

Johannes Lang

## Preface To The Second Edition:

Not a single newspaper or magazine has published a review of the first edition of this book. Nowhere was it even mentioned. The Totschweigetaktik of the science community in relation to my work seemed to prove successful in the best way possible. How could a second edition be necessary so soon under those circumstances? How could the readers learn at all, that a book “Die Hohlwelttheorie” exists?

The success of the first edition was possible in spite of the “Totschweigetaktik”, because almost every buyer of the book supported it, recommended it.

I hereby would like to extend my sincere thanks to each of the readers for that.

Only if more and more people join me in calling for verification of the experiments and measurements by the science community that lead to the Hohlwelttheorie, rather than hushing them up, the truth will prevail.

Nobody has so far been able to refute the Hohlwelttheorie in any point or rebut my arguments against the Copernican World System.

Anyone who reads the present work, will be surprised at the rich factual material which I adduced for the Hohlwelttheorie and against Copernicanism.

Even more surprised will he be, however, that the scientists have to conceal these facts, if they do not want to give up the Copernican system.

The greatest significance of this present work in relation to progress and knowledge, in my assessment, is the fact that a conception of the world is shown here, which can explain all phenomena in the cosmos consistently.

Thus its previous monopoly position will be taken away from the Copernican worldview.

It is falsely claimed that the Copernican system needs no proof, because it is the only worldview that consistently allows to explain all phenomena.

Now I will prove that a) the Copernican system cannot explain quite a number of phenomena at all, b) experiments and measurements testify against it, c) whereas the Hohlwelttheorie really explains all phenomena consistently and moreover also can be proven experimentally.

Any discussion must therefore lead to victory of the Hohlwelttheorie, because serious scholars could indeed refuse in no way to comply with my request to answer the question by jointly performing the experiment.

Where you can measure, you precisely do not need to argue. Therefore relinquishment of the Totschweigetakik means recognition of the Hohlwelttheorie.

The Copernicans must refuse to measure.

Will they once measure, then the Hohlwelttheorie has triumphed!

Johannes Lang.

Johannes Lang The New Worldview Hollow World Theory  
<https://archive.org/details/Hohlwelt2/>

HohlwelttheorieJohannesLang1949/page/n13/mode/2up

The Hollow World Theory (Die Hohlwelttheorie 1938)  
(translated)

[https://johanneslangblog.wordpress.com/2017/06/04/  
analogous-structure-of-cosmos-and-living-cell/](https://johanneslangblog.wordpress.com/2017/06/04/analogous-structure-of-cosmos-and-living-cell/)

<https://archive.org/details/Hohlwelt/001NeuesWeltbildTitel/>  
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The New Worldview The Hollow World Theory Part 1 -  
Johannes Lang  
(most of the pages with illustrations are translated below)

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JOHANNES LANG

The new worldview  
the  
Hollow World Theory

PART ONE

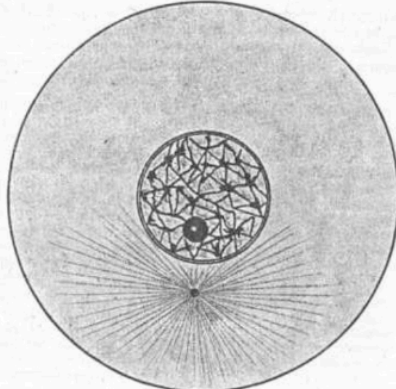
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In the further reflection of the Copernican teaching, the this is another result of our philosophy. Which Nature is a unity. All the laws of nature have a great and completely the same on a small scale. Whether it is a thimble full Water, or about a million cubic meters: water freezes at 0 degrees! When one and the same laws of nature create this in order to dominate nature, it must logically be the same principles apply. But then it turns out in a small and on the whole, an analogy. This analogy now exists according to the hollow-



Drawing No. 1

world theory between the life cell and the cosmos, namely down to the smallest detail. Even at first glance, the Readers the principle similarity between the , cut by the Hohlwelt" (cover picture) and the "Cut through the life cell" (Drawing No. 1).

Does one not recognize here a truly magnificent unity of the Nature? The life cell is a cosmos on a small scale, a true Microcosm. Conversely, the world is a large life cell, a An organism, not a random entity of "dirt and fire". Everybody Components of the cosmos, the hollow sphere-Earth, we find in the Life cell again. There is the analogy earth shell: cell skin, sky:

Nucleus, Core body: planets, Central body: Sun, Plasma- radiation: Sun rays. Isn't the analogy perfect? Even the plasma radiation ,illuminates" only half of the cell, as well as how the solar radiation shines only half of the earth's surface. Who could be unaware of the magnificence of this- evade attunement? You could almost call them a „biological Proof" for the hollow world theory. Ovso

Professor Jakob von Uexküll writes in the essay ,Without Design plan no life" (Kosmos, Issue 1/1939):

„A design plan must first be in place before an object can be- stall can win. This also applies to the natural figures, be they crystals or living beings."

I ask now, where in the Copernican world is there any ,Gestaltungsplan" to recognize? The hollow world theory, on the other hand, shows an almost enthusiastically magnificent design plan of nature. By nature, the cosmos and the life cell are one and the same Created a design plan. Nature is a unity that comes from from the smallest to the largest of their structures, a meaningful and purposeful organization- it is nized. Ts

The analogy of the construction of the world with the construction of the atom is where- possibly even more perfect. Nature kept up with the construction of the The model of the hollow world, but had to but to meet the requirements of the "building material" ... soft, plastic Fabrics - be considerate. For example, it was necessary to- to complete the core by a cuticle from the plasma, which then the "sphere of the planets" also includes. In the case of the atom, on the other hand, the Movement of the building blocks ,Orbits" unhindered, The atomic nucleus also corresponds in terms of size to the inner sphere of the hollow world, which is- and the well-known ,electron shell"of the Earth shell. There are probably true-to-scale distances here.

The Copernicans had also made the attempt to to represent the "solar system" in a small way. But this idea had to it was abandoned because it did not meet the bill. Everyday- if the hollow world theory is able to explain the structure of the world from From the smallest to the largest in a logical conclusion- and on many questions of the entire natural science, which are important for the Copernican-minded scholars are still insoluble, a to give a satisfactory answer. In addition, she is also able to The origin of life, its meaning and purpose in a clear To explain wisely. Through the hollow world theory, man wins a completely different attitude to nature. Has she been full of puzzles so far and apparent inconsistencies, so now everything becomes clear, simple and unified.") *Schluss*

) The reader will find these areas of knowledge in The Hollow World Theory" (4th Ed.) presented in detail.

On the other hand, how unlikely in the biological sense is a „infinite universe“ of 273 ° cold, in which the celestial bodies such as Pinheads stand at 65 kilometer intervals (Kopernika- a niche worldview) and aimlessly rush through each other. What should these dancing glowing gas balls at unimaginably large intervals of do they have a biological sense for each other? The Copernican world-image is a meaningless and purposeless construct of the scholar's fantasy, built on completely unproven premises.

Gradually, it becomes clear to the independently thinking contemporaries that a little scary at the thought of all the many senses- the structure of the Copernican system. For example, writes Paul Feldkeller in the "Berliner Tageblatt" No. 37/1939 in an essay „Approaches to the renewal of cosmology“;

That since then there has been no more physical heat in the world space is still the least. Also „light“ does not exist, the atherwaves warm and shine not. There are also no values in the value-free cosmos, neither aesthetic values- either, well he's not alive. So what is this world? Moving darkness! Eternal night and cold! Absence of all beauty and all mind! Hopelessly Blind- and lack of reason! That means a world. No: this is their opposite, is hell, The world is blind, cold, dead, And we, as the only living, Feel- to those who see on a speck of dust, called the Earth“ in infinite space- Wandering around the ocean. This feeling of being lost is eternal damnation already during his lifetime. And we are only surprised that the protest against it is only in 20th Century rain.“

Today, this machine, which is assigned to an unknown destination, —is if we are honest — an object of horror. Compared to the The grotesqueness of the nutshell in the World Ocean, which is not safe from any catastrophe, is called "Earth", on which a meaningful human history is to take place, he- does the Indian notion that the earth rests on the back of a great Elephants, almost gelstvoll.“

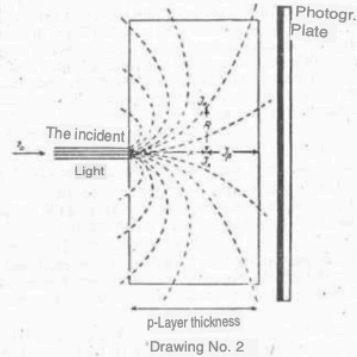
Astronomers generally overlook the fact that their observational and Measurement results never represent pure "circumstances", but already Interpretations include: unseen, philosophically never justified, ge- keep silent about logically clarified requirements that are already in our thinking, yes put it in the apparatus of observation and measuring instruments.“

„The worldview is always a matter of interpretation! She works with philosophi- conditions that cannot be physically changed - just like in ancient times - except that one does not know, and it is good if from time to time Time critical spirits come who bring it back to memory...“

The light paths in the hollow world

If the fixed-star sky is an inner sphere (atomic nucleus) in the The middle of the hollow sphere of the Earth is floating, then why don't we see it as a sphere but as a "vault of heaven" above us? cause

this phenomenon is the curvature of the light beam. Prof. Plot- nikow (Zagreb, Yugoslavia) has experimented with the infrared light beam- it has been mentally proven that the light is reflected in the resistive medium in the form of the lines of force of the magnet (Plotnikov- Effect). Below is the original drawing from the work „Allgemeine Photochemie“ (Berlin 1936).

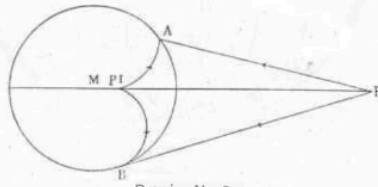


The hollow world theory uses these through the experiment ge- a welcome insight into the uniform interpretation of all optical- scheinungen der Hohlwelt. As a result of these experimentally proven The fixed starry sky must be as a "celestial vault" he- seem. I am in the pleasant position of having the first part of my Proof of a "critic" of the hollow world theory among the Let the astronomers do it. The Astronomer Lecturer Dr. Bohr- a man from the Heidelberg Observatory wanted to show that it the idea of the hollow world is just about a ... mentally in The inner transformed world". He just forgot, that the curvature of light is proved experimentally. In any case with his mathematical statements quoted below, he has unintentionally proving the strict legality of the light- curvature in the hollow world. Objections in this regard are as a result, it has become meaningless. When the (experimental)- light curvature exists at all, then the light must- paths in the sense of the explanations of lecturer Dr. Bohrmann.

The rays of light coming to us from the stars will curve into a kind of "fountain", analogous to the lines of force of an Maas as the photograph of Professor Plotnikov shows. Then the result is "inside" on the concave surface of the hollow sphere-earth the same angles as "outside" when assuming a copernican full sphere-earth. Since the eye, as is known, only angles are true- and the location of an object is always in the direction of the The angle of incidence of the light beam is shifted (think of the view into Water), so the sight of the world "inside" or "outside" must be the same.

