Full text of " Paul Alfred Müller World Riddle Universe 1949 "

PA Miiller-Murnau

World Puzzle

universe

Astronomy under cross-examination
A critical investigation

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The problem

Great unrest is sweeping the earth. Crises and wars are approaching
and the peoples are facing extraordinary economic
economic and political tensions. States collapse,
Power relations are shifting, cultures are tearing apart and social
The horror of a European
catastrophe, before us the horror of a world catastrophe. The
Events are far beyond any ordinary and human measure
and carry the smell of decomposition. What millions of people
meets non-end, appears only as a local termination within a
larger event and as a symptom of a deeper transformation.

As impressive as the political and economic conflicts
with their impact on our daily lives —
they belong to the surface. Their spatial and temporal impact does not affect
over larger distances. The really significant changes
take place in the intellectual realm, i.e. primarily in the sciences
sciences. The sciences have also started to move — into a
unusually violent movement, which was occasionally described by them as
is perceived as crisis-like and subversive. Much of what
was still considered an eternal truth at the turn of the century, is today already

fundamentally outdated, and the pioneers of research are working
through the jungle of tradition towards a long-term goal
that was not even suspected decades ago. For physics
Prof. Dr. Eberhardt Buchwald brings in his book »The Double Image
of Light and Matter« (Fachverlag Schiele & Schon, Berlin 1947) this
situation when he states on page 9:

“What does it mean and for what purpose do we study physics? A question
which every German physicist, from the oldest to the youngest generation,
tion, in the midst of a crisis that has divided two cultural epochs of
Western world and more than that. If Spengler’s thesis

of < In flourishing and developing cultures is correct when it is in
B< ■particularly true, since physics is the representative science
of a culture, physicists should not once again dig up the slag
of a past era for two centuries, like
We see this during the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern era, even in the
observed by the most sensitive minds. The past remains past,
and if it went down »shining«, then it is at most the light from the
Fire distress in our dying cities. Something new must come
men, and we physicists should think day and night about how and where
we, our culture and with it our science from despair
of the Sargasso Sea in which we are stuck, whereby
it is no less important to meet the demands of the day, to achieve
know how to set sail today and tomorrow, as the distant goal
to consider what needs to be addressed, in direct concern or in
Cross. 11

In a time of crisis like ours, we cannot ask for a more general
and more important fundamental question than whether all the observable
Changes simply lead to chaos or whether destruction
of the existing serves the higher goal of making room for a coming
Do we just follow an Elide or do we go for a new
beginning? Do the current conditions mean the final Aullo-
our culture or are they just a transitional phenomenon that is necessary
is closely linked to the change between two cultural epochs?
Are we today between two cultural epochs, so that
the upheavals and catastrophes of our present day have their justification
found?

The idea of successive cultural epochs is due to
We do not leave it to free imagination. It goes back to some well-known astronomical
misleading facts.

The vernal equinox of the sun travels through
the twelve zodiac fields of the sky. This total time - the astrono-
mic prization period — is a cosmic year. Each cosmic
Year consists of twelve cosmic months of about two thousand years

Duration, which can still be divided into cosmic weeks. Each
cosmic month is ruled by the zodiac sign in which
the vernal point is located. Currently, the vernal point leaves
his previous field and moves into a new zodiac sign. This is
the sober astronomical findings. Astronomically speaking, we live in the
Transition between two cosmic months, not only in the transition
transition between two cosmic weeks. With us comes the end of a two-thousand-
cosmic epoch and with us begins a new two-thousand-year
cosmic epoch of the last century. We are not only repeating that

I, phase of the week transition from the Middle Ages to the modern era like

I;;! ild obviously —t, but our comparison time is with

undoubtedly have a significant impact on

iiiiM'ie' human life areas. Each cosmic month shapes
, cigene cultural epoch, yes, every cosmic week shows its special
Deviations. The current transition of the vernal equinox a
ni ,,,s zodiac sign therefore actually means n.clits different,

,|,B the previous cultural epoch is coming to an end and a new one is beginning,

""'The emerging cultural epoch must necessarily differ substantially from
of the sinking. The existing becomes invalid New
|, Icon and new insights, new values and new laws
woUcn the face of the coming millennium We can
do not expect that the future will be the same as the familiar and usual

The change may well be so strong that we

, Baron v. Weizsacker (On the World View of Physics, S. Hirzel, Leipzig
I Q43 S 1 64) may formulate:

On a day of which no one can yet say, oc
near or far, perhaps a new person will open his eyes

to be amazed by a new nature.

In our Western culture, the last few years have been characterized
hundreds who celebrate the final week of the dissolving cultural epoch
(he included, through a characteristic urge for expansion and
Analysis, conquest and destruction, boundlessness and atomization.
S,c shattered the spatial constraints of the European people
schen and brought an expansion to all parts of the world , ic os en it
Church ties and aimed on the one hand at freethinking, on the other
• ran into the sectarian chaos. They began with the legendary discovery
its and approached with the destructive madness of the le z en

War of their most gruesome border. They caused from Kopermku

an Is—Jche F.xpan.ion to snr Uneneil.chk.i. en.es ge„ze„ «en
Universe and the vision of an exploding universe. S. ®
the social orders up to class struggle and the economic.
chen to private capitalist buccaneering and ^teka^ -
slavery. They gave birth to an analytical science that
objects until they seemed to her only statistically detectable,
while at the same time man himself becomes only statistically noticeable -
valuable object of a cancerous bureaucracy. It needs
ten a boundlessly speculative philosophy, which is concerned with non-binding
dissolved subjective opinions and conceptualizations,

Medicine and an atomistic psychology. They exploited the mineral resources

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ze to the point of near exhaustion and destroyed entire landscapes.
They caused a spiritual and mental destruction of the culture until
the accumulation of unrelated cultural microcosms has no power
more to prevent the breakthrough of the subhuman.

No one will dare to claim that this era is the perfect
was or had been the greatest gift that could be given to a culture.
After all, we are behind wars and events that
appear as an expression of madness. And we see all around
only remnants of former civilization, culture, economy, technology
and science, without being able to imagine how they will
which are to be put together. If we leave these fragments to the destructive
powers that lead to a fundamentally new beginning.
it would be pointless to turn it back into a cultural makeshift
home, with much effort and shouting from good offset
like Goethe or Beethoven to build a cultural barracks that
in an emergency, cannot stand a kick. If we hope to be able to
beginning of a new cultural era, then we must look for new
en building materials and construction ideas that will help
a real new building can be built on permanent foundations.

And we must find what we are looking for, because if we actually
live between the eras, so sensational
There are insights and revolutionary ideas that we can only
We just have to accept that this
This future does not correspond to what is present and recognized.
licts in the essence of the matter. If it seems strange, unfamiliar and
side, this is more of an advantage than a defect. And a wasteful
censorship of the valid says nothing about the value and
Creative power of this future.

Our attention is focused on astronomy. It differs
from all other sciences through an extraordinary persistence

All their statements, however novel they may seem at the moment,
may appear, are based on the theories that the earth is a sphere
that rotates on its axis and at the same time orbits the sun. This
Theses come from the East Prussian canon Copernicus, who in
died in 1543. They are still considered to be eternal truth and two-
rock-free secured astronomical foundation. For this purpose, in all
There is hardly a parallel in other sciences. If you compare
the physics of today with the physics of the year 1543, not only does
quantitatively and gradually, but above all in terms of content, such an
This difference is that the comparison objects have nothing in common
In Astronomic, on the other hand, every modern
Explanation still directly refers to those Copernican theses, and

cinst Copernicus believed to recognize in the light of the butter lamp
“ j sl the modern astronomer’s indispensable prerequisite for his

I icutigen findings. . .,

The Copernican world is boundless empty space in which
u, u away from each other. The scale Bi c
,.,.uibt pinheads twenty kilometers away, or after
,,„Compared to Gamow (George Gamow »Biography of The Earth«,
\rmed Sendee Edition 1941) one grain of sand per four cubic kilometers.
This empty space, which is supposed to be infinite, represents an absolute
Nothing He has no physical properties. His fempe-
“mr is at absolute zero, i.e. according to our usual calculation
at 273 degrees Celsius.

In this icy, infinite nothingness, far apart,
removes relatively tiny balls of matter and masses of matter
,„ n around. They appear large by human standards, but
Of course, the entire mass of all the billions of tn-
individual objects are infinitely small compared to the size of space.

One of the smallest structures in space is our Earth, millions of times
and billions of times smaller than many stars that we call by name
It rotates at 1600 kilometers per hour for each equator point, orbits
mil around 100,000 kilometers per hour around the sun and shoots with this-
s<-r together with 72 000 kilometers per hour a distant point in space
to whirls in spiral curves homeless through the ice chamber of the
empty space. On this earth lives man, a creature far below
beyond the cosmic measurability limit, even in mass an infinite
tiny smear on the airy skin of a costly
mixing micro-dust. He is a nothing in nothing, whose physical
Existence does not even seem justified, let alone
his claim to think, to know and to be the crown of creation
No wonder that we, for example, at Ench Schneider »Das
scientific world view«, Buchergilde Gutenberg, Berlin 94o,

on page 44 read: “So insignificant appears in the star world the
Life! Only by chance, one might almost say by the MB-
understanding we have entered this world that is so alien to us
and does not seem to be set up for life at all. Life is
just a disease that affects an ageing star when it
once came too close to another star.”

We do not want to assume that our astronomers are
feel comfortable with such a show, even though they represent it. Anderse.ts
We must not ignore the fact that there are people who are
zels stern. This is how Bruno H. Bf.rgel explains in »Man and the Stars
ne« (Aufbau-V erlag, Berlin 1946) with emphasis: 'Yes, big things are happening

from the stars. The YVelten swarm of the un-
cndlichkeit: modesty and VViirde! Modesty, which keeps free from
pathetic human arrogance and recognizes that we are basically
de all only trembling birds are on the world tree. But also a pure
Human dignity arises from dealing with such great things
gen, from the knowledge of its sublime laws, a Vviirde that deeply
is rooted in the right that is born with us.” (p. 21)

And on the next page he warns:

“Think cosmically! That is the beacon that guides the wavering
Ship of human spirit. Recognize that we are pa-

rasites are on a grain of sand, whirling around in an un-
measurable gears of millions of world systems.” (Last emphasis
(Author’s note).

Modesty as a pedagogical effect of the Copernican
world view makes sense to us, but it remains incomprehensible to us how it
and should also help to achieve dignity.

This Copernican conception of the universe has
enormous amount of space, but it leaves no room for what we humans
phenomenal and degrades all our values to the point of absolute
senselessness. Where is God in this ice rink that stretches to infinity
wedge is enough? What do we talk about spirit and soul, as far as we understand more
understand as sweat products of chemical matter? What does this bacteria want
swarm of steroids below the cosmic measurability limit with culture
ture, science, art, religion, mathematical, political and social
alen systems? What basis alone to speak of individualism?
Anyone who, starting from this Copernican picture, follows the warning of Bruno H.
If Buirgels thinks logically, he could very easily be persuaded to
these »parasites on a grain of sand« to be distributed without hesitation by the
millions.
and not to care one bit about the demands that

each of these parasites, by virtue of their humanity,
places missing.

We think this Copernican picture is horrifying, especially
insofar as it describes the position of man in the cosmos. We
that man is degraded in the most horrific way
and believe that even the slightest self-confidence and especially a
A hint of VViirde would have to be enough to create such a worldview.
Furthermore, an unbridgeable gap seems to us
Contrast between the picture described and the fact
that people are able to think and know. It is called the
Creation and the Creator, one would assume, intentionally
the crown of creation brought into such a grotesque disproportion
And it would mean the elasticity of the dialectical-materialistic

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, covering ianglia, to claim that these same Ganghen had

, cute natural cosmic selection, a cosmic battle for

I) isein and a selection of the best under the miheuem flow of the infinite
, empty space deprives the ability to recognize said empty space

iii nd to record. _ , ,.

Either way - we have reason to pause and ask ourselves whether this

Copernican world view because the universe is really nocturnal

" '"our astronomers will smile superiorly and without hesitation
"that the Copernican world view is beyond all doubt
vv !hr be. If this assurance is not sufficient to reassure us,
we find ourselves in an embarrassing situation. We know that the astronomers
trained scientists and are better than us in their specialist field
If their worldview does not seem acceptable to us, we must
accuse them of any fundamental errors and accuse them of
assume that they are incapable of recognizing these errors. And
We are not suspecting an individual, but an entire
Science with thousands of living astronomers, we are
still forced to assume that all these astronomers have a
common dogmatic bond that gives them insight into the
makes error impossible. We must assume that some kind of religious
or ideological fixation, from which consistent

the dyke errors are represented.

Can one even assume that science, dogma,

table bound? ....

Well, you can probably do it. For the dogmatic attitude of science

There are hundreds and thousands of pieces of evidence from scientists of all disciplines.
Scientists were the ones who rejected the first steamboat as well as
the first gas lighting or the first railway, the Galvam or Ro-
bert Mayer was denounced as insane, Edison was ridiculed as a charlatan, Sem-
melweis made life sour, Justus Liebig was locked up and after-
declared to each other that everything new was impossible as long as it was not tangible
was available. We give only two examples from the wealth of material.
Astronomic’s attitude to the pendulum phenomenon is quite emphatic.
impressively, how the preconceived opinion becomes the selection principle. 1 u
Oscillation line of a pendulum shifts at the North Pole
in the clockwise direction. If you move the pendulum to the south,
the shift becomes smaller. It stops completely at the equator and g ht
then into counterclockwise rotation, which is strongest at the south pole.
So much for the factual findings. Many physicists have conducted research on it.
made and interpretations given (Grant, Rttter, Schopffer, Blunt,
Cox, Philips, Dufour, Martignac, Wartmann, Welter, d Oliveira, Ha

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"“» Erie to connect with it The

A,|, nalimen »o„ the.cn men and their backs on.chlulStii

II Z d”p ZZr' ^ ■» »«l dfe”

' Pk tL V ' 1 endd persists with respect to the Earth's rotation and is thus

ritZdeZi Ro,a,,on dcr &d "

In this game we ask you to consider the extent to which
eight ", Pb ° t0graphle is widespread and what a scientific good
a hten like the next for a living researcher or inventor
btdcuten was the one who wanted to bring something new to the world today
. may also consider whether the professors in the last

to exclude" 0 tmSChcldcnd gCWandelt to avoid repetition

k Professors of the Faculty of Law at the University of Giessen
* Mn<luns

.Trying to capture fleeting reflections is not just a

^ after ^ dlich - Investigation

is a i:;T StCl]t t" But rather the desire ' to want this,

blasphemy against God. One must realize how unchristian

“e GZ “ ” d1 ' MeMChh “ ™ »W. - every time

, ' , ldba ' ZCn Seln b P le gclbild can be produced in dozens

U “ d ^ M “ JC Di,g ”' T ' in handenmal beZIZi,

kZ„ “ %«selbilder on silver plates fea.haten to

Can, then this is a hundred times an infamous lie to call
nen. (Emphasis added by the author.)

" t go, so hardly too well, if we generally in the science

“ suspect. If he„,"e„de

W„se„sc , alder drese N**, recognized, have and they got " ehn
s those w.ssenschaltler and at the same time the depth of the present
wn, dlungen deurheh. On the causes and effects ®, cher Z
mank se, he aubt, the grog, ei, an, essay. to i,berfeh me„ de, efn
gt. JVlitarbeiter lm 1st Fahrg - Nr 14 Hnr i *a fa-
from 15.4. IWverdlLich, >>D " K °“ d< ™

“It is a strange fact that in the same way as the

WisTen^chafTals * r , MenKhh ' i ' ««»-«■*» is the belief in the
science as the last machine increased. Young people who are proud of

intellectual freedom and ideological independence are

mostly when they lack spiritual knowledge.

Question about the reasons and prerequisites of this knowledge

and much more the dreadful question: »Is this scientifically proven?

However, the required proof of “scientific validity” satisfies them

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■ ii, m mi like the reference to a Bible passage for believing Christians.
Only because of this has it been possible for scientific theories

mid I lypotheses in the form of compact propagandistic hits

i il< n adopted by the entire civilized world as ultimate truths

and — although they were in the actual science

• limi are long outdated — even today the minds of the »enlightened«
hn ,i Illicit fall.

The most important examples are the Darwinian theories of descent or
'The popular atom theories, the theory of vitamins and calories, etc.
While such “discoveries” are made at an incredible speed
ill ii i Press and radio conquer the globe, the mostly soon
liili;riiden scientific corrections, restrictions, contradictions
ipniche etc. hardly reach the people because they are in their problems and
complications
Don't let nonsense make headlines.

Another aspect also shows a remarkable
I'.it.illcle between the guild science and the attitude of the church
i lie in earlier times. While the young science of the beginning
nriiden modern times to fight especially against the intolerance of the church
li.itle, it has over the centuries the same spiritual intolerance
Unfortunately, the truth is not always examined first,
uiidcrn above all and sometimes only the question whether the person who
because he claims to have a knowledge, is a clever scientist or
nii lit, ie whether cr is recognized as such or not. Some
Farmer’s wisdom has long been considered superstition by the scientific world
.been ignored until it was suddenly scientifically “rediscovered” and
became hopeful. Just as in earlier times social life
of humanity was based on religious revelations, it is based
in recent times more and more on the scientific knowledge
i lis a select few. Important political movements, such as
Marxism of communist character, appeal to their
Followers not least on the exact scientific basis of their ideology
gic as a pledge of “belief” in its correctness.

But this means practically nothing other than that the enormous
Progress compared to the beliefs of earlier times celebrated »knowledge«
for the great mass of humanity is just a kind of belief, namely
lich the belief in the reliable, truthful and realistic
Recognition of individual people; whereas religious belief is based on the
Revelation of divine-spiritual truths through favored people
Let us hear from an authoritative representative of modern natural sciences
science itself on this question. Prof. Dr. Pascual Jordan, Göttingen,
writes in an essay on »The Position of Natural Science to
religious question« (Universitas No. 5/1946):

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'The assurance that] the scientific results are confirmed by
experience is justified, remains essentially meaningless as long as
It is not said whose experiences are decisive: In truth
It is only the experiences of a select few that make the difference
Correctness of scientific teachings (as opposed to theories
countless quacks and charlatans) — the liberated humanity

does not even know the laboratory technology on which the experience
wise. And every scientist himself is responsible for the majority
of the results on which it is based, on the goodwill belief in its
on the other hand, rely on unverified reports from other researchers. ... In
But there is no reason to exclude the emergence of religious knowledge
nis through the revelation given to the elect for something fundamental
other than the creation of scientific findings.
knowledge from the experience of those who are capable and qualified to
researchers added."

