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ABSTRACT

The author publishes his Four Baxter Relativity Postulates and Four Conclusions in support of his published papers disproving Special Relativity and its Incorrect derivatives such as predicted time slowing down due to uniform relative motion, etc., and leading to the incorrect derivation of **$E = MC^2$** .

THE POSTULATES AND CONCLUSIONS

(Updated 8 June 2012 3:12 A.M.. EDT)

BAXTER RELATIVITY POSTULATE 1

Light will propagate without a medium, such as in a vacuum, at the velocity of c , relative to the source, or through a gas, liquid, or solid at the velocity of c/l , also relative to the source, where the gas, liquid, or solid has zero velocity relative to the source, and where l = the index of refraction of the gas, liquid or solid.

BAXTER RELATIVITY POSTULATE 2

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If light, without acceleration, at a point A source in a vacuum has a relative uniform velocity v with respect to a non accelerating destination at point B, the relative velocity of the light, contrary to Dr. Einstein's postulate that light always has a velocity of c , relative to any observer, is $c + v$ or $c - v$, and that light "takes on" velocity v , or that light is met "part way" (or the converse) by the destination; both of these interpretations being equivalent

BAXTER RELATIVITY POSTULATE 3

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If two other light sources at points C and D are rotating around point A as described in Baxter Relativity Postulate 2 (therefore with centripetal acceleration), such that C is moving as fast as possible toward B and D is moving as fast as possible away from B, such as in a classic double star scenario, and points F and E are rotating around B, also described in Baxter Postulate 2 (therefore with centripetal acceleration) such that during a short time dt , C and F and E and D have no relative velocity, then light from C will reach F', the non accelerating F, in less time than light from D to E', the non accelerating E.

Note that we defined C and D as having a constant centripetal acceleration toward A equal to the centripetal acceleration that F and E had toward B, such acceleration breaking the symmetry under lying the principle of equivalence in BAXTER RELATIVITY POSTULATE 2. .

BAXTER POSULATE 4 (Updated 8 June 2012 3:12 A.M.. EDT)

Light will always travel equal scalar distances in the same amount of time and a velocity c and at a different relative velocity if relative uniform velocity changes those scalar distances..

BAXTER CONCLUSION 1

Special Relativity and its derivatives, such the prediction that time slows down due to relative uniform motion, etc., are wrong, as well as the incorrect derivation of Dr. Einstein's intrinsic mass – energy equivalence for ALL mass is $E = MC^2$.

BAXTER CONCLUSION 2 (Updated 8 June 2012 3:12 A.M.. EDT)

Light simultaneously flashed from C and D in Baxter Relativity Postulate 3 will arrive at B at different times and consistent with Baxter Relativity Postulate 4.

BAXTER CONCLUSION 3

Light, relative to any observer, contrary to Dr. Einstein, is not constant.

BAXTER CONCLUSION 4

Special Relativity is wrong.

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[18] Other references: www.k1man.com/q

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“To kill an error is as good a service, and sometimes even better than, establishing a new truth or fact.”

Charles Darwin

"Great causes are never tried on the merits; but the cause is reduced to particulars to suit the size of the partisans, and the contention is ever hottest on minor matters." - Ralph Waldo Emerson - From his essay "Nature" 1844



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., at his home in Belgrade Lakes, Maine U.S.A.

See www.k1man.com/g



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., age 4, with his dad, Frank H. Baxter (Bachelor of Science Degree, Mechanical Engineering, 1914, Rhode Island State College), and President of Frank H. Baxter Associates, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City. See www.k1man.com/fhb and also www.k1man.com/w10 and www.k1man.com/Loons