

JOHANNES LANG

DIE  
HOHLWELT-  
THEORIE





# JOHN LANG:

## *Die Hohlwelttheorie*

(The Hollow World Doctrine)

Second significantly enlarged and improved edition

1938

### *Druckfehler-Berichtigung:*

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"The Sadze can be whatever it wants, as it is now written: that I curse this accursed bollard chamber of the new world creation, and some young, witty man will certainly rise up who has the courage to resist this general crazy consensus."

(Goethe's sämtlid1e 'Verke in 40 volumes, Cottascher Verlag, 1858, vol. 40, page 296.)

"The tower of Babyion still stands,  
they cannot be united;  
every man has a worm,  
Copernicus his own!"

(Goethe, proverbial.)

"This is the world... is hollow inside."

(Goethe, Faust.)

## Foreword to the second edition:

/(a single newspaper or magazine published a review of the first edition of this work. Nowhere was it even mentioned. The silencing tactics of the Wissendzajt with regard to my work seemed to be working very well.

How could it need a second edition so quickly under these circumstances? How could readers even find out that there was a work called "The Hollow World Theory"? The success of the first edition was possible despite the "silencing tactics" because almost everyone who bought the book supported it and recommended it. I hereby express my gratitude to each and every one of these readers. Only if more and more people, like me, demand that scientists examine the experiments and measurements leading to the hollow world theory instead of keeping quiet, will the truth prevail.

So far, no one has been able to refute any points of the hollow world theory or refute my arguments against the Copernican world system. Anyone who reads this work will be amazed at the wealth of factual material I have provided for the hollow world theory and against Copernicanism.

However, he will be even more astonished that the southern scientists have to keep quiet about these facts if they do not want to give up the Copernican world system.

In my opinion, the greatest significance of this work in terms of progress and knowledge lies in the fact that a world-

picture is presented that can explain all phenomena in the cosmos in a uniform way. This means that the Copernican world view is deprived of its previous monopoly position. It is falsely claimed that the Copernican system requires no proof because it is the only worldview that allows all phenomena to be explained uniformly. Now I have stated that a) the Copernican world view is completely unable to explain a whole number of earthly phenomena , b) experiments and measurements testify against this, c) the hollow world theory, on the other hand, really explains all phenomena in a uniform manner and moreover can be proven experimentally. Every discussion must therefore lead to the victory of the hollow world theory, since serious scientists could in no way refuse to comply with my request to answer the question through the joint experiment. There is no need to argue where you can measure. Therefore, the abandonment of the silence tactic means the recognition of the hollow world theory. The Copernicans must refuse to measure.

If they have to eat one day, then the hollow world theory has won!

]ohannes Lang.



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## Is the Copernican. System proven P

The Copernican worldview, which is now generally accepted as proven, is in reality completely unproven in all its parts. There is not a single piece of evidence for this. What the people consider to be evidence, e.g. E.g. the slow sinking of a ship "below" the horizon, the Foucault pendulum experiment, etc., these are not "evidence" in the scientific sense. One can easily explain these initial opinions without assuming the Copernican system. But where explanation stands against explanation, the correctness of one of the two explanations must be proven. A "statement" is never proof. Because it itself needs proof of its authenticity.

That's why Dr. Fr. Beck (Kulmbach) in an essay ! the Koperni...: Kanian system could prove.1)

in .

B) Radio wave research (stratospheric reflex scheme), stratospheric research (e.g. the solar region appears blacker than the "black sky"), the solar eclipse ray deflection results and the limit and ray deflection puzzle of the stratosphere show that the Straightness of the "universe rays" has not been proven and cannot be proven.

According to the famous university professor Günther, the Copernican system itself has not yet been proven beyond doubt, since the prerequisite for parallax measurement - the straightness of the parallax rays - has not yet been proven.

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1) See: Stories of Natural Sciences, Recl., Vol. II, No. 122.

C) The famous Nobel Prize winner (1932) Reisenberg teaches that even in the smallest atomic system the injected universe rays distract and distort - to the point where it is necessary to establish perturbation laws. Only when we. According to the authority of University Professor Günther, Copernicanism would be more provable than it is now."

As can be seen from the above-quoted statements by Dr. Ms. As can be seen from a scientist who is obviously very familiar with the latest research results, the first Copernican authority Prof. Günther does not accept any of the so-called "evidence" for the Copernican system other than the parallax measurement. Now Dr. Fr. Beck insists that he himself assumes the Copernican system to be unproven because the parallax measurement is based on an unproven assumption. Furthermore, as we will see later, the parallax measurements can also be explained differently. So here too there is explanation after explanation

Theory against theory. However, one cannot refute one theory with another. As long as one of the two cannot be proven, both have the same reason for existence, although the simpler explanation always deserves to be delayed.

In the higher educational institutions of Switzerland it is also taught that the Copernican world view is unproven, but does not require any proof because it is the only world view that can explain all phenomena in the universe in a uniform and unforced manner. This point of view may once have been justified. Now it has become untenable now that there is another world view that also explains all phenomena uniformly and unforced.

This new world view shows us the Earth as a hollow sphere, on the inner (concave) surface of which we live. In this hollow earth and the entire universe is located. The earth restructured

the entire world. That's why we call the theory that assumes this state of the earth and the world the earth world theory.

I would like to emphasize two points again: 1. The Copernican worldview is admittedly completely unproven. 2. The earth-world theory is able to explain the entire celestial mechanics and all other structures in the universe in a unified way<sup>1</sup>. It is therefore explanation against explanation, worldview against worldview. Welffies of which is "wal1r" can therefore only be shown through real evidence.

Now it would be completely absurd to claim: Since the Copernican explanations, which supposedly represent evidence, are untenable, there is no possibility of proof. Such a claim would be fundamentally false. The possibility of proof is always present for the Copernican worldview.

In my. In the text "The New World View" 1) I cite a series of experiments whose results prove the correctness of the earth's view of the world, but which would certainly be suitable for providing evidence for the Copernican world view - if this world view corresponds to the natural conditions would correspond. The fact that it cannot be proven is not due to a lack of evidence. The only reason is that you can't prove something that doesn't exist.

Analogous structure of cosmos and life cell:

\_The Copernican man looks at the earth as a "tiny speck" and feels himself as an even tinier speck on the tiny speck "Planet Earth". He "shudders" at the enormous size of the universe It is written in all popular astronomical works that there are no relationships between him and the cosmos. For him, the cosmos is not a living organism, not an expression of the divine spirit, but the barren, infinite void in which one

---

· 1) Published by Schirmer & Mahla u, Frankfurt a. M., Mainzer Landstr.184. Price 90 Pfg.



The senseless game of gigantic balls of ember gas goes on for some time, which at one point inevitably succumbs to solidification in an eternal icy night. A meaningless, purposeless, simply desolate structure.

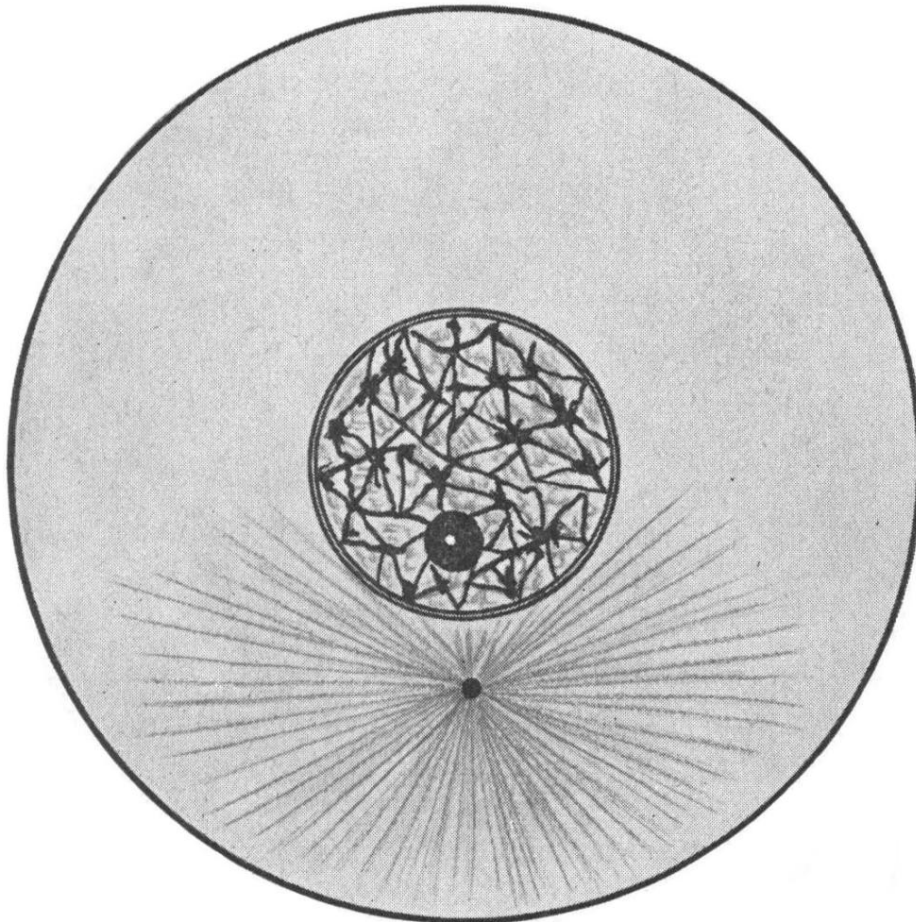
Copernicanism was once developed by the East Prussian Dimter Alfred Brust (a supporter of the hollow world theory), who unfortunately died too early, is described as the "most worthless" of all the Ceschirute types of men, because he himself only rates him as an insignificant "dust man". The Copernican man, He who has mastered nature like no other human type of the last millennia gains from this action the self-confidence that belongs to him, but stands completely uprooted in this nature, so much in the space of the large numbers realize that he is unable to recognize the numerical reality. He, the human being, the greatest miracle that nature has predicted, stands in "powerless shudder" before the "huge size of the universe". Despite all the brain acrobatics, he can understand the dom nirut and absorb it into his consciousness, because it goes far beyond his ability to imagine.

Copernicanism may resist the realization that the mensru is "the measure of all things" . This word of the ancients is and remains fact. Human beings instinctively relate everything in the world of appearances to themselves and "measure" it with human standards. A person can therefore never "understand" or become conscious of what goes beyond his or her ability to imagine. No one, not an astronomer and not a "layperson" can get an idea of the "fixed star distances". For people, they are merely series of Numbers on paper, incomprehensible, unimaginable - therefore insubstantial.

Nature is great and mighty, the people who master it and force it to serve it are greater and mightier. But man can only become conscious of his true greatness and significance when he is no longer caught up in the belief in the Copernician delusion of infinity.

The ancients had two propositions, the truth of which is confirmed by the hollow world theory. They are: "As above, so below" and "Man is a microcosm". The first sentence says nothing other than that one and the same laws are effective throughout nature. Up in space as well as down here on the surface of the earth. Everything we really know about nature confirms this claim. Despite all the diversity of life: the basic principles of the structure of the bodies of living beings are the same everywhere. The basis of life is the cell. But the cell is the exact image of the cosmos:

Compare the following drawing1), which shows a section through the cell, with the "section through the cosmos"



Drawing # 1

Explanation: Outer circle cell skin. Inner circles == nuclear envelope. In the inner circles == surface of the nucleus with chromatin network. -Between outer and inner circle plasma. Black ball in the middle of the rays == central body. Rays == plasma radiation. Black ball on the cell nucleus == nucleolus. White spot in the nucleus == nucleoli.

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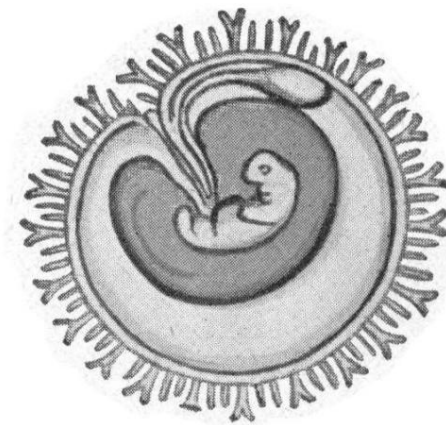
t) Taken from the work "Theory of Heredity" by Otto Hermann Hummel.

on the cover photo. If one doesn't recognize at first glance the complete analogy down to the smallest details between the structure of the cell and that of the cosmos. The cell is actually a microcosm, an exact image of the larger cosmos

The earth's shell contains the cell membrane, the fixed star ball contains the cell nucleus with the chromatin network, the sun contains the central body with plasma radiation, and the planets form the nuclear body. The entire cell is a hollow sphere that shows the same conditions as the hollow sphere of the earth.

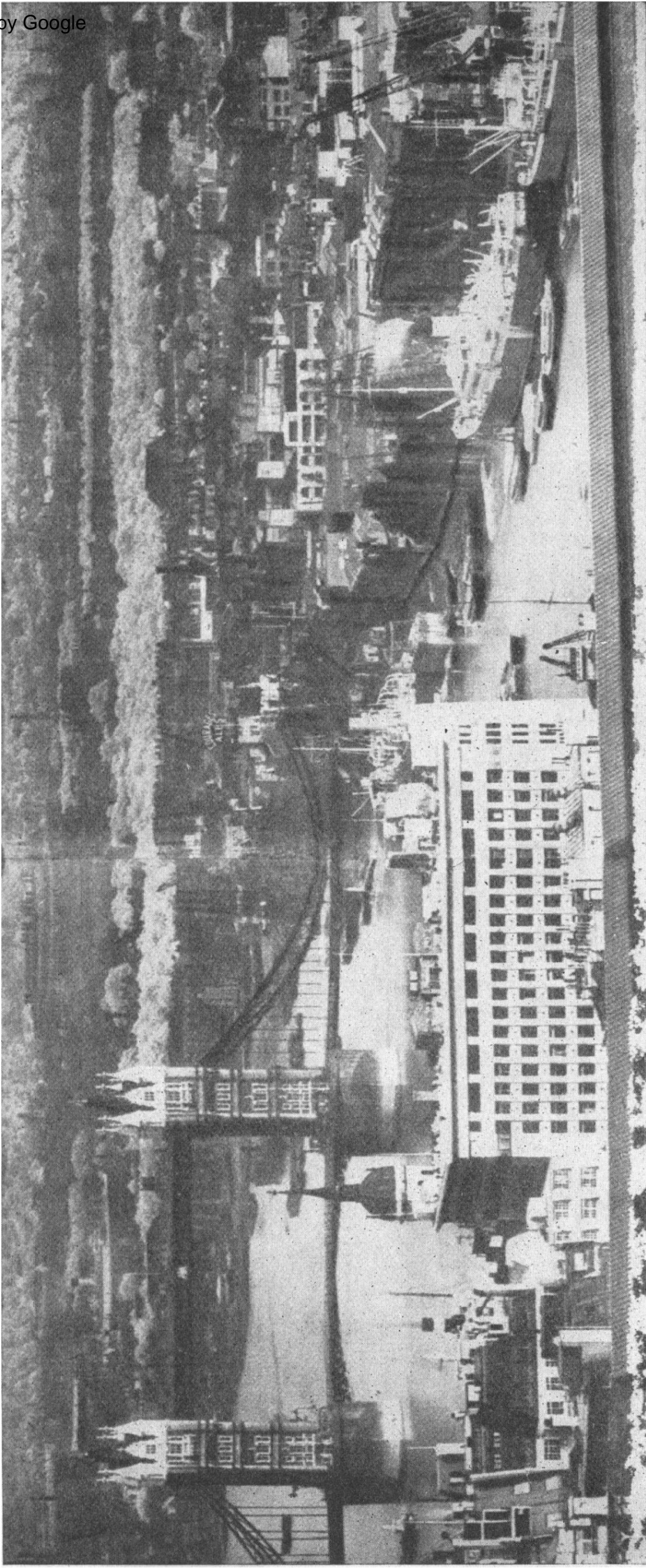
And the egg shows the same conditions. It is an image of the earth world. The yolk corresponds to the fixed sterile ball, the ice sharks to the earth's shell. But the analogy goes further. Paul Reep writes in the magazine "Tau", issue 34, p. 8: "The yolk of an egg is in constant rotating motion while the egg is being hatched." So even in movement there is a complete analogy between the yolk and the fixed star ball of the earth.

Let's now take a look at the human egg. This one is no exception either. It is also the true image of the cosmos, i.e. the earth's world. The following drawing No. 2 represents



Drawing No. r. 2

·a section through the human egg (14 days after fertilization). We can now clearly recognize the same fundamentally similar relationships as in the cell, the egg and the cosmos.



Bildbeilage Nr. 1: Das südwestliche London mittels infraroter Strahlen fotografiert.



Isn't the hollow world theory wonderfully uniform? From the very largest (cosmos) to the very smallest (microscopic egg cell) it shows the same relationships.

If people today could still think truly philosophically, they, like the ancients, would have recognized the wonderful harmony and unity in all of creation. The human being arises from the egg, this image of the cosmos. The cells it consists of are an image of the cosmos. All life originates inside a hollow sphere.

Every living beings can also be considered as a part of the whole, the life is within. Nature remains the same in all parts, it always creates according to one and the same laws, striving for an optimum of sensible functionality. Should she be alone with the greatest and most important thing, the cosmos. made an exception, but here you created a work without meaning or purpose (myriads of dead glowing gas balls in a crazy mess)?

There is something else that gives people trained in philosophy something to think about. Nothing is higher than the preservation of nature's life. As frugal as it otherwise is, as much as it always strives to achieve the best possible performance with the most economical means, when it comes to the preservation of life, it is at its highest. Wasteful to a great extent. Millions of sperm cells are released during mating, of which only one can fertilize the egg. All the others must perish. When it comes to preserving (i.e. reproducing) life, nature wants to be absolutely safe. Life must not "die out" under any circumstances.

Should nature really try to preserve life by all means on the one hand (on a small scale) and on the other hand (on a large scale) let the entire cosmos die a cold death? Should all the marvels of creation and especially the greatest, mankind, only be created

to have been completely removed later e.g. regret of having to leave? Should really - as is an imperative necessity in the Copernican system - the entire cosmos, the entire creation

consist only of solidified balls of dead matter in the infinite icy void of the Copernican Veltenrau.me?

Such a view is incompatible with any religion - no matter what it is called. But it is also philosophically an impossible idea,

because it stands in complete contradiction to everything that is known about the effectiveness of nature. Never, ever can the ultimate annihilation of life be the goal of nature, as is the consequence of the Copernican doctrine

But how many people will ever have understood this teaching to its final consequences?

For the philosophically thinking person, the analogy is the conclusion. a thoroughly sufficient credentials for the new worldview of the earth. Anyone who shares the Copernican worldview without prejudice. Glued to the image of the earthly world, we will have to admit that the latter corresponds entirely to the uniformity of nature's structure. If one and the same laws of nature are effective throughout the entire world!! then the principles of natural phenomena must necessarily be the same on both a small and a large scale . The cosmos, the greatest, must correspond completely to the cell, as the smallest unit. This is the case in the Earth world view. The anogy between cosmos and cell is therefore compelling evidence for the new worldview. Even if one could refute the results of all our measurement evidence, this evidence cannot be eliminated from the world.

Now one could object that an analogy is not proof. But one would have to go so far as to claim that the laws of nature work differently on a large scale than on a small scale in order to be able to make this objection at all. By the way, an official scientist cannot raise an objection against the analogy we have shown between the cosmos and the cell ... because this would also be directed against the official atomic theory, which is based on a - even completely unfounded -

The analogy assumes that the atom is a (Copernican) Solar system on a small scale, although all the results of the experiments carried out contradict this.

Nowhere in the world of appearance is there any structure that would show even a remote analogy to the Copernican Welf system. Above all, its directly nature-contrary meaningless and purposeless philosophism speaks against its existence. Everything that nature creates is meaningful and purposeful.

It is therefore a philosophical impossibility that nature could cover the infinite expanses of the "empty cosmic space" with such things finally, it is said to have been filled with unimaginably huge masses of glowing gas balls.

According to newspaper reports, astronomers expect to discover another 100 million "new worlds" with the new American giant telescope currently under construction. And philosophy is supposed to accept the entire monstrous fantasy of this statement? Something like that can only be

fam does not exist in nature, because it completely contradicts everything that is known beyond doubt in nature. All this jingling of numbers about the "limit-year distances" of the fixed stars has no real basis. It is based on a single assumption, which is also clearly false: the straightness of the light beam. -, namely

. The simply grotesque results that one must inevitably arrive at based on this assumption are shown by the following statement from "FG A." from July 29 , 1935: "A Smwerge, vimtler. -.The strange sky dwarf.

A dwarf star that nevertheless has such enormous power that people would be crushed on its surface has recently been examined more closely by astronomers at the Mount Wilson Observatory.

The small star, which is located near Sirin and is around a trillion kilometers away from Earth, was able to take precise measurements by astronomers Stebbins and Whitford using the observatory's 250-centimeter telescope and special equipment be subjected. Dabÿi" pointed out that this celestial body, which is only about three times the size of the tiny Earth, is a



It has 35,000 times greater gravity and even influences the incomparably larger Sirins with its help.

A person on this extraordinarily compact star would weigh 2,625 tons instead of 150 pounds - but not for long, because the terrible force of gravity would flatten him like a steamroller. It would collapse and flow apart like water."

2625 tons is 51/4 million pounds. A person of normal size" of flesh and blood" weighing 51]4 million pounds! Any criticism here is completely unnecessary. It would only weaken the impression of this grotesque claim. Never say: either the astronomer or the newspaper writer is crazy. No matter could withstand 35,000 times the force of gravity, not even the hardest steel.

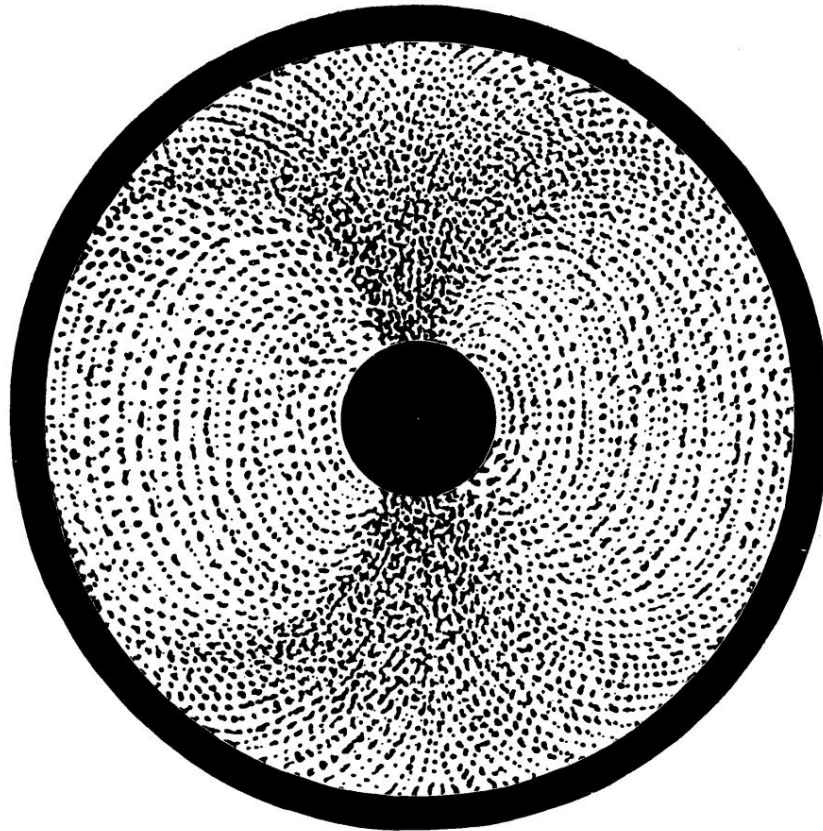
But the astronomers Stebbins and Whitford are completely right. If the light beam is straight, then your measurement results are absolutely correct. One can probably assume that they know their craft. Under the assumptions with which all astronomers in the world work, every astronomer must come to the same result. If this result then represents a physical impossibility, then only the underlying assumptions can be wrong.

The astronomers themselves claim, based on spectral analysis, that the fixed stars consist of the same substances as in their gaseous state. Gas, the supposed to be lightest and earth, only the thinnest form of the substance, is 35,000 times as heavy as the solid substances on earth? Only an astronomer could say something like that!

We, on the other hand, can now not only prove the analogy between the cosmos and the cell, but<sup>11</sup> can also provide detailed evidence of the analogy between structures on the earth's surface and cosmic structures.

Below are some examples: In the earth's world we have a circuit of the lime, the shape of which corresponds exactly to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

According to the Copernican view, the earth is a kind of large magnet. Isn't it quite logical that the rays of light follow the lines of force of this "earth magnet"? The following drawing no. 3 shows the lines of force of a magnet, drawn in the earth's world.



Drawing 1r.;

(These lines of force are obtained by placing a sheet of paper over a strong magnet and sprinkling it with fine iron filings. The magnetic force then arranges these according to the lines of force of the magnet.)

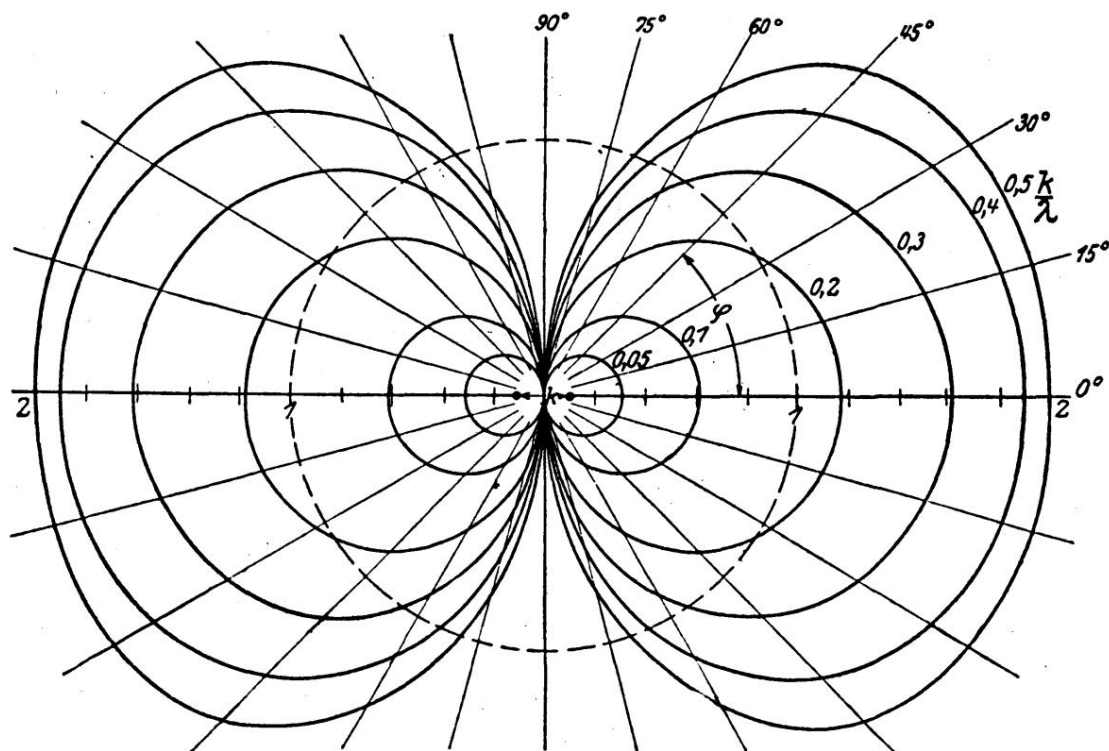
Reinhold Rüdenberg, Professor, Dr.-Ing. and Dr.-Ing. c. H. in his work "Emission and reception of electrical waves" 1) points out the fundamental equality of jet and radio waves. He then brings the following drawing, which shows a "polar diagram of the field strength of four-pole antennas".

Given the fundamental equality between light and radio waves, there is every reason to assume that this measured field corresponds completely to the propagation of light in the earth's world.

---

1) Julius Springer publishing house , Berlin.

Long before Prof. Rüdberg came up with this diagram through measurements, drawings of the propagation of light in the earth's world already existed. This diagram is an analogy between our Lidlt curves and the antenna field of electrical waves down to the smallest details.



Drawing number 4

I could point out a number of other analogies, but I will limit myself to the ones listed above.

For the philosophically thinking person the question is, for which

The world view he is supposed to explain is explained by the complete analogy between the cosmos and the cell in the earth world view. The person who does not think philosophically, on the other hand, cannot be convinced by philosophical reasons. But he will have no choice but to admit that he believes in a world view that has not been proven and cannot be proven in any way. This Copernican world view, however, contains a whole number of details that are physically impossible. On the whole, it is a philosophical impossibility in its senselessness and purposelessness and its goal of the ultimate annihilation of the world.

The philosophically thinking person needs no further evidence. He must already be convinced of the fundamental correctness of the new world view. But for people who do not think philosophically, we have the measurement evidence that has not yet been refuted. He will not be able to remove their evidentiary value.

### Measurement proof: The straight line.

Since the surface of the sea and any other stagnant water is known to have the curvature of the earth, one only needs to lay a straight line across this surface of water in order to be able to clearly determine the curvature. If Copernicus realized that the earth's surface is convexly curved, the straight line must move further and further away from the surface of the water as its length increases. But if the earth's surface were

concavely curved, the ends of the straight line in question would eventually have to hit the surface of the water. The following drawing no. 5 will show this clearly.1)



Drawing No. 5

This verse is impeccable proof of one or the other different worldview, depending on him, goes out. Americanism Professor Morrow measured this universe and it showed beyond doubt the concave curvature of the earth's surface. The reader can find out more about this in the original work by Professor Morrow

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1) All drawings in this work are for better understanding. For this reason, it is heavily exaggerated. Due to the large dimensions involved here, a strictly accurate quartering is not possible. \_

"Cellular Cosmogony" (Publisher: Guiding Star Pub. House, Estero, Lee Co., Florida, USA)

People have tried to object that producing such a straight line is not possible. But that's nothing more than an excuse. Prof. Morrow showed that it is possible. This is no problem at all for our current precision technology, which can easily achieve accuracies of a thousandth of a millimeter. The many engineers who are supporters of the Hellworld theory will only laugh at this objection.

They are experts, while those who made this objection had no knowledge of the matter themselves. Any engineer can lay this straight line using the "Rectilineator" designed by Professor Morrow.

Since these are significant differences, the possible measurement inaccuracies do not play a significant role. At a distance of 8 kilometers, the straight line deviates from the water surface by over 5 meters (convex earth) or approaches it by over 5 meters (concave earth). That's more than 10 meters difference between convex and concave.

Since I foresee the objection that these differences cannot be measured on the part of the Copernican, I declare: the gentlemen professors of astronomy who measure the admirable achievement have achieved that the parallaxes of the fixed stars amount to less than one arc second, i.e. less than the four thousandth of a degree, which is used for the - unreliable - detection of the aether wind with an accuracy of millionths of a millimeter. If you have worked, you should not be able to measure a difference of 10 meters? That would mean that their abilities were underestimated.<sup>1)</sup> But if they were to be too modest, then among the supporters of the hollow world theory there are a large number of engineers and technicians who know how to make precise measurements, even several of them Geodesists, i.e. pronounced "achleute", who would be happy to do such an experiment

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1) An arcsecond is the 1,296,000th part of a circle!

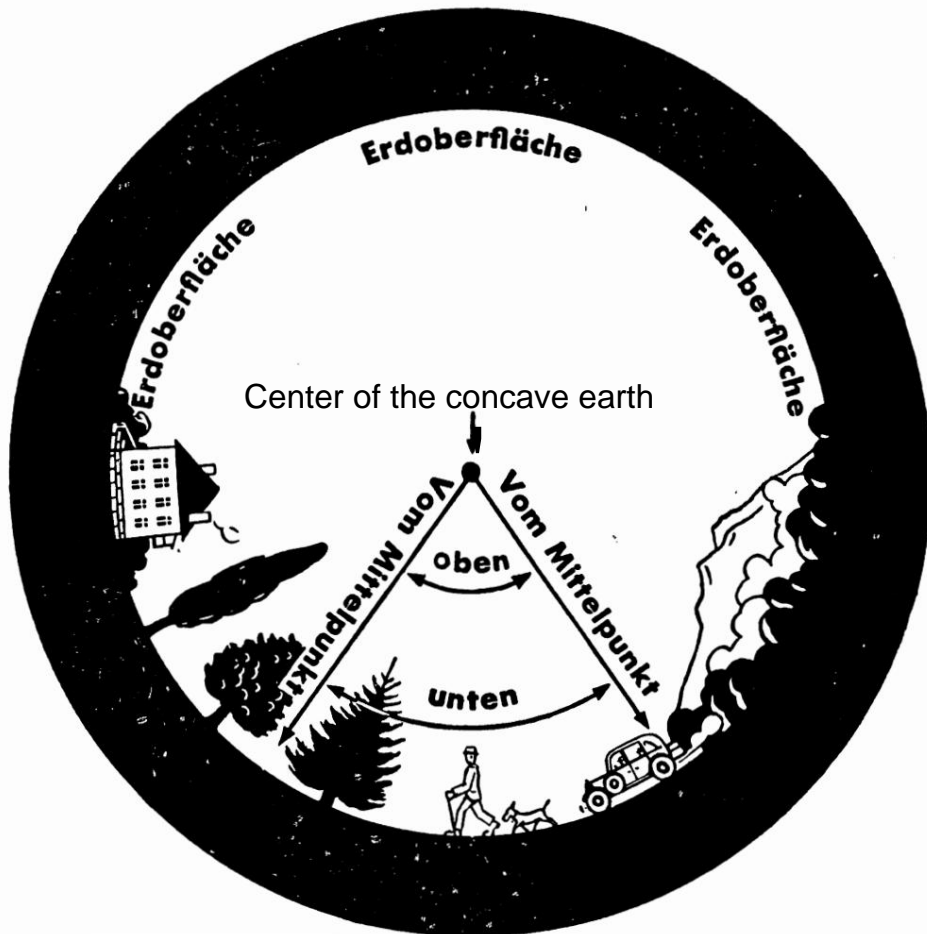
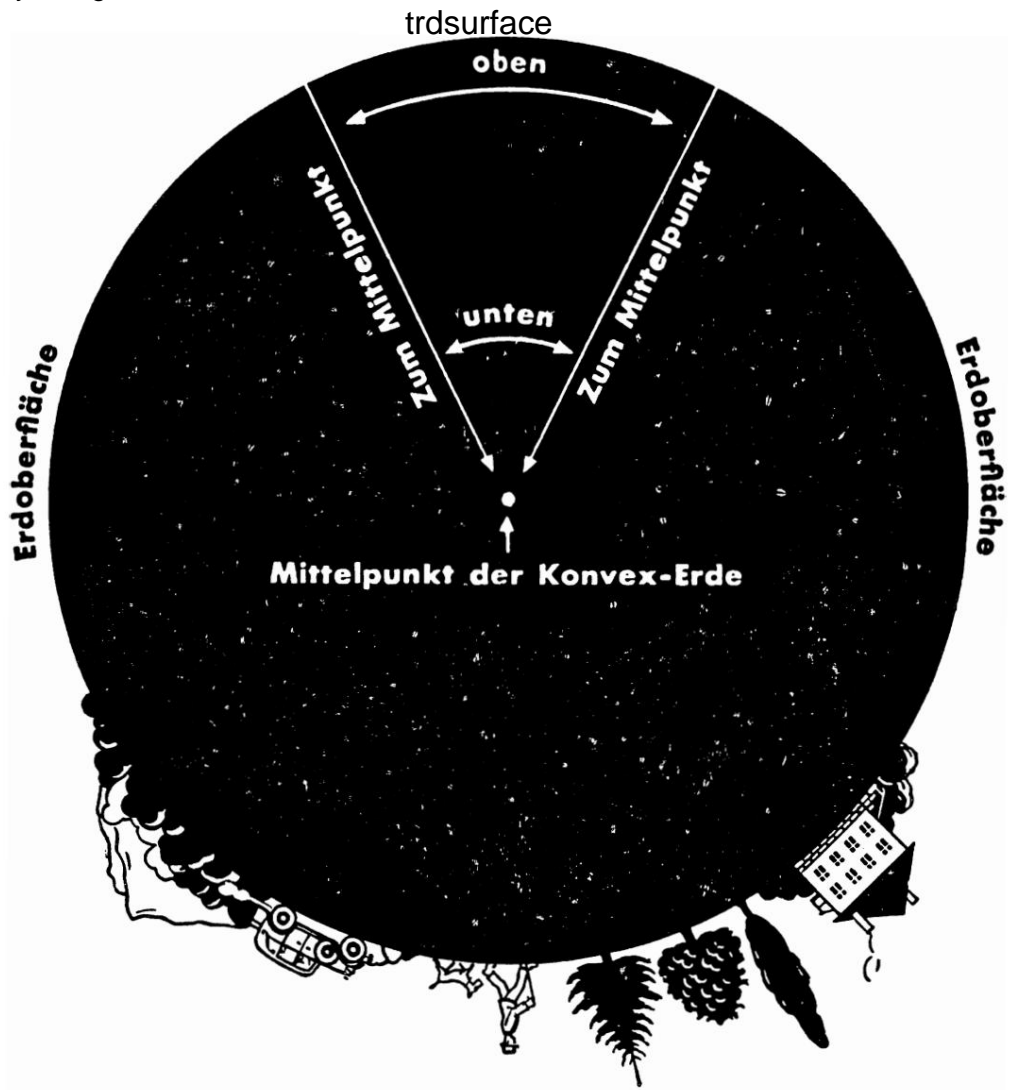
would provide. By the way, the average possible Meffl inaccuracy for Professor Morrow's Rectilineator is determined to be only 0.0000015 inches. That's 0.000381 milli-ineter. The possible error in a measurement is therefore less than four ten-thousandths of a millimeter. But does it really matter to a ten-thousandth of a millimeter when it comes to determining a difference of 10 whole meters ? It is nothing other than a shamefully ridiculous excuse to say that you cannot measure a difference of 10 meters in height by 8 kilometers in length. The following report from "Knowledge and Progress" (193'7) shows how great achievements our measurement technology can achieve:

"The millionth of a second clock: The electron beam clock was on display at the 1936 radio show, with which . . . even the secll-tenth part of a millionth of a second can be measured."

So why don't we want to decide the question of convex or concave in all objectivity through the experiment to be carried out together? Why "argue perfectly" with words when an argument wouldn't be necessary? Really objective scientists, inspired by a genuine desire for research, would not be able to rest until the experiment had been carried out and they had gained certainty as to whether the earth's surface was convex or concave.

As the great Copernican Galileo said so beautifully: "One must measure what is measurable and make measurable what is not yet." It's a shame that "we don't have a Galileo among our astronomers today. Galileo would certainly not refuse to eat.

On this occasion I would like to make a fundamental statement . All the objections that have been brought to my attention so far are speculations. They say: "It could be dom-aum or something like that. Certainly, it could be anything less." But it just depends on what actually is. With the "It could be" you don't get rid of facts . But the measurement results are facts. Now it's a good idea.



It is a custom in science that anyone who disagrees with the result of an experiment has to repeat it and prove the suspected error. As long as this has not happened, the accuracy of the result of an experiment must be recognized. Any other standard is unscientific.

The situation is like this: its representatives have not been able to provide a single piece of evidence for the Copernican system in the 400 years of its existence. Here you have a possibility of proof. One would assume that they would be happy to take it. If the experiment they conducted showed that the straight line moved away from the surface of the water with increasing length, then the Copernican system would be perfectly proven. Why is this possibility of proof being missed? People don't seem to be particularly convinced that the result would be in favor of the Copernican system!

The behavior of the scientific community in this case is completely unscientific. One tries to dismiss the result of an experiment instead of disproving it. This behavior leaves no room for any conclusion other than the fact that one has recognized that the result of Professor Morrow's experiment cannot be refuted. The fact remains that the new world view of the earth's world has been proven, while the Copernican world view has not.

Measurement proof: 'The diverging perpendiculars.

In the Tamarack Mine in Calumet (USA), two plumb lines were lowered to a depth of 1300 meters. The measurements showed that

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To the adjacent drawings No. 6/?:. Above: Full spherical Earth with a convex surface. Then mountains, trees, etc. The two perpendiculars pointing to the center of the earth would have to get closer to each other as the depth increases.

Below: Hollow spherical earth with a concave earth surface. Then there are mountains, trees, etc. The two perpendiculars would have to move away from each other as the depth increased.

The measurements showed that this is indeed the case. This proves that we live on the inner concave surface of an Ilohl sphere.



the perpendiculars moved away from each other with increasing depth, rather than closer together, as they should have been if we lived on the outer convex side of the Earth.

The measurements in the Riamara mine were initially not carried out as an experiment, but for practical purposes desired by the engineers. The engineers were so surprised by the results of their measurements that they initially thought there were some sources of error. So they called Professor Mc. Nair from the Michigan College of Mines added. His measurements confirmed that the plumb bobs below were moving away from each other instead of moving closer to each other. The experiments were then repeated over the years using extremely precise instruments, always with great success.

These latter measurements are particularly important. Because they were not made by followers of the hollow world theory. Professor Mc. Nair did not want the result received, but the opposite. He made every effort to change the materials used for the plumb bobs by constantly changing them.

to achieve result. Forgotten ! The measurements repeatedly showed that the earth's surface is not convex, but concave .

The objection was made to me in letters (or rather, the assumption was expressed) that the plumb line could have been deflected by the surrounding earth masses. A little reflection, however, clearly shows the untenability of this objection. The masses in the vicinity of the shaft {1300 in.

Depth ! ) are Copernican the same on all sides. Consequently, the distraction caused by mass attraction is equally great on all sides. It is something completely different if you hang a plumb bob on the surface of the earth near a mountain massif..

But even then the deflection is so tiny that it could never produce the large differences measured. By the way: - probably none of my readers will be so naive as to assume that an opponent of the earth-world theory like Professor Mc. Nair would take the trouble of years of investigation if there was even the slightest possibility that things would somehow be different

to explain. Furthermore: There are widely spaced shafts of great depth, which are ultimately connected to one another by a straight tunnel . Here the measurements should show large differences between the ratios of the convex to the concave. In the TamaraCk mine there are two shafts 4,250 feet deep, leading down to a straight tunnel 3,200 feet deep

Length are connected, available. I had an expert (engineer) calculate that the divergence of the perpendiculars on the convex earth would be 0.166 meters and on the concave earth 0.1184 meters. The deviation between the two spaces would be 35 cm. Any geodesist would probably see the claim that he cannot measure such differences perfectly as an insult to his position.

Why not carry out such experiments? We lack the money and the Copernicans fought for the outcome!

### The sailing experiment.

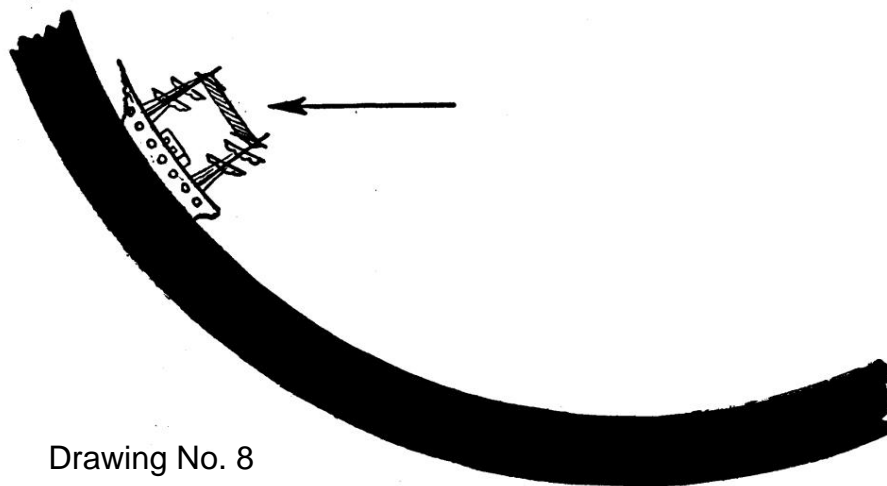
A reader of my brochure "The New World View" sent me an essay "The Refuted Copernicus" contained in episode 26/1935 of the "Braune Post" in which their scientific colleague Alwin Dreßler II. a. reported on an experiment by Captain Bredow to test the earth-world theory. I note the most important part of the essay below:

"He stretched a long, wide sailcloth at the top of the mast so that the cloth floated in the air from mast to mast parallel to the deck of the ship, i.e. in a horizontal position above the ship.

The upper canvas surface was white, the lower one bright red. Mirrors were placed in the mastheads to reflect sunlight onto the lower canvas surface to keep the red color visible from far away. Captain Bredow took his ship out into the sea. The hull of the ship and smaller and gradually began to disappear completely, while only the two mastheads, the rigging and the outer .became smaller

taut sails were visible. The red color could be clearly seen through binoculars, which served as evidence to the observers that the lower part of the sail was still facing them. If the downward curvature of the globe according to the Copernican approach was effective, then the lower red canvas had to be gradually widened, since the smiff had to turn more and more downwards on the downwardly curved globe, so that the red one The sailing flames remained visible until the last moment of its complete disappearance. Then, to the greatest astonishment of all observers, exactly the opposite happened: the red sail spot gradually became smaller and smaller, and the dazzling white of the upper canvas surface suddenly came into focus and became more and more clear! The observing scientists looked astonished because they were faced with the fact that the ship was not tilting downwards, but rather backwards, i.e. it was driving up the sea surface, which - contrary to its previous approach - was arching upwards ."

For the reader's better understanding, I would like to provide a grammatical explanation. You ca n't see the ones below,



Drawing No. 8

but the upper side of the sail stretched parallel to the sea surface.

This phenomenon cannot be explained in a Copernican way .  
If we nevertheless do not claim it as proof of the concave surface of the earth, this is only because of this

Fundamental consideration shows that there is no optical evidence for. or against any theory. Because it can be assumed without further ado that we are by no means familiar with all possible "optiserial illusions". If we point out that the impression of the firmament as a bell is based on a huge optical illusion, that the "wonderfully precise" distance measurements of our astronauts are based on an optical illusion, then we will be filled with excessive mistrust of all optical observations. Logically, we must fundamentally reject all optical evidence - even those that are in our favor. This is necessary because we know without a doubt that the light beam bends under given conditions, but we do not yet know all of these conditions to the point where Stö.

To be able to set up control laws and limit the path of the Limit jet.

Why am I still bringing the experiment to the attention of my readers? Because it refutes the so-called "Smiffs proof" for the convex Earth that is so often cited.

Let us assume that the sail was 30 meters above the sea surface, so according to the Copernicus theory the smiff must be lowered 30 meters below the straight line, so that it disappears from the cornice given the claimed straightness of the light beam. But then the ship must have lowered itself with a convex earth shape and the lower side of the sail must necessarily be closed. be seen. Anyone who denies this also denies the Copernican explanation of the phenomenon of the gradual disappearance of a ship moving away from the observer.

Theoretical calculations showed that a ship disappears much earlier than would correspond to the claimed convex curvature of the sea surface. It is a very unfortunate fact that our scientists have never

have seen reason to take measurements here. You be-

I was satisfied with my eyesight, i.e. with guesses. However, knowledge-scientists should not assume, not "believe", but rather prove. 1)

We representatives of the hollow world theory claim greater achievements in knowledge than the demonstration of the principles of the Copernican system. But even the most die-hard Copernican would have to be grateful to us for that. we point out these symbols to you. Here you have an opportunity to make precise measurements at the lowest possible cost in order to move from belief to knowledge . Wouldn't you do that?

## Infrared photographs.

The invention of photography using infrared rays made it possible to take photos that were only possible in the concave earth. Consider the image supplement N:r . . 1. This image was taken using plates sensitive to infrared rays.

It represents the southwest of London. The "Frankfurter Illustrierte Zeitung" (No. 30/1932), from which I took this picture, writes: "The entire south-west London appears in this picture. closely packed together. In fact, the picture covers an area of several square kilometers, which is never visible to the eye, even in the worst weather."

Spend a few minutes examining the image in more detail . The overall impression is the same as if we had an aerial photograph of a valley in front of us. It looks as if the ground is bulging out from the background .

We see the trees of the parks in the background (appearing like clouds) low down from above.

Can this effect be caused by the height of the camera? Is it an aerial photo? No! Because in the foreground

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1) In this context, note the information elsewhere about a visibility range (both of the eye and of infrared photography) that is far greater than the "curvature of the earth" would allow.

At the bottom we see the roof ledge of the house on which the photographer stood. The steamer and the loading cranes on the right in the E<ke show. us that the house from which the picture was taken is actually relatively low.

The picture cannot show a valley, because we know that the area is flat. Or is the large ocean liner that we see halfway up the arch between the two tower peaks supposed to have sailed up the "mountain"?

The bulging of the earth's surface is real. We can even "see" them here. This picture is a stunning testimony to the validity of our assertion that we live on the inner concave surface of a hollow sphere. (It was said above all that the back rows of trees would normally have to be covered by the front rows!) 1)

But if these facts are not enough for someone, we can provide them with more. Please take a look at the photo on supplement no. 2 , which was also taken with plates that are sensitive to infrared rays.

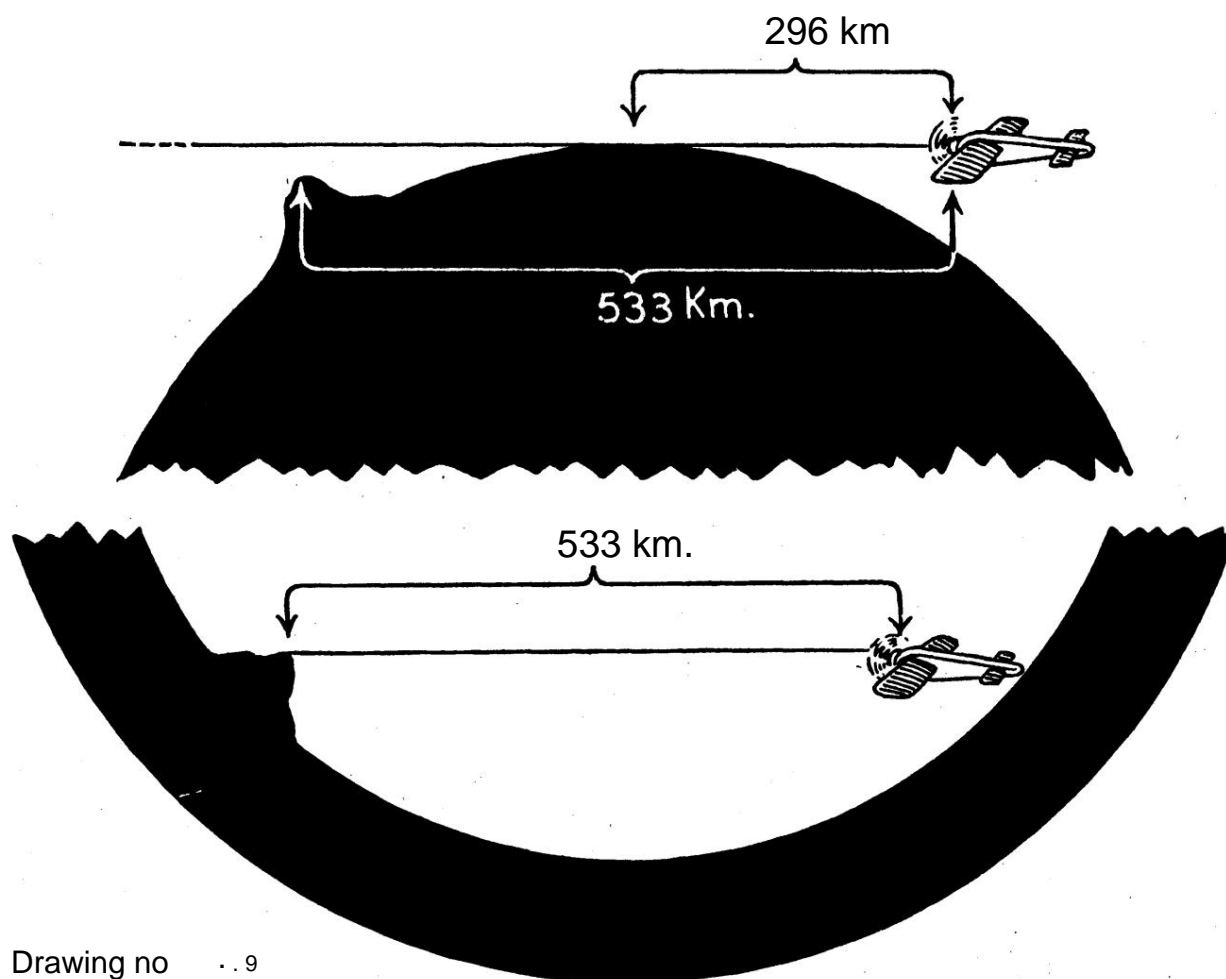
The "Frankfurter Illu-strierte Zeitung", which also took this picture, wrote about it in No. 30/1932: "This aerial photo shows a landscape over 500 kilometers away with great clarity, while seen from the plane itself With the help of binoculars, only a few kilometers at a time could be seen." "Mount Chasta (under the arrow, JL) in the background is 331.2 miles from the apparatus." 33 1.2 English miles is 532.9 kilometers. That is further than the distance from Berlin to MÜNCHEN. The entire area in between can be seen.

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1) Supporters of the operanic world view found no other excuse than to accuse me of forgery. I don't have the slightest interest in any kind of forgery. For me it's about nothing other than the truth. I would ask anyone who is accused of forgery to take a look at the relevant number of the "Frkf. Ill. Ztg." to have it sent and see the original.

The plane was at 23,000 feet high. That's almost exactly 7,000 meters. We can now see the view, which you can find at this height below the

Based on the assumption of an absolutely straight light jet and a convex earth surface, the maximum that should have been measured precisely. It is around 296 kilometers. 1) Then the straight line apparently leaves the "convex surface of the earth" "in the limits of space". Naffi - and is lost in the following drawing (No. 9) this can be clearly seen



Drawing no . . 9

Explanation of the drawing:

Above: Section through the convex earth. The distance z'vismen Flieger and mountain top is 533 km. If the earth's surface were convex, then (with a straight light beam) the plane could only photograph from a distance of 296 km.

Below: On the concave earth, the fact of photography at 533 km is easily understandable, as there are no obstacles here.

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1) I owe this calculation to Dr. Dr. Koch, Cannstatt.  
The radius of the Earth was assumed to be 6366 km, the result of the latest measurements

but don't see "around the corner"! The mountain is "below" the horizon.

The height of Mount Chasta must of course not be taken into account in our calculation. Because we can clearly see its foot and the horizon line runs much further in the background. The actual distance is therefore no larger than 532.9 kilometers. I emphasize this expressly because I foresee the excuse in this regard. Incidentally, the objection was made that this could be an optical illusion caused by light refraction. That's impossible. You can see the whole country up to the foot of the mountain. If the terrain lying "below" the horizon (F'ata Morgana) was "uplifted", the horizon would be visible and above it the "raised"

Landscape. Also, is it possible that a landscape of 23? Kilometers long would be lifted above the horizon by a mirage in such a way that the horizon is no longer noticeable at all. Here too, I can only refer to the experiment. You photograph the same landscape at the most awkward times. If the length of the route always remains the same, then there is no "limit refraction" involved.

In No. 46/1936 of the "Münchener Ill. Presse" it was reported that the airliner on the route Stuttgart - Basel could see the Alps and in particular Montblanc from his location 20 km south of Feldberg in the Black Forest. The distance was 225 km. The plane was 1,500 m above the ground, 2,400 m above sea level.

A follower of Copernicus now calculated - correctly - that under these circumstances, assuming a convex curvature of the earth, the aviator would only have been able to see 1,38 km. The "Munich Ill. Press" now tried to explain the matter with the height of the Monthlanc. But it itself admits that "on the first three quarters of the line of sight" the earth's surface does not rise above 800 m. Three quarters of the line of sight is 168 km. The But the Copernican horizon is 1 38 kn.1. So play

km.



The height of the terrain doesn't matter, because it doesn't rise to the horizon, but actually drops down 100 m.

Even the height of Montblanc is insignificant. Because it is expressly stated that this mountain could be seen "on the horizon", as could the entire area in front of the "Alpine mountains". How could this be Copernicanish if the horizon had to be 87 km in front of it ?

Here we can only demand a systematic investigation of these phenomena using infrared photography. Unfortunately, we don't have the resources to do this. Official science has it. Is she not interested in knowledge?

## The Fata Morgana.

When people keep talking about "mirages," it must be pointed out that the mirage itself cannot be explained satisfactorily using Copernican. The reflective layers of air are at a relatively low altitude. If we paint the Copernican full earth as a sphere one meter in diameter, the layer of air within which such reflections would be possible is only about one millimeter high. It is now obvious that the distant landscapes, which are often visible through the mirage, could only bridge the distances by means of countless reflections. This would require that two reflective layers of air would have to be present over the entire distance. Every meteorologist will now have to confirm that this is an impossibility. In addition, each and every one of the countless reflections required absorbs light. However, the intensity of the light source (illuminated landscape) can only be low. After just a few reflections, the light would be completely swallowed up. If it's not possible, create a picture using many glass mirrors - which don't let any light through

To reflect over a longer distance, it is completely impossible for two layers of air (which are easily transparent to some of the light) to do this over many hundreds of kilometers.

In the offices for our school youth, the Fata Mor-gana is presented in an extremely simple manner. But if one turns to scientific works on this subject, then it is admitted between the lines that the simple explanation given to us -

youth, is actually inaccurate. Below is an example:

Professor Everdingen writes in the "Handbook of Physical Optics" (Leipzig 192?) on page 290: "With the theories briefly presented so far, the simple forms of the observed reflections can be explained qualitatively."

Note the expressions "qualitative" and "simple forms". The more complicated forms cannot therefore be explained! The "simple forms" of the "reflections" can hardly be explained. "Quan ti tati v" here most likely refers to the huge distances over which mirages were observed. (Among other things, the harbor of Constantinople was once clearly seen in the sky in Penalhtrg with all the details!) But why does that say? Doesn't the Professor actually say that the fact of air reflections at large distances cannot be explained in Copernican terms? Professor Everdingen is probably fully aware of the Copernican inexplicability of the phenomenon and of the unfoundedness of previous theories in this regard, but does not want to tell his colleagues who put forward these theories too harshly the truth. If the layer of air above the earth's surface is only as thick as the paper with which the globe is covered in relation to the globe itself, then there is no room for "reflection" to the other side of the globe.

The hollow world theory also explains the mirage as a mirage. But it only requires one reflection, since the light rays emanating from the reflection only reach the earth's surface after traveling the furthest distance.