If even science admits that a
»Knowledge« from the personal perception of the great mass of people at least
is still not possible today, the question may be justified whether the
Scientific findings are of such a nature and so established that
on them a pure belief in authority as the basis for the design
of human life. Because that requires
the »enlightened« humanity: designing life according to scientific
chen principles. Even 40 years ago, this question would probably have been
answered yes by the vast majority of all scientists
Today, this is no longer the case, after a
Excess of bitter experience has taught where such a scientific
can lead a economically oriented life. Prof. Jordan says in the
cited essay itself: “A time that is progressing on the
Wcge believed that by controlling the forces of nature, man could be made happy.
ly and freely, led to unimaginable concentrations
of destruction and crime."

The First World War destroyed faith in science as the last
Authority shaken, the last war caused it to collapse,
and, significantly, not even so much in the broad masses
than in the circles of science. It only corresponds to the honest
cient research will and the love of truth of genuine science, if
today the limits of material knowledge are openly discussed and the inadequacy
Longevity of scientific methods compared to intellectual and
moral realities are recognized. There are two facts
in particular, the break in scientific research
characterize: the reappearance of man as a supernatural being
spiritually determined being that extends beyond the natural realms and the

fundamental ^ scientific principles

W" haf ' ? ” •» the

' " V applies to the Astronomic. If in to we^emli-
. I, .gmatic stiffenings have occurred, one could

, someone in the course of these centuries has noticed

,d dal) man bier and dor, statements find m„„e, dte gegat d»

, h ache Wei, b, Id directed stnd. T.bachl.ch hegen f

, from right the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe, ae

:i;;: ^eriL m,d ^ «***. *

i. Copemican world view and made

, | . "" that the earth cannot revolve around the sun, otherwise

the Kmneten show cyclic movements with

1 1 * Sl^eVdLn

against the closed front
H | pn Strindberg's society is probably <illge

Uten Consens to oppose the courage.” (Goethe’s complete works
40 MnTen, Cottascher Verlag, 1858, Volume 40, page 296.) And Goe-
It is also her who, under the heading .Proverbtch^ sa^-
sl , ukt the Tower of Babel, they cannot be destroyed. Every

i,a, vt^r^rp“ri ^ ** «. ^

By Edgar Allan roe n Pro f. EmiUo Ami-

"ic world view, just»^Cy™R. ^ ^ ^ ^ with

(e^lrcZogony.. already nine new views^ichM, gibb In
Karl Neupert, Peter Bender and E™ claim Germany. Barthel
,-ndecided the incorrectness of the Copemican world ■
chS z B in »The Earth as the Basic Body of the World« (Ebertm-Verlag,

Erfurt 1940,. Page 6: ..The btshertge system of

nikus to Eddington bento on tuning ends ^
human convenience against nature. ..
allegations on which all calculations are based. ...

verso. - Rosario (Argentina): Arpe, 1933.

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But what do these attacks, which are still quite unsystematic, mean?
against the fact that in the past decade a closed
A teaching system was created that not only proved the incorrectness of the coper-
nican image, but also at the same time a completely new
view of the universe. The »hollow earth theory« geocosmology
undoubtedly does not arise from a religious or ideological confusion
headiness, but lies on the level of the mind and represents a
real theory in the strict scientific sense. It is directed in

primarily to the mind, works with countless proofs and explains
all essential phenomena. GcwiB presents itself with its central concept
that the universe is a spatially very limited and from the earth
surface enclosed spherical space — so that was us with the ge-
the entire universe is located in the interior of the earth.
the — extraordinary demands on all those who, out of long habit,
see the world according to the Copernican image, but precisely the
One should never accuse the new of strangeness, because
it is always in the nature of a forward-looking insight. We believe it
for irresponsible towards the public, if, for example,
Robert Henseling in his otherwise more than questionable book
»Controversial worldview« (Philipp Reclam, Leipzig 1939) a criterion
that could make a sixth grader moan, or when
Bruno H. Burgcl, for example, the gullible readers of the youth magazine »Start«
to the opinion that nothing speaks for the hollow earth theory other than the
paragraphs that went wrong. The hollow earth theory is too stable to be
Foolishness to be knocked over. One will undergo the effort
have to get to know them before judging them. We expect
This effort was not made by Henseling or Büirgel, but by
the scientists and all intellectual people who are seriously
deal with the problem of the astronomical world view.

Of course Neupert and Lang are outsiders, and they hit everything,
what the gt. employee of the »Commendants« noted on this point.
If they were professors and thus chosen, the authority for
them. On the other hand, one should remember that a person of our time
warden who spent more than twenty years of his life in strict scientific
work devoted to these problems, even without a title, quite
the knowledge of a scholar. At the very least, he should be able to
probably know considerably more about his subject than Copernicus,
who once laid down the basic principles of today’s astronomy four hundred years ago.
ical teaching building. In addition, word should get around
have shown that the great changes in science are quite
fig be initiated by outsiders, as they can more easily see the
for the whole and the essential than those who work through partial

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To give some examples

, ,u ./ugreifen: Otto, the inventor of the internal combustion engine, handles
,, | mini. inn with calico and braids. Werner von Siemens, to whom we owe the
mhen, the dynamo and the electric motor, began as
illln n Lieutenant Dr. Robert Mayer, who drafted the Energy Act
" \m. The famous Faraday was also academically

n.msdrawnlike James Watt or Edison.

\|„ , we confidently stick to astronomy itself. Bruno H
de, who himself began as a worker, mentions in his b ^ e ^ ahnten

Uni |, a series of astronomical outsiders. There is the cowherd Weber,

!,, , mm solar researcher, next to him the farmer Pa htzsch who
, Halley discovered. There is also the locksmith Carl Batons, feme

,|. the musician Herschcl, the carpenter Hall, the clockmaker ^ ansui,

,|, , security officer Leverrier and many others. All outsiders and
, , , 1,,-ini us no longer consider it fair to Neupert and Lang fundamentally
(to assume the qualities and possibilities. If they
\ 1 1 onomie does not accept into grace because it is against the kopermka
, | U . world view and the prevailing doctrine, this is a
m dcre matter that cannot be handled by the person, but by the

SH he should check out. r

In any case, let us remain unprejudiced for the time being. It only occurred to us
,,, to show that this Copernican world view is not from alien
People accept it without question and that it is not necessary
a scientific theory against it, which is just
,|ic position of man in the universe in excellent harmony
™, Learning A„ S p,uch. n and the gesng-se.lichen findings bnngt.
When we make a judgment about the correctness or incorrectness of the
nomic world view, it is not enough it ■> tnn
nism, reliability and credibility of those men
H who created it. As little as one can attribute these properties to the individual,
s'aft, it has been proven that they are not
I ,||, conceal the absolute truth of what is said. The story
According to the well-known word, science is not necessarily the
History of their errors, but it is well known that
the middle line of success of science from the erroneous detours and
We must therefore continue our investigation in-
as long as we do not limit ourselves to the personal details

/C r must continue to restrict themselves in the matter itself If we
every single astronomical statement that has been made in hundreds of works
We wanted to check the validity of the information presented, so we came to
Sm enormous and incomprehensible chaos. It has therefore little

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Sense, such as the admissibility of distance determinations by the
Cepheid method or the individual interpretations of each of the 81 sto-
ations of the moon or countless other astronomical specialties on
to test their sustainability. We must rather focus on the basic
substantive vvidmen in which all these details converge or
from which they grow.

A scientific statement generally results from two factors:
One factor is reality, the actual reality

In our case, this would be the universe, whose real existence we
despite all the amusing games of the mind. The
Another factor is the means and methods of scientific
Research that attempts to understand reality.
If the means and methods are ideal, the scientific
senschafd statements completely agree with the actual findings
If the means and methods are inadequate or even misleading,
research should arrive at results that are more or less
less do not correspond to reality.

We therefore propose to examine objectively which means
and methods the Copernican world view was obtained. This
Examination must show us whether there is sufficient reason to
ian statements and to consider the Copernican world view to be true
to hold — or the opposite.

Anyone who wants to make a dry scientific material lively and
vividly brings to mind a procedural investigation
The accused is the Copernican world view.
However, we note that his innocence is considered fully proven for the time being
and that the overwhelming majority of all living people in our Western
ian culture does not doubt in the slightest that ten thousand
sending dead and thousands of living astronomers - called experts
in this matter, firmly asserts the innocence
of the accused and that school, press, radio, state and
in fact, all public authorities are clearly on his side.
The accusation is brought solely by our personal self-
consciousness, of our claim to individuality and of our
Feeling that human values such as spirit, soul, culture, God,
Science, ethics, art and others are not compatible with that worldview.
The prosecution is therefore on shaky ground.

Let us now hear the witnesses during the trial. They are
under oath and are only allowed to say what they really know about the matter.
We can only hope that the jury will be able to
is to reach a verdict based on the witness statements.

0

36

The means and methods

astronomical research

1 . The eye

n ,. Of all the human senses, sight is practically the only

zige who helped in gaining the world view

li.il. Scin tool is the eye. oo % of their

Astronomy is an optically oriented discipline.

Vlss ,, cn rely on optical impressions. The astronomer befmdct
“ |, not in the pleasant position of being able to travel freely around the universe

, just see him from a distance. This makes him extremely

ml the eye. This of course also applies if he
/between his eye and the cosmos, he inserts apparatuses that
brimprove certain qualities of the eye, but not the eye itself
We will see later that, for example, the Em-
s . ltz of telescopes of any kind does not change the optical situation.

The eye does not think. It perceives stimuli. Their classification and
Evaluation is left to the brain center, which processes all incoming
Stimulus messages based on their experiences and on the
interprets, connects, speaks the messages arriving from their sensory areas
ST ^ert and revert. The situation DBt ^

Compare conditions in a submersible, where the orders:

only indirectly by the observer at the penscope ^^ but in
It is clear that a defect in the eye can lead to false images

Brain must lead. Miscurvature of cornea and

distortions and distortions, the failure of color chips

Color blindness . But even our normal, healthy eye distinguishes itself

37

due to certain inadequacies that lead to misinterpretations.
For example, the temporal responsiveness of the eye is quite
If more than eleven images appear in one second, the
does not like to separate them from each other anymore. This lack
We thank the illusion of the film. It is particularly noticeable
worthy of note that it remains with us even though we know about its cause
are well informed. Even the strongest intellectual effort is
able to correct the optical impression and behind the running
the film the reality — namely a succession of individual
images. We are completely subject to the optical illusion
We feel similarly when we look along railway tracks.
We see the tracks converging in the distance, although
we know exactly that they will maintain their distance. Some other opti-

illusions by which we measure the power of optical
pressure, we take from Dr. Christof Wilsmann
»Wonderful world under the cloak of invisibility« (Fels-Verlag, Essen 1943).

We can easily see that the eye is not an ideal apparatus.
It does not show reality as it is, but distorts it in
Because of its special characteristics, it is not
everything you see is true.

If the brain is now exclusively dependent on the messages from the eye,
pointed out — as in astronomy, so it depends in its judgment
completely depends on the nature of these reports. We ask you to
For example, if the astronomer were to consider a Fraser spiral
far out in space, he would find a real spiral
assume, as long as he does not suspect optical illusion
and corrected its optical impression accordingly. Strange-
Despite their frequency, optical illusions play a role in

The "Fraser Spiral"

One of the most surprising embeddings
exchanges that are known. What
what a spiral looks like is in effect
ity a mixture of closed
senen, regressing
circles.

38

The 'Gottschaldt pattern'

The closer the line is to the source point of the
rays come closer, the more bent
they look like.

Astronomy plays no role at all. A suspicion of optical
, .Hisrhung is hardly ever expressed and almost all optical
I impressions are accepted as if the eye of the
men are spared from deception.

If the brain relies exclusively on the messages from the eye,

is, it does not contain an objective picture of reality, but rather

“|, |„ s that burdens with the errors and peculiarities of the eye
, M ;l is an optical image. If the eye distorts a line, it registers

, " , , the brain has a real curvature, it discolors a light so it seems
dun it. To be colored according to reality. Objects that the eye

-rschlagt because it cannot accommodate them, exist for the

, h liirn not, while it is inclined to fill the world with phenomena,
which only the eye conjures up.

The eye does not convey an objective picture of reality, but
an optical image. This means in reverse: The optical
Picture is not necessarily a true picture of reality. .

It is therefore hardly permissible to make an astronomical statement based on the optical impression.
, to make a statement or even to create a world view, as long as
/i before conclusive proof is provided that objective and opU-
the picture completely matches.

The "Z611ner Illusion"

An embedding exchange that makes it
explains why garland-wrapped
Poles seem to be crooked, although
probably they are stuck straight in the ground.

39

Hard to believe!

The line a is exactly as long as the line b, although the line b is significantly shorter than
seems to be than the limit a. A \\ i tikcl and line segment exchange.

Our astronomical witnesses are here accompanied by a
make use of the double opportunity. Some will claim that
that this agreement actually exists, since the astronomical
eye does not suffer from optical deficiencies. The others may
the fundamental possibility of misleading information due to optical inaccuracies
admit shortcomings, but point out that the peculiarities

The "Hering Deception"

Were the straight and parallel
Lines do not fit into the beam pattern

embedded, you would immediately
recognize as straight lines and parallel lines.

40

There's a top hat!

But it must not be exactly as high as
wide, otherwise it looks much too high. Our
Eye tends to overestimate the vertical
Please measure yourself! The hat is
exactly as high as it is wide.

k, and the laws of the eye are sufficiently known so that
the optical image can be distorted at any time based on better knowledge.

ii n can and actually equalize.

In order to do justice to both objections, we will now
iiid'iihrer those inadequacies of our eye, which

,1, , brim view towards the universe. Wn investigate
, so practically the question whether in the eye property rights '

i made the objective picture of the universe into a mere illusion ^

, At the same time, we want to examine whether astronomy can make up for this deficiency
abilities and from their knowledge of optical extrapolation

,i us has corrected.

How many dice?

There seem to be six. But
Turn the picture around.
you see seven cubes. White is in-
mer above for the eye.

41

a) The point in the eye

The screen of our eye, the retina, is very dense with optic cones
The yellow spot is estimated to contain 14,000 to 15,000 optic nerves.
cone per square millimetre, i.e. per hectare smaller
than the often-mentioned pinhead. They are of course
narrow-skinned. Their thickness is 0.003 mm or in the angle range mi,
oU (fifty arc seconds) were measured.

Note: To understand the concept of arcsecond
It is best to imagine a cake. Around the center
around 360 degrees. So let's cut the cake into 360 sharp pieces.
cke, each piece has an angle of 1 degree. This is called
60 (sixty arc minutes), one arc minute again into
' (sec zl g arc seconds). One arc minute is therefore the 21 600th part
of our 1 places, one arcsecond is the 1,296,000th part.

Each optic cone now represents a point of light. A single optic
cone provides a point image that can be compared with the single point of a Raster. YIf we want more from an object than just
To obtain a point image, we have to have several cones in
claim, which then of course requires a corresponding angular size
The lower limit is 75 arc seconds. What is meant by a
a smaller angle, only a single optic cone hits
and therefore no longer allows any perception of shape.

That means:

Any object that is projected at an angle less than 75"
imaged at I of the retina appears to us as a point.

It is also important:

A dot in the eye says nothing about the true shape and size
Be of the object.

And one more thing: When a point image hits a cone,
the line is busy. All objects behind the object from which
from which our point image comes, no longer have an optical effect
if they are not able to pass through the
first object to pass through.

The point images of the near objects prevent the perception;
of distant objects.

Eye

The small angle size required to achieve a point image
, 1 1 • 1 1|< I, makes it understandable that point images are already affected by the distortions

the air, from dust particles, soot

II, "ki hen, water droplets, etc. ... You hardly need to
»,t|;en, because each of us has probably already been through fog or

passed through a cloud of dust that obscured his view into the distance.

I mill have. However, let us remember that similar effects also
Miiieteu must, when haze and dust are less dense around us
In gen. Even in the clearest air, each of us is teeming with
Billions and billions of fine particles. The nebula effect occurs
, I. also then, only it becomes stronger towards the question of distance.
\\ as we otherwise see a house or a
It. mines denied, we find with good visibility only over thousands
tide i tens of thousands of meters.

1) The effect must necessarily remain the same.

The air provides billions of point images, of which
sufficient visibility covers the entire retina
can be.

b) The law of the lens

Our eye contains a biconvex lens. A biconvex lens collects
dll- light rays that hit it and unites them into one point.
I)as shows every magnifying glass.

Let us now put ourselves in the spotlight and look through
i In lens outwards, we get the impression that the lens
Light rays scattered in all directions. In this situation,
practically our brain.

Now let’s do an experiment:

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c) The eye plane

We lie flat on our backs — somewhere in the open plain
ne — and look up to the sky. A good friend of ours puts
Across the sky a chain of meter balloons, every one
exactly as far away from the surface of our eye lens
far from it, that it appears to us as a point. We already know that it is

ideally, a distance of three thousand meters must be maintained. We see
Now from the very left to the very right a chain of such balloon points
About us.

Is this chain actually straight or is it curved? Well,
it is of course really curved. The curvature of the lens must be in the corresponding
Repeat with sufficient coarsening, because the eye perceives objects
the same coarseness only then under the same angle, if
they have the same distance from the one-point curvature.

Now our friend may put more balloons into the chain, which
two meters in diameter, but six thousand meters wide.
The viewing angles remain the same. These balloons also
appear to us as points and the eye places them in the existing chain
without even realizing that they have other sizes and distances
Let us take things to the extreme. We will let our
his friend now distribute thousands of balloons across the sky, all
with very different sizes and distances, but in each individual
fall so that the viewing angles always remain the same, so that the relevant
balloon appears as a point. What do we see?

