best to characterize Germany. Einstein does not expect any renewal of Germany out of itself; it lacks the energy for it, and the boldness for initiative. He hopes for a victory of the Allies, which would smash the power of Prussia and the dynasty. . . . Einstein and Zangger dream of a divided Germany — on the one side Southern Germany and Austria, on the other side Prussia. We speak of the deliberate blindness and the lack of psychology in the Germans."*

Einstein's dreams during the First World War remind one of the "Carthaginian Peace" of the Henry Morgenthau, Jr. plan for the destruction of Germany following the Second World War. Morgenthau worked with Lord Cherwell (Frederick Alexander Lindemann), Churchill's friend and advisor, who planned to bomb German civilian populations into submission. Lindemann studied under Einstein's friend, Walther Nernst, who worked with Fritz Haber, a Jewish developer of poisonous gas. James Bacque argues that the Allies, under the direction of General Eisenhower, starved hundreds of thousands, if not millions of German prisoners of war to death. Dwight David Eisenhower was called *"the terrible Swedish- Jew"* in his yearbook for West Point, The 1915 Howitzer, West Point, New York, (1915), p. 80. He was also called "Ike", as in. . . Eisenhower? The Soviets also abused and murdered countless German POW's after the Second World War.

Einstein often spoke in genocidal and racist terms against Germany, and for the Jews and England, and he betrayed Germany before, during and after the war. Einstein wrote to Paul Ehrenfest on 22 March 1919, "[The Allied Powers] whose victory during the war I had felt would be by far the lesser evil are now proving to be only slightly the lesser evil. I get most joy from the emergence of the Jewish state in Palestine. It does seem to me that our kinfolk really are more sympathetic (at least less brutal) than these horrid Europeans. Perhaps things can only improve if only the Chinese are left, who refer to all Europeans with the collective noun 'bandits.'"

While responsible people were trying to preserve some sanity in the turbulent period following World War I, Zionists like Albert Einstein sought to validate and encourage the racism of anti-Semites. The Dreyfus Affair taught them that anti-Semitism had a powerful effect to unite Jews around the world. The Zionists were afraid that the "Jewish race" was disappearing through assimilation. They wanted to use anti-Semitism to force the segregation of Jews from Gentiles and to unite Jews, and thereby preserve the "Jewish race". They hoped that if they put a Hitler-type into power — as Zionists had done in the past, they could use him to herd up the Jews and force the Jews into Palestine against their will. This would also help the Zionists to inspire distrust and contempt for Gentile government, while giving the Zionists the moral high-ground in international affairs, despite the fact that the Zionists were secretly behind the atrocities.

Theodor Herzl

In 1896, Theodor Herzl wrote in his book The Jewish State, *"Great exertions will not be necessary to spur on the movement. Anti-Semites provide the requisite impetus. They need only do what they did before, and then they will create a love of emigration where it did not previously exist, and strengthen it where it existed before. I imagine that Governments will, either voluntarily or under pressure from the Anti- Semites, pay certain attention to this scheme; and they may perhaps actually receive it here and there with a sympathy which they will also show to the Society of Jews."*

Albert Einstein wrote to Max Born on 9 November 1919. Einstein encouraged anti-Semitism and advocated segregation (one must wonder what role Albert's increasing racism played in his divorce from Mileva Marie — a Gentile Serb), *"Antisemitism must be seen as a real thing, based on true hereditary qualities, even if for us Jews it is often unpleasant. I could well imagine that I myself would choose a Jew as my companion, given the choice. On the other hand I would consider it reasonable for the Jews themselves to collect the money to support Jewish research workers outside the universities and to provide them with teaching opportunities."*

In 1933, the Zionists publicly declared their allegiance to the Nazis. They wrote in the Judische Rundshau on 13 June 1933, *"Zionism recognizes the existence of the Jewish question and wants to solve it in a generous and constructive manner. For this purpose, it wants to enlist the aid of all peoples; those who are friendly to the Jews as well as those who are hostile to them, since*

according to its conception, this is not a question of sentimentality, but one dealing with a real problem in whose solution all peoples are interested."

On 21 June 1933, the Zionists issued a declaration of their position with respect to the Nazi regime, in which they expressed a belief in the legitimacy of the Nazis' racist belief system and condemned anti-Fascist forces.

The hypocrisy of racist Zionists often manifested itself. As another example, consider the fact that racist Zionist Moses Hess was married to a Christian Gentile prostitute named Sybille Pritsch.

Einstein may have been effected by his mother's early racist opposition to his relationship with Marie. Another factor in the Einsteins' divorce was, of course, Albert's incestuous relationship with his cousin Else Einstein, and his desire to bed her daughters, as well as Albert's general promiscuity — some believe he was a whore monger. Albert Einstein opposed his sister Maja's marriage to the Gentile Paul Winteler on racist grounds and thought they should divorce. Albert Einstein wrote to Michele Besso on 12 December 1919 and stated that, *"No mixed marriages are any good (Anna says: oh!)"* Besso, himself, was married to a Gentile, Anna Besso-Winteler.

Dennis Brian wrote, *"When asked what he thought of Jews marrying non-Jews, which, of course, had been the case with him and Mileva, [Albert Einstein] replied with a laugh, 'It's dangerous, but then all marriages are dangerous.'"*

On 3 April 1920, Einstein wrote, criticizing assimilationist Jews, "And this is precisely what he does not want to reveal in his confession. He talks about religious faith instead of tribal affiliation, of 'Mosaic' instead of 'Jewish' because the latter term, which is much more familiar to him, would emphasize affiliation to his tribe."