Dr. Bohrmann from the Heidelberger Landesstern even gives this wait -- as a Copernican astronomer a determined opponent the hollow world theory -- in the following words too):

The best way to achieve the desired mental image of the outside-inside the space of a sphere -- so that the apparent sight of both the same is -- performing with the help of the purely mathematical transformation by reciprocal radii. Every outer point P is determined according to a certain law an inner point Pi is assigned, which is the closer to the center, the the product  $MP \cdot MP_i$ : must always be constant, and true, equal to the square of the radius of the sphere. It can then be shown that each Just goes into a circle, so PA goes into circle PIA (A goes as a point on the

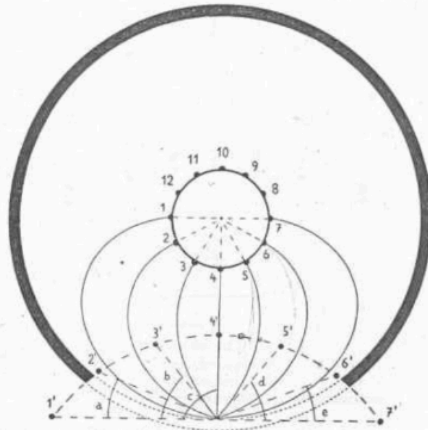


The surface of the sphere within itself, as well as each straight line through the center of the circle-period, such as PM). The arrows in the figure are intended to indicate that one PA or PB can be imagined as light rays from P, which are reflected inside the go over the appropriate circles. This illustration is also true to the angle; i.e. if two straight lines intersect at a certain angle, the assigned circles at the same angle. This is important because only this corresponds to the actually observed directions of the Rays of light comes about. It must be observed that the observer does not become aware of the curvature of the light beam: rather, he has the impression that the light source is to be sought in the direction,

) In the essay: Is the Copernican worldview wrong? (...The Umschau", Frankfurt a. m. 1937).

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Our eye, therefore, takes its ray after the other to the Places 2', 3', 4', 5', 6' and 7' is true. The star rises in the east, walks to the zenith on the "sky" of optical illusion and leaves in the west below. This is quite simple and clear.



**OB**  
Drawing No. 4  
Outer circle = Earth's surface (aquaator).  
Inner Circle = Fixed star ball.  
OB - location of the observer.  
1-12 - True places of fixed stars.  
1' - 7' - Apparent locations of fixed stars 1-7.  
Straight line (1-7 dotted) - horizon.  
Semicircular line (dotted 1-7) = firmament.  
a e = angle.

Now you can also see how the astronomical number inflation which comes about at almost infinite distances. astronomer "believes" that the ray of light whose "angle of incidence" he be mathematically straight at an infinite distance and look for

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from which the beam of light hits him when entering the pupil of the eye. The ge- if you think through it, you realize that these thoughts are transferred into the inner- formed world from the inner surface of the sphere offers the same view as the real world from the outer surface").

So, here a recognized specialist scientist himself, that the view of the starry sky is the same in both systems. But then there is not the slightest pretext anymore, at the copernica- and the evidence in favor of the hollow-ignoring the world.

Now the light radiates from the heavenly bodies in the sense of Drawing by Professor Dr. Plotnikov, then it reaches the places on the surface of the earth at different angles of incidence. Thinks if you look at many light sources inside (starry sky), then you will depending on their position relative to the observation site, light rays differ- to perceive the strong curvature. But the crumb always runs- mung strictly according to the law in the sense of the mathematical representation the astronomer lecturer Dr. Bohrmann.

On the following drawing you can clearly see how the optical illusion of the firmament comes about.

The light of the fixed star 4 reaches the observer's location on a straight path and therefore will not be distracted. The Eye of the Be- therefore, the observer also sees the apparent location of the star in the direction of the true place.

The light of the fixed stars 3 and 5, on the other hand, is curved. That Eye relocates their places, according to the angle of incidence of their light- beams on 3' and 5'. The angles b and d show the distance of your from the horizon.

The light of stars 2 and 6 is curved even more. The Angle of incidence is correspondingly larger and therefore the eye misaligns according to the angle of incidence, more according to the horizon to. The angles e and a indicate the distance from the horizon (2', 6').

The light of the stars 1 and 7 reaches as a result of the curvature the location of the viewer at an angle of incidence of almost 0°. Where- accordingly, the eye moves its location to the horizon (1' 7'). Which Stars are just going up or down.

The light of the stars 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 can, as a result of the crumb- light beam does not reach the observer's location (O B). They are located on the back of the fixed star ball, for the location of the- so, watchers "under the horizon".

The celestial sphere turns from east to west. Thereby for example, the star 1 comes successively to the locations 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

1) Incidentally, lecturer Dr. Bohrmann also wisely takes care that for even to mention the evidence testifying to the hollow world theory, let alone to doubt their strength.

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accordingly, its true location in the direction of the dotted line the above drawing is somewhere in infinity. But his measurement says not the slightest about the true place in the room, but only gives at what angle of incidence the light beam of the star will be. The instrument is reached. The whole range finder of astronomers; therefore, it has not the slightest evidential value. It's an idle games- rei for childlike-naive minds, who - by the way - with our- the tax thresholds are paid brilliantly.

That the appearance of the celestial vault on optical t- the clouds are absolutely sure to show us. One of the the whole "sky" covering cloud bank is convenient (on the short distance) straight. It runs parallel to the earth's surface. Although they are only a few hundred meters above the observer- this one sees it as a concave bulge. A vertical above him however, the aircraft still sees the same cloud cover from the back- also as a concave vault, only this time under it.

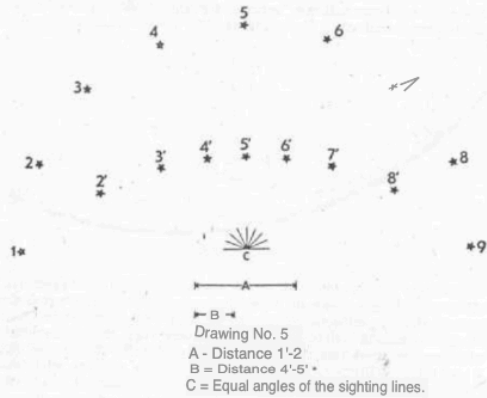
If we had no way to remove the cloud cover from the back- then we would have known about the "reverse"- arching" nothing. I am even convinced that there are many readers for the first time, something of this appearance will be- drive. In any case, it is an indisputable fact.

The celestial vault as an optical illusion is still in other Very interesting in this respect. According to Ptolemy's assertion, the has been taken over by the Copernicans without being noticed, behaves the Earth faces space like a dot. Then you should but, seen from the surface of the Earth, the stars in the semicircle (Hemisphere) standing around the observer, like the stars 1--9 on the following drawing No. 5. In fact, you can see them but not so, but the distances are distributed as if the stars would form a spherical cap (stars 1' to 9' on drawing No. 5). If this observation is correct, then a star would now have to- an image that is just rising and whose outermost stars have the distance A with increasing approach to the zenith, it seems that become smaller and in the position of points 4'-5' only the Have an extension B. Standing exactly at the zenith, it would still smaller and smaller. With increasing descent to the horizon, his The stars seem to be getting further and further apart, until it is in the- the gang has reached its size A again. This is indeed the case.

It is probably written about this in the popular books on astronomy- wily nothing. About this problem, which is discussed in scientific circles- under the name „reference area of the sky and the Ge- foreheads" is known, one is silent to the layman, because his Existence is incompatible with the Copernican system. You please do not deny the fact as such. One problem, the year- for thousands of years, the leading minds were occupied by Aristotle and Ptolemaeus bis Gauss (famous mathematician and director of the

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Göttinger Observatory) and about which more than a hundred works- if scientists exist, you can not just set aside push it by pointing to the consistent Winkel poses as a non-objective. Probably everyone has, for example, the big



Bears, our most beautiful constellation in the north, already observed when it was in the direction towards the horizon and towards other Times when it could be seen above his head. In the first place- in the second position, it appears to be more than twice as large as in the second- ten. Or: who has not yet seen the moon rise „as big as cartwheel". With increasing height at the celestial vault, the he then gets smaller and smaller until he is only in his highest position it seemed to be a fraction of its former size. Now we measure the moon size in both positions, so the exact measurement results, that the diameter of the moon disk at the zenith is even a small- it is bigger than its position on the horizon. That „Wagon wheel" is, precisely measured, so even smaller than the well-known Lunar disk near the zenith. In the case of the constellations, the after elimination of the so-called refraction, each Position equal distances. That's the strange thing, and (copernican) What is inexplicable about this phenomenon is that we such huge differences in the size of the star-

see images, as well as the Sun and the Moon, depending on their position- lung on the celestial vault. Would any of the known optical The cause -- e.g. the refraction, distortion of the bil- because of the atmosphere, etc. -, the viewing angles would also have to be changed accordingly.

Gauss, for example, experimented for decades in vain- and finally, dealing with this problem resi- he gave up because it remained unsolvable for him (Copernican) as well.

But it is precisely this so impressive phenomenon that shows us that the whole angular measurements on the basis of the absolute straight line The light beam of Copernican astronomy the actual- do not grasp situations at all, much less explain them can. If everything in the vault of heaven would be as it is for us, the Copernicans, then we would have to, under all circumstances, the To see stars in the position 1-9 on the above drawing. view but the sky shows us huge differences in size from Sun, moon and constellations depending on their height in the sky-vault. Go out into the great outdoors and watch the moon for a few hours from its rising, as its The disk is continuously getting smaller and smaller. Then you should be on the ground his own observation forever from his belief in the Copernicanism is cured.

The hollow world theory is also capable of the phenomenon of „reference- surface" of the sky and the stars in a very simple way- to explain in a satisfying way. The reader will find this explanation in the fourth this is the tenth edition of my fundamental work, „The Hollow World Theory".)

At this point, to my vivid regret, I can not because the space available to me here is not- enough, such an important problem with the To be thorough, especially since further explanations such as for example, the laws of perspective, transmission of light, etc. are necessary.

A problem of particular interest to the layman is the so-called- called "school proof" for the convex curvature of the Earth, which is based on- the body dives and sinks on the horizon. He will be the Kin- it was taught at school, and I am convinced that there are also many There are teachers who themselves do not know that this is not proof and from the professors of astronomy themselves are not considered as proof opens.

How does the hollow world theory explain this phenomenon? After- the following drawing No. 6 is intended to explain

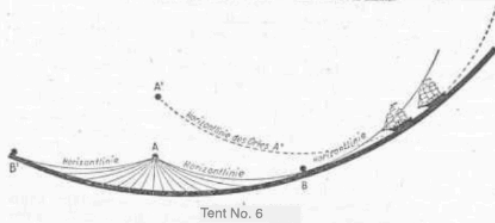
this in more detail: The ships sail the concavely curved sea surface a to The location of the observer (A) is, in a sense, "down". As a result, the first with the top of the mast, then with the mast and finally with

1) Siehe publishing announcements on the last page.



over the "line of sight", the curved beam of light. Which Ships rise" over the surface caused by the curvature of the light beam, and- formed horizon line, "up". It is an optical illusion that- the same one that makes the firmament appear as a concave bell.