We see a curved balloon sky that reflects the curvature of our
And we also consider that this
Balloon sky is not actually curved, as the balloons are in the different
different distances. The role of our test balloons
wildly taken over every day by those billions of particles in the air,
which we have already mentioned. When we look to the sky, we have
continued such a balloon sky above us, because for the eye it is
irrelevant whether the point images of balloons or dust particles or water
This applies to the ideal case of completely clear skies.
mels. This is especially true when the objects up there are clouds
It goes without saying that the fog penetrated.

The result is:

The eye always sees ideal views as flat arches.

This means the other way round:

When we see concave curved vaults, they need
not to actually exist.

,.l, ll(I We only get views when we look to the sky. Bn
(we include the earth with
' " then things in the immediate vicinity and others in the greater distance
' | ; rh The eye naturally tries to see that curvature

I ,, Vc/erlangen. We expect a little too much from him. In the optical
far W,e possible, but in the outskirts
, "h also record all possible objects that must
II rc r Nearby. This then results in curvatures that sit i

' m , hr can be joined together to form a uniform curve.
I.',,, |, after all - with a little attention we can

|;“First into a tunnel. Right and left, above

1 in, ten are located a short distance away Walle, Dedj» and Fah b

m In the distance lies the tunnel exit as Heine, bright OBnur« m
, „ , I,,,, Axis If we hold a ruler at the height of the eyes,
h easily determine that all lines above the eyelids
I ' ""'nken while all the lines below our eyes rise.
an *, ruler tan.e, i.e. in the an g en “6”e, an-

' ""Let us now stand on a country road and look along it.

We know that in reality it runs completely flat and not around
"II "isscii, uau she- , “ ■ u:“ A.mrpnhohe an-

44

45

real

™ Slrail edges become small

“ on every

short 1 st. It is recommended only to always use one in T in not completely

Then we have to keep the Phim . n' • under the eyes

not notice at all ' Hp V* "" ^ hebeF habit over-
clear. The eye 7 ****** ^ The U "ache is

Forces and centers it on the entire field of view, of course
exercises fall ^ Ei >»v6I-

ger interesting ab2 sic s J 7 ru Untereud ™* also less-

this context, since B Ts ^ “” “

IT "as"

Incurvatures relative to Wi/fh" ^ ^ * eidichen
Levels, one of which rises and the other ^nkt & ^

“ n for the a - - — * -
Au^r!: t ZZT a,s ideal ; distant view glcic “ g » <«e

aft in a WbW d ^ 7 7 * ^ Stand P Unk ' Observation

ung, which is even more similar to the ideal curvature

46

Apparent curvature of the sea

•li ii III, the higher the eye is above the earth. Of course
I see no one even in the highest heights of stronger vaults than
'In I .island curvature, but a pilot sees the land below him
il.ii krr curved as a lighthouse keeper and this again stronger than

in the walker.

Now we would like to consider:

There are a lot of dust particles directly above the earth's surface.
■ Lichen, water droplets, soot flakes and other particles that
Provide clear images to cover the retina and to a large extent
objects lying to their left. In the sky, however,

ii the particles are less dense, so that they can only be dispersed over greater distances
iiiing form the optical wall. The optical phenomenon should
. i Iso the above graphic representation linden.

d) The end of the beam

I Let us now examine another peculiarity of our eyes. We
of a light beam that hits the retina, only the end
reiz, so to speak, the last millimeter. Perhaps
If necessary, we can also cut the short piece of beam between the retina and
I .inse monitor, but

How the light beam passes outside the eye remains unknown.
knows.

It can be straight, but even when it bends wildly,
We were unable to determine this visually. The radiation
end alone does not allow any statement.

The eye always extends the end of the ray into a straight line!

If a distant light were to shine into our eyes in a crooked way, the
Eye does not take any notice of the curvature, but the
project the incident point of light straight into the distance!

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This would then place the light source in a completely different location.
than in their real place!

The eye is thus in the position of a man who is in the dense
fog on the country road and in front of him the end of a rope
He will probably conclude that the rope is on a
car. It could also be that a floating balloon
rope, so that very soon there will be a stronger curvature
takes, as our man in the fog suspects. GcwiB, our everyday experience
seems to show us that the light rays come towards us in a straight line.
But that says nothing about their course over larger distances
For example, we can use our everyday observations to
from a distortion of 3 mm at a thousand meters cannot be optically determined
A light beam with such a curvature is called
This same beam of light could, however, be
its very small curvature, it can never reach the nearest star, but
would orbit the sun in the same way as the earth.

However, let us refrain for now from examining which path the
light rays in reality. We will have to deal with this in detail later anyway.
deal with this question. For the time being, it is sufficient to recognize that the
Eye

only receives the end of a light beam and cannot be determined
whether the light rays are straight or curved through
run through cosmic space.

Hertzsthe waves

Terrible

Specirum

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telegraphy

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vh

1 1 1 - 1 11 1

Ronlgen- wd
Wheels around

ll I 1

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4 kifoinagnctic waves

according to Lc denoted 1 Skalds, rich - 1 Ok, aw, fur 2» - 1024 is, 1000 set,

e) The wave limit

There are two different scientific theories about the nature of light.

which will probably soon lead to a permanent

Both the corpuscular theories knew the

\\ i II, iithcorie bnngen evidence in their favor. This physikahsche
"Objectivity should not affect us in this investigation. We take
1U , |, no position if we now refer to the wave theory.

Light is considered a sub-area of electromagnetic phenomena.

/“ These include radio waves, electricity, light, X-rays,

, umnastrahlen and Hohenstrahlen, i.e. waves from kilometers long to
ll you, which only measure tiny fractions of a millimeter
NVcllcn lengths are usually measured in Angstrom units. 1 AU is
h ./, oooooo mm. A wave of 1 0 000 AU is therefore Wo mm long.).

The eye only perceives electromagnetic oscillations between
4000—8000 AU.

Only this narrow range of vibration is visible light and is
(|,, u A ug e accessible. All other electromagnetic oscillations
, do not look good to the eye. This is actually a tremendous thing that

one should think carefully about.

The eye sees only a part of reality.

Of all the waves that pass over the earth and through the cosmic
room, it perceives only a very slight anted.

f) The optical invisibility cloak

Let us summarize the statements:

The eye does not convey an objective but an optical vision. This
optical image does not have to correspond to reality. every object
becomes a point at a viewing angle smaller than 75 arc seconds -
A point of light in the eye says nothing about the true shape of the light

l("Ideal distances always appear to the eye as flat vaults.
If we have a vault, it does not have to actually exist.

Heaven and earth always meet approximately at the eye-

level together.

48

Overall: The eye is no guarantor of reality F, • ,

Damn, the Umversum lies under an optical cloak of invisibility'

S e„«to' " W,r “ Mer »n,e, b«„„de re! I„,„es .

Je " en C -“ h ''' , " d '" the ™ bereil, e," m al fo" .

J£' the As,r„„„ mic * Frag*^;, the opd>chen Ei „ d „ cts er
Has it taken into account the opic inadequacies and its in,

tellme.brges.mtesWel.biidopdschneutralisier,?

lid, Z “' halt k ° pernikan worldview statements that exclude

Hch ^:r nde ' scin ' zus,ande ,,nd

We do not want to examine these findings in detail now.

will be discussed further in the course of our investigation

the past, so exclusively on the oriental hade

50

, l, i. Ill nwcise scattered in the atmosphere to secondary showers- - in

tv In lien everywhere on the earth's surface with equal strength and verti-

i 1 1 ,in so that the impression is created as if somewhere out there
II) II a radiating spherical wall or a spherical shell layer, from which

.In these high rays evenly from all sides to the earth's surface
ll H In m hicBen.

W ei. lies world view would probably have been established if at that time co-

i is not the light waves with his eyes, but these heights

.1 1 ,i I ilen had perceived?

Heine knows nothing about astronomy with the rays of light
,,, ul. ingen. They cannot be integrated into their optical world view. The

I i ut'e is only what exists more realistically of both - this optical image of the
\\ , 1 1 or these high rays with their fifty million electrovolts.

I >.i In recent decades, the radio waves have been
, niilrekt, studied and technically evaluated. We will show later,
,|,il| the radio phenomena with the Copernican world view
in the In. Radio waves are electromagnetic web
leu, which are subject to certain laws of expansion. We scent them

II sometimes over entire continents or even around the earth.
.Mii can. In order to explain the everyday verifiable background,
Astronomy can provide explanations whose haldosity can easily be
n. n can be attributed to the long waves that they
into the globe, and for the short waves it must have a
I leaviside layer, so that it zigzags between earth
surface layer and Heaviside layer. What world view
Copernicus would have thought that he would not have measured light waves but
the radio waves? And what worldview would a
modern astronomer, if he does not rely solely on his eyes
vcrlieBe, but also the radio waves — not to mention other
Messages from the Universe — included?

We ask you to consider this question while reading P. Bellac's article
» Radio stations in space« in the »National-Zeitung«, Basel, in the
Reproduction by »Neue Auslese«, 3rd year, issue 1, cite.

Radio stations in space.

..Sir Edward Appleton, the famous English physicist, whose research
The first impetus for the invention of radar devices
have recently drawn attention to some phenomena
which has been discussed for some time by a small circle of scientists
scientists, but only now are they getting closer to their solution
It is about the fact that in space
gigantic radio stations float (this and the following emphasis

by the author), which constantly bombard us with their electrical waves.
bards without us knowing this until a few years ago.

Around 1930, the American radio specialist
KG Jansky with the research of atmospheric disturbances.
To determine their origin, he used special antennas with which
he could indicate the direction of the interference sources with great accuracy,
such as the location of a storm front or other natural phenomena,
which influence the atmosphere electrically. On days when
otherwise reported no atmospheric disturbances, Jansky heard in the loudspeaker
speaker of his instrument a hissing sound that only
showed when he aimed at certain places in the sky.
The Storquelle traveled around the
Earth, i.e. in the interval of a star day. The electrical waves could
therefore did not come from the sun, but they came directly
from outer space. It took several years until Jansky was known as »Stor-
sender" discovered the Milky Way, but all further efforts to
To find the exact starting point of the electrical waves,
valid.

Interest in the “Milky Way jammer” only became apparent
rcnd of the last world war. When working with radar devices,
In the 5-meter waveband, the hissing sound was often
hustle and bustle when you searched the sky for airplanes.
The now greatly improved apparatus also enabled a much
more precise targeting of the sky, so that after the end of the war, research
gen Janskys with the prospect of better success.
The two English physicists Phillips and Parsons were able to
used a modified 5-meter radar device for this purpose, with
With the help of this tool they were able to create a map of the sky from which the
intensity
sity of the radio signals arriving from space
It has been shown that the strongest radio broadcast from the
around Sagittarius, the second strongest comes from Cygnus. In addition
Another interesting finding was made. While the
Radio interference from Sagittarius unchanged over long periods
remains, that of Cygnus shows significant intensity fluctuations.

Where do these radio broadcasts come from? Do they come from the stars?
of the Milky Way? If so, then our sun must also be
che electrical waves. In fact, as early as 1930,
1942 by an English radar receiver that German bombers
had noticed a distinct hissing noise when the
antenna aimed at the sun. Similar observations had also been made
Radio amateurs had already made it in 1937. However, it was only in the last two
It has been possible over the years to get to the bottom of this question.

M m can calculate without any particular difficulty whether a glowing
, light and heat nor the longer radio waves

:::

LI- » when the S „„nen«eeken appear, wk »

,|, , again with ^qTe'an a large group of solar fla-

fT At the same time, however, it was clear that the recorded
UdL^mtMt^^ lale million were shrher than the For-
\ , . calculations could be expected. Every solar

-* *- r Ld!,unB nr dm

' , tens of one million kilowatts (emphasis P. Bellac).

S r “ dl, our radios, anons «e»de»

,)mng in »sunspots« unlikely,

f LTd^SV t™of the Milky Way, but

tr ££

Like the charged molecules of various substances (which means P.

Sr — be distant. In the NdRe the larger,
Stme 1 Mdehs.ndle are they gesii, nnd geraien a„B„dem unier

“

53

52

come close, then they are strongly attracted, and in doing so
electrical waves occur. Eddington also calculated the speed
with which such particles move in space. According to

According to his theory, the calculated intensity of the radiation arriving at us
the electric waves are barely a tenth as high as we
when receiving the Mile list raden signals. (Which
Lucky - otherwise someone might have found the absurd
Interpretation of Bcllac/Eddington seriously. The author.)

So we are still faced with a puzzle today. Perhaps both approaches
see ricluig, namely that both the stars and the electron
Clouds of matter in their vicinity act as gigantic radio stations.
We cannot yet answer this question. We only know that
cosmic radio signals reach the Earth without interruption, which are in the range of
Stars of the Milky Way emit powerful electron vortices
They travel through space at the speed of light, and
some of these cosmic waves also stray onto our tiny
planet. A quiet hissing sound in the radio receiver.
Let us then take their message, which is still full of riddles today,
but perhaps in the near future will help to understand the cosmic events
to understand better."

After this detour into the forefront of real research, we must
Now let us return to astronomy. We still have to check whether the
Astronomic at least takes the optical conditions into account there
where they were really hard to miss. We choose two
Examples of which we have already discussed in the foregoing
allow one's own judgment.

g) The Vault of Heaven

We found that when the eye looks at the sky, it is composed of point images
but the billions of particles in the air create a stream vault. This
We commonly refer to this optical vault as the sky.

The celestial vault is a purely optical phenomenon!

So it is by no means the case that heaven is really above us
arched, but this arching is only simulated by the eye. It
does not actually exist.

This is demonstrated quite dramatically by a cloud cover that can be seen from below
and viewed from above. From Earth we see it as a bowl-shaped
over us, while the plane flew into it like a bowl.
insight.

Since the point images of the air particles occupy the retina, the op-
tical vault of heaven is a real wall for the eye through which it cannot

hmto see through. This optical wall covers everything that is
v, , outside, just as effectively as a fog screen.

What lies beyond the vault of heaven remains for the

gc invisible!

Therefore, it is simply impossible to enter the universe

look!

Of course, this optical vault does not resemble a vault
My or concrete. It has more the density of a fog. Best
(litrftc the comparison with a cloudy ground glass screen or frosted glass screen

" 1 This curved screen limits our astronomical field of view.
It does not allow us to perceive objects beyond in space if
objects do not shine through with extraordinary light intensity
gcringer luminosity simply remain invisible, such as dark stars,
Dark clouds, faint stars. On the other hand, it allows due to thru
Translucency allows strong lights to shine through
provided that these do not arise secondarily at all. We can
i.e. sun, moon and stars through the curved screen
However, it is to be expected that we will have to change the contours of the
Light sources can no longer be captured sharply, as the screen is
but obscures and conceals.

For this reason alone we have to fear that ^

the exact exploration of the universe with optical means
tels is impossible.

An interesting proof of the ground glass effect of the ^opti-
cal curvature seems to offer the observation that sun, moon
and star distances appear much larger on the horizon than in the
nith The phenomenon would be explained if we assume
that we do not see the sun and moon themselves, but their bodies
on the screen.

Now it is important to note:

The celestial vault that we perceive is spatially quite c-
Its diameter is larger than that of our field of vision

(see horizon drawing), but our field of vision is also limited to
quite modest dimensions. What we normally see from the earth's surface

can be overlooked, are in the plain a few kilometers in the radius, from
a tower or a mountain several dozen kilometers. Our optical
Platform is a circular disk. And over this, some
Starting miles further out, the vault of heaven.

If we now relate this visual space to the entire earth,
It turns out that it remains very small compared to the size of the Earth.
Let us reduce the earth to a sphere of two meters in diameter
and let us generously give our field of vision twenty kilometers
knife, we get from the round ratio of 1 200000 Me-
tern : 2 meters a scale of 600 000 : 1. Our field of vision would
So the 2-meter ball has a diameter of more than 3 millimeters.
tern and at the same time the relationship indicated in the following drawing,
Surprising, isn't it? And we also have large
gig. That poetic representation, according to which the same sky
the separated lovers, turns out to be a mistake.

Heaven is a local matter. Every place and every
observer has his own sky. Berlin has its sky for
as well as Leipzig, Munich, Rome, London - in short, there are countless
Heaven above the earth. Incidentally, the common Ptolemaic
The world view that precedes the Copernican one is nothing other than the
World view of this optical field of view. Its elements are a shimmering
flat, round piece of earth's surface and the vault of heaven, which
and the circular movement of the sun, moon and
planets behind it. We find this Ptolemaic world-
picture today is poor, but one should beware of mocking it. It
one day it might turn out that its existence is not a
incompetence or ignorance of its authors, but
a conscious and admirable modesty.

Has astronomy now recognized, acknowledged and taken into account all this?
viewed?

Unfortunately, our answer has to be a clear no.

Astronomy is apparently not aware that the celestial
wolbe is a purely optical phenomenon.

Sic is of the opinion that looking into the universe and

The world behind the world

S,, The medieval draughtsman imagined the world structure, the earth as “
.... ii t'.i..,i„ Heaven behind the hidden other

mi , optical means to be able to research precisely. This opinion was
r |ic Prerequisite of all research efforts of the last decades

<lr ' It also does not take into account the local limitations of the celestial vol and believes that the sky surrounds the entire earth.

■ Editor's note: This illustration (incidentally, this is the edge of the on-clock drawing has been omitted.) is found in Helen astronomical and the-' ndten BUchem with the indication that it was a "medieval

Wood engraving" that reflects the world view of that time. The time of origin is alternately the period between the 15th and 16th century is given. In fact, This popular representation, apparently by the French astronomer and Writer Camille Flammarion (1842-1925) commissioned or even wrote

" found the point where heaven and earth touch ...). Early ..i. n__. i ..nTiittplt.

56

57

Even more: she derives from this error a proof for the Ku-shape of the earth! She claims that one can already From the spherical shape of the earth, we can see that from any point on the Earth's surface could see into the universe. The appearance already teach that the earth is surrounded by the universe, thus a ball.