In a sense, their path forms the chord of the arc of the concave curvature of the earth. In Copernican terms, a reflection around the convex curvature of the earth's surface would be necessary. In the hollow world, the light rays emanating from the reflection have a free path until they hit the earth's surface.

Incidentally, the "mirage" must always be used when an infrared photo testifies against the Copernican system. So "W estermann's Monthly Booklets" bring two infrared photos that were taken from a height of 10,500 m. One of the pictures shows clouds that... <h of the calculation should be 15-20 km hom. At this altitude there are no clouds that are so dense that they could be photographed in the infrared. So one explains: "Reflection or diffraction of the light rays at an inversion layer in the Stratosphere". That sounds very learned. It's just a shame that there can't be any "mirages" in the extremely thin air of the stratosphere . An "inversion light" is impossible at this altitude. Because according to your own statement. A. According to Dahl, who made this claim, the air is so thin halfway up that it hardly carries sound and people can only deal with the lack of air with the help of oxygen devices .

In his work "At 16,000 meters. My journeys into the stratosphere" (Zurich 1933) on p. 36, Professor August Piccard gives the following table about the decrease in air density: Pressure Height · Atmosphere 1 kilometer 0 16 0.1 32 0.01 48 0.001 64 0.0001 80 0.00001 96 0.000001

”	”
”	”
”	”
”	”
”	”
”	”

This means that at an altitude of 96 kilometers, a whole cubic meter only weighs 1 milligram, or a thousandth of a single gram. In other words: there is practically no "air" left up there.

In reality, these clouds are at a completely normal height. Only the concave curvature of the earth's surface results in the calculated height, from the point of view of the observer. The clouds are perhaps only 1000-2000 m above the ground. But this soil lies due to the curvature of the earth's surface - from the point of view of the Besmauer -

- already a number of kilometers higher. By the way, you can see the bulging again very clearly in this picture. The individual banks of clouds lie one behind the other, the ones at the back always higher than the ones in front.

In the other picture, which was taken from a height of 1,1,300 m, you can clearly see above the horizon, which is formed by a layer of clouds, no clouds that look like clouds of fog. These clouds would also have to reach heights of at least 15-20 km. These clouds are worth noting because their shape shows that they can in no way be "mirages".

It would be strange if every infrared image of clouds on the horizon showed "mirages". In image supplement no. 2 you can also see clouds reaching up to a height of about 20 km above the horizon.

Are they also supposed to be "mirages"?

Here we must once again raise the demand for real form! It would be easy for those who ascend daily. Airplane pilots from the weather station to take a continuous series of infrared images and thereby determine with certainty that they cannot be "mirages".

The radio phenomena.

The radio waves provide clear evidence against the Copernican system. One tries to prove the fact that radio waves travel around the earth. to be explained using the so-called Heaviside-Smith. This layer of ionized air located in the stratosphere is supposed to be impermeable for these periods and reflect you.

This assumption - the Heaviside layer has not yet been proven - is contradicted by the fact that radio echoes from "outer space" have been detected. In 1927, Professor Störmer demonstrated radio echoes that came from "outer space". This he  
Simer had the future determined from the length of time that passed until the echo arrived, since the length of the path can be calculated from the exactly known speed of the radio waves.

We now ask: "How do radio waves get out into space?" Apparently the Heaviside layer is impenetrable to radio waves!?

We further ask: "Where is the wall in the Copernican "world space" that is necessary to produce an echo?" The Copernican "world space" is not "empty"! f We ask again: "How can the weak echo come back from "cosmic space"?-- It would

then have to go through the "Heaviside layer" again, which is supposed to be impermeable even to the much stronger direct radio waves!?

The Professors who are biased towards Copernicanism are of course intelligent enough to also ask themselves this question. Since they don't know the answer, they remain silent.

Or has a reader once in the past 11 years somehow heard that conclusions had been drawn from Professor Störmer's experiments? The "Heaviside-Smith" is still being taught. But this kind of "shaping" is still real

, to call objective ?

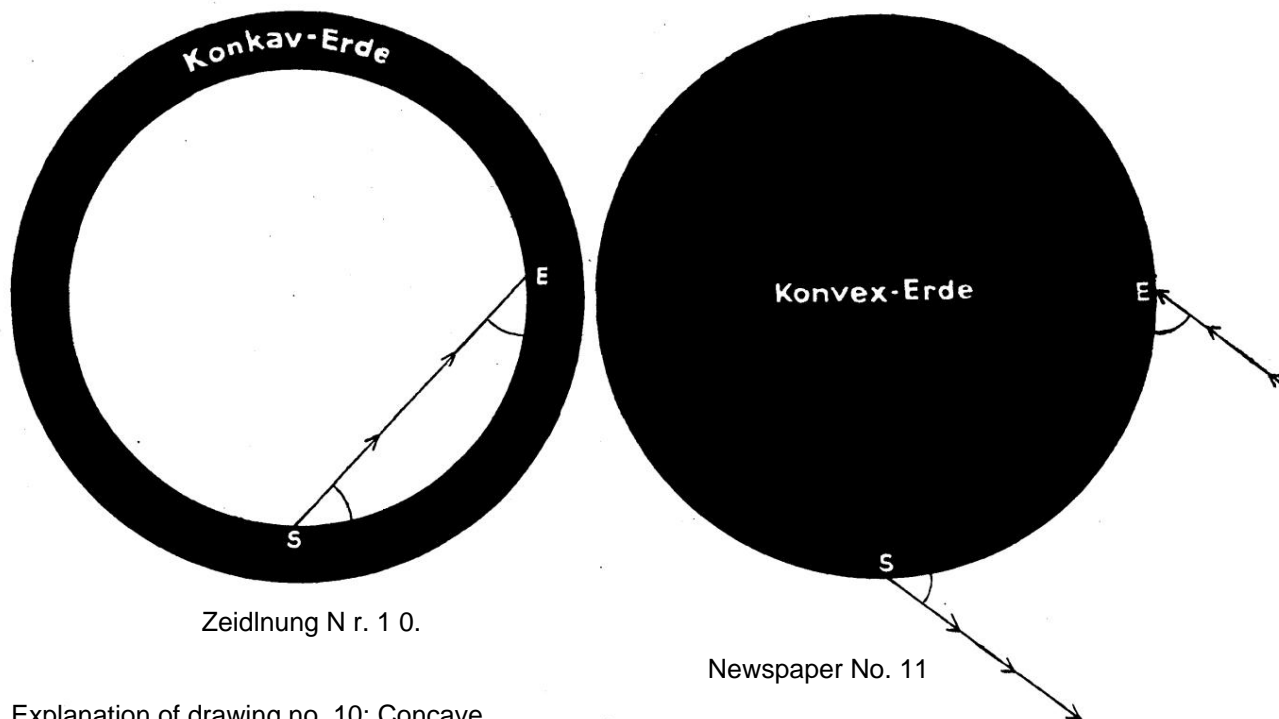
Even now one does not want to abandon the assumption of a "Heaviside layer", even though almost all phenomena prove its fundamental impossibility<sup>11</sup>. After all, in the "Berlin Night Edition" of November 15, 193? there was an essay "A Signal from Mars?" by Dr. W. Schwarz, in which it says: "You have radio echoes later. that only returned to Earth after twelve minutes (seconds? JL). Were they really in space?" . .

... "And so reluctantly the \Vissen-  
. "If the world wanted to give up the assumption that the earth's mantle was impenetrable, it obviously had no choice to explain this phenomenon."

After Dr. Schwarz had made this very correct remark - he still tried to save the "assumption" of the Heaviside Slayer. He says: "As has happened so often, on this occasion we once again discovered completely new properties of short waves. They can move in the aforementioned electrically charged layers of the atmosphere at a much lower speed than down here the normal atmosphere; they can wander around a bit at a walking pace and then, after a few flickers, return to earth! That is the explanation for the secret of the space echo, which has long been so inexplicable!"

Ntlñy that's a strange "explanation". The whole heavi-side layer is nothing more than a completely ordinary "assumption", a mere observation. Now one also ascribes to this phenomenal layer the property that the speed of the radio waves is 300,000 kilometers in the to slow down to a "walker's pace" for a second. Can this still be called science? The radio waves only come back after a long time. Since they only need the last part of a second to reach the supposedly existing Heaviside layer , they just "vagrant" up there for a time: around and then come back down again. Why? Why? W esl1alb? Not a word is more real Explanationÿ. ÿlan simply makes the claim, calls it "explanation" and believes that it is the Copernican system again

to have been saved once. The only argument that could be put forward is that the annals of the Copernican system do not allow for any other "explanation" than the above absurdity. By the way: is the leaviside shield supposed to slow down the speed of the waves "as needed"? Dod1 has also been observed to produce scli on echoes after only 3 seconds .



Explanation of drawing no. 10: Concave

Earth: Black Ring == Section through the earth's shell.

S == transmitter.

E == receiver.

Line from S na<h E == 'Veg der Weilen. <t == angle

to the earth's surface.

Explanation of drawing no. 1 1 :

Convex Earth: Black disc == cut through the globe.

S == transmitter.

E == receiver.

Lines marked with arrows == radiating or incoming lines .

<r == Angle to the earth's surface.

Note: The angles on the concave and convex earth are the same.

This becomes immediately clear if you think of yourself standing at the location of the transmitter on the surface of the earth. On the concave earth you stand with your head up (inside), whereas on the convex earth you stand with your head down (outside).

The angles correspond to this: on the concave earth they are on the inside, on the convex earth they are on the outside.

The earth world theory explains these radio echoes in a completely informal way by the final earth wall and the fixed star ring located in the middle of the earth world. The "parts" of the Earth are bent and spiraling through the Earth's space back towards the Earth's surface. Depending on the curvature effect, they require a shorter or longer time.

The recently used directional emitters also provide evidence against the assumption of the "convex earth". You can measure the transmission and reception angle. The lengthening of the angle now results in an approximately straight line between transmitter and receiver in the earth's world, while the angle loses in the infinity of space and would sink on the full earth come back from infinity at the receiver. Newspapers No. 10/11 represent these conditions.

Here the question was asked why the radio cells, which otherwise behave like light waves, did not follow equally curved paths. In this case, however, it is a question of "straight" distances. In addition, I only wrote that they follow "almost" straight paths. In principle, however, it is not the "straight path" that is important, but the same angles on the transmitter and reception location.

According to Copernicanism, it is absurd to direct waves to a place on the surface of a full sphere by beaming them upwards. Every other place on the globe lies, from a Copernican perspective, lower than our own on the sphere. With the assumed linear propagation of radio waves, they could never reach the other side of the earth if they were directed upwards or

the earth is just a hollow sphere.

Objections have also been raised with regard to our explanation of radio phenomena, so I think it appropriate to quote one of the first authorities in the field of radio technology. Reinhold Rüdenberg, Professor, Dr.-Ing. and Dr.-Ing. eh writes in his work "Emission and reception of electrical waves" p. 56: "One leaves these (the waves, J. IJ.) . . Radiate at an angle upwards so that they are out

of the area of the dampening effect



remove from the earth's surface. They would of course radiate into space and could not spread to the very large observed distances of several thousand kilometers if their orbits were not somehow curved towards the earth's surface." 1)

Here it is confirmed that the Weilen nam above are sent out. Copernicanism would therefore have to radiate into "cosmic space". So the ...

Untaking a bend will help you out of the embarrassment. But let's hear what Prof. Rüdénberg has to say on the question of this assumption: p. 51: "Although

electromagnetic transverse waves in free space spread in a straight line , just like light waves, experience shows that those generated on the surface of the earth according to Ahb. 41 follow the curvature of the earth wirelessly.

Compared to the ground formations in light, this effect is very striking and cannot yet be fully explained theoretically ." 1)

Press here Prof. Rüdénberg rhymes in an imprudent way. How can "experience" show that the earth follows a convex curvature if it cannot be proven that such a curvature even exists? Then: What does "not be fully explained" actually mean? Are there also "half" explanations? Professor Rüdénberg is apparently fully aware that this first opinion cannot be explained at all as long as one does not want to give up the assumption of a convex earth.

On page 55 , Professor Rüdénberg admits that attempts have been made to "examine the . Waves around a conducting sphere by <:h application diffraction of the electromagnetic field equations using more precise methods." However, the results "could not be confirmed in any way by the experimental results."

So what does the "half" or not "full" explanation look like?  
Professor Rüdénberg shows the path in Fig. 46

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1) The highlights were made by me.

Radio waves would have to take the assumption of the Heaviside curve and the curvature caused by it. The measurement now shows that the Heaviside Smimt would have to be 2000 kilometers high if only a quarter of the world was to be covered. How would it have to be assumed if the waves were to reach the opposite side of the earth?

Today, everyone who has at some point used the radio to soothe them knows that they got across.

The ionized atmospheres, which also prevent the radio waves from radiating into Copernican space, are said to be at a maximum height of 100 kilometers.

Let's be generous and add another 100 kilometers.

Then it's still 200 kilometers and not 2000! If the ionized air gliders are impermeable to radio waves at an altitude of 100 kilometers, how do they even get to an altitude of 2000 kilometers? And if they come so high, where are the necessary ionized air sounds at this height? According to the Copernican theory, at an altitude of 2000 kilometers there is no more air!

Professor Rüdberg is an extremely skilled expert in the field of radio technology. His work also shows him to be a sharp thinker. His behavior is therefore particularly astonishing. Although he makes it clear that the Heaviside-Smimt theory is untenable, he is unable to come to a clear rejection. Would it be better to state clearly that the radio phenomena cannot be explained by Copernicanism, instead of devaluing his otherwise very important work by including a representation of the Heaviside smimt that violates logic. A man of his qualities must recognize without further ado that a Heaviside layer cannot exist at the height of 2000 kilometers that he has drawn in section 46 . Here you can see quite clearly what the spasmodic adherence to the Copernican system can lead even today's interpretive specialists.

A particularly interesting area of radio technology is ultra-short waves, which are used by television broadcasters.

These periods should be absolutely straight. As a result, according to the official theory, television broadcasts can only be received up to the station's horizon. That's why the Reimspost has undertaken large-scale broadcast experiments from the Brocken.

Now the radio technical journal "Funkschau" (No. 41/1935) brings the following name:

"It was possible to receive it on a mountain near Marburg, 365 km away from the Witzleben television and sound transmitter. This is all the more astonishing as the reception station is not only far out of line with the curvature of the earth distance from the transmitter, but also because there were significantly higher elevations (Harz) between the lower-lying transmitting and receiving stations.

"

Some readers will probably remember that at the time the scientific community claimed that it was impossible to send from Europe to America because of the "curvature of the earth". If Marconi had believed in the theory of the "curvature of the earth", he would not have been able to establish radio communication between Europe and America. Now we have a new example of how great an obstacle belief in the "curvature of the earth" is to technological progress. Only a chance reception shows that something is not right here. And the belief in the convex "curvature of the earth" will continue to prevent the experiences with chance reception in Marburg from being properly evaluated for a long time. If the development of television broadcasting were to be based on the actual concave curvature of the earth's surface, a significant expansion of the television area could be expected in a very short time.<sup>1</sup> )

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1) According to newspaper reports, the Berliner Bildfunk has now transmitter in perfect clarity and received from Sharpness even in North America near Chicago!

So you can see that the question of the correct worldview is by no means just a question of knowledge. Rather, it has an extremely great practical significance. Just imagine the boost the radio industry would receive if it succeeded in creating television stations that could be received throughout Germany. The radio industry and rhyme post must therefore have the same world view.

to

a great interest in the question - and it can be assumed with certainty that the small amounts that would have to be spent to provide certainty about this through the experiments we propose would be really well spent. Given the practical importance of the question, should one perhaps decide to investigate?

Copernican reception of straight-line ultra-short waves emanating from Witzleben near Berlin is closed in Marburg (Hesse-Nassau). This is easily explained in the concave earth (chord of the concave arc of the earth's surface). This initial opinion also supports the hollow world theory.

## The moon lit on the back.

It is a striking fact that the alleged "Earth's shadow" during a lunar eclipse is not deep black, but copper-red. During a lunar eclipse, the moon continues to shine on the far side. How can solar light reach the far side of the moon in the Copernican system? But the fact cannot be denied.

Every astronomer will have to confirm it. By the way, the reader can convince himself of this for themselves. With any reasonably good pair of opera glasses you can clearly see how the edge of the moon is illuminated by help.<sup>1</sup>) The same phenomenon can be observed when the moon is almost full in the clear sky.

Every reader will have already seen that the outline of the entire moon could be seen. When observing, by means of

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1) In the hollow world this must be the case, as we will see later.

With a pair of binoculars you can clearly see that the light comes from the back .  
If now - like this after de . r. Copernican  
explanation of the phases of the moon must be - only one half of the moon can  
be illuminated, so the edge of the moon illuminated from the front and the  
opposite edge should not receive light.

Furthermore: it is known to all astronomers that the moon, depending on its  
position relative to the opposite surface of the earth, reflects the blue of the sea,  
the green of the jungles and steppes, etc. How could these delicate light  
reflections travel the 384,000 kilometers away? Starting from a convex Earth,  
the colored light rays would also have to be pulled apart so that only a tiny  
fraction would reach the moon. Only a tiny fraction of the colored reflections  
would hit the moon. The concave earth, on the other hand, acts like a concave  
mirror that casts increased reflections onto the moon, which is only a few  
thousand kilometers away.

An objective judge must lose all respect for astronomy when he sees how  
the "explanations" do not shy away from even the wildest contradictions. Here  
we have another particularly blatant example. The same professors teach:

a) The discoloration of the moon's surface comes from the reflection of the  
blue of the earth's oceans, the green of the primeval forests and steppes,  
etc. b) The copper-

red color. of the lunar disk during the lunar eclipse comes from the illuminated  
earth's atmosphere. This atmosphere swallows up the green and blue rays  
and only allows the yellow, lime-red ones to pass through, which is why  
only these reach the moon and cause its copper-red color.

So you use the doctrine a) or b), depending on  
you need them for explanation .. Either this is possible under a)  
taught correctly, then what was taught under b) is wrong or vice versa.

In truth, both "explanations" are false. Because reflected light dissipates. At a distance of 384,000 kilometers, for example, B. the green glow of plants never goes to the moon.

The intensity of this glow is so low that no balloon within a few thousand meters of it would be colored. If the earth's surface were convex, this faint glow would be so spread out at a distance of 384,000 kilometers that not the slightest bit of it would remain.<sup>1)</sup> No physicist would dare to dispute this! The discoloration of the moon can only be explained in the hollow world, whose surface acts like a huge concave mirror that collects the light and concentrates it on one point.

It is these phenomena speak against the Copernican system. As the reader will see when explaining the phases of the moon and the lunar eclipse, these phenomena fully correspond to the conditions that must exist in the earth's world.

The Copernican theory of the "earth magnet" and the facts.

The Copernican claim that the poles of the "Earth's magnet" lie at a great depth below the geographical poles, namely at the geographical poles. North pole is the magnetic south pole and at the geogr.

South pole is the magnetic north pole. Now the interior of the earth is said to be molten at the depth in question. But if you heat a magnet, even if only slightly, the magnetism is lost. Consequently, magnetism cannot exist in the glowing liquid interior of the earth.

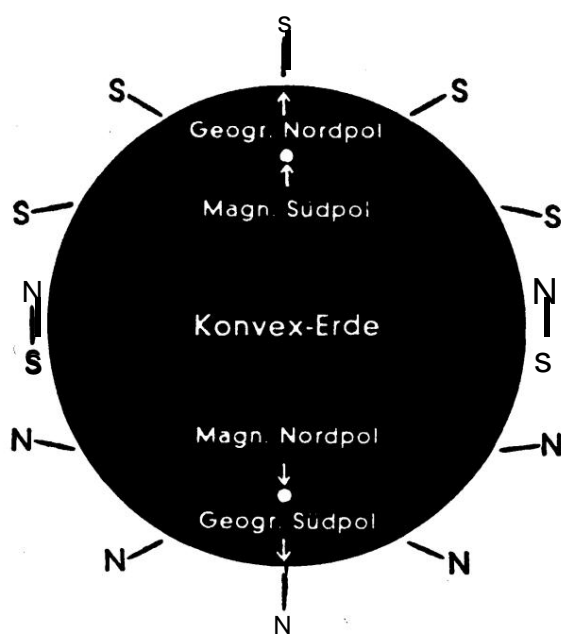
We now want to assume that the claimed magnetic poles actually exist in the interior of the earth. Then the position of the inclination needles (magnetic needles) corresponds to the correct

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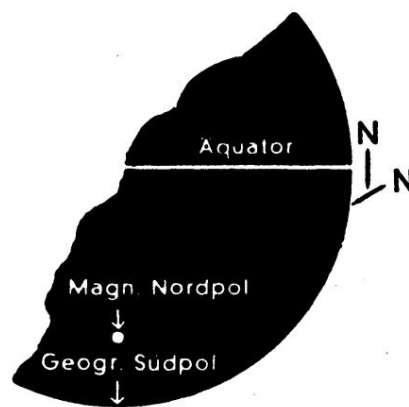
<sup>1)</sup> Please also note that the colored glow from the moon would have to travel another 384,000 kilometers to us in order to be perceived. In doing so, it would have to pass through the absorbing air layer again. In addition, as is well known, the light intensity decreases rapidly with distance!

different locations on the earth's surface do not agree with the hypothesis of magnetic poles. Drawing No. 12 shows the needles under assumption. a convex earth. The kinations

I.Hunt the domestic



Drawing No. 12



Newspaper No. 13

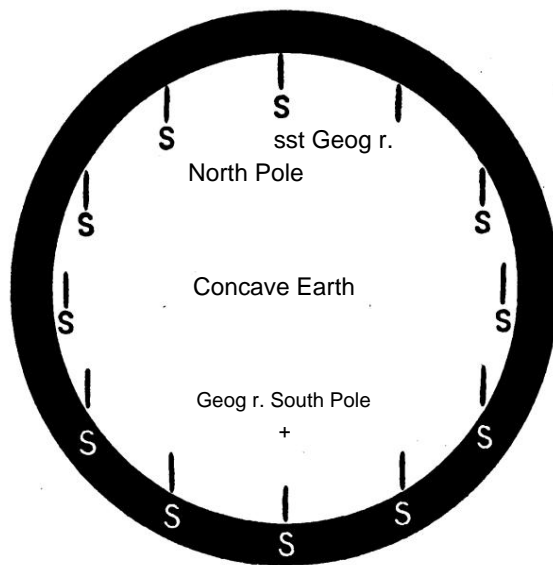
Magnetic needles should be attracted to the next pole. But then the inclination needle at the equator could not be horizontal .

It is said that in this position it is in an unstable equilibrium of the attractive forces of the two poles. But that can't be the case. Because this balance would be immediately disturbed if :r.nan went just a few degrees of latitude north or south.

Then the needle should point to the next pole. (See drawing no. 13.) But it doesn't do that, rather it changes its position very gradually according to the increasing curvature of the earth's surface.

If we now draw the angles that the inclination needle forms with the earth's surface into a representation of the concave earth , we get the surprising fact that the inclination needles do not change their position at all. They are all parallel to the north-south axis of the earth. (See Drawing No. 14.) The angles on the Convex Earth and those in the Concave Earth to the Earth's surface are-

strain. Drawing no. . 15 represents this. - Only: on the inside they are parallel to the earth's axis and on the outside they have all possible inclinations towards it.



Drawing yr. 14



Drawing No. 15

So if the fantastic poles of the "Earth magnet" deep in the blazing interior of the full earth (eating heat is known to destroy all magnetism!) do not direct the magnetic needle, then what is the original needle of their directing power? In order to clarify this question, we first want to look at what is known about magnetism. The Copernican scientists also assume that the molecules of iron and steel are independent magnets even in their non-magnetic state, but their effects cancel each other out. Through the magnetization, these molecular magnets become organized so that a total is formed

effect arises. In any case, you can break a steel magnet into smaller and smaller pieces, each of which then becomes an independent magnet. I would like to take the further presentation of today's certain knowledge of magnetism from your lexicon in order to remove any suspicion of a possible biased interpretation from the outset. Below is a quote from the "Großes Brockhaus" (Leipzig 1930, vol. 5):

"Since an electrical circuit current corresponds to a magnet..., Ampere assumes that every smallest particle has a..."



A circulating current is constantly flowing through the magnets; The elementary magnets are greened by elementary currents

. det; This achieves a significant simplification of the physical concepts by classifying magnetism in the theory of electricity."

"The theory of elementary magnets was confirmed by the investigations of Weiß (1911): He found that the magnetic moment of a molecule of a ferromagnetic substance in the state of magnetic saturation is an integer multiple of  $1.6 \times 10^{-21}$  absolute units. This amount can therefore be viewed as the elementary quantum of the magnetic moment, it is referred to as a magneton.

The Barnett effect, Einstein effect and Barkhansen effect also confirm the theory of elementary magnets and elementary currents.

The magnetism is created, as described above by the Copernican themselves, by electrical currents that circle the molecules of the magnet. Consequently, "Earth magnetism" must arise from electrical currents that orbit the molecules of the "Earth magnet".

-Before you continue reading, think carefully about the last sentence! If every magnet is formed from elementary magnets, namely from (the molecules orbiting)

caused by elementary currents, then it must also be the case with the "earth magnet", especially since the Copernican doctrine presented above - rightly - explicitly claims general validity.

No Copernican will deny this for the time being. He will only realize this once he has read further and experienced it for the first time; that its "earth magnet" behaves exactly opposite to how it should according to this teaching.

- According to Ampere's "Sd1, vimm.rule" the north pole of a magnet is always to the left of the direction of the current. If we imagine a person swimming with the electric current with their face turned inwards (towards the magnetic rod), then the north pole is located of the magnet in the direction of the left hand

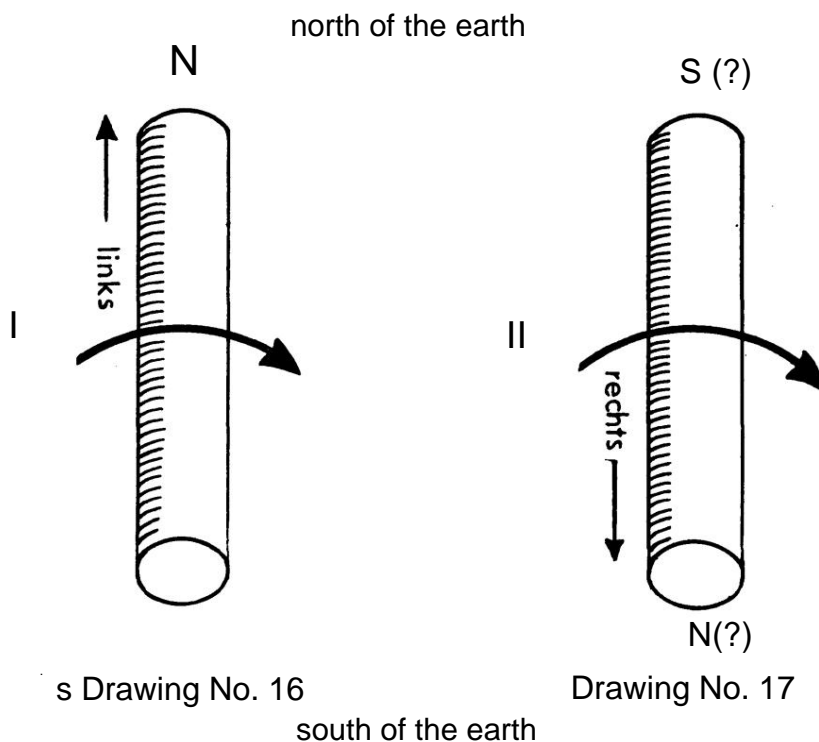
The north pole of the magnetic needle lies to the left of the current direction of the "elementary currents" of its molecules. The molecules (elementary magnets) of the magnetic needle now logically also belong to the molecules from which the "earth magnet" is composed.

The "elementary currents" of all steel and iron particles (molecules) on earth must circle in one and the same direction: in such a way that the north pole lies to the left of the direction of the current. No Copernican will be able to deny this and no one has ever denied it. (In addition, it can be proven at any time by experiment.) However, no Copernican has yet realized that there is a blatant contradiction between claims and facts regarding earth's magnetism. According to the Copernican view, the north pole of the "earth's magnet" is located at the south pole of the earth. As a result, the elementary currents would have to orbit the molecules that make up the earth's magnet in the opposite direction. Here lies the contradiction! Down to the deepest mines on earth from which iron was ever extracted, the elemental currents revolve around the molecules in such a way that the North Pole lies to the left of the current in the north. If the "Earth's magnet" is formed by these molecules - and anything else is not conceivable - then the north pole of the "Earth's magnet", should it actually be at the South Pole of the Earth, would have to lie to the right of the current direction of the elemental currents that form it. This would violate a law of nature (Amper's Screw rule) and is therefore nonsense.

At the same time, Copernican people seem to stubbornly cling to the claim that the magnetic north pole is at the south pole and simply ignore the contradiction. Otherwise one would have to admit that earth magnetism cannot be explained in Copernican terms. This results in the grotesque fact that every molecule of the earth's magnet as an "elementary magnet" points with its north pole towards the north of the earth, but the north pole of the total magnet should lie at the south pole of the earth. This is now a hindrance. The Copernican professors by no means teach that the general magnet itself behaves in the same way as the "elementary magnets" of which it is composed. This can be done according to the laws of nature

couldn't be any different. But then the magnetism lies north. pole of the earth not at its south pole, but at its north pole!

The earth's magnetic and geographical north pole are both in the north, which is only reasonable and corresponds exactly to the conditions in the concave earth.



The contradiction in the Copernican theory of earth magnetism, presented in Zeimnerism: The rods represent "elementary magnets" (molecules). The curved arrows indicate the direction of the "elementary flows". Rod I shows the current direction and pole direction of an "elementary magnet", as corresponds to the theory of magnetic magnetism. Rod II shows that according to the Copernican theory of earth magnetism, the poles of the same "elementary magnets" should be the other way around, i.e. the north pole to the right of the current direction.

When they turned the reality of the concave surface of the earth into a supposedly convex one, the Copernicans literally turned everything upside down. In the concave earth these upside down conditions are put right again. In it, all inclination needles at all locations on earth are parallel to the earth's axis.1) Its north

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1) The small deviations of the needles arise from the local force conditions, are the same in both world systems and are irrelevant as "disturbances" for the basic explanation.

pol points to the north<sup>11</sup> and yord lies very firmly to the left of the current direction of the "elementary currents" of each of the earth's iron molecules (elementary magnets). (See drawing no. 14.)

The hollow world theory knows no contradictions! Everything is logical and clear here. Here the explanation of earth's magnetism is in harmony with the laws of nature. On the other hand, the Copernican "explanation" violates the simplest laws of electricity theory.

Firstly: The poles of the earth's magnets, which are supposed to "attract" the magnetic needle, must necessarily be moved deep beneath the earth's poles, where the prevailing I-wire would not tolerate any magnetism . The Copernicans teach that heating the iron or steel above 900 degrees "demagnetizes" the magnet, but they remain silent when asked why the unimaginably great heat in the interior of the earth according to their own<sup>11</sup> theory does not affect the magnetism of the "earth magnet".

Second: The Copernicans teach that the origin of magnetism in every magnet can be found in the "elementary currents" of the molecules of iron or steel. Each molecule therefore forms an "elementary magnet" whose north pole is always to the left of the direction of the "elementary currents". However, the "earth magnet" would still have its north pole at the south pole of the earth, although the "earth core" is supposed to consist of iron, all of whose molecules represent "elementary magnets", whose north pole never moves due to the direction of rotation of the "elementary currents". South, but can always only point to the north.<sup>1</sup> ) According to Copernican theory, every magnet is supposed to be formed by its molecular (elementary) magnets. If the north poles of the magnet molecules point north, then also the north pole of the entire magnet in the north direction. The north poles of all molecules of magnetic iron and steel of the earth "point towards the north, the north".

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1) Compare the following statement in "Meyers Lexikon" (Leipzig 193?): "The earth resembles one covered with slag particles (silicates, earth's crust, lithophilic elements) and surrounded by a layer of gas (atmosphere). iron ballL"

pole of the entire "earth's magnet" but is supposed to be in the south - the  
This latter Copernican claim is therefore a crass  
Contradiction to the Copernican's own teaching of "lag-netism".

Here you can clearly see again the tremendous suggestive power of the Copernican worldview. One must not believe that the professors of physics and their colleagues from the other faculties are too unintelligent to discover the contradictions in the Copernican system themselves. No, this has nothing to do with stupidity or malice.

The suggestive power of the Copernican system is so compelling, the general belief in its "validity beyond any doubt" is so great, that scientists generally come up with the idea of investigating contradictions more closely when they happen to arise it comes across, let alone thinking through the problems objectively without regard to any world view. The basis and tacit prerequisite of every experiment and every scientific train of thought is the annals of the convex earth. If the research produces results that are incompatible with this assumption, then the problem is pushed aside. People don't talk about it anymore in order not to make themselves ridiculous, because it is obviously "ridiculous" to the highest degree for scientists to question the validity of the Copernican system.

Belief in the Copernican worldview is indeed a belief in fairy tales - but doubts about it are simply not allowed.

So we will see that for a long time to come, the professors of physics will close their eyes to the contradictions in the theory of magnetism. No belief can be eliminated with reason. The supporters of the earth-world theory, however, take up the fight against this belief and consider it to be the greatest merit of the earth-world theory that it takes away the Copernican scientist's good belief in the Copernican system and replaces belief with doubt. Because doubt is always the prerequisite.

new insights. No scientist can keep his faith  
ben to the Copernican system after we so rudely pointed out its many contradictions.

Reason will come into conflict with faith, from which the rope ride can only benefit.  
But those scientists who want to uphold the Copernican faith under all and every  
circumstance because they feel like its high priests can do nothing other than the  
hollow world theory and the contradictions in the Copernicus that it uncovers -ian  
system to keep silent. They must be eliminated from the world. So under no  
circumstances do you talk about them, otherwise they will

not .  
disclosed. Silence at all costs is your watchword!

The Copernican science must remain silent about the hollow world theory  
because it reveals contradictions in the Copernican "explanations" in all areas and  
replaces intricate, complicated and contradictory ideas with a perfectly founded,  
unified, crystal-clear knowledge. An example of this is my "General Mechanical  
Force Theory", which was built up coherently and without objection from all  
research findings recognized by all Copernican , explains all movement  
phenomena in the hollow world uniformly and informally and is at the same time  
of astonishing simplicity .

The "General Mechanic Force Theory" . .

According to the "law of conservation of force", force can neither be created  
nor destroyed, but rather the different forms of force can be converted into one  
another. The total energy of the world remains the same . Either something can  
be removed from it or something can be added. If a form of force is to do work ,  
that is, to overcome resistance, then there must be a force gradient.

This is best made clear using the example of the mill wheel. The water  
stored in the Ulf mill pond is subject to the

Heaviness. The water follows this and flows down the slope of the supply line to the mill wheel. The blades of the mill wheel provide resistance because they are rigidly connected to the wheel and the weight acts equally on the front and back of the wheel, thus keeping it in equilibrium (resting state).

Due to the weight of the water that fills the blades on the front side of the wheel, the gravity increases and the wheel rotates. If one would compensate for the side of the wheel by loading the rear side!! the extra gravity on the front rear side!! the balance would then be restored and the wheel would remain at rest. If you connect the mill wheel to a dynamo machine, the wheel rotates more slowly because (apart from the friction) the resistance of the electromagnetic forces in the dynamo still has to be overcome. The excess part of the force of gravity that turns the mill wheel, is converted into electrical power. Nothing is lost. What is generally referred to as "loss of power" is only gained in the economic sense. understand. This "loss" is needed to overcome the apparatus's own heaviness, friction, etc. and passes into "noises, etc.

If one can convert all forms of force into one another, resulting in an equivalence, then the force as such must necessarily be a unity regardless of its respective form. As clear and evident as this idea may seem, it was still in my opinion never spoken before. Because the assumption of the Copernican system, which was the tacit basis of all experiments and was not proven or even made credible by anything, Theories of Copernican Science but which over time had become a kind of obsession, prohibited this. This system requires, as a matter of existence, a "force" that constantly does work without being influenced by it in any way, namely gravity as "mass attraction". Such a "force" contradicts both the definition of Energy, as well as the law of conservation of force in the earthly and cosmic phenomena

(thought of as a Copernicanis<:h) uniform lid! In order to be able to explain, Newton, the father of the "law of gravity", was forced to attribute inertia to matter as a "property" in addition to gravity, even though heavy and inert mass are absolutely the same in nature. This manipulation had to - as we will see -

lead to irresolvable contradictions. Since the Copernican system is by no means a "compelling idea" for us, we do not need to allow the contradictions to exist for its sake. Without the acceptance of the Copernican system, however, the established research results of the Copernican system conform. Knowledge experts themselves talked to each other quite informally about my "general mechanical force theory". At first one would have been inclined to regard my "general mechanical force theory" as being in great contrast to the views of the Copernican scientists. This is, surprisingly, not the case at all. I have done nothing else, as the entirely correct considerations of the individual specialist scientists, summarized into a unified theory, which I will prove in detail below. They could not do this work themselves because they had to accept the convex earth. The great obstacle to all scientific progress - stood in the way.

We have to imagine the smallest (i.e. no longer divisible) primordial particle as the ultimate form of matter. This sentence is evident, self-evident. As. But we can give reasons why we can divide matter without destroying it. Consequently it must consist of individual parts with independent existence. But since there cannot be an "infinity" as a matter of logic (see my comments in the paragraph "What is outside?"), a primordial particle must exist that is no longer divisible. This one must necessarily be spherical, since the sphere itself is the "ideal" shape. I want to call these smallest particles of matter "primordial matter", since the word "atom" is used in a different sense today, thus giving rise to ambiguity would give.



Likewise, we must imagine the smallest particles of force as "jrmotion".

Since every movement requires a material carrier, we imagine the carriers of the primal movement as small spheres rotating around an axis, which fill the space left free by the matter. The term "original movement" requires that it can no longer be influenced. If it were, then it would not be a "primal movement". NiCl1ts is therefore able to change the speed of rotation and thus the direction of rotation (location of the poles on the sphere). On the other hand, their position in space is free and can be changed by pushing, which usually also temporarily changes the spatial direction of the poles. These carriers of the "primal motion" are nothing other than the well-known "electrons", the "building blocks of electricity", according to my "general mechanical force theory" the building blocks of force in general, the "primal force".

If each individual electron rotates, the electrons will repel each other as a result of the rotation when they come into contact with one another, since there is no braking effect on the original movement. Even if two electrons have the same axis position and opposite rotation direction! they have to repel each other (friction).

There is only one position in which two electrons do not repel each other - namely when they rotate in the same polar direction. If we designate the pole of the electron that lies to the left of the direction of rotation (in the sense of Amper's float rule) as positive, and the other pole ~~Amper's rule~~ to the right of the direction of rotation as negative, we can say that opposite poles repel each other from the Mechanic poles reasons for their movement . In the abundance of randomly colliding electrons we assume, they all strive for space, which is, however, limited by the wall of the hollow sphere Earth. The strongest recoil occurs for those electrons that are pushed at their equator because the rotation cannot be slowed down! but increases the repulsion. (If the rotation of the electrons (original movement) could be "braked down" somehow, then all movement would be g

had long since come to a standstill.) With absolute necessity, the equatorial collisions had to provide the electrons first affected by them with the greatest impact force and thus also the most space. This had the consequence that more and more of the electrons with the greatest impact force came together and pushed the others towards each other. However, the greatest impact force occurred between those electrons that rotated in the same direction and in the same axis position. As a result, they accumulated.

Their now combined collisions gradually forced all other electrons into the same (spatially) rotation and axis direction. Ultimately, all of the positive poles of the electrons pointed in the same direction and the negative ones in the opposite direction. If we give the positive pole the name North Pole, then we have obtained the four directions of the space. I am therefore able to establish the following law for the absolute directions in the hollow world, which is of absolute validity, regardless of the stellar sky, precession, polar migrations or other changes to the usual astronomical coordinate system.

1. If one imagines oneself floating in the direction of rotation of the total length of free electrons, facing the axis of the electrons, then north is on the left hand side.

2. If you imagine yourself lying on your back on the surface of the earth, head to the north, then east is on the left hand side.

The electron rotation (of the total quantity) gives us an absolute reference system for the directions to which we can relate all changes in position (movements). The old question - which is still controversial to this day - as to whether there is absolute movement in space or only relative movement of bodies among each other, becomes irrelevant here. The axes of the free electrons in space are aligned exactly north-south and return to this direction after every deflection (disturbance), regardless of what changes may occur with the locations of the matter. For the first time in the history of science, the hollow world theory creates an absolutely solid

standing. geometric reference system in which sÿe takes the original movement as a fixed basis for all movements in general.

So it does more than Copernican astronomy, which has to admit that it has no fixed frame of reference because, according to its theory, the earth and stars are in constant motion. In any case, no one can deny that the orientation of every movement on the stationary axes of the carriers of the primal movement is the logically given basis.

Now it only remains to prove that the electron rotation actually exists and occurs in the equatorial direction, so that the axes of the electrons must be aligned north-south<sup>11</sup>.

I will let the Copernicans themselves provide this proof by coming back from deni. Quoting the encyclopedia, which , as is well known, only brings "prevailing opinions" and silences outsiders: "The

electron spin was discovered in 1925 . . . inferred from spectroscopic phenomena. DanaCh, each electron behaves like a tiny magnet; it rotates around its axis (hence » spin << , English »to rotate<<) and thereby generates a certain magnetic moment, the size of which is equal to the smallest possible magnetic unit (Bohr's magneton)!" (Meyers Lexikon, Leipzig 1937.)

Anyone who still doubts the "original movement" of electrons must therefore come to terms with the Copernicans themselves .

The difference between my theory and the Copernican views presented above is only that I see the " magnetic moment" in the "spin" itself , while for the Copernican it is only created by the "spin" as a completely mysterious something becomes.

According to the Copernican view, the electrons represent rotating magnets. This term only makes sense if the electron - like every other magnet - has its north pole facing north and its south pole facing south.

This is the case with my 11 "primal force carriers" . But I have...

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1) In practice, this means orientation to the celestial equator, whose position and movement is determined by the electron rotation.

shows that this effect can be explained purely from the mechanics of the movement of the electrons. The assumption of an electric or magnetic "charge". on the part of the Copernican is not only superfluous, but downright "mystic:tH. Because how is such a thing supposed to work? This could only be done through a "distance power" which is strictly frowned upon by the insightful Copernican today -see. The expression "generates a magnetic moment" in the above quote shows that "where the concepts are missing, a word appears" in the mechanics of motion · Velocity". How can an electron "produce mass"? Since one cannot give the simple explanation that I have given due to the Copernican system, one has to go to the jingle of words without meaning of the so-called "unspeakable physics", such as " apparent mass", denial of the existence of matter etc., take its refuge.

In any case, for the first time in physics an explanation is given for the emergence of the "smallest magnetic unit". I show how it arises due to mechanical processes and the experiment carried out by the Copernican fully confirms this Basis of my presentation.

The electron rotation exists and the electron aligns north-south like a magnet. Its behavior therefore exactly matches my theory. Impacts of matter on the electrons - no matter how they are, no matter how possible - can never affect the total number of electrons. The majority remains unaffected and will always adjust the angles of the somehow temporarily deflected electrons polar (in the north-south direction). Just as the magnetic needle adjusts itself to the north-south direction after each deflection, the electrons also adjust themselves to this direction again after each deflection.

If the electrons are polarly aligned and rotate equatorially in the same direction, their mutual collisions must bring the entire amount of electrons into circulation, namely equatorially in an east-west direction. This rigging leaves sim aground

reliably determine my "law of absolute riding".

If the electrons rotate in such a way that, according to the first sentence of my law, north is to the left of the direction of rotation, then this must also be the case with a rotation of the total amount of electrons resulting from the rotation of the individual electrons. But then according to the second sentence of my law it takes place equatorially in an east-west direction. In the hollow world, a current of force constantly circulates from east to west, which I will henceforth call "East-West force".

All forces in the world can now - as I will show below - be traced back to the primal force of electron rotation in a simple and "elegant" way. First the explanation of magnetism.

## The magnetic forces.

There can be no such thing as "attraction". This would have to be a "sudden gravitational force" and such a force - as the physicists themselves admit - is unthinkable as it is "unreasonable".

Elsewhere I will quote statements in this regard from well-known physicists and astronomers. Here the consideration may be that all apparent "suction effect" - 'pressure e.g. B. with the sufficient pump - always only pretended and in reality effect' is. The astronomer ME Valier now compares the magnet with the centrifugal pump in his work "Des Urseins Dreifaltigkeit" (Munich 1922). He says something like: If you set a wheel disk in rapid rotation, it throws air away radially. The resulting vacuum is filled again by the air pressure, so that the wheel disc throws off air radially and "sucks it in" axially. This "suction effect" is therefore only caused by the air pressure, so it is actually a pressure effect. If you bring a small elderberry pulp ball hanging on a thread in the axial direction near the rotating disk, it will become ;dureh the air flow is pressed against the pane, so apparently

"attracted". If we imagine a magnetic rod around which the elementary currents revolve instead of the rotating siliceous body, and the free electrons filling the space instead of the air, we get a completely analogous process.

I only mention the Copernican astronomer ME Valier here to show that Copernican scientists 1) also reject the inexplicable "mystical" attraction. Furthermore, his explanation of magnetism cannot include the repulsion of the poles of the same name. On the other hand, my "general mechanical strength" explains

both the "attraction" of the iron by both poles, as well as the "attraction" and "repulsion" of the magnetic poles to one another, in a much simpler and completely uniform manner.

The molecules of the magnetic material form a resistance to the movement of the free electrons in space. This creates a vortex of electrons around the molecule. The electrons orbit it. As long as the molecules of the magnetic substance are arranged randomly in all directions, the effect cancels each other out. If you now place a wire spiral through which an electric current (electron current) flows around an iron rod, this generally stronger electron current will carry the elementary currents of the molecules with it and the collisions of the electrons, which now all occur in the same direction, will force the easily moving molecules in one direction, in the same direction as the excitation current. The electrons, which are now circling spirally around the iron rod, exit into space at the north pole of the iron rod (magnet) and collide with the free electrons in the room. As a result of the spiraling thrust of the other electrons circling around the rod, a kind of fountain is created from the resultant of the direction of impact and the resistance of the free electrons in space. The electrons migrate sideways in a kind of circular arc. Conversely, the free electrons flowing from all sides towards the "vacuum" at the south pole cause

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1) As a Copernican, he inoculates "self-understanding<sup>1</sup>" on the followers the hollow world theory and calls it "P-erso-ri-en g-lower education-s, grades".

Electrons of space the same type of "fountain" at the South Pole. You can express this differently: the electrons emerging from the North Pole follow the law of least resistance and therefore travel, constantly circling around the iron rod, to the South Pole and re-entering there. Here, the electrons emerging from the North Pole in the solar direction, which does not allow them to return to the South Pole, are replaced by free electrons pushing out of space. The well-known picture of the lines of force of the magnetic field emerges. (See drawing #3.)

If you now bring a piece of iron near one of the two poles of the magnet, the circulating current has a stimulating effect on the elementary currents of the molecules of this iron. The electron currents of the iron are carried along, i.e. brought into the same rotational direction. -

According to the "Swimmer rule" a "south pole" of the iron is created opposite the "north pole" of the magnet and vice versa, when the iron is brought close to the south pole of the magnet, a north pole. In both cases, the electron collisions between both poles occur in the same direction. There is therefore no resistance between the Poles. On the other hand, at the south pole of the magnetic system (magnet + magnetized iron) the total amount of free electrons in the entire earth's space exerts pressure.

If the mass of the magnet is greater than that of the iron, the iron is pressed against the magnet. On the other hand, the free electrons in the earth's space press the magnet against the iron if its mass is greater. This would reveal the inexplicable "attraction" of the magnet as a pressure effect. This pressure effect of the electrons is no more "wonderful" than the well-known air pressure effects, which often simulate an "attraction". To the naïve's view, they would be the famous "Magdeburg hemispheres", with which Otto von Guericke demonstrated the tremendous power of air pressure

if "dress". As is well known, today we attribute all apparent suction and attraction effects that are accessible to direct observation to pressure effects. Only in the case of magnets {and electricity} do we persist in the belief in miracles of an "unprompted"

telten long-distance force", the "attraction", although no one could say. what "pulls" and what is "pulled" with.

The reader who has followed my explanations carefully will be able to explain the repulsion of magnetic poles of the same name themselves. If we turn the magnetic magnetic poles towards each other, the spirally emerging electron streams circle in opposite directions. The electrons collide with each other and consequently repel each other. Journal No. 18 will explain this in more detail.

One may perhaps object to my explanation of magnetism by saying that a plus n force would be necessary for B and C because when the magnets are repelled the resistance of the free amount of electrons in space must be overcome.

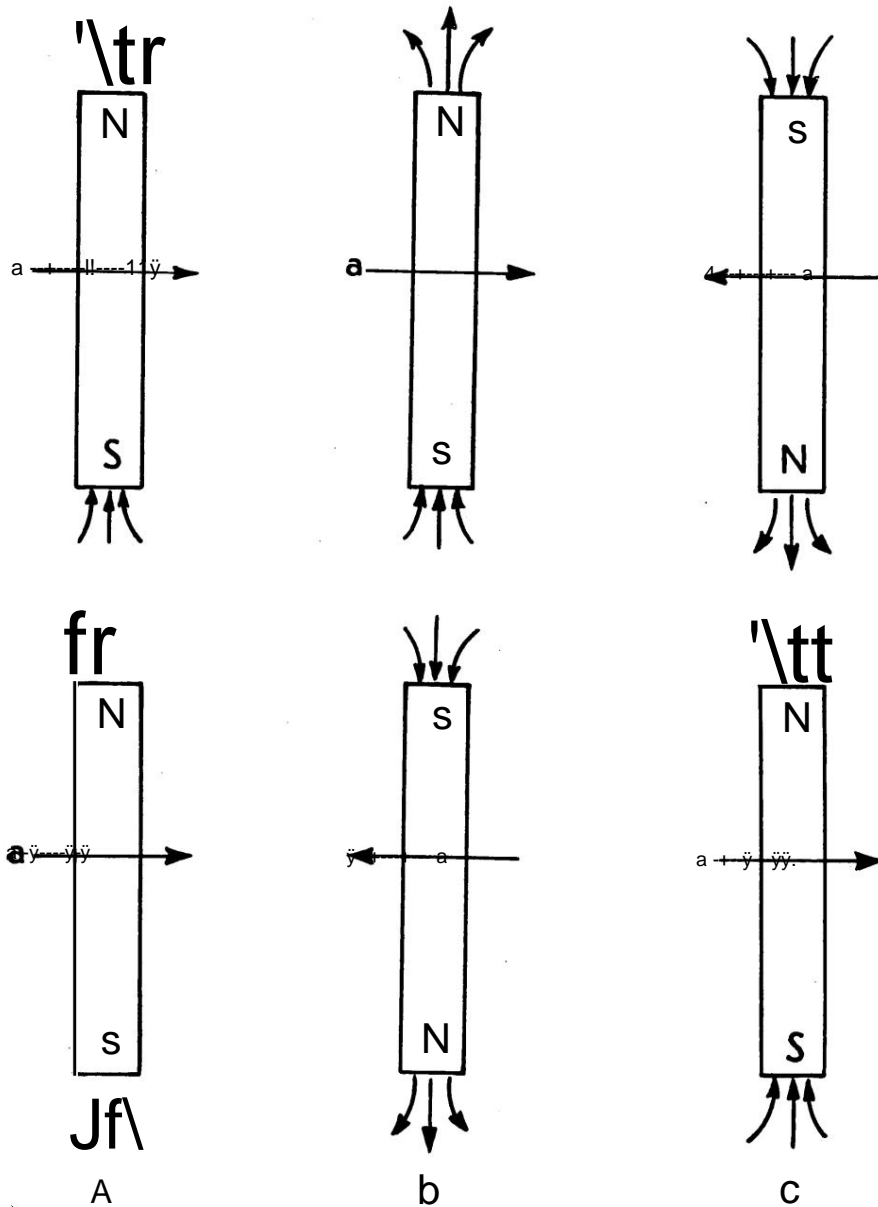
This objection clearly shows that this power is present.

It is supplied by the magnetic currents rotating in opposite directions, which in the case of electromagnets are caused by the electric current and in the case of steel magnets by the primal force itself.

The process with steel magnets can be understood as follows. The free electrons in the room collide with the steel molecules and cause them to vibrate. Due to the nature of the resulting vibrations:p of the steel molecules, the electrons are forced to spiral around the molecule. Then the molecules become "elementary magnets".

When magnetizing, the "elementary magnets" are forced in one direction, so that the north and south poles are always pressed against each other. The overall magnet that is created now carries out the same type of movement as the individual molecules. The colliding electrons now circle in the same way around the entire magnet and, due to the nature of the swinging elements, are guided in spirals to the north pole, where they emerge and form the magnetic field. The force required for "attraction" and "repulsion" is therefore both With the "egg magnets" as with the overall magnet, the electron impact itself is delivered. If you heat the steel above 900 degrees then you explode through the expansion of the molecules





Drawing No. 18

Explanation of the drawing: N == North Pole, S == South Pole. Arrows at N and S == Direction of the outgoing and incoming electrons. a with arrow == direction of the magnetic current.

A: The direction of the electron flow between the two magnets is the same. The electrons arriving at S of the lower magnet only encounter resistance at N of the upper magnet. Pressure at S of the lower magnet and counterpressure at N of the upper magnet cause pressing together = apparent attraction.

B: The electrons entering spirally at S of the upper and S of the lower magnet collide with each other and create space. The magnetic poles S clearly repel each other. In reality, they are pushed apart by the incoming electrons.

C: The electrons emerging in a spiral at N of the upper and lower magnets collide with each other and push the two magnets apart, which creates the appearance as if the "magnetic rods" themselves were "repelling" each other.

Heat, the pressing together of the dissimilar poles of the "elementary magnets", the movement of the molecules becomes irregular again and the magnetism of the steel stops. Likewise, by violently hitting the steel, you can break the pressure on the opposite poles of the "elementary magnets" (molecules) and thereby "demagnetize" the steel.

I have based my explanation of magnetism strictly on the elements of Copernican theory. The sub-smith consists only in the removal of the "sudden force", the recognized inexplicable "attraction", from the Copernican theory, by deriving the phenomena of magnetism from my "General Mechanical Force Theory" .

## Earth's magnetism.

Amper's theory of magnetism states that every iron molecule is orbited by electrical currents. This encirclement takes place in... "oriented" state of the magnetic molecule in the equatorial direction, since the angles of the inclination needles to the concave earth surface prove that the free-floating magnet is parallel to the earth's axis.1) Where is the origin of this position of the free-floating magnetic needle in all places on earth? How can this phenomenon be explained physically?

I see - just like the Copernicans - the origin of magnetism in the elementary currents that revolve around the iron molecules. Like the Copernican, I explain these elementary currents as consisting of electrons. "V probably the surface of the iron molecules and their distance from each other are so

create electrons to orbit around them rlike. Furthermore, the iron molecules must be such that they can be "rectified" with little effort. In "rectified" iron and steel, all the electrons orbiting the molecules now rotate in the same direction. In doing so, they collide with the free ones rotating around the north-south oriented Amse

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1) Please do not forget that the concave shape of the earth's surface has been proven perfectly by exact measurements !

electrons of the earth's space together. Because they occur in an equatorial direction, their collisions only hit the electrons emerging from the north pole and flowing in from the south pole equally if the magnetic currents rotate in the same direction (in parallel) with the electron rotation. This is only the case if the axis of the magnet is parallel to the earth's axis, with its north pole pointing towards the north. In any other position, the equatorial collisions of the free electrons always attack more strongly on one side and as a result rim the (free heweglim.en) Magnets == Inclination needle made of ..

The objection that even if the magnet were inverted parallel to the earth, i.e. with its south pole pointing north, the equatorial collisions of the free electrons would attack the magnet evenly, is probably not clear in advance -men. The spirally circling ones - emerging as "lines of force" at the North Pole

-\_ Electrons then collide against the direction of rotation of the free EJ electrons. According to the law of least resistance, the freely movable magnet will rotate until it has found the lowest resistance and, for purely mechanical reasons, this is only the case when the magnet axis is connected to the electronic axes (and so that aum stands parallel to the earth's axis and points north with its north p9l.nad1. Only then do the magnetic currents and the free electrons circle in the same direction.

In fact, all inclination needles on the whole earth are parallel to the earth's axis and thus also to each other.

· other .1) My "general mechanical force theory" also explains earth magnetism in the same way as the magnetism of steel and electromagnets solely from the mechanics of the original movement of the electrons.

At the same time, the directing force of the solenoid (a helically wound, explained. A solenoid is a freely movable cable wire through which the current flows) is increased. This is the case

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1) The "disturbances" mentioned above caused by forces existing outside the system - e.g. iron ore deposits in the earth's crust - are ignored here as irrelevant to the principle.

for the same reason as the magnetic needle in a north-south direction, with the end to the left of the current direction pointing north.<sup>1</sup>) The current itself is therefore the "magnet". Incidentally, this solenoid is also accepted by the Copernican people, since with the best will in the world one cannot claim that the copper of the conductor wire would be attracted to the poles of the "Earth magnet". But why do we still think of "attractive poles" in the magnetic needle when we ourselves see the cause of their ideologies in the "elementary currents"? Apparently only in order to be able to maintain the fiction of the "earth magnet", which is needed to explain the inexplicable irregular positions on the convex earth and the "somersaults" that an inclination needle on the convex moving from the equator to the poles . . . Earth would have to be able to lay foundations (compare drawing N1", 12) , even though the Copernican - as I have shown -

cannot do without coming into contradiction with one's own explanation of magnetism .

If the supposed "somersault" of the inclination needle had not been an obstacle on the convex Earth, then my theory would have already been put forward by Faraday , who was definitely on the right track with his electrical theory of magnetism, but on The strange angles of the inclination needle to the assumed convex curvature of the earth's surface, which Ron viewed as "reality", failed. I only had to remove this obstacle and the individual parts of the Copernican scientists' theory of magnetism almost automatically fell into place in a harmonious, coherent manner

Stunning, rock-solid, unified theory. According to this theory, which emerges from the individual results of Copernica's research, even with the constraints of logic, we ner must

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1) Due to the weight of the lead wire, the solenoid, like the declination needle , is not able to position itself parallel to the earth's axis. As a result, both are only positioned north-south, the parallelogram of the. Forces following (from gravity and directive force of the primary movement of the electrons).

the inclination needles at all places on earth. place parallel to the earth's axis. Since this is the case in the concave earth, we can see in it a further confirmation of the concave surface. ...orm of the earth

Below I want to substantiate the most important points of my statements about magnetism with research results from the Copernican. In order to rule out the objection that these are "selected" private opinions of individual scientists from the outset, I will quote from the lexicon again. If my explanation of magnetism is correct, then a rotation effect must occur during magnetization because, according to my theory, the direction of rotation of the elementary magnets has its origin in the rotation of electrons. The "Große Brockhaus" (Leipzig 193?) writes about this: "This effect has been proven; an iron rod suspended in a current coil and through which alternating current flows is filled with torsional vibrations. ...