After declaring that Jewish children segregate due to natural forces and that they are "different from other children", not due to religion or tradition, but due to genetic features and "heritage", Einstein continued his 3 April 1920 statement, *"With adults it is quite similar as with children. Due to race and temperament as well as traditions (which are only to a small extent of religious origin) they form a community more or less separate from non-Jews. It is this basic community of race and tradition that I have in mind when I speak of 'Jewish nationality.' In my opinion, aversion to Jews is simply based upon the fact that Jews and non-Jews are different. Where feelings are sufficiently vivid there is no shortage of reasons; and the feeling of aversion toward people of a foreign race with whom one has, more or less, to share daily life will emerge by necessity."*

Albert Einstein often referred to Jews as "tribesmen" and Jewry as the "tribe". Fellow German Jew Fritz Haber was outraged at Albert Einstein's racist treachery and disloyalty. Einstein confirmed that he was disloyal and a racist, and was obligated, *"…to step in for my persecuted and morally depressed fellow tribesmen, as far as this lies within my power[.]"*

Albert Einstein advocated the segregation of Jewish students. Peter A. Bucky quoted Albert Einstein, *"I think that Jewish students should have their own student societies. One way that it won't be solved is for Jewish people to take on Christian fashions and manners. In this way, it is entirely possible to be a civilized person, a good citizen, and at the same time be a faithful Jew who loves his race and honors his fathers."*

Einstein stated, *"We must be conscious of our alien race and draw the logical conclusions from it. We must have our own students' societies and adopt an attitude of courteous but consistent reserve to the Gentiles. It is possible to be a faithful Jew who loves his race and honours his fathers."*

On 5 April 1920, Einstein repeated what he had heard from his political Zionist friends who believed that anti-Semitism was necessary to the preservation of the"Jewish race", *"Anti-Semitism will be a psychological phenomenon as long as Jews come in contact with non-Jews — what harm can there be in that? Perhaps it is due to anti-Semitism that we survive as a race: at least that is what I believe."*

Einstein had a reputation as a rabid anti-assimilationist — here again Einstein merely parroted the racist anti-assimilationism of

his Zionist predecessors, like Solomon Schechter who dreaded assimilation more than pogroms — and Zionists encouraged pogroms in order to discourage assimilation.

Hilaire Belloc

Others repeated Theodor Herzl's theme, that Jews could not assimilate, because the presence of Jews in a host nation ultimately led to anti-Semitism due to Jewish parasitism — according to Herzl. Hilaire Belloc was a strong advocate of the view the that Jews should not integrate. Belloc published a book on the subject entitled The Jews in 1922, and expressed similar convictions in G. K. 's Weekly in the 1930's. Belloc wrote biographies of men who had fallen under the influence of Zionists, like Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon.

On 15 March 1921, Kurt Blumenfeld wrote to Chaim Weizmann, *"Einstein is interested in our cause most strongly because of his revulsion from assimilatory Jewry."*

Einstein stated in 1921:

"To deny the Jew's nationality in the Diaspora is, indeed, deplorable. If one adopts the point of view of confining Jewish ethnical nationalism to Palestine, then one, to all intents and purposes, denies the existence of a Jewish people. In that case one should have the courage to carry through, in the quickest and most complete manner, entire assimilation.

We live in a time of intense and perhaps exaggerated nationalism. But my Zionism does not exclude in me cosmopolitan views. I believe in the actuality of Jewish nationality, and I believe that every Jew has duties towards his coreligionists.

[T]he principal point is that Zionism must tend to strengthen the dignity and self-respect of the Jews in the Diaspora. I have always been annoyed by the undignified assimilationist cravings and strivings which I have observed in so many of my friends."

Einstein's public racism eventually waned, but he continued to publicly express his segregationist philosophy in the same terms as anti-Semites, as well as his belief that Jews "thrived on" and owed their "continued existence" to anti-Semitism. Einstein stated in December of 1930 to an American audience,

"There is something indefinable which holds the Jews together. Race does not make much for solidarity. Here in America you have many races, and yet you have the solidarity. Race is not the cause of the Jews' solidarity, nor is their religion. It is something else — which is indefinable."

Einstein's confusing public statement perhaps resulted from his desire to promote multi-culturalism in America, which had the benefit of freeing up Jewish immigration to the United States. Einstein was also likely parroting, or trying to parrot, a fellow anti-assimilationist political Zionist whose pamphlet was well known in America, Solomon Schechter and his Zionism: A Statement, Federation of American Zionists, New York, (1906), in which Schechter states, among other things, *"Zionism is an ideal, and as such is indefinable."*

After siding with Germany's enemies in the First World War — while living in Germany, and after intentionally provoking Germans into increased anti-Semitism, which he thought was good for Jews, and after defaming German Nobel Prize laureates in the international press to the point where they felt obliged to join Hitler's cause, which cause eventually resulted in the genocide of Europe's Jews, Einstein sponsored the production of genocidal weapons to mass murder Germans, whom he had hated all of his life, in the famous letter to President Roosevelt that Einstein signed urging Roosevelt to begin the development of atomic bombs — before the mass murder of Jews had begun.