It is dismaying that we have already lost sight of astronomy in these points of error and inadequacy. The optical The laws and their effects are well known, so that their consideration could be expected.

h) The horizon

The horizon is, as we have already seen, the line at eye level where Heaven and earth collide, so to speak, our ruler, the we held before our eyes, moved into the distance. The line is created by a collection of point images and due to the tendency to curvature of the eye lens. It is formed, of course, completely independently of the real shape of heaven and earth solely as a result of the peculiarities of our eye, would also arise if earth and sky were triangular, octagonal or completely flat.

The horizon is not a cosmic but an optical phenomenon. tion.

VV We ask you to consider this carefully.

Now the horizon plays a significant role in astronomy.

Role. He has, among other things, one of the most common and popular
To provide evidence for the spherical shape of the Earth.

If one were to count today the approximately five hundred million
of the Western cultural circles a proof of the spherical shape of the
Earth, 450 million people would answer: The Earth is a
Ball, because you can see a ship appearing on the horizon and disappearing
sees.

This is not just a naive popular opinion, but
but the official doctrine of astronomy and — what perhaps
Even worse is the professional conviction of today's living
the modern astronomer. As evidence we quote the lecturer
of the Heidelberg Observatory Dr. Bohrmann from his essay: »Is that
Copernican world view wrong?« (Umschau 23/1937):

"The fact that the surface is convex . . . is concluded from the fact that
distant ships on the sea only the masts, of distant mountains
only the peaks are visible . . . "

58

l And this statement by a modern astronomer did not come from
but at the centre of an argument in favour of the Koper -

1 ''''\V^Z^cTnnn around the ship that appears on the horizon and
,< hwindet? We repeat our horizon drawing and add

with dent superstructure appear. Before the superstructure
err hultnismaljig few, vem.reu.en

much larger mass of particles. Indispensable above the'

Water vapor, water droplets and other particles <

"l above the density is always said, more dramatic,
" " in the sky below eye level.

hall, we can see the superstructure. And when we disappear »r

Urn the longest. This seems to us a very simple and clear
n unit that has nothing at all to do with the curvature of the earth.

' To avoid any misunderstanding: The ship will not be docked at Honzom
p , t a ship of usual format is too big — but

::: c ^i7.r:chg»„a ^

" We are therefore of the opinion that with the emerging ship

no spherical shape of the earth can be proven, indeed that one can

- — -- rr rt ksS

1 horizon is simply nothing, what
This is just an optical phenomenon. But above all:

The horizon is not a real curvature of the earth.

Perhaps there is such a curvature of the earth in the real world,
Maybe somewhere the globe is visible,
mungslime against the wave space, but seen ha.

No human being has ever been curvy.

59

rocket

That’s right:

No human being has yet effectively determined the real trajectory of the Earth.
ly seen.

It is impossible to see them.

The explanation is that the curvature of a spherical surface
against the center of the sphere only at the respective Grod circle of the
sphere can be perceived, but never on a small circle!

YVir want to make this clear to us:

In the drawing above we let a rocket fly according to the iibli-
chen (false) ideas in the tangent against the curvature line
of the globe. The rocket may take thousands of pictures
men, slowly rotating around its axis so that it
the entire »curvature of the earth« around it. Let us imagine the
Light rays between the »curvature« and the device now somewhat more massive,
perhaps as pencils, the many recordings have a total
Kiris on the earth's surface. Our dashed line shows
the diameter of this circle.

Let us now take an apple and cut ourselves in the
Diameter line a slice away, the light flesh of the
Apple is the total area that the device covers. It is
around a circular area. The edge line is a circular line. Even if our
Apparatus can bring a larger piece to a recording of it,
we only hold a curvature against the center of the circle, never

but against the center of the sphere. And it always stays that way,
no matter from which height you record. As long as you do not
The sphere’s largest circle (the equator) is always photographed only
Small circles, and these small circles always show only distortions
towards the center of the circle.

60

|)„- The situation becomes clearer when we look at other earth figures tm-

I , directions point towards the center of the circle.

What matters is this: , T , .

In all three cases we would get exactly the same result
. ; vnn such cases were practically possible at all. Erne Krum-
-Ume on a solitary hen hvpothetical recording was always only

,| i(. Earth convex or concave or generally curved

Never and under no circumstances can a recording
vo “today or tomorrow a real bulge against the earth’s

show the center point!

, v • • For the sake of this clarification, we have temporarily

'* « ■ ^

l:Xl iJbS from the op.ical properties of the Lin-

ran- x, Pr rlerkt It is equally possible that the opusene

from, laymen, especially, of course, from the watershed of,^ ^

eUemfeTdavo” togt dnd, d™ : Photographing the earth’s crest
can?

^^T*. Characters -h. — —

Reasons above the text.

61

\v what should one say about this if it is presented to the entire broad public

ity to claim that the spherical shape of the earth was determined by direct
to prove the curvature of the earth?

Malicious and irresponsible seems to us to be a recording that
we take from the picture week »Vienna« No. 15 of 17 April 1947,
also with the accompanying text. This recording and
Some others of the same kind have been used in recent years by all major
newspapers and tabloids, both in America and in Europe.
ropa, as in Australia and South Africa. Consider the tremendous impact
influence on the broad masses including all so-called educated people,
who trusts in good faith in what science has offered her
and now of course the spherical shape of the earth is considered to be completely
proven. At the same time, consider the enormous work required
to correct such errors and falsifications —
also against the authoritative power of astronomy.

But back to our recording.

We recommend placing a ruler on the white horizon line and
over the stretch where it is really white, thus omitting the
last fifth top right. The line is straight!!

There is no trace of a bulge. The bulge is only
swapped by the small kink, by setting off the line.

But that would not be enough to create the desired impression
It is mainly caused by the wedge-shaped bright
shades on the picture, which probably represent cloud areas (?)
We ask you to try covering them. This trick,
to create a curvature illusion by appropriate hatching,
is ancient.

Another tool is the oblique embedding of the image in the
Frame. This trick isn't entirely new either.

If you frame the image differently and remove the bright wedges,
so no one will be able to easily assume that the recording
show a curvature line.

We assume that we are presenting this recording to a sensation-hungry
Reporters. It would be absolutely inconceivable if scientists
in their delusion, dogmatic attachment and responsibility
lessness would go so far as to deliberately describe such doctored recordings as
To allow propaganda means. It must be said, however, that up to
Since then, not a single case has been reported in which any astronomer
had protested against this type of recording.

It remains for us to answer why other recordings
such a curvature can occur at all.

Let us make this clear in the simplest way possible using a drawing that

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"„ ,, i|i, nines Lang »The Hollow World Theory« (Sclnrmer & Mahlau, Frank-Ihii Alain, 1938):

We place the edge of a bowl or cup against te
“If we now add a little something, we will see the

The Picture Week, Vienna No. 15, March 17, 1947, writes about this photo:

..The earth is roundl Whoever

i-rlialt him by the above recording 150 000 ^ the short

automatic camera, the m en _ Rxmd of the Earth" is the

was shot down in New Mexico.” (The dark spot on the “Kmd

Gulf of California.)

63

et"pnch', Kr ™ mUnS! “'' dieJ “ er on the recording#

u„ir z ^^rzr den —
^zz;2:,T^zs seB ' n den Wed " dp ™ h * r ^

™rs«tt3^ie h ' T~T “ * ***

PI ■• u. Erdlnue, but only that purely optical

Let us leave it at that

dif..f • C- • . S unaet bie seems to us to be bad fun

uJ hs “ ei ' " sidl Au “

imJ£Z£ dj, “ I : f dn “ ™»

d ^| the V °* n °P t ' sc * len impression 'her be^esen^erdeiT^

make us fear that g ^nelf all will awaken,

da, Copemikan world view in alien P„„ lKn , in which " eJ sjch

based on the visual impression is wrong.

And the Copernican world view is based on QQ »/ c • *

on the visual impression- SeUler AuSSa '

in the lei^Jabeen inimer w.ed, the

64

ii /i iiwritings from all parts of the world. One of our
Member of the IN-Club research group, Mr. E. Theodor Lassig,

'I lien, has taken the trouble to draw a picture once

Ii and to work through it mathematically. He has his special

\mIiiii i ksamkeit focused on whether the existing Rruimungen

the assumption of a Copernican Earth at all

• could nest.

\\ ii take his result, which is beyond all possibilities of error
i mclear enough, in advance:

If the earth were really a full sphere, these structures
nnlimcn impossible at all! Only a concave earth
And in such recordings with such curvature conditions
delivery.

"After thorough preparatory work, we can now address the core problem of
l .nlcurvature. We want to examine the curvature ratio in
Copernican world view.

The circle around the point Me (circumference of the earth) has the center line
i hung

x 2 + y 2 = 6360 2 = 40449600 (MM) I.)

M e = M e + ER = 6360 + 97 = 6457 (km)

From R we draw a tangent to A (xo ; yo)

xox + yoy = 6360 2 II.)

We insert the coordinates of R:X;y into the equation:
6457 xo + O yo = 40449600

xo = 6264 (M e M) III.)
yo = 1100 (AM) IV.)

According to our results, the route AB has the length of
2200km.

To determine the point M', we need a second
Make a drawing.

RA has the direction factor tan Alpha = y °-~z. y = — 5.7

X o X

We therefore assume Alpha to be 100 degrees.

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The angle beta is then 140 degrees; Gamma is 50 degrees.

tan Gamma = 1.1918 V.)

For the distance EE' the following equation results:

EE' = 1.1918 x - y - 7579.8480 = O VI.)

The tangent RA has the following equation:

RA = 5.7 x + y — 36804.9 = O VII.)

From the two equations we can determine the coordinates for E'
calculate and receive:

xE' = 6440 VIII.)

yE' = 96.9

Now the length of the line EE' is important for us; it is
EE' = approx. 123 km IX.)

The curvature ratio is at a recording height of
97km:

EM' :AB = 123 :2200 = 1 : 17.9 X.)

Drawing 3 shows the scaled proportions. The black
Surfaces are a comparison of the obtained curvature image
to the real one in the full earth.

Since the panorama is composed of the individual images,
Errors can easily occur, which is understandable given the
set convex curvature — , we want to sub-curve BOM'
and also establish a curvature ratio here.

From photography we know that OF : BM' = 1 : 22.

However, if we want to understand the true conditions in the Copernican
system, we have to do another calculation.
We imagine the whole representation in a coordinate system
M' should be at the origin and D and C on the y-axis.

Length of the route M'B

MB = V123 2 + 1100* = 1107 (km) I.)
Length of the radius of curvature MM k :

Direction factorM'B = — 8.9430 II.)

" FM k = 1/8.9430 III.)

From the known quantities we determine the equation of FM k
and from this the coordinates of M k :

FM k = x — 8.9 y — 4980.2 = O IV.)

The abscissa of M k is: x Mk = 4980.2 V.)

Now we have to determine the length of the line FM k:
FM^ = / (4980.2 — 61.5) 2 + 550 2 = 4950 (km) VI.)

The distance OF is therefore:

OF = OM k — FMk = 4980.2 — 4950 =30.2 (km) VII.)

66

\Vi,- can now also determine the curvature ratio for the arch
|\ii\T determine:

('F : BM' = 30.2 : 1 197 = 1 : 36.6.

, show questions «*, *6 <«t

, .,. tar not change the fact that the P.norama recording

Copernican model is not possible.

I, viiic factors play a role that were not taken into account in our measurements.

could, but the denominator of the curvature

, not increase to almost double."

2. Telescopes

| in hi ■ i ■ ii the most impressive research tools for astronomers are the telescopes
,,,1,,, Rcllectors, refractors and mirror telescopes and all their accessories
niter of the slit dome of the Observatory The largest

The world's largest pipe was the 100-inch pipe of the Lyck-Warte in Kali-

In the foreseeable future, the 200-inch pipe, which is now on the

M, Palomar will be installed.

Du- technical dimensions easily create fantastic ideas
.„ “ of the possibilities of such telescopes and proceeded to the .

"""" one can effortlessly access the last secrets of the
. , , , "iis penetrate. Many people confuse the telescope with the N
",k,.p and believe that the astronomer can with his help every

urn Stern under the magnifying glass.

1 Let us examine the statements made by the telescopes.

Objectively speaking, these are lens systems that are wonderful
represent the optical industry, but not entirely free from
ln/uabilities and subjective peculiarities. They are
|„ for example, spherical aberrations or secondary spectra.
|„ , ,,in a telescope two different colored stars appear at once
I:,, in a stronger telescope no longer (Purkrn phenomenon •

But we leave these little details aside as irrelevant. Important

Telescopes do not compensate for the shortcomings and opti-
ical idiosyncrasies of the eye.

So they do not work like glasses that provide short-term
u tigkeit corrected. Even the eye armed with a telescope u -
,|,t point images, enlarges the field of view, forms a horizont, receives
“ m the end piece of a light beam and only waves between

11000 AU.

The telescopes only improve the eye in two ways:
We increase the point brightness.

They enlarge.

To increase brightness

The larger the upper opening of a telescope, the more light it contains.

i!tjcdoch " J,

If we look at the sun, for example, we have to deal with fluids
chenhcht to do, since we perceive the surface of the sun as a surface

cm'or 200 ° b ™ “ ^rnrohr of 20
cm Or 200 cm opening towards the sun. We see mi,

e.the pipes - as with all other pipes - the sun in the

g lemhen brightness. The explanation lies in the fact that we JtZZfjr

Opening the sun surface accordingly and thus only one

accordingly smaller piece of surface to see. Captures the

e tube about two million square kilometers of solar surface so

V1 em with d °PP elt s ° large pipe opening only the Halite so

only one million square kilometers. ' S °

Surface brightness is therefore not enhanced by telescopes
The surface brightness remains unchanged, of course, even if
it • omit na ert or removed. If the sun is not 150 million
kilometers away from us, but let's say 4000 kilos
meters, it would not appear brighter in the telescope

also bTallent 8 b « P “^lichte rn, practically

also be. all star lights, because the light of all stars hits us as

“::r enMgkat receive “ ^ - - Sun,

For point filters, an n-fold brightness amplification applies, where n is the
diametre of the pipe opening. This means: If the diameter
< ff double, the brightness will be 2 times 2 times 2 times 2=16 times as

0 times^l^ SH h HU ndr *> ^ times 10 times

u times 10 IQ 000 times brightness amplification.

J?:2 at:rr ra **■"<*»»* «

Millimeter. The diameter of a telescope of 255 cm = 100 inches

speaking 322^= S

That telescope therefore takes a star about 10000000000 times as
bright as the eye!

Now a star already appears to the eye as a considerable

68

Ip ii i Plinkl. If the naked eye sees the light concentrated in that telescope
ii Hi I ' ii can I still bear it?

• mi, we look confidently into the 255 tube. We present to our
!■ . I Inii .is hung firmly that we see the star a good deal brighter than

Seen with the naked eye, but only about 10 times as bright. From the calculated

i 1 ii \ ' isiarkung to ten billion times is hardly a modest
A'"!* lining. How is this possible?

II i there is a law — Fechner’s psychophysical law — ,

1 1 miser eye a tenfold light stimulus only twice, a hundredfold

lli nl . ii lien only three times as bright, a thousandfold only four times as bright

i Ii i mid so on.

V ii admirable! What is caused by the law of brightness
inkiing is increased to unbearable levels, can be found in Fechner’s
in ii/ winder back to human scale.

The only question is whether these two laws are actually valid laws of nature
aa I oiler whether they were only set up to observe certain astronomical
to justify in i Iniiingen.

Wii has no business investigating this question. It is too far removed

our attention. We liked only shortly afterwards

They show that photographic plates, selenium cells and alkaline cells are the claimed
(* ii I Illness reinforcements reflect even more modestly than the
on iim ugly eye.

I For us the actual finding is sufficient:

Even with point lights we observe only a moderate brightness
ity enhancement.

To enlarge

I in total magnification of the telescope results from the focal length

ii ratio of the lenses used.

In practice, the magnification is usually twenty times the
I >uri diameter of the main lens, so that at 100 cm diameter
','OOO times and with a diameter of 250 cm it gives a magnification of 5000 times.

We are tempted to assume that the stars at 5000 times
Magnification must already appear as attractive bodies.
In fact, it turns out that:

The more a telescope magnifies, the smaller the
stars.

Impossible?

Not at all,

because we do not see stars at all, but rather light diffraction
signs of illness!

69

Real sun size

Diffraction disk of the sun

If this statement sounds sensational, it only shows that the branch
™° m,C has so far held back more than in the interest of a healthy
Opinion formation would have been desirable. The broad public
mmmt of course assumes that B the astronomer the stars over which he
gives accurate information, also really sees. In reality, the television shows

r ° lr not dlC True shape of the star, but only forms - drastically
said - the upper pipe opening. We attach a
six-pointed aperture, we see a six-pointed star, with a
triangular aperture a triangular star. The telescope with the circular
round opening only forms a diffraction disk, a circular
Spots or light spots, which in weak pipes also
surrounded by kmgen.

The size relationships between tube opening and diffraction disk
can be determined. With a pipe opening diameter of 5 cm, the
diffraction disk has a diameter of 2.80 arc seconds, at 50
cm diameter 0.28 arc seconds, at 100 cm diameter 0 14"
and at 200 cm diameter 0.07". If our sun is only in the
distance of the nearest star, it would be 0.007 arc-

f U ndne nn 1 , m / ernr0hr erSchemen ' in star distance even only

nut 0.0001 arcseconds in diameter, considerably smaller than
the diffraction disk provided by our most powerful telescopes.

So we could not see the sun even in the future 200-inch tube
but would only see their much coarser diffraction
disc as 1 dot. If our sun is at the distance of the
nearest stars and we wanted to see them in their true form
So our telescopes had to have a lens diameter of 1000 meters.
zen! This means:

70

No astronomer has ever actually seen a star!

I ,,,| the prospect of ever seeing lenses of a thousand meters in diameter

The chances of being able to do this are extremely low. The situation is therefore

I'm looking for hopeless research science.

Attempts have been made to use an additional device, Michelson’s interfero-
m, 1 1 i to move forward and believes that with his help, although not the true
i, (,, i. ill, but at least to determine the diameters of the stars

II, but it does not even seem to be clear whether the

i,|, a, hleten effects are not again just diffraction phenomena.