All objects that are "behind" the horizon line of a place they are invisible to this place. The ones that come out of them



As a result of their curvature, light rays reach the location of the no shivers. The observer on location A overlooks the earth's surface from place B to place B'. In addition, he sees everything that is above his horizon line, so here is still half of the masts of the first And the masthead of the second: Further, he sees the „Himmel", which is also located above his horizon line. Ever the higher the observer rises, the more he is able to- look. An observer on location A' sees the first ship completely and the second ship almost completely (dotted line). Here I ask to note that the picture is not true to scale, but very- it is drawing. Such a drawing can be made because of the enormous Do not represent the proportions of reality to scale, because 10,000 meters of height would then be only 1 millimeter in a Circle of 12.75 meters in diameter. However, the principles are rich-ig is shown. For example, the dotted arc has the same radius as the one that forms the horizon line of A. In Fact- of course, the curvature of the horizon line is significantly- wrestler. (Don't forget: 10 000 meters of height is like 1 millimeter to 12.75 meters circle diameter.)

On the one hand there is the Copernican- clarification of the origin of the horizon (convex curvature of the Earth- surface) and on the other the explanation of the hollow world theory (Curvature of the light beam). The Copernicans can have their- clarification", because their prerequisite, the convex Curvature of the Earth's surface, is not proven. That's why they beware

also to take over the "school certificate"). You can't get to- only through the convex curvature of the Earth the formation of the horizon and then the phenomenon of the horizon as , "proof" for the convex curvature of the Earth. The children at school take this as a matter of faith, trusting in the authority of the teacher all the way. But adult people should be a little more critical here be. For my explanation, I have to point out that your Prerequisite, the concave earth curvature and the light curvature, it is proven.

Recently, the Copernicans in the press are making big „Pro- paganda" with the claim that they have the (convex) curvature the surface of the Earth is photographed.

All the talk about the photographed convex curvature of the Earth it's just an ordinary bluff. If you are from 104 Kilometers of height, then you could be on a convex To see the surface of the Earth to the horizon about 1150 kilometers. A circle with this radius is still a small circle on the Ball. But the curvature of the sphere is a great circle. In order to if you want to take pictures, you have to climb at least so high that you can Would see the sphere as a whole, this would only be at an altitude of almost 8000 Kilometers of the case.

The difference between a small circle and a large circle on the sphere, even the beginner in mathematics will clearly understand- nevertheless, the Copernicans pretend that they do not know this- ten. Of course, in reality you are by no means so uneducated, son- in the absence of real arguments against the hollow world- theory simply follows the principle: Help, wás likes to help?).

1) Lecturer Dr. Bohrmann writes in the essay „Is the Copernican is the worldview wrong?" (Umschau 23/1937): „That the surface is convex... is, it is concluded that from distant ships on the sea only the Masts, from distant mountains only the peaks can be seen..."

It is deeply regrettable that a man who certainly has the claim to be regarded as a serious scientist, raises this „circular conclusion" as "proof", especially since he was aware of my explanation and he even the mathematical proof of the impeccable logic of these- so he knew that here is explanation against explanation!

As a scientist, he also had to know that according to the laws of Optics on a perfect plane a sharply cut horizon ent- and the masts of a person approaching the viewer on this level The ship would gradually emerge". Why did he still are they using such propaganda? Apparently, only because he there are no real arguments against the hollow world theory.

It should be gloriously emphasized that an opponent of the hollow world theory, Lecturer Dr. Barthel, immediately after the first recording of the supposed- photographed the curvature of the Earth in the Brown Post" a reply to a- in what he pointed out the difference between small circle and large circle- pointed. Here lies the testimony of a recognized outstanding mathematician before. Even worse, that the "bluff" is constantly maintained.

How can the slightly convex curvature of the small circle in the hollow earth be explained? According to the laws of optics (perspective), the horizon must "rise" with the earth and always be a little below eye level. According to the publications of many balloon pilots, the high altitudes *Erdoberfläche in* can be seen as a "bowl" whose edge is formed by the horizon.<sup>1)</sup> This edge of a bowl is photographed obliquely from above, so that it must appear as a convex arc. The matter has nothing to do with any curvature of the earth. The supposedly photographed curvature of the earth is a bluff!

From the point of view of the hollow earth, it is indeed gratifying that the Copernicanists have to defend their world view with such means (because they have no better ones). From the point of view of culture, on the other hand, the bluff as an argument in scientific questions is a worrying sign of regrettable decline.

Everyone can see how magnificently impudent the bluff is. Readers will immediately notice this when they draw a small circle on a globe or other sphere. All points on this circle are equidistant from its center and lie exactly the same amount "deeper" on the sphere. The small circle encloses the base of a cone, the tip of which is the position of the observer (camera). If the matter is still not clear to you, take a spherical lump and cut off a piece of it. The circle that delimits the cut surface then represents the "horizon" on the Copernican globe. Even a malicious person can then see that this circle only has the curvature of the sphere if the lump has been cut exactly in half.

I am downright ashamed to have to give the Copernican students a sixth-grade lesson. It is actually not necessary. The Copernican students know about these things just as well as I do. It would be much more necessary to teach them scientific manners. It should be made clear to them that they are losing the last bit of prestige they have with such antics<sup>2)</sup>. 1) This was also stated by

Professor Piccard in his well-known Stratosphere ascent observed.

2) Well-meaning friends of the hollow earth theory complain about the decisive tone of my polemics. I should pass over such things as insults, slander and bluff with a noble silence. I have no reason to do so. I stand up for the truth. Noble restraint would be out of place here. "There is no polite truth; the truth rumbles," says Goethe. The truth cannot go to error and politely ask it to kill itself. Only through a fight can the truth win. There is a decent fight, but no polite fight." Anyone who is too sensitive should stay away from the din of battle. I am fighting as an individual against a tightly organized superior force of millions. My only weapon is my pen. The opponents have sovereign control of the press and radio.

The Copernican astronomers are gradually beginning to realise that in the interests of their reputation they cannot allow themselves such a bluff in the long run. Moreover, it has had its effect. The "independent" press will then take care of the rest. So people are gradually moving away from it and washing their hands of the matter. What can one do if half-educated editors draw untenable conclusions from photographs? You cannot hold an astronomer responsible for the fact that an editor was "absent" at school when the small circle on the sphere was being discussed. How could an astronomer come to enlighten an editor when he is trying to support shaky Copernicanism? This would be free tutoring.

The above statements had already been made when I received a report from a Swiss friend of the hollow earth theory in the "Baseler National-Zeitung" (No. 398/1948) about the international "Astronomers' Congress" in Zurich. This report states:

The images of the notorious V2 rockets that were fired into the sky with peaceful intentions last summer were sensational. One of them carried an automatic camera that took pictures of the earth's surface from a height of 160 kilometers. In the picture, however, one can hardly see anything other than a veil of clouds, and we will have to wait for more successful experiments to find out what the earth looks like from ten times the height of Piccard's stratosphere flight."

The approximately 300 astronomers from all over the world who were present therefore abandoned the "bluff" of the "photographed curvature of the earth". But why did they not say in a few words that from a height of 160 kilometers, the convex curvature of the earth could not be photographed even if it were there? Why did they allow the "propaganda" against the hollow earth theory to retreat "to the veil of clouds"? I think that even these 300 prominent astronomers did not treat me fairly. They would have owed it to the reputation of their science to clearly and unambiguously reject the "propaganda" with the photographed curvature of the earth as an unfair scheme. In contrast, I never tire of emphasizing that the use of these methods of counter-propaganda described here is the injustice of the "propaganda" against the hollow earth theory.

They have acquired an authority and a high reputation that is almost unshakable. They are richly endowed with titles and academic honors. If their testimony contradicts mine, who will the people believe?

It is simply necessary, in the interest of the cause, to ruthlessly expose the machinations of the Copernicanists to suppress the truth. The people should realize that the opponents of the hollow earth theory have no factual arguments. Otherwise they wouldn't insult me, slander me, fight, bluff and make arrangements among themselves to silence the hollow earth theory. They would simply measure and disprove the hollow earth theory. Only because they already know how the measurements would run out, they don't measure but complain.

ability to factually refute the hollow earth theory. At the time, the astronomers at the "Breslau Astronomy Congress" called me a "propaganda-capable world view charlatan". The name would be far more appropriate for those among them who continue to peddle the photographed curvature of the earth as alleged "proof" of the convex shape of the earth.



Drawing No. 7

However, I strongly recommend that my readers protest vigorously immediately if the press continues to allow itself to be fooled by the Copernicanists with pictures of the "photographed curvature of the earth." The reader of the so-called "independent" press has a right to the truth. The editor in question does not want to deceive his readers either. He is under a "spiritual dictatorship" of the authorities and would not even dream of the idea that they would use such reprehensible means of propaganda for their world view. If he does not dare to respond, it is out of fear of the disputes that will follow.

for and against Copernicanism. He simply follows the line of least resistance and suppresses the Enlightenment instead of making enemies of millions of Copernican followers.

The key to the whole question is the apparent bulging of the earth's surface with increasing altitude. The world-famous Professor Piccard describes very vividly in his book about the famous stratospheric flight how the earth's surface bulged and the horizon rose with it. He said that the balloon was floating in the middle of a huge hollow sphere, the lower half of which was formed by the earth's surface and the upper half by the sky. This is an effect of the very ordinary perspective, which Professor Piccard had already noticed.



Drawing No. 8

Professor Dr. Karl Doehlemann explained this in his work "Principles of Perspective"). If a photograph is taken from a height of 90 or 112 kilometers, the horizon to be photographed is almost as high. The rays of light emanating from it fall almost horizontally into the eye of an upright observer. He sees the earth's surface as a huge bowl that is 90 or 112 kilometers deep. The edge of this bowl is then 90 or 112 kilometers higher than the ground. This is not just an assertion of mine, but an observational fact. This phenomenon can also be theoretically deduced according to the "Principles of Perspective". Anyone who wants to dispute them must therefore a) deny observational facts and b) refute the theorems of geometry.

I am presenting above picture no. 7 from the magazine "DND im Bild" (3rd year, issue 19), taken from a height of 90 kilometers 1) 2nd edition, Leipzig and Berlin, 1919.

and from the magazine "Quick" (No. 18/1948) picture No. 8, which was photographed by a V2 from a height of 112 kilometers. Here you can clearly see the "wall" of the dish in the background. There is no trace of a "downward curve" (convex) in the sense of Copernicanism, although the photographed distance would have to be more than 1000 kilometers in Copernican terms, i.e. more than 14 of the circumference of the earth.

Particularly revealing is drawing no. 9, which I took from the "Abendpost" (Frankfurt a. M. no. 37/1948). The newspaper writes: "The drawing reproduced by the Abendpost is also a very obvious proof of the roundness of the globe." Before that, however, it wrote itself: "The photographs



Drawing No. 9

were later put together to form a complete picture." It is therefore only a graphic reproduction of a photomontage." A photomontage is now presented by the editor as "proof to the reader. This is a real grotesque! Incidentally, the tiny curvature on the individual images could never result in the radius of curvature of the drawing, even if put together.")