Einstein advocated genocidal collective punishment:

"The Germans as an entire people are responsible for these mass murders and must be punished as a people if there is justice in

the world and if the consciousness of collective responsibility in the nations is not to perish from the earth entirely." and, "It is possible either to destroy the German people or keep them suppressed; it is not possible to educate them to think and act along democratic lines in the foreseeable future."

Albrecht Folsing has assembled a compilation of post- WW II quotations from Einstein, which evince Einstein's lifelong habit of stereotyping people based on their ethnicity. Einstein expressed his hatred in the horrific post-Holocaust context — a temptation Max Born had resisted:

"With the Germans having murdered my Jewish brethren in Europe, I do not wish to have anything more to do with Germans, not even with a relatively harmless Academy. The crimes of the Germans are really the most hideous that the history of the so-called civilized nations has to show.

[It was] evident that a proud Jew no longer wishes to be connected with any kind of German official event or institution. After the mass murder committed by the Germans against my Jewish brethren I do not wish any publications of mine to appear in Germany."

Einstein wrote to Born on 15 September 1950 that his views towards Germans predated the Nazi period:

"I have not changed my attitude to the Germans, which, by the way, dates not just from the Nazi period. All human beings are more or less the same from birth. The Germans, however, have a far more dangerous tradition than any of the other so-called civilized nations. The present behavior of these other nations towards the Germans merely proves to me how little human beings learn even from their most painful experiences."

Nobel Prize laureates Philipp Lenard (1905 Nobel Prize for Physics) and Johannes Stark (1919 Nobel Prize for Physics) had initially sponsored Einstein and his work, and it was only after Einstein played the race card — publicly and internationally smearing Philipp Lenard without cause, that race became an issue in the debate over relativity theory — mostly for Einstein, Max von Laue and Max Born, who had a financial interest in the Einstein myth, and for the press people who smeared Einstein's opponents. They desperately wanted to change the subject from the legitimate claims of Einstein's plagiarism, legitimate arguments against the irrationality of the theory of relativity and the shameless hype and misrepresentation of experimental evidence by Einstein and his friends, to name-calling and racial strife provoked by them.

Einstein eventually succeeded in bringing racial politics into the debate, though it was initially a larger issue for him than for his opponents. Einstein most often outright refused to discuss his plagiarism or purely scientific, non-political critiques of the theory of relativity; but he did not hesitate to name-call and smear his critics. He could not win in a dispute over the scientific and historical facts, so he provoked a race war over relativity theory in order to avoid legitimate criticism. It was a war everyone would ultimately lose.

Einstein's complaints were hypocritical. He himself sought ethnically segregated educational institutions and an ethnically segregated society and often stated that anti-Semitism was both correct and good for Jews. Einstein had bad experiences early in his youth and always bore a stereotypical prejudice against Gentile Germans, which is consistent with the racism inherent in genocidal Judaism.

Albert Einstein was one of the world's leading political Zionists. Political Zionism was a new form of racism that emerged at the end of the Nineteenth Century. It held that Jews were a pure race that could not coexist with non-Jews. Einstein had many powerful friends in the Zionist and Socialist press. Einstein's friends and supporters, in what political Zionist founder Theodor Herzl called the "Jewish papers", 591 libeled those who opposed Einstein or the theory of relativity and deflected attention from Einstein's plagiarism by misrepresenting any criticism of Einstein as if it were anti-Semitism, per se.

There was also an anti-Einstein press and an unbiased press which documented Einstein's plagiarism and his scientific and philosophical defeats. Like radicals in general, radical Socialists, Zionists and Communists had well-deserved reputations as defamers, which manifested itself in their vitriolic attacks on Jewish leaders who refused to fund their schemes; or, in the case of Zionism, opposed their racist agenda.

Einstein stated, *"But in Germany the judgement of my theory depended on the party politics of the Press[.]"* German newspapers had well-deserved reputations as being organs for the many political parties which were active in Germany in the Teens of the Twentieth Century. They brought politics into science in a way not previously known.

Einstein took advantage of the political climate after World War I to change the subject from the accusations of plagiarism against him, which were easily proven, to racial politics, which were explosive at the time. It is tragic that the search for the truth in Physics, and in Ethics related to priorities, became a political issue centered on "the Jewish question", but Einstein succeeded in making it one.

Political Zionists, Einstein and his friends among them, have earned a reputation throughout their history for preventing free and open public dialog about important issues they would rather not see discussed. They have often had open access to the press to publish their smears and the means to largely prevent those who have been wronged from responding. They accomplish these feats by: spuriously presuming to speak for all persons of Jewish descent, organized intimidation, boycott, smear tactic, intensive letter writing campaigns which give an inflated appearance that their views are widely held, threats and acts of violence, etc.

Just as the Zionists have often sought to suppress public discussion of the Palestinians' rights and an honest discussion of what is in America's best interests, as opposed to the Zionists' perceived self-interests, political Zionists — and indeed like minded Marxist-leaning Socialists — have often obstructed public debate about Einstein's plagiarism from the moment Einstein became their most famous and important spokesman.

Many have been wrongfully and viciously smeared as alleged "anti-Semites" because they refuse to discriminate in their opposition to racism, including but not limited to, their opposition to political Zionist racism. The vast majority of Jews initially opposed political Zionism due to its expressed racism. Their leaders were smeared. After the founding of Israel, debate was largely stifled.