However, we must support a fundamental relief initiative
,n litiicu and bring a recording of the so-called »horse
I . ■.« in the constellation of Orion, which we have included in the work »Stars,
Worlds and

\ininr« by James Jeans, professor at the University of Cambridge
SniUgart/Berlin 1934). The photograph was awarded the 100-
/ , .11 tube of the Mount Wilson Observatory in California.

In this photo, of course, the horse-head-like structure on the
tnliTrssantesten. It is explained by astronomy as a dark cloud.
But it is hard to imagine that such a dark cloud in the
Rabbit has for many decades retained the same sharp

Contours retained. We also wonder what this light band
I see that it obviously runs close behind the horse's head?
Please excuse our imagination, but the recording seems to us to be
|„ h more to show a dark wall — with a bizarrely protruding
,i nden piece of wall in front of a torn rock band.

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Perhaps less interesting, but more important for us are the large
Ben white spots with frayed edges, vaguely reminiscent of
white glowing craters.

These are stars and apparently not the diffraction images of
Stars, but stars in their true form!

How is this possible again? We found out earlier that we have
ne in its true form only with giant tubes of several hundred
meters of pipe opening - and now already a 1 00-
Inch tube constellations that can hardly be diffraction disks anymore?

Well — it is possible if the stars are not billions of kilos
meters away from us, but only a few thousand kilo-
meters away!

Let us be clear: our previous calculations
were based on the Copernican world view. If its information
were true, if the stars were billions of kilometers away, then
we were only able to see them with lenses of several hundred meters in diameter.
knife. If the conditions are wrong, if the
Stars are located at a much smaller distance than the Astronomic
then we can determine the true shape of the stars in considerably
weaker pipes.

Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that thinking people
chen can conclude from such a recording: Since we are dealing with a
1 00-inch tube no longer contains diffraction disks, but apparently
To see stars in their true form, the astronomical observations
information about the distance of these stars may be wrong.

But that is just a side note. We have dealt with the Copernican
worldview and ask ourselves now finally what actually

Light remains as seen by the advantages of telescopes.

Telescopes enlarge the surface images of the sun, moon and
some planets, but without any increase in brightness.

Telescopes moderately increase the brightness of the stars, but form
only their diffraction disks.

Not more!

3. The artificial eyes.

In addition to the eye and telescope, astronomers have other research
Selenium cell, alkaline cell, photographic and spectro-
graph is available. (In addition, the polarization should also be mentioned.
but it is of too little importance.)

These artificial eyes are impersonal.

This does not hide their objectivity!

72

Sh are in their nature no less subjectively burdened than the eye and

hr. For example, if you want to determine the brightness of the moon,

I, , man: At the last quarter of the moon the brightness is 0.08 of the

\ brightness of the moon, when measured by eye, is 0.10 of the

lie and 0.16 measured photographically-photometrically. At the first

The eye and selenium cell have a value of 0.12, while the

.graphy of 0.10. The actual correct value can be chosen at will.

,in In will be.

1 The situation is as follows:

\„Light stimuli arrive at the earth's surface. They contain no
n about the nature, properties, sizes and distances of their sources
1, “They are caused by a form of energy whose nature and
Possibilities are still more or less unknown. And they show
deb in receivers whose characteristics and laws are still unknown to

I,,I need eliung.

Therefore, the reactions of these tools must necessarily be
But this means that the source of the error

Mt-nsch! ... c ,

In the selenium cell, the electrical conductivity of a selenium cell changes >

, ,„/ under the influence of light. One can therefore see a continuous
, electrical current through incident light rays and from semen
\ , i.mdcrunchn conclusions. In the alkaline cell, however,
the number of electrons emitted by a cathode under
neffem light. In both cases the unknown person emits light onto the
llnknown electricity. The necessary adaptation to optical
gleit hs determinations are implemented by creating new laws.
To what extent this adjustment to the self-inadequate rrtumer
It is difficult to say whether this has happened.

Selenium and alkaline cells play a role in the representation of the Copernican
worldview only a modest role. It is therefore permissible that we
nielu in detail with their peculiarities and to the statements

these witnesses.

We also want to be modest with photography in order to capture spic -
t.utm to win research funds that are now more valuable
R< which plays a role in astronomical research.

In photography, the light stimulus causes a chemical Vcr-
, tide on the plate or film. The plate is not essential
more objective than the human eye and registers nothing other than
white dots on a dark background, but it has the opposite
but at least two significant advantages.

It collects light stimuli under continuous exposure.

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It receives a larger wave range.

You can expose a plate for many hours and thereby
very weak light sources that are not visible to the eye clearly lead to
phenomenon. The laws that play a role in this
are of course not yet fully clear. After 2.5 times the exposure time,
In any case, the record does not bring a new star class, as can be seen from the
Fech-
nerian laws expect IloveBe, but it only delivers a plus of
0.6 — 0.8 brightness.

The sensitivity of the standard plate is in the range of 3000 to
5000 AE ' Sle nel ® t is therefore strongly blue and consequently evaluates bluish-

white stars are significantly brighter than red ones. The infrared plate, on the other hand,
gen is sensitive up to 1 2 000 AU and therefore still sees rays that
are already invisible to the eye. With their help, it has been possible to
to discover loose dark stars.

Light collection and wide wavelength range are two notable advantages
They seem to be getting more and more into the embarrassing
role of the sorcerer's apprentice, who is unleashed by the unbridled
lels. The camera discovers countless new
stars that it becomes impossible to classify them all. An inflation of
Stars flood the sky! For example, you can find hundreds of
globular clusters, each of which has hundreds of thousands of stars, if
not even millions of new stars. In the Orion Nebula, one can count on
a circle of one hundredth of the full moon disk 130 new stars
ne, in another grid square on a full moon surface a hundred spins
nebulae, each of which contains hundreds of millions of individual solar
The star cluster No. 2 in Ursa Major alone has at least
at least two hundred such spiral nebulae, that is, on a tiny,
Eye completely invisible spots, there are fifty to a hundred
Billions of suns! The picture that the photograph shows of space,
no longer bears any resemblance to the familiar image of the starry
Heaven. From a velvety dark, covered with glittering jewels
sprayed night vision, a closed surface of almost gap-free
loosely placed light points next to each other - a white dotted
W and. It is not easy to find your way between and behind these countless
points of light that all seem to lie in the same plane,
To imagine space, infinite, empty space.

The spectrum

1 is now that astronomical research center! whose statements the
seem to deserve the greatest attention because the modern branch-
ronomic relies on it in the strongest possible way and from it the significant
most sensitive statements.

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A spectrum is created by decomposing the white
I .ight into its colors, i.e. into its different wavelengths, with the help of
lr of prisms or gratings. However, not only different

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Different spectra

colours, but also numerous lines of various kinds, which can be
called Fraunhofer lines. Such lines determine the nature
is now observed in the spectrum of earthly substances and elements.
If one observes the same lines in the spectrum of a celestial body,
It is concluded that on this celestial body the same elements and
substances can be found.

This seems to be a very simple matter. Unfortunately,
but it is only like this.

First of all, we must point out that our usual spectra
can only be obtained from gases.

All solid and liquid bodies emit the same spectrum
out of.

This means that they remain uninteresting for stellar research.

The situation is different with gases. Depending on the
their chemical character and the special circumstances
(pressure, temperature, etc.) Spectra that deviate from the solar spectrum
But it is not the case that every gas has its own subjective, characteristic
tic spectrum, but

Each gas has several spectra and the
Spectra are extremely complicated.

The different spectra with their often numerous lines are
of course in certain relationships with each other, but it is not easy,
to identify and interpret them correctly, since the conditions under which
where the spectral lines appear are very different.

To get at least a superficial picture, let us listen to
Bernhard Bavink from his work »Results-
nis and problems of the natural sciences« (S. Hirzel, Leipzig 1944):

P. 153: “Nevertheless, it seemed for a time as if they
was called upon to solve the riddles of spectroscopy, since with its help H.
A. Lorentz, the originator of the electron theory, succeeded in creating a completely
new
Phenomenon quantitatively correctly predicted, the discovery of which by

Student Zeeman (1897) is one of the most memorable

phenomena of theoretical physics. Lorentz said

the orbiting electron just like a tm cathode

by the action of an external magnetic or

, in n field in its movement must be able to be influenced.

Further consideration shows that such an influence in the case of the Magn

,, u, Unchter will be observed than in the electronic (wte also
d, , cathode ray tubes) and that the success in a frequency change
, „„ K of the spectral lines (emphasis added) must exist.

| >„ Calculation shows that instead of the previously used by the relevant E e Uo-

emitted monochrome light three from each other something ; different

,1, in wavelengths, the original and jc a slightly shorter and
w ,S longer, are sent out and that these three parts are equal; m
.limmter way must be »polarized«. The proof that it is
And just like that, Zeeman succeeded a year later.

S 154- It soon became clear that Lorentz’s
un s, calculated simple case only rarely occurs. The effect of the
M.ignet field usually results in splitting into more than three components -
up to 19 have been observed." (Emphasis added by the author.,

S 1 34: “A whole series of other significant discoveries were
dr made that seemed to confirm the theory. So land Voigt baW
ii, n li Zeeman the reversal of the effect, the magnetic splitting
,|, i absorption lines, a few years later Macaluso and Corbino to
rin theory the birefringence of glowing cases in the Mapirtfe de
, “|i, near a spectral line, and finally Stark (1913) clucked the

lanee sought electrical splitting of the lines.

S 154: “But it was always the case, especially with regard to
ehung of the Stark effect, that in Helen respects the theory
< Niantitatively one would expect something completely different than what the
observation showed.
So something was still not right, and above all the
, ,| ,en discussed the fundamental difficulty that the theory
precisely the first and most fundamental fact of spectroscopy, the
sending of individual, very specific colors, did not want to explain.

S 155- The investigation of the Zeeman effect immediately revealed
the striking fact that the lines of a Sene always follow the same

Zeeman effect, i.e. all split into 5 or 7 components
or in certain cases all the simplest type, the
normal so-called triplet. In this case, by the way, one has
a very convenient and widely used means to find the series
which is the case with spectra with many thousands of lines (highlighted
cancellation by the author), such as the iron spectrum, no easy
In the latter case, it was drawn only a few years ago.
But, as mentioned above, the main problem remained: the dispatch of
individual lines, is still unsolved. Why hydrogen is particularly
rie, the alkali metals emit precisely those scrie of lines from which
In general, this peculiarly complicated phenomenon of the series
comes ... that was not possible to answer at the moment."

P. 163: “Most spectral lines turn out to be
Berung as multiple lines.”

P. 164: “It is furthermore the case that on the new ground the explanation
the Zeeman phenomenon is considerably more difficult and entirely
becomes unintuitive.”

P. 178: “Not only does every atom have its characteristic line
spectrum, but also the atomic compounds, the molecules, produce
their characteristic types of light (wavelengths), which are mostly so-called band-
denspectra, ie very dense line sequences, which are for the unarmed
the naked eye looks very similar to a piece of continuous spectrum, in
Reality, however, consists of individual lines.”

P. 179: “The Raman effect consists, purely experimentally speaking, in
The following: The substance to be examined is irradiated with optical
Light of a single wavelength. Then you observe that it is next to
which also emits light of a certain larger wavelength
(scatters).”

P. 156: “First of all, the X-ray spectra are in contrast to the
confusing abundance of the optical spectra is extremely simple in construction; it
consists
consist of only two or three groups of lines. On the other hand, these
three line groups . . . For all elements the same . . . and that these
Groups with increasing atomic weight regularly arrange themselves according to the
towards the short wave side.”

Let us now continue listening to RudolF Hauschka in his »Substance-
teaching« (Vittorio Klostermann, FrankFurt/Main, 1946), p. 117/118:

“If you switch to this beam path (of the spectrum. The author)
a vessel filled with an alum solution gcfii 1 1 1, the
Warm part of the spectrum. The infrared red is swallowed, while
the light part and the chemical part of the spectrum unhindered

But if you switch on a glass vessel with iodine solution,
the entire light part of the spectrum is swallowed, while heat

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I (Jhcmism pass through unhindered. The iodine as a light dimb wu

, 1 , I,, already mentioned in these explanations. Finally, c is a
with aesculin solution, the glycoside of chestnuts in the
Su .ihlengang is switched on, then the ultraviolet of the spectrum,

,| rl Chcmismus, swallowed, while the light and heat part un-

1 1 1 1 idc'i'L happen.“ ,

P 119: “The linear spectrum conceals the true nature of

which hovers between the material and immaterial world

Goethe created the purple by taking the red end of a spec-
limns fell on the violet of another (Hauschka rejects this-
M . in connection with the linear spectra and requires circular ones.)
Let us add some more well-known facts.

I)The helium line 4648 only lights up when one uses very diluted
||, Hum imposes a high electrical energy. It is therefore approximately in the
\ akutimrohre easily protrude due to strongly condensed electrical sparks

If a preparation is vaporized in a gas or hydrogen flame
There are usually only a few lines in the spectrum. Evaporates
m, m the same preparation in the electric arc, the
/ ,|,| of the lines. In addition, changes in the
M.uke. Strong lines of the flame spectrum become weaker,
Hiiiwake more powerful. The evaporation in the electric spark >nngt
in nil more intensive transformations, the over-spark spectrum results however-
ni.ils a different picture and the spectrum that the atomic physicist sora
the same preparation, differs significantly from

When simulating spectra in an electric furnace, it was found that
,1,11 in the transition from high to low current intensity, some
| .mien increased, others disappeared completely, although the drug

remained the same. . T . , e

If you send white light through a room with sodium vapor,
,change all rays with wavelengths close to the natural limit in
i " I their spectral image to a greater extent than all the others.

We further extract, without quoting the exact wording, from
v j. Oparin »The Origin of Life on Earth« (Volk und W,s-

si-, 1 , Berlin/Leipzig 1947):

Ultraviolet rays from space reach the earth's surface.
Rays of 4000 AU wavelength. At high altitudes we already find
ultraviolet rays of 2900 AU. All shorter wavelength rays are
absorbed by the Earth’s atmosphere and no longer reach the surface
, especially the rays of radiation existing beyond the atmosphere
11)00 -2000 AE, which have strong chemical effects. They are used by

absorbed by the oxygen molecules in the atmosphere, activate them and
cause reactions that lead to the formation of ozone. In 30 kilo-
meters above the earth, an ozone layer was clearly
layer was detected.

Finally, a Nodz, which we also do without the
The text is taken from an article published in the magazine »Time« on
9.2.1948. Afterwards, Humason complains that the right hand
of the American astronomer Hubble (the man with the exploding
YVeltall, see later, as well as E. Hubble »The Empire of the Nebula«, at
Friedrich Vieweg & Sohn, Braunschweig 1938), about the influence
his spectrograph and his results by the sky-
shining lights of the nearby city of Los Angeles. His spy trout
graph, for example, stubbornly shows a strong black line that runs from
Mercury light from neon signs in Los Angeles. Humason
complains humorously that working on his spectrograph is
Studying Los Angeles at night and that
even the individual street districts and quarters make themselves embarrassedly
noticeable
ten.

Let us leave it at that. All we wanted was to make a small
to provide an insight into the difficulties of spectroscopy.

And now let us put ourselves in the astronomer’s shoes.
He receives spectra from the universe, which he compares with terrestrial
cal spectra.

The cosmic conditions under which these spectra are created
are unknown to him and he has no way of
to check.

How does he know

whether magnetic fields in the sense of the Zeeman effect,
or electrical effects in the sense of the Stark effect,
or individual wavelengths in the sense of the Raman effect on its
spectrum,

whether it receives atomic spectra or molecular spectra,
whether X-rays or other, perhaps still unknown, energies
gies affected the spectrum,

whether the beam is not blocked somewhere in the room by alum or iodine
or has passed through aesculin,

whether its linear spectrum does not represent a fundamental error
ler contains,

whether the helium in space has sufficient electrical energy
found to appear.

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“|, he has his spectrum of flame, arc, spark,

II hi I'unken or atomic energies,

“|, non-essential areas of radiation such as the short ultraviolet
rays were intercepted or significantly altered en route,

“|, he does not have to suffer like Humason and has quite secondary
liiu effects projected into space?? The uncertainties

(In any case, sources of danger are improbably large!! It is

It is surprising that astronomy can nevertheless make certain statements
, which deduces the nature of the stars from their spectra.

We fear, however, that this admiration goes beyond the statement
|, iV ls the courage to make such statements.

There are other things to consider.

|>The spectrum only captures the surface radiation of a star.
Even with a flawless evaluation, it could only ever tell something about the
.mBere Gashuille testify, however

nothing about the substance of the celestial body itself.

An astronomer on Mars, for example, was able to spectroscopically observe the
I ulthulle of our earth and consequently declare that the Er c
.ms nitrogen, oxygen and some irrelevant elements.

But above all: The spectral lines of the earth’s basic materials, the
ijiii the astronomer uses for comparison, apply to the glowing state

for the glowing state! All scientific research with the help
,|,. s spectrum is made under the tacit assumption that

" |, the celestial bodies are also in a glowing state.

But nature also knows cold light!

We produce it, for example, in the GeiBler tubes and use

practically turn it into neon advertising tubes.

What if the cosmic spectra of cold light were

will call? " > Up

Do not all previous statements have to be considered in terms of the spectrum?

ii lls be fundamentally wrong?

Well, we don't know, but the possibility exists.

It even exists to a high degree.

A very interesting use of the spectrum is in connection with

cation with the

Doppler effect.

If two trains meet while signaling, the ear increases the
Signal tones when approaching, while they are
The effect is based on the fact that when approaching, more sound waves

len penetrated the ear, the individual wave becomes more ticklish and has a higher tone, while in the opposite case it expands and thus
gives a deeper tone.