Let us assume that the radius of curvature of the drawing in the "Abendpost" is correct and extends the arc to a circle. This then represents a round section of the map of North America. Whether the earth's surface is concave, convex or flat: the circular line of the horizon is in any case the limit of the field of vision. It is the same in all directions as the center of North America. Whether the earth's surface is concave, convex or flat: the circular line of the horizon is the same in all directions as the center.

Incidentally, the claim to have already photographed the curvature of the earth in small circles contradicts the koper

1) The editor B. S. of the "Abendpost" quoted above is a particularly fanatical opponent of the hollow earth theory. He recently wrote an article with the telling title "Is the earth a hole?" In it he denigrated the hollow earth theory in a more than "hateful" way. The few arguments he put forward contradicted the facts and showed that he had not understood Copernicanism either. The level of the article is too low to allow a discussion with it.



The latter requires that the horizon is always seen as a circular line closed on all sides, regardless of the height of the observer. If the Copernican explanation of the horizon's formation were correct, then the increasing height of the observer could only cause the horizon on the convex sphere to sink accordingly, with a corresponding magnification. Moreover, it would have to be seen in exactly the same way, regardless of whether the observer was one or a hundred kilometers above the earth's surface. If one were to photograph him at the same time (with the Munich horizon camera), his circular line would also result in a perfectly accurate straight line when rolled up.

The horizon lines from different heights represent concentric small circles on the Copernican sphere. There can therefore be no Copernican difference between horizon circles, even if the observer is only 112 meters and another time 112 kilometers above the earth's surface, as long as the centers coincide (concentric circles). Why don't the mathematicians explain to the editors? Why are the mathematicians also silent? They know about concentric small circles on the sphere and can mathematically prove that there is a Copernican difference between the two horizon circles.

canic no difference can exist. The consequence of the assertion of the The assumption that the allegedly photographed curvature of the earth would be that a series of horizon images around it would produce an arcade-shaped horizon line is obvious nonsense. The Copernicanists who honestly believe in the "photographed curvature of the earth" are mocking themselves and don't even realize it!

The magazine "Heute" brings in issue 76, 1949, the accompanying picture no. 10. Here one should pay particular attention to the original caption.

Drawing No. 10

The earth's surface would be convex (Copernican) curved. Instead, the straight lines laid out by Prof. U. G. Morrow always hit the water surface at a length corresponding to the concave curvature of the earth (hollow earth). Professor U. G. Morrow placed a ruler on the earth's surface, so to speak. (To make the matter clearer, place a pencil on the inside and outside of the wall of a pot.)

There can be no objections to Professor J. G. Morrow's measurements. My critics know this only too well. That is why all critics, without exception, have kept quiet about these measurements in their "criticisms"<sup>1)</sup>. Since 1933 I have published the measurement results in around 80,000 books and brochures, in large format with pictures. I now ask: what value do criticisms have if they evade the decisive measurement? What kind of strange scientists are these who present their readers with the "church steeple" as "proof of the convex curvature of the earth" but do not tell them that the question has long been solved by exact measurements? Why do the Copernicanists have to keep quiet about these measurements?

Because the measurement results are indisputable in favor of the hollow earth. Prof. U. G. Morrow immediately put it to the test and traced the line back to the starting point. If any influences had lowered the line when measuring forwards, then a further lowering would have occurred when measuring backwards. Instead, the line rose again to the starting point. Since the difference between "convex and concave" is already around 10 meters at a distance of 8 kilometers (a quite tangible difference), there is no objection. (After all, a professor of geodesy will be his

understand landwerk.)

What should the Copernicanists do now? They cannot refute the measurement results, and they do not want to acknowledge them. So there is only stubborn silence. Every logically thinking person among my readers will have to admit that in this tacit acceptance of the measurement results This also implicitly acknowledges "annnt" that the hollow earth theory was proven and Copernicanism is laid down).

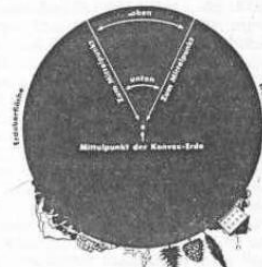
<sup>1)</sup> After the first publications in the American press, nothing more was said about these measurements of the Earth's shape. The authorities there had sufficient influence to enforce the "policy of silence" even in the American press to enforce.

<sup>2)</sup> I was able to keep it brief here because I go into detail about the measurements for the hollow earth in Part II. In Part II the reader will also find the drawings.

In the years 1901 to 1902, Professor McNair of the Michigan College of Mines carried out a series of plumb line measurements in the 1300-meter deep shafts of the Tamarack Mine in Calumet (Michigan, USA). This was probably prompted by the measurements made by Professor U. G. Morrow in previous years. Professor McNair probably said to himself: If we live on the convex side of a sphere, then the plumb lines must converge at the bottom, because the center of the earth is then below us. But if we live in a hollow sphere, then the plumb lines must diverge at the bottom. (See drawing no. 11/12).



Drawing No. 11



Drawing No. 12

The entire series of plumb measurements, except for one, were in favor of the hollow earth.<sup>1)</sup> The plumb lines did not converge at the bottom but diverged.

As a Copernican, Professor McNair did not want this result, but the opposite. This was of course not achievable.

He always looked for excuses. When he tried to blame the draught in the shaft for the separation of the plumb bobs, the engineers present burst into loud laughter. (The explanation was received with "insufficient politeness," as Professor McNair describes it in his report.) But this was also the only possible answer from experts to such a grotesque excuse. Remember that the plumb bobs of 50 pounds were hanging on a thin piano wire. Since the weights were set in oil basins, the draught only had the thin wire to attack. Now you couldn't even

<sup>1)</sup> This one exception was explained by a wire that had broken shortly before and was still stuck in the shaft wall and prevented the plumb line from swinging out.

\* The winds coming from the south (in the northern hemisphere) are not supposed to lag behind the eastward rotation of the Earth's axis, but rather to move ahead.

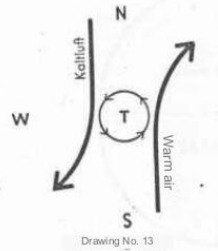
Point 1 is intended to nullify the objection to the theory of the rotation of the Earth's axis, while point 2 is intended to provide "living proof of the rotation of the Earth's axis." According to the principles of logic, however, something cannot be both right and wrong at the same time. If point 1 is right, then point 2 must be wrong, or vice versa.

If point 1 is correct (and it alone would be consistent with the other claims of Copernicanism), then the movement of air masses of different temperatures or pressures would have to take place as if there were no movement of the Earth planet.

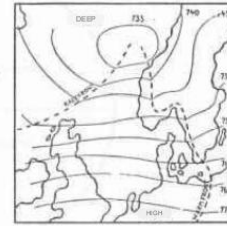
If point 2 were correct, then there would always be easterly winds all over the world. If the air can even keep up with the rotation, then the difference of 1666 kilometers per hour at the equator compared to zero at the North Pole is so huge that the constant exchange of air between the equator and the poles would have long since given the easterly wind the dominance over the whole world. The wind coming from the North Pole has a rotational speed of zero. (As we know, the poles of the rotating globe are at rest). If it kept up with the rotation, then there would be a storm of 1660 kilometers per hour at the equator! For comparison: 50 kilometers of air movement per hour is already considered a storm and the worst hurricanes barely reach more than 200 kilometers per hour. But above all, one must ask why, if the air "persists" (lags behind) in relation to the supposed rotation of the earth, it does not also "persist" (lag behind) in relation to the much faster movement of the earth's flight around the sun. Why then does the earth not have a tail of air like a comet? If the difference between zero (at the poles) and 1600 km/h (at the equator) causes the air to "lag behind", why do the approximately 100,000 km/h of the earth's flight have no effect?

Copernican theory cannot explain why the north winds become north-easterly winds and the south winds become south-westerly winds (in the northern hemisphere), nor can it explain why the air vortices (low pressure areas) always move from west to east in our country, but exactly the other way round in the southern hemisphere. Prof. Dr. Schmidt claims in the above quotation that this is also evidence of the "rotation of the earth's axis". However, he is very careful not to give an explanation, but is content with merely repeating the claim. In truth, neither astronomers nor meteorologists are able to explain the typical movement of the vortices from their origin between Newfoundland and Iceland to northwestern Europe.

and certainly not with the rotation of the earth. The "lows" transport warm air from the southwest to the northeast and move in this direction themselves. The usual explanation, according to which the air flows out of the high pressure areas in a clockwise rotation and flows into the low pressure areas in an anti-clockwise rotation, is obviously not related to the alleged rotation of the earth, despite Prof. Dr. Schmidt's claim. In addition, it contradicts the so-called "polar front theory" that is generally accepted today. According to this, the warm air flowing out of the "high" (in the northern hemisphere) pushes itself as a relatively narrow wedge from the southwest into the cold air lying north. The hollow earth theory goes a step further here and claims that this process is what creates the vortex of the "low" in the first place. It can also explain why the "lows" form in the "weather corner" up west of Iceland.



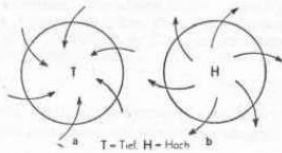
Drawing No. 13



Drawing No. 14

The warm air advancing from the south to the north is deflected to the right, i.e. to the northeast, as a result of the polar-aligned electron rotation in the northern hemisphere (warm front). On the left side of the "wedge" a zone of rarefied air must then inevitably form, into which cold air from the north pushes (cold front). The cold air advancing from north to south into this zone is also deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere as a result of the polar-aligned electron rotation, so that the cold front runs from northeast to southwest. Since the supply of warm air from the south continues for a certain time and is continually deflected to the east, so that cold air from the north is constantly pushing into the zone of rarefied air west of the warm air wedge, a vortex must form and this must move from southwest to northeast.

Why does the warm air now advance northwards? This is a result of the temperature differences on the earth's surface. The equator is hot and the poles are cold. Heated air rises. High up in the troposphere it flows from the equator to the poles. In the northern hemisphere it is deflected to the right, so that the south wind becomes a southwest wind (anti-trade wind). Some of the air that was not driven so high by the heating falls in the so-called "horse latitudes", forming zones of high air pressure there. The air now flows northwards again on the earth's surface, is heated again, rises, is cooled again at the top, forms zones of high air pressure again and so on.<sup>1)</sup> But why does the advance of the warm air in our area always aim for Greenland, forming the well-known "Azores High" as the last stage before that? Because Greenland, with its 3000 meter thick ice sheet, is the largest cold reservoir in the northern hemisphere. Furthermore, on the way there from the south there is a smooth sea everywhere with no obstacles for this air flow. It therefore runs ahead of the air masses flowing to the side of it (wedge formation). The extent to which the land holds back the air masses can be clearly seen on the attached weather map by the bulge of the warm front in southern Norway.



