

Mr Suvrat Raju (Harvard) for discussions, and to an anonymous referee for comments that have greatly helped to improve the presentation of the paper.

REFERENCES

1. C. K. Raju, *Time: Towards a Consistent Theory* (Kluwer Academic, Dordrecht, 1994). (Fundamental Theories of Physics, Vol. 65.)
2. Preliminary versions of aspects of this paper have been circulating for some time, having been presented and discussed at various conferences and lectures over the past several years, e.g., "Simulating a tilt in the arrow of time: preliminary results," Seminar on *Some Aspects of Theoretical Physics*, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, 14–15 May 1996, "The electrodynamic 2-body problem and the origin of quantum mechanics." Paper presented at the International Symposium on *Uncertain Reality*, New Delhi, 5–9 Jan 1998, "Relativity: history and history dependence." Paper presented at the *On Time* Seminar, British Society for History of Science, and Royal Society for History of Science, Liverpool, August 1999. "Time travel," invited talk at the International Seminar, *Retrocausality Day*, University of Groningen, September 1999, and in talks at the Universities of Southampton, Utrecht, Pittsburgh, etc.
3. Some attempts have been made to study the 2-body problem in 1 and 2-dimensions, and some approximation procedures have been suggested for three dimensions, but none of these are critically relevant to the question at hand. For a quick review see C. K. Raju, chap. *Time: Towards a Consistent Theory* (Kluwer Academic, Dordrecht, 1994) chap. 56. For the 1-body problem, see C. F. Eliezer, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **19** 147(1947); G. N. Plass, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **33**, 37–62. (1961) For the 2-body problem, see J. L. Synge, *Proc. R. Soc. A* **177** 118–139; (1940) R. D. Driver, *Phys. Rev.* **178** 2051–2057, (1969) D. K. Hsing, *Phys. Rev.* **D16** 974–82; (1977) A. Schild, *Phys. Rev.* **131**, 2762; (1963) C. M. Anderssen and H. C. von Baeyer, *Phys. Rev.* **D5**, 802; (1972) *Phys. Rev.* **D5**, 2470; (1972). R. D. Driver, *Phys. Rev.* **D19**, 1098; (1979) L. S. Schulman, *J. Math. Phys.* **15**, 205–208, (1974); K. L. Cooke and D. W. Krumme, *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* **24**, 372–387; (1968). H. Van Dam and E. P. Wigner, *Phys. Rev.* **138B**, 1576; (1965). **142**, 838 (1966).
4. J. Andrew McCammon and Stephen C. Harvey, *Dynamics of Proteins and Nucleic Acids* (Cambridge University Press), 1987, p. 61.
5. David J. Griffiths, *Introduction to Electrodynamics* (Prentice Hall, India, 3rd edn. 1999), p. 435, Eq. (10.46). Cf. J. D. Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 3rd edn. (Wiley, 2001). Griffiths' book is more convenient for our purpose.
6. Cf. Griffiths, *Electrodynamics*, 3rd edn., Eqs. (10.65), (10.66) and (10.67), pp. 438–439.
7. Usually called just the Lorentz force law.
8. Griffiths, *Electrodynamics*, 3rd edn., 439, Eq. (10.67).
9. Griffiths, *Electrodynamics*, 3rd edn., p. 421. O. L. Brill and B. Goodman, *Am. J. Phys.* **35**, 832, (1967).
10. C. K. Raju, *Time: Towards a Consistent Theory* (Kluwer Academic, Dordrecht, 1994). chapp. 5b.
11. L. E. El'sgol'tz, *Introduction to the Theory of Differential Equations with Deviating Arguments*, trans. R. J. McLaughlin (Holden-Day, San Francisco, 1966), pp. 13–19. R. D. Driver, *Introduction to Differential and Delay Equations* (Springer, Berlin, 1977).

History of solution of retarded em 2-body problem