"  
Measurements

from measurements can even make the electron impacts audible if you place a piece of iron in a cable that is connected to a telephone via an amplifier system. I quote again the "Great Brockhaus" (Leipzig 1937): "Barklausen effect, ...

Phenomenon that occurs when a piece of iron is brought near a magnet. When the iron approaches quickly, a crackling noise is heard, which can be attributed to the rearrangement of the elementary magnets in the iron as a result of magnetic induction."

The acceleration that an electron impact experiences due to the rotation effect of the absolutely constant "original motion" of the electron rotation is, in my opinion, nothing other than the long-sought-after famous "Planckian" "circular quantum". To prove this, I quote: from the work of Professor Leq Graetz "Old ideas and new facts in physics" (Leipzig 1925):

"In the quantum theory of energy, however, the "effect" occurs very directly and independently. It is the constant in all quantum processes. The quantum of effect

turn always has the very definite value  $h$  ( $6.55 \cdot 10^{-27}$  erg . sec.), while the energy quanta have very different sizes, depending on the period of the swinging motion.

Since the effect can be seen as the product of an impact force and the distance travelled, since it is equal to the product of a moment of motion and the path along which it is carried, it may be possible that the elementary quantum of action ultimately points to such impact forces, in contrast to the continuous forces with which it compares the masses.

<hanik has to do. In fact, a constantly acting force can be understood as a rapid succession of very many impact forces and it is obvious that with sufficiently advanced insight, all physical events can be traced back to impact forces, to "impulses", i.e. to processes that take place when two smallest individuals come together, be they atoms or electrons or light bodies or individuals of any kind."

. . . "But so far we have to say that the meaning of the constant  $h$ , which repeatedly emerges from experiments in so many elementary processes of various kinds, is still completely obscure in its meaning. "

All energy (force) can therefore be traced back to the "original movement" of the electrons. Just as all matter is made up of the smallest (i.e. no longer divisible) particles, so all force can be traced back to the "original force", the constant, unchangeable one. e Electron rotation (primal movement).

The whole of physics thus becomes a doctrine of truly inspiring harmony, clarity and simplicity. In order to reach the "advanced understanding" and to recognize the meaning of the "elementary quantum of action" which is "still completely obscure", one only needs to give up the assumption of the convex earth, which has already become a compulsive idea that hinders every scientific advance. Then all the individual results of physical research fit together to form a harmonious whole.

together.

The east-west power current of the earth.

Every reader can prove the existence of this east-west force with little effort by carrying out a small experiment . If a steel or iron rod is placed somewhere in a north-south direction parallel to the earth's axis , it will be magnetized by the east-west force flowing around it. After a while, you can determine the polarity with the help of a small compass. If you place a similar rod in an east-west direction to check, it will remain free of magnetism. Iron banisters that run in a north-south direction often show magnetic polarity. This is clear proof of the constant flow of an east-west force.

Because iron (in contrast to steel) immediately loses its magnetism as soon as the current flowing around it stops. Since a suitable piece of steel or iron is available or can be obtained in every flat area, anyone can carry out this experiment free of charge.

The east-west force circles the earth in 24 hours. Here, electrons constantly collide with the earth's surface (in an east-west direction). All easily movable matter is therefore pushed westward. As a result, we have the trade winds, the washing out of one bank and the swelling up of the other in north-south running rivers, the greater wear and tear of one side of railways in a north-south direction, the circling of air, water and ice masses at the poles ( at the North Pole in the sense of the Ultimo, at the South Pole in the opposite direction), the equatorial currents in an east-west direction, the swing of the pendulum, the deflection of the plumb line from the horizon and similar things.

All of these phenomena are explained clearly and uniformly as a direct consequence of the electron rotation, while the Copernicians here too get entangled in wide-ranging arguments , which I will present in detail later.

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1) Of course parallel to the axis of the hollow world. For Germany, the inclination of the rod, taking deflection into account, is about 66° downward.

The pendulum phenomenon.

According to my explanation, the east-west force pushes the perpendicular slightly to the west. A freely falling body is only exposed to the influence of the east-west force for a short time as a result of its short fall. Its "impact force" provides resistance to the push to the west. As a result, a free-falling body would have to hit east of the perpendicular. This is actually the case.

If you set the plumb line in motion, it becomes a pendulum. When set into oscillation over the north pole, the oscillation line of the pendulum shifts in the direction of the pointer, and in the opposite direction over the south pole. This cannot be any different in the hollow world. Because the east-west force shifts the vibration line at both poles from east to west. But since the pendulum always points from the center of the globe to the surface of the earth, when we look at the south swing line we see north at the north pole and south at the south pole, that is, in both cases at the ground, but in opposite directions. Because in the concave earth we are not counter-footers, but counter-headers.

- If you move the pendulum from the North Pole to the equator, then the movement of the oscillation line in the clockwise direction becomes smaller and smaller, stops completely at the equator, and then changes to a counter-clockwise rotation on the other side of the equator increases again towards the pole. The initially somewhat puzzling appearance of the standstill of the oscillation line at the equator actually finds its explanation in the above description of the phenomenon. If the same force acting in an east-west direction turns the oscillation line of the pendulum redtt at the north pole and to the left at the south pole, then it is clear that in the middle - i.e. at the equator - an indifferent zone must arise where .sim both rotation directions keep the balance.

The Copernicans try to explain this "pendulum phenomenon" with a "persistence" of the pendulum in relation to the rotation of the earth. The earth should rotate from west to east, the pendulum



On the other hand, this rotation should not be taken into account, which should give the impression as if the swing line of the pendulum were shifting from east to west. This sounds quite plausible to someone who is not used to thinking through problems thoroughly. However, there can be no "persistence" with regard to the rotation of the earth. This becomes immediately clear if we include the other initial opinions, which the Copernicans fail to explain in terms of "persistence", into the circle of ours in this regard include considerations.

But first I would like to point out that the behavior of the pendulum itself clearly indicates against a "belt fixation". If a "persistence in relation to the earth's rotation" were the cause of the "pendulum phenomenon", then this would have to occur steadily (continuously). seem to be because the rotation of the earth can be thought of as uniform. This is not the case. To prove this, I quote from the very interesting work "The Contradictions in Astronomy" by Dr.

"Have a skilled mechanic make you pendulums of different lengths and weights, have them suspended by the same skilled mechanic so that they can move as freely as possible - and then observe the oscillations. You will soon be convinced that both pendulums deviate unequally, that the earth must necessarily move under each pendulum in a different way . This experience has been made by everyone who has observed impartially , and in general the observations have turned out so differently that the experiment is obviously of no use. Blunt found in Bristol that an iron weight as a pendulum ball gave the strangest deviations, which for the same azimuth between 4 and 12 degrees hourly . fluctuated.

### Azimuth

Cox experimented with two balls and saw them deviate so much that their vibration planes crossed each other, whereas they had initially been parallel. Philips in New York found very fluctuating hourly rotations of the pendulum plane.

Dufour; Martignac and Wartman<sup>11</sup> found the deviations

the same, depending on whether they allowed the pendulum to swing in the meridian or in the parallel direction perpendicular to the meridian. Walker argued that the deviation would be particularly significant if the pendulum was allowed to swing in the magnetic meridian. D'Oliveira in Rio de Janeiro observed that the pendulum deviated in the direction of the meridian to the right, in the direction of the parallel to the left. This deviation, contrary to theory, has often been seen. I myself saw the pendulum left deviating in Quedlinburg and in Berlin. Another time I saw that a pendulum, which initially deviated to the right, became stationary and then went over the oscillation plane into the left. Hansen 1) explained that the deviation must take place to the left if the rotation of the pendulum ball becomes negative. Well, if the rotation of the pendulum ball determines the type and degree of deviation, then we can no longer claim that the rotation of the Earth has anything to do with the experiment."

"The fact is that the deviation of swinging pendulums from their plane of oscillation was known long before Leon Foucault, but was not so bold as to use it as proof of the rotation of the earth. The Accademia del Cimento in Florence carried out experiments with pendulums as early as the 17th century; then in 1750 Grant and Ritter in Munich continued this experiment. The two men already recognized what is now recognized as an established fact Electric currents would arise from swinging pendulums, which would then be influenced differently by the different influences of earth's magnetism in different areas. Ritter found that the pendulum deviated to the right when it was over the South Pole and to the left when it was over the North Pole Magnets emitted its vibrations."2)

All of the above-mentioned outstanding physicists have made observations that are inextricably linked to the "steadiness" of the pendulum in relation to a globe that is "spinning away" beneath it.

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1) Poggendorfs Annalen XC 11, St. 1, p. 21 ff.

2) Ebel: "On the structure of the earth", Vol. II, p. 425.

are inert . Here too, the experiment confirms my explanation of the pendulum phenomenon<sup>11</sup>. The experiments of Walker and Ritter clearly show that an electrical force is the cause of the pendulum phenomenon. The German researcher Ritter and his experiments are kept silent and incorrectly refers to the Frenchman Foucault as the discoverer of the pendulum phenomenon in the entire scientific literature, only because his claims seem to give the Copernicans the long-sought "proof" for the "rotation of the earth". There is no information about the experiments of the other physicists mentioned.

On the other hand, in the astronomical works one finds tables with details of results that agree "fabulously" with the Copernican theory. Can all of this still be called "objective science"?

My "general mechanical force theory" is able to explain the pendulum behavior described above excellently. If one and the same electron rotation is the origin of the swing of the oscillation plane of the pendulum and the directing force of the magnetic needle, then it is only logical that the same "disturbances" appear. But why does the swinging plane of a pendulum turn to the left above the north pole of a magnet? Remember that the electron currents of the magnet always circle in such a way that the north pole is to the left and the south pole is to the right of the current direction. The swing line of a pendulum is therefore deflected by the magnet in the sense of the direction of rotation of the electron currents! The electron currents of the magnetic field attack the pendulum and rotate it. Here we have impeccable experimental evidence for the correctness of my explanation of the pendulum phenomenon. But he proves even more. At the North Pole the pendulum hangs in the opposite direction to that at the South Pole. On the Copernican convex earth, the respective suspension points point north at the north pole and south at the south pole. In the concave earth it is the other way around. Both suspension points point to the Earth's equator plane. (Always seen from the center of the arc described by the pendulum swing.) Rotates in the concave earth

The plane of oscillation of the pendulum at both poles is in the direction of electron rotation or the east-west force, which corresponds exactly to its rotation in Professor Ritter's magnet experiment. On the Copernican convex earth, the plane of oscillation of the pendulum (which now hangs inverted ) would rotate in the opposite direction , i.e. against the undoubtedly known direction of the elementary currents of each molecule of the "Earth's magnet"! An obvious impossibility. If the visual oscillation of the pendulum shifts over the north pole of the magnet in the direction of the elementary currents, then it must shift in the same direction at the north pole of the earth's magnet part. If the opposite appears to be the case, then only one conclusion is possible, namely: the pendulum actually hangs the other way around, as it must hang if the earth's surface is concave. The pendulum phenomenon actually does not testify in favor of an earth rotation, but rather against such a rotation and in favor of the hollow world theory.

It's always like this: as soon as you take a closer look at a so-called "proof" for Copernicanism, it suddenly becomes counter-evidence and testifies to the "lolworld theory". The Copernicians can only deceive a gullible audience with such "evidence" because they simply ignore all contrary experimentally proven facts . You don't need to be a prophet to be able to predict with certainty that an attempt will be made to ignore the facts that have now been put to me for discussion again for as long as possible . But how long will this continue to be possible?

## The related “conflict” of water and air.

At the North Pole, Air, water and ice masses circle to the right around the pole, and to the left at the south pole. Air, water and ice floes should "persist" and the globe should "rotate" under them. The Copeniacs explain the trade winds in basically the same way. - We now ask:

If the trade winds are created by the air's persistence in relation to the alleged "earth's rotation" , why doesn't the air also " belt" in relation to the "earth's revolution" and follow the earth as a "tail" on the evening side Orbit around the sun?

Why does the law of inertia only work in relation to the rotation of the earth and not also in relation to the sixty times greater speed in its flight around the sun? If air and water "persisted", wouldn't all the water have to circle as a constant giant flood at the equator or even be drawn as a "tail" on the evening side of the earth<sup>11</sup>? If the water "persisted", then it wouldn't have to the rotation of the earth has long since come to a standstill, since the rotation as a result of the Copernican "throw-off" does not seem possible to replace the power used in the struggle between rotation and persistence ?

## Is rotation of the earth possible f

The Copernicanists answer the question of why the centrifugal force did not shift the heavy metals outwards and the light substances - such as air and water - inwards when the earth rotated , by saying that it had been like that before, but when the earth cooled down the heavy substances sank inside. But since the cooling earth logically got cold on the outside first, a crust of heavy metals would have formed, to which the heaviest substances from the inside would have accumulated again and again as a result of the rotation (centrifugal force) . Anything else is physically inconceivable.

But the rotation of the earth is impossible for another reason . If it existed at all, it would have to take place in the opposite direction . According to the Copernican claim already mentioned, the electrons are tiny magnets rotating around their polarly aligned axis.

The electron rotation now always takes place in such a way that the north pole is on the left

from the direction of rotation. This necessarily results in an east-west direction for the entirety of the electrons.

This east-west power flow has also been proven. But if electrical currents circle the earth from east to west at all, then the claimed west-east rotation of the globe is impossible. It's just a physical impossibility, apparently

\_assume that the Copernican "iron ball" Earth would move against this within a current circling it from east to west . The impossibility of this assumption can be proven at any time by experiment. Among other things A wire wraps itself spirally around a strong magnet in the sense of current direction. When the poles of the magnet are reversed, it unwinds again without any external influence. Not to mention. the electromagnetic effect of the demonstrably existing east-west power current; The force that is sufficient to erode river banks and push away entire railway trains should have brought an earth rotating from west to east to a standstill long ago, you can call the force whatever you want.

The Barnett effect also proves against "Earth rotation". I quote again the "Great Brockhaus" (Leipzig 193?): "Barnett effect, the. . . Phenomenon that a non-magnetic iron rod becomes magnetic when it is mechanically rotated." The rotation of the Copernican "iron ball" earth would therefore have to generate magnetic force. According to the "law of conservation of force" it would use up its rotational force to do this. especially since the direction of the electrical currents generated would run in the opposite direction to the direction of the elementary currents of each individual molecule in the earth . Since there is no "circle of force" here and the energy resulting from the "expulsion" would quickly run out. The rotation of the earth would have stopped long ago.

If there can be neither "persistence" nor any rotation of the earth at all, then the explanation of all alleged "persistence phenomena" by the East-West force is undoubtedly correct. You would even have to tell her about the Copernican soap

Preference should be given because all phenomena are explained here more simply and - above all - consistently . However, it is one of the foundations of all science, in cases of doubt, to give preference to the hypothesis or theory that explains something most comprehensively and in the simplest, unified way. In fact, this always happens.

Preference is given to the most unified, comprehensive and simple explanation. This is only not done if this explanation comes from supporters of the hollow world theory.

## The problem of the gyrocompass.

Besides the magnetic compass there is also the gyro compass. How can its directivity be explained? First of all, let's take a closer look at the Copernican explanation. Below is a relevant quote from "Kleines KreisellkompaH-Lexikon" by Professor Dr. H. Meldau (Hamburg 1922):

"The reason (for the "directional force" of the gyrocompass J. 1.;) is that as the earth rotates, the horizontal plane of the observation site rotates around its NS line in space. While the stability of the rose always tries to push the gyroscopic axis back into the horizontal plane, the axis deviates, always in the sense that . that the end from which the top rotates against the clock hand goes north."

We first note that even in the gyrocompass, the north end of the gyro axis is to the left of the direction of rotation, no different than with the magnet.

· The north-south alignment of the gyrocompass should now be done by the "rotation of the earth" in that the horizontal plane, so to speak. "turns away" from under the compass, which strives to maintain its position in space. However, it is not true that the horizontal plane of the observation site rotates around its north-south line in space. This is also impossible in Copernican terms . Even if the Copernican Earth is just about theirs

Rotate the axis 11nd would not also move around the sun, then the "horizontal plane of the observation location" would already have to write a cone shell (cylindrical shell at the equator) around the Earth's axis . Considering that the earth's axis is supposed to be be-inclined to the earth's orbit, the actual movement of the "horizontal"

"level" in cosmic space a very complicated type of Schratben line and by no means a simple "turn 11m" of its north-south line . Rattm". If you consider that, according to Copernican, the earth's globe should not only dance around the sun , but also with it around a fixed star located at an unimaginably far distance, then the Schratben line, which "Horizontal plane of the observation location" would become even more complicated .

The entire change "in space" would occur at a speed of over 300 kilometers per second (as stated by the "coral"). The roundabout compass should be insensitive to this change in location in the Rallm. On the other hand, according to Prof. Dr. Meldau reacts to even a small change in the ship's speed with a rash that goes east when the speed is reduced on a northerly course and to the west when the speed increases. Vice versa on a southerly course. So if the ship changes its speed by, for example, 10 kilometers per hour , the gyrocompass will show this.

10 km/h ==  
23/4 meters in the sparkling wine. Let's round it generously to 3 m/sec. on. Then the ratio of the ship's speed to the earth's speed is 1: 0000. Every change in the ship's speed should be responded to by the . Gyrocompass respond. But the gyroscopic circuit should be insensitive to the 300,000 times greater speed and multiple changes in direction of the earth's vegetation in space? Where is the logic in that?

Perhaps a Copernican wants to make the claim that the speed of the earth is constant? But then he comes into conflict with astronomers who, in order to explain the sun's slow movement in the zodiac, claim that the earth moves at different speeds on its alleged "orbit".



Furthermore, consider: the "horizontal plane" would move on average 12 hours with the "earth's flight" 11m towards the sun and 12 hours against it , given the supposed rotation of the earth. Its speed "in space" would thus increase significantly at one point and then decrease again . We will ignore the other numerous changes in speed on the "earth's flight" in space.

•

If the Earth

were actually flying around in space, the gyrocompass would have to show this and would therefore be unthinkable as a navigation instrument.

According to the Copernican professors' own argument, the gyroscopic effect is based on the alleged law of inertia. The roundabout should... As a result of this law, it will strive to maintain its position "in space" . Professor Dr. Meldau also claims this and attributes the directivity of the gyroscopic pass to the alleged rotation of the globe. As a result of their rotation, the position of the gyro compass in space is supposed to change, to which the gyro is supposed to react by "dodging". Professor Dt-a. Meldau then has to put up with the very obvious question: why are only those Spatial changes in the gyrocompass that cause the alleged rotation of the earth, indicated by him, 11 and also not the much more significant spatial changes (plus changes in speed) that occur on the very complicated "\Veg of the "dance of the globe in cosmic space"? One In response to this question, which he actually had to ask himself as a truth-taker , Professor Dr. iVicldau remained defiant. Instead, he announced in a heartfelt manner that the gyrocompass would prove the rotation of the earth -ness, the gyrocompass proves exactly the opposite, namely that the earth is standing still! If the earth were flying around in "space", then the gyrocompass would have to show this. Since it does not do this - but would have to do it themselves after the "explanation" of its functions by the Copernican - the earth cannot move in space under any circumstances . There is not the slightest reason why

half the gyrocompass should reflect the movement of the rotation of the display earth and not the movement of the revolution! If the gyrocompass tries to "evade" the change in space as a result of the rotation, then it would logically also have to "evade" the much more significant change in space as a result of the revolution. Wherever you look in the Copernican system, you see nothing but contradictions and inconsistencies. It would be much more sensible to avoid so-called "explanations" at all, i.e. to give ones that are all too obviously contradictory to logic.

How can the directional effect of the gyro compass in the hollow earth be explained? The gyro of the compass makes around 20,000 revolutions per minute and, since the compass system floats freely in mercury, tries to stay in the direction it has taken. But this is not possible in the long term because the electron rotation affects it and tries to straighten it. In fact, the gyro compass aligns itself parallel to the earth's axis at the earth's equator. The end of the gyro that lies to the left of the direction of rotation according to the "floater's rule" always goes north. Only then do the direction of rotation of the gyro and the direction of the electron rotation coincide. In principle, this is the same process as with the magnetic compass. The only difference is that in the gyrocompass the electrons act directly on the material (as in the case of a plumb line or pendulum) and in the magnetic compass they act via the magnetic currents of the needle. Since the compass system is heavy and floats in viscous mercury, the "alignment" of the gyrocompass takes place very slowly. Without the technical devices that speed this up, it would take days. Despite all the technical tricks that are used, the gyrocompass still needs about 4 hours to align.

The further you move north or south from the equator, the slower the alignment occurs. Logically speaking, that has to be the case. Because at the equator of the earth the right

tending electron impacts hit the gyroscope with the greatest force. Due to its gravity, the top is on the same plane as the earth's axis, i.e. transverse to the equatorial plane. The further it is moved to the north or south, the more skewed it is to them, as the gravity places it in the respective horizontal plane forces. At the poles the horizontal plane is parallel to the equator. The equatorial electron impacts can no longer produce any directivity.

One might ask why the situation with Foucault's pendulum is exactly the opposite of that in Kreiselpendel. Due to its weight, the gyrocompass lies everywhere parallel to the horizontal plane of the respective location = i.e. horizontal. The pendulum, on the other hand, is in the opposite direction, perpendicular to the horizontal plane. Electron impacts traveling in an equatorial direction find the largest attack surface at the gyroscope at the Earth's equator and return to the pendulum at the Earth's poles.

Because someone still wants to insist on the position that pendulums and gyrocompasses "prove" the rotation of the earth, then they should also think about the relativity of all movement. We could do the alleged thing - "Proof" is completely invalidated simply by pointing to the relativity of movement. Undoubtedly, it makes no difference to the perceptible effect whether e.g. B. the earth moves and the pendulum stands still or the earth stands still and the pendulum is moved by the east-west Coriolis force. It's explanation against explanation here. But an explanation itself first requires proof.

Otherwise it is nothing more than an "interpretation" of the appearance, which can be right or wrong. Unfortunately, the Copernicans all too often confuse their "explanations" with proofs. An interpretation does not become a proof just by giving it this name. Should the pendulum phenomenon (including the other alleged "persistence phenomena") be a proof of the "Earth's rotation", then it would have to be proven that this cannot be explained in any other way. But this is no longer possible.

lid1, after I have shown that these phenomena can be easily explained by my "general mechanical force theory". In addition, my explanation of the pendulum phenomenon is proven by Professor Ritte's magnet experiment, ' while the Copernican explanation as "insistence" is refuted by the facts I have cited .

Unfortunately , according to H. Meldau "The Anschütz gyro compass" no gyro compass can be constructed that can take over the functions of the inclination needle. The north end of a

In such a case, the north course of the ship carrying it would have to constantly lower and point downwards at the North Pole if the earth's surface is concave. Of course, this is not possible for a gyroscopic device floating in mercury. If the technology does not succeed in constructing a gyroscope that can perform the functions of the inclination needle regardless of the gravity, then the proof of the concave shape of the earth's surface using the gyroscope must be abandoned, " \Which is all the easier for us since we have more than enough other evidence.

People tried to use the raising of the north end of the gyrocompass to the north course as an argument against the hollow world theory. This is a very objectionable method of agitation. Because, according to Professor Meldau himself, this phenomenon is of a purely traditional nature, constant and so minimal, (literally) "that it cannot be detected with the eye without something else". Should be an elevation of the north end of the gyrocompass against the concave shape of the earth's surface. then it should not be constant, not due to the construction of the gyrocom-

passes must be conditional and not minimal. Rather, the north end of a gyroscope replacing the inclination needle would have to stand horizontally on convex . the earth at the equ.ator and continually rise on a northerly course until it would point perpendicular to the celestial pole at the pole . The Copernicans must be very embarrassed if they resort to such easily debunked arguments and reprehensible methods of agitation.

## The explanation of gravity.

First, some "confessions" of insightful Copernicans.

The world-famous Professor Newcomb says in his work "Astronomy for Everyone":

"Every child knows gravity from the time it begins to walk; its nature, however, remains hidden from the most profound philosopher and science has been unable to discover anything about it except a few general facts." ... "You can't get to the bottom of all other natural forces."

and they explain, only possible with gravity

The astronomer ME Valier, who unfortunately died all too early in a rocket test, writes in his "Weltalls-lehre" (Munich 1922): "Even the great Newton always defended himself against viewing the effect of the celestial bodies on one another as ". "attraction". Rather, he always expressed himself in such a way that the movements of the celestial bodies take place as if there were a force in the bodies which drives them to one another in proportion to their mass and inversely proportional to the square of their distance ! (He specifically avoided the word "attract.") In fact, the concept of an attraction is nonsense. According to today's physics, only the positive impact of the last smallest particles can be responsible for the emergence of gravitational phenomena.

"

Now I want to have another physicist testify against the existence of the mystical "mass attraction". Prof. Dr. L. Graetz writes in his work, which has already been quoted many times: "Although long-distance forces in themselves are something mystical and completely incomprehensible, people had nevertheless as completely become accustomed to them, and one ... accepted a phenomenon explained, when they are on

... the general attraction was reduced."

"The only thing that is certain is that pure long-distance forces, as they were first introduced by Newton and as they are based on this example

In other cases it has been assumed and determined by law that these long-distance forces are incomprehensible to our understanding."1)

A "mass attraction" or whatever else you want to call this phenomenon is, according to the testimony of the Copernicans themselves, not only "inexplicable" but also "incomprehensible" to the mind and contrary to reason .

If the Copernican physicists declare "gravity" (as "mass attraction") to be unreasonable, this in no way prevents the astronomers from stubbornly clinging to this "unreasonableness". - Reason is precisely opposed to professorial authority . Below is an example for many.  
Professor Dr.

Ludwig Zehnder writes in "The Eternal Cycle of the Universe" (Braunschweig 1914): "I am not inclined to consider gravity to be a completely unmediated force, a real action at a distance, which is inherent in all matter and which cannot be increased by anything or diminished by anything."

Such an assertion - which is an imperative for Copernican astronomy - contradicts not only the reason represented by the physicists , but also the law of conservation of force, and even the definition of force as a "product of mass and acceleration ". Even an astronomer - ME Valier - admits this when he says in the work already cited : . . . "the concept of an attractive force is in itself absurd and contradictory. Furthermore, it also contradicts the requirement for the definition of energy."

... "Already above we have several R. von Seeliger 2) as a representative of scientific scholarship in matters of gravity pro

]Let Jlems speak: The idea was already clearly expressed there that the strict validity of Newton's formula leads to contradictions as soon as one tries to extend its scope to the distances of fixed stars, even purely . theoretically.

But even further: Even within the solar system, sidt

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1) Highlighted by rrd . J.L.

2) Privy Councilor Prof. I)r. R. von Seeliger) Director of the Münd1ener Stern- wait: "On the Application of Natural Laws to the Universe" (1909) .

Newton's law has not been strictly proven." ... "Today, in any case, it can be assumed that: 1. that Newton's law of gravity does not follow the formula given by its creator even within the planetary rhyme and 2 . that it definitely doesn't come from a fixed star

the very nearest neighbor in the Velten area is sufficient."

Another astronomer, Professor Le Conturier, says in his work "Panorama of the Moon": "We see the day approaching when the word attraction will disappear from the scientific vocabulary."

Now let's hear from very modern astronomers. I'm quoting from "Newcomb-Engelmann's Popular Astronomy" - 7th edition. In collaboration with Prof. Dr. Eberhard, Dr. Kindly, Dr. Kohl Schütter edited by Prof. Dr. H. Ludendorff, (Leipzig 1922): "... concept of the color effect . . . , which is part of the Newtonian mechanics of mass attraction, and Newton's law for the gravitational effect was the characteristic of one natural law."

"... Newtonian mechanics is based on its three basic laws, which appear mathematically simpler, but that's what it works for:

1. with the concept of absolute movement in space. The occurrence of centrifugal forces is attributed to an interaction between matter and empty space and not to the interaction of the bodies with each other; 2. with the concept of long-distance force, which traverses space at infinite speed;

3. with formulas that ignore the singular role of the speed of light in nature, the relativity of time measurements

and the inertia of energy; 4. with inertia and gravity as two fundamentally different concepts, although both are always perfect in terms of value are the same, that is, according to the naive

observation .

„ . . . The centrifugal forces cannot be distinguished from gravitational forces because of the equality of inertial and heavy mass (p. 66).

The modern German astronomers quoted express themselves very cautiously. They probably want to follow their many colleagues who, like Prof. Zehnder mentioned above, stubbornly cling to the "incomprehensible long-distance force" for our understanding, by giving all the rational reasons of physicists their "I am not responsible for considering gravity for one "To maintain real action at a distance" should not be too harsh. Otherwise they could have said in dry words that gravity, like all other supposed long-distance forces

is a fantasy. The only justification that can be given for their existence is the belief in the authority of those professors who replace proof with "advocacy", as Professor Dr. Zehnder said in the above quote in brutally openly does.

After I have shown what the insightful Copernican authorities themselves think of their "mass attraction" and their Newton's law of gravity based on it ("Law!"), I would like to go into the nonsense of this Copernican assumption in more detail. According to this claim, every smallest particle of matter has a weight greater than "attractive force". The individual particles of matter in a body attract each other, the force adds up and the bodies also attract each other. This creates the grotesque picture that the Copernican The globe attracts the well-known "Newtonsman apple", but the apple also attracts the globe.

This is of course nonsense, but it is accepted Copernican theory. But this creates a blatant contradiction.

"The great Brockhaus" (Leipzig 1934) says: "... at a point within the earth, the outer shell surrounding this point does not act, but only the inner core of the earth, from which it follows that the attractive force within the earth The effect is proportional to the distance from the center.



On the one hand, one claims that the "attraction" is a "property" of the mass that even the smallest particle possesses and that acts in all directions, but at the same time claims -

As can be seen from the above quote, mass - , that those above the middle located at the point of a body has no "attractive force" towards the center. The center of the earth; which itself has no perceivable mass, is said to "attract" the entire mass of the globe and also the moon over a distance of 384,000 kilometers! Let's take a distance of 1 centimeter from the center of the Copernican globe. According to the above quote, "the enclosing outer earth's shell has no effect." The tiny sphere of 1 cm in diameter consequently attracts the entire mass of the earth's sphere plus the mass of the moon. It therefore develops huge, "attractive forces". In "Newcomb - Engelmann's Popular Astronomy" there is the following sentence: "Incidentally, we cannot imagine the effect of a pressure that is over 2 million kilograms per square centimeter at the center of the earth." The "The "attractive force" of the center of the earth is so enormous that even Copernican astronomers admit that they have "no idea" of it. These admittedly "unimaginable" forces are developed by the center of the earth!

Let's think logically. Let's assume the attractive "inner core" of the Earth is a billionth of a millimeter. Since the "outer shell of the earth" does not "attract", this no longer perceptible "Niasse" must exert the incredibly large "attractive forces". "Fabulous" isn't it? That is exactly the same as when Baron von Münchhausen turned on pulling his own braid out of the swamp.

But even with this nonsense it is not without contradictions. If the mass has the "property of attraction" and "pulls" it towards the center of gravity, then this must logically be identical to the center of the mass. Professor Dr. Zehnder also says this clearly in his work "The eternal cycle of the universe" (Braunschweig 1914) in

the following sentences: "Newton's law of gravitation is of universal importance: Every particle, even the smallest, attracts every other particle, according to the law  $K = \text{const.} \cdot \frac{M \cdot m}{r^2}$ ; where  $K$  is the attractive force,  $M$  and  $m$  are the masses of the two particles,  $r$  is their distance, and constant denotes a universal constant. According to this law, every molecule, every atom exerts an attraction on every particle of mass, on every body."

One speaks pompously of a "law" according to which every particle, even the smallest one, "attracts" in all directions .

Despite this "law", the mass of the earth's body should only "attract" inwards , i.e. towards the center. However, since one cannot yet come to terms with this assertion, the "gravitational forces" should also work in such a way that several bodies (spheres) have a "common center of gravity" , which consequently cannot under any circumstances coincide with one of their centers According to Copernican, this "common center of gravity" even falls into the "empty space" between them in the "system" Earth ----.

moon e.g. B. the "common center of gravity" should fall into the earth, and it should only be 1270 kilometers below the earth's surface

lay. So contradictions across the board! -The " attractive force", which is already unreasonable in itself, attracts 1. all particles of the body to one another, 2. but still only in the direction of the center of the sphere, 3. to the common center of gravity lying between the spheres<sup>11</sup>. And all of this is based on the same "law"! Dr. Carl Sillöpffer rightly says in his work "The Contradictions of Astronomy"

(Berlin 1869): "Now I ask you whether Newton's gravity is not actually given up? Gravity is based on the attraction, the attraction is a force of mass. The falling of the attracted bodies according to the... The attractor is gravity

Gravity is therefore the secondary, to a certain extent the creature of... attraction. And now with a  $\ddot{y}$ 1ale one sets up gravity as the primary one; the gravitational directions of all related bodies fall into a point from which it

it is irrelevant whether it hits a body or empty space, and this point of union of the gravitational directions thereby receives the force of attraction! I would like to ask every astronomer on his conscience whether he can understand such a perversion with his mind." (Me too. JL)

Is it necessary to say even one more word against the incomprehensible long-distance effect of "gravity" according to the Copernican scientists' own statements? Whoever believes in such an "occult" force that defies all knowledge cannot really be helped. But he should be completely clear about the fact that he is only caught up in one belief . In any case, you can no longer talk about science here .

But the gravity here on the surface of the earth is an undeniable fact. If a stone falls to the ground, it causes it to fall. Certainly There must also be a force, a force of gravity. . . . But despite all the professors' claims to the contrary, its nature can be explained. As with all other apparently "inexplicable" phenomena, one only needs to approach the question objectively once , without taking into account the requirements of the Copernican system. However, one must give up the childish belief in "attraction" from the outset. The belief that something is capable of "attracting" something else across the void between them is on a par with the most absurd superstition of the savages of the lowest culture . If someone wants to attract something to themselves, they need a tool (mediating medium) to do so. No expression can be harsh enough to condemn the magical belief in "immediate action at a distance". Therefore, in... with such an expression, which I can do all the more easily since the condemnation of this belief in magic has been made by well-known experts in the field with the utmost clarity and severity.

Gravity can easily be explained by my "general mechanical force theory" (just like all other forces) from the primal movement of the electrons\_. The visual impairment

force is not an "inexplicable" exception, but is (just like any other force) a manifestation of the primal force.

The phenomenon known as "attraction", in which all matter falls perpendicular to the earth's surface, is caused by a collision caused by the free electrons filling the earth's space. Since these strive for space as a result of the mutual collisions, they constantly collide with the earth wall that closes the earth's space. This causes the matter in the earth wall to vibrate.

These oscillations are transmitted to the free electrons of the earth's space. There is therefore a constant gravity field above the concave surface of the earth. If you lift a body above the earth's surface, this gravitational field works no differently than a magnetic field. The body is pushed downwards by the amount of electrons pressing close to the "outside" (identical with "at1ßen" in the concave earth). In principle, this is the same process as with a magnet when it appears to "attract" iron or is apparently "attracted" to the (larger) iron.

Like all other forces, gravity decreases with the square of distance. That's why you can use a spring balance to detect a decrease in the weight of the body as the height above the earth's surface increases<sup>11</sup>. Conversely, gravity also increases with increasing depth below the earth's surface.

surface (mine). This is due to the decrease of the material of the earth wall that generates gravity towards the "outside" (below). The decrease in gravity with increasing altitude occurs very quickly. It is a shame that Professor Piccard neglected to measure gravity on his stratosphere flight. However, we have another clear proof of the rapid decrease in gravity at high altitudes. When the well-known "Paris long-range gun" was tested in World War II, it showed a much greater range than that previously calculated ballistically. Ballisticians are still racking their brains over this reason today without being able to explain it. According to the hollow earth theory, the path of the gun is shorter in the concave earth than on the convex earth and secondly the decrease

The force of gravity at the height reached is so great that its braking effect on the projectile is much smaller than if the Copernican "attraction" was assumed.

The effect of gravity decreases quickly towards the top and finally stops completely. The celestial bodies above us therefore revolve in a zone into which the gravity of the earth's surface can no longer reach. They "swim", so to speak, in the sea of electrons between the celestial sphere and the earth's surface, which is easily understandable due to their construction as hollow spheres.

is borrowed. Ever. According to the size of the hollow spheres and the thickness of their matter, their distance from the earth's surface is avoided. However, Copernican measurements cannot be used as a basis here.

The Copernican astronomers did not "measure" the sizes of the heavenly bodies; they - as will be shown later - are "derived" from false assumptions. First of all, I just want to point out that when Kepler established his laws, he "assumed" the distance of the Earth from the Sun to be only 6 to 7 million miles, whereas today it is around 150 million kilometers "Is accepted. Nevertheless, astronomers still struggle with Kepler's laws today, certainly the best proof of how flexible the assumptions are.

The orbit calculations of the celestial bodies were correct then and are correct today, although "Earth's orbit" and "planetary orbit" are now assumed to be many times larger. But more about that elsewhere.

People wanted to see proof of Newton's gravity in the various measurements of gravity using the torsion balance, etc. In truth, however, these experiments do not prove any "attraction", any more than the fact of the apparent attraction of iron by the . magnets. proves the existence of a real "attraction". Nobody denies the existence of the Smwer power. The criticism of the insightful scientists is simply directed against the irrational long-distance force effect (attraction).

If we want to be completely clear about gravity as an electron effect, we only need to recall the statements about magnetism and consider that! The magnetic field is identical to the electric field, just like the Copernican magnetism and electricity only because of this. have to distinguish because they are used to interpret the positions of the inclination needles compared to . the supposedly convex earth surface has a special one. "Earth magnets" are required. We don't need this and therefore have no reason to make a difference between a magnetic and an electric field. In practice, this does not happen on the part of the Copernicans either. To prove this, here is a quote:

"The magnetic force flux is equal to the quotient of the magnetomotive force and the magnetic resistance.

The law corresponds completely to the ohmic law for an electrical circuit."

("The Great Brockhaus", Leipzig 1930). In other words: magnetism and electricity are essentially the same.

So if the earth wall of the concave earth begins to vibrate due to the impacts of the electrons filling the earth's space and thereby creates a strong force field, the pressure of a body (fall) on it is in principle the same process as with iron and magnets. It is just a different type of electron force (vibration). We take

to the fact that-

Just as with a magnet the "elementary currents" circling around the matter particles can add up and we further assume that

The fact that the constant electron shocks occurring everywhere on the outside (i.e. in the concave earth vertically downwards) have "lowered" the atoms of the matter must be due to the process of the fall as well as the apparent "attraction" of the magnet sicht go. As soon as you lift a body, opposite poles face each other, which, according to my explanation of magnetism, have to be pressed together.

..

The following drawing is intended to illustrate this:



Drawing No. 19

Explanation: B represents atony of the earth wall. P is the positive and N the negative pole. The elementary currents of the atoms combine and create a very strong force field. If the lifted body A is released, it is pressed down to the earth's surface just as the iron on the magnets is, because here too the positive and negative poles are opposite each other.

One should not see the shape of the atoms shown above as a statement about their real shape. The drawings in this work should only be viewed as aids to thinking. I chose - here the shape of the bar magnet because this is the quickest way to recognize the principle of the process -

nen lets. However, only the principles of natural events should be presented here. I can safely leave the details to the specialist scientists to work out. As soon as they have freed their minds from the obsession with the Copernican system, the knowledge of nature will advance in giant steps. The inventions and discoveries will increase. I see my task not in the detailed work, but in showing the big picture of the connections. Incidentally, despite all claims to the contrary, we know next to nothing about the shape and structure of atoms. It would be more amusing than interesting if I were to cite the many contradictory assumptions of scientists to prove this. People simply concluded from the very largest to the very smallest and claimed that the atom must be a "Copernican system"

on a small scale. "Atomic planets" are said to orbit in ellipses around the "atomic sun." People have even made "atomic models" based on this analogy. The following quote from "Meyers Lexikon" shows how nonsensical this analogy conclusion is:

"Bohr's atomic model allows an overview of the electrical, optical and chemical phenomena of the atom according to type and retains its value for this purpose. However, when it comes to numerical calculations, it fails in the simplest way.  
Helium atom."

The argument is delicious. Although the model fails even on the simplest atom, it still retains its value!

It would be too bad to openly admit that the analogy between atoms and the Copernican world system is nonsense.

How easily someone could then come to the idea that the "model" would also "fail" in the Copernican solar system! How proud can the supporters of the hollow world theory be against this. Because in their system there is a complete analogy between the structure of the cosmos and the structure of the life cell can be proven by direct observation! You can simply ask the doubter to look through the microscope. There he sees a celestial sphere, planets, the sun and the radiation filling a hemisphere just like in the cosmos. (See drawing no. 1 !)

The analogy is complete. That's why we can't see a meaningless game of dead ember gas balls, but rather a purposefully constructed "living" organism Unity of nature is a fundamental truth that we can prove again and again in every natural phenomenon. Wherever we pick out one phenomenon of nature, we see the exact analogy to all other phenomena, the great wonderful harmony in all of nature. Great spirits have always sensed this, such as: B. the great poet and human being Goethe (whom we can proudly count among the supporters of the hollow world theory} when he speaks of the "iron, eternal, great laws". Whatever a feeling for harmony, clarity, has beauty and beauty, but you have to be enthusiastic about how these properties of nature are revealed through the hollow world theory. The hollow world theory is of simple, clear harmony and beauty. But it is only because it is nature



itself is because it is in harmony with the real nature of nature.

After this little digression, back to the actual topic, the gravity problem. If a hollow sphere is caused to oscillate by shocks from the inside out, then it is easy to see that the radial shocks that have existed since time immemorial have also positioned the judgments of the matter radially, because in this direction they offer the least resistance. Then the "elementary currents" of the primordial particles circulate transversely to the radial direction. The vibrations of the judgments propagate (transfer to the electrons of the earth's space) and as a result create a rectified force field around every body above them. I do not need to describe the detailed circumstances of this induction process again, since this happened when explaining magnetism and can be read there. When force fields with the same direction are located one above the other, poles with different names are opposite each other.

These "attract" - or better: are pressed together - and the body falls down towards the earth wall, which always exerts the greater force. No matter how you twist and turn the lifted body, the direction of its force field remains the same, since it is subject to induction by the gravity of the earth's wall, which is huge compared to the body's own gravity.

Gravity is therefore a type of electricity, the nature of which has not yet been researched. The apparent "attraction" of bodies by the earth is therefore no more "miraculous" than the apparent "attraction" of bodies by a hard rubber rod made "electric" by means of friction. The following experiment carried out by the well-known American researcher Millikan also shows the fundamental equality of the phenomena of electricity and gravity. I take his description from the work "Old ideas and new facts in physics" (Leipzig 1925) by Prof. Dr. L. Graetz: "If you use a small droplet made by atomization,

(L

If a droplet of some substance, such as oil, glycerin, or mercury, is placed between the plates of a capacitor to which an electrical voltage is applied, gravity generally acts on this droplet, since it is electrical through friction or in some other way, which pulls it downwards and secondly an electrical force which, when the voltage is appropriately applied to the capacitor plate, pulls it upwards. You can therefore let the droplet within the capacitor move upwards and downwards as desired by switching the voltage on and off appropriately and, if it is suitably illuminated, you can observe it through a telescope and thus - and with a clock - its speed at this point Measure up and down movement."

The "pulling forces" mentioned here are exactly the same "sudden long-distance forces" that Prof. Dr. L. Graetz, elsewhere in the same work, so harshly condemned it as "incomprehensible to our understanding". Prof. Dr. works here L. Graetz twice with this long-distance power, which he himself frowned upon. He lets the electricity "pull" upwards and gravity "pulls" downwards. What do these forces "pull" with? Where is the logic here? How can you first. correctly describe "attraction" as unreasonable and then use it as an "explainer" of an initial opinion? Something like that is also "incomprehensible to our understanding"!

Then: "What should actually be said with the expression "through friction or otherwise electrically"? Obviously Dom only that Professor Dr. L. Graetz cannot explain what caused the droplet to become "electric". The clarification is clear. The electric current creates a force field around the droplet through induction, the lower pole of which has the same name as the upper pole of the force field lying above the earth's surface. As a result, the droplet is pushed off and pushed upwards. In order to make the droplet "descend", it is not enough to simply switch off the current. Rather, the plates are "discharged" by connecting with the earth .

But that means aligning the force field around that

Droplets with the force field above the earth's surface. So now there are opposite poles facing each other. (See Drawing No. 19.)

The droplet is pushed downwards by the electrons. I have already described the mechanics of this process in detail when explaining magnetism.

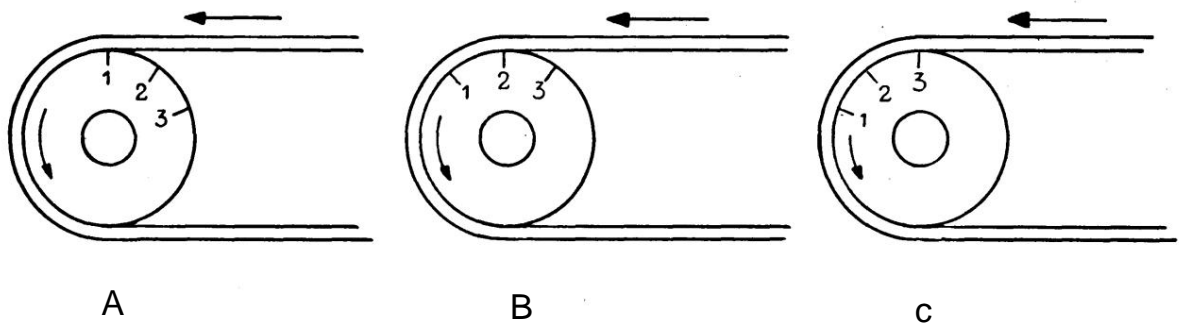
The explanation of centrifugal force.

Now it remains to explain the property of "inertia" and the centrifugal force that is supposedly inherent in the mass. Those of the readers who were able to discount the "cautious language" of the Copernican authorities I quoted will have already noticed that these scientists themselves do not believe in this inexplicable "inertia of matter". Since the existence of "inertia" has never been proven, it is a mere assertion that one believes in - or not. In any case, the question of the existence or non-existence of "inertia" is purely a question of faith.

"Inertia" was first introduced into mechanics by Galileo and Newton in order to provide an apparent justification for the eternal movement of the stars. Once a body has been set in motion, it should maintain the speed and speed of this movement forever, as long as there is no external influence on it. Nevertheless, one could not use the assumption of inertia to establish the cause of the movement of the stars unless one, like Newton, wanted to assume an impetus from "the finger of God", for which one does not need "science". (There is really no difference between this assumption and the "planetary angels" of the Middle Ages that drove the planets.) Furthermore, one can never compare "inertia" as the cause of the continued movement of the stars with the fact of "disturbances." " bring into harmony. If a "disturbance" slows down the planet, "how can the return to normal movement be reconciled with the alleged "law of inertia"? The nonsense of

The distinction between heavy and inert mass has long been clear to all single-minded Copernicans, as can be seen from the relevant quotations already given. But if you throw a stone in a horizontal direction, the resulting trajectory is the resultant between the force given to it by the impact and the force of gravity that pushes it downwards. Where is there still room for “inertia”?

It is no different with the gyroscope based on the alleged “law of inertia”. The force (movement) that compels him to circle is supplied to him from outside. Whether this is done through a crank, a gear, a drive belt or something else: the driving impact force is always transferred in a straight direction to the gyroscope (or wheel). The following graphic representation of a power belt transmission shows this clearly:



Drawing No. 20

Explanation: At A, the vertical wheel receives a shock in the direction of the horizontal one. arrow at location 1). IE it is stuck on the bearing shaft, it changes the direction of impact to the direction of the bent arrow. The rotation arises from the resultant between the horizontal impact and the resistance of the stationary wheel. Only in the direction of the curved arrow is there a possibility for the point hit to avoid the horizontal impact.

At B there is another impact in the same (horizontal) direction. In the meantime the wheel has turned as a result of the first impact. The new shock hits the wheel at location 2). Again, the direction of accumulation is converted from that of the straight arrow to that of the curved arrow by the bearing of the wheel.

At C the process is repeated at location 3). If we think of countless places on the periphery of the wheel, countless strokes occur due to the driving mechanism, all in a horizontal direction.

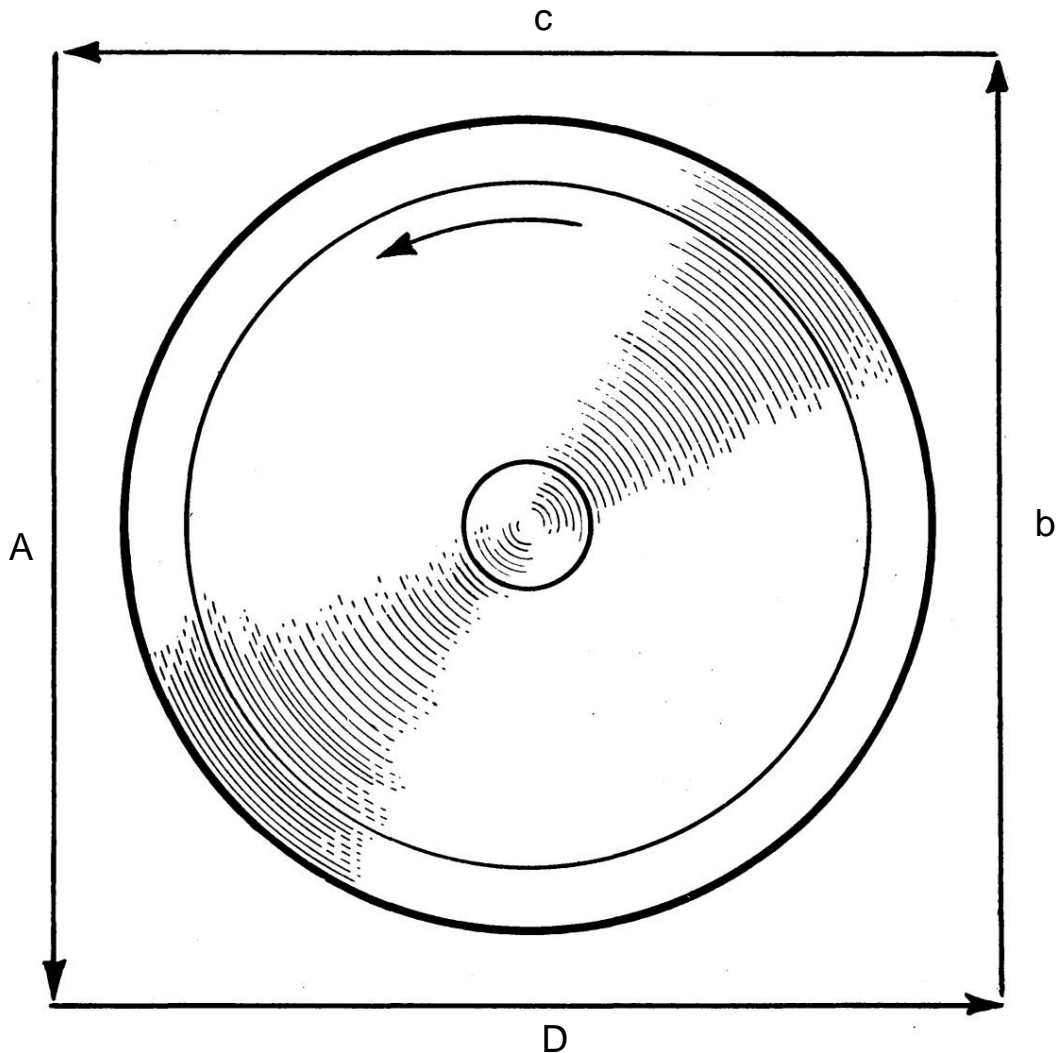
Every gyroscopic movement therefore arises from the inhibition of a straight-line movement. Now let's imagine a power transmission from the point on which the wheel is attached. Since there is no reason why one direction should be preferred, the wheel is now driven by countless shocks in countless directions. The driving shocks go evenly in all directions in a straight line to the periphery of the wheel. Every body on the wheel is thrown after food.

If in a gyroscope - as I have shown - all shocks of force occur equally in all distances towards its periphery, then there is no reason for a freely movable gyroscope to change its direction in space, as long as there are no external influences - as is the case with a gyrocompass directing electron shocks - which explains the stabilizing effects of the centrifugal force. There is therefore no reason to assume a special "inertia" as a "property" of matter.

But what is the cause of the "vibration" of the matter set in motion? If I turn off the drive motor of an A11to, it continues to run and only gradually comes to a standstill. Likewise a flywheel. Power was supplied to the body in motion. There is still energy within it, which is gradually consumed by the effects of friction and gravity.

But why does a vertically positioned flywheel require less power than one that moves horizontally? In my opinion, this question has never been solved by the Copernican. "Inertia" as an inherent special property of matter would not make any difference in the two cases. To answer this question, you only need to resolve the movement of the vertically positioned flywheel into the four main directions. Then you can immediately see that the gravity of the ascending and descending sides of the wheel is in equilibrium, no matter how fast the wheel may turn. To overcome

Gravity only applies to the two horizontal directional movements, but not to the vertical ones. With a horizontally positioned flywheel, however, the shear force must be overcome in all directions. The following drawing shows this.



Drawing No. 21

Explanation: The vertical flywheel rotating in the direction of the curved arrow describes four main directions indicated by the arrows A--D. At A the gravity acts in the direction of rotation, at B it works against it. Both influences are strong, so they cancel each other out. At C and D, on the other hand, gravity has a braking effect.

If you imagine the wheel rotating horizontally, then gravity acts as a brake in all four directions. Technology has long since recognized that a vertically positioned flywheel is the most economical way to manage power. The engineer and technician received my explanation

Centrifugal force will certainly immediately be recognized as correct. Because his job means that he cannot be a stubborn dogmatist. The engineer's work is aimed at practical success. On this basis, the engineer constantly monitors his theories. If the latter are wrong, then this will soon become apparent in practice. Over time, engineers and technicians, through their professional activities, gain a certain insight into what is possible or impossible in nature and are therefore protected from fantasies such as the "immediately acting long-distance force" and the like. So it is certainly no coincidence that the hollow world theory already has so many followers among engineers and technicians. Because of their professional training, they are able to correctly assess the impossibilities of the Copernican system on the one hand and the crystal-clear, simple explanations of the hollow-way theory on the other.

Just for the sake of curiosity, I would also like to quote the explanation of the centrifugal force through the "theory of relativity" from the already mentioned book " Newcomb-Engelmann's Popular Astronomy" (p. 66) : "But because of the centrifugal forces Since gravitational forces cannot be differentiated due to the equality of inertial mass and heavy mass, it is possible to consider them as a consequence of the mass attraction of all bodies orbiting the earth. To say this would be to do too much honor to this intellectual aberration (also in the sense of the Copernican system). The majority of Copernicans will probably also be of this opinion.

To explain the - very minimal - increase in weight from the equator of the earth to its poles , one only has to remember that the heat prevailing at the equator expands the hollow sphere of the earth there, which causes the "flattening" of the poles. The collisions of the electrons in the earth's space therefore hit the poles with greater force than at the equator, where they have more space. The earth's wall vibrates more strongly at the poles than at the equator. Consequently, the weight of the bodies there is greater.

There is therefore no need to assume that there is a special centrifugal force effect at the equator, which would result in a reduction in weight there. By the way, otherwise there would have to be enormous differences in weight. Incidentally, no engineer or technician will believe the Copernican authorities that a centrifugal movement around the equator. It should be 500 meters per second and there should be zero, only tiny weight differences at the poles. If the earth actually rotated, we would be thrown out into "cosmic space" as a result of the centrifugal force at the equator. (MW, the technicians can calculate the centrifugal forces. Someone should do this with reference to the earth's equator. Here they can safely assume the gravity at the pole and equator to be constant, since the actually existing minimum ones Differences are irrelevant for the result of the calculation.)

## The explanation of electricity.

All physicists admit that they cannot explain electricity. So says e.g. B. Dipl.-Ing. G. Lillge in his work "Radiotechnology, Paths through Theory and Practice" II. Ed. (Recl. No. 6?76/78):

"If we ask ourselves today what electricity is, we are faced with an unsolved mystery despite all the research work. Everything we perceive in electrical engineering is by no means primary electrical processes, but rather merely secondary phenomena that can only take effect through the presence of electrical energy. We certainly see the light of the electric light bulb, we also feel the heat generated by the electrical current, hear the noise of electrical machines, and yet there is a mysterious veil surrounding everything that unfortunately we cannot lift today."

On the other hand, the needs of practical work with electricity required the creation of theories, because without theory practical work is not possible in any field. All



Practice is based on theory, even if the "practitioners" don't like to admit it. A large number of theories have also been put forward in the field of electricity, some of which are extremely naive and unacceptable due to the lack of real knowledge of the nature of electricity. They were derived from obvious phenomena without wasting time thinking about whether these phenomena could really only be explained in this way. The most blatant example of this is the distinction between positive and negative electricity. In every physics textbook you will find the statement that there are "two types of electricity" and illustrative experiments that would supposedly "prove" this. In order to realize the absurdity of this derivation from the earth's theories regarding positive and negative electricity, one only needs to consider heat in analogy to electricity. There are good and bad leaders in both forces.

In both cases, a distinction is made between a conducting and radiating form of energy. The temperature of a warm body corresponds to the voltage of an "electrical" body. So far the analogy between heat and electricity is perfect. Would anyone now want to prove the existence of "negative" in analogy to electricity? and "positive" heat, one would simply dismiss him. But why should one believe in the existence of "two types of electricity" when "positive electricity" has never been mentioned, but always only behaves in a "positive" way? tending bodies?

The untenability of the distinction between "positive" and "negative" electricity has already been recognized (unfortunately this insight has not yet reached the authors of physics textbooks), although without being able to bring about a completely consistent attitude. This is what writes e.g. Dipl.-Ing. G. Lillge in his work already mentioned:

"The electrons move freely from the matter and put themselves into mensmlid.te service as negative electricity. There is therefore only negative electricity and not, as in lay circles

As is often claimed, positive and negative.<sup>1)</sup> Of course, a body can have an electrically positive or negative character, which, however, is only determined by a deficiency or excess of free electrons .