Norman Finkelstein

Prof. Norman G. Finkelstein writes in his book, *Beyond Chutzpah: On the Misuse of Anti-Semitism and the Abuse of History*, University of California Press, Berkeley, (2005), pp. 21-22, 32, and 66,

"THE LATEST PRODUCTION of Israel's apologists is the 'new anti-Semitism.' The main purpose behind these periodic, meticulously orchestrated media extravaganzas is not to fight anti-Semitism but rather to exploit the historical suffering of Jews in order to immunize Israel against criticism. Finally, whereas in the original New Anti-Semitism marginal left-wing organizations like the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party were cast as the heart of the anti-Semitic darkness, in the current revival Israel's apologists, having lurched to the right end of the political spectrum, cast mainstream organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch in this role. WHAT'S CURRENTLY CALLED the new anti-Semitism actually incorporates three main components: (1) exaggeration and fabrication, (2) mislabeling legitimate criticism of Israeli policy, and (3) the unjustified yet predictable spillover from criticism of Israel to Jews generally. EXAGGERATION AND FABRICATION The evidence of a new anti-Semitism comes mostly from organizations directly or indirectly linked to Israel or having a material stake in inflating the findings of anti-Semitism."

In 2006, Professors John J. Mearsheimer and Stephen M. Walt wrote in their paper, *"The Israel Lobby and U. S. Foreign Policy"*,

“No discussion of how the Lobby operates would be complete without examining one of its most powerful weapons: the charge of anti-Semitism. Anyone who criticizes Israeli actions or says that pro-Israel groups have significant influence over U. S. Middle East policy — an influence that AIPAC celebrates — stands a good chance of getting labeled an anti-Semite. In fact, anyone who says that there is an Israel Lobby runs the risk of being charged with anti-Semitism, even though the Israeli media themselves refer to America’s ‘Jewish Lobby.’ In effect, the Lobby boasts of its power and then attacks anyone who calls attention to it. This tactic is very effective, because anti-Semitism is loathsome and no responsible person wants to be accused of it.”

There is nothing new about fabricated accusations of anti-Semitism. The Judeans who fabricated the Old Testament fabricated a history of Egyptian tyranny which never occurred, and which fictions recklessly defamed the Egyptians as anti-Semites.

Einstein was discredited in Germany in late 1 920 . In early 1921, Einstein desperately needed a boost and a break. Zionist Kurt Blumenfeld arranged for Einstein to take a trip to America in order to spread propaganda for political Zionism and to raise money for the cause, on the deceitful premise that the money would go to fund an university in Jerusalem, the “Jewish university” or “Hebrew University”. Einstein was deceived. The real goal of the Zionists who took advantage of him was to exploit Einstein’s fame for profit.

Elements of the American press again promoted Einstein as the greatest genius of all time. For Jewish racists, this provided helpful racist propaganda claiming that all important contributions to the world of thought were made by Jews. The racist political Zionist United States Supreme Court Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis wrote in a letter dated 1 March 1921,

“You have doubtless heard that the Great Einstein is coming to America soon with Dr. Weizmann, our Zionist Chief. Palestine may need something more now than a new conception of the Universe or of several additional dimensions; but it is well to remind the Gentile world, when the wave of anti-Semitism is rising, that in the world of thought the conspicuous contributions are being made by Jews.”

Paul Ehrenfest wrote to Einstein that he had heard that the Zionists were using Einstein to promote the myth that he was a “Jewish Newton” and a Zionist. Ehrenfest was tortured by the fact that his character would not allow him to participate in the dishonest promotion of Einstein to the public. He believed it would ultimately be destructive to Jews. Ehrenfest committed suicide in 1933.

In 1905 and 1906, Paul Ehrenfest considered Lorentz’ 1904 paper on special relativity and Poincare’s 1905 Rendiconti paper on space-time to be the most significant work (both historically and scientifically) on the subject of the principle of relativity. Ehrenfest and his wife Tatiana attended David Hilbert’s Gottingen seminars on electron theory, which described Lorentz’ and Poincare’s work on special relativity. They knew that Einstein did not create the theory of relativity.

Paul Ehrenfest wrote to Albert Einstein on 9 December 1919,

“I hear, for ex., that your accomplishments are being used to make propaganda, with the ‘Jewish Newton, who is simultaneously an ardent Zionist’ (I personally haven’t read this yet, but only heard it mentioned). But I cannot go along with the propagandistic fuss with its inevitable untruths, precisely because Judaism is at stake and because I feel myself so thoroughly a Jew.”

Immediately upon his arrival at America’s shores, Einstein mischaracterized any and all opposition to him and the theory of relativity as if it were anti-Semitism, per se. After Einstein returned to Europe and after these Zionists bilked many generous Americans in the name of ethnic pride and duty, the promised funding of the university did not materialize. The nationalists allegedly could not agree on the final form this ethnically segregated school should take.

Louis Dembitz Brandeis

We learn from American Zionist Louis Dembitz Brandeis’ letters that the University was nothing but a “side show”,

“The University, important & dear to us, is merely a side show. It can wait. Nothing must be done in relation to it which would embarrass or confuse the main issue. It should be taken up — if and only if it would be helpful in furthering our fight on the main issue.”