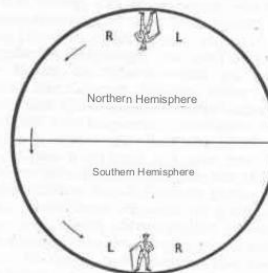
Drawing No. 15

You don't have to imagine the high and low pressure areas as horizontal structures, which is unfortunately what the weather maps lead you to think. It is not the surface winds that are important, but the vertical circulation of the air. Rising air (warming) reduces the high pressure by flowing into colder areas above. Conversely, descending (cold) air builds up high pressure because cold air is heavier than warm air and sinks downwards. The flow of air from the high pressure area and the inflow

<sup>1)</sup> The air loses about 1° of heat for every 100 meters as it ascends and regains it as it descends. Think of the foehn wind that blows over the snowfields and glaciers of the Alps, where it cools down to well below zero and is warm again in the valley.

Meteorologists imagine a low-pressure area as shown in the drawing above<sup>1)</sup>.

As already mentioned, this view is not compatible with the polar front theory. This assumes a wedge-shaped flow of warm air from the Azores high in a northerly direction and a wedge-shaped flow of cold air from the polar high in a southerly direction. The "vortex" can only arise from the interaction of both highs. The above diagram is therefore only valid for the insignificant surface winds. But here too it can be seen that the air currents emanating from the high (active currents) are deflected to the right, even when they run in the direction from east to west or from west to east. In the latter two cases, the "rotation of the earth" cannot be held responsible, even with the best will in the world. They clearly and unambiguously demonstrate the correctness of my explanation, which



Drawing No. 16

According to this, the rightward deflection is general in the northern hemisphere and applies without exception to every moving body. The fact that the surface winds flow into the low with a left-hand rotation is due to the way in which the low is formed. They represent a passive (compensating) flow that follows the vortex generated by the rightward deflection.

Why are the conditions in the southern hemisphere just the opposite? Because right and left are swapped there. Of the two people in the drawing above, one is standing at the North Pole

<sup>1)</sup> Taken from "Meyers Lexikon", Vol. 7 (Leipzig 1939).

<sup>\*</sup>) I will go into this in more detail below.

as fast as the small hand of the clock turns. However, this (low) angular speed is just as great one centimeter from the poles as it is at the equator. For the people in Hammerfest, one of the northernmost cities in the world, the starry sky therefore rotates (Copernican) just as fast as it does for the people in Quito, the capital of the state of Ecuador (equator). Either or! If the foot of the lost person "persists" in a north-south direction, if it — rushes ahead of the earth's rotation in a south-north direction, then not only the foot but the whole person would have to be "hurled off" at the equator.

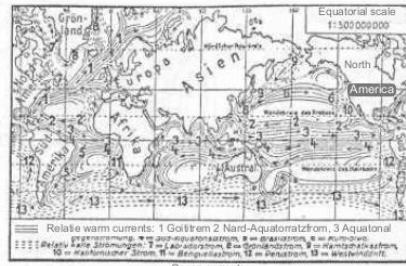
To overcome the "dead point", the technology requires a so-called flywheel. Where is the "momentum" that would be needed to overcome the dead point? What force causes the deflection from the "direction of rotation" at the dead point?

Just as the north wind becomes a north-east trade wind when it is deflected to the right and stays in that direction, or the anti-trade wind blows from the equator to the poles without describing a circle, the path of the hiker could never become a circle. Consider also what a relatively enormous deflection would be necessary to turn the path of the desert hiker (without water!) into a circle of perhaps a hundred kilometers (or less!) in circumference in just a few days. This alone is where the above explanation fails. The tiny deflection in one step, which would result from the difference in the speed of rotation of the parallel circles covered by the step, would at best only create circles of enormous size. Consider also that the hiker in the circle cuts the parallel circles more and more obliquely the closer he comes to the "dead center". The steps thus cover ever-narrowing distances between the circles, which should result in an ever-decreasing deflection until it stops completely at the "dead point".

As already said, this is all just a theory, because then, if one drops the equal angular velocity of all parallel circles and assigns a particular speed to each parallel circle of the rotating planet Earth, the deflection in the snowfields of the polar regions would have to be almost zero (the poles of the rotating sphere are at rest!), while at the equator with its speed of 1666 kilometers a hurling into space would take place.

Ocean currents also follow the law of rightward deflection in the northern hemisphere and leftward deflection in the Southern Hemisphere. A well-known example of this is the Gulf Stream, which flows from southwest to northeast. The influence of the coastal formations and the countercurrents coming from the depths disturb the image, but without affecting its convincing clarity

to blur. The following from the "Kleines Brockhaus" (Leipzig 1925) shows clearly and distinctly "right circles" north of the equator and "left circles" south of it.



Drawing No. 17

What is particularly interesting is that the "circles" actually represent ellipses with the tropics as the major axis, both north and south of the equator. There is a special reason for this. It is not hottest at the equator. At the equator, the sun only shines vertically twice a year for a very short time. In contrast, in the summer it shines vertically on the earth for a longer period in the region of the tropics. Therefore, there is much greater warming there (in summer) than at the equator. (I myself once experienced 53 degrees in the shade in Rio de Janeiro, a temperature that is never reached at the equator.) The air that is warmed there rises, strives towards the cooler north, cools down at higher altitudes and falls again in the region of the Azores, thereby forming the Azores high. In winter, it is only as warm at the tropics as it is here in a normal summer. Then it is hotter at the equator, and the heated air masses coming from there feed the Azores high. However, since their energy is only sufficient to bridge a certain distance and the path from the equator to the Azores is longer than from the Tropic of Cancer, the Azores are no longer reached in winter. The heated air masses fall earlier. This is the very simple reason for the "retreat" (to the south) of the Azores high in winter, which is so puzzling to meteorologists.



Note also on the map of ocean currents that the elliptical currents travel huge distances parallel to the equator, for example the North Equatorial Current from California across the entire Pacific to Japan. Here the failure of the Copernican "explanation" becomes quite obvious. The hollow earth theory, on the other hand, says: the water is heated most in the hottest places on earth (the tropics) and tries to flow away in all directions to cooler areas. The rotation of electrons, which deflects every moving body, causes it to circle. As a result of the resistance from coasts and other current systems, the circle becomes an ellipse (which, by the way, is much more circular than on the map because the longitudes are drawn parallel there, whereas in reality they converge in the north and south).

The water masses of the rivers are also diverted to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere. The effect is seen in the washing out of the corresponding banks.

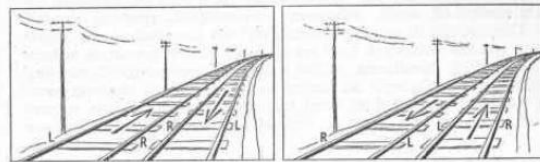
At the poles, the air, ice and water masses circulate uniformly clockwise in the north (i.e. to the west) and counterclockwise in the south (i.e. to the east). On the map of currents, this phenomenon is shown in the southern hemisphere as "westerly wind drift". This is also not consistent with the Copernican "explanation" quoted above, but is entirely consistent with the hollow earth theory.

The railway is particularly instructive with regard to the deflection of all moving bodies to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere, as claimed by the hollow earth theory. The rotation of electrons even deflects heavy locomotives to the right in our country and to the left in the southern hemisphere. As a result, both the right wheel rims of the locomotives and the rails on the right are more worn than the left wheel rims and the rails on the left, as any railway repair shop can attest. In the southern hemisphere it is the other way round. The Copernicanists are also aware of this phenomenon, but claim that the greater wear on the right wheel rims can only be seen on lines running north-south. In fact, on the S-Bahn in Berlin, whose rails are worn particularly quickly by trains following one another at short intervals, I was able to observe the right rail wearing just as much, regardless of the direction. Single-track railways show greater wear on the right

Rail not open, because on the outward and return journey (seen in the direction of travel) right and left swap.

In right-hand traffic (as in Germany), the two outer rails of a double-track line are subject to greater wear

When driving on the left (as was the case in Austria), the two inner wheels are subject to greater wear than the two outer wheels. According to the hollow earth theory, this must be the case, as the following drawing shows.



Right-hand traffic  
Left-hand traffic  
Arrows direction of travel, R right, L-left  
Drawing No. 18

It has been objected that it is very unlikely that the rotation of the electrons should show a complete reversal of the direction of the effect over the short distance between two pairs of rails. I cannot find anything improbable about this. The electrons rotate in a polar alignment and, for reasons that I have already explained in the second edition of my main work "The Hollow Earth Theory", they inevitably return to the polar alignment after every disturbance. This polar alignment creates a right-hand rotation in the northern hemisphere and a left-hand rotation in the southern hemisphere, and this affects the moving bodies regardless of their distance from each other and deflects them accordingly from their direction of movement. In the trade winds and anti-trade winds, the moving air masses even lie on top of each other and are therefore deflected in exactly the opposite direction — because they are moving in opposite directions, but in any case to the right (from the direction of movement) in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.

By the way, every reader can easily convince himself of the existence of polar-aligned electron rotation by a small experiment. If you place a steel or iron rod somewhere in the

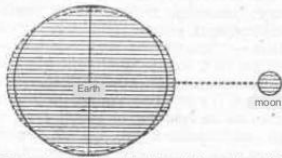
1) Unfortunately, due to space constraints, I cannot present my general mechanical theory of force here. If the brochure is not to be too expensive, I must use space sparingly. I am only trying to draw a picture of the hollow earth here. Anyone who wants to study the hollow earth theory thoroughly must refer to my main work. I have already gone into more detail here than I could with the

purpose of the brochure.

The formation of tides

If people today had retained even a small remnant of their critical thinking ability towards Copernicanism, they would definitely lose their belief in it, which was drummed into them in their earliest youth as an "irrefutable truth", — as soon as they became acquainted with the many "explanations" of the extremely simple phenomenon of the tides. Almost every astronomer gives a different explanation for it. Since the phenomenon of the tides is and will remain completely inexplicable in Copernican terms, every astronomer recognizes that the explanations given before him are untenable and now tries to find his own, supposedly better one.

There is only agreement that the tide is caused by the attraction of the earth's water masses by the moon and the sun. At school, we learn as children that the moon attracts the water of the sea, causing it to rise (zenith tide) and that this tide follows it on its apparent "path" around the earth. We were not told that there is also a tide on the opposite side of the globe. Halfway between them there are also two ebbs. I am convinced that most of my readers are learning about the existence of this second tide (nadir tide) for the first time here. The Copernicanists have the strange ambition of wanting to explain everything and anything, including the inexplicable in their system. If this is not possible despite the best will in the world, or if the "explanation" is too implausible, then the dark spot is either not mentioned to the layman at all, or is glossed over with a few meaningless words. Below I would like to give some of these explanations. I will first quote from the most recent encyclopedia (Meyers, Vol. 7, 1939):



Destruction of ebb and flow through the monbang life.