These all-round tours are absolutely correct. The only criticism is that Dipl.-Ing. G. Lillge - still talks about "negative electricity". Why should the one type of electricity that only really exists be "negative"? Dipl.-Ing.

G. Lillge is thinking his absolutely correct thought. not over, but - as is clear from his further explanations - stops halfway. He was probably aware that the elimination of "positive electricity" from the theory of electricity required its complete reconstruction , a ... temnik of course not solving ZII was.

The following quote from the above-mentioned work by Dipl.-Ing. shows how much electricity theory is in need of reform . G.ljllge: . Direct current, which comes from the positive electrode, the copper. flows to the negative electrode, the zinc, a current direction which was retained, although it should actually run in the opposite sense, since we saw when discussing the electrons that they move from the negative to the positive pole. "In other words: one maintains a certain attitude, even though one knows full well that it is not it but the opposite that is correct.

A downright "occult phenomenon" is the established electric "charge," which even the "batistones of electricity," the electrons, are said to exhibit. What are the mysterious "loads" supposed to consist of? The electrons are supposed to be the "smallest particles" of ("negative") electricity

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1) I note with an understanding smile that the second professors of physics, who all teach the criticized statement to laypeople, are for Mr. Dipl.-Ing. G. Lillgö also belongs to these "lay circles". (For example, in Prof. Johann Kleiher's "Elementary Physics" [aud1 still in bold] there is the sentence: "There are two types of electricity.")

be. So there can't be any "smaller" particles that would represent the "charge". An assumption of even smaller "charge particles" would also not represent a way out, because one cannot have any idea how they could "attract" across the void between the electrons. 'Despite all the condemnation of "sudden long-distance power" it remains here in its purest form. "You see, these long-distance forces are incomprehensible to our understanding," says Professor Dr. IJ. Graetz.

... ,

And in another place in his often mentioned work: the whole concept of long-distance forces, ... a meaningless and blind one. The conditional "charge" continues calmly ("like all other physicists too), although he himself has to admit (p. 38): "What these opposite charges (of the protons and electrons J. L.) ultimately consist of, we are able to find out we have nothing to say today...

". So pure faith, nothing else! "Although long-distance forces in themselves contain something mystical and completely incomprehensible, ... "(p. 1 '7), one believes in it! On the other hand, the material character of electricity is reflected in the following sentence (S.1 1 '7) emphasizes: "Electricity is therefore the only matter that we know."1) Electricity as a concept is pure force, material only insofar as every force requires a material carrier, which in electricity is in the electrons can be seen.

As long as one still clings to the concept of electrical "charge", which as a long-distance force effect is "mystical", "meaningless",

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1) One thinks of the atoms as (kopernicanysd1e) "solar systems" of protons (== sun) and electrons (== planets) circling around them. This is of course pure fantasy. The electrons are (material) carriers of force, but by no means "atom components". The fact that force phenomena occur during the decomposition of radium (i.e. free electrons are thrown away) is not "proof" for these fantasies. Otherwise one could with the same right to claim that the force phenomena occurring in chemical transformations (heat, light, electricity) are components of the structure of the chemicals: Id1 strongly rejects denying the existence of the harmful substances and them to be understood as "Helectricity". To date, this view is merely a scholarly fantasy and will always remain so.

"blind", "incomprehensible to our understanding", the whole theory of electricity is epistemologically up in the air. It has no basis whatsoever. We don't know anything about the nature of electricity and this has to happen. The real reason for this unsatisfactory situation lies here again in the fact that Z'vang's idea of the inviolability of the Copernican system inhibits research. As soon as you start to set the known phenomena in analogy to the other forces and then develop a rock-solid theory of electricity, you end up with the "light-year distances" and other physical impossibilities of the Copernican world picture in conflict. Since one believes in these impossibilities as actually existing, every path to progress is blocked.

That's why I always emphasize the great value of world theory for progress and knowledge. Whether the world theory is right or wrong, it shows for the first time that, apart from the Copernican theory, there is another theory that can explain all phenomena in a uniformly satisfactory manner - and indeed many things, especially the Copernican theory in general. In any case, the hollow world theory gives the researcher back his intellectual freedom by freeing him from the obsession that if his research results (and theoretical derivations from them) contradict the requirements of the Copernican system the latter are crucial.

Without free activity of the mind there can be no progress. A theory that conveys this deserves support from all sources of progress.

Using my PI "general mechanical force theory" I have explained the magnetism without the aid of a long-distance force (the incomprehensible "attraction") 'totally perfectly.

Since magnetism and electricity are essentially the same, as long as the requirements of the Copernican systems are taken into account, one can easily transfer the explanation of magnetism to electricity. However, it is

It is not possible to go into all the details of electrical phenomena within the framework of a work on the entire hollow world theory.<sup>1)</sup> But this is also not necessary. It is enough if I point out the basic principles. I would like to ask the reader not to use his "school knowledge" about electricity as a test stone. How "what he once learned about it in school agrees with the facts known today, He will have already taken it from the quotes already provided.

Dipl.-Ing. GJllge wrote that there was only one type of electricity, namely "negative". The counter to this is that you can "charge" two identical electroscopes, one positive and the other negative, to the same pendulum deflection. If you connect them, both pendulums fold together. <sup>1\</sup>.After separation, both devices show neutral. If a "positive" electrical body had nothing more than a "shortage" of electrons, how could a pendulum oscillation occur on the "positive" electroscope?

If there really was such a thing as "negative electricity", how could one provide the electroscope with positive electrical voltage? The electricity that you gave him, "\It would be "negative electricity". On the other hand, Dipl.-Ing. G. Lillge, based on the experience of modern radio technology, is completely right when he considers the nonsensical assumption of the "Z rejects "all sorts of electricity". How then can the contrasts that emerge here be reconciled? --Can we actually assume that the only electricity that can exist would make bodies "positive" and "negative" electrified?

When it comes to magnetism, it doesn't occur to any physicist to talk about "two kinds of electricity". Here he knows through obvious observation that one and the same current produces "positive" and "negative" magnetism (positive, right and negative poles). <sup>2 )</sup> If he lets the current circulate in the opposite direction, then

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1) This would require a multi-volume work on the theory of electricity.

<sup>21</sup> The north pole of the magnet is considered to be "positive" and the south pole is considered to be "negative".

the poles swapped. The former North Pole is now the South Pole and vice versa. Let us assume that it is not possible to perceive both poles at the same time, but only one of them at a time. Then the natural observer would have to come to the conclusion that there are "two types" of magnetism, positive and negative. For him, one magnet would be a "positively magnetism body."

r" and the other a "negative magnetic body". Here we have a reversed analogy. From the conservation of electricity it was concluded from the magnetism. Name the "Groflen Brock-haus" is the ·r yfagnetism is a part of the theory of electricity. We are therefore entitled to demand that there is a difference between electricity and

Magnetism does not result in any fundamental contradictions, especially since the Copernicans themselves say that an electrical circulating current corresponds to a magnet.

In the above "reverse" analogy, there would be no contradictions if we dropped the - deliberately false - presupposition for magnetism and instead assumed that we do not simply perceive both poles in electrical bodies can. Dipl.-Ing. G. Ijlge now says in his work, which has already been mentioned several times:

"In magnetism, the existence of a north pole is closely linked to the existence of a south pole, and it is inconceivable that, for example, only one magnetic north pole could exist. In electricity, however, the sole presence of a pole, i.e. either Either positive or negative charging, very possible, since we know that we can charge a metal ball as desired.

We then also find here that like electric poles repel each other and unlike ones attract each other."

Anyone with a malicious disposition will probably ask how it can be done so that the "1e-tall ball" can be "charged" positively "at will" with "negative electricity", which is the only thing that is supposed to exist . In fact, no one can do that explain if he does not use the term "negative electricity" and only refers to electricity badly.

want to take. In fact there are only positive and negative electrical bodies. Electricity itself is neither positive nor negative. Whoever reads Dipl.-Ing's statements. If you read G. Lillge carefully, you will have noticed that he equates positive and negative electrical charges with positive and negative poles of electricity. This is, after all, a huge advance compared to the "wisdom" of our physics professors. He doesn't at least try to bring magnetism and electricity into harmony. If, according to the Copernican view, both an electric current and its components - the electrons -

represent magnets, electricity and magnetism must correspond. Is magnetism real - as it is said by the...

Copernican<sup>11</sup> is held to be a part of the theory of electricity, but it can obviously only be an effect of electricity

"Was also the explanation of magnetism by the Copernicans by means of the elementary currents of the elementary magnets (molecules) states.

Professor Dr. IJ. Graetz mentions on p. 20 of his work, which has already been cited several times, that Farada's achievements are the "proof that magnetism is a general property of all bodies. The electric bodies behave ... like the poles of a magnet, as Dipl.- Ing. G. Lillge sees it quite correctly: he even equates the positive or negative "charge" of a body with the relevant "poles of electricity". In fact, magnetism is not something fundamentally different from the other phenomena of electricity. Whether the magnet (apparently) "attracts" iron filings or the electrified glass rod "attracts" paper shreds is fundamentally the same. The only difference is that the magnet "holds" the (apparently) "attracted" iron. and the glass rod repels the paper shreds again. As I will show later, this difference is definitely not a fundamental one!! but is suitable for solving the riddle of the "poles of electricity" upon closer inspection. One only needs to examine the explanation given by the Copernican scientists of the one phenomenon of electricity, magnetism,

transferred to the entire area of electricity. According to the Copernican theory, in the non-magnetic iron (1) kule (elementary magnets) the molecules lie in an irregular state, which means that their effects cancel each other out. By magnetizing, they are arranged in such a way that the elemental magnets are connected like a chain in the north pole to the south pole. This can achieve an electric current circling the iron. This causes the iron molecules to vibrate in such a way that the molecules lay together like a chain, so that the iron becomes a magnet. In any case, the "elementary magnets" with their "elementary currents" are present in iron, whether it is magnetic or not. What happens if you place the iron on an insulating surface and supply electricity directly to it instead of letting it circulate around the iron? How do the "elementary magnets" of iron, the molecules, behave? Apparently they cannot remain insensitive to the electricity supplied, since every other magnet is influenced by the electricity. To attribute such insensitivity to them would be to deny their magnetic character. But if you deny this, you are denying the correctness of the Copernican explanation of magnetism.

Now, as is well known, an iron ball "charged" with electricity does not show any "magnetic poles", but rather "attracts" small bodies at random, no matter where in the ball you place it. The electricity is apparently on the entire surface equally distributed, as is the "magnetism", which is now not just limited to iron or steel. But what happened to the "elementary magnets" and the "elementary currents" circulating around them? This question must be answered if an insoluble contradiction is not to remain between the Copernican explanation of magnetism and the previously (Copernican) inexplicable electricity. Try to be clear about the importance of this matter. The "magnetic attraction" is explained "electrically" by the elementary currents, in the "electrical

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1) And the other magnetic substances.



Attraction." On the other hand, these elementary currents "disappear" all of a sudden without a trace, even though this contradicts a whole number of "laws" of electricity theory. Why doesn't the explanation of magnetism continue logically ?

One can only assume that the elementary magnets (molecules) of the electric iron ball adjust themselves radially due to the enormous oscillations into which they are set by the electricity supplied to the ball . Then all phenomena of electricity can be explained uniformly . In the electric body, the elementary currents revolve around the molecules, which are arranged randomly in all directions. In electric bodies, on the other hand, they are all positioned in the direction from the middle point to the surface. A body is "positively electric" when the elementary currents (seen from the outside) are in opposite directions

"Circle clockwise direction and "negative electric" when in.

-Circle clockwise. In both cases, an electrical field is created around the body in the electrons filling the earth's space. This involves looking at the spaces between the molecules

We can imagine the electrons to be very large in relation to their tiny size, so that each molecule can form a force field - just like a magnet.

Electricity as such is neither positive nor negative.

It is simply a vibration of the matter, which is transmitted from it to the sea of electrons (electrical waves ) that fills all the spaces between the bodies and from there again to other bodies. The correctness of this explanation of electricity is demonstrated precisely by the fact that it differs from magnetism. end behavior \_of the electrical "attraction" confirmed. If this explanation is correct, then of course a body must first be attracted and then repelled again. First, the "attracted" body is polarized in the same way by induction. (See drawing no. 18.) After the attraction has taken place, the electrical vibration of the "attracting one" splits. body with the "attracted" one. Its "molecular magnets" also adjust themselves radially , each with the posi-

tive or negative poles outwards as in the "attractive"

Body. Now the poles of the same name are opposite each other and the body that was first "attracted" is repelled again.

Depending on their nature, the molecules of the body resist the vibrations. By analogy with heat, this explains the existence of good things and bad things. The "flowing" of the current is completely analogous to the depressurizing process of (conductive) heat. The heat "flows" from the body at high temperature via the heat conductor to the body at low temperature. Likewise, electricity flows from the high voltage body via the "conductor" to the low voltage body. If the Copernican explain heat as the oscillation of molecules, the same phenomena in electricity lead to the same explanation. Electricity, like heat, is a form of vibration in matter. The apparently contradictory "emergence" of the electrons from the filament of the electron tube is easily explained if one considers that a glowing body expands greatly, thus the spaces between the molecules are in the ratio of the smallness of the electrons (2.10-13 cm) can therefore be enlarged hugely. The spiral. The electrons that are circulating in the molecules are hindered less. As a result, their energy becomes larger. Before, part of it was used up by the mutual collisions (striving for space). The energy is now large enough, the free energy To replace electrons in the tube in ions, which are transferred to the anode, the electrons (as well as the magnets) start to flow (as well as in the conductor). I leave it open to describe the anode as negative and positive. In any case, there is a contradiction between the names, as can be seen in the quote from Dipl.-Ing. G. Lillge emerges. Whether the designation of the poles is incorrect for direct current - as Lillge assumes - or for electron tubes remains to be seen. Before trying to decide this question, one should first agree on what is meant by "positive".

want. If you equate the north pole of the magnet with "positive", then the positive pole is always the one to the left of the Ric11- the elementary currents of the molecules. Seen from the front, the elementary currents rotate counterclockwise. Like bein1 magnets, this circling takes place in a spiral. But because the molecules are also positioned radially in the "negative" electrical body, the same poles of the molecules face each other inwards, especially in the positive and negative electrical bodies.

The elementary currents repel each other. As a result, the spiral circling occurs in all cases from the inside out.

The explanation of electricity through my "general mechanical force theory" is confirmed by a whole number of phenomena that can only be understood in this way. Among other things It is claimed that electricity is only located on the surface of the body. The relevant phenomena are caused by the spiral circulation of the electrons from the inside to the outside.

"You charge," says Professor Kleiber in his Elementary Physics, "a flexible wire net with insulating handles, on which there are paper pendulums on both sides, with electricity and then bend it together, so only they rise Paper pendulum on the outside, while the inside always hangs limply" and sees this as "proof" of the location of electricity on the surface of the body. The critical thinker then immediately asks whether the "inside" of the body (only... curved) wire mesh is not also part of its surface. The experiment proves just the opposite. On the other hand, when the molecules of an electrical body are mounted radially, due to the wire network being bent together on the inside, poles of the same name face each other, which are known to repel one another.

"Equal amounts of + electricity and - electricity cancel each other out and neutralize each other." Through the same intensity of oppositely directed vibrations, one of which pushes the molecule outwards with its + pole and the other with its - pole

If you want to put it, there will be an irregular lightening of the molecular poles stand. The bodies become non-electric again.

As already said, I cannot cover the entire theory of electricity within the scope of this work. What has been said so far may suffice to explain the principle of electricity. Below I want to summarize the most important things again. In any case, electricity arises through the rectification of the elementary currents of the molecules by causing the latter to vibrate accordingly. These are caused by the collisions of the free electrons in space on the molecules.

We can generate shocks by moving our bodies.

The movement of the bodies creates collisions between the molecules and the electrons, and their recoils produce the electrical oscillations of the molecules. These in turn cause the radial bearing. Depending on the type of vibration, the + or - poles of the molecules are directed outwards. Positively or negatively "charged" bodies are created. Chemical processes, pressure and heating also cause the molecules of the bodies to vibrate, which creates electricity. These coil wings plant themselves through all the spaces between them Sea of electrons filling matter (induction and electrical waves)

## The "world ether" T1 is the bearer of light and heat

Until recently, light was viewed as a scb,vin-gung (wave movement) of the "world ether". But one had to attribute such contradictory properties to this ether that even the Copernicans saw its impossibility . In period 11 essays and so-called "popular" writings, from 11 onwards, the "ether" is once again brought out of the scientific junk room. But this shouldn't be taken seriously . Because the ether (in the Copernican sense) would have to be "infinitely hard, infinitely elastic, infinitely thin, infinitely dense and, on top of that, a solid body".

Even with such an absurdity one would still not be able to explain all phenomena (e.g. the so-called needle jetting). Below I would like to present some of the views of the ether from well-known physicists. Lord Kelvin sees the ether as an elastic, solid body. Sir Oliver Lodge says in his work "The Density of the Ether": "An estimate, limited to the smallest measure, would show that the density of the ether is about 10,000 million times greater than that of platinum." According to the Munich physicist Professor Graetz, a celestial made of ether would have to weigh 10 million kilograms. Dr P. Köthner writes in his "Chemistry of the Incomprehensible": "We have to attribute completely inexplicable properties to this world ether. It must be absolutely smooth because not the slightest delay has been discovered in the orbital period of the planets over thousands of years which can only be understood through the idea of an absolutely empty space, and yet it must have mass because the molecular movement of the matter is time-converted into the kinetic energy of the ether. Sir Oliver Lodge says that in every cubic millimeter of the ether (pinhead!) there would be an amount of energy equal to a million kilowatts, stored for 30 million years of delivery. One cubic centimeter of "light ether" is said to contain 1 million tons weighing at least 1 billion horse power of energy, which can work for 40 million years. Lord Kelvin, on the other hand, is also a friend of large numbers, but on the other side, and admits the same cubic centimeter for only the tiny weight of 100 billionths of a milligram. (And the whole collection of contradictions is then called "exact science"!) The physicist Professor Dr. L. Graetz writes in his work "Old Ideas and New Facts of Physics" (Leipzig 1925): "... the various experiments result in a very blatant contradiction with regard to the ether. On the one hand, it should be moving, not moving with the bodies, on the other hand, it should be moving with them, i.e. not resting. The necessary conclusion from this is -

The saying seems to be that the entire idea of the ether has been reduced to absurdity by the fact that there is no ether."

The supporters of the "theory of relativity" now claim that ether actually does not exist. The experiments carried out by Prof. Joos in 1937 at the Zeiss Works (with instruments that work with precision to millionths of a millimeter) clearly showed the non-existence of an aether wind that would have to arise if the Earth danced in Welf space. But how do the relativity theorists want to explain the evolution of the limit and the other radiating forces? Nobody is served with slang words that you can't imagine anything about. The famous "non-existent physics" is nonsense. What does not exist does not even exist "in thought". It is conceivable and therefore does not exist at all. A migration of "Vellen" over the emptiness of the fixed star distances lasting millions of years is inconceivable, therefore addition, any, unthinkable, because thinking is always made up of ideas. In "velles" require a resisting medium to arise. Without resistance, not a single "wave" can arise. In the void, no oscillation (wave) can arise (what should oscillate when there is nothing there?) and no oscillation can be sustained. Every vibration must stop immediately in the void, as its prerequisite; the resistance of the mediating medium has come to an end. No slogans (such as "renunciation of alif anshatality" etc.) help with these undeniable deeds.

Physics is either a science of bodies and their relationships or it loses its meaning. Bodies and physical relationships must be able to be represented in a clear manner if they exist at all. A mathematical formula cannot offer a substitute for this. Mathematics can only be a tool for research and, on top of that, has the unfortunate property of often fooling the researcher, since, as we know, two errors can look the same. And then there is the operation with the unimaginable "concept of infinity"!

Depending on how you use the tool of mathematics, you can "mathematically prove" the million tons with Sir Oliver I. Lodge or the 100 trillionth part of a milligram of weight for the same quantum of ether with Lord Kelvin. What matters is the idea and the clarity. The idea is what makes people thinkers. Calculating based on ideas is a boring jumble of numbers without any practical value. (I always get suspicious when I come across a text that contains more formulas than text.) The greatest pioneer of electricity theory - Faraday - even considered it not worth the effort, at all. Learn Mathematics XII. As a matter of fact, Faraday would never have been able to achieve his great achievements if he had shied away from mental work and instead taken up the real pen. Calculating is convenient; Thinking about it, forming ideas, gaining ideas is better! This is in no way intended to diminish the great value of mathematics for research, but rather to make it clear in all detail that it is not acceptable to substitute a mathematical formula for the intuitive. The human mind cannot imagine.

No one knows what the mathematics can do, but what matters is the  
Creating a world that an ether sufficient to Copernican demands is a contradiction in the concept, so that it cannot exist.  
Without ether, however, it is impossible to imagine the Copernican world transmission. Where the light ends, a water wave ends. If the supporting medium of light ends and the void begins, no light or heat wave can exist. No amount of words or numbers can hide the simple and brilliant truth of this sentence.

The following definition is precisely correct in this regard of the ether in the "Great Brockhaus": :

"Aether or light ether, in general empty space as a carrier of physical properties." ... "Today's physics

stands at the point of view that one must attribute to empty space itself the properties of assuming certain states."

Here language loses all meaning. The definition, which has the aim of clearly defining the facts, becomes a mere jingle of words without any thought content. How can the insubstantial emptiness have any properties. The emptiness is "nothing" after all. Nothing is just nothing, therefore not a "carrier of physical properties". What's more! The emptiness, i.e. "nothing", is supposed to assume "certain states"<sup>11</sup>. Then it would be Someone can claim that the "emptiness" is "right": the round is square, the white flesh is white, the error is "alirhei", the idiot is full!  $\ddot{y}$ fit the same  $\ddot{y}$  a wise man and - the logic of language is crazy gibberish.

Well, here you can probably say: "We're rid of the bad guy "The evil remains"! Incidentally, the wave theory of light cannot explain a number of observed phenomena. It is unnecessary

to mention these here because I have a very clear proof that resoundingly refutes the wave theory of heat radiation and light. Why has n't anyone asked themselves where the radiant energy of the sun's rays goes when, in midsummer, on a "cold rainy day" with a tightly closed blanket, no rays reach the ground? Then where is the summer "heat" of solar radiation? If the back of the clouds were heated by the sun's rays to the same extent as the earth would otherwise be.

ground, then the clouds would soon disappear, or we could take a hot bath in the rain. The physicist will answer that transparent bodies (water droplets) absorb almost no radiant heat. But that is not an answer to a clear question about the loss of energy from the sun's rays. If the energy is not absorbed by the clouds, then it must reach the earth's surface despite the blanket of clouds. If it is absorbed, then there must be a



Blazing heat prevails. That's not the case. It's cold up there.

But where is the energy? According to the law of conservation of power, it cannot be lost.

A surface that is perpendicular to the sun's rays will be significantly hotter than one that is at an angle to it. But they are the same Copernican heat rays with the same amount of heat. Where is the excess energy in the second case?

The heat is supposed to come from a glowing mass called the sun.

go out. So the less heat absorbed by the inclined surface has to stay somewhere. Instead, it defies the law of energy retention and is lost without a trace?!

The result of these considerations can only be the realization that the sun's rays are not heat rays at all, paradoxical as this may seem at first glance. Then the sun cannot be a glowing ball, because such a ball would have to radiate heat, although its transport over the unimaginably long distance of 150 million kilometers in the icy cold of Copernican space at  $273^{\circ}$  below zero is another insoluble problem. The mystery remains. The sun's rays are neither light nor heat rays, but a "stream of electrons". When they impact the matter, more or less light and heat are produced. The densest matter: offers the most resistance to the impact of the electrons, and therefore experiences the strongest oscillation lengths, and therefore becomes the warmest. However, it is generally accepted today that heat is nothing other than the natural vibration of matter so not particularly important

to be founded. The heat oscillation is transmitted to the of a body adjacent bodies by causing them to oscillate (conductive heat) and is also transmitted to the free electrons in space (radiative heat).

The radiant heat passes through the air with almost no resistance and therefore hardly heats it up. In contrast, a vibrating body - e.g. B. the earth's surface - its thermal oscillation through contact, effect on the surface

Air, warming it. This explains why the atmosphere is warmest at the ground and gets colder as the height above the ground increases, even though the sun's rays up there are not hindered by clouds or haze. Despite the "tropical heat" on the ground, the stratosphere at the equator is colder than here (around 60 ° cold). In Copernican terms, however, there is no way to explain why solar radiation only causes tropical heat at the equator and not also at the poles generated.

As will be demonstrated elsewhere, the Copernicians say that the air would a) not absorb heat rays, and b) the lower intensity of the heat radiation from the glowing mass of the sun at the poles, both in the morning and in the evening caused by the longer path of the thermal radiation in the air envelope of the earth's planet. Since only one of the two mutually exclusive statements can be correct, we must once again confront one of the many contradictions of the Copernican "explanations". The explanation under a) can be proven at any time by experiment. The "explanation" under b), on the other hand, contradicts not only the observed facts, but also the law of conservation of energy. All objects on the entire surface of the earth receive the same amount of "solar rays! At the equator the sun shines an average of 12 degrees a day. This results in 365 days. If the Copernican ember mass radiation were to represent, the energy that would be absorbed by it as a result of the longer path through the air (if such an absorption existed) would have to warm the air accordingly, because the "ember radiation" would have to come from somewhere - where to stay, since according to the law of conservation of force it could not be "lost". The result would be blazing hot air at the poles. because he would either have to deny his "law of conservation of strength"

nen 1 ) or give the authorization of my \_\_\_\_ 1\rgumente Ztl . So here again:  
viewing pleasure at all costs!

If you heat a body , this always happens by causing it to vibrate. The warmer a body becomes, the more intensely it vibrates. When the vibrations reach a certain level of intensity, light vibrations also occur in addition to the heat vibrations. The body becomes glowing. Since the Sch,vingtingen need space, the body expands as it heats up . If the heat supply becomes even greater, then the cohesion of the molecules in the oscillations is disturbed, the body becomes liquid and ultimately gas-shaped. The possible objection that the light oscillations are not transmitted like the heat oscillations through the contact effect of matter to matter is invalid. For a piece of cold water that is thrown into a crucible with molten iron, iron absorbs both the heat and the light vibrations from it . Red-hot iron let1Chtet.

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So far we can only create light oscillations through the detour of heat generation . Whether this happens through direct heating of a body, through electricity or chemical effects, it is irrelevant to the principle. Nature, on the other hand, is able to produce light vibrations without simultaneous warming. e.g. B. the cold light in the light organs of insects and deep-sea fish. Unfortunately, we have n't tried her recipe yet .

The heat and air flow lengths of the matter cause collisions with the free electrons of the space. These pass on the shocks, but in the process they also start to flow themselves (away from the light and heat source).

Since the collision direction cannot remain straight due to the rotation of the electrons, the collision directions bend towards the known paths of the magnetic lines as the distance of the electrons from the collision source increases . As is easy to see, the individual electrons must

shocks due to the inertial resistance and the rotation of the

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1) What would trigger a Homeric laughter from all thinkers!

Electrons move in a zigzag shape, i.e. form "waves". The apparent contradiction between corpus crystal radiation and wave radiation, which has since been viewed as "non-obvious", now finds a very simple and introductory explanation.

Where the rays of electrons hit matter, they produce the same type of vibrations in the molecules or atoms that the body that emitted the radiation possessed. As a result, the bodies that are set into vibration send out light and heat rays. But not only heat and light rays can be emitted by glowing bodies. Electric current can also generate them. But this is itself caused by collisions between the matter and the electrons. If you continue this long enough and prevent the electrons from flowing away, tension occurs. The electron collisions are continuously strengthened by the rotational repulsion until the intensity eventually becomes so great that the electrons slowly break each other's path. The intensity of the impact is then great enough to produce light and heat oscillations. The same is the case when the electron flow of electricity encounters resistance. Depending on the intensity of the impact force of the electrons in which it exists and the type of resistance, the various forms of force phenomena arise.

Now the hollow world is a closed electromagnetic system that can be compared to a dynamo machine.

The earth's shell is the stator and the fixed star ball (the "sky") in the middle of which is the rotor. The east-west current that is left over from the "original movement" of the electron rotation (the "electron spin" of the Copernicans) is offset the fixed star ball rotates.

This creates a stream of electrons that takes the form of a magnetic force field. The electron beams, which the Copernican mistakenly regard as the light and heat radiation of a glowing ball sun, form lines of force, the course of which we all know from the system of force lines of the magnet. The sun, as a moderately warm body, is at the center of this electron beam. (Look at the cover photo and drawings

nt1ng No. 3.) When the electrons of these "sun rays" hit the matter on the earth's surface, they generate light and heat there.

.A-1\in themselves, they are neither warm nor cold, just like the electrical current in your light bulb. Licht and heat generated, is in itself warm or cold. Finds the electron current in the

Electrical I. conducts no resistance, then it produces neither light nor heat. Only the impact of the electrons on the resistance formed by the filament of the lamp creates the oscillations that we perceive as light and heat.

The electron current, which is incorrectly called solar radiation, behaves in the same way. It is only through the resistance of the matter that the electrons collide that the heat and light of the "sun rays" are created. When the electrons collide vertically, a lot of heat is generated, and the oblique collisions produce white heat.

The impact of the electrons on a cloud cover is weak, on a water surface it is stronger, and on solid bodies it is strongest. The denser (specifically heavier) a body, the more heat is generated when the electrons impact on it.

These facts have been known to science for a long time. However, under no circumstances was it allowed to explain this in the simple way described above, "\Part with the explanation is the assumption of a heat emission dt1rd1. the "sun from glowing mass" falls. The heat given off by a glowing mass must comply with the law of conservation of force stay somewhere. Where is it in the case of the inclined surface and the cloud cover?

\_N"subsequently there are now some proofs that the research results of the specialist scientists among the Copernicans confirm my representation, again some quotes from the Lexikon (Me)Ters Lexikon, Lei1Jzig 193'7):

"exciting the electron impact. If you bombard gas atoms with electrons, the atoms are "excited" to glow: the electrons, so to speak, transfer their energy to the atom in a collision process, which is converted from the atom into light -energy is converted."

"In the last few years, Inan has discovered a number of facts ... which become understandable if you think of the electron beam as a wave process that has the corresponding properties as in the light beam . " According to current knowledge, electrons are corpuscles and electrons at the same time."

(Meyers Lexikon, Vol. '7; Leipzig 192'7) : "The sun's rays exert... on the earth's surface a pressure of 0.7 mg per square meter, a total of 300 \1:ill. kg.. .

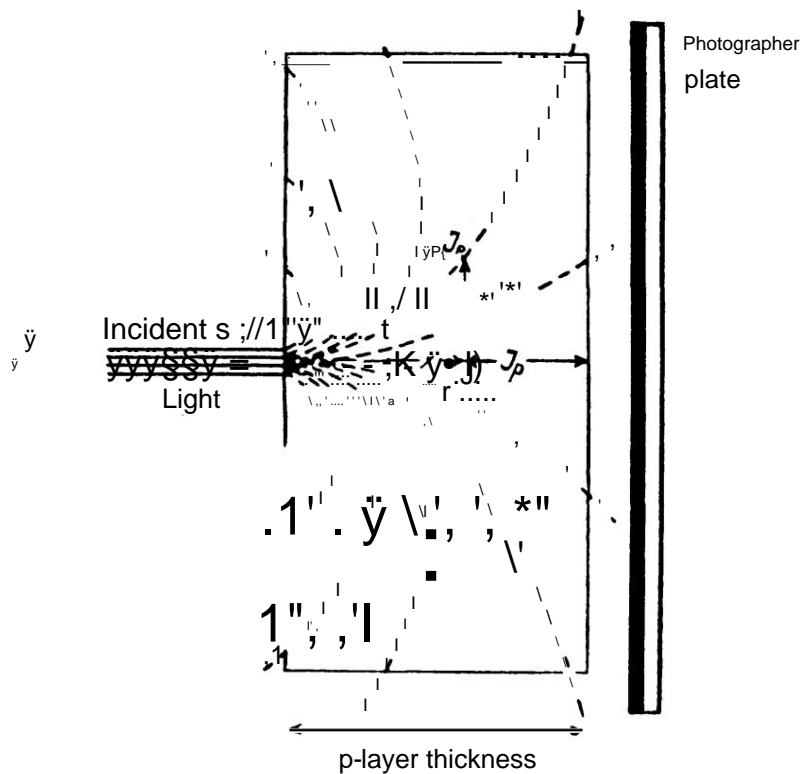
Professor Dr .. L. Graetz writes in his work "\_.t\lte Vor-netle ""facts in positions and the . physics" (Leipzig 1925):  
" . . . ID1t waves are nothing other than such electrical magnetic waves, of a certain range of wavelengths, so that l\_jcl1t is an electromagnetic phenomenon, that optics is only a special case of the general theory of electricity, and that the entire optics is also governed by Maxwell's two equations \vird."

The research results quoted fully confirm the explanation of heat and light through my "General Mechanical Theory of Force". According to the theory of Copernican physics, electricity is also "electricity", which in turn is returned to the electrons. Perhaps one will now say that the Copernicanists could simply adopt my "General Mechanical Theory of Force" and thereby explain the facts that are inexplicable in their system. They cannot do this! Because they require absolutely straight paths of the light beam, because all astronomical distance calculations are based on this. The Copernican system stands and falls with the assumption that the light beam is straight. Electron beams are clearly not straight, but rather spread in the form of the magnetic line system. If electron rays came from the Copernicus' "mass sun", they would be deflected by the Earth's electric field (the Earth's magnet!). To prove this, I quote Meyer's Lexicon again:

"Is the direction of a magnetic field! e.g. For example, if a magnetic rod is perpendicular to the electron beam, the paths of the electrons are bent around to form circles; . . . "

At the time of the equinox, no electrons fall onto the earth at all. It would then be dark and cold! As you can see, it is completely impossible for the Copernicans to recognize the electron beams unless they want to dissolve themselves . Here , too, they have no choice but to keep quiet about the contradictions between their "explanations" and all the facts as long as they can.

However, this is becoming more difficult every day. The new discoveries are accumulating and bring experimental confirmation for our theoretical findings . Professor Dr. Plotnikov (University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia) has succeeded in experimentally proving the curvature of light rays analogous to the lines of force of the magnetic field using a special experimental setup . I will follow the original drawing from the work "General Photochemistry" (Berlin 1936):



Drawing No. 2:!

This drawing of the experimentally proven curvature of light corresponds completely with the drawings of the jet trajectories in the hollow world, which have been published since 1925 (!) in my works on the hollow world theory. The "Plotnikov" "Effect" is therefore nothing small. The Jöhlwelt theory had already anticipated it theoretically, but it did not diminish Prof. Plotnikov's scientific achievements. He probably never saw my works at all. In any case, it is extremely gratifying that the light curvature of the hollow world theory was experimentally confirmed here from a prominent source.

It will be interesting to see how the astronomers will try to get out of the affair. Their entire work is based on the completely unproven assumption that the light beam is absolutely straight under all and every circumstance over the course of a few hundred million years, otherwise the entire light-year distances will become a fantasy. Keeping quiet at all costs will also be the watchword here.

One must not forget that the electron beam is not bent under all and all conditions. It only bends as a result of the influence of the medium that is opposed to its propagation. The electron beam coming from the direction of the sun has the shape of the magnetic field. The part of this force field that is visible to us forms a "fountain". As a result, the middle ray is not bent at all. The rays lying in the vertical section (meridian) are not bent laterally. As you can easily see from the image of the fountain, we only see the image of the sun in the true direction at all latitudes on the earth's surface when the sun is in the meridian (at midday). Otherwise we always look for it in a wrong direction, namely in the straight extension of the angle of incidence at which the last part (end) of the curved electron beam reaches our...  
1\ Go into detail.



Now we know that the electron beams influence each other, e.g. B. the "light waves" the "radio waves".<sup>1)</sup> This is how the SDR also influences the light rays that emanate from the body. The light rays are curved downwards. However, this curvature is minimal at short distances.

In general, it should roughly correspond to the amount of the curvature of the earth or be slightly stronger at larger distances. It is clear that a downward curvature of the light beam does not cause any lateral deflection. Therefore, every ray of light emanating from the surface of the earth is straight. I will also go into this question in more detail (in the critical treatment of geodetic measurements). By the way, a curvature of the light ray due to the power of the force is by no means something fundamentally new. Aum the Copernician

astronomers have detected these perfectly during solar eclipses. They believed that the light would have "shine". This is certainly not the case.

But since for the Copernicanists the power of radiation is not a "force", not a radiation phenomenon, but an admittedly inexplicable "property of mass", they must resort to such nonsensical explanations.

Sound as "force".

I am not aware of any physics textbook in which sound is referred to as a force definition. Here too, technology is far ahead of theoretical science in recognizing how we can observe this in the most diverse areas. Id1 quote atIS the essay by Ing. Robert Kiittner "Sound as a source of force" C, Knowledge and Progress • 193?): "During the action of the ultrasonic waves, vibrations of the molecules are caused; resonance phenomena occur

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1) Among other things, the range of the transmitters is greater at night and the reception is clearer.

Added to this, the energy charged to the molecules can become so great that molecular forces are overcome and molecular groups are broken up."

. . . "Under the influence of ultrasonic waves, water and oil, even water and mercury, can be converted into a permanent mixture, an emission."

The sound energy also affects the molecules, causing them to vibrate so strongly that "molecule groups are exploded". Sound is a force like any other. I consider this fact to be a clear confirmation of my "general mechanical force theory". As the attentive reader will have already noticed, my explanations of the various forms of force are in complete agreement with the explanation given by the Copernican physicists for the sound phenomena. But why has the phenomena of sound been researched so well and not of the other forces? The answer to this legitimate question is obvious. Sound is meaningless for the Copernican world view.<sup>1)</sup> Here there was no need to take the requirements of the fantasy image "Copernican System" into account because one could not come into conflict with it anywhere. There is no demand for sound the bridging of Li.Chtjahrent-

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1) Where this is not the case, e.g. B. in the so-called "zones of vision" .gens", there are also "unexplained" phenomena in sound. · During an explosion, the sound could be heard in a radius of about 1,00 km : Then followed a ring-shaped zone of 50 to 3,100 km, "\ TO you didn't hear anything. In the next zone from 100 to 200 km, however, the sound was clearly perceptible again. This is inexplicable given the convex shape of the Earth, unless one wants to accept frivolous claims such as reflection through layers of air at great heights as an "clarification". Such an "explanation" needs a "physical" The air, as the carrier of the sound, suddenly no longer had to conduct it further, but rather form a "wall" that throws it back, reflects it.

On top of that, this "wall" would have to be formed by the thinnest layers of air at a high altitude and these thinnest layers of air would have to reflect the sound into the denser layers of the lower atmosphere. Such a "belief in a miracle" is now supposed to represent an "explanation".

How easy is the process in reality . It is a simple interference phenomenon between the sound waves that propagate directly through the air and those reflected from the concavely curved surface of the earth, as we also observe with the radio waves in the "F-ading".

distances - such as from light. If, on the other hand, we were to perceive sound phenomena from space, the same noise would prevail in the field of sound research as in the other fields of research. What luck that we could come from the direction of the sun only light and warmth flows in and the sun only "sounds" in Goethe's Faust, completing its "pre-shouted journey" with "Donnergang".

The origins and effects of force have been well researched in sound. We know with certainty that it arises from the vibration of the particles of a body and are currently informed in the most reliable way about its propagation. Why can't we use what we know about one force to explain all the other forces, taking into account the special conditions inherent in nature?

For example, we make a bell vibrate. It rings, while at the same time it sends out sound waves. If these strike another bell of the same pitch, they produce the same vibrations in it, and it also rings. Everyone has probably put their hat on the windshield at the cinema and noticed that the low tones of the loudspeaker made the hat vibrate, causing it to vibrate. This process is so clear and evident that one can only wonder why physicists have not yet examined whether and to what extent the processes in sound can be observed in other phenomena of force. As I have shown, a very extensive analogy arises. One only needs to replace the ocean with the sea of electrons, taking into account that the electrons have their own movement (rotation) and that they themselves start to "flow" due to the nature of the oscillations. Since the spaces between the oscillating particles of matter are very large in relation to the fineness of the particles of the sea of electrons, this is not continuously captured by the oscillation (wave), but the waves are propagated in the form of so-called needle radiation. The supposed contradiction between corpuscular radiation and wave radiation is explained by the fact that the corpuscles

( $r$ =electrons) move in "electronic form". This assumption is accessible to observation, while the Copernican: "Electrons are corpuscles and molecules at the same time (hermaphrodites)" belongs to the area of "non-intuitive physics". , that is: there is nothing wrong with it.

But why isn't sound also transmitted by electrons? Because the sound vibration of 16 to 40,000 oscillations per second that can be perceived by the human ear is coarse for the fine electrons ZII . The energy of the vibration is too low. To make this clear to yourself, one only needs to imagine that with an oscillation of, for example, twice in the minute, the movement becomes so slow that even the large particles of air have time to get out of the way.

Now it will be said that I have brought the ether out of the junk room of physics under the name of electron generator. My sea of electrons would be nothing other than an ether formed from electrons. I have no objection to the latter statement . If I avoided the word "ether" in the present work - in contrast to earlier ones - it was only because the Copernican used this word to describe the most nonsensical contradictions. These are still haunting my mind risks being asked how many billions of tons more than a pinhead-sized quantum of electron ether weighs, "rude and similar Copernican nonsense. I wanted to avoid that and therefore chose the term electron ether instead of the word electron ether. As the carrier of force phenomena , the sea of electrons is neither cold nor warm, neither light nor heavy, neither positive nor negative, because it is what creates all these phenomena in the first place. Assigning gravity to electrons as a "property" is just as absurd as saying, for example, that a part is heavier, that the current in the line is heavy, or that a movement is heavy. Gravity is not a "property." ", but a state, like all other force phenomena, are states and not "properties" of any things. That's why "inertia" is also called "property".

The "natural" nature of matter is nonsense. Every movement of a body would be slowed down by the resistance of the sea of electrons alone. It is unthinkable to claim that a body once set in motion in a vacuum would retain the direction and speed of its movement for all eternity, when the filling of space with free electrons is not denied by the Copernican physicists and cannot be denied unless they want to throw their own theory of electricity overboard.

The various forces as manifestations of the primal force.

The reliably known phenomena of sound confirm my "general mechanical force theory" in the best possible way. According to this, all force is simply movement, of which the force phenomena that occur during chemical reactions are not excluded (molecular and atomic movement). Prof. Dr. L. Graetz says in his work "Old ideas and new facts in physics" "All physical events can be viewed as a transformation of energy from one form to another". in electricity (hydroelectric power plants) and these in all other forms of power. Our engineers calculate the effect of this conversion of the power into other forces in great detail. Nevertheless, this is something completely different than all other forces, a "property" of the mass. Because the Copernican astronomers use the admittedly inexplicable mass attraction for their fiction "Copernican system", the physicists are satisfied with the contradiction between their knowledge and the claims of the Copernican astronomers and forego a general one Force theory. Isn't my "general mechanical force theory" a salvation from the hopelessly confused... connections? Because of this it becomes the first time

Unity of force, which has long been proven in practice, is also presented theoretically. For the first time, it explains the nature of power, from sound to electricity, simply and consistently.

The experts of the hollow world theory - to which the reader now also belongs - have discovered unexpected connections throughout nature, so that they, like me, must be deeply convinced of the magnificent unity of natural events. Natttr always tries to achieve an optimum of duality Z II with the least amount of... f The way in which the forms of force work has been proven to be useful. We have researched the way in which the force works most thoroughly to the requirements of the Copernican system - the great obstacle to any progress.

Anyone who has any sense of the dual harmony and beauty that we encounter everywhere in the natural world must be thrilled by the picture that is drawn here of the unity of power. He thought about it vividly, previously thinking about the whole collection of contradictions that the Copernican ether, gravity as mass attraction ('property!'), the transfer of the light to stresses, to overcome It is supposed to take hundreds of millions of years (although it travels 300,000 kilometers per hour!), the ember mass radiation to 1,50 million kilometers across the emptiness of the 2,73 ° cold "space" - the work performance without energy consumption (gravity ) and many, many similar impossibilities to have believed.

Now he recognizes with cheerful amazement how wonderfully simple natural events will become if only the requirements of the Copernian system are ignored , recognizing the vital impossibilities for this system . 11an must breathe freely so that one can finally come to terms with the contradictions in science. Who cares more about science ?

as a means of earning a living or entertaining pastime, you will join me in demanding that the new findings must under no circumstances be ignored. They need to be discussed. But if they do so, then the fall of the Copernican system is unavoidable. Because this is where its contradictions come to light and no physicist will be able to reconcile with his/her scientific dignity defending the physical impossibilities of the Copernican system presented here. After all, he can remain silent about it. But he can't talk about it.

The law of conservation of energy states that "the total energy of the entire system always has the same value at every moment in all processes that take place in it" (Graetz).

This is the case in the "world as a hollow sphere". In contrast, the energy of the Copernican system flows away as heat, light and "gravity" into the "infinite emptiness" of the 273 ° cold "world space", never to be seen again, is lost without a trace. Our ember ball sun alone is supposed to constantly develop and radiate 265 trillion horsepower. Nobody can say where the energy of this system comes from and where it disappears.

Eventually it would succumb to entropy (heat death). There would only be dead balls in the eternal icy night.

The "primal motion" necessary for every system has not yet even been recognized as a problem. Electron rotation has been proven experimentally, but without drawing the slightest conclusions from ZII. Not a single physicist thought of doing ZII. Consider where the energy that causes electron rotation comes from and where it stays.

Every physicist would have to say to himself that the energy of this electron rotation should have appeared somehow in the electrical processes. But if the energy required for rotation is not supplied to the electron from outside, then the U-motion is found in the electron rotation and the electron is the carrier of the oil force. Then, of necessity, there cannot be any smaller force particles than electrons, because we have to assume an "atomistically" divided electricity.

also assume the smallest energy quanta, which, by the way, were also verified by Planck. I. Every smallest particle of energy can be granted "Vir (unchangeable) self-determination (primal force).

However, the question of the cause of the power of the smallest particles of energy is scientifically as irrelevant as the question of the cause of the creation of the smallest particle of matter. It is the search for the first beginning, the first cause, that goes beyond the limits of human thought. This question has nothing to do with science. This is where the area of religion and faith inevitably begins. The task of science lies in the area of the phenomenal world.

The limits of phenomena are also the limits of knowledge. Science therefore does not need to concern itself with what was before the world of phenomena and what will be after it. Assuming God as the creator is by no means "less scientific" than any other assumption. Any assumption that says anything that goes beyond the limits of the world of phenomena is "unscientific". The real scientist does not need such assumptions. He begins his work where the beginnings of the world of phenomena are to be found and from this point of view, rotating particles are completely equivalent to stationary particles. The existence of rotating particles is not "more miraculous" than that of stationary particles, since the existence of anything at the beginning of the world of phenomena is in itself a "miracle" for science, i.e. it cannot be explained scientifically.

The hollow world is a closed system. Nothing is outside in the real sense of the word. The earth's shell encloses the "world egg". In this earthly world, no energy can be added and none can be released. From the beginning of the world, the overall voice of its energy is constant, as required by the law of conservation of force. The energy of the world only changes form. There is always a closed cycle.



The basis of all energy in the world is the primal movement of electron rotation (primal force). It brings about the East...West force Electricity, the driving force in the movement of the stars and the rotation of the celestial sphere. The space-striving shocks of the sea of electrons filling the earth's world cause the matter of the earth's wall to vibrate == gravity.

Every flow of force must overcome the resistance of the sea of electrons that fills all the spaces between the matter.

This means that all radiation occurs in wave form and decreases as the square of the distance. If no primal movement existed at the resistance of the electric, then

all B

sea of trons has long since come to a standstill. The primal movement, which has been proven to be the rotation of electrons, is the one on which all force phenomena, without any exception, operate. It is it that forms the necessary counterweight to the resistance of the sea of electrons that slows down any force radiation, the speed of 300,000 km/s. in the propagation of radiant energy, which would be unthinkable in a stationary aether.

The "hollow world theory" does not mean, as its subfield, my mechanical "In general, it force theory, shows sufficiently is not just a complete transformation of astronomy, but it requires a complete rebuilding of our entire body of knowledge.

There is hardly an area of science that remains unaffected by new findings. The "Hollow World Theory" . is the greatest intellectual revolt that has ever taken place in the history of science . No stone remains unturned from the scientific structure of the past. Facts and theories in this building today stand in such untenable contradiction that the Neuallf building has become unavoidable. There will certainly be resistance against this. Because man defends his spiritual possessions just as fiercely as his material ones. But in the long run, all the silence, all the beatings ... attempts at abuse, oppression and persecution will not be able to prevent more and more people from seeing the wonderful clarity, unity and hardness.

1 noni e of the knowledge of nature, as represented by the Hol1lwelt theory , will inspire. Man's urge for truth and knowledge is so great that, despite all the machinations of the "eternal yesterday", he will force the hollow world theory to be tested. But testing here means confirmation. The supporters of the hollow world theory know this But those who try to prevent an inspection by all means know this even better.

## Astronomers' distance measurements.

Many readers will now say: this may all be well and truly correct. It may seem that the Copernican system has been proven and the existence of the concave earth has been demonstrated. But our astronomers have measured the distances of the celestial bodies and found distances that are quite unimaginably great.

How are the many celestial bodies supposed to fit in the "small" concave Earth of "only" 12,750 kilometers in diameter?

From a scientific point of view are completely . This question inappropriate. If the concave earth is proven , then the celestial bodies must be in this earthly world.

The entire universe must be within the wall of the Concave Earth. The universe in the globe! The celestial bodies must then have corresponding sizes . But small and large are completely relative terms. Nothing is small or big in itself, but only in relation to something else. What seems huge to the eye may be very small to us.

To the Lilliputians, man appears as a giant, to the giants he is a dwarf. The ancients recognized this clearly when they said: "Man is the measure of all things."

We grew up with the idea of an infinite universe with huge balls of glowing gas, calculate light-year distances and still can't imagine anything beyond that. Hand on heart! Who can survive under one? light year to imagine something specific. It happens with a -this-related-

The experiment resulted in nothing other than a completely indefinite "monster far".

An I\_jcht.stralll spreads: around in

one second	300000 km
in one minute 300000 X 60	18000 000 km
in an hour X 60 in a day	1 080 000 000
X 24 · in a year	km 25 920 000000
	km 9460800 000000 km

Should there really be someone who can imagine something about this numerical monster? You can add or delete a few zeros to such a number: it remains the same - unimaginable. Now it should go to fixed stars that are 200 million light-years away from us. The lid of these stars would have to be 200 million years old when it reached the astronomers' telescope. Neither the I.Jicht nor any other vibration has such a tenure. Each vibration decreases, becomes weaker as the square of the distance and finally disappears completely. All this number inflation is nothing more than a fairy tale for big children.

If you ask the astronomer the question of conscience as to whether he should measure the distance e.g. B. has really "measured" the sun, then he will have to admit that only a piece of the earth's meridian and the angles of incidence of light rays were really measured.

Everything else is calculations based on assumptions. If these assumptions are wrong, then the whole calculation is just a game with numbers. And that's how it is.

The basis of astronomical calculations is the (unproven) assumption of an absolutely straight light beam at an infinite distance. The angle of the incident light beam is measured and the distance of the celestial body is calculated using the well-known triangle calculation. If the light beam deviates even a little from the straight path on the way

deviated or if he even took crooked paths, then the result of the calculation, which is correct in itself, must be wrong .

Then the star is not where it should be according to the result of the calculation, but somewhere completely different. It is not as big as it should be according to the calculation, but can be much smaller, etc.

Astronomers themselves have now discovered that the light beam bends when it passes through a field of radiation. Professor Freundlich has taken more than 100,000 images of the stars in which the curvature of the light can be clearly seen. But this in no way prevents astronomers from continuing their distance measurements based on the absolutely straight beam of light, as if nothing had happened. But the scientific situation is like this: if the light beam can be curved at all, then the astronomer has to prove in each individual case that the light beam he used in his measurements actually did. was just.

Otherwise his brass rings will not have the . lowest evidentiary value.

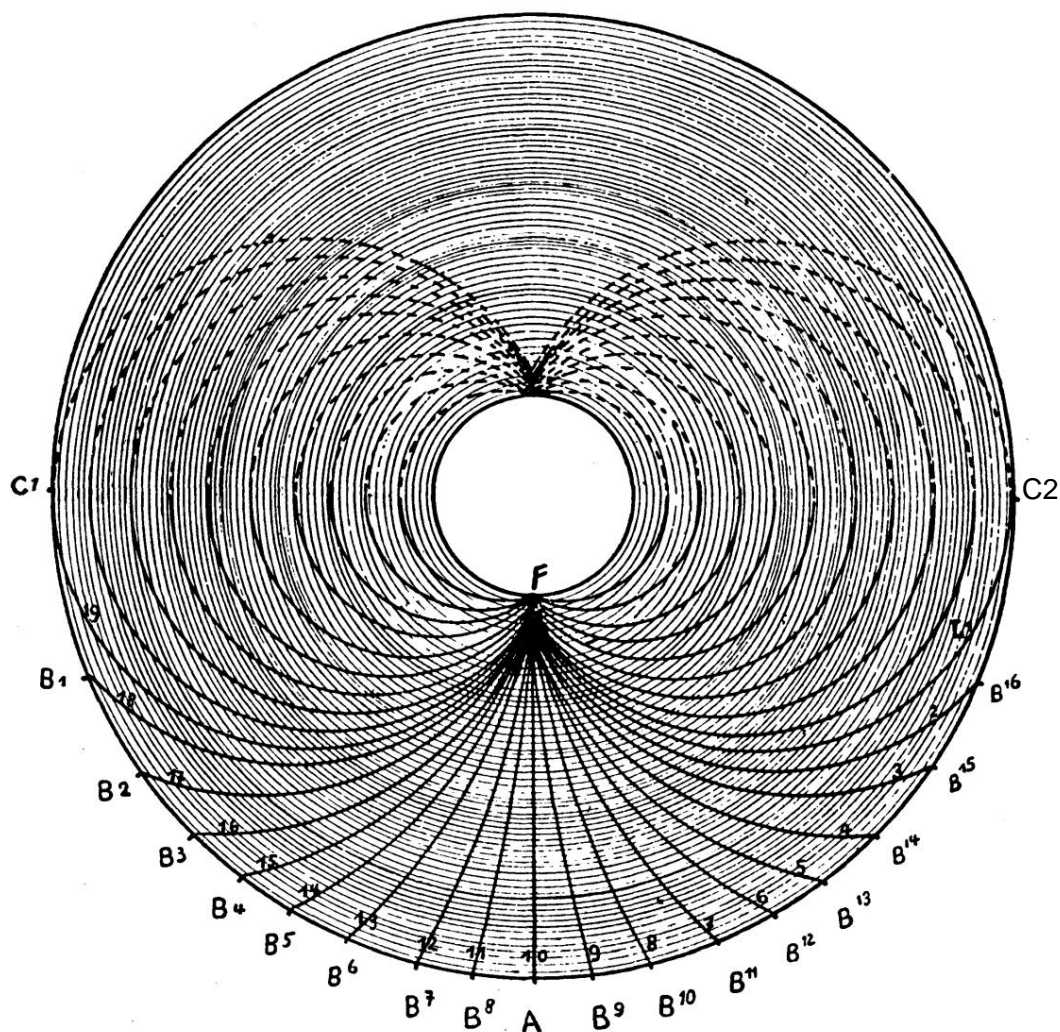
## The firmament nls optical 1, illusion.

Proof of the straightness of the light beam must be required all the more quickly because all light rays from space have to pass through the earth's surface field before they reach the astronomer's measuring instrument. It has been proven perfectly that the light beam bends in the gravitational field, i.e. it becomes a light curve.

We know: 1. the sky is curved, 2. the earth is a hollow sphere. This has been proven beyond doubt. Consequently, the appearance of the firmament as a bell must be based on an optical illusion.

The spherical shape of the firmament results, among other things, from its movement and the constant relationships between the fixed stars and one another. Attf reason de-r proven

If the earth is shaped like a hollow sphere, the fixed star circle must be located in it. No other conclusion is possible<sup>1</sup>. The firmament is therefore the outer (convex) surface of this fixed star structure.



Drawing No. 23.

Outer circle == Earth's surface at the equator.

Inner circle == fixed star sphere  
circular lines electron space

F == fixed star.

A == Place that the star's light reaches vertically.

B 1-16 == Places that the star's light reaches at a more or less large angle of incidence.

C1 and 2 == places that the star's light just reaches. "He goes down or up".

L 1-19 == Rays of light. (Arcs of circles in the drawing, but in reality ellipses due to the different deflections on the different parts of the path, corresponding to the magnetic lines of force.)

Punctuated: Reflecting rays of light that did not reach the earth's surface.

The light of the fixed star F radiates as a ball of waves in all possible directions. In order to get to your location A, it crosses all the layers perpendicularly, so it is not distracted.

The light rays reaching the locations B 1-16 and C 1 and 2 are more or less deflected along their path. Consequently, each location sees the star under a different incidence, e.g.

The :Fixsternball constantly rotates in the direction east-west. As a result, the light beam 10 travels from location A to location B 9 which then sees the star directly above itself, since light beam 10 is not deflected. At the same time, light beam 11 is then at location A. Location A no longer sees the star vertically above itself, but to the west in the direction of the angle of incidence towards the "horizon". Location C 1 no longer sees it at all, since the star's light ball no longer reaches it. It went down for location C 1.

The fixed star ball rotates once within 24 hours. The location of the star rotates accordingly. So every point of the equator is reached by its rays for 12 hours at constantly changing angles of incidence. As we know from the laws of refraction, the eye always looks for the location of the star in the direction of the respective angle of incidence, just like when looking at objects under water. This creates the greatest optical illusion... we know. The impression of a bell placed over the earth, called the sky or firmament, where the stars rise, culminate and sink back below the horizon.