When Albert Einstein traveled to America in April of 1921 to promote his Zionist agenda he had received a triumphant welcome, but soon met with great and growing opposition. Einstein was lampooned and humiliated in certain segments of the international press. Einstein left America in defeat. He expressed his bitterness towards America in an interview for the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. Einstein stated, as reported in The New York Times on 8 July 1921 on page 9, “BERLIN, July 7. — Dr. Albert Einstein, the famous scientist, made an amazing discovery relative to America on his trip which he recently explained to a sympathetic-looking Hollander as follows:

“The excessive enthusiasm for me in America appears to be typically American. And if I grasp it correctly the reason is that the people in America are so colossally bored, very much more than is the case with us. After all, there is so little for them there!”, he exclaimed.

Dr. Einstein said this with vibrant sympathy. He continued: “New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities have their theatres and concerts, but for the rest? There are cities with 1 ,000,000 inhabitants, despite which what poverty, intellectual poverty! The people are, therefore, glad when something is given them with which they can play and over which they can enthuse. And that they do, then, with monstrous intensity.”

“Above all things are the women who, as a literal fact, dominate the entire life in America. The men take an interest in absolutely nothing at all. They work and work, the like of which I have never seen anywhere yet. For the rest they are the toy dogs of the women, who spend the money in a most unmeasurable, illimitable way and wrap themselves in a fog of extravagance.”

“They do everything which is the vogue and now quite by chance they have thrown themselves on the Einstein fashion.”

“You ask whether it makes a ludicrous impression on me to observe the excitement of the crowd for my teaching and my theory, of which it, after all, understands nothing? I find it funny and at the same time interesting to observe this game.”

“To believe quite positively that it is the mysteriousness of what they cannot conceive which places them under a magic spell. One tells them of something big which will influence all future life, of a theory which only a small group, highly learned, can comprehend. Big names are mentioned of men who have made discoveries, of which the crowd grasps nothing. But it impresses them, takes on color and the magic power of mystery, and thus one becomes enthusiastic and excited.”

“My impressions of scientific life in America? Well, I met with great interest several extraordinarily meritorious professors, like Professor Milliken [sic]. I unfortunately missed Professor Michelson in Chicago, but to compare the general scientific life in America with Europe is nonsense.”

Einstein’s comments met with much criticism and a damage control apparatus quickly began to repair the harm he had done to his reputation, by denying that he had said what he had said.

Though Einstein had hoped to run away from his critics, he had an international reputation as a coward, a plagiarist and a scientific fraud. Things we not as easy for Einstein in America as he had hoped they would be.

On 11 April 1921, the New York American wrote, ‘EINSTEIN CHARGED WITH PLAGIARISM St. Paul Educator Says Theory of Relativity Was Advanced in Harper’s Weekly in 1866.

Special Dispatch to the New York American. MINNEAPOLIS, April 1 0.— That the Albert Einstein theory of relativity in its gravitational aspects was advanced in 1866, thirteen years before Einstein was born, by a scientist known under pen name of ‘Kinertia’ was the assertion made to-day by Professor Arvid Reuterdahl, dean of the engineering school of St. Thomas College in St. Paul. He challenged the German savant to defend his theories in a written debate.

Professor Reuterdahl declared Einstein was not only deceiving scientists with a mythical theory, but that he was either a plagiarist or his work had been antedated by another without his knowledge.

The Kansas City Post reported on 17 April 1921, 'DUBS EINSTEIN 'BARNUM OF SCIENCE ' AND 'KIDDER ' German Savant Challenges Theorist to Written Debate on Relativity. Charges Feted Jew With Having Plagiarized Material From the Past. A 'Barnum of science.'

Thus is Prof. Albert Einstein, German scientist, who at present is making a triumphal visit to the United States, branded by a former Kansas City public school professor, Dr. Arvid Reuterdahl, dean of the engineering school of St. Thomas colege, St. Paul. While New York hands the celebrated discoverer of the theory of relativity the key to the city, and while savants, scholars, bankers, butchers, hang on his non-understandable words, Dr. Reuterdahl steps out and boldly calls him names.

A 'sophist,' a dealer in 'might have beens,' says Dr. Reuterdahl of Einstein.

Arvid Reuterdahl

The former Kansas City teacher then challenges the widely heralded mathematician to a written debate. Dr. Reuterdahl, speaking of course in scientific language, has said in effect that he is prepared to prove the Einstein theory largely 'bunk,' and a borrowing from older scientists. It is easy enough, he insinuates, to set forth a theory of any kind, so long as you make it sufficiently abstruse not to be understood.

Long before Einstein announced his visit to America, Dr. Reuterdahl and he had become involved in an international dispute over his theory. The controversy has attracted wide attention in the old world from Norway to Italy.

Dr. Reuterdahl, who was an instructor at the Polytechnic institute here, left Kansas City in 1915. In the fall of the same year he gave lectures at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan and at Kansas university on 'Space-Time-Potential,' in which he set forth some of the same views enunciated by Einstein, crediting them to scientists who lived before Einstein was born.

At that time Dr. E. Lee Heidenreich of the Heidenreich Engineering company of Kansas City, a friend of Dr. Reuterdahl, wrote the Carnegie institute of Dr. Reuterdahl's lectures, saying:

'It takes a scientific giant to gainsay a Newton and such a giant we have with us today.'