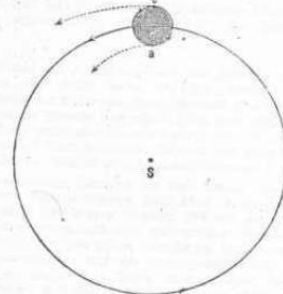
Drawing No. 19

The tides are caused by the lunar attraction. They are caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun, with the lunar tide being more than twice as high as the solar tide. As a result of the

Centrifugal force of the rotating earth causes a second tide on the half of the earth facing away from the moon or the sun, which is 1/43 lower (tide directly caused by the celestial bodies: zenith tide; that caused by the centrifugal force of the earth: nadir tide). When the effects of the moon and sun combine, the tide is at its highest."

The nadir tide is generated by the centrifugal force. When If this were the case, then it would have to run as a ring around the equator and the polar regions would have permanent low tide. What does the centrifugal force of the Earth have to do with the lunar gravitational pull? Why should it always act on the side of the Earth facing away from the moon? Since it is not stated at all how the centrifugal force could produce a "nadir tide", this is obviously just a particularly lame excuse."

Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt gives the following explanation in his "Astronomical Geography" (Leipzig and Vienna 1903):



Drawing No. 20.

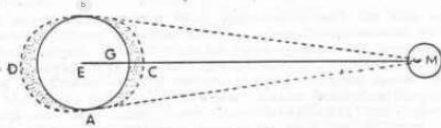
Particle a (drawing no. 20) has a lower orbital speed than would be appropriate for its distance from the sun, so its orbit is drawn towards the sun like that of a planet at aphelion (see the dotted line). Particle b has a too large orbit, similar to a planet at perihelion, and the orbit corresponding to its speed also moves away from that of the center of the earth (on the other dotted line). Or: The parts located towards the sun, which are more strongly attracted by it, seek

to fall towards it more rapidly than the centre of the earth in the curvature of its orbit, which in turn falls more rapidly than the parts remote from the sun; thus a force emerges which separates those first-mentioned parts from the earth's center.

point and also pulls it away from the opposite parts, thus lengthening the diameter of the earth in the direction of the guide beam, raising both parts upwards."

"The center of the earth, that is, the entire earth, describes a similar trajectory during one orbit of the moon, with a radius equal to that of the small distance around the common center of gravity.<sup>1)</sup> Here, too, there is a constant withdrawal from the tangential direction, a constant fall towards the moon.<sup>2)</sup>

Instead of any criticism, I will simply quote another explanation from the standard work of popular astronomy, the "Newcomb-Engelmann" (7th edition 1922). On page 98 it says:



Drawing No. 21

"In Figure 26, M is the moon and E is the center of the earth. The side of the earth's surface facing the moon is now more strongly attracted to it than the center, so the liquid parts located there are drawn to C. The center E is in turn more strongly attracted than the side facing away from the moon: liquid parts will therefore rise here to D. At the same time, high tide occurs at one place on the earth and the diametrically opposite one, at the points between the two (A and B)."

Even an intelligent elementary school student would notice that some things are impossible with this "explanation". If the "attraction" acts towards the moon, then either the whole earth must be drawn evenly in this direction or only the water masses on the side facing the moon. If the whole earth is drawn towards the moon as in the above "explanation", then no flood can occur at all, neither at C nor at D. Furthermore: the "attraction" of the earth is, according to Copernican claims, around 80 times greater than that of the moon. At the distance of the moon, according to Prof. Dr. Schmidt, it is 3600 times less than on the earth's surface, because it decreases in proportion to the square of the distance. How tiny must the 80 times smaller "attraction" of the moon be if it follows the path

<sup>1)</sup> However, it is not this centre of gravity that attracts the oceans, but rather the earth and the moon, each from their centre of gravity.

<sup>2)</sup> Note that in this "explanation" there is no mention of a centrifugal force of the Earth planet. J. L.

from the moon to the earth. It could never pull the water towards the moon's side by overcoming its "attraction" towards the earth's centre due to the enormously greater gravity of the earth." (Always assuming that an attraction is possible at all.) If the earth were to be "attracted" unevenly in its individual parts, as in the above "explanation", then the water would have to stop at D and the earth would be pulled away from it. But that is an impossibility in the Copernican system. Because the "attractive force" of the earth's center would have to act in the same direction as the "attractive force" of the moon. The two would not be opposed to each other, but would have to reinforce each other. If, according to Copernican theory, it is the "attractive force" of the earth that causes the water masses of the oceans to form a spherical surface, then the interaction of the "attractive force" of the earth and moon in one direction could only have the opposite effect, no bulge in the spherical surface at D (high tide), but only an indentation (low tide).

Dr. Franz von Krbek now gives the latest explanation in his work "Experienced Physics" (Berlin 1942). He writes on page 69 literally:

If you calculate the gravitational pull of the moon on the earth's surface, you will find a tiny value for it.<sup>1)</sup> How could such a weak force cause the natural play of ebb and flow? It seems as if the theory has misled us. And yet it is right! Because the weak force acts over long periods of time, namely always. It is like a swing that can be rocked with tiny jolts - a swing of truly cosmic proportions!" "The moon's gravitational pull causes the same acceleration everywhere on the solid, rigid body of the earth, but not on the freely moving particles that make up the water. Those on the side facing the moon experience a greater acceleration as a result of the moon's gravitational pull because they are closer to the moon. Accordingly, the water particles on the side facing away experience a smaller acceleration because they are further away from the moon. The greater acceleration means that the particles are moving a little ahead of the earth: on the side facing the moon there is high tide."

I then asked a technician expert in the field of vibration research for an opinion. He wrote:

Krbek's "explanation" is very naive and also easy to refute. Oscillations can only be generated if the impulses (pulses) occur at precisely measured time intervals (spaces)

<sup>1)</sup> The moon attracts the water masses of the earth with only 21,800th of the force with which the earth's gravitational pull acts on them!

or interruptions, i.e. they must act at the right moment (oscillation phase), because only when the rhythm of the weak impulses is precisely coordinated with the oscillating system (here, water masses and the Earth's gravity) (natural frequency) can a resonance and thus an oscillation occur. From this one can see how utter nonsense it would be to speak of a "coordinated" or "rhythmic" gravitational frequency of the Moon in relation to the Earth's water movement.

The explanation given by Dr. v. Krbek for the fact that the flood always occurs simultaneously in two diametrically opposite places on the Copernican globe is no more mature than that of all other Copernicanists.

After that, on the side of the Earth facing away from the Moon, an equal tidal bulge, because this side is one earth diameter further from the moon and consequently the lunar attraction by this distance (12750 km) must continue to work. The resulting lower power. The effect of the moon is said to create the second tidal mountain, apart from the fact that this declaration does not convince any thinking person satisfied, we should first determine by rough calculation according to Copernican principles how large the difference in the lunar gravitational pull is that is supposed to cause such great effects. As an example of the average distance, if we assume that the side of the earth facing away from the moon (as already deduced earlier) is exactly 30 earth diameters away from the moon, then the side facing the moon is at the same time 29 earth diameters away. The two gravitational forces are then, if we calculate the distances in earth diameters,

knife expresses:

$$\frac{\text{Mondmasse}}{30 \times 30} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\text{Mondmasse}}{29 \times 29}$$

we set the mass of the moon around the mass of the earth, the differential force we are looking for is:

$$\frac{1}{29 \times 29} - \frac{1}{30 \times 30} = \frac{1}{1\,000\,000}$$

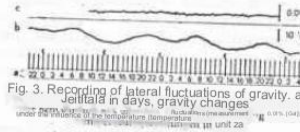
This means that the surface of the Earth facing the moon is covered with a force that is about 1 millionth of the Earth's gravity greater than the side of the Earth facing away from the Moon (note that the total force of the Moon is only 21,800th of the Earth's gravity).

This millionth of the Earth's gravity is supposed to cause the second tidal wave. ken. That is, of course, complete nonsense.

Should I really fill more pages with the many equally absurd explanations of other Copernicans? I think that the paper is too precious for that. Anyone who is so firmly attached to his Copernican belief that he is not impressed by the above "examples of helplessness" is really beyond help. Would any even halfway decent

If a clear explanation were possible, then all Copernicanists would have agreed on it long ago. So each of them only sees the embarrassing in the "explanation" of the others and then tries to solve the problem themselves, which is Copernican-unsolvable because in the Copernican system the moon simply cannot "pull" in two opposite directions. In the hollow earth the problem can be explained in a few words.

The moon's force field has two opposing poles. (The moon is in the positive pole.) Both poles have an "attractive" effect on the water. Hence we have the zenith and nadir tides. The same applies to the sun.<sup>1)</sup>



Drawing No. 22

It should also be noted that the solid earth's crust also undergoes a tidal movement "according to the ebb and flow". I quote from Meyers Lexikon" (Volume 9, Leipzig 1942):

In recent years, the physicist Rudolf Tomaschek (born 23. 12. 1895 Budweis, Professor in Munich) has succeeded in proving, through particularly precise measurements, temporal changes in gravity (Fig. 3), which are caused by the fact that the earth's crust is not rigid, but (similar to the water of the ocean) carries out a tidal movement, albeit a much smaller one, under the influence of the moon's attraction."

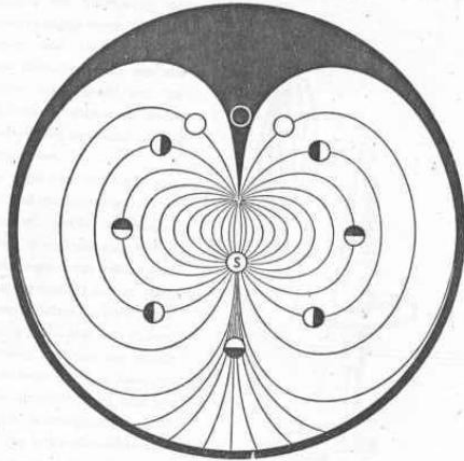
Read again how tiny Copernican the gravitational pull of the moon on the earth and then think for yourself how impossible it is that such an incredibly tiny force could lift the earth's crust.

Does the planet Earth rotate?

According to the Copernican theory, it is only "persistence" that keeps the planet Earth rotating. I have already pointed out that the force of the ocean tides directed against the direction of rotation must have brought the rotation to a standstill, because the braking force of the tide would consume the rotational force.

1) Note the course of the lines of force on the drawing of the eclipses.

The assumption that the light rays are straight or the calculated distance of the moon is wrong. The diameter of the earth is probably known fairly accurately. According to the laws of optics, the shadow would then have a very specific size at the distance of the moon. "From observations of lunar eclipses, a strange enlargement of the earth's shadow compared to its calculated size has been determined," says volume 7 of "Meyers Lexikon" (Leipzig 1939). Unfortunately, it is not stated how large the



Drawing No. 23

There is a discrepancy between calculation and observation. But it must be considerable, otherwise it would not have been mentioned at all. It is not clear why the calculation of the size of the Earth's shadow should have less weight than the calculation of the distance of the Moon from the parallax. In both cases the calculation is based on the size of the Earth and the straightness of the light beam. The resulting contradiction in the calculation affects both methods to the same extent. It testifies in principle against the Copernican system.

In the hollow world, on the other hand, there are no contradictions. Here everything is simple and clear. I will now explain the eclipses using a drawing and at the same time show the phases of the moon.