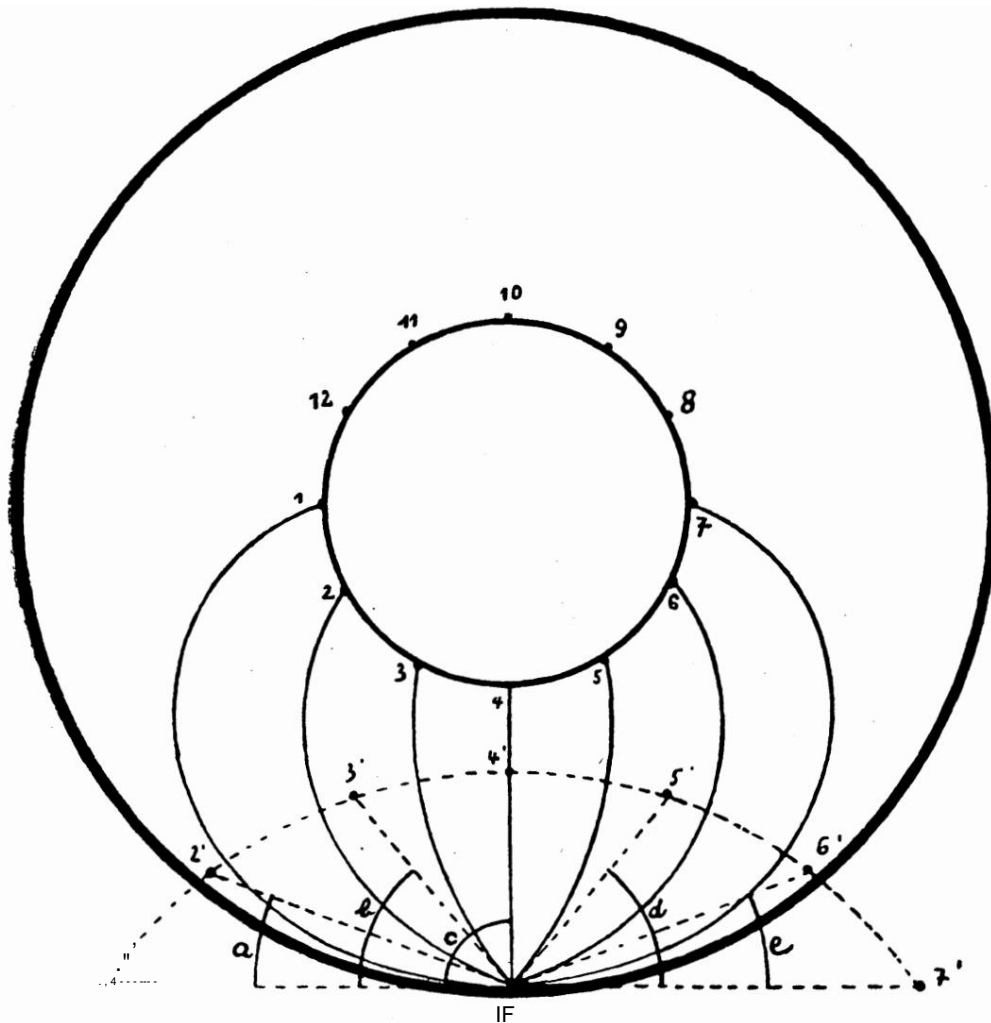
In the following drawing no. 24 one can clearly see how the optical illusion of the firmament comes about.

The Light of the fixed star 4 reaches the observer's location in a straight path and is therefore not deflected. The observer's eye therefore sees the apparent location of the star in the direction of the true location.

The Light of the fixed stars 3 and 5, on the other hand, is deflected and curved. The eye moves their places according to the incident

angle of their ljd1trays, after 3' ltn d 5'. The angles b and d show the distance of their silliable location from the horizon.

The light from stars 2 and 6 is bent even more. The angle of incidence is correspondingly larger and therefore the eye moves its position closer to the horizon in accordance with the angle of incidence. The angles e and a indicate the distance from the horizon (2', 6').



Drawing No. 24.

Outer circle == Earth's surface (equator).

Inner circle == fixed star sphere

O B location of the observer.

1-12 == True locations of fixed stars. 1' -7'

== Apparent positions of the fixed stars 1-7.

Straight line (1-7 dotted) == horizon.

Semicircle line (1-7 dotted) == firmament. ae == angle.

Due to the curvature, the light from stars 1 and 7 reaches the location of the observer at an angle of incidence of almost  $0^\circ$ .

Accordingly, the eye moves its location to the horizon (1', 7'). The stars are rising or falling 11th.

The light from stars 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 cannot reach the observer's location (0 B) due to the curvature of the light beam. They lie on the back side of the fixed star sphere, meaning "below the horizon" for the observer's location.

The fixed star sphere rotates from east to west. Therefore, e.g. B. the star 1 sequentially goes to the locations 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Our eye therefore perceives its beam at the 11 locations 2', 3', 4', 5', 6' and 7' one after the other. The star rises in the east, moves to the zenith in the "sky" of the optical illusion and sets in the west. That's very simple and clear.

Now we also know how the astronomical numbers of quasi-infinite distances come about. The astronomer "glauc" that the light ray, whose "E in fact is

Angle  $\theta$  he measures, is mathematically straight at an infinite distance and therefore looks for its true location in the direction of the dotted line of our drawing somewhere in the infinite. However, his measurement does not say the slightest thing about the true location in space, it only gives at what angle of incidence the star's light beam hits its instrument

rhymed.

These limit curves correspond exactly to the known lines of force in the magnetic field. If you place a sheet of paper over the poles of a strong magnet and place fine iron filings on it, the magnet will arrange them into fine lines. The course corresponds to the Lichtenberg curves in the earth's world. This can be clearly seen in drawing no. 3. The image of the magnetic lines was drawn into the earth's world. "As above, so below." Nature follows one and the same laws everywhere. A heated liquid in a glass bulb also carries out a movement analogous to the magnetic lines of force.



## The Copernican explanation of the origin of the horizon.

If you take the Copernican nad1 of the Ursacl1e. of the HorizOJl-tes asks, then he will say that the horizon is distorted because the earth's surface is convex. If you ask him how it is proven that the earth's surface has a convex shape, he will answer that the earth's surface is convex , because there would be a horizont.

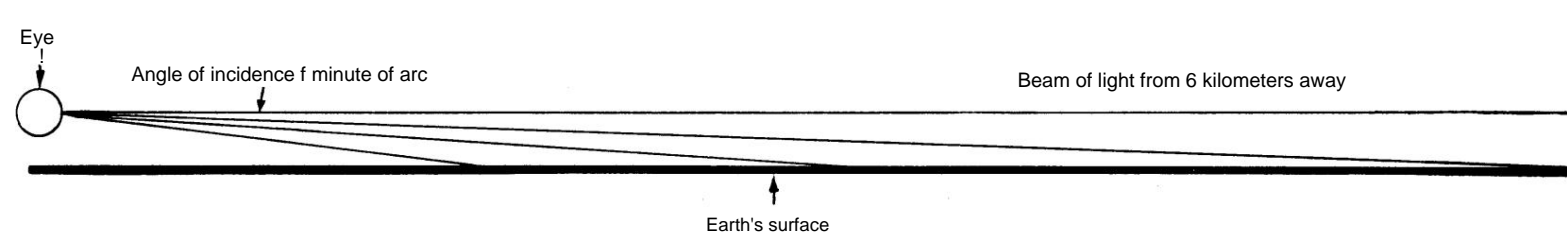
In order to make the nonsense of these "proofs" quite clear, we put the letter A in place of the word "horizon" and the letter B in the place of the "convex earth surface". So A is proven by B and B durd1 A. This is the same as calculating with nothing but unknowns. If id1 wants to prove A through B , then dom B must be proven first . Conversely, A must be proven if I want to prove B with it . But if they are both unproven, then you cannot prove that you simply replace them as needed. No beginner in mathematics would let this happen. It is all the more regrettable that this fallacy continues unchallenged in almost all books on geography and celestial science .

The horizon as apparent evidence of the supposedly convex cold shape of the earth is all the more grotesque because the creation of the horizon is a purely optical matter. It can be shown graphically that even if the earth were a completely flat disk and the light beam was absolutely straight, a sharp horizon line would have to emerge.

We want to try to make this clear to you. Let's create a balloon with a diameter of 1 meter. As this moves away, it is known (perspective) that it becomes smaller and smaller as the distance increases until it finally becomes a point. This has been found to be the case at a distance of approximately 3,000 meters in diameter. The balloon of 1 meter Durru-messer becomes the Pttnkt at a distance of 3 kilometers.

How does this phenomenon come about? The light rays emanating from the periphery of the balloon will reach the eye at an increasingly acute angle as the distance increases. But now the eye can no longer distinguish angles that are less than 1 arc minute. The rays converge and are perceived as a single ray, giving the impression of a point.

Let us now apply this knowledge to the view over what is assumed to be a flat earth surface. The eye (or a photographic apparatus) is 2 meters above the earth's surface. The light rays (assumed to be straight) reach the eye at a different angle, as shown in the following drawing:



Drawing No. 25.

A look at the drawing shows how the angle of incidence of the light rays emanating from the earth's surface becomes smaller and smaller the further their starting points are from the eye. A 2 meter high tree 6 kilometers away can just about be perceived as a point. A tree 7 kilometers away from the eye and 2 meters high is no longer perceived because the light rays emanating from it have an angle of incidence that is smaller than one minute of arc.

In order to fully understand this process, let us once again make it clear that it is nothing other than part of the commonly known perspective. When the reader sees two parallel railway tracks, he finds it quite acceptable that they seem to get closer and closer as the distance increases and finally converge into one point.

run. The complete disappearance (invisibility) of the rails "behind" this point is also "natural" to him. Be-

If you find a telegraph line next to the rails, it appears to get closer and closer to the ground with increasing distance until it also becomes a point. The stuff that extends beyond it. The telegraph line is "invisible" to the observer, although it has not "sunk below the horizon" ... the reader will find this okay. Only with the "1--lori zont" should the laws of perspective suddenly not apply.

is .

Since all objects located "behind the horizon" (on the assumed flat earth shape) emit light rays, all of which fall into the extremely minimal space of 1 arc minute, i.e. merge into one another and are perceived by the eye as points on one plane lie, the accumulation of points creates the image of the sharply cut horizon, the ridge. On a surface of the earth that is assumed to be level (and assuming that the light beam is completely straight ) , this would always be at a distance that corresponds approximately to the height of the eye 3000 times above the surface of the earth. Mathematically, for a height of 1 meter, an angle of 1 arc minute only results at a distance of 3438 meters. Since people's eyes are individually very narrow, you can safely use round numbers here.

On the assumed flat earth shape , will a ship sailing away first disappear with its hull and finally with its masthead? It can't be any other way. As an explanatory example, let us again assume a height of the eye of 2 meters above the water surface. The hull rising above the water is also 2 meters and the mast is 10 meters. The ship's hull, which is only 2 meters high, becomes a point at a distance of only 6 kilometers. At a distance of 7 kilometers from the eye it is completely covered by the many points which form the Limit-stralls emanating from the water of the seventh kilometer in the eye. As the distance from the smiff increases, the water between the ship and the eye becomes larger and larger.

The Li rays emanating from the water always become red

numerous and catch the eye at ever decreasing angles. So more and more Limit rays flow together to form points that cover ever larger parts of the mast behind them. Until it can only be seen as a dot and finally disappears. The Smiff has "sunk" below the horizon. In reality, the Smiff only moved on one (assumed) level.

One would simply object that the perspective would reduce the size of the hull and mast. As a result, one would have to see the entire Smiff until it was reduced to a point, somewhat as if we were attaching the Smiff to a balloon that was moving away. But this objection is completely incorrect; because the surface that forms the "horizon" is missing in the air. There are then no objects in front of the Smiff whose light rays could partially obscure the ship by "converging".

We believe that even if the earth's surface is completely flat (earth as a disk) and the light rays are absolutely straight, the receding smiff would have to "sink below the horizon". It is zeilineris<h to prove that it must be so under all circumstances. The horizon is therefore completely independent of a Copernican convex earth. It is extremely astonishing that the so cleverly developed optics have not yet come up with these connections, which are clearly obvious. Here sim shows once again how much the general belief in Copernicanism clouds the view of those who take action. On the other hand, it is precisely in this respect that it shows the extremely high value of the hollow world theory for knowledge - regardless of whether the theory itself is right or wrong. The hollow world theory places errors that have been sacred as "inviolable truths" through centuries of tradition into the bright light of criticism for the first time.

For this reason she can claim support, or at least official status and toleration.

The horizon is not created by the supposed convex curvature of the earth's surface. However, it is not proof of that

Copernicanism. It is an evidence against the Copernican theory of the convex curvature of the earth. In general, one can see much wider than would correspond to the "curvature horizon" of a convex Earth. There is plenty of evidence of this today.

Under special circumstances - as the American polar researcher Professor Hobbs discovered - one can see the polar opposite with the naked eye for over 400 kilometers. The Hamburg light researcher Professor Dannmeyer saw the Grönland coast with the naked eye from Iceland. There are on the coast of Iceland in a few hundred meters

Height a church drill

th rock, through whose hole you can sometimes see Greenland.

The Vikings are said to have seen the coast of Grönland there and were inspired to travel to Greenland. (, "Völkischer Beobachter" from January 15, 1936.)

From the middle of the canal you can reach Calais incl. At the same time you can see Dover, from Tenerife on the African coast, from Feldberg in the Black Forest to Mont Blanc. a. 1n. All of these cases would be impossible if one could see ntlr to ztlr ..,earthkr iimn1t1ng" as it would be on the Copernican convex earth 1n ii flte.

Consider the infrared photo, in which 533 kilometers of the earth's surface can be seen clearly and continuously. According to Copernican, the horizon (at a height of 7,000 meters) would already be 296 kilometers away!

I ask the Copernicans not to come here with any excuses. It's not acceptable. - simply without any further investigation - to talk about fata morgana, light diffraction (refraction) and the like. With regard to refraction, I would like to point out as a precaution that the Limt rays that emanated from the above-mentioned 533 kilometers of earth's surface ran without exception from the dense layers of air above the earth's testicle to the thin ones at an altitude of 7000 meters. This remark should probably be enough to rule out any objection in this regard from the outset. But the mirage is

Yes, with the assumption of Copernican convex curvature of the earth's surface , Z II cannot be explained without contradicting the facts. In addition, no excuse can save the assumption of a "horizon of curvature of the earth".

Because first the explanation of the formation of the horizon would have to be refuted in a purely optical way, which would be a hopeless beginning.

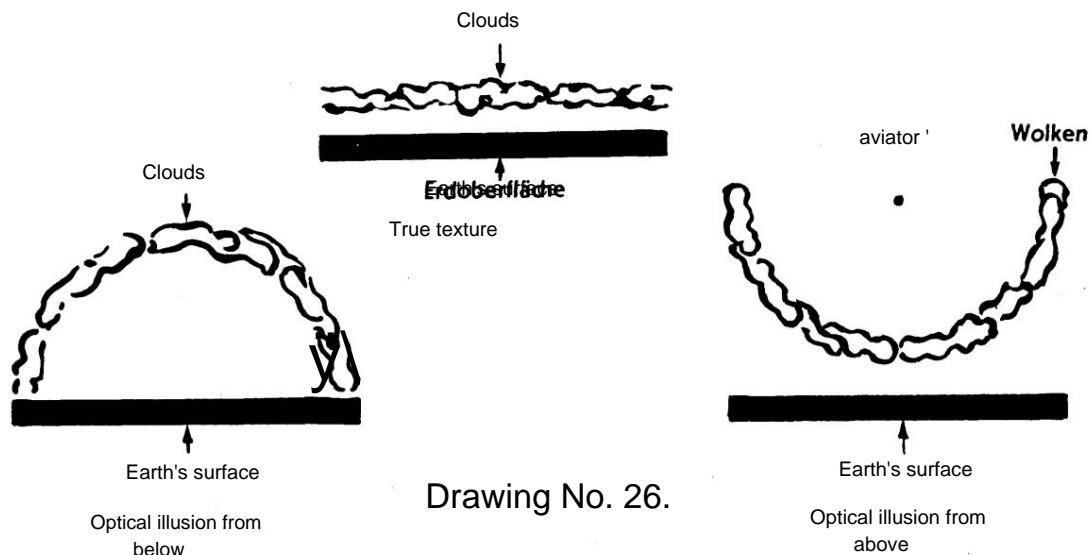
But in order to rule out "refraction" as the supposed cause of the great visibility even for the gullible, I would like to refer to the work "Meteorological Optics" by Prof. J. M.

Pernter and Prof. FM Exner (II ed. Vienna 1922) quote a few sentences: "As a result of the refraction of the radiation... the visibility increases by approximately 8 percent." "The value derived from observations corresponds approximately to this result" ( p . - 84 ) .

The astronomer Dr. Bohrmann from the state observatory in Heidelberg claimed in the "Umschau" that one could immediately see the convex curvature of the horizon in photographic photographs taken of stratospheric balloons. However, Dr. Bohrmann expresses this cautiously and avoids this word "proof". At the time the editors of "Kosmos" do not speak of a "proof", but present the matter in such a way that the reader believes that these photos represent "proof" of the convex shape of the earth.

What is the reality of these photos?

A bank of clouds covering the entire "sky" is practically (at short distances) straight. It runs parallel to the earth's surface. Although she is only a few hundred meters above the observer, the observer sees her as a concave vault above him. However, an aviator standing vertically above him sees the same blanket from the back as a concave mass of oil, but this time below him. This creates the following paradoxical picture:



Drawing No. 26.

If we had no way of seeing the cloud cover from the back, then we wouldn't know anything about the "inverted vault". I am even convinced that there will be many readers who are learning about this explanation for the first time. In any case, it is an undeniable fact.

The approximately flat cloud cover above us approaches the shape of a hemisphere the further the clouds are from the observer. A cloud cover at the distance of the stars would appear to the observer as an almost concave hemisphere, even if it were completely straight. Proof: Image of the cloud cover from above.

You can climb as high as you want, the horizon rises with you (as a result of the perspective). It always remains a little below eye level. In the stratosphere (e.g. 15,000 meters high), the horizon forms the edge of a 15,000 meter deep bowl, in the middle of which the balloon floats. This "edge of a bowl" is now photographed from above. There is no other possibility for optimism than for him to appear in the picture as a "convex"

Bowl appears. This couldn't be any different even if the surface of the earth were flat.

The optical inevitability shown above, according to which the photographed horizon can only appear in the image as a convex arch<sup>11</sup> (edge of a bowl), must be understood by both Dr. Bohrmann as well as the editors of the magazines "Umschau" and

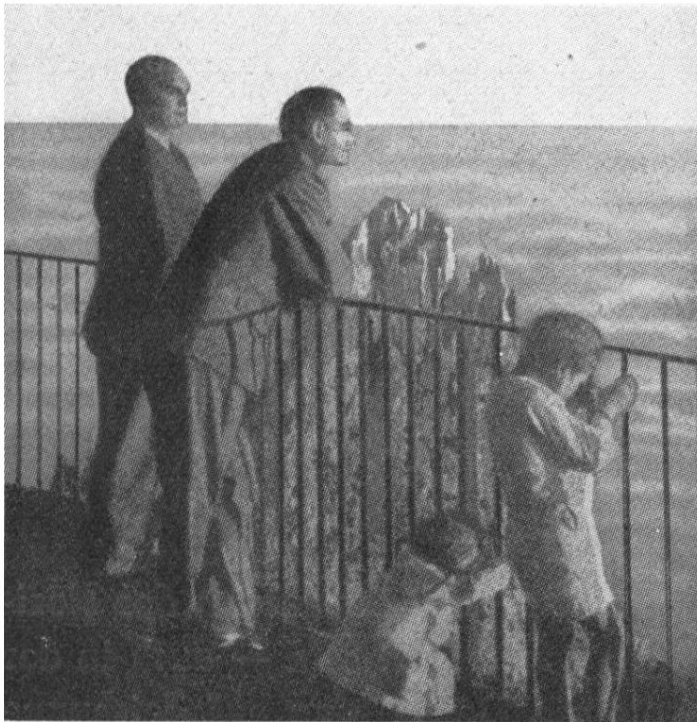


Image number 27.

This picture - a purely coincidental shot in terms of the horizon - clearly shows the horizon at eye level, or

Height of the camera. The horizon is far higher than the high rock in the middle of the picture.

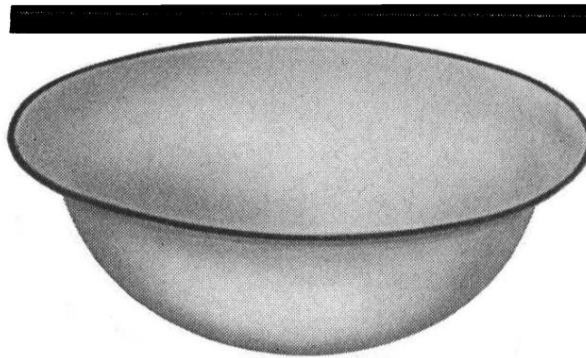
(Taken from "Berliner 111. Namtau sgabe " No. 258/193?.)

"Cosmos" is known. In any case, you won't want to excuse yourself with ignorance when I ask why you still present the edge of the bowl, which is only "convex" in the photo, as "proof" of the "convex curvature of the earth".

To make the matter quite clear, imagine that you are standing in the center of a large concavity (concave hemisphere), the edge of which would form a perfect circle about the height of your shoulders . How would the (circular) piece of the edge of the bowl appear in the view? There is no other possibility than to see this piece of the edge as a convex arc<sup>11</sup>. Take any bowl, plate or cup, place a ruler on the edge (a pencil is sufficient) and look at it askew. Then you can see clearly how the (circular) edge forms a convex arc, as the following photograph shows. Whether you photograph this bowl or the bowl that the earth's surface forms according to the testimony of all aviators and stratospheric balloonists, the effect is irrelevant. Only the edge of a bowl is photographed and it must appear convex in the image .

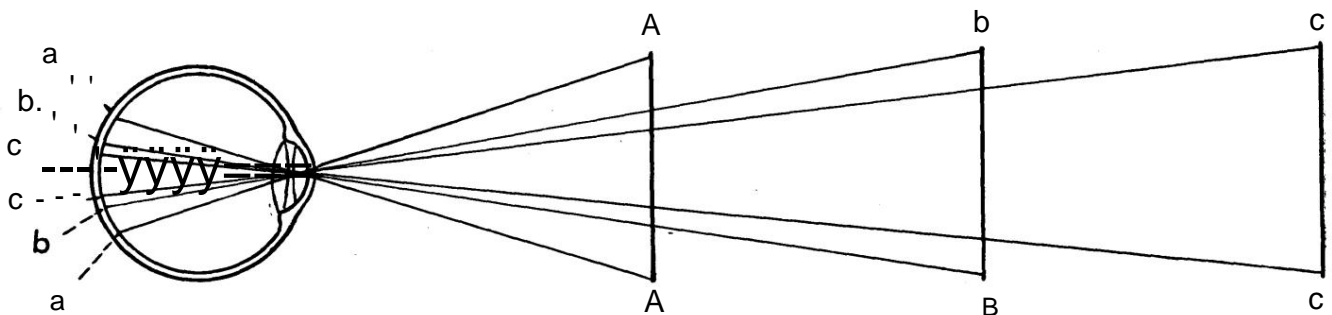


How can the concave bulge of the earth's surface to form a bowl be explained? If you imagine a line from the pilot's eye to the horizon, then this is the "plane" of the



Drawing No. 28.

As a result of the optical laws by which the horizon is formed, this line must be almost horizontal - at its highest height. (See again the depiction in drawing no. 25.) The distance of the ground from the angle of the eye is continuously perceived through the perspective with increasing distance from the eye at ever smaller angles of incidence, which makes the following drawing clearly visible.



Drawing No. 29.

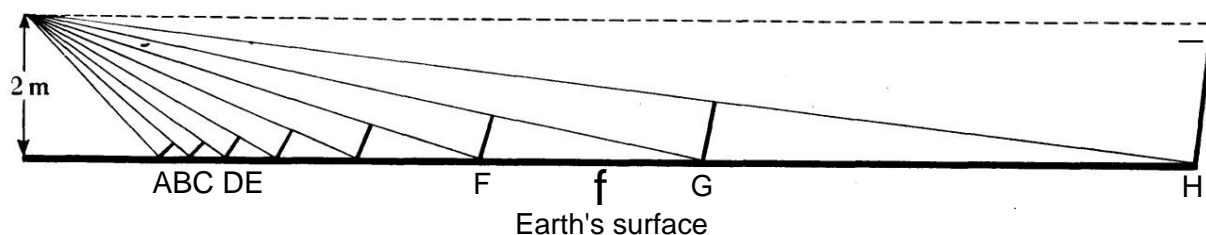
It has been proven that the line from horizon to eye runs almost horizontally, because - as experience shows - the horizon is always at approximately eye level. If this plane remains horizontal, then the perspective reduction in the distance between eye level and the earth's surface must move the image of the earth's surface closer and closer to the optical axis as the distance increases, causing the earth's surface to bulge concavely. The Copernicans cannot deny that unless they want to deny the law of perspective reduction with increasing distance.

The well-known *F.,lieger von Gronatl* describes this impression as follows:  
 "You felt like a tiny fly  
 trapped in a porcelain bowl. Nothing but masses of ice; the machine is  
 racing, but you don't have it The impression is that you're moving along this giant  
 white bowl, moving horribly slowly."

We therefore believe that the strange optical act shown in drawing no. 26 is  
 nothing other than the perspective reduction of the distance from the cloud cover  
 to the eye level.  
 Whether the cloud cover is above or below the observer is irrelevant to the effect.  
 In both cases it curves concavely towards the optical axis of the eye or towards  
 the level of the eye. The phenomenon, which at first seemed so puzzling, is  
 therefore very easy to explain and it is just astonishing that this explanation was  
 not made by the *Fad1le1lten*, but was only found by me and published for the first  
 time , even though there is an extensive literature on this question exists. {Dr.  
 Aloys Müller gives in his *"-r erke*: "The reference surfaces of the sky and the stars"

(Braunschweig 1918) no less than 13? publications dealing with this problem.)

0 In order to get to know the problem1 from as many sides as possible, we  
 will now do the following experiment in our minds. We think



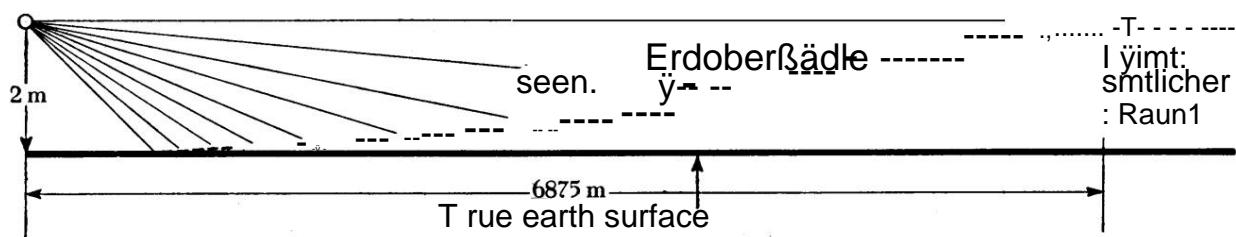
Drawing No. 30.

us a perfect plane. Let our eye be 2 m above this level. From the points A to H of  
 the plane, light rays go to our At1ge. Now we set up a surface at each point across  
 the line of sight and perpendicular to the ray of light that goes from the point to the  
 eye. The height should reach up to the limit beam of the next point.

We can easily see from the drawing that the eye at 0 must place the upper edge of each transverse surface at the lower edge of the nearest one. Each transverse surface therefore conceals the part of the plane that lies between this transverse surface and the nearest one. So the eye does not see the plane, but a wall.

Now we know that the eye perceives all angles that are less than one minute as points. It therefore breaks down the image of the earth's surface into 29,099 points. (The whole route from  $\gamma$  n A to Horizon covers  $44^\circ 59' 6'' \approx 29\,099'$ .) Accounted for the first meter points. You can therefore see it very clearly in all details. However, a single point in the eye covers a width of 3438 meters in the last visible part of our plane! So the last half of the route is only seen as a single point. Even if the eye is set on the horizon, the first point on the route still has a radius of 1 millimeter. Now consider that the first point is 1 millimeter and the last 3438 meters - almost four million times (!) more - then you immediately understand the "bulging" of the plane.

Because the eye no longer avoids the distant points and places them  
Simply think of it as a "wall" to the well-known "bowl".  
at the. Nad1The following drawing No. 3 1. shows the bulge, how



Drawing No. 31

they represent themselves in the eye. Everything that is on the plane "behind the horizon" and does not extend beyond it is therefore invisible. The "wall" that these points form in our eye is just as "real" as the transverse surfaces in the lens drawing no. 30.

They also reliably cover everything that lies behind the "disappearing point". They form the horizon, not any curvature. Because our "earth surface" in the above experiment was (absolutely straight)

Level.

This reduces the Copernican claim that a horizon can only arise if the earth's surface is convex to absurdity. Zeidmerism and Reehnerism have proven that a sharp-cut horizon must arise on one level and. By the way, the age-old problem of the "reference surface" of the sky was solved, which even such great minds as Aristotle, Ptolemy and Gauss tried in vain to solve. According to the laws of perspective, every surface must curve concavely to the plane of the eye and - if it is large enough - form a horizon . Prof. A. Piccard experienced a wonderful confirmation of this sentence on his stratospheric flight, where even the blue air (troposphere) formed a sharp horizon below him . He reports in his work "At 16,000 Meters" (Zürich 1933) on page 121: "All around us the blue sky is narrowly cut off by a horizontal line, probably the limit of the troposphere" Professor A. Piccard saw So two "horizons" at the same time .

### "Basic principles of perspective".

The above proof of the untenability of the copying  
I have already given an explanation of the horizon through the curvature of the earth in previous writings on the hollow world theory. Also the proof of the creation of the horizon based on the laws of perspective. A reader pointed out mid1nlin that my explanations were essentially written by Professor Dr. Karl Doehlemann would be confirmed in his work "Basic features of perspective and its application"1) .

Below I present the crucial statements by Professor Dr. Doehlemann, to show the reader that my statements are incontestable . If the Copernican professors wanted to reject me as a "non-expert", then they would logically reject their colleague Professor Dr. Meet Doehle-mann. In addition, a truth remains true even if

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1) Leipzig and Berlin 1919.

it is revealed to a "non-expert". (Incidentally, the most important astronomers were not "experts".)

Kopernikus was a canon, Hersehel an organist, Leverrier an official, Bruhns a locksmith, Bessel a merchant, Neweomb a carpenter, etc.)

In order to refute me, the Copernican would have to describe the generally recognized laws of perspective as invalid, which ultimately doesn't matter. Following are some quotes (theorems with explanations) from the above-mentioned work by Professor Dr. Karl Doehlemann:

"Theorem 12. All lines located in the ground plane have their vanishing points on the horizon." 1)

"Theorem 14. Points that are very far away in the base plane have images that are close to the horizon."

"Our reasoning also explains why the surface of the sea appears to rise so high that it seems to rise like a wall. In fact, the image of any very wide horizontal plane must reach almost eye level ."

Professor Dr. Doehlemann explains here, using indisputable principles of perspective, that the horizon of a "horizontal plane" must lie almost in the plane of the eye . The surface of the earth (sea surface) must therefore bulge due to the laws of perspective, and the horizon must under all circumstances be approximately at eye level if the base surface (earth or

sea surface) is a horizontal plane . Even if the earth's surface is concave, the horizon should also be approximately at eye level. Obviously , the horizon is always at approximately eye level, no matter how high we climb.

Below I bring figure 17 from the above  
Plant :

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1) "Vanishing point" means the "vanishing point", caused by the angle of incidence of 1 arc minute. J. L.



The only reason for this contradiction is that Professor Dr. Doehlemann adheres to the laws of perspective, which have been tested for accuracy , and the claim of Dr. Bohrmann's "an arbitrary assumption" .

The situation with regard to the explanation of the origin of the horizon is therefore quite clear and clear. It is hopeless for the Copernicans. The Copernican explanation is refuted by the facts!

In view of this situation, the astronomer Dr. Bohrmann from the Heidelberg State Observatory, to write:

"The fact that this surface (of the Earth JL) is convex . . . is deduced from the fact that only the masts of distant ships on the sea can be seen, and only the peaks of distant mountains can be seen . . . ".1)

If Copernicanism, "for the sake of a preconceived idea, relies on the informal interpretation" of the numerous phenomena listed here by simple natural laws that have been tested a thousand times for their correctness, and instead makes arbitrary assumptions that are too confusing, physically completely wrong n- understandable conclusions", . . . so he comes to such primitive conclusions as in the above sentence by Dr. Bohrmann.1}

The words between the quotation marks are from Dr. Bohrmann himself. Don't they fit perfectly with the Copernican explanation of the origin of the horizon?

The laws of perspective have been "tested thousands of times for their correctness". The claim of Dr. Bohrmann's, which contradicts this , is therefore. an "arbitrary assumption." With exactly (literally) the same argument, one could otherwise claim that the earth's surface is flat, because - as in the previous case - then "of distant smiffs on the sea only the masts, of distant mountains only the peaks you can see " .

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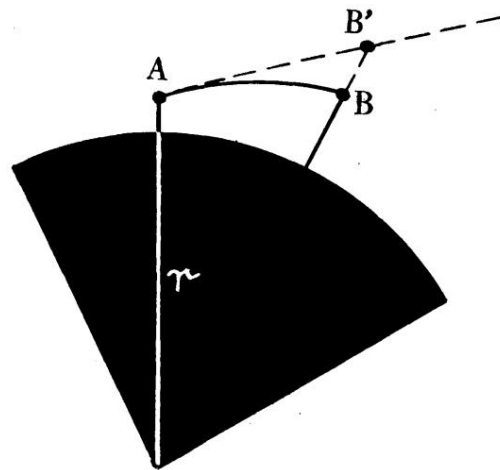
1) In the essay "Is the Copernican worldview wrong?" ("Umsmau", issue 23/1937.)

## The unreliability of geodetic measurements .

What about the geodetic measurement of the alleged convex curvature with the "precision theodolite"? What are the Copernicans actually measuring when they believe they are measuring the "convex curvature of the earth"?

First of all, let us state with absolute certainty a fact that no geodesist can deny, namely the fundamental inaccuracy of all measurements (height measurements) that are made with the "precision theodolite". vertical angles  
The line of sight in no way leads to the targeted object as a straight continuation of the measured side of the angle, but rather extends beyond it, as subsequent times do

.nung represents.



Newspaper No. 33.

I emphasize again that this is merely a statement of fact . If you don't want to believe me straight away, see page 249 of the work "Geo-desy" by Prof. Dr.-Irÿg. I-lohenner 1) shows the illustration corresponding to drawing no. 33 above. The theodolite shows the location B on our drawing at B ' - even if it works with the greatest "precision".

Now the geodesist has the opportunity to use other methods. to determine the real height of place B. He tacitly predicts the strange shape sets the con- of the earth's surface and now says to himself: if (under this assumption) I find the place B (much

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1) Leipzig 1910.



too high) at B, then the light ray running from B to A (location of the theodolite) will curve concavely towards the earth's surface. A solid curvature would of course have to have a cause. As such, the "universal reason" for the Copernican 's disagreements , namely refraction (ray refraction or diffraction) , must serve as such. The light ray should pass through layers of air of optically different density from B to A and thereby divert from its straight path to the Light curve can be deflected. In itself, such a deflection should not be disputed "\Verden. But it could never reach the enormous sizes that would be necessary to explain the differences between the measured and the actual heights. Otherwise, such differences would also have to occur when measuring horizontal angles as a precisely corresponding "spherical excess" (because the light beam passes through the same air layers), which is known not to be the case. For example, when measuring the triangle Inselsherg-Kyffhäuser- Oh\_mherge, the sum of the angles would have to be more than  $180^\circ$  if the refraction really reached the value assumed when measuring vertical angles, especially since the side lengths are very large (Inselsherg-K yffhäuser == 78 km).

But the great mathematician Gauss already found that this is not the case.

Now ask the geodesists: Is it logical to use the 78 kilometer long beam of light from Kyffhäuser to the Inselsherg as a circular arc when used to measure the vertical angle and to use the same beam for measuring the horizontal angle? to see a horizontal and vertical straight line ? The same eyelid ray cannot be a line ( on all sides) and at the same time an arc ! This is a contradiction in terms, a violation of logic. From this we clearly see that the assumption of refraction used as the basis for the vertical angle measurements must be a mistake .

Because of the assumption that the convex curvature of the earth does not exist, the geodesist receives a false result. He adds this

If an error of the same size is added by assuming an opposite curvature of the light beam as a result of the refraction, then these two errors (with the opposite sign) must compensate for each other and the result will be correct. In addition, it is proven that the alleged value of the refraction was only found by "trying" and starting from the known correct result.

It is now admitted by all authorities that a reliable theory of refraction is not yet available. Below are two quotes: Prof. Fr. Wünschmann writes in the "Handbook of physical

optics" (Leipzig 192?), page 273: "that geodesy, to the detriment of fine observations in particular, needs to be known -for scientific purposes, we still don't have a perfect refraction theory today."

Prof. Eggert says in "Jordan / Eggert, Handb. d. Vermessungskunde", Vol. I, "sufficient consideration of the refraction of the rays."

Now comes the most interesting thing. According to Professor Dr.-Ing. Lohener, the light beam describes a convex curve with respect to the earth's surface due to the refraction between two points A and B. He then goes to page 249 and continues: "Experience has shown that the light curve A. B can usually be viewed as a circular arc with the radius  $R_1 = \frac{R}{k}$ ." Below  $k$  is the so-called refraction constant and  $R$  the earth's radius. On page 250 he provides a table of the correction, which results from using the  $k$  value for  $k$  (0, 1 3).

The correction is therefore for a distance of: 5,000 m == 1.705 m 500 m == 0.272 m 0.017 m . 0.068 " == 6.82 "

for " == 27.2 Professor Dr.-Ing. Hohener gives the calculation of the "trigonometric height calculation taking into account the curvature of the earth and refraction of rays" and says at the end:

with grateful brevity and clarity: "The radiation braking therefore counteracts the curvature of the earth."

It is therefore important to make it clear: refraction, which is merely an assumption, results in almost exactly the same differences compared to the straight line as the allegedly convex curvature of the earth, and thus compensates for it almost completely, which is also clearly expressed by Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hohenner in the sentence quoted above. The remaining minimal differences between the results of the above table and the curvature of the earth can easily be explained by the admitted inaccuracy of the value  $k$  on which the table is based. The entire calculation is therefore based on two assumptions for which no proof can be given, namely the convex curvature of the earth and the (opposite) curvature of the light beam. Let us now assume that both assumptions are wrong. Then the (opposite) errors may cancel each other out and the result becomes correct.

Professor Fr. Wünschmann writes in the "Handbuch der physikalischen Optik" (edited by Prof. Dr. E. Gehrcke, Leipzig 1927) page 274: "The clear-trigonometric method inaugurated by

Mayer, which is suitable for most practical purposes are certainly sufficient and are briefly outlined in the now usual form."

Professor Wünschmann now gives the procedure and says in the next chapter (page 275) himself: "Regarding

Mayer's assumption, it should be noted that in the mutual zenith distance cases, measurement of two points and the tangent directions in them are fundamentally incompatible with the determination of a circular arc. Above all, however, the solution does not provide an explanation of the physical conditions of the phenomenon, so it is merely of the order of a usable mathematical interpolation formula."

Here, an expert himself admits that the "physical conditions" are not explained and that refraction is merely a "mathematical interpolation formula". But how useful it is is shown by

The following information from Prof. Wünschmann on page 279 of the work mentioned, which refers to the so-called "geometric leveling": "The radius of curvature of the light

beam is usually smaller than the earth's radius, while in the case of general earthly refraction of rays it is Seven to eight times as much."

Depending on the need, one can assume a curvature of the light beam due to the refraction in the amount of the curvature of the earth or even 7 to 8 times less. The fact that such measurements can still be carried out is simply due to the fact that only short target distances are taken and the route is made up of them.

Even then, the results are correct. On page 239 of [redacted] do not match.

his work called smon, Prof.

Dr.-Ing. Hohenner provides an example where, with target distances of only 35 m and a reading down to half a millimeter, there are considerable contradictions between the individual results.

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hohenner writes verbatim on page 240: "These contradictions must be eliminated by the old equation." As is well known, this happens through the "balancing calculation using the least squares method". Actually, the errors are not "eliminated" using this calculation, but rather just "distributed".

This is what it looks like in the field of geodetic measurements, with which the convex curvature of the earth is "proven" according to the "cosmos". All measurements assume the convex curvature of the earth. The resulting error in the calculation is "compensated" by the "mathematical interpolation formula" refraction, the "universal cause of all inconsistencies". Is n't a "proof" based on this a terrible imposition?

So let's make it clear and unequivocal: Geodetic Height measurements are generally only possible1, "\If you an annal1me (convex earth curvature) is contrasted with another assumption (concave light curves). If you swap these two

If the conditions are met, you get concave curvature and convex light curves. So the relationship remains the same. 1\ The geodesist can only measure angles. He can only calculate the height . The angles say absolutely nothing about the shape of the earth's surface. They remain the same, regardless of whether one takes the (unproven) assumption of a convex Earth or the (proven)

makes the fact of the Konka-v-Earth a prerequisite for the calculation. If you only use the correct values for the convex limit  $k_{\text{tlrven}}$  in the calculation, you get the correct height of the targeted point from the measured angle, even for the concave earth.

Even when measuring horizontal angles, the conditions remain the same. The "spherical exception" is exactly the same size "inside or outside". You can easily convince yourself of this by drawing an angle on a piece of spherically curved glass and looking at it from both sides.

After all, the geodetic measurements really prove one thing, namely that the light beam bends at all . Whether it curves concavely or convexly to the surface of the earth cannot be determined by geodesy with the tools currently in use . The hollow world theory is now able to explain all phenomena in space, the formation of horizons and the deviations from the straight line in geodetic measurements on the basis of one and the same curvature. If the geodesists were to measure the actual curvature of the light beam only once (in one case) , then they would have the admittedly missing theory of curvature and could henceforth calculate with reliable values that could be established once and for all. If Rectilineators were available and applicable in any case, such a measurement would be possible without any problem .

. would be. With the help of

## The formation of the horizon in the concave earth.

I have proven by means of memory and drawing that a horizon must also arise on one level. Optical compulsory

keite11 prevent a 11nlimited wide view.. Like on all of them  
other areas of science also prevented  
areas of optics the obsession with the "untouchable"  
Correctness of the Copernican assumptions the knowledge. People were so  
caught up in the belief that the horizon "must" arise from the supposedly convex  
bending of the earth's surface that they never even considered actually  
researching the phenomenon of the horizon. Research always requires doubt.  
Anyone who takes appearances to be the truth has no reason to research, to  
examine the matter more closely. It would have to be somewhat embarrassing  
for any physicist to learn for the first time that the horizon is a purely optical  
matter that has nothing to do with the curvature of the earth and also appears on  
a plane . The hollow world theory has - as has often been emphasized - the  
great merit of raising doubts about all sorts of deceptions that are considered  
inviolable truth, of sharpening the view, and of making real research possible in  
the first place.<sup>4</sup> It is really not a problem for physicists a testament to special  
importance when they first have to be made aware of the simple connections  
described by an outsider. It would have been her duty to investigate the truth  
here. They would have had to prove to the astronomers that the horizon must  
also arise on a plane, so that the branch tip rising to the horizon does not  
represent "proof" of the supposedly convex shape of the earth's surface. If the  
astronomers now agree with this, If "proof" deprives independent thinking people  
of any credit, then they can rightly complain to the physicists because it would  
have been their job to draw their attention to their error . On the other hand, the  
physicists can decide by pointing to the suggestive power of the Copernican  
system... which prevented doubt and thus prevented research. Z 11 this he

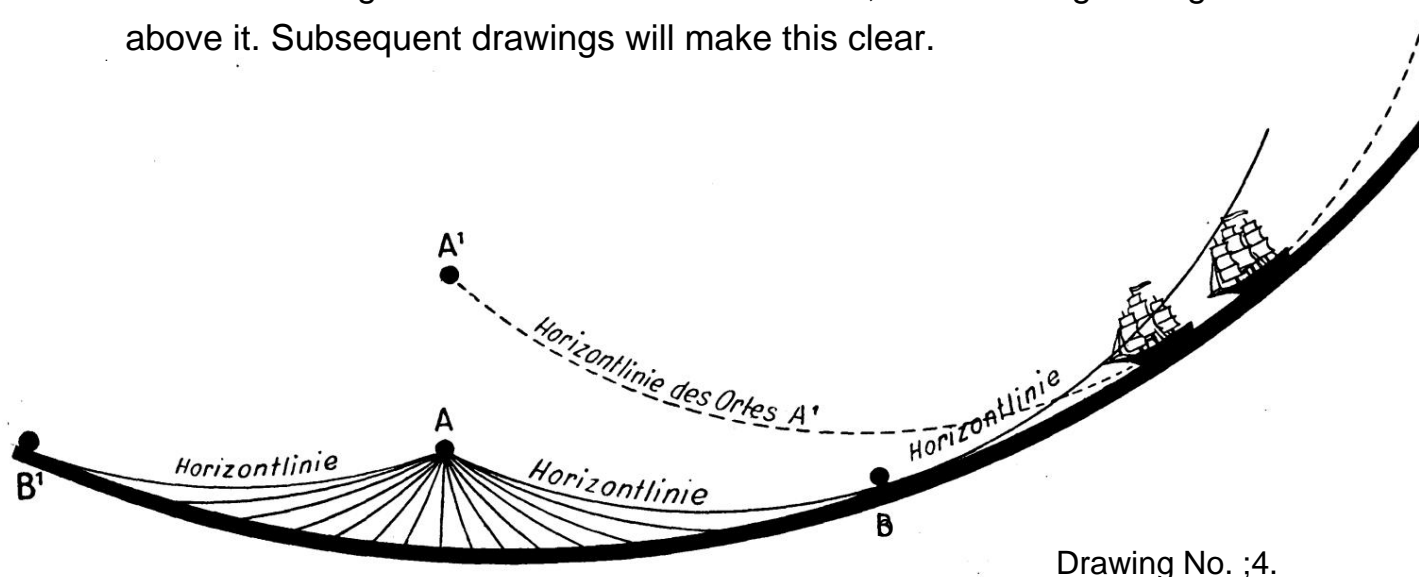
„However , one must say that for a real researcher  
there should be no "obsessions" . For him , every world picture must only apply  
to the extent that

it has been proven that Verden can. However, every physicist, based on his or her specialist knowledge, should know that there is no evidence whatsoever for the Copernican world view .

Let us now look again at drawing no. 31 and introduce ourselves. that the "true earth surface" is curved very minimally concave. The lime rays running from it to location 0 are also slightly curved, and indeed convex (seen from below). Then the conditions remain the same.

The horizon lies at the place whose light beam reaches the eye with an angle of incidence of 1 arc minute. Whether the light rays are straight or curved is irrelevant to this process. As is well known, the eye only ever perceives the ends of the light rays and always looks for the location of objects in the direction of a straight extension of the angle of incidence.

But why isn't the horizon always at an approximate distance of 3000 times the height of the observation location, as it should be on a plain? Because the curvature of the light beam increases as the length increases. He then no longer reaches the observation site, but instead goes high above it. Subsequent drawings will make this clear.



The ships sail down the concavely curved sea surface to the viewer's location (A), so to speak. As a result, first the tip of the mast, then the mast and finally the hull get over the "line of sight", the curved limit jet. The ships "rise" over the curvature

The horizon line formed by the light beam "up". It is an optical illusion, the same one that makes the firmament appear as a concave bell.

All objects that are "behind" the horizon line of a location are invisible to that location. Those emanating from them do not determine the location of the viewer. The besmauer . I. Jet rays reach as a result of their curvature at location A overlooks the earth's surface from location B to location B1. He also sees everything that is above his horizon line, here half of the masts of the first ship and the top of the mast of the second. He also sees the "sky", which is also above his horizon line. The higher the observer rises, the more he is able to see. An observer on Oyt A 1 sees the first ship completely and the second ship almost completely (dotted line). I would like to please note that the picture is not true to scale, but rather greatly exaggerated. Because of the enormous proportions of reality, such a drawing cannot be represented to scale , because 10,000 -

Meter height would then be only 1 millimeter in a circle with a diameter of 1.275 meters. However, the principles are correctly presented.

One might now object<sup>11</sup> that the f-horizon line of place A would first descend to place B and then rise again to place A. increase, which would contradict the claim of a curvature of the light beam due to the action of gravity. But such an objection would be completely absurd. It would have as a prerequisite the idea of "attraction" which I have proven to be impossible. The light beam is not curved because it has gravity and would therefore only be bent downwards , but it is curved because the gravity waves and the light waves both represent waves of the electron sea. If these run in one direction (with a vertical light beam), then there is no curvature at all.

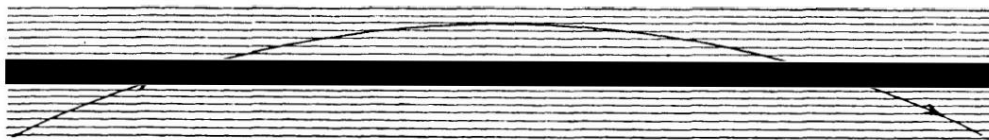
It's not the case that the light ray is "attracted" by gravity, and that its end ultimately hits the earth



Earth's surface would have to hit. His energy is straight-lined. Its path is the result of its impact force, which propagates in a straight line, and gravity, which deflects it. The process here is in principle the same as the curvature of the light ray into an inverted circular arc assumed by the Copernicans. We can imagine the gravity waves as layer lines from the earth's surface upwards.

It has now been found experimentally that a light beam that runs within such layers is bent into a circular arc. To illustrate this, below is a drawing from the work "The Eternal Cycle of the Universe" by Prof. Dr.

L. Zehnder (Brunswick 1914):



Drawing no. 3J.

Professor Dr. L. Zehnder draws the curvature (seen from below) concave, as it is needed to compensate for the errors that must result from the assumption of a convex curvature of the earth, which is the basis for all geodetic height measurements. But this is not important here. What is important here is the proof that the curved light beam "turns around" when it runs parallel to the layers for a certain distance.

## What are fixed stars?

Anyone who examines the new worldview without prejudice will have to admit that it is impressively uniform and coherent. The ancient hermetic sentence "As above, so below" finds a surprising confirmation. The cosmos here is a living organism, which in its structure is similar to the egg and the cells of living beings. The yolk of the egg and the cell nucleus correspond to the Fixed star sphere of the cosmos.

The ice sharks and the cell wall the earth's crust. In all cases is

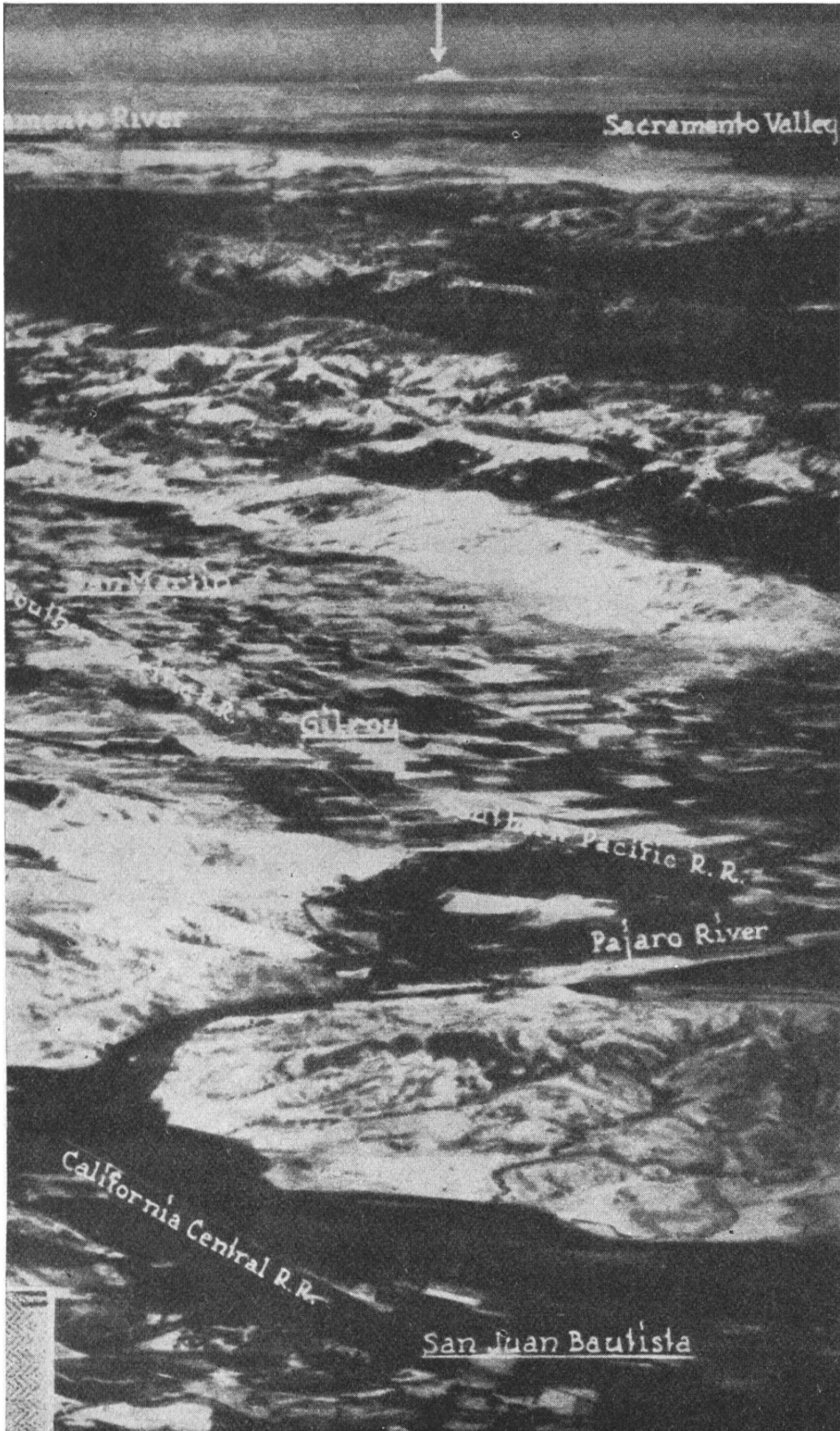


Photo supplement No. 2: Photograph of a landscape at a distance of more than 533 km using infrared rays.



the life inside. It would be an absurd thought to imagine life outside on the Eisehaie. But the idea of life on the outside of the globe is just as grotesque.

If we weren't in this... If she were to grow up, it would seem completely impossible to everyone.

Nature remains the same in everything<sup>1</sup>, in large and small things she creates according to one and the same unchanging laws. Whether we look at the human eye, this miracle of nature, or any other device, we always see a wonderful functionality, a perfect, meaningful design. Should nature, which strives to achieve the greatest and best possible things with the smallest means, have deviated from its principles in the construction of the cosmos?

Just look at the Copernican universe as a whole. Isn't it just bleak? An endless desert in eternal icy night. Inside there are huge balls of embers, but on a comparative scale they look like pinheads, scattered individually at a distance of 60 kilometers. In between there is nothing but the yawning emptiness of the "world space" in the icy cold of 273 t1n below zero.

o

According to the latest "research results" of the Astronon<sup>1</sup>en I-lubble, the radius of the "universe" is 5,000,000,000,000,000 1nal the already unimaginable distance of the Earth from the Sun. It is said that there are 30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 the existence of 3500 "cosms". "suns". (The N t1ll is a patient number!)

The material density of the "giant sun" Betelgeuse is said to be only one thousandth of the earth's air or half a millionth of the density of water. This barely perceptibly thin matter is said to develop an enormous glowing heat and a huge power of attraction. Indeed, one has to admire the imagination of astronomers. No storyteller could come up with something so fantastic. But it

comes even better.

There are said to be stars whose density is hundreds of times greater than that of platinum. The star Betelgeuse is said to be so large that there are 50,000,000 (in words: fifty million) in it.

could accommodate suns. Other stars - such as B. Antares - but are said to be much more powerful. Our sun is already assigned size relationships that go beyond any possibility of imagination. It is said to be 1,400,000 times the size of the Earth.

And only the powers that the deep embers are supposed to radiate. Since light and heat rays decrease with distance rapidly, simply unimaginable intensities would have to be assumed. The speed of light is around 300,000 kilometers per second. That means 60 times 300,000 kilometers per minute == 18,000,000 kilometers. Every minute that passes, the light is supposed to travel 18 million kilometers and yet the light of the star nebulae is only supposed to reach us after 200 million years.

A single life-year already results in the unimaginable number 9,467,077,800,000 kilometers! And this number first multiplied by 200 million? Unthinkable! (I wanted to write the number down first, but even the typesetter's apprentice would have smiled ironically.)

But the educated person "believes" in these claims of the astronomers like a child in a fairy tale. Where is the much-vaunted common sense?

In No. 74/1936 of the "Völkischer Observer" Dipl.-Ing is mentioned. Karl Schlecht in an essay "Speeds on and above the Earth" among others:

... The speed record in space is held by a star that travels no less than 3,600,000 kilometers per hour .

But the power of knowledge doesn't stop here either. It combines all of our stars into the Milky Way system, continues to search the universe outside of this Milky Way with the most modern telescopes and discovers that there are many thousands of such Milky Way systems and also determines their speeds. This results in figures of 30 to 40 million kilometers per hour. ... (lings, here you see

Then even science has no way to go any further and shakes its head at its own numbers."

Just think about what 40 million kilometers of stun ·denspeed means. In the same amount of time it takes a human being to blink an eye, such a huge "Milky Way system" with its millions upon millions of unimaginable ember gas balls would race through a distance roughly equal to that. Earth diameter corresponds.

It seems improbable to me that "science" "shakes its head" at its own inflation of numbers. An engineer who is used to imagining something behind the numbers in his calculations cannot, however, believe in such speeds. (That is why the hollow earth theory has so many engineers and technicians among its supporters.)

I could fill a big buffer with quotes from astronomical works, all of which would be just as absurd. The entire educational building of Copernican astronomy is a poorly supported house of cards.

We explain the fixed stars as radiant deposits of radioactive matter in the wall of the fixed star sphere, while the Copernicians assume that they are gas spheres of an almost unimaginable size. If this is the case, how come? that sudden changes in these fixed stars occur, and even "new" ones appear? The famous astronomer Ticho Brahe saw a "new one" in Cassiopeia in 1572, which suddenly lit up so strongly that it... became simthar in broad daylight. Today it can only be seen as a 1st magnitude star with strong telescopes.

In January 1925, a "new one" (Nova Pictoris) was discovered as a dot of 1 3rd size (allegedly 1.4 million kilometers in diameter). On June 9, 1925, it was supposedly 550 million kilometers in diameter and was a star of 1st magnitude. Note the "inflating" of 1:500. In 1934 another star "rekindled", Nova Hercules. The

"International Astronomical Union" called a congress in Paris .. (July 1935) at which the observational material was presented

was compared. "More than 300 astronomers from 30 countries have provided material. According to a report by "11\_,. G. A." (No. 85/1935) "The most interesting photograph of the Nova will be the one taken by French scholars and showing her adorned with a pearl necklace made of tiny stars.