Coupled with his challenge to a debate, Dr. Reuterdahl now asserts that Einstein is deceiving scientists with a mythical theory and that he is a plagiarist, his works being antedated by another.

Dr. Reuterdahl points out that the Einstein theory of relativity in its gravitational aspects was advanced in 1866 by a scientist who wrote under the pen name of 'Kinertia.' The latter, when a student under Lord Kelvin, is said to have questioned the Newton theory of force.

Dr. Reuterdahl, while giving Einstein credit for being one of the greatest mathematicians in the world, 'calls' him on many parts of his theory:

"I demand that Einstein show me his proof," says the American professor. "I believe in dealing in the physical things in the world. In other words, I am from Missouri. I shall be glad to meet Professor Einstein at any time or place and debate this subject. But I shall demand an actual demonstration of his theory, not a journey into the realm of the mythical. That demonstration he can never give."(4)

Assassination Plots

Walther Rathenau

“Though Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, had stated that there was no anti-Semitic movement in the German government in 1915, Wolff spread the rumor in 1922 (which was denied by the German police) that assassins were out to murder him and Albert Einstein. Wolff’s pronouncement followed on the heels of the assassination of Walter Rathenau. Rathenau was a German Jew who found a way around the Treaty of Versailles (which he had supported — profiteering off of the reparations payments made by Germany) by restoring Germany’s military in Russia with the Rapallo Treaty. It was alleged that he and his friends could financially profit from this venture and that they sought to sponsor Bolshevism. Bolshevism itself stole the wealth of Russia and channeled it other hands. Rathenau was preparing the way for the Second World War.

Wolffs baseless claims of assassination plots may have been a pretext for Einstein’s withdrawal from the meetings of the League of Nations, where he would have had to have met with his critic Henri Bergson, and been publicly challenged to debate his positions. Instead of running this risk, Einstein ran around the world promoting himself and advertising the theory of relativity — and Zionism, at a critical point in the history of the Zionist Movement.

In this same period, Wickham Steed prevented Lord Northcliffe, principal owner of The London Times and outspoken critic of Zionism, from voicing his objections to the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine of 24 July 1922. Perhaps the Zionists sought sympathy for their cause by spreading rumors that Einstein was in danger from those who had murdered Rathenau. They failed to explain how exposing himself in public and traveling abroad safeguarded Einstein.

Einstein’s Internationalism and his anti-Germanism did indeed cause some Germans to wish him dead; and a year earlier, in 1 92 1 , Rudolph Leibus put a bounty on Einstein’s head and Leibus was prosecuted for it.

There were many more reasons why some suspected that Einstein’s flight from the League of Nations, and the Hundertjahrfeier der Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte in Leipzig, on the pretext of unsubstantiated murder plots against him, was a contrived affair to create a false panic over anti-Semitism and to promote sympathy for Einstein, the theory of relativity and Zionism in anticipation of a grand world tour.

German science had turned against Einstein. Philipp Lenard and others promised to again embarrass Einstein at the Leipzig meeting as they had done in Bad Nauheim. The racist coward Albert Einstein wanted to hide from them, as Ernst Gehrcke recorded in his book Die Massensuggestion der Relativitdtstheorie: Kulturhistorisch-psychologische Dokumente, Hermann Meusser, Berlin, (1924), pp. 62-64. Though Einstein was scheduled to deliver a lecture at the centenary of the Association of German Scientists and Physicians in Leipzig, which was overseen by the corrupt sycophant Max Planck, Einstein again took the coward’s way out. Max Planck and Max von Laue again rescued Albert Einstein from certain embarrassment. Laue, who was far more competent, though no less childish, than Einstein, delivered a lecture on the theory of relativity, while Einstein again hid from his critics.

Max Planck

Several top Physicists, Mathematicians and Philosophers joined Nobel Prize laureate Philipp Lenard in protesting Max Planck’s attempt to deceive the German Public into believing that the scientific community had accepted the theory of relativity as if it were the climax of modern science. These scholars joined together to protect the lay public from the self-aggrandizement and lies of Max Planck and Albert Einstein. Their published protest revealed that the majority of Physicists, Mathematicians and Philosophers considered the theory of relativity to be an unproven hypothesis and a fundamentally flawed, irrational and untenable fiction.

It is clear that the Zionists needed a common enemy to unite them, and the alleged murder threats against Einstein, real, contrived

or imagined, played a role in the promotion of that goal. The Zionists then worked to create economic conditions which would make Germany ripe for a Zionist dictator named Adolf Hitler. The history of the political Zionists ' involvement in German wartime politics is discussed in Isaiah Friedman's Germany, Turkey, and Zionism, 1897-1918, Clarendon Press, Oxford, (1977).

The promoters of Einstein and the theory of relativity have employed many of the same tactics and strategies common to such corrupt Jewish political movements as Zionism and Bolshevism. Charles Lane Poor worked hard to expose Einstein as a fraud. Poor complained of terrible censorship of his efforts to expose Einstein and the experiments taken as evidence in support of the theory of relativity. This was and is a common complaint among those who raise concerns about the shameless promotion of the plagiarist Albert Einstein, and who question the metaphysical fallacies and internal contradictions of the theory of relativity.