Drawing No. 23 shows the moon in its various phases. At a new moon, the light hits it from behind, coming vertically from within. The side facing the earth's surface is dark.

The crescent moon is created when the moon is surrounded on all sides (including from behind) by the (inverted) fountain of light flowing back to the center of the world.

In the phases in between, one half is always irradiated by the light curves.

The light emanating from the moon now radiates back to the earth's surface in the known light curves, so that we can see the moon in the first and last quarters can be seen in the familiar crescent shape. There is no difference between my explanation and the Copernican one.

If the moon is exactly opposite the sun in the hollow world, then it must pass through the lightless funnel-shaped night channel, which is not reached by the light curves. This night channel is circular, as the light curves are curved evenly in all directions. The part of the moon that passes through this lightless channel is not illuminated, which creates the impression of a circular shadow, which the Copernicanists interpret as the "Earth's shadow". If the moon passes completely through this night channel, we have a total lunar eclipse. The moon must then be exactly opposite the sun. If it is so far to the side that only part of it moves through the night channel, we have a partial lunar eclipse. The fact that we do not have a lunar eclipse every month is because the moon usually moves slightly sideways past the night channel. In the drawing you can see the night side of the hollow earth (black) with the night channel not touched by the light curves and the eclipsed moon inside it.

I do not explain the solar eclipse any differently than the Copernicanists. If the moon is exactly between the sun and the earth's surface, we have a total solar eclipse. If it passes slightly to the side, we have a partial solar eclipse. But if it is still passes further to the side so that it no longer obscures the sun, then we only have a new moon.

The stability of the Copernican planetary system.

A cannonball whose trajectory is created by "projection and attraction" will never reach its target if it is deflected along the way. After this "disturbance" it can no longer return to its intended path. This is something that even an ignorant person

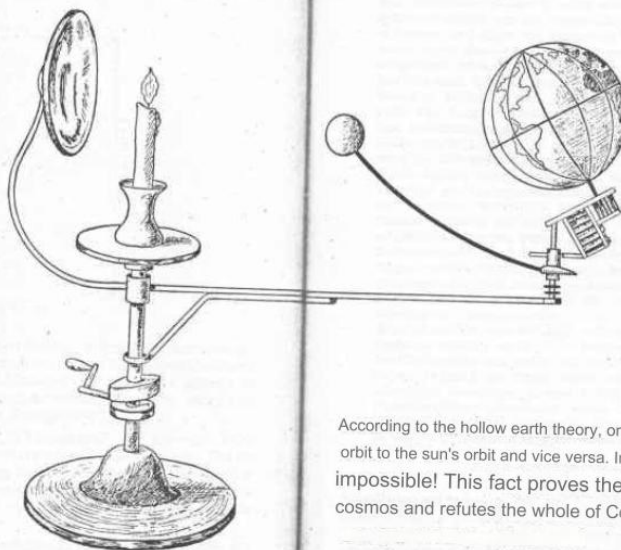
# Observations and calculations refute Copernicanism!

The "Tellurium" shown is a device commonly used in schools to show the illumination limits of the Earth and the Moon during their orbits. If you turn the crank, the Earth rotates around the candlestick "Sun" and the Moon rotates around the Earth.

Here it is clear that the Copernican orbits have nothing to do with each other and the Copernicanists do not claim this either. Not even the most phenomenal brain acrobatics could establish a connection between the size of the orbits and the orbital periods (tropical: from Aries point to Aries point) within the framework of the Copernican system. The ratio of the orbits is around 1:400 and the orbital periods

1:13.36827.

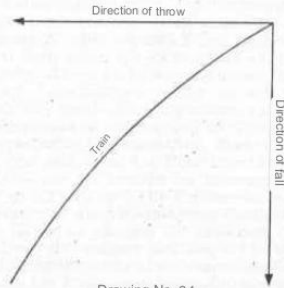
the observational facts prove a connection that can only be possible in the hollow earth. The observed differences



The movements of the orbital ellipses of the Earth and the Moon are inversely proportional to their orbital periods. The Copernicanists interpret the movement of the sun, which can only be observed, as a movement of their "earth planet". In the hollow world, the movement of the sun that can be observed is real, but its "orbital ellipse" is smaller than that of the moon. The size ratio of the orbits is 1:3.6562, that of the tropical orbital periods is 1:3.6562-1:13.36827. The ratio of the shifts of the orbital ellipses with respect to the point of Aries is now the other way round, 13.36827:1. Only in the hollow world do observation and calculation agree.

According to the hollow earth theory, one can calculate from the lunar orbit to the sun's orbit and vice versa. In the Copernican system, this is impossible! This fact proves the unity of movement in the cosmos and refutes the whole of Copernicanism!

be clear. The (Copernican) orbit of a planet (moon) is also created by "throw and attraction". It was once thrown off a central body (throw). The energy given to it by this is supposed to provide it with the necessary driving force for its flight for almost eternity. This is supposed to be directed in a straight line. Due to its gravity, however, the planet (moon) is supposed to constantly fall towards the central body" (attraction). However, it never falls there because it is supposed to be driven further by the throwing force while falling. The resultant between the straight-line movement of the planet (moon) as a result of the throwing force, "persistent" for eternity and the constant falling towards the central body is supposed to be the well-known "orbit ellipse".



If the orbit of a planet (the moon) is "disturbed" by the attraction of another planet, this is called, in Copernican terms, that it falls part of its way towards this planet. How does it compensate for this "fall"? How does it climb back up into its old orbit? Where does it get the energy needed to do this?

Of course, "explanations" are given for this too. For example, Paul Meth writes in his "Theory of Planetary Motion" (Leipzig and Berlin 1921) that in planetary motion, for the loss of potential energy, an equal amount of kinetic or motion energy is gained, as required by the law of conservation of energy.

This assumption would be a very nice explanation if the disturbances did not add up. Then the above assumption no longer applies. I will let a Copernican have his say on this too. Oskar Feierabend writes in "The Organological Worldview" (Berlin 1939) on page 92.

The course of the individual planets can indeed be understood physically through Kepler's laws, but only if each is thought of as moving around the sun. According to Newton's principle of gravitation, the planets are not only attracted by the sun, but also by each other, which causes the so-called "perturbations" in their orbits. This gives rise to the problem of disturbances for astronomy. If one considers that Jupiter's attraction to Saturn is five to ten times the attraction of the sun to Saturn, one can imagine that such "disturbances" can gradually upset the balance of the planetary system, which would mean a tremendous catastrophe, namely the transformation of the cosmos back into chaos. If a planet is moved away from the sun by external influences without its speed being changed exactly accordingly, it will not return to its old orbit of its own accord, but will move further and further away from the sun and finally from its system altogether, and will freeze in the cold in space. The opposite is true if it approaches the sun and its speed is not increased accordingly: it will eventually crash into the sun. For us, however, this means that the planetary system has a stable structure and, if it continues to exist, must somehow be maintained in this state. The task of clarifying this situation presents astronomy with the problem of stability, which exists to a much greater extent in physiology but is simply not seen. During its development, the interesting requirement arose that if the disturbances are not to accumulate through repetition, the ratio of the orbital periods of the planets must be incommensurable (incommensurable is the term used to describe quantities that are in a relationship to one another that cannot be expressed in rational numbers but only in an infinite decimal fraction). Planets whose orbital periods are incommensurable never meet again at the same place, which is the case with commensurability (2:3, 5:7, etc.). However, since commensurability exists in the planetary system - Jupiter and Saturn have a crossing period of 900 years, and the orbital periods of their moons are even predominantly commensurable - their disturbing constellations repeat themselves, and it remains to be explained how the stability of the system is maintained despite this." The author therefore went to an astronomer at the university and asked about stability. After carefully examining the question, two days later he received the interesting, albeit cautious, information that no one could guarantee the stability of the planetary system any more, from the mouth of a researcher with a physical orientation! As for the problem of disturbances, it could not yet be solved because it was too complicated (1) for a number of moving bodies."

To my sincere regret, I am forced to state again and again that the Copernicans simply keep quiet about the real problems of their system, but pretend to the people that everything is in order. This can be forgiven for any belief system. But one should never grant science the right to behave in this way. If I then reveal the defects of this belief system "Copernicanism", then the Copernicans have nothing more to say than that I would criticize science.

There is truly enough space for a universe. One must not be deceived by the apparently small number of kilometers of diameter, but one must always remember that a difference in radius of only one kilometer results in a difference of over half a billion cubic kilometers of space.

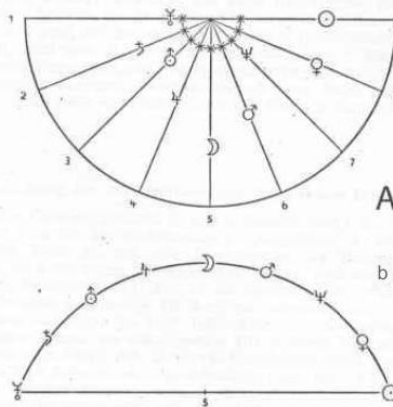
The celestial bodies orbit in this space. They are of the appropriate size.

The order of the orbits (daily circles) of the celestial bodies from the surface of the earth inwards is in principle the same as with the Copernicanists. Only I say "inside" and the Copernicanists say "outside". The next celestial body is the moon. Then follows the sun with Mercury and Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, the newly discovered Transpluto, a planet not yet discovered, and the fixed stars. The moon is about 3300 kilometers away, the sun about 5500 kilometers. The distances of the celestial bodies then increase according to the law in the ratio of the square roots of the so-called tropical orbital periods. The sphere of the fixed stars would be about 6372 kilometers away, resulting in a diameter of the celestial sphere of about 10 kilometers.

The title picture shows this "interior design". Like all drawings in this work, the picture is only intended to show the principles. Drawings to scale are not possible because of the very large distances in the hollow world. If one were to record a kilometer distance in the hollow world as just a millimeter, the drawing would still have a diameter of over 12 meters. In a drawing of 12.754 centimeters, the kilometer would be 0.01 millimeters and this can no longer be represented technically.

One might now ask why one does not see the starry sky as a ball, like the moon. The question is wrongly posed. One sees only the luminous parts of this celestial sphere, namely the fixed stars. These are grouped spherically around the center of the hollow world at a distance of five kilometers. It is irrelevant for the image seen whether this grouping is at a distance of 5, 50, or 500 kilometers. The light rays always form a kind of fountain. If the star from which the light rays emanate is  $1^\circ$  east of the meridian of the observation location, then the observer also sees it exactly  $1^\circ$  to the left of the meridian. If the nearby moon is  $1^\circ$  east of the meridian on its daily circle, then the observer also sees it  $1^\circ$  to the left of his meridian. It then obscures the fixed star behind it. This is best understood by drawing the midday lines of a number of locations in the hollow world. At each of these locations, you will see a fixed star vertically above you. Its light is therefore not bent. The other locations are reached by the light emitted by this celestial body.

Light is only bent (as shown in drawing No. 4). Now suppose that the sun, moon and a number of planets happen to be at distances of 22 degrees from each other, as shown in drawing No. 25. How would you see them from location 5? Although they are at very different distances, you would see them "stretched out" across the celestial vault just like the fixed stars. This is shown in part B of the drawing. The fixed stars shown in part A of the drawing are hidden by the celestial body in front of them because they occupy the same degrees (22/ degrees distance).