The newspaper "Der Mittag" (No. 156/1935) writes: "At the beginning of May, the light intensity of the new star visibly decreased and reached magnitude  $1 \frac{31}{2}$ , i.e. almost as weak visibility as in December of the previous year. It was impossible to photograph its spectrum. Since mid-May, however, the star has become brighter and brighter, increasing its luminosity 150 times (on June 13th); it could be observed with an ordinary telescope has not yet been noticed.

Now the new star is surrounded by an extensive and unusually torn gas nebula, the density of which is less than the billions of percent of the density of ordinary air. It was also determined that the star's circumference is always getting smaller."

If it is physically impossible for a "glowing ball of gas" to suddenly become 500 times larger, then "tiny stars" as a ring around such a huge ball of glowing light are a Copernican absurdity. These huge fixed star "suns" supposedly have such a "fabulous" attraction. If we imagine our sun as a ball of gas with a diameter of 40 meters, it attracts Neptune (diameter 1.5 m) to a distance of 130 kilometers. (We must first put the "astronomical inflation of numbers" into a scale that our senses can comprehend in order to recognize its complete absurdity.)

If the Copernican's claims were correct, it would be impossible for "tiny stars" (i.e. balls of gas) to remain in the vicinity of the "Nova I-hercules". They would have to fall into this and their mutual "attraction" would also be so strong that they could not hold themselves as a "wreath".

In addition, a matter that only has the diet of the "billionth part of the Lift" can no longer be detected at all.

That's nonsense, playing with numbers. And these tiny traces of matter are said to be, according to the astronomy professors, the cause of the "increased radiation," as the report quoted goes on to say. Remember: a billion is equal to a thousand million, a million is equal to a thousand times a thousand. How much space is there between the individual molecules of matter, which is said to have "the billionth part of the density of air?" In addition, these traces of matter in icy space are said to develop 35,000 degrees of heat. The huge space between the individual traces of matter is but the "nint" of the 273 cold space. How can the unimaginably tiny nehel parts hold 35,000 degrees of heat for even a single second? According to newspaper reports, the "Nova Hercules" is said to have burst later Fine gas mist "burst" - This requires tension and pressure! But where is the necessary pressure in a gas mass of 35,000 degrees heat supposed to come from when the individual gas particles are so incredibly far apart?

The appearances of the "new stars" can never be explained in Copernican terms. How simple is our explanation.

Place iron filings and sulfur powder in a test tube over a flame. A violent white heat immediately begins.

If iron and sulfur chemiscl1 have been combined, the light opinion is over.

The same process occurs when "inflating" the fixed stars, the s

radiant deposits of minerals on the fixed star sphere. It is nothing other than a former process of some minerals.

I repeat: According to Copernican theory, the fixed stars are gigantic balls of gas in the infinite vastness of the 273- degree cold universe. The Earth theory claims that they are deposits of radiant minerals on or in the wall of a hollow sphere in the middle of the Earth.

It is not impossible that these bearings are glowing. It is probably the outside of the fixed



The star sphere is generally relatively hot and not very hard. We have certain and unequivocal proof of the existence of this sphere of fixed stars. As the United Press reports (FGA No. 4/1935), in 1934 "interstellar absorption lines" were identified, "which prove the existence of matter in the celestial spaces between the stars."

Please ! Here the astronomers themselves prove the existence of our fixed star sphere. Because the Copernican "world space" must be empty . Otherwise, the earth and the other celestial bodies would not be able to rush through it without leaving a trace and uninhibited at unimaginably great speeds. On our fixed

Star ball, on the other hand , must be matter "between the stars".

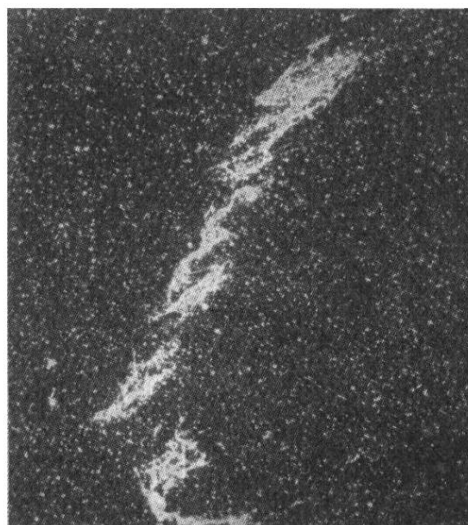
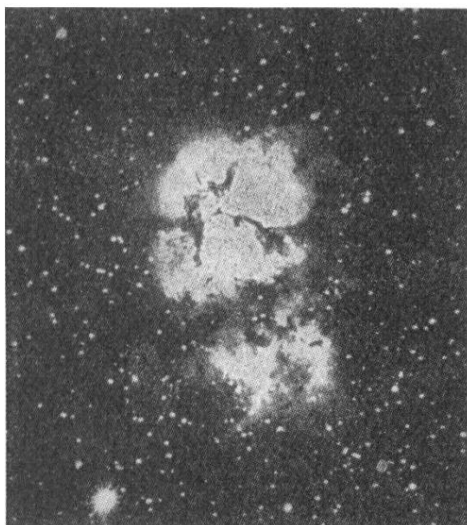
Academy professor a. D. Frenzolf Smmid anticipated this discovery in 1929 in his interesting brochure "There are no stars" (I-lalle 1929) based on his radiation measurements. He writes on page 13: "But the measurements taken showed something else, namely this: that the spaces between the so-called stars emit very strange radiations that are significantly weaker than the radiations of the so-called stars and measured against each other show an inequality in radiation intensity."

The Starlights.

The so-called star nebulae are particularly strange structures. According to Copernican claims, they are said to consist of countless fixed stars, i.e. unimaginably large ember balls.

The images of the nebulae make this claim extremely unlikely. To prove this, here are some photos of nebulae.

If it seems completely unbelievable that the formations described as "star nebula" in the above photos should consist of "millions of individual suns", modern research by using ever more powerful optics has led itself to the point of absurdity.



Trifid Nebula and Protect.

Fog in the swan

From photographs taken at the Liek Observatory. (From Newcomb, Pop. Astronomi e.)

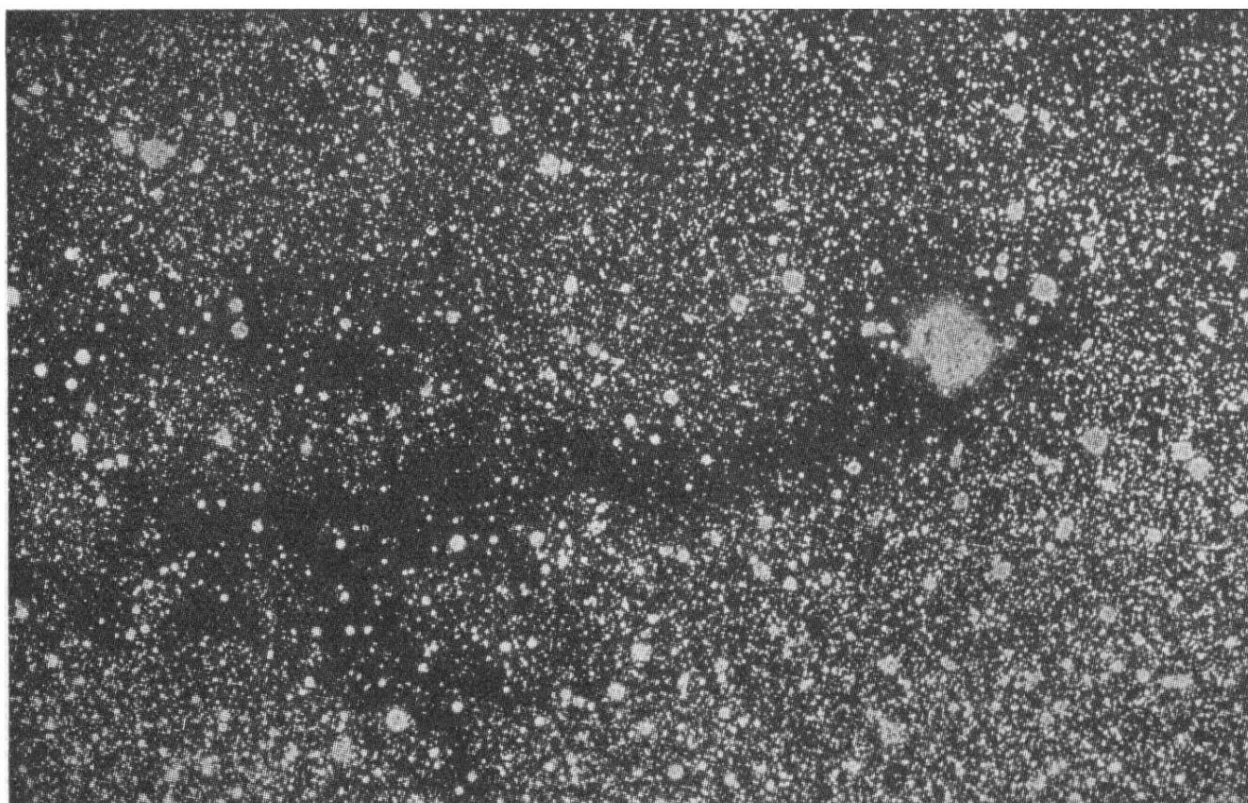
Picture no. 36/37.



Orion nebula . After a shot of the lick star, wait.

Picture no. 38.

Using the current reflecting telescope on Mount Wilson in California, countless "star nebulae" have been discovered in what were previously considered "empty" spaces between the stars. The astronomer Dr. H. von Klüber (Potsdam) writes about this in the essay "The World of the Spiralnebel" in the "Frankfurter Zeittng" (No. 435-36/1936):



Nebula and star cave in the Jil ilchstra Re, in the Sch,v-an. Nad1 ý1. \Volf.  
(From Ar rheniu s, "\re rden der Welten I.)

Image number 39.

"The results were overwhelming even in astronomical terms. It turned out that the world outside, as far as we can see so far, is pretty much filled with spiral nebulae. A recording of just one hour shows a small area of space As our full moon covers the sky

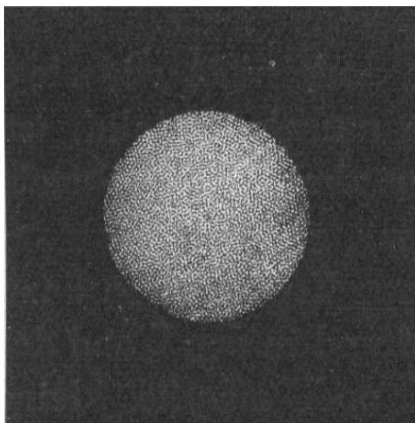
, there are already about 100 such distant spiral nebulae. The faintest structures that the photographic plate produces are, according to astronomical theory, around the 20th magnitude, so far below the perceptual range of the inner eye. Would be 111an n1it nod1

If longer exposure times and more powerful instruments (such as one currently being built in America) can capture even fainter and therefore more distant structures, the number of detectable spiral nebulae must soon become as large as the number of small and tiny stars in our own Milky Way system. "

And elsewhere in the same article: "We must not forget that every such spiral nebula, which is almost only visible on the plate with a magnifying glass, is a complete star system, made up of hundreds of millions of individual suns."

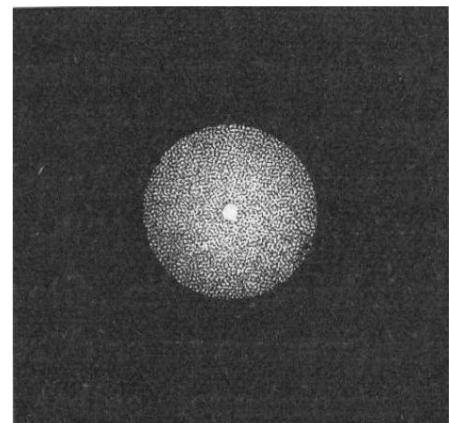
A piece of the celestial sphere, no larger than the full moon, is said to contain 100 "star nebulae" and each nebula "flounders with millions of individual suns". This would result in a number of suns for the entire celestial sphere that is completely unimaginably large. The better the instrument, the more "radiant matter" in the wall of the celestial sphere astronomers will perceive and call "suns". Until one day the "electron telescope" currently under construction in America will make the outer surface of the "celestial sphere" directly visible, whereby the "nebula" will finally "dissolve".

Now all the so-called "planetary nebulae" have been discovered, in which the "giant suns" arrange themselves into exact spheres. Below are some examples:



in the fish

Planetary nebula



in the big bear

(\us L. Zehnder, "The eternal cycle of the universe")

Picture no. 40/41.

I asked the Copernican astronomers: How can the giant suns arrange themselves so beautifully into a truly perfectly round sphere? That contradicts all Copernican claims, such as "attraction of masses", Copernican laws, etc.! In addition, the "millions of individual suns" would have to be an unimaginably large distance from one another. But they would still be an exact sphere! How can this be reconciled with Newton's fear of "gravity", with circling in "orbits"? How should the "orbits" run so that we see the "millions of individual suns" as a resting pile of spheres? Here even the otherwise fertile imagination of the Copernicanists must fail .

On the other hand, "double stars" and "eclipse stars" are said to exist, one of which orbits the other unimaginably quickly. However, there is no real proof of the existence of such stars. Rather, this is only assumed to explain the variability of the light of a star. In general: no one, not an astronomer and not an "aiy", has ever seen a fixed star in reality. Astronomers are open about the fact that even in the most powerful telescopes the fixed stars can only be seen as "lime bundles". Any "bodies" as fixed stars could never be proven. It is pure "assumption" to describe the fixed stars as any kind of body. That is why those who try to explain the fixed stars purely optically as light visions, as "firing points" of some kind of radiation, have not yet been refuted, even though this assumption is very untrue.

I am inclined to the view that the "Platetarian nebulae" are spheres that orbit in the vicinity of the celestial sphere with the same speed. The "stars" on this small sphere could then be explained in no other way than those on and in the wall of the celestial sphere itself. In addition, there may be some small spheres orbiting near the celestial sphere, which are also known to us as "fixed".

"stars" appear. As every reader knows from their own experience, one cannot distinguish between planets and "fixed stars" with the naked eye. Both give the impression of flickering stars. Would

If they carry out their daily orbit around the universe at exactly the same speed as the celestial sphere, we would have to regard them as "fixed stars" as long as we cannot recognize their true nature with a telescope. The hollow earth theory can therefore safely adopt the Copernican assumption of "double stars" etc., but with the clearly emphasized reference to the fact that these are assumptions as long as the existence of fixed stars as bodies cannot yet be proven.

I firmly refuse to present assumptions as truths to my readers, a mistake that Copernicans unfortunately all too often miss.

How much in the field of fixed star research everything is only just beginning and completely uncertain is shown by the following reports on new research results. I hope that the reader will ignore the "billion-kilometer-distance measurements" of the "fixed star satellites" with a smile of understanding, because he now knows how such astronomical claims come about. (See: "The distance measurements of astronomers!")

"An invisible giant on the island.  
Infrared star with a radius of 3 billion kilometers.

A star of enormous dimensions, which seems fantastic even in astronomical terms, was recently discovered by Professors O. Struve, Bengt Strömberg and Dr. P. Kipper from the Yerkes Observatory located near Chicago can be indirectly named. The star is so big that if it were placed in the place of the sun, it would extend from there to the planet Uranus, and thus its radius could reach the unheard of length of 3 billion kilometers. ...

The "new one" is described as a huge dark satellite of a third-order star, the Ypsilon in Auriga."

A star of 6 billion kilometers in diameter, of which Body Inan could accommodate almost our entire "solar system", while remaining "invisible" and as a "satellite" around a smaller

Burning gas sun circling? This seems "fantastic" even for astronomical terms, even to the1 rapporteur. (By the way, note the expression: "fantastic even in astronomical terms". \_\_. \_i\..Also the reporter is used to grief in this regard.) Every new discovery leads to new contradictions because one is desperately trying to find Copernican "explanations " have to look for. While according to Newton's gravity the smaller body would have to "dance" with the larger one, with the "fixed stars" the dance also takes place the other way around, the supposedly largest of all stars "dances" around a much smaller glowing sun "3 .order". The K.opernican world space is so "infinitely large". W aru:rp. The astronomers shouldn't let their giant bodies "dance" the way they want. The "layman" is persuaded that with gravity and Kepler's laws every movement in space can be controlled "strictly". n1athe1natic" explain.

But if there is no other way, you can also let the larger body revolve around the smaller one. Nobody can control it.

When I invented infrared photography, I predicted that new celestial bodies would be discovered with its help and encouraged research in this regard. "Of course," however, n1an does not accept any suggestions from a "quick propaganda-loving worldview charlatan"1). So we waited until the unprejudiced Americans once again rushed far ahead of us and photographed numerous "unsafe" stars in infrared in the "empty spaces" between the stars. The "Freibtirger Zeitung" (No. 8/1938) published a report about it: I from which I learn that the astronomers Baade and Minkowski at the Mount v\Tilson Observatory, in the Orion Nebula, discovered around 1,30 new {,,invisible") fixed stars within a space of less than 1/100 of the fund disk using the Discovered infrared photography. Would the entire surface of the

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1) Expression from " Astronomers' Congress 937"! How much I must have disturbed the gentlemen's mental equilibrium when they deviated from the usual elegant tone of traffic in a soldierly manner!

If a celestial sphere were searched in this way (one-hour exposure of the plates), then millions and millions of new "fixed stars" would be discovered. I say in advance that with every improvement in the instruments, more and more "radiant deposits" appear on and in the Wall of the celestial sphere can be found.

The number of "fixed stars" will become so innumerably large that ultimately the astronomers themselves will no longer dare to "believe" that these 11n numerous points of light are all "giant suns" with unimaginably large diameters in unimaginably large sizes "The stars are all like pinheads at 65 kilometer intervals" is written in volume Astronomy of the work "Culture of the Counter" (p. 563). z11 is said to have a diameter of 6 niii billion kilometers and 130 stars were found in a space the size of "lj1oo the disk of the moon". What incredibly huge spaces the "giant suns" must be distributed in! The only "ray of hope" in these grotesque fantasies is the prospect that the Copernican astronomers will eventually discover so many "stars" that they will no longer be able to be seen in this space. Until one finally discovers the outer surface of the "wall" of the celestial sphere, which means that the whole adventure of "fixed star distances" is definitely over .

"infinite" worlds

Space - an "exploding grenade".

The Copernican astronomers claim to have established that the fixed stars are moving away from the earth in all directions at unimaginable speeds. They like to compare the current state of the universe with an "explorable" or similar the grenade". The entire universe should fly apart from each other on all sides like an exploding grenade . Below I want to reprint a particularly instructive essay on this subject from the "FGA" (No. 82/1936). I Please note that these statements were not presented as a parody of the Copernician system, but as the latest " truth ", although





looks into the structure of the universe if they succeed in determining why and where all these world systems are rushing at unimaginable speeds

I have said elsewhere that there is no analogy between the Copernican universe and natural structures. Perhaps some readers see an "analogy" in the "exploding" Copernican universe and the exploding grenade. Well, the exploding grenade is a work of menstruation, not a creation of nature, just as the "exploding universe" is only a product of human imagination. But the "exploding grenade" is very well chosen as a symbol for the Copernican universe. The "exploding grenade" and the Copernican universe are both dead chunks of meaningless matter flying around each other and all over each other. Death and destruction is their end.

But the "exploding universe" is too bleak a picture even for the Copernican astronomers. For the first time, they are therefore beginning to criticize themselves and doubt their own results - a tremendous progress. The famous astronomer Newcomb still says in his "Astronomy for everyone" (p. 346) with full conviction: "The fact that a ray of light has been traveling for 100 or 1000 years does not in the least prevent us from drawing exactly the same conclusions from the spectrum of this distant star the spectrum of an earthly light source." In the meantime, people have become considerably more modest. For the first time, people doubt whether the "measurement" of the light ray really allows us to say something about the actual

events in the cosmos. This is complete in the history of Copernican astronomy new, something completely unheard of. If the ray of light does not bring us reliable information from the stars, then all claims are hanging in the air, then they are no better founded than the most nonsensical fetish belief.

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1) Highlighted by myself. J. L.

If one no longer trusts the statements of spectral analysis, but admits that they are simulated by a change in the light beam on its way to us, then all other equally fantastic statements can be doubted with the same justification by pointing to the change in the nature of the light beam on its way, which the Copernicans themselves admitted. This would prove the Rolliwelt theory right! As reluctant as one may be to give up the alleged "proof" of the measurements of the light beam, the "exploding universe" that these measurements necessarily require under the assumption of the Copernican universe is beyond belief even for the "trained imagination" of the Copernican astronomers. The progress of their own research leads the Copernicanists to a complete standstill. They have reached the point where, with the best will in the world, they cannot go any further.

The outrageousness of the assumptions "\ becomes too resentful. In a very prescient way, Dr. H. von Kliber goes in his

Essay "The Velt of the Spiral Nebula" (Frkf. Ztg. No. 435- 36/1936)

reveals the validity of the conclusions drawn from the measurement lengths of the light when he writes: "If our

ideas are approximately correct, which we have so far had no reason to doubt, then the light of these distant spiral nebulae is many Millions of years through the depths of the Earth's atmosphere before it reaches us. It proves the intangible void of the space between the individual star systems.

For the physicist, the question that is often controversial today is whether the complicated structure of the light has really remained completely unchanged on this journey. At first glance, the spectroscope reveals essential changes, but their interpretation is not yet clear. It has often been deduced that the spiral nebulae fly away faster with increasing distance from 11ns, which is up to 40,000 kilometers or more per second (redshift or Doppler effect of the spectral lines). This further led to the idea of a universe expanding on all sides, certainly a very strange idea.

represents 1 ng. But perhaps one day we will be able to find completely different physical details for the observed phenomena that have been unequivocally confirmed, which may lie in the nature of the material itself or in similar causes. Nernst in particular has recently pointed out such interpretative possibilities."

But this "cautious way of expressing things" can no longer save anything. Because a physicist, the "Vienna Professor Artur Haas, has calculated that even if one were to make use of all the energy contained in all the atoms of the giant suns" of the universe, this would not be enough to make the "explosion of the planet" possible. I quote from the report in the "Neue Wiener Journal" (No. 1562 1/193?):

"A Viennese scholar, the physicist Professor Artur Haas, has, through a virtuoso performance, refuted one of the most sensational astronomical theories of the last decade."

"If the stones were able to completely destroy a boulder weighing only two kilograms, the power gained would be enough to operate all the machines in an industrial area like the United States of America for a full year. But how, if we could break up and crush the entire matter of the stars, all the cosmic bodies in space, to release the power of massive atoms, we are not able to do this with just one gram of material, but the physicist's imagination and even more so the calculating pen can do it today with all the shining stars of the heavenly fortress.

Professor Haas carried out this computational operation with virtuosity. What he found was surprising. The entire atomic power of the totality of the stars would not be nearly enough to cause a world explosion, to give the distant world nebulae the ability to escape that we can see from the red shift in our spectral apparatus. You, the entire power of the universe, would be too small to double the space of the universe in terms of atmospheric expansion!

A myth of clerical knowledge has come to an end. Professor Haas buried him. The eerie image of a cosmic space that grows from giant to supergiant, doubling its space every billion and a half years, turns out to be a scientific Gretel fairy tale. The military worlds are like explosive pieces of exploding cosmic grenade -

It now seems - an astronomical nightmare, born of the erroneous interpretation of the "red shift". This itself is undoubtedly genuine, only its interpretation was wrong. She finds a better and more likely explanation in the assumption that the light beam loses power and decreases in frequency on the million-year journey from nebula world to nebula: a phenomenon that inevitably changes its image in the world "must reveal a re-altered spectrum". 1}

Professor Flaas certainly thought he had done astronomy a service. The astronomers won't be delighted by it at all. Because this removes the basis for all statements made by spectral analysis. If you admit that the assumption that initially arises from spectral analysis is nonsense, that spectral analysis fooled the researchers, then you also abandon all other assumptions based on spectral analysis. The entire astronomy is based on the assumption of the absolute immutability of the light ray, because it only perceives light rays. If one admits that the light beam can change along the way, then one logically admits that values are to be adhered to. Here we have the case that the "exaggeration" of the 1-\ nn aÿ.men into the "grotesque" "antastic" must finally turn against the authors themselves.

that all statements of \_astronomy are of doubtful

By the way, the following sentence is already in "Newcomb-Engelmann" 7th edition p. 76 : "The line shifts in the spectrum can be due to effects of various kinds. ...".

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1) Please note that the term "knowledgeable, terrible horror fairy tale" is not mine .

## The "cosmic rays" as proof of the existence of a celestial sphere.

The cosmic rays are particularly visible through the stratum  
tosphere<sup>11</sup> ascension of Professor Piccard became known in wide circles. They are the hardest rays we know. They can even penetrate meter-thick lead plates. Their origins are a complete mystery to the Copernican people. All we know is that they fall with the same intensity at all times and at all places, at a lower angle to the earth's surface. Consequently they cannot come from any stars. come. If they came from the sun, they would have to stay out at night. and be strongest at midday. If they came from the Milky Way, then they would have to be strongest when it culminates. If any stars or "nebulae" were the starting point, our instruments would show this.

However, we receive just as many "cosmic rays" from the empty spaces between the stars as from those densely populated with stars. The Taie may perhaps think that there would then be no visible stars behind the empty spaces . , which emit the rays. This assumption excludes the fact of the uniformity of the radiation. If stars were the originators of the "cosmic rays", then one would have to find differences in the ... similar "rie with the Limt rays. The "cosmic rays" are completely incompatible with the assumption of an infinite Copernican universe . They behave as if they emanate from a source, distant from the earth's surface and from **Ausgangsorten**

which is of uniform consistency everywhere. Such a source of "cosmic rays" is present in the concave earth in the form of the celestial sphere. This is of the same nature and is the same distance from the earth's surface in all locations. One does not want to assume that the Copernican universe is in X million light years. Distance is enclosed by a solid wall (an assumption impossible for many reasons), then all that remains is to recognize the existence of the celestial sphere in the concave earth. The "cosmic rays" therefore form one

clear, impeccable evidence of their existence. By the way, the 'advice of "cosmic rays" is incompatible with the assumption of a Copernican universe because one would have to place the origin of the ray parts at a distance of millions of light years. Since all radiation is at the square of the distance decreases, they could not be so strong here to push through 111-meter-thick lead plates, or at the point of origin they would have to assume intensities that exceed any possible energies. Amounts of energy would be required  $\ddot{y}$  which no energy source could supply.

## What are the sun, ion, planets and comets?

According to the earth-veve theory, the so-called solar radiation is not a radiation from a ball of embers, but rather a radiation of force that comes from the center of the world and returns there again. It's an eternal K-reislattf. If this were different, the sun would have spent its energy long ago in the billions of years of the world's existence<sup>11</sup>. Well, don't forget that the .. radiation from the Co1Jer11ican ember ball son11e would be very large. Altf the earth would only receive 1/2.700. oopoo of the total radiation.

The sun is a plate like every other one. It is only located in the center of the force radiation, which gives the impression as if it were emitting light and heat rays.

The objection has been raised that the constant radiation of "solar heat" could cause the hollow world to reach unimaginable degrees of heat, but new heat would he would have to change because there aren't any variations here. constantly be added. How does it relate to this?

The law of conservation of force shows us that there are only transformations of force. You can convert electricity into heat and heat into electricity. Power doesn't work

lost, but it changes. The Lick curves show us the cycle of force in the hollow world. On the one hand, the force flows from the center of the world to the surface of the earth and on the opposite side (night side of the earth) back to the center of the world. It's the same process as with magnets..

The positive pole radiates magnetic force . It travels in the well-known curves (see drawing no. 3) to the negative pole, where it re-enters. The same is the case with the earth. Whether the heat radiating on the night side of the earth is converted into electromagnetic force , as is assumed, we cannot yet prove. We can only ask field science to conduct research on this . That this conversion is certainly possible is shown by the phenomenon known as thermoelectricity , the formation of electricity when metals are heated. In the dark world, neither power can be lost nor power gained. It is in this that the law of conservation of power makes sense for the first time.

This theory is not consistent with all observations.

But it is only possible in the universe, since the electrons, which are supposed to be only 1800th the size of a hydrogen atom, could never bridge "fixed star distances" , and in addition , they take curved paths under the influence of an ordinary magnet .

The sun, moon and all other celestial bodies, apart from the fixed stars, are just like the earth, only correspondingly smaller. They all revolve between the fixed star sphere and the surface of the Earth .

The sun is said to be a mass of unimaginable size (1,300,000 times the size of the Earth).

The .1\ .stromom Bruno 1-1-.

Bürgel says about this in the first sentence "Praise of the Sun" (Berliner Morgenpost , r. April 24, 1938):

"What a very special celebration ! The astronomers and physicists have been racking their brains for a long time about what it feeds on, "he said again and again .



so that it doesn't burn down. Here lies one of the biggest problems in natural research! Those of us who are sitting comfortably on a bench among bushes that are slowly turning green in the sun

·nenschein 'ror sid1 dreamed, remember? - ... daily miracle!

- If the sun were something like a huge fire, it would have burned out and gone out long ago. A mass of old hard coal the size of the sun could only burn for about 25,000 years; a new mountain of coal would have to be built every year, which is sixty meters as large as our earth, in order to feed this fire, etc .nd to get. Sixty globes made of hard coal every year . . That doesn't happen quickly in the starry space rich in countless wonders! But how does this glowing miracle up there begin to shine and radiate for over 111 million years (the oldest traces of life on earth, according to geologists and paleontologists, have an age of approximately a thousand million years). To get old, to grow old? A tricky question !"

And in Newcomb,-Egelmanil's Popular Astronomy it says: "Indeed, modern science on the Sun has shown us far more mysteries than it has explained, so that we find ourselves further than ever from a satisfactory explanation of all of these phenomena ."

If Copernican astronomers who have an "explanation" for everything and anything (even if it is possible ), speak of "tricky questions" and "mysteries", then the problems must It is therefore not worth going into all the possibilities of the Copernican claims about the sun, such as the 452,000 kilometer high I? rotliheranzen. ll. äw ln. That in all cases it can be about nothing other than long-term conclusions is shown, among other things , by a remark by Professor Neveomb in his: Astronomy for Everyone -mann", where he states on p. 1 58 that the "solar corona" has the same shape as the magnetic lines (! ) at some points on the edge of the sun.

Although the sun is made of incandescent gas, like the earth it is a "magnetic ball". Like the Mngnetism1ts in the Gus

This is indeed quite puzzling, since it is well known that heating the magnetic substance destroys the magnetism. A "magnetic gas" is a physical absurdity .

Nevertheless,

although the sun is magnetized, it is made of glowing gas. You just have to believe it .

As is well known, there are no limits to faith. I

quote from Ne,vcombyEngelman11: "The investigations into the sun's general magnetic field have shown that the sun, like the earth, behaves like a magnetic

- table ball ' rhä.lt. ' It is unclear if we consider that, according to the hollow world theory, the sun is a solid body within the earth's space, whose magnetism has the same cause as the earth's magnetism11S .

The sunspot phenomenon.

Sun fleas are a particularly interesting problem. .f1=s it has been found that "virtually all" large sunspots arise either on the "back" of the sun or on its eastern half (seen from the earth at1S ). If the earth were to move 11m around the sun in a year Well, then this might not be possible.

Johannes Schlaf, who has made great contributions to the research into this so-called "spot-licking" phenomenon, says in his 'Verke "The Earth - not the Sun" (Munich 1919) : "If (I don't tire of pointing this out again and again!) the Earth

actually had a circumference around the sun, we would have to be like this for half a year every year When we pass the patch area, we should see the vast majority of the patches distorted on the sunny side facing us, or on the western instead of the eastern half of the latter; or in other words: it could possibly be r,\_leckenphänöJyen for IIIIS I)epose !"

"Professor Plaimain explained. . . expressly: R"ach science faces the spot phenomenon as a 'riddle', as he put it, no different than a doctor shrugging his shoulders at a 'hopeless patient'."

I have nothing to add to these striking explanations other than the observation that the existence of the "sunspot phenomenon" is incompatible with the Copernican world picture .

The "spot phenomenon" is therefore clear evidence against KolJernikanisinllS. 1\11on the other hand, the preferential formation of the r,leclÿen on the back of the sun confirms our first year. Because the electron current that generates sunlight is directed from the inside outwards in the concave earth, so it presses all the material between the celestial sphere and the sun against the back of it. As is well known, only a few and smaller spots appear on the front side, because here the pressure of the outwardly directed electron current counteracts the gravity. More recent theories owe their origin to the matter coming into the sun's field from the front and therefore being pushed against it by the pressure of the sea of electrons. ()Whether this is "1eteore or 41,world ice" - perhaps both - remains to be researched.

## The "solar radiation" in the concave earth.

When the celestial sphere rotates in the center of the concave earth and the earth's shell stands stillÿ 80 , an electric current must arise, similar to the generation of electricity by the dynamo machine. Due to its position (appropriate distance from the celestial sphere and the earth's surface), the solar body (hollow sphere) acts like the so-called "lattice" in the electron tube. The solar body also acts like the "lattice". in the electron tube there is a regulating effect that conceals the uniformity of the solar radiation. We can therefore compare the celestial sphere with the cathode and the earth's shell with the anode

. Just like the flow of electrons in radio

tube flows from the cathode over the "grid" to the anode, the VvT eg of the electron current of the world flows from the celestial sphere via the sun body to the earth's surface. Even the "grid". rspannting" is present. The ball "sun" moves daily in circles around the world axis. A statically "charged" ball that moves in a circle is known to also create a force field , "\Visually an electric stron1..

As we know from the "1magnet" JnliB. Every escape of electrons to one side results in an influx of electrons on the opposite side. Together this results in the well-known picture of the magnetic lines. This is also the case with the "solar radiation", which takes place in the form of the magnetic lines. In the hollow world, the eternal I) All of the solar radiation is by no means something "miraculous", but rather a matter of course. The flow of electrons occurs on one side and the electrons press in again on the opposite side. It is exactly the same process as in a magnet of power. If one were to say that this circuit would do work without suffering a loss of power, then this objection would also apply to the "magnet". r1Jeit. Its power would not be used up because it "attracts" a second and third piece of iron.1) In reality, both the power of the magnet and the power of the solar radiation are used The electron rotation (Urllwegling, primal force) does the "work" in both cases. The lJr.be"\ rigation of the electrons causes - as I have proven elsewhere - the rotation of the hindwings. The latter is the cause of the "solar beam " . .lls hard coal every year" to suppress solar radiation. In il1r, the rotation of electrons is sufficient for this. Because there is no hot mass here, 2734 million times more heat is radiated into the infinity of the icy "world".

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1) By the way, this is also a problem that scientists are not aware of .

space" than the entire earth receives. In the hollow world not the smallest amount of power is lost.

Is the unity of the hollow earth theory not of a truly magnificent beauty? Is its simplicity not downright astonishing? All cosmic phenomena can be easily explained by analogy to known earthly phenomena . This alone is completely satisfying for the human mind because it shows the unity of nature in the large and the small so clearly and distinctly . Here lies "true greatness, spiritual greatness! Here man becomes great again in his spirituality, great in knowledge. The Copernican man, on the other hand, stands in " impotent awe" as a "tiny speck of dust on the tiny speck of dust on earth" before the numerical inflation of the fixed star widths and the rest of the numerical jingle of Copernicusism. 1)

The planets.

As already said, the planets are hollow spheres that revolve around the world axis between the sky and the earth's surface . Their distance from the earth's surface is determined by the size of the hollow spheres and the density of their matter. In principle , the sun and moon are also planets. The order at the distance from the earth's surface is as follows: Moon, Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn: Uranus, Neptune, Pluto.

Then there are two " transplutonic" planets that have not yet been discovered by Copernican astronomy. The planet following Pluto is currently in the sign of Scorpio (210 to 240° from the vernal equinox ) and the other in the sign of Aquarius (300 to 330° from the vernal equinox). I am not intentionally giving the positions here in more detail because I fear that the subsequent "discovery" will be seen as a triumph of the

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1) The words in quotation marks came from the Copernicians . Do they not represent an attitude of mind unworthy of the thinking man?

Copernican. Astronomy would show what one - "":1 as I will prove elsewhere - wrongly did at Septune and Pluto . Of course, I am ready at any time to make my documents available to all astronomers in the operatic world .ng if you are willing to pay attention to the priority rights of the hollow world theory in relation to position determination. The above position information is not enough to "discover" the planets with the telescope, but they are precise enough in order to prove later that I knew the positions before they were determined with the telescope.

There is no need for the Copernican to go into the consideration of the outside of the planets, as this is completely uninteresting. The "fiefdom" of the planets is of course "inside". They are like hollow balls like our Earth, only smaller. ( We cannot make any assumptions about the sizes of the planets because the curvature of the light beam does not allow measurements.) It is likely that they contain life inside them, the higher it is more developed forms than can be found here on earth.1)

Interesting, however. is the Copernican- unexplainable fact that all planets also receive light on their backs. ' I already told Tom Mond . Below are two testimonies - from Copernicans: Bruno H. Bürgel writes in "From Distant Worlds", page 1.95: "A still unexplained opinion is that nice light shimmer on the tinlit parts of the Ventiscigel, i.e. in the night areas of the planet actually should appear deep dlinker." In "Das Weltall", Zeit-sdlrift der l.,reptower Observatory, Issue 1/1937, it is stated that the satellite rings were illuminated on the side facing away from the sun. There they should actually be dark and invisible. Nevertheless, ' They were prepared. They also had an "explanation" at hand . The S.attirn himself illuminates it by

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1) I addressed this question in great detail in my main work "World, Man and God". See the publisher's announcement on the. last pages of this work.

Sunlight reflected. But now the satellite is so far away from the sun that the sunlight is 100 times smaller than on earth. "This barely perceptible twilight light should now be reflected onto the rings and illuminate them so strongly that they in turn are able to radiate it down to the earth.

Mind you: light decreases in intensity as the square of the distance !

In the Hohlwelt the matter is quite simple again. The illuminated earth's surface acts like a huge hollow mirror - especially the seas - and reflects light to the few thousand kilometers up to the 11 planets.<sup>1)</sup> In addition, electron currents can also occasionally be deflected and directed towards the surface of the planet to be curved ..

This is why lightning-like light reflections  
have already been observed on the near side of the moon.

The Planetoids and PlaneteJimonde.

Copernican ... Astronomists have decried the theory that the planetoids are the predecessors of a ruptured planet. This view seems credible to me for various reasons. In all probability, the planets and moons have the same origin. In both celestial bodies I only see chunks of dead matter - in contrast to the planet. At the phenomena of circulation I will be presented in the representation

position of the 'balconies' in more detail.

The comets.

For the Copernicans, the comets are extremely mysterious bodies that cannot be integrated into the Copernican system in any way. They are so close to the border that you can even walk through it

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1) Note that in the celestial body closest to the earth's surface - the moon - you can even see the blue of the seas and the green of the earth's primeval forests!

Head behind it can capture the smallest stars. Although the tail is said to consist of the most poisonous gases, in 1910, when the Earth apparently "flew" through the tail of Halley's comet, no trace of any effects could be observed.<sup>1)</sup> The shape of the tail changes often hourly, even though they are charged with lengths of several hundred million kilometers. Below is a picture from "The Eternal Circulation of the Universe" by Prof. Dr. L. Zehnder:



June 26th June 27th June 28th Head of the J nli comet 18'31 111,  
according to M. Thury.

Picture No. 4j.

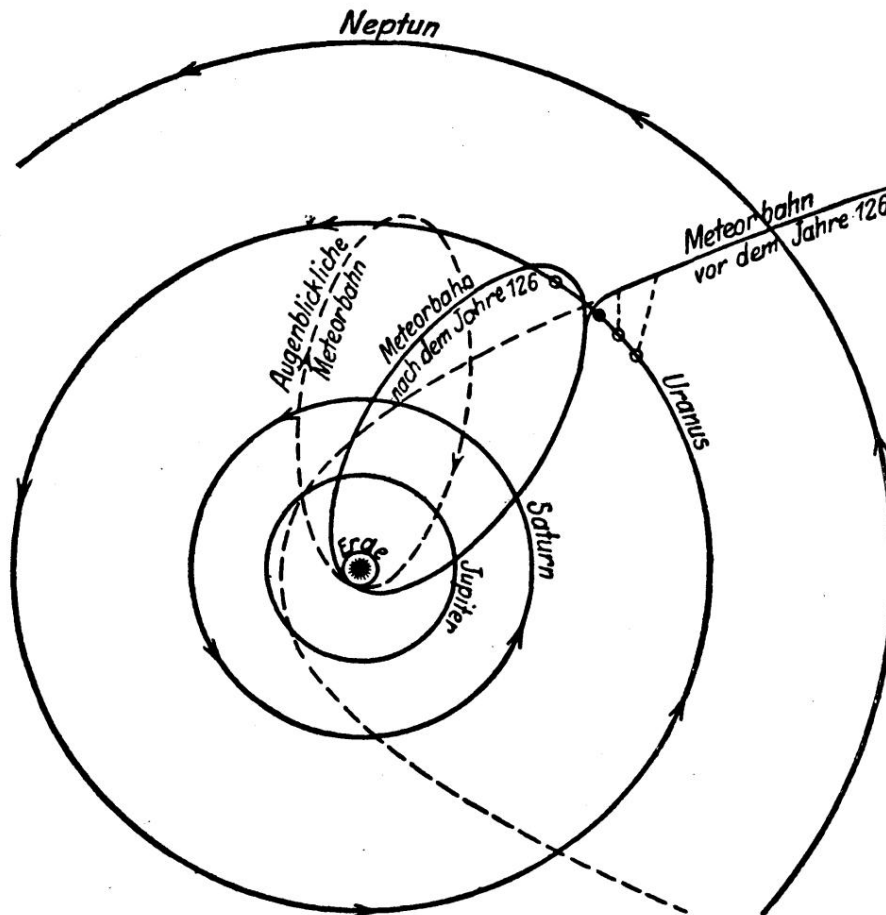
The "orbits" of the comets defy all the calculations of the Copernicans. Professor Dr. Ernst Zinner says about this in "The History of Astronomy from the First Beginnings to the Present Day" (p. 489): "The tracking of a comet over several of its returns and the calculation of its complete ball revealed that the The shape of the comet's orbit is so changeable that the exact calculation of its return is one of the exceptions. During their previous transitions, the comets are thrown out of their orbit in such a way that the comparison is obvious: they move like they fall -leaf leaves. Every gust of wind - in this case the attraction of a planet - drives it in a different direction.

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1) By the way, this is also evidence against "flight to earth".



Here again there is a contradiction in Copernican astronomy. When the comets are "disturbed," they fly out of their "orbit." But if planets are thrown out, then they should stop the "Train" ge- "disturbance" SC-hleunigst



-Zimnung No. 43.

return to their former "track". If the "orbit" of a planet is actually the result of throwing and pulling, then the planet would have to behave in the same way as the planet and, after being thrown out of its "orbit" by a disturbance, would have to move into the new lighting move on. A cannonball that is deflected from its path will never reach its target. A planet is supposed to be able to do this, although (Copernican) it, like the cannonball, is only moved by a tangential push given to it unthinkably long ago, the energy of which remains constant despite all the work that is required to overcome the "disturbances." " has to be spent, never forget

needs, will never decrease. (Truly, these are really "miracles of the stars far away"! Newton brewed the finger of God "...\nthrust" of the planets. Even with this, to the first the phenomenon cannot be "explained", because God would first have placed the planets at the correct distance from each other (corresponding to their distance) and then "nudged" them all at the same instant. but each one has a different strength and different thrust . At the same time, however, he would also have had to do this with the millions and millions of fixed star suns and their 1st rays, since God is now said to have a higher intelligence than that of humans should be accepted , one should not trust him with such cumbersome bungling work, not to mention the millions of "fingers" required for this, each of which would have to carry out a different manipulation . However, the Kant-Laplace theory of ejection is no longer supported today (at least not seriously) because a tangential ejection of gas masses is a physical impossibility. In addition, it should have taken place in one direction . But there are planetary moons that orbit in the opposite direction to their planets .

In the case of comets, it is also not possible to say where their cryptic "orbits" come from. The comets are virtually key witnesses against the Copernican system. Their "orbits" testify above all to the existence of an "Earth orbit", against a 'fancy of the Earth in cosmic space. Already Tycho Brahe, the greatest astronomer of the past, saw in the orbits of comets a key reason against the Copernican system, which has now been suppressed for centuries .

Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) was, according to the testimony of today's astronomers, one of the greatest astronomers who ever lived.. Kepler was his colleague .. Tycho Brahe set up his own world system and fought the Copernican one with good reasons. It is now strange and certainly has a special reason that in the later ones. The Ptolemaic worldview is in depth in the works of astronomers to this day

is described, but Tycho Brahe's system is either not mentioned at all or dismissed with a few meaningless words.

The reasons for Tycho Brahe's rejection of the Copernican system, which one believes can be refuted today, are now treated in modern books<sup>11</sup> on astronomy of the long and wide. Tycho Brahe's main reason against Copernicanism is, as far as I know, not mentioned anywhere .

imagines. Unfortunately, the astronomers have managed to keep it quiet so thoroughly that it hasn't even become known to me. It was only during the printing of this document that I came across a work by Dr. Carl Schöpffer "The contradictions in astronomy" (Berlin 1869) attentively, in which this resounding objection by Brahe against Copernicanism is pointed out. I became aware of this work because Professor Dr. Wolf in his "I-landhuch der -Astronomie" said that the last honest opponent of the operanic system had died, and then Dr. Lÿarl Schöpffeiy was insulted in the worst possible way. As I know from my own experience , professors only forget their usual polite tone when they cannot refute a critic's arguments.

I then studied in Dr. Schöpffer's book is a work that, in a calm, objective tone, acquaints readers with a large number of contradictions of the Copernican system and showed me, among other things, that the opponents of the Copernican system were not "extinct" even in the last century. Even two of the famous Some scholars of this century expressed doubts about him. I will quote the passages in question:

" . . . actually went to Alexander von Humboldt, who was always the first refuge of evil instruction and was so obliging that he didn't turn anyone away, that he even replied to every letter "visibly." He received I was very friendly and said the memorable "\7orte: " I 've known for a long time that we don't yet have any proof of the Copernican system , but I would never dare to be the first to attack it Don't get into this

wasp nest; They will only incur the scorn of the unjudgmental crowd .  
If one day an astronomer rises up against today 's view , I too would share my observations , but I don't feel the courage to be the first to speak out against those who have become dear to the world ."

"I shared with GauR (world-famous mathematician, director of the Göttingen Observatory, L. ) the course of my research so far ; I told him how I found that all the great thinkers, a Franz von Baader, a Südtelling, a Hegel, I ) had rebelled against the excessive assumptions of the Copernican sim , while only the smaller minds and the uneducated assumed the right not only to ridicule as a fool anyone who did not join in with the chorus of daily assumptions , but: q. not to persecute yourself with wild fanaticism ." 2) ••• " Gauss, the most famous and greatest of the astronomers living at the time, said nothing against all of these remarks, but on the contrary gave me complete approval . He even confessed to me that each new one Discovery in astronomy filled him with new doubts about your ruling system. But when he told him that Alexander von Humboldt had explained that he would immediately rebel against today's views if a well - known astronomer declared himself against them , he replied: "If I were twenty years younger !"

Now to Tycho Brahe's main reason , which has been ignored for centuries : It is known that the planets do not always move in the right direction, but sometimes move in the opposite direction. The Copernicanists explain this as an illusion caused by the Earth's orbit around the sun.

Then planets and comets would have to be equally subject to this act! If you sit in a moving train and look through the window, the trees outside seem to move in the opposite direction, all of them without exception. If the movement of the trees is only simulated by the movement of the train , then they cannot

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1) Goethe and many others too. Goethe "cursed" ("-\!Locally!) the Copernican system and said that Copernicus had "a \Vurm"! Strindberg said in his "Blue Book" that Copernican astronomy was a complete symphony of nonsense. The famous doctor Karl Ludwig Schleich (to whom we owe local anesthesia during operations ) also spoke out against the Copernican system in his work "Besunnte Verg'langenheit" ( 1921) .

The well-known East Prussian poet Alfred Brust (supporter of the hollow world theory) called it "worthless". J.L.

2) So it was no different back then ! J. L.

Apple trees move and the pear trees remain still.

Nor can the planets take part in a retrograde simulated by the "Earth flight" and the comets can leave it alone. What is particularly interesting is the Copernican tactic of keeping silent about this unexplained phenomenon<sup>11</sup> in the face of the fact that Copernicus set up his system in order to provide a justification for the sidereal compatible retrogression.

I quote again Dr. Carl Smöpffer:

"We already know that the assumption that the Earth could be a planet and orbit the Sun was only made to explain the striking stations and retrogrades of the planets. The path of comets would also have to happen if the Earth were to revolutionize, a clockwise one can become a retrograde one, and vice versa. But this is never the case. All comets keep their course unchanged, are either invariably clockwise or invariably retrograde. ... Tycho had observed these peculiarities of comets, but also immediately came to the conclusion that the assumed movement of the Earth must be a mistake, because otherwise they would have an influence on the apparent movement of the comets. In his biography of Olav Bang there is a letter from him to Caspar Peucer in which he writes the memorable words to this well-known Wittenberg scholar: "It also happened that two people were in opposition with the sun, showed clearly enough that the earth in fact does not move, because its assumed movement had no influence on the previously determined and uniform course of it, as is the case with planets, of which Copernik says that they are from would be reverted for this reason."

"Man later often had the opportunity to observe comets long enough to convince oneself of their contradiction to the Copernican system. The great comet of 1811 lasted 511 days, 359 days of that of 1825, 286 days of Halley. The great comet of 1858 was observed in 1835 and 269 days - but in all of them the course in the sky remained the same, no deviation was caused by the assumed orbit of the earth.

How is it that in the astronomical textbooks only those objections of Tycho's against the Copernican system, which arose from his ignorance of physical matters, are cited and refuted with unnecessary verbosity, while this powerful objection is carefully ignored or only touched upon in passing?"

As far as Dr. Carl Schöpffer. Unfortunately, the question he asked in 1869 is still very relevant today in 1938. You have to work

Let's admire the outstanding discipline of the astronomers. The astronomers from back then have all died now. Their successors, in a pious tradition, still scrupulously follow the commandment of silence. But what achievements can one expect from a science if it neglects to ruthlessly serve the truth? How must the Copernican system be if it has to be kept alive through silence ?

The following statement by the great Karl von Rallner (in his "Crusades") fits perfectly to Copernican astronomy: "In science too, separate guilds form, whose members form a particular school and, in the manner of craftsmen, through masterpieces, I mean through disputations, examinations and dissertations, who are the authorities and alarm clocks when the scientific guilds become lax and sleepy ? They are the dilettantes. If a scientific guild has become familiar with one another in the best possible way , so that all its members have the same views and speak the same language, then unexpectedly a summer dilettante arises , who was not part of the council, looks at things differently, approaches them differently, and speaks a peculiar scientific idiom, unconcerned with the guild language.

If the guild masters are not at all sure of their science, they will find themselves at a loss if the dilettante urging them on is a capable man; The embarrassment puts you to shame, the shame excites you and you go back to the work you thought you had already done, half forced and half forced by the inconvenient intruder . So the Redlichen; The dishonest or those who are overwhelmed by laziness probably reject the "dilettante noble C, noble" ? ? J. I..J.)."

Now back after this little digression . on the subject.

Ma11 observed that comets passed through the middle of the sun's corona without being influenced in any way. The question is why the planets are not due to the attraction of the sun (whose gravitational force is seven and twenty times greater than ours

is supposed to be earthly) to plunge into this is done by the Copernicians. answered that they explain that the planets, in turn, "attract" the sun just as strongly as the sun pulls the planet parts. If the extremely fine comet matter gets into the solar matter (corona), how can it then be undamaged again? come here? Shouldn't the comet that gets so dangerously close to the Sun be completely attracted to the Sun and "swallowed"? How is the incredibly thin and fine comet matter supposed to exert an "attractive force" on the "immense" mass of the Copernican Sun? On the one hand, it is said that every comet that comes close to a planet is thrown out of its orbit by its "attraction", but on the other hand, a planet goes through the sun's corona and comes out again undamaged, without the huge "attraction" of the sun having any effect on it ! .

Dr. IJ. Zehnder :

"The great comet 'iron of 1843 passed through the middle of the corona at a speed of about 570 km, at least 500,000 km, without suffering any noticeable loss of speed. Under the assumption of a gaseous corona Is this incompatible with the fact that meteorites, which enter our atmosphere at average speeds of only about 50 km, become glowing at an altitude of about 100 km, i.e. in the very uppermost layers of the air? in places where the density of the atmosphere is still so low that it is not even able to reflect the smallest part of the sun's light. It must also be taken into account that the resistance in gases and the heat development are related to the square of the Ge -speed increases. Therefore, only a corona atmosphere of incredibly low density could meet these conditions

enough.

So what are comets in reality? According to the hollow earth theory, they are small celestial bodies that normally

proximity to the celestial sphere they must have the circle. Because in close same speed as the celestial sphere itself (the daily circumference of the celestial axis ) and are very slowly awake. don't take our astronomers · "\7ahr hzw. think they are tiny spiral nebulae. They then screw themselves in spiral circles closer to the earth's surface, get into the area of the sun's rays, shine brightly there, and become glowing due to the electrical bombardment of the sun's rays.

Lively cheit1iscl1e processes begin . The comet develops a cloud of evaporated matter which is always distant from the sun as a result of the electron pressure from the solar ray fountain. The closer the comet comes to the sun, the stronger these processes naturally become the more magnificent the tail. The excess material is only small. Because the million kilometers of length of the tail only exist in the imagination of the Copernicians. If the comet is attacked too much by the chemical processes, then it dissolves, which has already been observed several times. The "tinters of the star world" also become very simple processes with comets.

One just has to drop the unfounded vantage point of the Copernican system.

## Meteors 11nd Shooting Stars.

The meteors and shooting stars are also small celestial bodies that orbit between the fixed star sphere and the earth's surface. If they get into the area of the earth's surface smear force, they fall to the earth's surface with more or less strong limt development. Smol science claims that they are debris from a destroyed cosmic body, that they come from "space", then collide with the earth, become white-hot due to the friction in the air and finally explode. That sounds quite natural and obvious so far. It's just a shame that all the known deeds



contradict this . But Copernicans don't like to talk about facts.

I want to refrain from any criticism here and only partially quote an essay "on meteor iron" by Walter Cloos (Weleda News No. 10/1935) . I would also like to note that the author limits himself to comparing the facts and the Copernican theory. He doesn't know the earth world theory yet. Otherwise he would probably have mentioned her. (Individual passages have been highlighted by me.)

"But if we walk over land in dark late summer or autumn nights, we see in the shooting stars and meteorites that shoot across the starry sky or even reach the earth, an appearance that is consistent with the laws of formation of the Earth cannot be fully understood. Let us ignore the more speculative research results of modern astrophysics and focus purely on the phenomena that are associated with the approach of a meteorite to the Earth.

The strongest impression on our senses is undoubtedly the light phenomena of the falling meteorite. Day or night, it silently traces its path of fire with a light intensity of the same magnitude as the sun. Hundreds of feet often measure the light structure that rushes through space at a height of 50-500 km. It becomes smaller as it approaches, aiming a glowing tail behind itself, and finally spraying out with a thunder-like noise and falling to the ground as a dark mass.

This is where the strangest thing about a meteorite fall comes to light: it is not a glowing mass of molten iron or stone that drills into the ground, but rather a lukewarm to hot chunk lying in the ground, which in most cases has not even scorched the grass not to mention any fires. Masses of meteors have already fallen into full barns without even scorching a single tree. But the most inexplicable thing becomes apparent when we cut through the meteorite and etch it with diluted nitric acid. Large crystal lamellae then appear on the cut surface and show that the structure

consists of crystals throughout and through, which are formed from various compounds of iron and nickel. People have tried. - a detailed study of the ancient composition - to imitate the structure of meteorites, i.e. to produce an artificial meteorite by taking the theoretical formation processes as a basis; These verses have completely failed.

If you let a hot-dissolved or molten body cool down very slowly and gradually here on Earth, you get large crystals. If you cool it quickly, you get small to microscopic crystals.

Based on earthly experience, the question can now arise: 'The enormous light phenomenon comes, which in a meteorite with a diameter of a few 30 cm has a diameter of hundreds of kilometers in height ?

Is this really white-hot , glowing iron, a glowing drop of molten rock that rushes in, "explodes" - and falls to the ground as a dark, usually hot body?

If this structure, which is approaching the earth, burns white hot , then it must have a small-crystalline structure, since it goes through a cooling process that takes a matter of seconds . But it shows large, intergrown crystals, such as can be formed here on earth by very slow cooling. All phenomena indicate that we are not dealing with a fiery structure that is approaching the earth. Not only the structure of the meteorite shows this, but also a whole series of chemical facts confirm this assumption. Strange sulfur and phosphorus compounds permeate the meteorite , which quickly disintegrate here on earth, and heating to just 900 degrees completely destroys the structure of the meteoric iron , so that it cannot be restored. You get a small crystal of iron, like in the artificial production of meteorites. And why should this glowing gas cloud, this molten drop, explode and spray away? There is no reason for it.

So we have now found that when it comes to the appearance of light we are not dealing with a glowing gas cloud of burning or vaporizing iron; because at the altitudes at which the light phenomenon occurs, the earth's atmosphere (stratosphere) is completely free of oxygen, extremely thin and has temperatures of 40-50 and more. degrees below zero. No combustion, no glow, no evaporation can take place here. The relatively low heat generated by the meteorite needle. as it falls, only arises in the lowest reaches of the atmosphere due to the immense speed and the associated friction. However, according to all meteorite observations, glowing is out of the question here. People who were present at meteorite falls saw them fall from the sky as dark bodies ."

"The phenomena that present themselves to our senses without any theorizing when a meteorite falls can now be presented in the simplest possible way: a tremendous phenomenon is rushing towards the earth. It has dimensions hundreds of kilometers high up to a thousand meters in diameter; the apparition reduces in size as it approaches, there is a spray with a thunder-like noise and a dark body, moderately warmed, falls to the earth. In addition, there are the surprisingly small impacts of the meteorites. which bear no relation to the mass and height of fall.