In l930, C.L. Poor wrote,

"Thus the claim of Einstein to have found a new law of gravitation and the many assertions that the theory of relativity has worked in accounting for the motions of Mercury and has been conclusively proved by the eclipse observations and by the displacement of spectral lines are all merely unproved, and, so far, really unsupported illusions. Einstein and his followers have been dwelling in the 'pleasing land of drowsyshed — '; in the land 'Of dreams that wave before the half shut eye."'

Though the theory of relativity was hyped in the 1920's as a well-proven and perfectly exact, perfectly logical theory, such claims were just that, just hype. There were few people who were competent to try to defend the theory, and the nonexistence of empirical justification for its fantastical claims led to a great insecurity in the academic community — some members of which had stretched out their necks when the press promoted Einstein as the new and improved "Jewish Newton" — and which was worried that the public might discover that Einstein was a fraud and his theories had no rational justification.

Those brave enough to speak out against the degeneration of science into bizarre mysticism, and the demise of professional integrity in science, faced intimidation, censorship, and the classic pernicious political tactics of crowd manipulation by Einstein's supporters. Einstein and his followers were not above employing dirty tricks to suppress opposition and the public disclosure of the truth.

Hubert Goenner tells the story of how Oskar Kraus was scheduled to deliver a speech in Berlin against the theory of relativity on 2 September 1920. Kraus was not able to give his speech, because he was not allowed to go to Germany. Johannes Riem stated that Kraus had wired him a telegram on 2 September 1920, which informed him that Kraus, "was refused a visa for political reasons." Riemcomplained that, *"In such a way relativity theory is protected by the immigration service."*

Arvid Reuterdahl wrote of the political atmosphere surrounding the corrupt promotion of Einstein, "Were the Theory of Relativity sound, upright men must, nevertheless, protest against such questionable means of forcing its acceptance. Hidden forces, inimical to the frank and open discussion of alleged merits of this theory, have been at work in every civilized land.

I am in possession of letters from eminent European scientists describing the deplorable methods employed to hinder and, if possible, completely prevent an unbiased and free discussion of the problem of relativity. In addition to this evidence my own experience is proof conclusive that the known evil effects are not due to accidental causes, but arise from a well defined and strongly organized plan.

Scientific journals and societies in the United States have been loath to accept articles which even mildly criticized Einstein's theories. The advertisement of a book which contains a criticism of relativity, written by a well-known opponent of Einstein, was refused by a journal known for its vigorous publicity campaign in favor of Einsteinism. Two leading American journals, whose main alleged purpose is the unbiased presentation of both sides of every question, have until recently refrained from publishing any statements inimical and detrimental to the theory of relativity. The change of attitude is undoubtedly due to the potent fact that despite the attempted suppression of free discussion, the entire world is now fearlessly and openly challenging the

foundations of Einsteinism. A reaction against relativity, of unprecedented proportions and intensity, has set in and Einstein now finds himself on the defensive.

Ad hominem attack and smear campaigns were Einstein's preferred method of response to challenges to Einstein's priority and challenges to relativity theory, as even Einstein's advocates were forced to concede in 1931. Von Brunn, a defender of Einstein, wrote,

"Even individual fanatic scientific advocates of the Einsteinian theory seem to have finally abandoned their tactic of cutting off any discussion about it with the threat that every criticism, even the most moderate and scrupulous ones, must be discredited as an obvious effluence of stupidity and malice. But even if these monstrous products of the 'Einstein frenzy' [Einstein-Taumel] now belong to history and are thus eliminated from consideration, thoroughly respectable reasons for a certain discomfort with relativity theory still do remain[.]"(4)

Tesla on Einstein

"Show a photo of the hideous creature known as 'Einstein' to even the most learning disabled child and he'll immediately identify the sanctified scientist. His name itself has become synonymous with genius."(6)

"When we do a Google image search for the word "genius", one of the first things we see is the wretched mug of Albert Einstein.

You can scroll and scroll way down those pages and not even find a hint of folks like Tesla, von Braun, Shockley, and other great names. Why is that? Was St. Albert really such a "genius"? Or is this a case of the press pumping-up a fellow tribesman? Let's have a look.

Einstein's "discoveries", stolen as they were, are still disputed to this day. Einstein himself expressed some doubts about his "theories". The fact that a minority of physicists continue to passionately insist that Einstein's ideas are false, is very intriguing. For every outspoken critic of Einstein, how many more scientists hold the very same doubts but are too intimidated to express them. Of even greater interest is the fact that the scientific doubters are often childishly ridiculed, but never openly debated."(5)

"What exactly did this great "genius" – the man whom H.L. Mencken derided as "that fiend for publicity" – actually do, besides fill up chalkboards with numbers? How has humanity benefited from his 'Theory of Relativity'? Contrary to popular laymen belief, space travel and nuclear energy have nothing to do with Einstein's "discovery".

Without going deep into the scientific realm, let us be clear as to what Einstein's Relativity actually claims. The Theory of Relativity holds that time and space are "warped". Those of you old enough to remember the original 'Planet of the Apes' with Charlton Heston will recall how time had slowed down for the space travellers when they had reached a certain speed. Upon their return to Planet Earth, the astronauts are still in their 30's while the Earth has passed through 1000's of years of "Evolution". Heston's age defying journey is based on the Theory of Relativity.

The crew looks pretty good for being 1000+ years old!

Apart from challenging our common sense, the time warps, space warps and artificial speed limits of Einstein's imagination (actually stolen from previous theoreticians) can neither be tested nor observed. Yet we are all supposed to accept this dubious brand of "Theoretical Science" as Holy Writ. "Time and Space can warp. Trust us. We're scientists." say the Relativists.

