Review of: "Why a uniformly accelerated classical charge must radiate"

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I partially agree with the conclusions. As already underlined by W. Engelhardt, from the classical equation of electrodynamics, theoretically, it is possible to deduce both anything and its opposite. This is mainly due to the fact that the relationships that can be imposed are generally greater than the degrees of freedom available. The question is: what really happens in nature? From my point of view, the answer is not univocal, since it depends on the environment and, implicitly, on the choice of the reference system. The latter may change depending on whether the moving charge is totally isolated or within an atomic structure. This brings us back to the notion of 'vacuum' and that of 'fixed stars'. An accurate and definitive analysis should take these factors into account.