My story about blacklisting at the physics archive (arXiv.org)

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November 22, 2004 website: http://www.quantummotion.org/

I am a Chinese researcher who lives in Beijing. My studies include the foundations of quantum mechanics, quantum information and quantum communication etc. I am fully blacklisted by the physics archive www.arxiv.org/xxx.lanl.gov from August 1999 to December 1999 and from February 2000 to July 2002 and since November 2002.

Before telling the sad story about the blacklisting at the physics archive, I will briefly introduce the background of my education and research. I graduated from Institute of Electronics, Chinese Academy of Science in 1995. I had been musing the real meaning of quantum theory since the college time. Then I had the idea of discontinuous motion in 1993 when I am a graduate student. I think the motion of a particle described by the wave function must be discontinuous everywhere at all times. In 1999 I formulated a theory of discontinuous motion, in which the evolution equation of such motion in continuous space-time turns to be the Schroedinger equation in quantum mechanics (see physics/9907001 and physics/9907002). In 2001, I further found the logical foundation of the discontinuous motion (see physics/0209015). To my surprise the discontinuous motion can be derived from the most common experience. Consider the free motion of an object. There are no causes (including outer forces and inner causes) to determine the position change of the object. A change without any causes should be essentially random. Thus the object can only move in a completely random way, and the instantaneous motion of the object must be essentially discontinuous. A referee of Foundations of Physics Letters (FPL) recently commented on the theory of discontinuous motion as follows, "the idea of using discontinuous motion as a realist interpretation of quantum mechanics is original. If it can be made to work, it would add an interesting new ontology to our stock of quantum mechanical interpretations". In 1999, I also had the idea of quantum superluminal communication (see quant-ph/9906116). It was late published in FPL (see Found. Phys. Lett, 17(2), 167-182). The above ideas were all specified in the monograph Quantum Motion and Superluminal Communication (2000) and the popular book Quantum (Tsinghua University Press, 2003).

As far as I can recall, I first knew the LANL archive (xxx.lanl.gov) in 1997. There I can freely download and read the newest papers written by the physicists around the world. This helped me very much in developing my ideas on discontinuous motion and superluminal communication. But when I tried to post my papers to the physics archive and want to exchange my ideas with the other physicists, I was utterly rejected since I have no an academic email account. Afterwards I learnt that there were other foreign scientists (outside China) who had no academic e-mails but were allowed to post their papers. In my opinion this could reveal some kind of racism.

In 1999 I had an opportunity to work part-time at Peking University. I was given an academic email account @pku.edu.cn. Then I tried to apply a user id in the physics archive using the email account. This time my solicitation for a user ID was approved. During this period, I posted my new papers on discontinuous motion and superluminal communication (e.g. quant-ph/9906116 and physics/9907001 etc). The papers caught the attention of some physicists and relevant researchers, and I also exchanged the ideas with them and learned more from the discussions. But it seemed that my user ID was no longer valid after three weeks, however I never received any prior warning from the archives. When I tried to post my papers, I found that the user id did exist, but the password was changed! As far as I can remember, when I asked the administrator for the explanation, he said that I

provided a wrong institute preprint ID, which is no longer needed today. I think this is not a serious problem which may result in the rejection of my posting, since then there were not such preprint ID for the universities and institutes in China. I guess this rejection may relate to the unconventional content of my papers. He just didn't like them, thus he rejected them.

In January 2000, I told the problems with the physics archive to one of my friends in University of Texas. We had studied the fundamental problems of quantum theory together in China. He would like to help me to post the papers using his user id in the physics archive. However, the administrator still remembered me, who he had ever rejected and was already in his blacklists. He removed the articles co-written by me and my friend. Then I was rejected for the third time.

In 2002, I became a visiting researcher in the Institute of Electronics, Chinese Academy of Science. I had a new academic email account of the institute. Then I tried to post my papers to the physics archive again. I knew my name Gao Shan was already in the blacklists. Thus I couldn't help but use my nickname Rui Qi to apply. This time I was given a new user id and can post my papers to the archive. But the good time didn't last so long. The administrator wrote an enquiry letter to me three months later. He asked me to introduce my research field in the institute. This letter surprised me, since there is no relation between the research field and the right to use the archive. However, I still truthfully told him that quantum physics was not my professional research field. Then he soon replied that my papers were not appropriate for the archive, and should submit to the other places or journals relating to electronics. Then I was rejected for the fourth time.

After that rejection I gave up posting my papers in the archive. Posting papers to the archive turns to be more difficult than understanding the meaning of quantum theory. I hope the new archivefreedom website provide the genuine freedom to the science. Science needs freedom!