Einstein's modern doubters included renown cold fusion expert Eugene Mallove (1947-2004). In an article published in Infinite Energy magazine, Mallove writes:

"There are many sources of technical critiques of Einstein's work, such as the dissident journals Galilean Electrodynamics, Physics Essays, Apeiron, Journal of New Energy, etc., as well as books by thoughtful critics: Harold Aspden, Petr Beckmann, Peter and Neal Graneau, Ronald Hatch, Herbert Ives, Thomas Phipps, Jr., and Franco Selleri, to name but a few.

There is even an organization, the Natural Philosophy Alliance (NPA), which holds regional and national meetings devoted to critiquing modern physics, especially Einsteinian relativity. This community of dissidents and publications has been completely ignored by a self-satisfied Physics Establishment, which preserves its power and prestige, in part by mystifying veritable "scientific saints," such as Einstein and Stephen Hawking."

Electrical Engineer and author Robert L. Henderson:

"Einstein was perhaps the most irrational person ever to masquerade as a mathematician or scientist. The book explains how all of Einstein's impossible concepts of the world around us–as well as his unintelligible attempts to mathematically express those concepts–became accepted solely through operation of The-Emperor's-New-Clothes syndrome: the most egregious example of this syndrome that has ever occurred."

Einstein himself, that great egomaniac, even admitted:

"No amount of experimentation can ever prove me right. A single experiment can prove me wrong."

This of course is a classic study in 'Negative Proof Fallacy'. Evidently, St. Albert has never read the Sherlock Holmes stories of Arthur Conan Doyle. The legendary sleuth warns:

"Never theorize before you have data. Invariably, you end up twisting facts to suit theories, instead of theories to suit facts."

St. Albert put the conclusion first, followed it with elegant mathematics to "prove" the premise, and then challenged his peers to disprove a negative. That's a tall order for anyone to fill.

But if there was one man could dethrone such a cleverly crafted illusion, it was the great, and I mean great, Nikola Tesla. When once asked by a sycophantic reporter how it felt to be the smartest man on Earth, Einstein himself replied, *"I wouldn't know. Ask Nikola Tesla"*.

Tesla's genius can only be described as the stuff of "freak of nature". There is simply no exaggerating the depth of his scientific and creative prowess. He was the greatest electrical engineer of all time and perhaps the greatest inventor as well. Tesla is most well known for his invention of the AC power distribution system that we still use today.

A 1931 Time Magazine cover story (above left) revealed Tesla's disdain for Relativity. An excerpt:

"Nikola Tesla, the man with seven hundred basic patents to his credit, who startled the world on a number of occasions in the past by achieving what others had regarded as impossible, including the large-scale generation and distribution of alternating current, yesterday treated the combined metropolitan press to a personally conducted tour of the labyrinthine laboratory of his fertile mind.
Just a few of his inventions include the electric (AC induction) motor, radio and wireless communication, electronic logic (the AND gate), charged particle beams, the rotating magnetic field, flourescent lighting, and the vertical take-off and landing concept."

"And what exactly did this under-appreciated genius have to say about Relativity?"

"Since action and reaction are coexistent, it follows that the supposed curvature of space is entirely impossible ..Today's scientists have substituted mathematics for experiments, and they wander off through equation after equation, and eventually build a structure which has no relation to reality. The scientists from Franklin to Morse were clear thinkers and did not produce erroneous theories. The scientists of today think deeply instead of clearly. One must be sane to think clearly, but one can think deeply and be quite insane."

At times, Tesla's criticism of Einstein was even personal in nature, suggesting that Einstein was not merely mistaken, but actually a fraud:

"Einstein is a beggar dressed in purple clothes and made king using dazzling mathematics that obscure truth"…

"Relativity is a massive deception wrapped in a beautiful mathematical cloak."

"The theory of relativity is a mass of error and deceptive ideas violently opposed to the teachings of great men of science of the past and even to common sense."

"The theory, wraps all these errors and fallacies and clothes them in magnificent mathematical garb which fascinates, dazzles and makes people blind to the underlying errors. The theory is like a beggar clothed in purple whom ignorant people take for a king. Its exponents are very brilliant men, but they are metaphysicists rather than scientists. Not a single one of the relativity

propositions has been proved."

"Relativity is a beggar wrapped in purple whom ignorant people take for a King."

Einstein's fraud clearly rankled Tesla; so much so that he set out to dethrone the puffed-up hero of Jewish Marxism. The Time article also revealed that Tesla was committed to debunking Einstein:

"…My conclusions in certain respects differ from his (Einstein's) and to that extent tend to disprove the Einstein Theory. My explanations of natural phenomena are not so involved as his. They are simpler, and when I am ready to make a full announcement it will be seen that I have proved my conclusions."

The man who was perhaps the greatest scientist in human history publicly maintained, to his dying day, that Einstein and his Relativity were cleverly masked frauds. Who knows? Perhaps the odd circumstances surrounding Tesla's death may have had something to do with protecting the myth of St. Albert."(6)

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(2) The Einstein Hoax

(3) Albert Einstein – Wikipedia

(4) The Manufacture and Sale of Saint Einstein

(5) The Einstein Monster

(6) Tesla vs Einstein

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