This »Doppler effect« was transferred to light. One observes
namely, in the spectrum a shift of lines towards blue
Or to red and concludes that the blue shift is caused by increasing
the redshift caused by receding light
wtrd. If this conclusion is correct, one can see from the spectrum,
whether a star is moving towards us or away from us. From the GroBc
dct line shift you can calculate the speed, mil
in which the stars move. For example, you can see:

A spiral nebula has an hourly velocity of 3 600 000
kilometers. The gases of Nova Persei developed at 18,000,000
kilometers per hour. The speed of the Milky Way system is
was measured at 36,000,000 kilometers per hour. A spiral nebula in No. 2 of the
Ursa major is racing at 144000000 kilometers per hour. The light of a spy

ral nebula took 200000000 light years to reach us.
The nebula moved at 40000 km/sec during this time, it is
now 300 000 times 60 times 60 times 24 times 360 times 200000000 plus 40000
times 60 times 60 times 24 times 360 times 200000000 kilometers away from us
Hubble estimates the number of nebulae to be at least 60 million,
each of which has an average diameter of 10,000 light
years and has a mass of up to one hundred billion solar masses.
He found the outermost nebula five hundred million light years away.
And all these nebulae are moving away at a tremendous speed.
speed — up to 40 000 km/sec — away from the Earth.

According to Hubble, the picture is of an exploding universe,
The centre of the explosion is the earth.

There will be some concerns about this idea
Of course, they not only affect the exploding world
all, but all distance and speed information of the
Astronomy, which were carried out due to the Doppier effect! We
emphasize this because it is astronomers and of course even more
There are laypeople who distrust Hubble’s claims, but who
the same means and in the same way calculated distance
of a star is right.

First of all, it remains to be doubted in principle - as is the case
astronomers have done from the beginning - whether it is permissible to
Doppler's principle to be applied to light.

The alleged connection between line shift
and star movement is in any case a pure assumption. The

This shows that the measured displacements are real velocities
requirements is still pending.

"In any case, it seems impossible that the alleged movements
m 1 11*1*11 only in the direction of view, i.e. only in the Doppler effect
In Mn become tkbar. Qtier to the line of sight all stars appear un-
i to stand firm in Uli.ir. Not a single one betrays even the slightest hint
ili lining those speeds. Perpendicular to the line of sight, the
m rather only apparent proper motions of at most 0.22
Itni'i usekons (only a small number still move a little faster-
li i il.is is only 0.22 degrees in 3600 years.

Above all, the conclusion is based on the line shifts in the
■I" l always on star movements is not scientifically permissible as long as
in the interior was cleared without any walls,

whether the light does not encounter gaseous matter, magnetic
cal fields or gravity areas, where

it could change, and secondly

whether the light, like any other wave movement, does not tire and
with decreasing strength stretches his Vbelen.

It seems that Hubble's theory of exploding
I universe has so emphatically reduced the Doppler effect to absurdity
I think that even astronomy can no longer follow him. His theo-
in leads on the one hand to Einstein's »finite« un-
M'lsum, where the return of Earth's light after 300 billion
bit years, but on the other hand it lays the greatest
Nibel distance of two billion light years, otherwise the
I lui htgeschwindigkeit would exceed the speed of light. The
The 'roBc explosion must have occurred two billion years ago.
ii lit, however, there is an irreconcilable contradiction with the iibli-
i lie theories about the formation and age of the earth, because according to these
.I'li the earth two billion years ago already a
torn glowing liquid ball.

But let us hear Bernhard Bavink in his already quoted
Work page 300/301:

“The most important and interesting of all the recent results of the Ne-
But the problem of research is that, as already mentioned on p. 202, the light
of all distant nebulae shows a redshift that systematised
increases with distance, and this is the case when this red distortion
shift is interpreted as a Doppler effect, that the speed,
with which a nebula moves away from us is simply proportional to its
distance from us. The proportionality factor is
Also on page 202 the value of 163 km/sec. per 1 million

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Light years away, which is the most extreme distance ever
measured nebula distance of a quarter of a million light years to a
At a speed of 250 times 163 = around 40000 km/sec. we drove
de, ie about Vi of the speed of light. One immediately recognizes that (in-
mcr assuming that the interpretation of the redshift as a double
learning effect applies at all [emphasis added]) then
a greater nebula distance than about 2 billion light years
cannot be given, because if this limit is exceeded, if the
Hubble's law still applies, the »speed of flight« is the speed of light
speed would exceed what was previously developed
is impossible. In other words: The order of magnitude of around 109
Light years would be the greatest distance imaginable in the universe.
tion, which obviously only makes sense if this
has a finite size in the sense of the general theory of relativity.

We are therefore faced with the alternative of either (if the
Interpretation of redshift as a Doppler effect) us with the idea

to a finite (non-Euclidean) universe in the sense of the Riemann
ical geometry and general relativity theory.
or the Hubble results have a different interpretation.
tation, for which, as already mentioned on p. 291, Hubble himself
shows a certain inclination.”

P. 291: “Hubble himself, whose sensational measurement results
nissen was originally primarily the foundation of the doctrine of the
Expansion of the universe is itself now doubtful
whether the observed redshift might not be due to
A careful critique of his calculations has also
method by ten Bruggeneate showed that from the available
Data cannot be used to determine the formula in question as clearly as
thought first.”

So far Bavink. We particularly request the statement
Note that the speed is simply proportional to the
This means that the line shift is also proportional to the
Distance is. Such a proportion with the distance or the square
However, we already know from the law that the
Energy decreases in proportion to the square of the distance. What if the
Can the Doppler effect be explained by this?

In fact, many astronomers today tend to use the red-
shifts are due to the fatigue of light. These
belongs to Hubble itself — as already mentioned by Bavink. The latest position
Hubble's response to this question can be found in the previously quoted
On the article in »Time« from 9.2.48. Hubble then explains the meaning
after:

.Well, if I am wrong and there is no exploding universe
dii but a fatigue of the light, this fatigue of the

I ii Ills mean an equally great sensation.”

We feel tempted to shrug off this explanation.
niiiig the heading »Scientific sense of responsibility« to
cl/.rn. True or false, right or wrong, scientifically sound

II * i or — the main thing is the sensation.

Finally, we hear Eberhard Buchwald in his already
■ iwiihnten work page 126: “Are the mean value laws also changing?
I i.ii Then phenomena should appear such as that the half-
"i ilszcit of a radioactive substance over the centuries long-
.im changed. Or that the spectral lines of a chemical element
ments slowly changed (emphasis added by the author). Goods
deni so, so one would have for the redshift in the light of the extragalactic
i lien Nebcl next to the Doppler effect, which led to the conception of the expanding
I'rnd universe, and besides the idea that the light quantum
on their journey of millions or even hundreds of millions of years

•lose energy (emphasis added by the author) and thus
They change their frequency, become milder, become redder, a third
I i possibility of clarification: perhaps the spectral lines at the time when
the light was emitted by the Nebcin, a different situation in the
Spectrum.”

All in all:

The probability that astronomy will deal with the Doppler
clckt is wrong is extremely high. If they still believe him,
■makes specific statements and describes them as sensational on a large scale
popularized, this does not seem to us to be particularly responsible.
because people today take academic
Dignity and mathematical calculations for the scientific
truth. Who would assume that astronomy is completely uncertain?
to announce speculations as scientific results? We
fear that astronomy is not aware of the serious
Accusation she brings upon herself with such methods. It is the accusation that
Science may be wrong, but it may never be wrong.

4. Mathematics and Laws

We must now call upon mathematics as a witness — presumably
to the dismay of all allotment gardeners of the culture, especially the study groups
and other academics who have studied higher mathematics for several years
had to endure and compensate for the horror they had endured
seek to promote that mathematics in an overvalued way and thereby

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secure a modest reputation. Science is considered to be the
school-educated people as holy - but the holiest thing is mathematics. It
seems almost a ruthless crime to include them in an investigation.
and expose themselves to the risk of being criticized and faulted.
In addition, mathematics is the safest barrier between the
mortals and science, in our case astronomy.
nomic. It limits the serious study of problems of
worldview to a closed circle of scholars who only mathematically
matic — so-called quantitative — statements and judgement
as criticism is only granted to those who, like them, understand the mathematical me-
methods. Mathematics is the absolute, perhaps
easily even the eternal and divine per se.

Let us first listen to CF Freiherr von Weizsacker in his
already mentioned work p. 162:

“But just as little as Kepler once did, we have an empirical-rational

Explanation for the fact that precisely those natural laws which
in the experience, from all other conceivable again and again
characterized by a particularly high degree of mathematical simplicity.
“The idea, which follows Kant, penetrates deeper that
Lawfulness is the condition for the possibility of experience; that
Without the existence of natural laws we cannot even form the concepts
in which we ask about them.”

Baron von Weizsacker is no small professor who
reading material to students, but a renowned scientist
and researcher. He does not dictate, but searches for what is true
It is all the more astonishing that he was able to find the missing empirical
rational explanation and the cause of legality in general
cannot be found in the working laws of our brain.
At least he comes to the conclusion on page 164:

“From an epistemological point of view, the separation of symbolism from
of natural science (ie the limitation of natural science to
mechanistic-mathematical methods. The author) therefore only the following
of deciding on a particular method."

What is a problem for Weizsäcker has apparently been addressed by the famous
English astrophysicist Jeans, which we learned from Bernhard Bavink’s work
quote, has already been clearly decided. Jeans says: “And the answer we
must give is: waves in nothing at all (emphasis
by the author), because science has left nothing that
can swing or move in waves ... the waves must
can therefore be regarded as purely mathematical waves. (Emphasis
by the author.) They are, so to speak, only descriptive and not a
physical phenomenon. We can describe it through mathematical equations

but if we try to go beyond that and
" ,| s waves of something material, we will immediately

, in a tangle of meaninglessness and contradictions (emphasis
Author). The same applies to the electricite itself...
We must no longer imagine the universe as a large,
powerful machinery that crushes us with its weight, but rather
"" h, as a world of thought that can only be understood if we

iln i

I ills C111C , ...

with the thought of an old man. and in particular with that

i .1 . 1 (TJotnrm-

loan from the author)."

Such emotions then find their form on a deeper level.
la nmg, that only those who know something about science, or rather about branch-
tonomy, who in higher and highest mathematics
The sharpest and most effective accusation that can be made
The most unpleasant thing that can happen to anyone is that he knows nothing of the
“spirit of mathematics”
ma tik" and do not master the mathematical methods.

We now give two examples of the possibilities that
that true and genuine “spirit of mathematics” is preserved. The first
Let's see Bernhard Bavink again, p. 205.

“What is important, however, is Jordan’s point that the number
K/l = Ar = about 10 41 is not a constant at all, but merely the
ln u.ige world ages, measured in elementary r. But if now
ilic above-mentioned relationship that N (the number of protons and neutrons
nen) is approximately the square of the above number, somehow in the
Natural order itself is founded (not a coincidence), then that would be like Di-
rac has noticed, that therefore the number of E e-
mental particles in the world proportional to the square of time
The energy conservation law ... is not contradicted in this respect.
chen, as follows from the underlying equations that the
total rest energy M ■ c 2 of the universe is numerically equal to the
total amount of potential gravitational energy, but the latter is
negative sign, so that the sum of both is
is always zero (emphasis by the author). The so-called »gravitational
constant" would then not be a real constant at all, but would be
which also change over time, namely inversely proportional
decrease over time. The continued regeneration of Matene could
somehow with the tremendous energies of the cosmic High Stra -
development.”

Bavink then says:

“As the reader has probably already noticed, these are all temporary
len very airy speculations

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Nevertheless, we ask you to read the paragraph again and
eighth: firstly, that Jordan and Dirac are the most famous scientists,
Secondly, mathematics allows the growth of elementary parts
chen in the world proportional to the square of time, thirdly
the strange trace back to the high-altitude radiation, which itself comes from pro-
tones and neutrons and therefore already contained in N

mub, fourthly, the low level of concern for the real situation and fifthly
the sole concern for the mathematical possibility. For the »spirit
of mathematics, it is quite irrelevant which facts
be turned over if the calculation works out. And in
It always goes up to zero.

The second example is taken from George Gamow »Biography of
The Earth« (Armed Service Edition 1941). To broaden the understanding
We must first note: Sir George H. Darwin, the son of the famous
famous evolution theorist Charles Darwin, teaches that our
Moon was once a part of the Earth and was thrown off by it
wuide when it had already crusted over. The crusting was always
hm has already progressed so far that the basalt mantle of the earth is already
existed and was covered by a granite mantle about 100 km thick.
de. The lunar mass comes — as described in detail by Gamow
- from the area of the present Pacific and consists mainly
from the covering granite rock, which was given to the
Pacific Ocean. Mind you: The 100 km thick
Gram layer was torn out of the Pacific region and formed
the moon. To explain this moon birth, Darwin resorts to
to the free resonance of bodies (hence his theory is called
resonance theory) and explains that the ejection of the
lunar mass would have been possible if the Earth had been a freely oscillating
body under the influence of rotation and solar attraction
hung to ever higher, ever more agitated spring tides of the
fluid interior. Now the earth behaves predictably
rically but only as a freely oscillating body if it has a rotation
on time of four hours and thus a tidal period of two hours
Sir George H. Darwin must therefore (renouncing the eternal
Newton's inertia) somehow to this rotation time of four hours
come and claim that the earth does not fruiter in 24 hours,
but has moved around itself once in 4 hours. This happens
now according to Gamow p. 48 as follows: 1

1 Editor’s note: In the following and in the rest of the text,

For typographical reasons, the fractions are separated by a slash [e.g. “tiis]
instead of

a fraction bar [e.g. Ml].

..At | iresent the Moon rotates around the Earth at a distance of about
. 'I limits the Earth's radius and makes a complete revolution in about 28
d,i\ . When the matter comprising the Moon was part of the Earth, its
in i age distance was evidently about half of the Earth's radius. More ca-
ii fill calculations, which also take into account the increase of density to-
u .n il the center of the Earth, give 0.55 of the Earth's radius as the exact
tine. 1'hus, at that time the distance of the Moon's material from the
... of rotation was 6 %.5s =110 times shorter than it is now, and its linear
■ Im ily must have been 1 10 times larger, according to the law of conver-

iinii of rotational momentum, so that this matter made a complete re-
, >1 1 it ion around the axis (1 10) 2 * = 12,100 times faster than the Moon does
non . For the period of 28 /izioo days, or only 3*/2 minutes. This is 400 times
li in as the Earth itself rotates now, and, as the Moon and the Earth
i \ ' ii a single body at the time, the whole must have been rotating at so-
on intermediate speed. This average speed, in which the rotation of the
I .nlh and the Moon participated in proportion to their respective masses,
i .m be calculated from the simple formula: (average speed of rotation) =
i lie present speed of the Earth's rotation) + Vsi (the speed of the Moon's
i nlation) = (1 + 40 %i) (the present speed of the Earth's rotation) = 6 (the
present speed of the Earth's rotation). Thus the primitive Earth-Moon
body was rotating around its axis six times faster than the Earth does
ninv, making a complete revolution in four hours. The tides rise
(wice during each revolution, must have had a period of two
hours, thus coinciding with the period of free oscillation of the
"I'm in the mood for yoga and the best of luck."

We give the translation into German below:

“Currently, the moon orbits at a distance of 60 times the
Earth's radius around the Earth and makes a complete orbit in 28 days.
When the lunar matter was still part of the Earth, its average
i the distance is obviously about half the radius of the earth. Careful
calculations that show the increase in density towards the Earth’s center
bin, give 0.55 of the Earth's radius as the exact value. So
At that time, the distance of the lunar material from the rotation axis
se 60 : 0.55 = 1 1 Omal less than today, and its orbital speed
must have been 110 times coarser, according to the law of conservation
of the rotational moment, so that this matter has a complete rotation
tion around the axis (1 1 0) 2 = 1 2 1 00 times faster than today's
Moon. (The basis is obviously Z = mv 2 /r. The author.) For the
orbit period we get 28 : 12 100 days or only 3.5 minutes.
That is 400 times faster than the Earth itself rotates now, and since the Earth
and the moon were a single body at that time, the whole must have been
moved around the axis at some average speed. This

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and MHVS digkdt ' 311 Wdcher the R ° tation of
id Mond lm \ erhaltms to their masses, can be through the ei„

d ieit " eChnet WCrden: (average rotation speed " ,
speed) - (counter-speed of the Earth's rotation) + *,
Speed of the moon's rotation) = (1 + (the current (3
schvv 1 „d lgk eit of the Earth’s rotation) = 6 (the current speed do
Earth's rotation). So the simple Earth-Moon-copper was in the rotation
six times] faster than the Earth today and made a complete LJ."

rotation in four hours. The tides, which occur twice a year, .
revolution must have had a period of two hours

sa^teil 8 K^" tuning mU dCr frden ° SziUations Pe-de of the ge
What had to be proven.

Unfortunately, we cannot give a critique, as this is a handout

sam tjT WU ', dC ' We only draw attention to this at the R:lllde
sam that the distance of the future lunar mass suddenly - due

careful calculations (.-!) - with almost dcm haJ| | cn Earth radius
m vvud, although described in detail on the previous pages and

Ml' T ' rf dK ' M<>ndmaSSe from the ca - '00 km strong Grand

“If HT Mh ^ deS Earth radius d - Calculation abet
t aaf - but only with 0.55. We also note that after
this depiction a piece of Pacific granite that remained at home
the current rotation speed, while the adjacent
egtnde, which flew to the moon, was satisfied with the 81st part
But we probably lack the “spirit of mathematics”.
ir o on, we damn not find ourselves in the worst company
cn. We are permitted to quote some voices against mathematics.
First we hear Prof. Dr. Ludwig Bertalanffy, Vienna in a

^ ^ ^ ^ R and-

nen'dnE^ TL™ C ' K ' V ° m Memchen created symbolic world so to speak-
gen an E, g enleben; it becomes wiser than its creator himself. So

the sign system of mathematics is a tremendous thinking machine in which
\utu , m mental approach heinstecken and through the fixed

— d CT kl 7 fUng V ° n S ^ le " «ch a solution
out that we could not have foreseen at first.”

tne« fOttoH r I! 0 "' W t WaltC ln Sdnem Buch >>K ' ad und Ener-
gte« (Utto Hillmann, Leipzig, 1926) Page 49/50:

“Finally, even in his later years, Helmholtz showed a

certain indifference to a sharp idea; because he

gctoite to those who give the mathematical calculation a

This is indeed capable of being used in a certain

||tM Iligen imagination to draw all conclusions from it correctly;

t, * in case of an incorrect idea from the conclusions the

yi'tl), in 1 1 nil; but it is not capable of providing a correct preposition
•I II., nr iii to deliver physics." (Emphasis by the author.)

|4 1 •• I , > 1 1 I lauschka finds in his already mentioned »substance theory«
ii.ii In ,ii n im hen point of view:

One gets the impression that this surprising development

dm I apparently new state of consciousness of humanity cha-

■lil isi. Already in the 15th, 16th and 1 7th centuries, the

■I ii(M in i ile of this new mentality with Galileo, Newton, Kepler

Experimental research began to focus more and more on

1 1 h 111 i, ire, to limit what is quantifiable and expressible in numbers.