If a meteorite were the explosive piece of a destroyed world body that penetrated our atmosphere, it would primarily lose its large crystalline structure during the hypothetical glowing and vaporization at the boundary of the atmosphere. Because a body with a diameter of 36 cm, like the meteorite of 'freysa, produces a light corona with a diameter of 1000 m at a height of 50 km, can according to the laws. the earth only dudt and dudt be glowing. But no meteorite shows even traces of being heated to the point of glowing."

"The "explosion" of the meteorite could also be viewed in a different way than is usual today to explain this phenomenon. There are two possibilities on Earth that can lead to detonations: The explosives expert in the quarry and in the mine causes substances in the so-called explosives to decompose, which develop enormous quantities of gas in fractions of a second and thereby generate the enormous explosive pressure. Here, pressure forces are applied that are many thousands of times greater than normal air pressure. The chemist, however, builds large apparatus that are made almost airless by appropriate pumps in order to then allow certain reactions to take place in this vacuum .

If such devices are made of too thin-walled or defective material, then it can happen that the vessel is crushed in a flash by the external, normal air pressure, ie it explodes on the outside but inside. The first is a bursting on the outside, the second is a rushing into the inside. In the second case, particles also fly to the outside, but the cause is different than in the first case.

With the scientific means available to us today, it is not possible to conclusively determine whether the detonation of a meteorite is caused by explosive pressure or by air falling into a vacuum . But when looking closely at the phenomena, the possibility of destroying a vacuum must be taken into account. If you remember the Lintner's opinion described above, which cannot be considered a fire process, then in this case you would be dealing with an appearance of cold light.

But where on earth does the cold light appear most strongly? During the electrical discharge in the vacuum of the Geissler tube. The vacuum is therefore the area of cold light. Then the substances on earth begin to glow in the vacuum.

Is it not conceivable that the earth substances in the cosmos outside<sup>11</sup> have another form of existence, which in approaching the earth

metamorphoses and shines as light at the first stage of a dimming process?"

Any comment would. just to soften the impact of this sober factual report . But there is one thing I would like to point out: these actions are known to our scientists .

How can it be explained that they continue to teach the theory of "meteors as glowing debris of a cosmic body" which has been completely refuted by the facts? Don't our children have any right to the truth in school?

### Rising and setting of the celestial bodies:

Look again at drawing no. 23. The light rays emanating from the fixed star F reach half of the earth's surface. Only there does his Limt appear. As a result, it can only be seen there. Now he continued to wander from east to west. The Limt curves move with you. In 24 hours it has traveled around the surface of the earth and is back in its old place.

Naili and gradually it rose at all points on the earth's equator<sup>1</sup>), culminated and sank again below the horizon. How this process takes place in the "heaven of optical illusion" can be read in the explanation of the magazine no . 24 .

In principle, the process is the same for all celestial bodies. Fixed stars that are north of the equator are long in our case

can be seen in the sky for less than 12 hours because its Lirut hemisphere covers a larger part of the northern hemisphere.

In the southern hemisphere it is the other way around.

### The creation of day and night:

It's no different with the sun. Your Limt hemisphere illuminates only one half of the earth's hemisphere at all times. Think of it at the location of the fixed star F in drawing no . 23

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1) For the sake of simplicity, we assume a star at the celestial equator and an observation location at the earth's equator.

Sun. Then you can clearly see how the curves of the sun's light can only cover half of the earth. The sun moves from east to west, and as a result the Limit hemisphere moves with it, so that the locations on the equator are reached one after the other by all the Limit curves. The eye always moves the location of the sun to the "sky of optical illusion" according to the angle of incidence of the light rays emanating from it, so that the impression. the rising, the rising, the culmination, the sinking and the setting arises. In reality, the sun traced a semicircle around the Earth's axis from rising to setting.

### The origin of the different day and night lengths:

It is particularly attractive to imagine the emergence of different lengths of day and night in your mind.

Let us imagine ourselves standing at a point on the equator and watching the sunrise every day from there. We have set up observation posts from latitude to latitude on the corresponding longitude of our earth from the north to the south pole. We begin our observations at the spring equinox at 12 noon. All stations report noon at the same time, sunset at the same time and sunrise at the same time the next day.

Even at the equator, we now see the sun rising a little further to the left every day. Our observer at the South Pole reported that the sun was completely turning in the days following the equinox. Permanent icy office. His colleague from the North Pole, on the other hand, sees the sun rising higher every day. This information corresponds to ours. own observations. We saw the sun rising further to the left-

go. On the left is the north, at the North Pole it is now higher in the sky, from the South Pole it disappeared completely, consequently the 180° hemisphere of light has moved beyond the North Pole. The 1st axis is now at an angle to the world axis, around which it moves every day

describes two cone shells. Its larger half is located on the northern globe of the Earth. This idea, found through logical thinking, is then also confirmed by our observation stations. "While our day at the equator is not getting shorter or is only getting a little shorter near the equator, the posts located to the south of us reported ever later sunrise and earlier and earlier sunset. The length of the day becomes shorter as the latitude increases south.

In the northern hemisphere the opposite is the case. Here the sun rises earlier and sets later from day to day, the days become longer and longer as the northern latitude increases until the extremes are reached on June 21st. The axis of the light hemisphere exactly circumscribes the polar circles. The observer at the Arctic Circle reports that the sun is circling high on the horizon, his colleague from the Southern Arctic Circle reports that the sun has just disappeared below the horizon. At the North Pole the sun is  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above the horizon, constantly circling to the right, but at the South Pole it is complete night, because here the sun is  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  below the horizon. From the Southern to the Northern Arctic Circle, our observers now report day lengths that gradually increase in a very specific proportion as the distance from the Southern Arctic Circle increases, until the length of the day at the Northern Arctic Circle is 24 hours.

The sun now orbits in the plane of the Tropic of Cancer. Your Limit Hemisphere now covers most of the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth. The southern hemisphere is largely in darkness. If we now consider that the hemisphere of light of the sun rotates daily around the world axis parallel to the plane of the equator, we can easily understand the different lengths of day and night at different points on the earth.

Now the sun is slowly moving south again and will reach the plane of the equator on September 23rd. Now the day and night are the same length all over the earth. The axis of the Light hemisphere has the same position as the world axis.

The sun now continues on its path towards the Tropic of Capricorn, which it reaches on December 22nd.

Now most of the hemisphere of light rotates in the southern hemisphere of the Earth. So at the South Pole it's constant day, at the North Pole it's constant night. In between, the days from the northern to the southern arctic circle always increase.

If we mentally understand the sun's movement in the north-south direction that underlies this process, we find that the sun's daily orbit around the world's axis has become a spiral. The sun swings back and forth in a spiral between the two tropics. (Compare drawings no. 44-46).

## The Copernican explanation of the origin of the seasons.

As will be shown below, the Copernicans cannot explain the appearance of the seasons without contradicting the facts. The seasons are proof against Copernicanism!

According to Copernican theory, the sun is a ball of glowing gas with a constant temperature. The intensity of the sun's rays should therefore be the same in summer and winter.

Rather, it should be larger in winter (in the northern hemisphere) because the sun is 5 million kilometers closer to us then than in summer.

The Copernican explanation of the greater solar heat in summer says that this is due to the steeper incidence of the sun's rays in summer. would be caused. If this explanation were correct, then a surface that is placed at right angles to the sun's rays would have to be heated up just as much in winter as in summer. As everyone knows, this is not the case. As a result, solar radiation must be more powerful in summer than in winter. The intensity of the sun's rays will be greater.



The layman may object that the cold air in winter would cool the sun's rays so that when they hit the earth they would not be able to warm up as much as in summer. This opinion is completely absurd. It is a generally accepted theory of meteorology that the air is not heated by the sun's rays, but rather the sun's rays heat the earth and then the air. This is also the reason why at the beginning of the summer the 'Vetter report' again speaks of "J1 = influx of cool oceanic air masses". The summer sun very quickly warms the European mainland and then the air above it.

The water in the ocean, on the other hand, does not warm up as quickly as the land. Anyone who has ever bathed in a lake knows this. The sand on the shore was hot and the water was extremely cold, although the sand and water were exposed to the sun's rays to an equal extent. Because the sun's radiation heats the water much more slowly than the land, the air above the sea remains cool for the time being, because the air is not heated by the sun's rays, but by the land. Water heated.

In this context, we are not interested in why the water is heated so slowly. What matters is simply the fact that the air is not heated directly by the sun's rays, but the earth's surface is heated first and then this heats the air.

Even the layman will understand that if the air were warmed by the sun's rays, there could be no mountains covered with permanent snow in the tropics. But we find mountains covered with eternal snow in hottest Africa right on the equator, for example Kilimanjaro in former German East Africa (although a "skiing paradise").

How can the snow exist there if the sun sends its rays almost vertically from the sky all year round and warms the air? The warm air would quickly melt the snow. The only reason the snow stays there is

because the air is not heated despite the "tropical glow" of the sun's rays and their vertical incidence .

By the way, every pilot knows that even in the hottest summer the air at high altitudes is cold . Why do we go to the "cool" mountains in summer? Would it be cool there if the summer sun warmed the air? Then it would be aum

hot there!

At higher altitudes in the tropics it is even colder than here. Dr. Martell, Berlin, writes in "On the problem of the stratosphere" (Professor Piccard's flight into the stratosphere, Augsburg 1931) .page 128: "While the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude in our latitudes in the stratosphere is about 55 degrees cold At the end, a mean stratospheric temperature of ?9 degrees cold was measured on the tropical Java of the equatorial region .

The well-known German astronomer Bruno H. Bürgel also fully confirms my representation of the behavior of the earth with regard to the warming of the air in the following quote from the essay "The Sun Always Smells" (Berliner Morgenpost from February 13 , 1938). the earth's surface. I 'll let the paragraph in question follow verbatim:

"The sun is always shining up there, beyond the cloud line, but it is still as cold at those heights as in the depths of winter at the first pole of the earth, near Verkhoyansk in Siberia; the meteorologists' pilot balloons measure the average temperature of 50 up to 60 degrees below zero, and the high altitude flights of Piccard and the Americans have confirmed this. The air envelope allows the heat rays of the sun to pass through unhindered, only a very small amount of dayon rises in denser layers than bridge inches from the ground, which is heated by the sun, and then returns some of this solar material to the atmosphere in a similar way to how the tiled stove heats the air in the room."

I have another astronomer confirm explicitly that the air does not absorb the sun's heat rays. The famous astronomer Newcomb writes :1)

"A very simple observation shows that heat penetrates air and . . . other transparent bodies without warming them up. If we light a large fire in the fireplace in a completely cold room, we can already feel the heat on our bodies when the Air around is still completely cold.

Further "A cold lens acts as a burning glass just as much as a warm one, and if we were to make a lens out of ice, we could easily combine the sun's rays in such a way that they burn the hand without melting the ice."

The fact that the air "cools down" the sun's rays should be clear to every layman: But if the sun's rays are not "cooled down" by the air, then - if the crooked landing of the sun's rays is to blame for winter -

A flame placed at right angles to the sun's rays can be heated just as much in winter as in the mornings and evenings in summer as it is on a summer afternoon. If this is not the case, then the Copernican explanation of the seasons must be false . It is not the case and the copernica

llical "explanation" of the seasons is wrong. The initial opinion of the seasons cannot therefore be reconciled with the Copernician system. Their existence , which is inexplicable for Copernicanism, is therefore incontestable evidence against it.

For the layman who still believes in the "cooling" of the sun's rays through the air, I recommend that he carry out the following experiment: On a hot summer day, place a surface (e.g. made of cardboard) perpendicular to the sun's rays at midday after attaching a thermometer to the back. After a while, you will be able to see that the surface is significantly hotter than the surrounding area.

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. 1) In "Astronomy for Everyone". translated by F. Glasses. Processed by Prof. Dr. R. Schorr and Prof. Dr. K. Graff. III. edition. Jena 1920.

Air. As the afternoon progresses, the temperature of the Flädle will continue to fall, although the air temperature may have risen slightly . (As is well known, it is often the case in summer that it is hotter in the afternoon than at 12 noon.)

Although the surface is still hit vertically by the sun's rays in the late afternoon and the air is at least as warm as at midday , the sun's rays can no longer generate the midday heat! The intensity of the sun's rays has decreased.

However, the rays of a Copernican ember ball sun at a constant distance must always reach the earth with constant intensity.

I don't recommend a solfie experiment to the scientist . He knows that I'm right anyway. I recommend changing the intensity of the sun's rays in a different way. He should

Measuring the stratosphere . The air there is already so thin and pure that any significant absorption loss due to the nature of the air is ruled out.<sup>1)</sup> But above all, he should think carefully! He knows that the eyelid intensity of the sun's rays is greater in the summer than in the winter and greater at midday than in the morning and evening. He "believes" this would come from the lower or higher absorption of the eyelid depending on the distance the light would travel through the air. But now the sky in the stratosphere appears black, because no light is absorbed there. According to the Copernican theory, the light intensity of the sun's rays would have to be the same in summer and winter .

Finally, I note the following contradiction in the Copernican explanation of the seasons. Firstly, it is claimed that the sun's heat rays pass through the air without loss of heat (Prof. Newcomb and all meteorologists). Then

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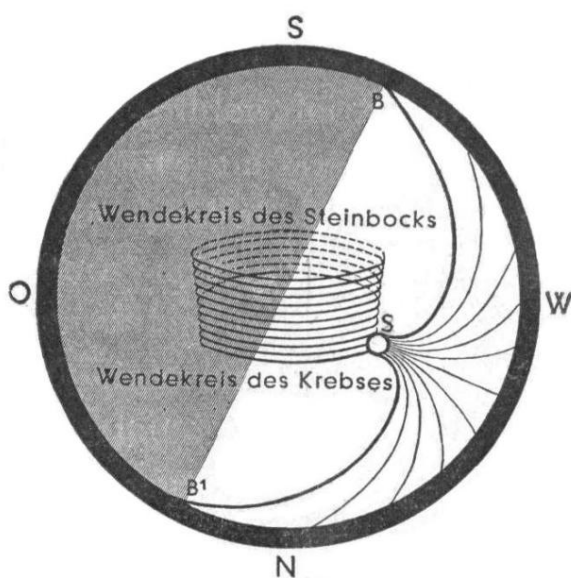
1) There is of course no denying that the sun's heat is absorbed by the impurities of the atmosphere. But this is so minimal even on high mountains that it is completely irrelevant to the problem in question.

It is claimed that the oblique impact of the sun's rays is the cause of winter, which would require an (enormous) loss of heat in the airflow through the air, because otherwise one would have to work with a surface placed at right angles to the sun's rays could produce "tropical glow" in all seasons. I see this contradiction as one of the most powerful proofs against Copernicanism. It is understandable that

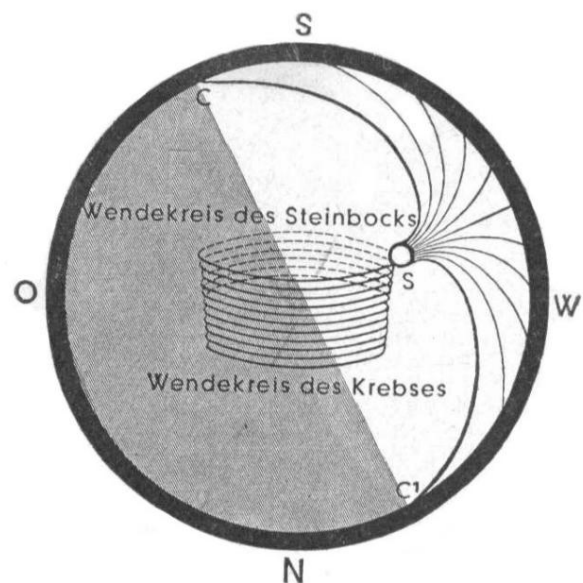
Dr. Bohrmann, the "Umschau" and the "Kosmos" remained silent about it, but this is anything but scientific. Can one really try to eliminate such obvious evidence by remaining silent ?

### The genesis. the seasons :

We now know that the Sun oscillates back and forth between the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer over the course of a year. The path seen in the sky is a spiral. The sun spirals daily from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Tropic of Cancer and back again. As a result, their light hemisphere no longer reaches part of the southern hemisphere in summer. In winter it is the other way around. The following drawings (No. 44-46 are intended to explain this in more detail.

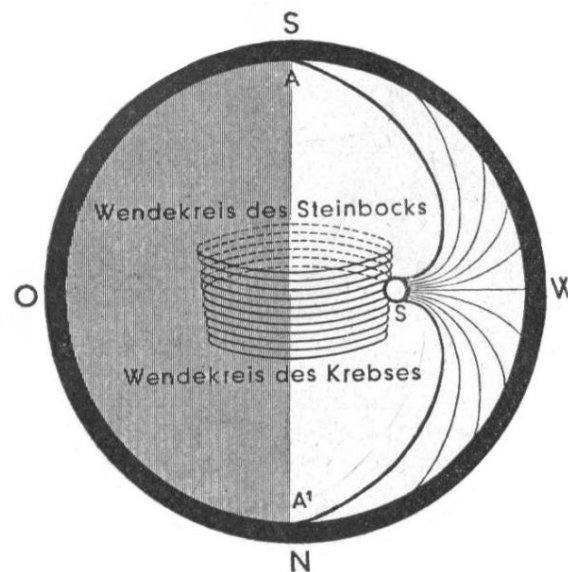


Drawing No. 44  
(position of the sun on June 21st )



ZeidJ.nun,g No. 45  
(position of the sun on December 22nd)

In addition to Limit, the sun also provides us with heat. It is known that heat rays also increase in intensity with distance. This explains the greater intensity of solar heat in summer. In summer the sun



Drawing No. 46

(Sun position on January 2nd · March and September 23)

radiate only a short Weg to us. In winter it is significantly longer due to the light curves, as can be seen from a look at drawings nos . 44-46 . The sun is us

### Zeichnungen

actually much closer in summer than in winter. It now orbits widely in the northern hemisphere, not only irradiating it much longer but also irradiating it more intensely.

Our explanation is fully confirmed by the fact that even in summer the sun's rays warm less in the morning and evening than at midday. This is the case even in the hottest summer. So it can't be due to the Luft. Even in the morning. And in the evening - if the "oblique impact" of the sun's rays is to blame for the lower intensity - the same warming as at midday should be achieved by a surface placed at right angles to the sun's radiation. Here, too, one would probably say - it is due to the greater distance of air that the sun's ray has to travel through! to which the answer must be that what was said above about air also applies here.

Our explanation, however, is simple and logical. In the morning and evening, the sun's light rays also have a significantly longer path to travel to us than at midday, as a look at the light curves (drawings no. 23 or 44 to 46) shows.

The angle of the eyelid beam gives us reliable information about the length of the path it has traveled. If it falls almost horizontally, which is the case everywhere on earth at sunrise and sunset, then it has the same length behind him as the rays of light that hit the poles of the earth around the equinox. As a result, the sun's rays at the equator, which produce the hellish tropical glow at midday, have just as little power in the morning and evening as the sun's rays at the poles at the time of day and night eclipse. The power of the sun's rays everywhere on Earth is a function of their length and this in turn determines the size of the angle of incidence of the rays. Whether the sun is  $10^\circ$  high in the sky in winter or in midsummer, the power of its rays is the same. The power of solar radiation is always the same at any height in the sky, no matter what time of year it occurs. I remember feeling very cold under the rays of the tropical sun in the morning until it reached a high enough height in the sky to be able to "warm" 11m.

The hollow world theory cannot be refuted because facts cannot be eliminated . When the time comes when the representatives of the Copernican world view are forced to examine our evidence , they will be forced by the force of facts to accept the hollow world theory. For the time being, they're keeping quiet about it, at least here.

The Copernicans cannot explain the difference between the light intensity of the sun's rays in summer and winter. We explain them as well as the differences in heat in summer and winter and the differences in light

and heat intensity of the sun's rays at midday and in the morning or evening. The light decreases rapidly with distance. In winter the path of the sun's rays is longer than in summer, and longer in the morning and evening than at midday. Simple, consistent, logical and clear.

The "orbits" of celestial bodies and the "Kepler laws".

### With all their huge telescopes and other beautiful things

The astronomers cannot see anything other than the instruments the laypeople too, namely the flat image of the heavens. No astronomer has ever been able to determine a "planetary orbit".

Like us, he only sees the spirals that describe all the moving stars, including the sun and moon, in the fixed star sky behind them. We declare these spirals seen to be real, the Copernican ones to be fake. They connect the individual positions of the stars in the course of time and construct their "planetary bales" from this in their minds. These are - which need to be said very clearly and unequivocally -

nothing more than a fantasy product.

Therefore, astronomers' predictions of future planetary locations will be accepted. But this means that the "orbits" were constructed according to the real way destruction conditions. Of course, the "ellipses" were constructed in such a way that the "orbits" are correct. "In a finite world race" there wasn't enough space. The "orbits" could be constructed in any required size. The ancient Egyptians and Babylonians could also use ancient Copernican "bal1ns" as the future places of clay heavenly bodies.

One of their 13 rec! In ungsin thodes "\Var even so good that the Copernicans even say that it "\would be the l111 superior .1) 1\lan can iihri g'C ilS d ic Z ll kiinfjtj gcn (}rte der v\T ancle} sfe rue today also without the .\ n\ n\ n\ use ng kope tnika niscli he methods can be calculated.

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1) See: ..Culture of c;egen,\yart", Volume .. Astro no1n ie".



There will always be more. Propaganda was made for the Copernican world view with the claim that the disturbances in the planetary orbits led to the discovery of Neptune and Pluto. This is once again trumpeted as a "triumph of astronomy". In reality, it is a deception of the gullible public. Read below what Professor Dr. Zinner says in "The history of astronomy from the first -beginnings of the present" about it (p. 485) says: it should not be hidden that the continued observations revealed a not insignificantly different orbit for Neptune, so that Gould's view: Obroohl the agreement of the location of the Neptune at the time of  
,, . . . discovery with that of the southern planet only roared by chance, it almost seems that the sky.

rolled mercifully, is not unguided. u Pluto was 5° . . . . : "The planet away from the location that follows from the calculations of Lowell and Pickering. Strangely enough, their otherwise very different orbital elements for this point in time result in  
near the same place."

According to Professor Dr. According to Zinner, it should not be "hidden" that the discovery of Neptune "was only a coincidence". However, it is concealed and falsely given as a "triumph of astronomy". The discovery of the planets Neptune and Pluto was due to luck ("heaven showed itself to be merciful") and not to the calculation of iconic "orbits". When it was discovered, Pluto was 5° away from the place that its "orbit " Calculation" result4 This is about 10 "7 o moon widths on the firmament. How many million kilometers might this distance be in the Copernican space, for example, in order to cover this distance at the firmament? Time from August 28, 1917 ( 5 ° 1.2' Cancer) to March 24 , 1924 (10 ° 1. 3' Cancer), so almost 7 years! Every word of criticism here would n11r the impression of the facts.

No human being has ever taken into account the elliptical "orbits" of the planets assumed to exist by Copernican astronomy . We only see the planets (including

Sun (Monc) describes a circle around the observer.

Due to the changes in location of these celestial bodies, the circle becomes a spiral. Our ancestors already knew this and laid down these spirals with lines of sight made of high stones, as they are still preserved in ruins at Stonehenge and elsewhere. ...t\ tfler of this work, which takes place in spiral circles

The vegetation of planets (including the sun and moon) in space can be n1an make another observation, namely the change in direction compared to the fixed star sky. The latter, however, is essentially a consequence of the spiral circular movement of the planets in space. 'V hen a ÿ1\tronomist claims that the planet; which he saw a month ago at the fixed star

He did not observe any movement of the planet from star X to star Y. All that can be observed is that both the planet and the fixed stars revolve around the observer's location. The circles of the fixed stars are the same every day. They stay at the same ()rt. The planet's circle, on the other hand, is part of a spiral. If the planet and the fixed star are in the same place at a certain time, then this only means that the spiral of the planet intersects the circle of the fixed star at that time. Both are points of light for the eye, which circle from east to west around the viewer's location.

These orbits of the stars, which are the only ones that can be really perceived, are not taken into account by astronomers. They only concern themselves with the positions of the stars in relation to the firmament. They create a coordinate system based on the celestial equator, to which they relate the positions of the stars.

Now you only worry about changing positions to this coordinate the celestial system. Since this is an integral part of the celestial sphere and takes part in its daily rotation around the world axis, the starry observations of today's astronomers do not have this in common with the real movement of the stars

lowest to t11n. Today's astronomers only note: at a certain time the celestial body is at X degrees right ascension 11th declination. If you now combine the individual positions that the celestial bodies occupy at different times, you get a line that is now interpreted as an "apparent path". This "path" is therefore not observed, but only created by the astronomer himself, only a spiral orbit is actually created and perceived by the astronomer by connecting the individual observed positions using a line " of the planet. ~~As to why~~ is now a highly complex structure with temporary loops (epicycles). Significantly, the ancient Germanic peoples set up their observatories to observe the real spiral orbits, while the "apparent orbits" marked above only come to us from the Orient. An attempt was made to reinterpret these "pathways" into "real" ones. All worldviews since Ptolemy were based on these attempts, but every interpreter had to fail because he completely ignored the real paths (the perceptible spirals). Only the hollow world theory came back to them, picking up where the ancient Germanic tribes had belonged when they forced the emissaries of Rome to do so with fire and sword.

The modern astronomers connected the positions of the planets on their coordinate system with a line and called this "apparent orbit". Since these "orbits" are so complicated that it is unthinkable that a planet could actually move along them, they were "unraveled" by pushing each of these locations (which are only fixed in relation to a celestial surface) so far into the space that the connecting line became an ellipse.

There was enough space in Copernican space. If one assumed that the sun stood still and that the earth, like the planets, moved in an elliptical orbit around the sun, then one could regard the apparent retrograde as an optical illusion, similar to the apparently retrograde one movement of the land

when looking out the window of the moving railway carriage. (Tycho Brahe's claim that this optical illusion must also be perceptible in comets was simply ignored.)

But the apparent retrograde of the planets is only distorted by the connection of their positions in the coordinate system of the celestial sphere. Not a single astronomer has observed any real or apparent retrograde motion of a planet. Only the line with which he connects the planetary positions at different times runs back. The planet itself still rises in the east and sets in the west, circling the world axis in a spiral orbit. The celestial cligel, together with the coordinate system<sup>1</sup>, also orbits the western axis. The coordinate system orbits and the planet orbits.

If both orbit at the same speed, then the astronomers claim that the planet is "stationary". If the planet orbits slower than the coordinate system, then it lags behind it, thus changing its position in the coordinate system. The astronomers maintain: it moved forward "at a regular pace". If the planet circles faster than the coordinate system, then it stays behind.

This also causes a change in the position of the planet relative to the coordinates (lines). The astronomers say: the planet moves "backwards". These are the facts that you can actually observe. You only observe the planets circling and the coordinate system circling. Nothing other than the circling of the planet at different speeds Planets around the world  $\ddot{y}$

axis is in fact and truth to observe. Depending on. If the planet orbits faster or slower, it changes its position in the coordinate system in one direction or the other.

To make this very clear, imagine that you are standing near the North Pole of the Earth. At the Earth's North Pole, the stars move horizontally around the observer's location in around 24 hours at a completely consistent speed. Now he gives the order to an aviator to attach a light to his aircraft ZII and keep it in the distance

horizon to circle the North Pole. If the aircraft flies so fast that its light does not change its position in relation to the starry sky, then it is "stationary". If the aircraft flies faster, then its light advances in the starry sky. If the light were a planet, so according to astronomers' jargon, it would be "retrograde". If the plane flies more slowly, then its light appears to move to the opposite side in the starry sky.

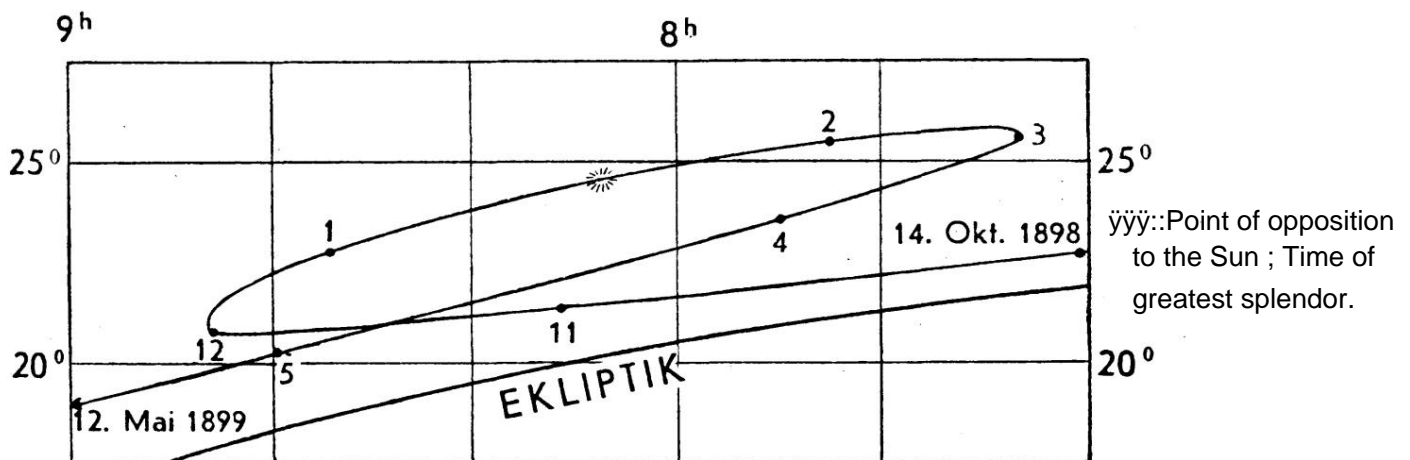
If it were a planet, the astronomer would say it was "perpendicular."

However, in all three cases the plane moved in circles in the same direction. A "path" of the light in the sky could therefore only be "constructed" by connecting the positions of the light at different times in the coordinate system of the sky with a line. The construction of this "path" of the light is a purely arbitrary act. The observer could only have stated as a witness under oath that he had observed nothing other than the starry sky circling and the light circling in the same direction. Since the light moved at different speeds in the direction of the starry sky's circling, he would have assumed that it had moved back and forth.

When questioned under oath by his judge, the observer could not dare to say that he had ever seen the light "backwards". He would have to admit that it was always moving in the same direction. If the plane had also changed its altitude while changing speed, the continuous marking of the respective location of its plane in the coordinate system of the starry sky behind it would have resulted in a loop-shaped "path". If in the above comparison the orbit of a planet always applies, then everything applies exactly to the alleged "orbit observations" of our astronomers. If you continuously mark the spiral-circular real orbit of the planet in its positions in relation to the starry sky in its coordinate system, you get a line that is incorrectly given as an "observed orbit" by astronomers.

followed bring in the original drawing of a piece of the "Mars orbit" from the work "Astronomical Geography" by Prof. Dr.

W. Schmidt (Leipzig 1903):



Drawing No. 47.

He sees in detail how the so-called "apparent orbit" of the planet at the back is "constructed" by the astronomers. The vertical and horizontal lines on the drawing represent the coordinate system of the starry sky

Mars moves from east to west. Likewise Mars. It cannot move in the opposite direction under any circumstances.

It's just that in its westward circles it sometimes travels further south and

sometimes slower than the rapidly circling stars at a uniform speed

in the starry sky. The astronomer now determined that Mars was at 22° 27' north of the spring point of Heaven on October 1, 1898. He marked this location at the

Then he determined the position of the equator at around 11° in the coordinate system.

of Mars on November 1, 1898 and marked it as a point at 11 (= November 1,

1898) s. The other points indicate the positions of Mars on the first day of the

individual points given in numbers by a line and claimed: this is the "orbit" of Mars from October 14, 1898 to May 12, 1899.

Months. The astronomer connected the points in the

Now the astronomer further claims: The above coordinate system is fixed in space. The movement that can be observed is a deception, caused by the "rotation of the earth". The "reverse rotation"

"in heat" Bewegung of Mars is also an illusion, caused through the earth's orbit around the sun. On the other hand, what is "real" is the "perpendicular" movement of Mars in the coordinate system. Astronomy has so far failed to provide proof for all of these claims. They are unprovable assumptions that astronomers have agreed on. "If an astronomer came up with the claim If a moving car were actually standing still and the country road was moving, the observed movement of the car was a "Täuschung", then one would demand proof of this claim from him. But if he claims that the starry sky stands still and the earth rotates, then people believe him without any evidence.

Anyone who somehow understands how to think scientifically - or logically, which should actually be the same thing - will agree with me that the observation should be viewed as "true" until it can be proven to be a deception. Since this has not happened and cannot happen, the spiral orbits of the planets that can only be observed are to be regarded as real .

The line connecting the locations of the planet Mars in the drawing above is not a "path" in space. No real movement of Mars can be observed on this island. As a pure assumption, it is a product of the astronomers' imagination.

Its expansion into a Copernican ellipse with the sun at one focal point is therefore also a purely intellectual activity. An elliptical "orbit" of Mars or another planet cannot be demonstrated by any means in nature. Only observe positions of the planet in the rotating coordinate system of the starry sky. Whether the determined locations can now be determined using all the above methods a line connects, or whether it pushes the locations of the planets further into the depths of space, so that the arbitrarily created connecting line takes the form of an ellipse, is fundamentally the same. Both cases represent a purely arbitrary act . The only difference is that the first connecting line is called the "apparent" orbit and the second is called the "real" orbit. I never tire of repeating that no astronomer in the...

the whole world is able to show me or anyone map\_d a physical movement of a planet on one of the two connecting lines that are falsely presented as "orbits" . On the other hand, I am able to show every astronomer and layman the real orbits, the spiral circles of the planets (including the sun and moon) and the spatial movement that actually exists in nature . Below is another proof of this : Thinking "\7i.r 11ns on not matter whether we . October 14, 1898 at the center of the earth, whereby it does base our train of thought on the idea of the convex or concave ,

which rests on the observation a11d1 the convex earth. We then see Mars orbiting around our position. At noon on October 14, 1898 , Mars was  $22^{\circ} 2' 1$  north of the celestial equator. The next day at 12 o'clock it was only  $22^{\circ} 23'$  north of the 2\qltator. If we had not circled east to west, we would have assumed that it would have wandered  $4'$  to the south. Now we continue to observe on each of the following days until November 1 , 1898, at noon , its location is  $1.000'$  m , until it is between  $3'$  and  $4'$  north of the celestial equator 1. November 1898  $21^{\circ} 0' 28''$  is still there. If we now draw the actual path in space that we observed , the drawing looks can see that he is constantly in these 24 hours .like one piece. coil spring. 1) Mars had sim in spiral circles directed from ( )st to west, which were about 3% apart from each other, of  $22^{\circ} 2' 1$  screwed after  $21^{\circ} 28'$  n. Dec.

We see all other celestial bodies except the fixed stars moving along the same helical paths. Their actual path is always a spiral path. Anyone who cannot see this because the Co-Jernican "ellipses" as "orbits" have become an obsession for them should do as the astronomers of the ancient Germanic tribes did in "prehistoric" times.

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1) Perhaps someone will object that this cannot be observed from the center of the earth. But we can also get the same picture by observing at two opposite locations on the Ef1equator.



pay attention to the sunrise and sunset for a while, mark their locations on the horizon using a line of sight and compare the places found. You will then see that from the winter solstice to the summer solstice, the sun rises every day a little further north in the east and a little further north in the east. If you measure their daily heights with the sextant, in this way you can draw the respective circular arcs from the sun's point of origin up to the noon point and back down to the place of departure in space, without taking any account of the coordinate system of the star sky. If you click a circular arc towards the next side, then you get the spiral of the real solar radiation.

.movement-. On drawings nos. 44-48 the I\_\_Jeser finds this sun spiral attached.1)

These spiral paths exist in nature and with minimal aids. The Copernican astronomers themselves draw two of these circles in every globe, namely the "Tropic of Cancer" and the "Tropic of Cancer". I therefore cannot provide any evidence for my planetary orbit. Nobody can deny their existence. They can be observed by everyone without further ado. "If the Copernicans doubt their authenticity, then they have the burden of proof, because they want the observation, yes for me. You have to prove that there could be deception. So far no one has attempted to provide such evidence.

Why is the Copernican astronomer not able to predict a future planetary position on the starry sky based on its "elliptical orbits"? How did this happen?

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1) An exact representation of the 365 daily circles was of course not possible due to space constraints, although I always emphasize that all the drawings in this work only show the principles of representation. The drawings are intended merely as a mental aid.

will use the example of the "apparent path of the sun".

(ecliptic), which is interpreted by the Copernicans as an image of the "flight of the earth". It connects the solar locations determined through observation in its coordinate system in the starry sky by an ellipse. In the case of the sun, this line is the largest circle in the sky, the ecliptic. The daily distance between the sun locations determined in this line is now the same size over the course of a year. The apparent diameter of the sun also fluctuates in size over the course of the year. It is now said that the sun is stationary and the earth rushes around it in a rapid ellipse in an "elliptical orbit".

If you imagine the sun standing at a focal point of this "ellipse", you can easily see that the "apparent"

The change in location of the sun as a result of the "flight of the earth" in the ecliptic results in different distances at the same time and the disk of the sun becomes sometimes larger and sometimes smaller. One could interpret the "apparent" movement of the sun with the first two "Kepler's laws" as "flight to the earth" and predict the future positions of the sun. But one could do this in this way

particularly on the basis of the Ptolemy world picture as well as that of Tycho Brahe. Even the ancient Babylonians and Chinese could do it. At the time of Christ, ephemerides (tables of the positions of the stars) were already appearing in the Orient, which gave complete information in advance about the changes in the types of stars. The astronomer Karl Schoch (Berlin) says about this in his "Planetary Tables for Everyone" from 3400 BC. to 2600 AD." on p. IV: "The Babylonian ephemeris of the year - 6 (7 BC, turn of the century JL) has been preserved for us, the Babylonian astronomers (magicians) had the positions, as always of the stars." And S. V he says: "When calculating the geocentric sun and moon locations, one simply assumes that the sun and the moon revolve around the earth." Using this "simple" assumption one can e.g. B. calculate the future positions of the moon as well as with the assumption of the Copernican orbit, according to Professor Dr. Schmidt the consideration of 80 (in words: amzig!)

disruptive factors required. Prof. Dr. Schmidt says in his work "Astronomical Geography" (Berlin 1903) p. 151: "The number of various disturbances observed along its course has grown to eighty and the moon cock is one of the most difficult problems in astronomy." Indeed The moon almost never arrives at the "correct" time in the place in the sky predicted by Copernican . The widespread opinion is that it was only possible to calculate the future positions of the celestial bodies using the Copernican system and its "orbits". , is completely unjustified..

Kepler, admittedly, found the "laws" by means of which the Copernican "orbit calculations"<sup>11</sup> are carried out through "trying out". Ne,v-ton first gave a sound justification through his "gravity". I have demonstrated the impossibility of this elsewhere, citing many quotations from well-known scientists . At the same time, according to the testimony of famous astronomers, the "laws" of Kepler and Newton are at most approximately correct. Although in the "infinite" Copernican world space there is enough space to construct the "elliptical orbits" according to the respective needs and, moreover, about the many "disturbances" of the "orbit" to justify inconsistencies The calculation doesn't add up and around 100 years ago the English astronomer Green suggested that the inconsistency between calculated and observed planetary locations could be reduced by changing the new method.

ton's calculation formula. Any change would negate the validity of the "laws"! The astronomer ME Valier states quite openly in his "Universe Theory" (Munich 1922) that the "Newtonian law of gravitation" is not correct at all. He says on p. 182, on the explanations of the D

director of the  
Fünchener Stern, v-arte, Privy Councilor Prof. Dr. R. von Seeliger, his teacher, suggested the following: "Today, in any

case, it can be assumed as certain: 1. that Ne\v-ton's law of gravitation, even within the planetary realm, does not follow the rules stated by its author-

nel follows, and 2. that it certainly does not extend from a fixed star even to the very nearest nad1barn in cosmic space.

The famous 1\strono1n Prof. Newcomb says in his "\Verke "Astronomy for Everyone" atlf p. 254: "The research into the precise movement of planets under the influence of mutual attraction represents a purely mathematical. A task that has occupied the world's most outstanding rheorists since Newton's time. Each generation has worked on this great task and added new facts to our knowledge without completely solving the problem." And on p. 2?5: "There is, however, also an absolute agreement between observation and calculation not achieved today."

Prof. Dr. Zinner says in, "The history of astronomy from the first beginnings to the present" on p . 499: "According to Lever-rier, Newcomb has examined the four inner planets according to the deviation of their movements from the movement that , they should have according to Newton's law, looked for and the size of the deviation. compared to the carefully calculated path movement.

In "Ne"\vcomb-Engelmann's Popular Astronomy", which is considered a standard work, there is the following sentence on

page 58 : "It is now known from observation that in fact the planets do not conform to Kepler's laws -because of 1)

I now consider it possible that Kepler's laws can be modified on the basis of world theory in such a way that they agree sufficiently with the facts and thus become laws . However , they cannot be used to calculate "trajectories" because such "pathways" do not exist in nature. However, after appropriate correction by an active nathematician, they can certainly provide an excellent basis for the exact calculation of the future planetary

go places. Because the "trajectories" of the Copernicans are nothing

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1) Highlighted by me . J.L.

other than sections through the (conical) spiral orbits of the planets. But such a cut must result in an ellipse<sup>11</sup>. The fact that Kepler assumed the distance from Earth to Sun to be only 6 to 7 million miles, compared to around 150 million , shows that the sizes of the ellipses are not decisive for the results of the calculation based on Kepler's laws -one kilometer of today's assumption. For his further calculations he simply set the numbers for the earth equal to 1 and calculated using ratios. Nevertheless, his advance calculations of the planetary positions were correct according to Professor Dr. L. Zehnder "excellent".

We followers of the Ifohl world theory have no reason to in any way diminish the achievements of the pioneers of the Copernican system. Copernicus and Kepler were pioneers of progress back then and are therefore highly valued by us.

If we had lived back then, we would have been at your side as people who were friendly to progress. At that time, the Copernican system was a step forward compared to the Ptolemaic system. Because an error can mean a step forward if it is just a detour. The truth is that the Copenhagen system with its contradictions would never have occurred to anyone to restore the world view of the world from the time of the prehistoric civilizations and bring it back to life . Hettte, on the other hand, insists on the Copernican "system of contradictions" is anti-progress.

## The movement of stars in the concave earth.

The east-west current of electrons circling around the "V axis" causes the celestial sphere to rotate and maintains it within it  
He also guides the planets with  $\sin(h)$ . The distance of the planet paths from the earth's surface is determined by the size of these hollow spheres and the density of their matter. You have here

a certain narrow playing space, but after every distraction they automatically return to their "normal" path. We can make this process clear by comparing the planet with a submarine. "If a submarine (hollow body) is balanced at a depth of 50 meters below the surface of the sea, a current directed upwards will lift it to 45 meters. Hear the "distracting" one. But when the current comes on, it must automatically return to the water depth of 50 meters that corresponds to its state of balance.

The further out a planet orbits, the longer its path around the Earth's axis. The moon, as the celestial body orbiting furthest outward (closest to the earth's surface), travels the furthest. Of the currently known planets, the planet Pluto, which is furthest from the earth's surface (inside), travels the shortest path. As a result, the moon takes the longest time to complete its circle around the world axis, Pluto the shortest. The celestial sphere rotates uniformly quickly around the world's axis. If the planets lag behind their speed, the juxtaposition of their locations projected onto the celestial sphere results in a line that runs from west to . East rimmed. The Copernicans claim that this line, which they first "constructed", is actually created - as I have already explained in detail - by the different speeds between the orbit of the celestial sphere and the orbit of the planets. If the planet lags behind the starry sky, then it appears as if it had moved to the opposite side, as I showed this using the example of the aviator. The further the planet lags behind, the more quickly it changes its position in the starry sky. The moon stays around  $13\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  back in its circle around the world axis every day, so after a month it is in the same place in the starry . represents a "movement" of the planet. sky. The sun stays around  $1^\circ$  behind every day. We only find its place that evening nad! a year again with the same star in the sky.

to-

The less they remain behind in relation to the celestial sphere, the longer it takes for them to return to the same place in the starry sky as a result of their remaining behind. (Which is interpreted by the Copernican as "Umlat1f" ..)

Now the planets influence each other when they meet each other (disturbances). Whether these disturbances are caused by the gravitational fields of the planets or other forces (perhaps electrical) has not yet been researched. In the case of Mercury and Venus, the disturbance from the sun is so strong that they can never get far away from it. The same is the case with the so-called planetary moons. Since the disturbance also acts laterally, these encircling bodies are forced along the circle of their normal path. However, due to their construction, they have to return to it again and again. So we see Mercury and Venus sometimes rotating faster than the sun and sometimes slower than the sun, depending on whether the sun's force has an accelerating or inhibiting effect. Depending on their lateral deflection by the sun, these planets pass in front of or behind the Sun. But their real movement is always, under all circumstances, a circle around the world axis.

The deflection by the sun only causes a change in the speed of the planets and a change in the distance between the individual elements of the spiral orbit. Nothing else can be expected. This also applies to the so-called planetary moons.

I suspect that for some readers the obsession with the Copernican "trajectories" is so firmly established that they will find it difficult to absorb the facts into their consciousness. It will only be disputed by a layperson. An astronomer knows as well as I do that the spiral orbits of the planets that I have shown can actually be observed. He will not deny their existence in itself,

...but rather say that it arises as a result of the "rotation of the earth" (which he cannot prove)<sup>11</sup>. To show the reader that the Copernican astronomers also only observed spiral circles and changes in the speed of planetary movement

(no "trajectories" and "returns") I quote below a few sentences from the work "Astronomical Geography" by Professor I)r. Schmidt (Leipzig 1903):

"While the moon quickly, in barely four weeks (sidereal time), like the sun in one year, measures through the zodiac, it measures the rotation of the starry sky day by day and it becomes its total, This results in a screw line with fairly wide gears ---"

"It is easy for the student to understand that the sun in the northward ridge does not jump from one daylight to the other, but gradually merges into them, does not describe closed parallel circles, but rather a very close one with narrow ones, towards the outer paths narrowing corridors.

But it is not advisable to have the image of this helical line impressed upon him , to show it to him." 1) at the end still in the model

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt admits here clearly and clearly<sup>1</sup> that the actually perceptible path of the sun represents a rough line , but warns teachers not to let the students "impress" this image of the rough line . His colleagues Don't make so much effort .. They fail to mention (and not only the students, but also the teacher) the fact that the only orbits of the sun, moon and planets that exist in space are such Schratben lines . Or perhaps a reader has found a similar representation in one of the many books about the "wonders of the star world"? Surely over 90 % of my readers are only now learning about the truly perceivable planetary paths in space\_ The most impossible things were presented to them as astronomy, but they were not allowed to "memorize the image of this Schratben line . "

The really perceptible pathways are therefore according to de111  
Testimony of a Copernican professor himself screw-

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1) Highlighted by me.



linia. The changing positions of the planets 1) in relation to each other and in the coordinate system of the starry sky are only caused by the different wind speeds of the celestial bodies and a lateral expansion of them in the event of "disturbances". Smraubenlinie never interrupted .

The planets are most strongly influenced by the sun or the Electron current, which is known to us as "solar radiation". The sun stimulates the movement of the planets at some times and inhibits it at others. If the movement of the planets accelerates so much that they orbit around the world axis faster than the celestial sphere, then the planetary phases change. their position . z11 the celestial sphere in the opposite direction. The .\stromom.en say) the planets are "retrogradeH.

However, this acceleration only lasts for a short time, at 'Mercury 18, Venus 42!' Mars 70, Jupiter 1 19!' Saturn 1 36, Uranus 150 and Neptune 158 days. With the moon, which has to travel the furthest distance and therefore remains behind on average  $13\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  every day, the acceleration is not sufficient to cause a "retrograde trend". only remains about  $0^\circ 2'$  on a daily basis.) That the sun (or the electron flow known as "solar radiation") is the cause of the acceleration of the orbit of the planets can be concluded from the occurrence of the Retrograde period" for certain positions of the planets to the sun.

Why do the planets (including the sun and moon) move in spirals around the world axis and not in simple circles? The simplest case, the movement of the sun, serves as an explanatory example. Within a year, the sun moves in daily circles from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Tropic of Cancer and back again. This screwing back and forth must have a physical cause. Remember

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1) The hollow world theory makes no fundamental distinction between the sun, moon and planets.

proves that a ball moving in 11n circles creates a force field.

So electromagnetic effects (repulsion) occur.

The repulsion of the sun by the celestial sphere is strongest at the equator. The sun \V adjusts poleward - up to the tropic. Then it comes closer to the earth's surface and is now pushed off by it<sup>11</sup>. The received impulse causes it to migrate again to the equator - and there the process repeats itself in the opposite direction. This also applies to the planets including the fund.

Now the question remains as to why the theory called "retrograde motion" by the Copernicanists does not apply to comets. The extremely thin matter of comets is only slightly influenced by the sun. The acceleration given to the comets is not enough to make them circle more slowly than the celestial sphere or, if they circle faster than the celestial sphere, to stop them. The extremely fine matter of comets - it seems that even through the relatively dense head of the comet one can still see the stars behind them -

does not provide sufficient surface area for solar power to attack. In the Copernican system, which explains the "retrograde" as an optical phenomenon, an illusion caused by the "flight of the earth," a comet that stands next to a planet would also have to be " This can be seen "optically" as "declining". This is clear evidence that the explanation of "retrogression" as a result of "Earth flight" cannot be correct.

## The eclipses of Jupiter's moons.

It has been observed that the eclipses of Jupiter's moons occur earlier than expected when Jupiter is in opposition and later when Jupiter is in conjunction. This would have to be the case in the Copernican system, taking the speed of light into account.

The earth-world theory explains this phenomenon, as well as the epicycles, through disturbances from the sun's power. The earliness and delay of the eclipses at the opposition or conjunction of Jupiter is caused by denunciation.

Delay in the course of the so-called Jupiter moons caused by the sun's power. If Jupiter is in conjunction - i.e. close to the sun - the sun's power naturally has a stronger effect than in the exact opposite position (opposition).

The fact that the astronomers themselves do not view the correctness of their explanation as beyond all doubt is shown by the following remark by the well-known astronomer Littrow in his work "Wonders of Heaven" (p. 139):

"There could hardly be any other reason for the delay in the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and it would not be the first example of our science if a phenomenon in the sky had been explained by a hypothesis that was perfectly consistent with all circumstances, but which was later shown to be nothing more than a hypothesis, despite the coincidental matching picture in the sky, and which therefore had to give way to the true explanation as soon as the latter was recognized as such by irrefutable evidence."

Those who have since seen the eclipse of Jupiter's moons as "proof" of the Earth's orbit should especially note the word "hypothesis" which is used here by a prominent astronomer himself - quite correctly - for this explanation. However, we have long since provided the required "irrefutable proof" through our measurements and experiments. If these "irrefutable" show the existence of a concave Earth, then all Copernican "explanations" are invalid, since they require a convex Earth as a prerequisite.

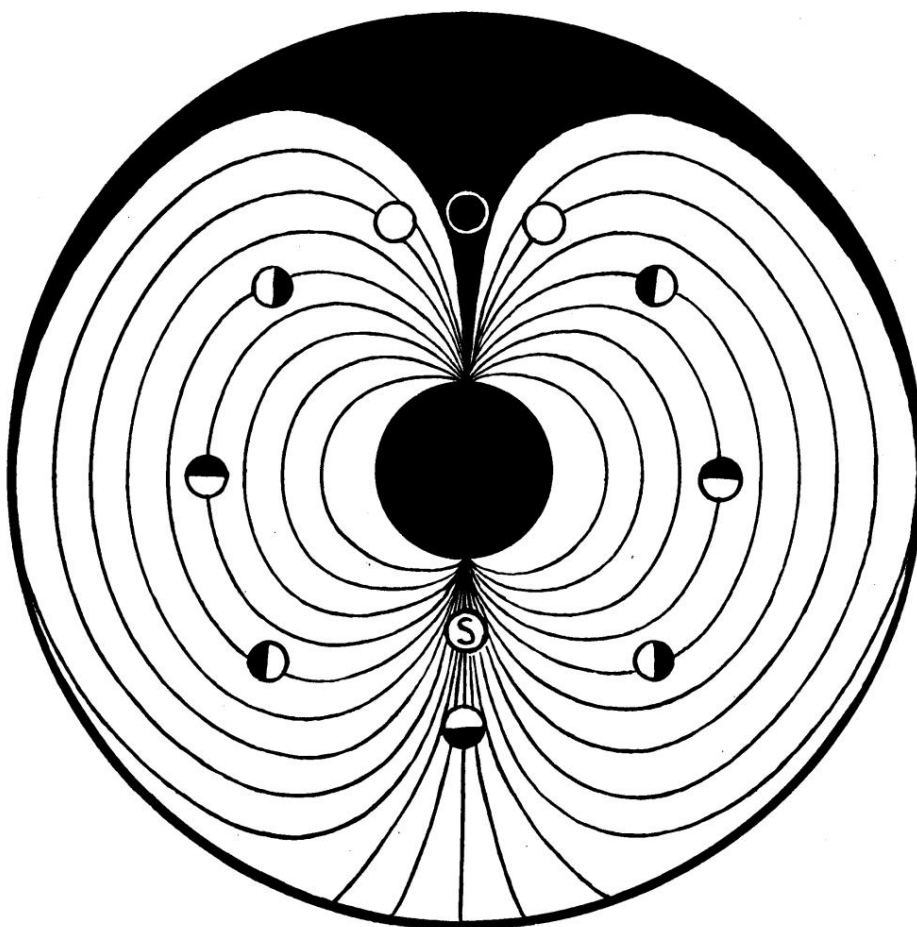
## Moon phases, lunar eclipses and solar eclipses.

Our drawing no. 48 shows the moon in different phases. At the new moon the light, coming vertically from within, hits him behind. The side facing the Erdoberfläche is dark.

The crescent moon is distorted when the moon is hit from the side by the light curves.

When the moon is full, the moon is flooded from all sides (including from behind) back to the center of the earth (inverted).

Fountain of light flowed around.



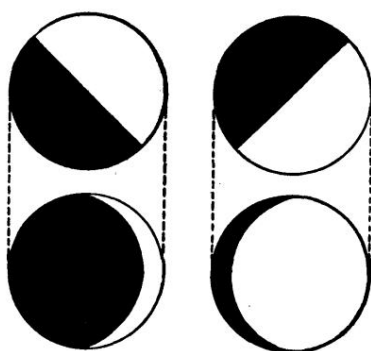
Drawing no . 48

. In the intermediate phases there is always one half radiated through the light curves.

The light emanating from the Sun now shines again in the known light patterns to the earth's surface so that we see the moon in the first and last quarter in the known way

See sickle shape. (See Drawing No. 49.) Incidentally, there is no difference between our explanation and the Copernican explanation .

Please note that drawing No. 48 represents a cross-section of the Earth. The full moon has been drawn twice because of the representation of the lunar eclipse on the same drawing. One only needs to realize that this cross-section remains the same from all sides. The light curves drawn in therefore strike the full moon sphere from almost all sides, thus illuminating it from almost all sides.



Drawing No. 49.

If the moon is exactly opposite the sun in the earth's world, then it has to go through the lightless funnel-shaped night channel, which is not reached by the light curves. This night channel is circular because the light curves are evenly curved on all sides . Those parts of the moon that pass through this lightless channel are not illuminated, which creates the impression of a circular shadow<sup>11</sup> cast by the Earth. Copernicans interpret it as "Earth shadowing" . The moon goes all the way through this night channel, we have a total lunar eclipse. The moon must then be exactly opposite the sun. If it stands so sideways that only part of it travels through the night channel, then there is a partial lunar eclipse. The fact that we don't have it every month is because the moon is usually a little laterally on the night canal, it changes... - you can see it in drawing no. 48

. lunar eclipse

Night side of the earth" (black) with the night channel not touched by the light curves and within it the darkened one.

Moon.

We explain the solar eclipse. no different than the Copernican. If the moon is exactly between the sun and the Earth's surface, you will have a total solar eclipse.

If it passes a little to the side, there is a partial solar eclipse. But if it passes further to the side so that it no longer obscures the sun, then we only have a new moon.

## Parallaxes, aberration and Doppler's principle.

The parallaxes are often asserted against the earth-world theory. With injustice. Because the earth-world theory is able to explain it satisfactorily. For example, the moon is closer to the earth's surface than the sun. The light curves are therefore different. As a result, it illuminates less than half of the earth. The moon's parallax is  $57' \approx 106$  kilometers on Earth. That of the sun is only 8.8 arcseconds. That's only 273 meters on Earth. For Betelgeuse, the parallax was determined to be 0.05 arcseconds. At this angle, about one penny per 80 kilometers would appear.

Distance \_

80 kilometers, that's around the distance from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. The same to measure a astronomers who don't believe in Heidelberg... want us to be able straight line, which after all involves differences of meters , think we can to believe such "measurements". There are no longer any precise measurements on the firmament below one arcsecond. The slightest flicker of the star in the atmosphere, the slightest vibration of the fixed star ball, must give completely incorrect results.

Every parallax measurement can only record the angle of incidence of the the end of b emitted light beam from the observed celestial body. It is the end of a Lirut curve. Depending on the distance from the celestial body, its parallax is greater

or smaller according to the light curves. The next celestial body - the moon - has the largest, the fixed stars the smallest. A distance could be calculated from this if the light beam were absolutely straight. (Please also note drawing no. 24 and what was said about this problem in its explanation.)

As the . Aberration is asserted against the earth-world theory:tt. You want to see the image of the "Earth's orbit" in it.

Now the fixed star ball is not stationary, but rather floats rotating in the middle. We know that the solar force is so strong that it influences the planetary paths. (See the explanations about the "orbits".) It is self-evident that the solar force also influences the fixed star sphere. However, even a very slight deflection by the sun over the course of a year can produce an aberration. This also has nothing to do with the "Earth's orbit".

(Sun around the entire fixed star sphere) the Er-

' For some so-called fixed stars, beyond the aberration, a 'tiny ' difference was made in the course of the year - a "J al1 respa.rallaxe" -, and  $\Delta$  of a size that in If a maximum of a single second of arc is reached, then these are probably bodies moving at a small distance from the celestial sphere at the same speed.

The same cause that causes the aberration also brings about the tiny shifts in the annual parallaxes by naturally causing the bodies rotating freely in the vicinity of the celestial sphere to be somewhat more closely aligned. Possible

Fortunately, the phenomenon of the annual parallax of a few fixed stars also comes through at the bottom. Unevenness of the outer surface of the celestial sphere. Just as there are mountain ranges on the outer surface of the Moon Mountains, this can also be the case on the Himmel Mountains. But then the radiant deposits located on the mountains must produce slightly larger annual circles than those located in the wall. Himself-

Understandably, this would only result in small differences5 "\'than is actually the case.