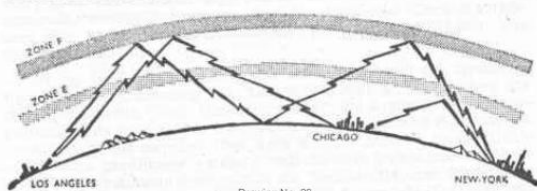


Drawing No. 25

There is therefore no difference between fixed stars and planets in terms of the image seen. The eye is simply unable to perceive the "depth of space". If the fixed stars were ten or a hundred times as large as they really are, we would see them as small disks. To this day, however, astronomers can only see the fixed stars as bundles of light, even in the largest telescope. If the sphere of fixed stars as a whole were to move out of the center and, for example, take the place of the sun on meridian 9, then not a single star would be vertically above locations 1 to 8. All locations would no longer see a starry sky, but



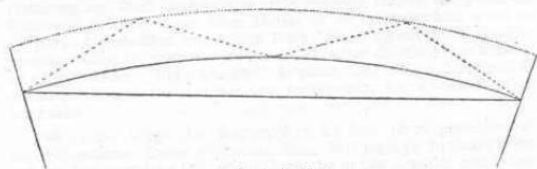
viside layer and assumed a second reflective layer at a suitable distance.)  
I am following a drawing from the American paper mentioned above  
with the original explanation.



Drawing No. 26

As the ionized layers act as radio mirrors  
radio waves travel in a straight line and do not normally follow the curve of the earth.  
They are aimed at the ionospheric layers, like balls in a game of billiards, in such a way  
that they bounce just enough times to reach the intended reception point. A  
Chicago-New Yrk broadcast uses layer E (single bounce); a Los Angeles-New  
York broadcast requires two bounces from layer F. Strong radio waves can  
thus bounce between heaven and earth around the entire globe.

If you now draw the distances and angles to scale, you get the following  
picture:



Drawing No. 27

The simple extension of the transmission angle leads in the hollow world in a straight  
line (directional beam) to Los Angeles. In the Copernican system, this extension does not  
lead to Los Angeles, but out into "infinite" space. Since the directional beams do  
arrive in Los Angeles, one helps oneself by assuming a two-fold zigzag path. The geometry  
(extension of the transmission angle and the equally large reception angle) results in

1) These are always just assumptions! These are just  
due to the radio phenomena that are to be explained by them, only  
So instead of the proof, the well-known  
"circular reasoning".

the path of the directional rays based on the above assumption. Now calculate the  
upper limit of the zigzag path and say: Up there

At a height of 257 kilometers there must be an "Appleton layer" that reflects  
the directional beam. This is how this F<sub>2</sub> layer ("highly scientific") came about. At night  
the transmission and reception angle changes. Exactly according to  
This change will place the F layer about 100 kilometers higher. Each

individual transmitter for directional beams therefore requires its own special  
"Layer". The Copernicanists bashfully describe this situation as these regions, which  
are designated alphabetically as D, E, F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, do not remain stable at all, but their  
height and thickness vary over different areas of the earth's surface. "With the latter purely  
arbitrary assumption, one can then accommodate several transmitters (which must be somewhat  
distant from each other)". The selected layer is then higher or lower at the transmitter  
location, depending on what is needed.

This drawing is now very revealing. The same angles,  
The straightness of the radio waves, assumed to be on the convex  
surface of the earth (Copernican), results in the zigzag path between  
New York and Los Angeles, connecting both cities in an almost straight  
line when placed inside the concave surface of the earth (hollow earth).

The directed waves should run in a straight line. What is  
simpler and more logical: the assumption that the angles resulting from  
the assumption of a convex shape of the earth's surface force the  
assumption of the physical impossibility of a F<sub>2</sub> layer and the  
assumption of zigzag paths of the radio waves or the obvious  
conclusion that the straightness of the directed waves must also result in an  
approximately straight line between the transmitting and receiving points.

If this straight line results and this is the case,  
then we cannot live on the outside of a terrestrial planet, but must  
live on the inner (concave) surface of a hollow sphere. Nevertheless,  
I do not call this fact "proof". As a strict logician, I do not accept any optical  
or other ray proof for or against any world view. Because it is impossible  
to prove that the light beam used for the measurement did not bend in the  
case in question. In the above example, the light beam is also bent,  
although only slightly because the waves are "directed". After all, the  
angles at both the sending and receiving locations change over the  
course of 24 hours. The radio scientists therefore have to shift their  
Appleton layer (F<sub>2</sub> layer) from 257 km at noon to 354 km at midnight. These  
astonishingly precise figures are only possible because the height of  
the lowest limit of the supposedly reflective layer is forced to  
harmonize with the measured angles without giving up the  
straightness of the light beam. If the transmission angle

not satisfied with real knowledge which always remains fragmentary. He wants a whole, a complete theory that "explains" the unknown from what is already known. There is nothing wrong with this procedure as long as one remains aware of what is an observational fact and what is a hypothesis. The straightness of the light beam (in the vertical direction) has never been observed, and a convex curvature of the earth's surface has never been measured. These supposed observational facts are in reality pure hypotheses. These are then used as the basis for measurements and conclusions are drawn from them, as if they were observational facts confirmed by previous measurements. The radiation researcher only believes that the straightness of the light beams and the convex curvature of the earth are confirmed research results. When he measures the angles of his rays to the earth's surface, he is not aware that the latter also represents a part of his own measurement and that as a scientist he has a duty to first measure whether his angles are on the outside or inside before he inserts the values of the angles into his calculations and draws conclusions from them. Because he neglects his duty as a conscientious researcher, and for this reason and only for this reason he often comes to truly grotesque results. For example, test balloons were detonated with explosives at high altitudes and the path of the sound waves was measured. They did not follow a straight line. The lion's share of the deviation was not caused by a deflection, but was caused by the measurement of the angle of incidence of the sound on the supposedly convex surface of the earth. In the opinion of the researchers, however, it must have been a deflection by various warm layers of air. On the basis of this assumption, they calculated enormous temperatures at high altitudes. I quote from the article on the ionosphere mentioned above:

Contrary to the widespread belief of laymen, the atmosphere is by no means cold up to the highest layers, but begins to get hotter above the ozone layer. The exact temperature can only be determined with the help of the recording instruments in the rockets; but according to current estimates, the temperature at a height of about 193 km already reaches 100 degrees, which corresponds to the boiling point of water."

According to certain, admittedly not generally accepted, estimates, the temperature in a layer about 56 km higher is even said to be 1000 degrees

So one says nothing about assumptions, but presents them to the readers as proven facts that only contradict the widespread opinion of the layman. So the experts are once again in agreement. Above all, about astonishing the poor "layman" with assumptions that he can pass off as "knowledge". But those who know the hollow earth theory are amazed

Washington (NZ). "The program for artificial earth satellite bodies, which each branch of the military has previously carried out independently, has been referred to the Committee for Remotely Guided Missiles for coordination. In order to complete the program and avoid duplication of work, the Committee has recommended that current efforts in this area be limited to studies and coherent plans. Each of the three branches of the military has been assigned a precisely defined area of responsibility within this research."

The "DNZ" writes about this under the headline "Military bases in space:"

"These few sentences from the annual report of the American Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal to Congress constitute the first official "The conservative Daily Mail made the most detailed statement. The paper talks about research by the American War Department on heavy

"solar platforms" that will orbit the Earth like small artificial moons."

"The newspaper bases its claim that the construction of launch pads outside the sphere of the earth's gravity is possible on the information provided by the English engineer H. E. Ross, who recently stated in a report to the British Interplanetary Society that rockets with prefabricated platform parts would be launched to a height of 35,000 kilometers."

Considering that the height required for this is not even a tenth of the stated height, the danger of world destruction is already very great.

I have done my duty by developing the millennia-old idea of the hollow earth into a watertight, self-contained theory and providing it with irrefutable evidence over decades of painstaking work.

It is now up to the reader to help me spread the new findings. Everyone can do useful work here. If you want to help in any way, write to me via the publisher. The spell of silence must be broken! Thank God there are still idealists in the world. I appeal to them. They must help and they will help. Their idealism will bring all the machinations of the Copernicanists to nothing. The hollow earth theory is a truth! But the truth cannot be suppressed indefinitely. The Copernican authorities will not change their ways. But the democratic will of the people will force them to take a stand. The victory of the hollow earth theory will be the work of the ordinary person who wants to know what the meaning and purpose of the world and of life is.

not about how wonderfully far science has come again. They are not even surprised that one can boil water without fire at an altitude of 193 km. They only ask themselves how one can reconcile these "findings" with the other essential claims of the Copernican system, such as the 273-degree cold space and the cold at the poles (which receive more solar radiation over the course of the year than the equator). The 100-degree heat would be radiated in the 273-degree cold space in an instant.



Drawing No. 28

All measurements of the angles of rays to the supposedly convex surface of the earth must produce grotesque results (or conclusions from them). In the scientist's drawing or calculation, the surface of the earth is the center line between two angles of equal size. If he decides on the convex angle, this is a purely arbitrary act. If this then produces a grotesquely nonsensical result, he should really try the concave angle.) Then he would quickly come to the correct conclusion. An objective researcher would not be allowed to choose either of the two angles arbitrarily, but would have to take the one that can be determined by measurements alone.

1) If you consider the angles of the inclination needles (magnetic needles) with the earth's surface as convex angles, you get the most incredible positions. A needle at the equator points north with its pole. On the way there (for example with a ship) it gradually turns a somersault and points south with its north pole at the north pole! If, on the other hand, you consider the different positions as concave angles, you get needles all over the earth that are parallel to each other. They are all parallel to the earth's axis in a north-south direction (apart from the local deflections caused by iron deposits in the earth's crust) and they keep this position no matter how you move them back and forth on the earth's surface. What they show through the change in angle when changing location is the bulging of the earth's surface into a hollow sphere. The inclination

Attachment

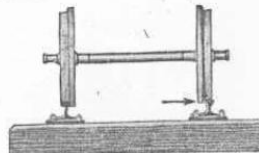
During the printing of this work I received the booklet "The Earth as a Spinning Top" by Otto Willi Gail, with pictures by Hans and Botho von Römer (Bayerischer Schulbuch-Verlag, Munich). I take the following paragraph with two pictures:

This rightward deflection caused by the Earth's rotation applies to all movements in the south-north line throughout the Northern Hemisphere. (In the southern hemisphere the deflection is to the left.) In north- or south-flowing streams one can observe that the water always pushes a little to the right downstream. Unless the nature of the bottom prevents it, the right banks are always more eroded and more steeply eroded than the left banks.



The effect of right-hand deflection when heading north or south-flowing streams.

The railways are also subject to this influence. The trains on the north-south lines always press somewhat harder on the right rail than on the left, and the result is that on tracks that are not used in both directions, the rails on the right wear out and become loose sooner than those on the left.



On the north-south railway lines, the right rail more stressed than the left one."