I III ii ns, liabilistic research increasingly took on the character of
B}lHiilil.itivcn. On the other hand, from the facts of the experiment
ll. IiIm i ilie strive to explain everything in the realm of the visible, finally
il.ii do, li lead to hypotheses and theories that can no longer be supported by
ih hili. can be proven in 1'atsachen. In this way,
f|n worldview based on hypotheses and conclusions, and
which is purely mechanical and quantitative (read mathematical. The author)."
m Inn, 'ii we will add another word from Hauschka, which we
in the word of his work:

..It is often all too easy to forget to consider the limits of validity.
H lit, ii A technician who knows the load-bearing capacity of an iron girder
I i Limit would be calculated, even if the material of the carrier already

■ In i, 1 1 I litze has changed into another state of aggregation,
must be described as foolish. But that is how it is done today,

\\i mi Earth laws »millions of light years« into the
W . hull." (Emphasis added.)

Finally, we would like to refer to Goethe. He held the
V.ilhematicians for foolish people who are so far removed from even

■ 1 1 1 n - it, what matters is that one can forgive them for their stupidity

He explains quite emphatically that it is becoming increasingly clear to him

" .i he had known secretly for a long time that the culture
in the II he mathematics gives to the mind, outwardly one-sided and
• In nnkt be, yes, that mathematics, as Voltaire said, the spirit

l.isse where she found him! f

After hearing the various statements, we want to
Let me make the matter clear to myself.

First, the crucial initial insight:

Mathematics is a form of thinking. It only exists in the brain,
not in reality.

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Whether the conditions in reality correspond with what sicli .mil
The processes in the brain are covered by a second question. We lx ill I
zen in any case initially not the right to assume that < In I
mathematical concepts and relationships in the real world bexli
We have them even less, as practically all the results of the mini
research, especially in atomic physics, point out that
scientific results do not reflect the true facts, but you
Reflect the conditions of the equipment and methods. Sachlii li j
Things are such that the scientist has certain observations of I
He tries to relate these to each other in arithmetic terms.
from which he can derive laws. He therefore interprets, I
and creates a structure of thought from his interpretations, whereby ilim
due to inadequate raw material, inadequate equipment mill |
Methods and misinterpretations can certainly lead to errors.
Mathematical laws are therefore not necessarily natural
laws.

Such mathematical laws may be correct in themselves, but
but that does not mean that they correspond to reality
voices.

To clarify, here are a few simple examples:

1 . The deeper you penetrate into the earth, the higher the temperature rises.
ture. For every 30 m (previously 40 m) increase in depth, 1 degree of temperature is
calculated.
temperature increase and calls this ratio geothermal depth
level. Now you can conclude (practically you can only measure up to 3 km depth): I
Since there is a 1 degree increase in temperature for every 30 m depth increase,
the earth's temperature at a depth of a thousand kilometers must be 30,000 degrees
at a depth of 3000 km it is 90000 degrees, and in the core it is about 200000
degrees.
(The core temperature is no longer claimed, since the
Earth has a steel-nickel core.)

Mathematically, the calculation is undoubtedly correct, but factually

probably wrong. Firstly, the existence of matter in two-
hundred thousand degrees of every earthly experience, secondly, the earth is considered
Magnet, and magnetism is extinguished at 900 degrees Celsius!! and
Thirdly, even a small amount of radium in the earth's crust leads to
a completely different explanation of the geothermal depth level.

Or how about the parallel calculation:

A person grows by one
Meter. So in fifty years it will be five meters wide.

2. A tram car starts from a standstill with increasing
acceleration and consumes power. After some time it will
with a correspondingly increasing delay until it comes to a standstill.

releases exactly as much power as it previously exerted.

5 |,at. Mathematically speaking, his workload is equal

kl,sch miraculously he is still one stop ahead-

rk 'l 'llThree places A, B and C can be drawn on a circle around the ^centre-

, I, M are not allowed. On the circumference of the ellipse - £ Lt

punk, but they can be easily moved if you

rotating size. A circle is just em proportional ^

, ,,,-s structure, while ellipse, even more parabola and hyper

alike possibilities around the gletchen focal point^^

With their help, you can reach even the most remote places

chronological context. If one determines, for example, different

Locations of a star that do not lie on a circle line -
,, | ,. s ,„ it may be possible to find a suitable ellipse for them.
", " " but here a parabola or hyperbola. Whether this Emorder then

« is actually correct remains open.

Astronomical ellipses, parabolas and hyperbolas are arbitrary
che adjustments without evidential value.

It is noteworthy that _

the railways of the World, continuously known as the Elbe River

be written!

Maybe this is a coincidence, but one thing is certain:

All these astronomical “orbits” are purely mathematical.
thin structures. They are made of

,1 , uhend imagined coordinate system, a celestial grid,
Uconstructed. Whether they exist in reality remains questionable as long as
,,, if there is clear evidence for this. In the meantime, we are free
to assume that the celestial bodies may be entirely

hewegen.

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No astronomer has ever determined the trajectory of a sky
body really observed!

Incidentally, even the thought structures are often still in themselves and
true. For example, it is claimed that the orbit of the Earth around the Sun
ne represents an ellipse. In fact, this orbit is even in a
In the simplest case, ignoring all complications, a screw
benspirale, because the solar system flies simultaneously with 72000 hours
kilometers through space.

4. Let us remember the brightness enhancement of point lights
in the telescope. A light that actually appears 10 times as bright as an
other, wildly declared to be billions of times brighter. The starting point is
two laws by which two alleged phenomena can be opposed
side until the actual observation.

One says that in the telescope a 4-fold brightness amplification
takes place, the other is that our eye perceives an increase in the light stimulus in
geometric progression only in arithmetic. This law
ze were of course derived from terrestrial observations. A real
Proof that this star really shines billions of times brighter lies
It remains to be seen whether the n 4-fold brightness amplification
really occurs, whether it does not start from a certain limit at completely different
laws or whether there are not completely different
forms of energy other than light. It also remains unclear whether our eyes
bci higher values do not deviate even more strongly from Fechner's law
differs from, for example, selenium cell and photographic.

5. Kirch- studied the glowing colours that iron shows during shepherding.

hoff the relationship between radiation and temperature of a body.
This led to the development of the Stefan-Boltzmann law, according to which the
Total radiation of an absolutely black body according to the 4th superposition
its absolute temperature. If the absolute temperature rises,
temperature doubles, the total amount of emitted
Energy to 16 times, while a tripled temperature a
81 times the total radiation. With these laws one can
then changing temperature or total radiation of a celestial body
pers. Unfortunately, it must be pointed out that this
These laws may be considered mathematically correct, but only in
reference to wrought iron and other objects are really correct. They
indicate under no circumstances that the relationship between temperature
temperature and total radiation also in the celestial bodies of the alleged
relationship. It can be completely different. Did Kirchhoff
his studies not on red-hot iron, but for example on a
Neon tubes, he would have been subject to completely different laws.

I, ,, (ickommen. Or would someone like to claim that a neon tube
,|t, , .,1s is a glowing iron because it has a considerably larger total
•n ililung bcsitze?

1) These examples may suffice.

All in all, mathematical calculations and astronomical
mi.hc Laws — which almost always define those “validity limits”

I Iiiiisi likas are exceeded — not as evidence of the reality
f,„ .mbe seen. They represent nothing other than mental
I'.mr.structions for the organization and systematization of an observation

.materials, are nothing more and nothing less than a bureaucratic

M read resources!

1 >The modern tendency of all bureaucracies to become autocratic,
and to treat everything that exists according to their scheme.
lli! tschen and govern, finds in mathematics a worthy parallel

IIII

Therefore, the professional astronomer needs mathematics as a bureaucratic
, hc s tools, but just as surely the findings themselves can

I, without mathematical education. Nothing is less
hmvhtigt than to get the impression that astronomical findings
i/i.-n requires a thorough mathematical education. The cosmos is
1 1 , , “The structure and its laws of action are also accessible to those who have
no

mastered mathematics. The non-mathematician can therefore

k. ineslaus. We even dare to say that it is even more
, less concerned about the scientific truth content of an astronomy
I p, is, the more it relies on mathematical proofs for lack of other means of proof.
must support the scientific results.

But let us finally hear the famous English astro-
iii mien Prof. Arthur Eddington, whom no one would consider an opponent of the Ma-
Miematics or Copernican astronomy, in
,1, , /itation by Dr. Erich Blumberg (Philosopher of Atomic Physics,

l, i European Review, Vienna 13/47):

“I believe that all natural laws classified as fundamental
can be completely through epistemological (emphasis
Mini Author) investigations can be foreseen, they are based
, are based on a priori knowledge and are therefore subjective in nature.

We now want to examine the basic laws of the Copernican world view.
dcs undergo a short test. However, this does not aim at the
I estUUe whether the laws are factually correct. What concerns us in this context
context, it is more the formal relationships that are of interest. \\ ir
want to investigate how these laws came about and thereby clarify
l, e it win, whether we give them the status of natural laws

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95

9 hrs

8 hours

may or whether they are mental constructs from which one cannot
can easily be expected to correspond to reality.

Today’s astronomy considers these laws to be indispensable, real
true and eternally valid laws of nature.

Let's start with Copernicus. He claimed:

1. The daily rotation of the sky is only apparent and real
caused by a daily rotation of the earth around a
axis passing through its center.

2. The Earth is one of the planets and orbits the Sun as the

Center of movement. The true center of planetary
movements is not the earth, but the sun.

How did he make these claims?

Copernicus observed the locations of the planet Mars over the course of
different months compared to an imaginary celestial degree
(This grid was thought to be stationary. And the true
The reference points were of course not straight lines, which simply exist in the
sky.
mel does not exist, but the stars, which are also thought to be at rest
Copernicus thus took a contrary view to the everyday visible
the stars wandering from horizon to horizon, a mental
A statement of the greatest importance, without even a shadow of
To have proof that celestial grid and stars really
rested.)

Copernicus now stated:

In October Mars is at point 1, in November at 2, in December
ber at 3, in January at 4, in February at 5, in March at 6, in April at
7, in May at 8. This statement is fine. Now he connected the
different points by a line and thought that this drawn
line must represent the orbit of Mars. But he did not
imagine that Mars should make a loop through the universe.
le, moving forwards and then backwards. He
assumed that this path was an illusion and looked for a
appropriate explanation.

He concluded:

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Mars

If the Earth is at a sufficient distance from the sun,
w , rrn would (he estimated the distance between the Earth and the Sun at six million
i>. n kilometers — today 150 million kilometers), then one would have to
Mb,, from one side of the Earth's orbit to the left of the comparison stars
n, n M-hcn, from the other side to the right. When the earth rotates around the
If Hi iiuic were to move, the observed phenomenon could occur.
i, || ,|. h. Mars appears to make a loop.

Based on this reasoning, he claimed:

Our Earth orbits the sun.

Mind you, he claimed that. He undertook an interpretive

wi such. There was no tangible, solid evidence. And
Copernicus was also undoubtedly fully aware that he
I could not prove my hypothesis.

It. i cits Tycho Brahe, who in the second half of the 16th century
I, |,|,., was firmly opposed to this hypothesis. He knew above all
il.ii.mf points out that according to the Copernican view, comets
,1,-u Show alternation between clockwise and reverse motion
nniUtcn. He considered the earth to be at rest and claimed that
i the sun and the planets orbiting around it orbit the earth.
-m im This view was not able to prevail in the following period.
“ but Erich Schneider (The Scientific World View,
Um hergilde Gutenberg, Berlin 1945) quite right:

The Tychonic system is, according to today's understanding of the
Movement cannot be refuted, since only relative movements have a given
luien meaning, and the question whether Tycho or Copernicus is right,
is therefore irrelevant.”

Based on Copernicus, Kepler announced the following in 1609 and 1619
, 1 1 1 i Laws:

1 . The wandering stars move in conic lines, in one of which
no focal point the sun is.

2. The guiding beam of a variable star passes over the same time
equal surface areas.

3. The squares of the orbital periods of the planets behave like the
Cubes of their average distances from the Sun.

I

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Kepler did not find these laws in the universe, but in the
Drawing table and above the calculation block. His material was
Planetary locations on the celestial grid, especially the
Mars locations that Tycho Brahe had identified in sixteen years of work,
Kepler drew them and tried all possible curves
under the most varied conditions, until in the course of seel is
years ago, I had found a suitable curve. To protect ourselves against doubts
We quote Schneider again: “But if you look at the
circle, every other curved line was just as close as the 1.1
lipse, and in fact Kepler tried out other curves first."

But this is what needs to be understood:

We do not owe Kepler’s laws to a wealth of evidence
material or resounding evidence of reality, but
graphic and mathematical interpretation attempts. Kepler tried
until he found a suitable curve. And he calculated
long (six years!) until he found a mathematical relationship,
which fit the observations. Of any evidence
not even a hint of it. The laws ordered the
Observations in a bureaucratic context, but
It remained completely open whether this also corresponded to the real circumstances.
spoke.

By the way, regarding the first law: What Kepler calls conic sections,
sincl ellipses, with the help of which the most impossible places
can be connected to each other if the ellipses are chosen large enough.
Kepler, of course, never saw these ellipses, but only at
Drawing table constructed. We have already pointed out that it
was wrong in this construction, because even the imagined spatial
The planets’ movements do not represent elliptical orbits, but in
In the simplest case, spiral paths.

On the second law:

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IV. Hatched sector A has the same area as the
|„ Mm B. According to Kepler, the guiding beam of the earth (the straight Ver^

between the Earth and the Sun) for the diameter of sector A

he time as for the measurement of sector B. The earth through-

| “,li so the railway line a in the same time as the railway line b

, ,1 ,r I this is longer. The earth flies - like all other

Han, t- n - sometimes faster, sometimes slower through the room. She
|t, K i thus increases its hourly speed and increases it again, and two,
l„, finer average speed of 100000 hours

In this context, we do not have to examine whether

,1,. 1(is possible, but we must point out that this
i liu changes in indigkeitsänderung not observed and measured, but

were only calculated on the drawing board and arithmetic block.

|)The third law provides a key for further calculations
fi ii of which the modern astronomer also makes use
Ml, a, lings it has remained completely open to this day whether the W:lU P® " ;

between orbital time and distance in general
|„ „ yes, the real orbital times are not given at all, but only

mi, I iillein findings, _

when a planet will be at the same point in the celestial

graticule appears.

And that is a crucial difference. The same findings
“ can also be made if the distances and the rca-
“Orbital times are completely different than assumed. It shows,

“ 1, even at a tenth or a thousandth of today’s good
Wa te, yes, in the tiny size of a planetanum, they perform just as
to the cosmos. These are purely relational relationships that

in, I its binding statements about the real quantities.

Moreover, it is not at all too easy for a rigorous science to
from the reappearance of a planet at a certain point
, conclude that he has now completed one orbit. At least
1 1 The conclusion is not permissible unless it is in agreement with other
“It has been proven beyond doubt that the sky with its imaginary
,rn graticule is really at rest and that the earth is really moving.

The third architect of the Copernican world view was Newton.
He also corrected Kepler’s third law and furthermore
Kepler’s laws with two laws that are of fundamental importance

/uspoken.

1 The law of inertia: A body in motion on the
no force acts, moves in a straight line and with constant speed
speed continues unabated.

99

dere with a force on whose Crete dk ^ ^ ^
of the masses and vice versa prom t I'f' pr °P orthlonal the product
distance. ? W the ^advice of their mutual

L'm about these two highly famous r
win, let us imagine ahii GeSe ze Slnnf allig clarity /i,
,large hall, which nothing but also ° ^ maybe on

Warm, neither lightl SC 1 T7 ^ - Wed " air no, I,
Ejectricity, yes, not even the And'-u^' ' radio vve,len n< >< I,
«Let us bring a body into this room - 7® Thoughts - S| "
moves this eradlinio- i ■ , ■ a gen mr a table - so

continued - until all eternity Stolen constant speed
Room - let's say open ' T "“ " Kd ^r in the
with constant speed ' ^ aUCH >? rad,illi «

Chair the wooden mass of the table ' U JCtZt Zleht the wooden mass of the
the stronger the larger the mass ■ reversed. The attraction isi

n masses S “ £* *"**" * E"* rough " g de, li-

make themselves felt in the meantime,* ' that T' S f gl '™ t ' 8 ' 11 Dress ''"K

rectilinear movements, „„de„ De^ sTuhl T
Table to move around it 1 i Chair causes the

Chair to circle around him. These circle R ^ ^ ^ the

on the one hand, the innate™ tragedy, e„, „£££?*”• *>

Gravity. suts from the mutual

7! ur S , WekaU dbertra S en results in:
it \(Jewish bodies move in the tt *
of Copernicus and Kepler knows J UmVersum nad > the theorems

nenden Traghcit ewig grad] ini,, ,,!! 7 ■ “T 8 ? 18 mf ° lge einer inewoh-
speed, but partly p™ bk ' lb speed

Newfon d “ fch " k “" b -

*n apparently unchanged carry out' eT 5 '"' r" “ h .) ah "ausen-
A spring mechanism, a motor or a and 7^7' Sle Slch to explain.
So in every Antn(' h ^Ucl are not fixed-

»inertia« that makes him ku ' special quality
-ner a property -ht,

Body enables. dle ^ nzieh hung other

Of course, Newton has a || , ,

respects - neither a real ih I ^ ^ honored ' never observed

an absolute K&peAeweJL l 7 And faaflBfrd “ »just yet
tation. He only indicated underSelfte a/ 106]? nor the Gravi -

– ,„e,

Iti /iigsystem and elevated it to the rank of natural law
#i •• Mlrulings he remained cautious enough to put a quiet
» 'I, /u set. He himself declared it nonsense to assume that

Hp 1 "i\ ii .i I ion actually existed as a real force. His successors were
ft ii I' i'li i wrniger careful.)

w 1 1 m indicated the intellectual and technical prerequisites
■ iih i /■ u. He was therefore able to avoid notable errors
|«i' la ln iliallen. As far as these are important for the further development of
astronomical
M III II S\ lematics became important, they are briefly touched upon:

II, in rotating body develops centrifugal forces.
P " Ii Newton, the rotation of a body in space is an effect of
1 1 ii 1 lieii , the centrifugal force is an effect of the absolute

ft ■;! Kin absolute physical nothingness creates a centrifugal force.