The Doppler principle states: When a sound or light source approaches the observer, the frequency of the sound or light wave increases (increasing pitch, bluer light). When the same wave moves away, the frequency of the sound or light wave decreases (decreasing pitch, redder light).

An attempt was also made to play this principle against the earth-world theory . Also to Unremt. Because in the morning it is B. the sun is significantly further away than at midday. From sunrise (morning) to culmination (noon), the sun approaches us. The spectrum shifts blue. From noon onwards it is exactly the opposite. So the matter has nothing to do with a "rotation of the earth".

The assumptions about the movements of fixed stars in space, which take place at unimaginably high speeds, are merely assumptions based on the shift of the spectral lines. As I have shown elsewhere, the Copernican astronomers themselves doubt the admissibility of such conclusions from this shift, because they result in monstrosities which inevitably prove their own assumptions to be absurd. But if the Copernican astronomers themselves accept the results

If we no longer accept the spectral analysis investigations as valid, but rather assume that they come about through a change in the oil ray on its way , then we no longer have any reason to argue with the absurd conclusions drawn from this. I can therefore limit myself to this: vV if the astronomers admit the problem of spectral analysis in a case, then all such measurements lose any evidentiary value.

## Precession and nutation.

Precession is the annual movement of the vernal point on the zodiac (ecliptic) by 50.3 arcseconds



from East to West. In around 26,000 years, the spring point SOJllit moves around the fixed star sphere. Copernicanism interprets this process as a "cone-shaped fluctuation of the earth's axis as a result of the attraction of the sun".

This interpretation is quite violent. If the rotation of the earth's globe and its orbit around the sun came about through an "abscess" of the earth from the sun - as the Copernicans claim - then the earth's axis would have to be constantly tilted inwards (towards its orbit). Everyone Rotating tops show this. You only need to observe a children's play top once. In contrast, the earth's axis in space must maintain its inclined position, so that its inclination to the orbit changes constantly Laws of gyroscopic motion.

But if the Earth's axis were to be deflected by the attraction of the sun, the Earth's axis would not be able to return to its original position. It is the same problem as the disturbances of the planetary orbits. An orbit resulting from throwing and attraction would - once disturbed -

can never restore itself, just as a cannonball deflected from its trajectory would not return to its old trajectory after the disruption .

On the other hand , the fixed star ball located in the middle of the earth and the solar spiral can easily change their mutual position over time, which we then perceive as precession.

The nutation is interpreted as a periodic (181/2 \_years) Fluctuating the "Earth's axis" as a result of a changing gravitational pull of the moon. What was said about precession also applies here.

Volcanoes and earthquakes.

In the "Brockhaus" the volcanoes are defined: fire-breathing mountains, through channels with mag-ma herds in the interior of the earth

connected earth points". And about the magma it is said: "the glowing liquid interior of the earth". Although it is not clearly stated here, it nevertheless creates the impression that the volcanoes represent, so to speak, the valves of the "molten" witch's cauldron in the "interior of the earth". That is also the popular opinion.

I know, of course, that no serious scientist today would dare to make such a claim. Today we know without a doubt that the volcanoes have nothing to do with the supposedly "smoldering interior of the earth". There are processes in the uppermost layers of the earth's crust that make volcanoes sd:. Perhaps it is special pressure conditions in conjunction with diemic processes that generate the glowing heat. In any case, we can say with certainty that the depths of the volcanoes do not exceed 50 kilometers. But I don't even believe in this depth yet. Because a "magma source" with a diameter of 50 kilometers would have to generate explosion pressures that would cause eruptions that were many times more powerful than we have been able to observe so far. But if the volcanoes were even connected to the supposedly "molten earth's interior", this would result in eruptions and their violence

would be beyond any imagination.

(By the way, the depth of Vesuvius is only estimated to be 6 to 7 kilometers.)

The earthquakes are said to originate from: a) volcanic eruptions, b) the collapse of underground cavities, c) extensive faults in the earth's crust or landslides.

The tremors emanating from the earthquake source are also felt in distant places and recorded by the seismograph. Some of the earth feeding should go directly through the earth's surface, another part should follow the earth's surface. The distance of the earthquake source can be determined from the time difference between the arrival of these tremors at the location of the seismograph.

Here there is already a contradiction<sup>1</sup>. If the shock waves pass through the earth's interior, then it cannot be "molten"! A glowing iron mass does not transmit the vibration to the surrounding wall, as can be proven at any time by experiment.

The scientist knows this too. But why does he make such claims that he himself cannot believe in?

Furthermore: The earthquake station on the Kleiner Feldberg i. T. (near Frankfurt am Main) regularly records vibrations in the earth's crust that result from the waves of the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of England. But a Copernican full-sphere Earth would be so stable that it could not be shaken by a few waves of water. The impact of a wave on the coast is completely insignificant for such an enormous mass as the Copernican full earth. In fact, it should be him. Otherwise, the surges of water in the floods caused by the attraction of the moon and sun would have long since brought the earth to a standstill. Because these shocks go against the direction of the alleged "earth rotation".

The seismograph shows us that the shocks that normal waves exert on the earth are so strong that they can be felt from long distances. How strong do spring tides have to be? But quite apart from the strength. Over the course of billions of years, the slightest force counteracting the alleged "earth's rotation" must have brought a rotation that comes from a "throw" to a standstill. Because even according to the Copernican view, this rotation is only conceivable if it never experiences the least resistance.

Like uulogi scl<sup>1</sup> our Kopernik\_anisChen astronomers are currently, in this relationship is shown by the following quote from "n , Newcomb gelmann" (p. 365): "The tidal wave now moved in a direction that corresponds to that of the rotation of the moon in its

Axis was opposite, and therefore necessarily exerted a permanent effect on the rotation. The result of the "tidal friction" was that the rotation time of the moon increased more and more until it finally equaled the rotation time of the moon

"

...

The last note means: the rotation of the moon around its axis has stopped . The astronomers therefore claim that the "tidal sequence" has brought the rotation of the moon to a standstill

)rought. The "tidal friction" is supposed to have no influence on the rotation of the earth ! 'The logic is there. Everything said in the quote about the moon. is, docl1 all applies to the Copernican globe. 1tian read the quote again and each time substitute the earth for the moon. The vV waters of the sea, which collide against the coasts so strongly that the shock still travels in France. As strong as a slight earthquake is, M. Lind Vienna - since the tides run in the opposite direction to the Earth's rotation - had to have a braking effect on all the alleged "Earth's rotation". In the case of the Moon, this was the case the third part of the astronomers

"Necessarily" it should be like this. In the case of the Earth, after thousands of years of observation, no trace of it can be seen; necessarily bring it to a standstill , but logically also those of the earth. Since we can prove the "tidal friction" on the earth and the course of the tidal floods is in the opposite direction to the supposed rotation of the earth In the billions of years of the earth's existence, an existing rotation11 cm must have come to a standstill . Unge

With their statement about the moon, prominent Copernicans completely confirm the impossibility of the earth 's rotation.

Our rejection of the "fire-liquid interior of the earth" is also evident to us. "Newcomb-Engelmann"; confirmed. There it is written on p. 355: • However, the r · · · Ersillines of Ehbe Utld Flut are against a liquid earth's interior. If the earth's crust were a thin one, floating in the earth's liquid interior Shell, then it would be the one caused in the liquid by the moon and the sun

perfect. nadtg and the smooth movements of the tides are run like the "empty."

On the contrary, according to "Newcomh - Engel-mann" (p. 356), the earth's interior is said to be "three times as rigid as steel". Whether the interior of the alleged earth is "glu\_tfJiissig" or "three times as rigid as steel" is: the earthquake waves can then only propagate in the overlying crust (shell) of a few hundred kilometers. They have to bend and be reflected where this ends. But then there are between the There are no fundamental differences in the propagation of earthquake waves in a shell between the convex and concave earths . The different times<sup>11</sup> of the arrival of the waves are the same, only they are swapped in the concave earth. However, the first earthquake wave to arrive has made its way through the land (convex) or the surfaces have changed (concave) and cannot yet be determined by any means.

Just as the layman is usually of the opinion that the volcanoes are the "valves" of the "fiery-liquid interior of the earth", so he also believes that the heat of the earth increasing with depth is due to the embers of the cauldron located inside the convex earth would be caused and then constructs an "objection" against the hollow world theory. In the earth's world, it is quite logical that the light substances - such as air and water - are inside (i.e. on the earth's surface) and the heavy ones are outside, i.e. in the depths of the earth's shell. As is well known, the heaviest materials are the most radioactive. As a result, the minerals that decay (radioactivity) are located furthest out, i.e. at the greatest depth. The decay of the atom releases enormous forces, which manifest themselves, among other things, as heat, which raises the question of the depth as it moves along. increasing heat would be satisfactorily explained.

In addition to this origin of geothermal heat, there is also another one, namely the pressure of the earth's masses, which increases with increasing depth and generates heat. Because it is not the case that the geothermal heat only increases with increasing depth

becomes. The tunnel construction has shown that the heat increases rapidly even when the earth penetrates horizontally. In the middle of a mountain massif, such as B. the Montblanc, where there is eternal ice at the top, the heat levels are hardly lower than in the deepest mine, so that perhaps the pressure alone can explain the heat that increases with increasing depth.

The geothermal heat that increases with depth has nothing to do with the "molten earth's interior". It is known that the ground temperature increases by 1° for every 30-35 meters. That would result in almost 200,000 degrees for the center of the earth. At a few thousand degrees, however, all matter has already evaporated and turned into gas changes. The interior of the Copernican solid earth cannot be gaseous because the gas pressure. otherwise it would explode.1)

Many objections can be raised against this argument. But every objection is then necessarily directed against the Copernican "assertion of the "intrinsic heat of the earth's body" and is therefore gratefully accepted by us. taken.

Low tide n11d flood.

If the Copernican explanation of the appearance of the tides by means of the "attraction" of the moon and the sun were tenable, then it would be superfluous to comment on this problem at all. The Jöhlworld theory could adopt the Copernican explanation without anything else, because it is obviously irrelevant for the moon's "attraction" whether it orbits in the concave Earth or around the convex Earth. z, var it is smaller in the Konka, --F.örd, but also correspondingly closer, so that the same result would occur. I..There are none now

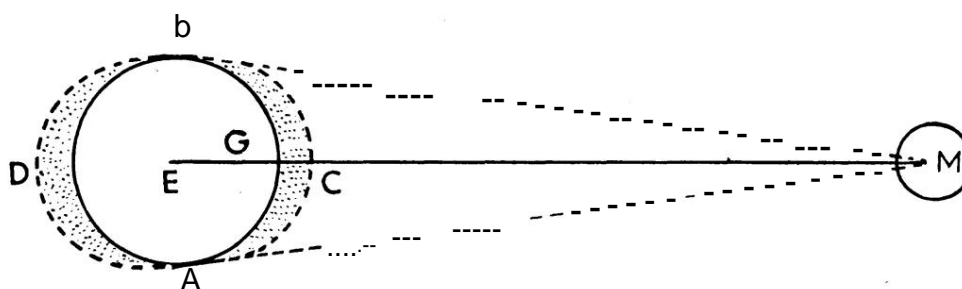
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1) GE Marsh calculated a pressure of 4,890,000 atmospheres at the center of the Earth. (Coral No. 27/ 1935). There is no matter that could withstand such pressure. By the way, this is also proof g. e g e n the Copernican full earth.

"Attraction" which, according to the judgment of prominent Copernican, is "unfathomable" and unreasonable. Furthermore, the r'lut ko}Jernilan cannot be explained if there were a "targeting of the moon". Because the flood always occurs at the same time in two opposite places on earth. The moon must "attract" the water of the sea to itself on the side where it stands.

(zenith tide) and the water on the opposite side of the earth at the same time in the direction away from it (nadjr tide). Almost every author of astronomical works gives a "put on" (from il1m "draw"). How much this "different one. Below attraction theory" contradicts is shown by the I want to use that one as an example! which is in the "Newcomb-Engelmann" (p. 98) . 1): "In r\_,ig. 26 let M be 1\flond, E be the center of the earth.

The side of the earth's surface facing the base is now attracted to it more strongly<sup>11</sup> than the center, so the liquid parts located there are drawn towards C<sup>11</sup>. The means }Junk, E in turn is attracted more strongly than the side opposite the moon: liquid parts will therefore rise here towards D. At the same time, at a location on the earth and at the diametrically opposite location, at the two opposite points (A and B), action takes place.



Drawing No. 50.

Even an intelligent Full{.ssd1iiler would realize that some things are impossible with this "explanation". If the "attraction" takes effect after the explosion, then either the entire earth must be equally "pulled" in this direction or only

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1) Drawing No. 50 (Fig. 26) is also "Ne,v-coinb-Engelmänn's more popular one Astronomy" (7th ed. 1922).

the water masses on the side facing the moon. If the entire earth - as in the above "explanation" - is pulled towards the moon, then no fall can arise at all, neither at C nor at D. Furthermore: according to Copernican belief, the "attractive force" of the earth is around 80 times as great than that of the moon, according to Prof. Dr. Schriener, it is 3600 times smaller than on the surface of the earth, because it decreases by the square of the distance. The smaller "attraction" of the moon must be small when it has traveled the distance from the moon to the earth. It could never force the water to overcome its "attraction" to the center of the earth through the hugely larger earth. vere "pull" towards the side of the moon (always assuming that an "aiming" would be possible at all.) If - as in the above "explanation" - the earth were to be "pulled" unevenly in its individual parts, then the water would have to stop at D and the E1s would have to be "pulled away" from it. But that is an impossibility, especially in the Copernican system. Because the "attractive force" of the center of the earth would have to act in the same direction as the "attractive force" of the moon. Both would therefore not oppose each other, but would have to strengthen each other. If, according to Copernican theory, the " 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 the moon in one direction could only have the opposite effect, not a bulge the Kligel surface at D (Flnt.), but only an indentation (ebb).

It is more than remarkable that one dares to do it; In the "standard" version of popular astronomy, such an "explanation" is presented to the people. Even many of the Colonial astronomers have accepted the contradictions contained in this "explanation" of the tides, and have ignored them - in vain -

to find a better one. Some of them want the centrifugal So Prof. Adri an take strength to help. (HambtIrg) in the \_1\lf-



Sentence "Where do the flowers and flood come from?" in the "Hamburger Fremden-blatt" (No. 222/1 93?). - He writes:

"Through a mathematical theory that only takes attraction into account, Newton was the first to have a scientific explanation of the Tides. In recent decades, people have deviated from his view and presented momentum or centrifugal force as a second factor. It has to occur because the earth moves around the common center of gravity of the system. This center of gravity lies in the earth's body because the mass of the earth is 80 times larger than the mass of the moon, 1/4 a quarter of the radius from the surface. Therefore, the force of gravity must be particularly strong in the areas of the earth that are opposite to the moon.

It raises the water masses there and creates the second flood mountain, whose existence often makes the layman suspicious. As the earth rotates, the two flood mountains must move, in the rhythm of the lunar day."

This assumption does not explain the phenomenon of the nadir tide either. New contradictions arise here in addition to the contradictions of the first explanation. One only needs to refer to the nadir tide of the sun and ask whether the "common celestial point" of the earth-sun system should also "lie in the earth's body".

According to the Copernican claim, it lies "deep in the sun's body"! Quite apart from that: if the centrifugal force of the rotating globe were to cause the nadir flood, the "nadir flood mountain" would have to extend beyond the ebb areas (on our drawing at A and B), which is what Professor Adrian says of every mathematician. The layman will recognize this immediately if he considers that the mentioned "common focal point" on our drawing would still be between G and the surface of the earth (direction to C), approximately 1000 kilometers away from it. Incidentally, the criticism of the first "explanation" of the zenith flood also applies here.

Even Professor Adrian cannot explain why this is so

The extremely small attractive force of the moon and the sun can "lift" the water on the earth, although the unfortunately larger "attractive force" of the water would first have to be overcome.

The phenomenon of the tides, which is inexplicable in Copernican, as we saw it, is found to be surprisingly simple by the Lohr, Velt theory. Explanation 11ng. For the hollow world theory, gravity is not a "property of mass", but a real force. A force can be influenced. Both the sun and the moon and the other celestial bodies generate a force field that is in the form of magnetic lines. In the low tide areas, the lines of force run parallel to the earth's surface. They therefore exert no force effect - Poland highlights well-known inventions. \_A11Ch with the magnet, only the poles have an "attracting" effect". The flux therefore always occurs on the part of the earth opposite the moon or the sun (zenithal time) and on the opposite part (zenithal time). Nadir flood), because the poles of the force field must be opposite each other. The moon, as the celestial body nearest to us, naturally exerts the strongest force. Then the sun follows. The effect of the other celestial bodies is so minimal that it has not yet been proven. However, this can only be due to the fact that no one has yet thought of making such inquiries.

· Perhaps someone will want to doubt the possibility of the existence of such force fields of the celestial bodies. But then he would have to doubt the results of Copernican research. I remember that. Quotation given elsewhere, according to which the sun has a magnetic field of force. If this did not reach to the center of the Earth, the "solar magnetism" would not have been detectable. Furthermore, this is the influence of the sun on the magnetic needle. . . well known. But the moon also has such an effect. In his "Handbook of Astrono -

mie" (Zurich 1890) Professor Dr. Rltdolf Wolf writes: "The effect of the moon is expressed somewhat more strongly in the movements of the magnetic needles, since a period corresponding to the lunar day could be demonstrated with complete certainty."

"\Note: I am not claiming that the force that creates ebb and flow is "fagnetismtts", but I am only claiming that just as we see the effect of a magnetic force field from the sun and north here on the earth's surface as "Disruption" of the magnetic force can also be felt by the gravity of the earth's surface due to such effects.

The zodiacal light.

The astronomer Prof. Dr. Sittig published in the "Frkf. Ztg." ( February 9, 1936) the following statements about the zodiacal light:

"When the sun has now set, we first observe how the bright twilight section in the sky, which rises above the southwestern sunset horizon and moves along with it from the west to the northwest, gradually darkens more and more and disappears after about 13/4 hours - has disappeared. If there is no moonlight for almost a fortnight, and even if artificial light does not illuminate the sky, we will then perceive a twilight glow .

From the brightness of the brighter clouds in the Milky Way, which lies far away, it rises steeply in a cone shape from the western horizon into the zone of the zodiac from Pisces through Aries through Taurus to the Pleiades. This narrow hand of light is always tied to the sun, lies in the zodiac belt around the entire sky, is also easy to see in the morning sky in autumn, but difficult during the rest of the year because it comes to lie too close to the horizon and loses it sim without demarcation on its edges and beyond the Pleiades. However, this zodiac light (zodiacal light) always brightens in that spot. like that which is opposite the sun

Midnight is to be found in the south and was referred to as the opposite note . It is a cosmic phenomenon, nothing more than solar light. It is reflected by the very small particles of cosmic dust that form a ring around the sun, which partially extends beyond the Earth's orbit."

So what is the zodiacal light in reality? Nothing other than the reflection of the sun's rays flowing back to the center of the world. Look again at drawings No. 3 and No. 48. There you can clearly see how the sun's rays are concentrated "\Lower at the point that lies towards the sun . Here is the one in the night sky that pops up like a flake

" Opposite light of the sun , the place lit ". Here

we have proof of the existence of our light paths in the Hohlvelt.

Prof. Sittig's "explanation", on the other hand, would refute the doctrine of the Copernican "orbits" of the planets. If the "universe" of the Copernicanists were not completely free , then the throwing force created by the "spinning off" of the planets from the sun would have long since disappeared . have been heard. One does not speak out "with the subtlety of the cosmic dust. The greatest braking must bring them to a standstill over the billions of years of the planets' existence. Incidentally, not all astronomers are so bold in their "explanations". Many admit that the zodiacal relationship cannot be explained in Copernican terms.

### The "earth light"

Our explanation of the zodiacal light, on the other hand, is further confirmed by the following observations: 1. The nearby glowing clouds. You often have in Dark, moonless nights there were clouds at high altitudes that were illuminated. In particular , the clouds of volcanic dust that spread all over the place after the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883 shone for weeks Earth

every night. The paths of the light curves (drawing no. 3, 48) are such that illumination occurs long after sunset at higher altitudes. This would not be possible in Copernican terms.

2. Even on moonless nights it never gets completely dark. It has been observed that the brightness of a "dark" night is ten times greater than the brightness caused by the light of the stars. This phenomenon is caused by the "glow" that emanates from the "ball of light" circling above us. If this ball of light (composed of our Lidlt curves) did not exist, then the nights without a small moon would have to be ten times darker.

L. Y11tema describes the earth's light very impressively in his work: "On the brightness of the sky and the total amount of starlight": (Groningen 1909):

"When the sun is less than  $18^\circ$  below the horizon, and no moon or northern eye is visible, the sky, whether clear or cloudy, may be wholly or partly illuminated. The brightness, which usually increases towards the horizon, may sometimes equal that of the diffuse light of the half moon; printed letters can be easily read; one can clearly distinguish small objects at a greater distance, such as telegraph posts at 100 m, etc. If the sky is clear on such nights, it has a white or pale blue color and the Milky Way is hardly distinguishable.

On the other hand, there are clear nights that are almost pitch black."

Yutema had all the sneezes carried out and assumes that A. Panisen is the original source of the "earth light", a kind of permanent northern light that more or less illuminates the entire sky. The green northern line was often found in the spectrum of earth's light.

Perntner says in his work already cited on p. 839: "That the earth's light is the same phenomenon that also creates those glowing noctilucent clouds that lie low and appear in the middle of the night  
, can't be doubted."

## The Northern Lights.

The I-lohl,velf theory explains the northern light as well as the zodiacal and rear light. I) The electron beams curved above us will temporarily run deeper due to some disturbances and cause jj phenomena. It is easy to understand that the Northern Lights occur primarily near the poles. In drawing no. 48 you can see how relatively close the spheres of light are to the "solar radiation" of the earth's surface. When the curvature of the rays turns back, they only gradually move away from the earth's surface: as is well known, the electromagnetic disturbances are strongest at the poles of the earth and consequently the deflection of the ball of light form a current of electrons. The reason for the strong electromagnetic interference at the Earth's poles lies in the low speed of the east-west current near the Earth's poles. (Speed at the Earth's equator 465 m/s., at the Poland sells 0.) A look at the drawings Nos. 44-46 shows that even very slight deflections of the electron beams on the naked side of the earth must cause light phenomena at the poles Electron rays travel a long way in close proximity to the earth's surface before they turn inwards - the center of the world.

There are also many Copernican "explanations" for the Northern Lights. Nelierdings tries to explain it as a stream of electrons that flows from the sunspots to the poles of the Earth and generates J.jffi. t there. Take hollow world theory and Copernicanism So consider a11 electron current as the cause of the northern light . But how is it possible that the tiny electrons could bridge a distance of 150 million kilometers and then still have enough energy to hit the earth? Inconceivably clien gases in the atmosphere at the height that the Copernicans attribute to the northern air (over 100 kilometers), nor to provoke regional opinions, is incomprehensible.

In addition, according to the Copernican view, the electrons follow crooked paths. By the way, it is interesting that the Copernicans approach this "explanation" of the Northern Lights, that streams of electricity emanating from the sun produce light on the earth, which means that our explanation of the "sun's radiation" as electron radiation is admitted as possible in principle becomes. The hollow world theory now explains the normal solar radiation, the zodiacal, terrestrial and northern light as being caused by the same electron star. Below is a report about the Northern Lights from January 25, 1938, which can also be seen in German, as part of the "Berlin Night Out"

No. 21\_11938:

"Telephone partially, possibly interrupted. News report from our advisor. up London, January 26th. Yesterday an aurora borealis was observed here, the likes of which have never occurred before. It was so strong that the wireless shortwave transmissions as well as cables and telephones were partially interrupted while the magnetic compasses on the ships suffered significant deflections. In the police stations and in the newspaper offices it was believed that there was a huge fire. The sky was bathed in a wonderful purple red.

During this time the sea in the canal was almost completely still and the tide was almost completely absent."

This report is revealing in more than one respect. How incredibly strong must rhyme. .the electron current have been to be able to interrupt the telephone? Could it have done so if it had to travel 150 million kilometers from the sun to us?

But the last sentence is the most important. It fully confirms the explanation of the tides by the hollow earth theory.

How should a stream of electrons, how should a northern light be able to prevent the flood if this is caused by the "attraction" of the moon, but the flood is caused by an electrical force or a force similar to electricity (explanation by the hollow world theory), then the stream of electrons that causes the Northern Lights must disrupt this force and influence the flood.

## What's outside f

This question is asked again and again. One can ask the counter question: "What is outside the Copernican system?" What is outside the Copernican system is also outside the earth's world. The "nothing"? But Mari can't imagine the "nothing". When you think about the "nothing", you still think about "something", just the "nothing" under which you Sim always imagines something, because without ideas there is no thinking. Most of the time you think of the "nothingness" of an empty space. But every space promotes a limitation. Without limitations one cannot imagine a space without a Copernican "infinite"

### World space.

The Copernican will perhaps try to avoid our uncomfortable counter-question by declaring his world space with its myriads of ember gas balls to be "infinite". But - no human brain can. imagine something under the term "infinite". Such an experiment results in nothing more than a "very long" distance. Logic imperiously demands an end somewhere. Thinking requires fixed concepts, experiences...

### Thinking

is nothing other than putting concepts together. Man only knows through comparison. What he cannot compare with something already known is beyond his judgment. The terms "nothing" and "infinite" are not actually concepts at all. Because you can't imagine anything like that. They are nothing more than the negation of the terms "something" and "finally".

An example may explain this. Let's take the radius of a circle. We take half of this, half of the remaining distance and so on ad infinitum. Theoretically, we are getting closer and closer to the center of the circle, but we will never reach it. Theoretically, we can continue this manipulation until 'Infinity'\_' It's the same problem as that



known task:  $1/2 + 1/4 + 1/8 + 1/16 + 1/32$  usf ad infinitum.

You get closer and closer to number 1 without ever being able to reach it. Here the

problem of "infinity" goes inside. The end - the center of the circle - exists, but is always "infinitely" far away. I have given this example to clearly show that it is impossible to concretely imagine the concept of "infinite". The human brain is made of material and no one can think beyond the limits of the material, i.e. the limits of appearance .

But is the center of the circle actually always "infinitely" far away? That would only be the case if you could really continue to share in an "infinite" sequence. Often there is a professor of mathematics who dares to answer: "Yes, theoretically this is possible." But if thinking is not to degenerate into a mere jingle of words, then the words must be based on concepts. So what does "theore-tiÿch" mean here? But only: in thought, not in reality. But even then, when I only share in thought, there must be something that can be shared, something material. The circle is made of fabric, as is the radius of this circle. As a result, the division stops when the smallest division of the substance is reached. The "smallest ;feil

<hen" means that the pi<ht is more "divisible". Because this particle is only the "smallest" if it is no longer divisible.

If it were still divisible, then it would not be the "smallest particle".

. As I said, when this "smallest part" of the material is rhymed, any further sharing stops. Then the absolute center of the circle is reached, although mathematically the "division" can continue for an " infinite" length of time without ever reaching the center of the circle.

The scientists caught up in the "infinity delusion" could now object that the substance could be divided "infinitely". This would in turn mean that there is no "smallest"

Part<hen would exist. If this were the case, then it could be aum

There is no differentiated matter, no atoms, molecules and elements. Because their existence requires a "smallest particle" of matter as a building block. The claim that there is an "infinite" series of ever smaller particles of matter is, by the way, so grotesquely fantastic that, as far as I know, no one has ever said it has.

Without the assumption of an infinite series of ever smaller building blocks of matter, the "infinity within" is nonsense. Then, as I have conclusively proven, there is a "smallest" circle of matter, i.e. an end and absolute center of the circle, which can be reached as well as the one in our examples, even if the calculation apparently shows the opposite. Both the

If the "inward infinity" ends when it has reached its end in the "smallest" of matter, then logically the "outward infinity" ends when the "largest" is reached. The "greatest thing" in our appearance: the world of youth is now the earth. The entire world of appearance is enclosed in the earth, if within it it is only perceivable by our senses. What is outside the earth world is withdrawn from us Perception. It is therefore, as we have seen, unthinkable.

We could say that there is emptiness, nothingness. But that would be the same as saying: we don't know what is there. The "nothingness" is simply "nothing". We are part of the world of appearance and can only recognize with our senses what is somehow perceptible to them or can be made perceptible to them with our instruments.

We want to fail to fully fathom everything that is within our imagined world. Here man strives for the knowledge of objective truth. "What goes beyond the limits of the world of appearance also goes beyond the limits of the possibility of thinking.

One could assume by means of an analogy:  
If the planets are hollow spheres like the Earth, then that is

Earth is a planet in an even larger hollow sphere, this planet in another hollow sphere ad infinitum. But where is the end?

In this way we come to the unthinkable "infinity". It makes more sense to be content with the draining earth silla as the boundary of the earth's world.

The claim has been made that the hollow world would have to succumb to cold death because the heat on the outside of the Edsmale would radiate into the 273° cold "space". At first glance, this claim appears to be quite justified.

But if the world of appearance ends with the outside of the globe, then there is no longer any conductive medium outside the world of appearance, without which one cannot imagine any heat radiation. Just as sound (vibration) cannot bridge an "empty space",

so can she \\\:ärine (vibration) does not move past empty (electron-free) space.

Basically we can say that all phenomena in the world of phenomena are tied to this world. Once this world ends, there are no more appearances.

## The huge size of the hollow world's space.

The objection is always made that the earth is 'small'.', 11m. to exclude the universe. The diameter is 12,740 kilometers. Anyone who makes this objection in good faith has probably forgotten that the sphere is the body. which, in relation to the diameter, has the largest surface area and the largest volume. If one. Calculating the size of the earth's cubes based on the earth's relatively "small" diameter, 12 7 40 kilometers of diameter represent 1,083,009 634,0?0 cubic kilometers of space.

Since it might be difficult for the reader to read these huge numbers, I want them to be something like 1083 billion cubic .rub more clearly. It kilometers. Now imagine one

Kilometers of length at the I. Jandstrasse. The large cube with this edge length is only a single cubic kilometer of more than a trillion that can be accommodated in the earth's space.

Another comparison image may make the huge size of the earth's space even more apparent. Take a ruler with millimeter graduations and memorize exactly the size of one millimeter. Now add one thought one millimeter to the other all the way around the reverb. Only when this process has been repeated 26 times will the number of millimeters be approximately equal to the number of cubic kilometers that the Earth's space contains.

The ratio of the diameter to the volume of the earth's sphere becomes even more impressive if we set the radius to be just a single kilometer larger and calculate by how much the earth's space will then increase. So if we set the diameter of the earth as 12 742 kilometers instead of 12 740 kilometers, this results in a . Expansion of the Earth's space by 510,131,708.09 Ktlhik-kilometers. An increase in the radius by a single kilometer results in an increase in the earth's space by 510 kilowatts .

I hope that I have succeeded in making the huge size of the hollow world somewhat clear to I.Jeser. There is probably enough space here for a universe. You just should n't be distracted by the seemingly small number of kilometers in diameter

be deceived , but one must always remember that a difference (the radius of just 1 kilometer results in a difference of over 1/2 million kilometers of space .

How big the planets orbiting in the hollow world actually are. lightness are, . Because of the curvature of the light beam, we cannot calculate it with today's tools. If we give the moon a diameter of 50 kilometers, it only takes up around 13,000 of the more than 1,000 billion kilometers of the hollow world . If we allow it to be several times larger (500 kilometers in diameter), then it only takes up around 65 million cubic kilometers of the existing 1,083,009.6 million cubic kilometers.

meters. Nevertheless, it is so large that its surface (? 85,000 square kilometers) of the whole of Greater Germany, which could cover Switzer, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Bohemia. So please refrain from making the completely unjustified objection about the supposed "smallness" of the egg world, especially since "small" are merely relative terms. and big"

## Hollow world theory and religion.

If I now allow myself to say a few words about religious questions, I will make use of the freedom of conscience guaranteed by the state. If I quote the Bible, I don't mean to stand up for the "Old Testament", and if I quote a few sentences from the Edda, that has nothing to do with Wodan belief. At this point I am only taking a position on religion as opposed to atheism.

The Copernican system is silly and pointless. Ember gas balls race through a dark void of 2-3 degrees cold. Life is only possible for a short period of time on Earth. Sooner or later it must cool down and fall into the sun as a dead, solidified ball. This too eventually cools down until there are only dead icy balls in the eternal icy night. The world is dying of cold. Nothing is not and falls into a central sun etc. , possible.

A God, . Whoever would have endured such a desolate universe would not be God. Even human understanding would have been enough to create a better situation. Assembling a piece of solid bungling to God borders on blasphemy. The same God who created the miracle of the human body, who created the human eye, which testifies to the highest purposefulness, cannot have created such a meaningless and purposeless Copenhagen universe of glowing gas balls. He could not have been a master in small things and not in big things.

In fact, there is no commonality whatsoever between religion and science. Knowledge is alienated from religion. A Christian who takes his religion seriously cannot today believe in Copernica's knowledge and in his "little scripture" at the same time . Where is the "heaven of the Bible" ? , in which God supposedly lives and the souls of the dead? So the Copernican scientist can ask the Christian, and he must be left with the answer

n.

Because he believes the Copernican more than his "word of God," the Bible." And the Copernican tells him that there is no "Heaven of the Bible," that the world does not accept "empty nothings" between the good gas balls in this is called the Copernican " world space".

The Bible says clearly and distinctly1:

"And God said, ' Let there be a stronghold between the waters, and it will be a primordial divide (others translate better: partition) between the waters.

Then God made the stronghold and separated the waters under it Fortresses from the water above the fortress.

And God held the strong heavens and the . . . and ... the collection the waters ( Genesis, ... sea."

6-10 Luther Bible.)

One hears 11oehn1.as the image of the hollow world. In the middle we see the "fortress " - the fixed star ball "between" the seas. Before the sky and below there are seas. The Bible therefore presents the worldview of the Hohl,v-elt theory. According to the Bible, God created the hollow world and not a "Copernican universe". But Christians today believe the Copernicans more than their "admonition of God".

The "heaven" of the Bible exists! It is perceptible to our senses. It is the sixth star sphere in the hollow world. Since this is just as hollow a sphere as our earth, the idea is that God lives there "" and the souls of the deceased are not at all presumptuous. It is at least possible that it is so. Because the laws of nature remain the same everywhere - whoever it is here

There is life<sup>11</sup> down on the earth's surface, why should there be no life up there on the inner concave surface of the "celestial sphere"? The representatives of all religions who teach a "hereafter" have every reason to devote themselves to the hollow world theory.

I have been accused of trying to re-establish the rule of the "Old Testament" and that there are Christian and other circles behind the Holvelt theory. This is slander ! There is no organization behind the hollow world theory. I and others .  
advocate the hollow world theory because we believe it

re truth recognized l1alJen. 1)

It should be common knowledge today that the ancient Jews did not create the story of creation themselves, but rather adopted it from other peoples - perhaps the Egyptians. The worldview mentioned in the creation story can be found in the reports of all ancient civilized peoples. In my brochure "The new world picture"<sup>2)</sup> );>I include a whole number of quotes in the appendix that prove this. Aum the Edda speaks of God in heaven of the All-Father in the center of the world : "In the middle of the world lies Asgard, there is the high seat Hlidskialf, from which the whole world can be overlooked and every human activity can be observed. "

... "That's where father lives, . . . "

The great Greek philosopher Plato tells us exactly (almost verbatim) the same tradition in his "Critias": he (the God of Gods, JL) therefore gathered all the gods . . . in their most venerable abode, which is in the middle of the universe lies and provides an overview of everything that has ever taken part in the creation. . .

"

The writings of the ancient Indians, the Egyptians, the Maias of Central America, the Greeks, Babyionians, etc. say the same thing and

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1) I should actually have this suspicion because I left the Protestant Church 20 years ago and have not belonged to any religious group since then .

2) III. .äufgabe. Publisher - Sdlirmer & M.ahlau, Frankfurt a. M.ÿ Mainzer Landstrasse 184. Price 90 Pfÿg.

describe the earth's world to us. in part even in their details. (The reader can find more information in my brochure "The New World View.") 1)

The originator of the earth-world theory was therefore a primitive race from which the ancient civilized peoples of the earth inherited their cultural goods. In my work "Prehistory of the Schimte" 2) I provide evidence that this race was the white-blonde, blue-eyed original race that had a hodi-standing culture and civilization thousands of years ago. The factual material I have collected, in particular The highly interesting art, language and language monuments make the entire prehistoric history an actual , secure history of prehistoric times.

The hollow theory - even though it also contains the Bible - is a work of the white original race. Our forefathers created it, and we have done nothing other than expand the traditional basic principles into a complete theory.

The first person who was able to re-interpret the worldview of the biblical creationists was the American Dr. Teed (Koresh). At his instigation, Professor Morrow undertook the aforementioned earthworks. Karl Neupert (Augsburg), Petÿr Bender (Worms) and Fren:lolf SCHmid (Berlin) also tried to expand this world view. "Incidentally, both Karl Neupert and Peter Bender want to write independently of the writings of antiquity, from Dr. Teed and each other have come to the independent discovery of the new world view.

Incidentally, Copernican astronomy was never accepted completely without objection. So says e.g. B. the great qordisme Dimter Strindberg in his "Blue Book": "Astronomy, as it is hawked in universities today , is a single symphony of nonsense."

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1) 1st edition. Publisher : Smirmer & Mahlau, Frankfurt a. M. , Mainzer Landstrasse 184. Price: 90

Pfg. - 2) Publisher: Smirmer & Mahlau, Frankfurt a. M., Mainzer Landstrasse 184. Price: 4.50, boxed. 2.80.



A supporter of the earth-world theory, the East Prussian poet Alfred Brust, who unfortunately recently died, occasionally said this in a discussion of my work. "Our knowledge of being" is that the Copernican human being is the "most worthless" of all, because he feels like an insignificant dust on the insignificant tribe of planet Earth.

And our great Goethe: "The matter may be whatever it may be, it must be written: that I curse this damned torture chamber of the new world creation, and some young, intellectually rich man will certainly rise up who will go against this general rule Consensus has the courage to resist."

(Goethe's complete works in 40 volumes, Cotta's Verlag, .. 1858, volume 40, page 296.)

And elsewhere (with the telling caption "Spiritual"): "The Bahylon Tower is haunted, they cannot be united!"

Every man has a worm, Copernicus  
his."

Goethe must have known the old reports about the earth-world theory. He always avoids being "on" the moon, the sun, etc. to say I In "Faust" he actually says: "This is always says "In! Im, out etc. the world. . . is hollow inside."

Goethe also seems to have been of the opinion that the planets are concave on their inner surface Oberflädle are inhabited. How else can you do the W'or? te understand:

"I was in the star that looks there,  
and there helped a woman from the  
child in her first jeebe."

(From: "The Eternal Jew")

The following sentences from "God and World" show how Goethe felt that the system and religion were incompatible, opposites :

"What would a God be who only pushed from outside,  
letting the universe run in circles on his finger!  
It suits him to move the world within . . ."

All religions must have the greatest interest in ensuring that the earth-world theory is brought to general recognition. Anyone who believes in Copernican astronomy must logically deny the existence of a "heaven" . From there to complete atheism, it's just a matter of fact.

In the world situation as it existed at the time of Copernicus, the establishment of the Copernican system was a great advance, which gave rise to the liberation of the standard of knowledge from Kirehlim tutelage. Without Copernicus the... Huge growth in science has never been possible.

Honor his memory!

But today the power of knowledge has lost all connection with religion . It is a situation that is unsustainable in the long term and that science can. Religion forms irreconcilable opposites . A force of knowledge whose teachings are linked to religion etc  
If they are compatible, there must ultimately be a settlement. of all religious values . The person for whom no "heaven" exists, for whom he is the "empty nothing" between the balls of ember gas, cannot believe in the teachings of the Bible, and... no matter how hard-working he is at the church. The world is silent about these things. But as soon as the believer thinks about these things, he gets into a conflict of conscience and has the duty to show him the right path. For the Copernican system it could not and cannot enter .. The fair

There is no "heaven" in it . But can the fair deny its heaven ?

## Man and his world.

The earth-world theory not only means a complete revolution in the world view of today's people, but also a complete renewal of their mental attitude. Once had that

Copernican world view cleared the way for a tremendous development by freeing science from the church's tutelage, the new world view will release our science from the spell of purely material things. Man will be reinstated in his proper position as the crown of creation .

In the present work I have limited myself to fully presenting the hollow world theory in its true sense. What was not taken into account - not to exceed the space provided - was the upheavals that the <sup>around</sup> hollow world theory results in with regard to our "knowledge " in all areas of science. There is hardly an area of knowledge in which the hollow world theory would not have an extremely fruitful effect. Above all, it enables enormous advances in atomic theory, cosmogony, geology, biology, philosophy; Theology and · Chimes.

The logical continuation of the hollow world theory enables us to recognize the origin of both matter and fiefdom . The geological problems find a surprisingly famous I\_Jösu.ng . We recognize the structure of the atoms and the structure of the whole. World. From the atom to the human being, the entire development can be represented according to uniform principles .

The origin of species and races is still an unsolved problem for school science today. Because the "development" claimed by Darwin and others is in strict contrast to the established knowledge of the immutability of heredity. Besides, no "development" has ever been established here on earth. In addition, Darwinism - even if it were correct - would only postpone the problem and not solve it. Because he doesn't even try to explain the origin of the first life cell, of which we know that its constitution is inherited unalterably , but from which all the cells of higher living beings nevertheless arise.

should have stood.

The "cosmic development theory" based on the hollow world theory knows no such contradictions. You miss

may explain the origin of matter, the cosmos, the first cell, life, species and races in a uniform and satisfactory manner. She really solves the world's puzzles. Its beginnings come from Karl Neupert. I expanded these into a complete system, which then placed theology and philosophy in particular on a completely new basis. The prehistory and the entire formation of origins are undergoing a complete revolution.

All these problems are in my main work "World, man and God" 1) are presented in a very comprehensive manner. There is actually no need for any special reference to the fact that the "cosmic development theory" which encompasses the entire being must be extremely interesting for every mentally active person, since pretty much everyone here Problems that have preoccupied the human mind for thousands of years can now be addressed for the first time by an all-encompassing, uniform approach made from a single solution.

No one who claims to be counted among the educated should avoid confrontation with this theory. It means a complete renewal of the mentality of today's Jenseitens. In the place of the purely materialistic 'Vissens Scientist' of yesterday, the man 'iron should take the place of tomorrow<sup>11</sup>, for whom science is not dead formulary, but rather an effort to get closer to the objective truth, in order to achieve the viking of the divine to recognize. He will no longer remain stuck in the material, but instead of purely materialistic thinking, he will allow cosmic thinking to take place, the combination of the many individual knowledges into a closed sweetness of cosmic philosophy, which will bring the entire world of phenomena to man and to God relates again.

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1) Publisher Schirmer & Mahlau, Frankfurt a. M., Maiizer Landstrane 184. on the following pages.  
M:an· bureaucratize the publishing announcements

# Die Hohlwelttheorie

has a general cultural significance that goes far beyond the actual astronomical circle of questions . Because the world view has been the most important basis for scientific knowledge at all times. One need only think of the upswing in science following the breakthrough of the Copernican worldview. The new world view also means a revolution in all areas of science, a new fertilization that will enable as yet undreamt - of progress .

Above all, the questions about the 'veltentsteh..ng' appear. the development of the world, the emergence of life and especially of humans in a completely different light. All of this in prehistoric times is a mist for today's people

A solid, impenetrable gray that appeared shrouded in gray is suddenly brightened by Johannes Lang's research . He rightly calls his publication, which contains the results of his research in this regard,

## Vyic/4th we: d

Price durable cardboard R 1 3.80, in whole cloth HM 4.50 Because on the basis of his research results one can follow the development of the last 1,0000 years with such clarity that the development out of the uncertain twilight the past is brought into the bright light of secure historical knowledge . The author takes us into the advanced culture of the white prehistoric race of the sunken continent. A. t l antis more than 10,000 years ago, shows us the spread of this Hod1 culture throughout the entire world on the edge of the monuments that still exist today and even brings a part of it to our attention in 6 full-page art print plates of the reader. But his greatest achievement is undoubtedly the discovery of the original script and original language of the two hates. Johannes Lang reads prehistory like a book, brings surprising results, but is supported by evidence that is incontestable.

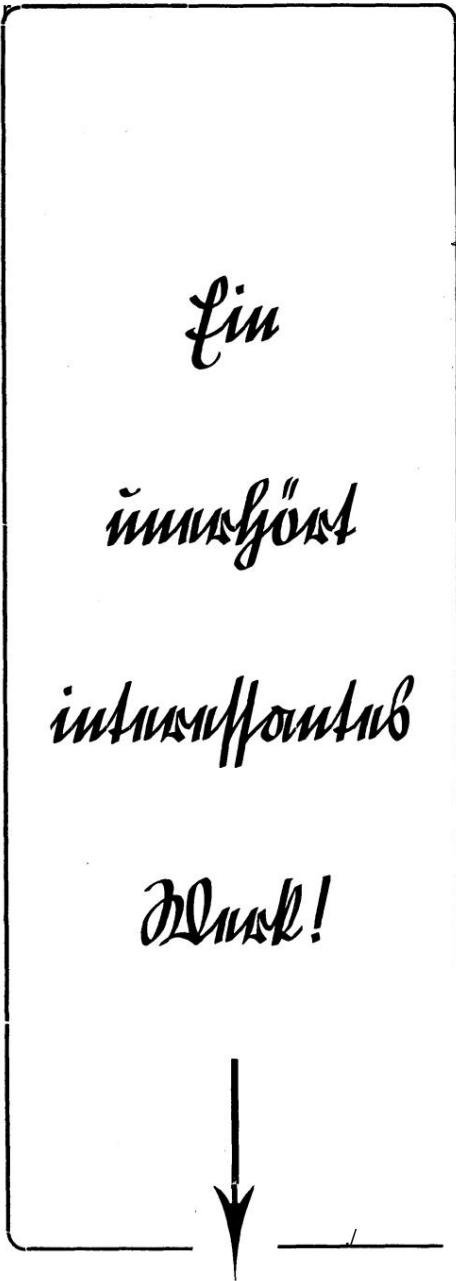
Particularly worth mentioning is the almost exciting presentation and the clear, captivating, inspiring style. Anyone who picks up this work will not put it aside until they have finished reading it. For example, a government councilor wrote to the author on a trip : " I have finally started working on your book "Prehistory Becomes History".

I started in the evening of 18 ? I finished at 5:00 a.m., and by then my night's rest was over. The book gripped me so much that I read it through again and again in individual parts. . .

And Professor Dr. Werner, former Prime Minister of Hesse. D. writes : "Even if your book were just a Roman , you would have to read it! It is attractive from the first to the last . .

I wish the book a great success !"  
You too will be impressed by the highly interesting work shown opposite. In order to make creation possible for everyone , we have significantly reduced the price. Order it from your bookseller today .

**Publisher Sch i rmer & Mahlau**  
:FRANKFURT AM, MAINZER LANDSTR. 184



Publisher SCHirmer & Mahlau, Fränkfurt a. M., Mainzer Landstr. 184.

We recommend every reader of this bud:te; also that .

Major work by Johannes Lang  
**„World, Man and God t"**

(Second edition)

to read. Johannes Lang has not only in the area of prehistoric:  
Not only has he made a breakthrough in conversation research and linguistics,  
but he has also given a wealth of new insights to all intellectually interested  
people - and especially to German people - in many other areas. In this work  
you have come to know the author as an original, but at the same time thoroughly  
sober and objective thinker. Be convinced that what he has to say to you in his  
main work will find your full interest and significantly expand your perspective.  
If you have read the work "World, Men and God", then we will have pointed this  
out to you.

Please be grateful to us for that ,  
Read the following table of contents carefully and you will see that we do not  
promise too much.

From the content :

## Part I: The world

The worldview Is the

Copernican system proven? | Analogous structure of the cosmos and life cell | Measurement evidence: The  
straight line | Measurement evidence: The diverging perpendicular lines | Counter-evidence compellingly  
demonstrates the unsustainability of the Copernican system | Detailed presentation of the new worldview | Highly  
interesting philosophical discussion of the problems of the construction of the universe.

## The cosmic theory of evolution.

W elden and decay of creation | The last form of matter | Is the atom. :a "solar system" in miniature? | The  
official atomic theory of Illajett experimentally refuted / .Earth magnetism and ether movement | The earth as a  
solenoid | Origin of the elements ., The formation of the earth | Formation origination . Celestial bodies | Origin of  
the fief | New "theory of the races " | The grotesque fantasy of the Darwinian theory of the origin | Why the  
of species | The problem of the "superman" \_ the races originally settled on certain the concentration  
continents ? | The problem of the ice ages .1 Origin and decay of matter.

## Part II: The rise of humanity

### The prehistory of humanity

Why do we have no knowledge of the prehistory of humanity? | A five-million-year-old fossilized sandal | The origin of culture | The catchphrase "ex oriente lux" | The white race as the sole creator of culture | Old Germanic observatories in England and Germany | Evidence of the great astronomical knowledge of the Germanic peoples | Magnificent Artworks of the Ice Age | The priestesses of Cerro de los Santos | Atlantis as the original home of the "white race" | Tradition of "gods" who lived among the ancient peoples and brought them cultural goods | The Germans as "born of God", as "children of the light" | The Atlantic world egg motif | Did the ancients know the true nature of the world? | The heaven of the Bible.

### Plato's original report from Atlantis

The gods (Atlanteans) distributed the entire earth among themselves (colonies) | Poseidon received the island of Atlantis | Description of its location, its wealth and its beauty | Magnificent buildings and port facilities | The administration of the country | Excellent system of huge canals that at the same time it was made usable for the irrigation of the soil and the transport of goods | The Egyptian state at that time was said to be 8,000 years old and the Greek state 9,000 years old. In the course of one bad day and one bad night, the island of Atlantis sank into the sea.

### Atlantis as mother of white humanity

Unimpeachable evidence for the existence of Atlantis | The Troano manuscript | Pyramids all over the world | The Atlantic colonies in all parts of the Earth | Why do we find the same system of astrology for all peoples in the former Atlantic colonies | Prehistoric mines in Africa | The path of the South Atlantic people by Herman Wirth Bible and among the Germanic peoples) | The first creation account in the Bible is Atlantean intellectual property | It can also be found among the ancient Mexicans, Babylonians, in Altina, Sumatra and among the Arapahos Indians.

### Did Moses know the powder ?

China, as an Atlantis colony, knew the powder since thousands of years ago. | The Hebrews also knew the powder an explosive is delivered | Plant of alpeper plantations during Moses | The Ark of the Covenant as an explosives laboratory | Many "miracles" are informally explained as explosions | Explosion kills two sons of Aron | The Korah group is blown up | Blowing up the walls of Jericho | The production of hot powder is known in two Atlantic colonies - Egypt and China. As a result of the Babylonian captivity, knowledge of the production of explosives was lost.

## Race and culture

Every form of culture is conditioned - by the race | Changes in the racial composition of a people bring about corresponding changes in its culture | Example of cultural negation due to racial miscegenation | The atheistic theory of development leads to the propaganda of the "milch-coffee-colored uniform race" | The inappropriateness of white humanity | Racial characteristics of the pure-bred white | Mixed races are contrary to nature | The preservation of the mental and emotional genetic makeup in racial mixing | Infrared photography shows that the so-called "black" doctors, lawyers, etc. are actually mixed races | The racial mixture explains why the Atlantean culture could not survive.

## Historical reports on the existence of extinct intermediate forms between humans and animals.

Assyrians have left us pictures and reports about these intermediate forms | The characteristic nose and lip shape of the human animals (udumi) can still be found today among some Orientals | Report of Herodotus about secret cults (sodomy orgies) of the Orientals | The human animals were used as temple animals for divination purposes and worshipped as "gods" | The priests rented them out for sodomistic purposes | Sodomistic temple orgies | The Bible prohibits "whoring" with these "foreign gods" (following them) | Many Bible passages report on sodomistic orgies of the Jews with the human animals | The religious order of the Templars owned the last specimen of the human animals (the mysterious "Baphomet") | Section 266 of the laws of the Babylonian king Hammurabi refers look at the human-animals ! Women become pregnant by "gods" (or rather: animal-men) ! Even today, the animal-human blood occasionally breaks through again, producing people with scales, hair and tails.

## The origin of the Nordic race

The Atlanteans, who had settled in the Orient, the South Seas, in India, New Zealand, China and America, went into the lower race turn. In the peoples of southern and eastern Europe today the percentage of lower races is very large. In the north, the descendants of the Atlanteans kept themselves relatively pure as "Nordic races. Where was the Nordic race in the around "

9000 years from the sinking of the continent of Atlantis to its entry into history? | How did it lose the Atlantean culture? | Why did it stay in the north instead of seeking milder climates? | Mixture of the Nordic race with Mongoloid races | The Slavs arose from the mixture of the Nordic race with the Yellows | Detailed statement against the view of Professor Herman Wirth about the original homeland of the white race | The unpronounceable name of the Jewish god "Jehovah" | Presentation of the assignment of letters and numbers to the signs of the zodiac | The festival of the summer solstice (actual Yule festival) of the Gerulans | Errors of scientists as a result of the exclusion of astrology from research | Science has - regardless of whether astrology is truth or superstition - the duty to investigate to what extent this truth or superstition influenced the symbolism of the ancients | Conclusions from our knowledge regarding the origin of the Nordic race.



## The role of money in the downfall of ancient civilized peoples

Why do we see civilized peoples perishing again and again in history? I The primitive subsistence economy and the division of labor national economy ? I Money as the blood of the economy  
I Detailed . Americanismen Monetary Commission confirms this statement using numerical materials  
explanation of the decline of the ancient civilized peoples as a result of deflation.

## The domination of the people by those with money

The domination of the peoples through money used to allow the money-powerful to pursue inflation and deflation policies at will . These people made huge profits in deflation Crisis I All professors of economics used to tacitly tolerate inflation and deflation instead of protesting and educating the people .  
Deflation from 1928 to 1933 in Germany lower race and Nordicism.

Way of thinking j The fallacy of the Oriental Karl Marx I The practical application  
our findings.

# III. Part: Man and God

## The all-encompassing cosmic law

The reading of the all-encompassing law written to us in the firmament I Experiments by respected university professors prove that everything in existence radiates I Fingertip radiation kills bacteria I The zodiac as the basis of astrology I Signs and symbolism of the zodiac I The assignment of things and concepts to the individual zodiac signs I The human being as a microcosm arises from the zodiac as a macrocosm I The coherence of the system as proof of the correctness of the assignment I The meaning of the astral "places".

## The principles of astrology

The all-connectedness is called the law "How to become above, so below" I can be born what is in agreement with the state of the cosmic forces at the moment I/ The relationship between zodiac signs and planets I The interpretation of the horoscope I Astrology and fatalism.

## The path to knowledge of God

Knowledge of the world through thinking: the original problem of all philosophy | Can we achieve knowledge of God? | The goal of creation | Thoughts as forces | The world soul | The success of correct prayer | The heaven of the Bible as the abode of God exists | Knowledge and experience of God is possible.

## The true "I" of man

Matter and life originated in the center of the cosmos | Man was also created there "in the image of God" | Is man more than a lump of matter? | Does everything end with death? | The experimental evidence for the existence and survival of the soul | Why are human nature and fate so different? | Is there a "coincidence"? | The law of cause and effect also applies in spiritual areas | The . Soul builds the body | Fatalism and freedom of will | The I, ÿequally<k of the human being | \What is the soul? | The constant rebirth of the soul | The Trinity: body, soul and spirit | The divine spirit in man.

## The demands that our knowledge places on us

The preservation of the race as a divine commandment | The primary cell of the race is not subject to any changes | The mixed-race individual is composed of cells of different races | The current situation with regard to the racial question | According to official science, sim "developed" the white race from the "Wedda" (Negro) | The absurdity of this theory | · The essence of the race is hereditarily constant ferment.3.le: but what is hereditarily constant cannot be "developed".

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## World, man and God

By Johannes Lang

2nd edition. Price in full cloth RM 15.-, card RM 12.

Publisher: Schirmer & Mahlau, Frankfurt a. M., Mainzer Landstr. 184

How are the works of Johannes Lang assessed? Due to lack of space, we want to limit

ourselves to the reproduction of a few quotes from the many letters of recognition that have been published. refer to his latest work, "Vorgeschichte will Geschichte", which represents a truly brilliant achievement. There are also numerous letters of recognition for the other works. Below we present some quotes from letters of recognition from professors and researchers. Below There are such famous names as university professor Dr. Driesch, Leipzig. The Association of "Friends of Germanic Pre-Geschichte" also expressed their appreciation. It is of course impossible to publish all of these letters in full.

Below are just a few short quotes:

"Wide, interesting innovation" ••• "amazing connections" ••• "facts of the utmost importance" ••• "accurate and thorough" ••• "all fuzzy half-measures avoided" .. • "Groundbreaker" ••. "full of amazing discoveries and discoveries" . . • "read with great interest" .•• "careful and very interesting work" •. • "written in a popular and easy-to-understand way" ••• "honest admiration" ••• "absolutely to be taken seriously" . . • "The evidence is overwhelmingly plentiful ." • "One of the most interesting books" . •• "I don't know what I should admire and praise more, the flash of genius as the starting point of your gigantic work or the elastic energy of your hard work" ••. "I have read the work with great interest" ••• "I am convinced that you are on the right path" .... "I can only congratulate you on your work" ••• "I consider it to be your most important".

wish"

These few quotes should convince even the biggest doubters of the great importance of the work. Below is a letter from Professor Dr. Werner, former Prime Minister of Hesse D., which aptly points out both the scientific meaning and the captivating and interesting presentation:

"Even if your book were just a novel, you should read it! It is attractive from the first to the last word, it brings astonishment

and versatility -amazing, it requires change and renunciation, but it comes to the fore with evidence that has to be dealt with. I wish you all the success."

What do the other readers say?

A teacher wrote: "I'm blown away by this performance ..."

The head of the "Association for Popular Education", Dr. Hans Geisow, judges, among other things : : "gives it a comprehensible form that gives the book its place not only in the scholar's literature, but also among the people."

A government councilor says : "I've finally got it

n yours

Book "Previously History Becomes History", in the evening at ? It started at 5 p.m. and ended at 5:00 p.m.; Then the night's sleep was over. I really liked the book and read it over and over again in individual parts ."

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Is there a better way to demonstrate your enthusiasm for a work? A boom,  
To whom one sacrifices the cloth chest must be of particular value!



JOHANNES LANG / DIE HOHLWELTHEORIE