

Abstract:

In 1960 Julio Palacios in Madrid proposed an altered form of Special Relativity in a book entitled: "Relatividad, una nueva teoria", which appears to be virtually unknown among Anglophones. The premise of this work is that a slight change in the hypotheses leading to the derivation of Lorentz transforms results in transforms that do not yield asymmetric aging. Instead of Einstein's assumption that there is no way to empirically distinguish any inertial frame, Palacios proposes that that time intervals of events at a fixed location are perceived equally from all inertial frames. This, he argues, has the effect of multiplying the usual Lorentz transforms by  $1/\gamma$  and the inverse transforms by a factor of  $\gamma$ . He then shows that these transformations, although precluding asymmetric aging, still account for all the classical observations thought to verify Special Relativity. He even goes on to argue that the principle results of General Relativity can be understood in accord with his viewpoint. Another consequence of this approach is that it supposes the existence of a preferred or absolute frame, which Palacios identifies with the inertial frame of the big bang. My presentation will consist of a brief description of the basis of Palacios' viewpoint and speculations on its relationship with other interpretations of SR.