

# The Causal Conditioning of Thought and a Theory of Everything

Heinz Volkenborn  
volkenborn-architekten@hamburg.de



## Abstract

A Theory of Everything requires attention to the causal conditioning of thought.

## 1. Introduction

Fifty years after Einstein's death, the scientific journal Nature asked the question: How close are we to a theory of everything?. Gerard 't Hooft and ten other physicists were requested to answer (1). So far so good, or not, because fifteen years have passed since then without a conclusive answer being found, and it is to be feared that fifteen more years will pass if the causal conditioning of thought contained in these question does not question itself at some point (2).

## 2. The Proof

The proof is a thesis about the dimensionless number 137 presented by P. A. M. Dirac during a conference on the foundations of quantum mechanics (1962) (3). For with such a question Dirac would not only have exposed the indeterminacy of a boundary that is undoubtedly spanned between Planck's reduced constant (4) and Heisenberg's uncertainty principle (5), but above all the hydrogen nucleus and thus both the precondition of the spin quantum number  $s=1/2$  as well as the coupling between electromagnetism and gravitation (6). However, for Einstein's approval Dirac would have waited in vain. The indeterminacy was not Einstein's thing. In any case, neither the special nor the general theory of relativity allows any other conclusions.

## 3. Conclusion

Not a theory of everything, but to be or not to be, that is the question here. Wherein the question is contained: How much causal conditioning of thought tolerates a natural behaviour that comes into effect in an indeterminate way? There is not much time left for an answer. Climate change and the change of biodiversity leave us no other choice.

## References

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