I lli ■ llcclaim seemed so absurd even to Newton's admirers
i ' i ' d ill they felt compelled to make a correction and

ill that the centrifugal force is a consequence of the attraction of mass

body orbiting the planets - which presumably means the devil

dun Ii was cast out by Beelzebub.

According to Newton, inertia and gravity are two different,
ilii.mdri independent properties of matter. This means drastic
n ' 1 1 Let us take from a pound of sugar 499 grams of mass
e -ii the remaining gram still weighs a pound.

II)ic Gravity is a force without a power source in the technical sense
iii It spreads in a completely incomprehensible way without rays, without waves.
I' a and without a carrier in absolutely empty space, causes endless

■ in. mine away enormous movements of huge celestial bodies and
iiimmt never decreases. This means a power consumption without power

■ 1 1 >i .inch — which is mathematically possible, as we have seen

■ i 1 1 The above example shows the railway carriage.

1)These and other consequences of Newton’s laws led to
the past decades, Astronomic has recognized the inadequacy
li ii of Newton's laws. The changes that resulted

We owe this to the general theory of relativity.

Einstein pointed out that Newton did not understand time at all or only very little.
I.ilsch and that there is no absolute, but always only a
i dative speed in space. Using Bcson-
By studying the light propagation, it was demonstrated that
il.ili the Galileo-Newton transformation formulas were incorrect.

I .insteiii established two new, fundamental laws:

1 . The influence that a gravitational field has on any process
Any observer would also perceive this if he were to

taking into account the effect of this gravitational field its reference system in tin
acceleration which for the gravitational field in question is at ( )n
was characteristic of the process.

2. Every body moves under the influence of inertia and
Gravity along a “straightest path”.

With Einstein’s first law, the gravitations, those
mysterious attractions of Newton, to accelerations, and the
whole principle of gravitation into a principle of motion. This motion
Principle of regulation - the second law - states that every body
moves in a straight path. Against this claim of a straight
astronomy raised the objection that the planets
but obviously move in curved paths.

The theory of relativity states:

Why obvious? Who has ever seen these curved paths?
ever really seen? Who can conclusively and unambiguously prove their real existence?
prove irrefutably? If astronomy calculates such orbits,
so the error lies in the calculation!! The planets move
according to your calculations, only in curved paths because you
of Euclidean geometry. And this Euclidean Geometric
is simply out of place! The theory of relativity is therefore logically
Euclidean geometry and adopted spherical geometry.
metry of Riemann, with the help of which their gravitational equations were solved.
This was the victory of the pure-blooded mathematician, whom the world considered
Reality is irrelevant and mathematics is everything. What Copernicus discovered
Kepler had drawn and calculated and Newton had founded,
This ended up with Einstein as a mathematical mis-speculation, as a calculation
errors due to incorrect proportions. Einstein may also have
choose between another mathematics and another world
The crucial discrepancies did not need to be

necessarily to escape from the inadequacy of Euclidean geometry.
Just as well, the factual premise — the thesis of the
pernikus — wrong. However, Einstein came up with this assumption
not at all. According to his mathematical talent, he sought the
Errors in mathematics alone.

Copernicus — Kepler — Newton — Einstein — these are the great
Names and the great laws of modern astronomy. For the
School astronomy, to which the general public has its vague preconceptions
ments from the universe, only the first three count. They are
canonized and their laws are considered eternal truths and
solut valid laws of nature. We have seen that such a
The formal nature of the increase in ranks is not scientifically justified.

fundamental laws of today’s

and without interpretation attempts and mental constructs
which in themselves have no evidential value.

, | ,,, it is open to assume that there are sufficient factual evidences

I;, which show that these theoretical assumptions are based on

5.JU " cover Uichkeit. Whether this assumption is correct will be further

" " \ , rrevealed during our investigation.

ft

| we now summarize the means and methods of

in .houomical research, it turns out:

I Statements of astronomy are based on the eye, telescope, photo-
the Spekirnnr, Mathetnahk and laws, besides which Selenzeiien,

Ml ilicells and polarizing filters play a modest role.
Astronomy has no other means of knowledge.

None of these means of knowledge is reliable. They all
Sleder a false or ambiguous picture of the conversion
sums. Their mistakes do not correct each other, son tin n
for summation.

/u this factual background must now unfortunately be supplemented
, I ,, that astronomy is apparently not aware of it. It
: ;:^rf T Lhungen m the rank of scientific truth
“It provides the telescopes with research possibilities that

I, u ; pt not available, she interprets photographs and spectra w.llku.hch
,; |S presents mathematical games as real truths and mad

P'mental constructions to natural laws, S today

In all, we have reason to suspect that this
The true Copean world view is not there, the true DM of the Un, verst, m,
conveyed, but an illusion.

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Difficulties of
Copernican research

Having established that the means and methods of the
astronomical research are inadequate, lal.it expect,
dall the representative of astronomy a fundamental discharge proposal
stoB undertakes. He could easily formulate:

“Well, maybe our research resources are not yet ideal, much
They could easily lead you to make mistakes, but what does that mean?
The universe is so effortless and so easy to explore that it
can also be captured using poor, misleading means and methods.”
We must strive to do justice to this initiative. We
have to investigate whether the universe is really so easy to
common and researchable that the errors of the research
remain irrelevant — or whether research difficulties arise
which, even with perfect means, make research impossible
We would like to note:

The object of our criticism is the Copernican world view or
In other words, the universe as it is described by the Copernican
astronomy. The real universe is
not up for discussion. We leave the question of whether world view and effectiveness
reality, openly and stick exclusively to the world view. The
The research circumstances and research difficulties presented exist
So initially only in the world view, only in theory. Whether they actually
possibility remains open.

For example, we will have to point out that
the exploration of the universe as a result of light-time shifts
is practically impossible. This is not to say that the real
The cosmos cannot be explored. The impossibility only affects the co-
Pernican universe, because only in this universe do light-time distortions
shifts. In another universe they might not even occur
and therefore do not prevent research.

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NS ,, therefore, about this part of our investigation:

\V, .into the Copernican world view would be ...

then, apart from the air, the wtr presented itself as a real fo -
.lundernis must consider the following research difficulties

Hi h

1. A handful of air

, , our earth's surface is covered by air. It becomes thinner with increasing

Height. At a height of one hundred kilometers, there should already be

wn ten traces of air can no longer be found. The breathable air

" " only up to 5-6 kilometers high. Ste could also be cmc
| ull ug.i of two meters diameter just as a distant house

" Nndercrsehs - all research instruments of astronomy are located
h within this thin layer, usually even in the ^ outer
" k , n Between them and the universe lies the voile layer of air,

hundred kilometers high and more. The L ^^ast ^tan ig

, restlessness. Absolute freedom from disturbances is practically never
m ,, rm . On the one hand, in the various Ho-

Suomungs of different air layers against each other, andcmte.ls

,.,1.1. •„ streaks that look like the well-known bubbles on window panes
V , , . . i rungen. When observing with the Aup ^can
, disturbances are reasonably taken into account and eliminated The
Bhuioplatte fixes it, however, and therefore it is considered to be tight,
To obtain photographs of celestial phenomena •

1)This could be carried out as long as it only concerns the image value of the recording
ink.ime. However, such sky photographs are now referred to as E me -

Measurements where it is important to get to the thousandth of a millimeter

inctern. From such thousandths of millimeters we
,| must be based on distances and other quantities in space
| srs procedure will seem risky to everyone, dealing with high-
lograpWen has. An enter recording thousandths of millimeters accurate
“ and then multiply it by tensile strength and
Constructing a reality of billions of millions takes courage.

Even more courage is needed to interpret spectral images
ti them ko m "hc, na.nhch - million*,, and ten„ m .U.„„, d
.•lues millimeters. This light, which is such a tiny
Ibuch parts are split, previously through at least one hundred kilos of me
,,, always turbulent air passed through! Well, one could perhaps
:,,h still accept that. The following serious concerns led to

Considerations:

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In everyday life, air seems to be nothing to us. However, if we sit

lT c rTe^“d 0der TS ft merm ° ffCnen F1UgZCUg ' S ° Spilren d -"'

sr ,n iYh d fr dle air ALSO TO a quite dense and quite wid. ,
stable mass. We would determine its resistance I, ,

^^r end St — - Speed not

Gr,T r Tl Smd Sch ° n thousand hours ki'°meter? We have the J
Wln ; g C ! t V “ rUnd 1000000000 Kilometers per hour. With this, ,
Speed is the speed at which a beam of light strikes our atmosphere.

A billion kilometers per hour! Shouldn't the air be at sold., ,
Speed like a steel plate, or better like a Plai
c made of a material that is a thousand times denser and harder than steel '
Shouldn't the light on this resistance simply sparkle, I

dastcht der t ^ ^ ^ ” only ** fringe density, abet
Astronomy^ T ~ dcn of the Copemic

t ut iere room> from ^ ****&«**■»

Wchts, which contains no trace of matene, so neither protons nor,
Neutrons nor electrons, neither atoms nor molecules The I uft there
ge against contains to a single cubic centimeter, i.e. to a vt
the G.oBe of a thumb joint, around 27 trillion molecules. ^

In cosmic space 0.0, in the air 27 trillion molecules - that

™ I'™ d! It's so huge that there is no technical

e comparison. And it is definitely big enough to
to expect that the light will change when it passes into the 2nd
times denser means changed considerably!

Nai *J* ™ .o big, doll it as cine plenty oversized

. ; “ “ , “” 1 d “ Astronomer annim™, he erlla |, e the ^ d

Stars in original filling.

The transition to the trillion-fold denser medium must have its effect
ungen show whether one sees the light as a corpuscle or as a wave
dK Co^Pusculartheone this requires no further justification

^ Wde 'dT W ** ^ -rden but also

beeinl uB H Well «»heone know exactly that Well not un-

heTltn UnVERa mm dn tnlIi ° nenfaCh dChte - Mi -1 überge-

Either way - if things are as they are expected by the Copemicani

U :^WT t bCSSchnCben WCrden ' S ° ddrten the ^onomists that
Light of the worlds either not seen at all or only in a

a strongly altered secondary state, from which the current

k linn n State of research no conclusions on the original
•t, I, miiI are allowed. If the light from an absolutely empty space in
to iiiiiiiuenfach denser air must pass, so today's ast-
i, , l,m Information about the universe and its contents unreliable

I ' ii'nstead, one could object that we still have the light of

A Mimd, planets and stars actually see. The objection has

», i ili'llos its justification, but - whoever raises it, thereby attacks the

\ I,- touched on a sensitive point. He claims

and the objection is nothing other than that the astronomy-

h in a assumptions must be false.

■i Of course, the situation changes considerably when the
i space is not an absolutely empty nothingness — if the light does not

■ must change into a medium that is a million times denser - if the light output

mg in the cosmos obeys different laws than within the air-

If the light in the universe is not light at all, but
.other form of energy. But who has the courage to face the Astronomic

a 1 1 1 1 , their theses of absolutely empty space or of primary
Are you wrong? And which astronomer would deny the incorrectness of these
h" 'men admit and thus supporting pillars of the Copernican
Hi llbild publicly break?

A remarkable contribution to the topic was made by a very modern
iH i I research branch — ionosphere research, which is concerned with the border
/ii Ken is dedicated to our air cover. It takes place partly under
Vi is open to the public and is also confronted with the inadequacies

lei research means as with the belief in miracles of the researchers

l" I. islet, but at least one can assume with certainty that the
Residential areas of our atmosphere are in a state of complete ionization.
The dematerialization and ionization of the air is caused by external

■ zero ingcndc energies, which at the same time are themselves at the material resistance
i. mil shatter and transform into secondary forms. (A simple

i In the example, the previously mentioned formation of the ozone layer provides
m 10 km fleas under the influence of short ultra-red radiation, which is
formation of this layer simultaneously finds its material end.)

Even today there is no longer any doubt that there is a difference between the
energies flooding the Nien space and the cin-
There are significant differences between the energies. It is further
I mm more doubtful that we only have secondary
/ustate of cosmic energies. And finally,
"ill as everything for the fact that these arriving at the earth's surface
whose energy forms only arise in the border regions of our atmosphere
hcn — precisely through the transformation of the cosmic primary forms.

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This of course also applies to the light. All previous results
Ionosphere research already allows us to expect a safety
with a high degree of probability that the light only appears in the l<>
nosphere, i.e. secondary form of a still unknown kos
mixed energy.

In practical terms, this means:

All previous optical research in astronomy does not reach far into
than to the limit of our atmosphere.

All statements of astronomy do not refer to the kosnii

ical reality, but on the secondary lights that are in

the ionosphere.

Fine is a truly outrageous conclusion, because it makes everything
Fata Morgana, what astronomy has taught so far — the entire earth
enchanting abundance of innumerable precise information about size, shape,
distance, speed and substance of celestial bodies as well as the
complete representation of the construction, the laws and the development
development of the universe. And yet there is not much that can be said against it.
If the cosmos is as the Copernican theory
picture describes, then this handful of air above us destroys
all research opportunities and degrades science Asi
ronomy to the imaginative fairy tale aunt. /

2. Extinction

The light of the stars is strongest when it is shining vertically from above, i.e.
from the zenith. The further the stars sink to the horizon,
the weaker their light becomes. This phenomenon is called
Extinction (extinction). It is almost the tangent of the zenith distance
proportional, i.e. has very low values around the zenith, increases
but on the florizont so sharply that in fact an extinction of countless
of these stars. We can therefore see many stars that are still clearly visible at the
zenith.
perceive, near the horizon no longer.

The erasure reaches considerable values. For the photographic plate,
they are even twice as large as they appear to the eye. This is probably due to
parallel to the extinction a strong redshift
of light (morning red and evening red), so that the blue parts of the
Light, to which the plate is known to be particularly sensitive, stronger
go back.

The extinction wildly from astronomy with the absorption, i.e. with
the absorption of light by the air envelope. Nothing against it
gen - although other causes could be thought of - but

L now the air already swallows the light, why is the As -

set this light absorption at the zenith equal to zero?

i,i .nu ll that light which falls vertically from above, the entire air
l,„M, over a hundred kilometers and more lrinweg break through. Jn
the air does not continue its swallowing activity in this case

" II, it seems that the vertically incident light also has an ex-
The extent of the injury is unknown and difficult to determine.

L " / but the light of the stars is fading away. When the
IVlmuom due to the incident light absolute total radiation
“ mid calculated from these temperatures and other things, without the
If he were to use the known extinction measure, he would be mistaken in his
Lr. hnungen. His information has only limited value. The
,,1,1,1 1,«- method to simply set the extinction at the zenith equal to zero
““d thus the fundamental uncertainty factor in the calculations
To ignore nil is hardly particularly scientific.

3. Refraction

M Refraction is the refraction of light through air.
urodatic measurements with the precision theodolite appear to be a
/.iclobject, such as a mountain peak or a star, not where a
" had to cry, but a little higher, a little closer to the zenith
This observation is explained by the fact that the light beam
,|, , Air envelope due to the different density of the different air
, |„, burn is distracted and bent. Since we know only the
l nd piece of a light beam, we take the curvature
„„ h. vvahr and move the target point straight into the extension

schelable place

/

/

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dcs radiant. (In this case even the Astronomic knows that. It n
but also the only case in which she seems to know.)

In practice this means:

We do not see the stars where they really are, but at
their apparent location determined by refraction.

The extent of this refraction is given in wildly different ways. Marcuse
estimates its limit on the horizon at almost 35 arc minutes, at
Others find it at 8 arc minutes. At the zenith it is always
equal to zero. Generally binding values are not available, since a
casual calculation is not possible. Geodesy is content with
empirical values.

Since a reliable calculation of refraction is impossible, it is
Of course, it is also impossible to determine the true location of a star
to determine.

That would not be bad if it were a few arc minutes more or
less would not arrive. But we have already heard that in astronomi
measurements on the photographic plate thousandths of a millimetre and
so that fractions of arc seconds play a role.

How does this work? On the one hand, a local
tuning even to the accuracy of arc minutes as impossible,
On the other hand, astronomy publishes precise data that are based on
arc seconds back.

Well - astronomy uses a very simple trick to
one with the other. Astronomy affirms the
Refraction, but it behaves as if there were between the distance
tubes and the stars no air layers and as if the light of the
Stars not distracted, short —

as if there was no refraction at all!

This behavior also does not seem to us to be overly knowledgeable.
to be scientific.

In addition, we would like to use refraction to at least
an example - and not the simplest one - to show in more detail
how such phenomena are caused by the entire teaching system.

Astronomically speaking, refraction is caused by the refraction of light
What is striking, however, is that it flashes close to the horizon.
achieved such high values. It is not clear why they
between 88 - 90 degrees. Furthermore, the refraction of light should
probably also occur in a horizontal direction, because the light rays,
who come to us from a great distance must also be in the horizon
zontal through air layers of different densities. (The

1 10

| "i, has a different density over sandy beaches than over a lake, over

forest other than over a city, etc.)

But there is no horizontal refraction!

S .ironomists and surveyors naturally know that a >>Lkhtbre-

just as well the horizontal light rays as the vertical ones -

and that the lack of horizontal refraction suggests

|, , 11 , that the explanation »light refraction« is wrong. If they still
,|, , refraction, it is done under the constraint of the Copernican

Ihiiii ii hen dogmas. . , , n ■ r

(Let us return to the observation. It is observed that c

/target object does not appear where it should appear. \\ohcr
Now, where the target object - perhaps a distant mountain peak -

, in the ini non miiiBte? .

,e,/t two factors come together. Firstly, one has the Mog-

".„Lii the direct height measurement. So you measure the distance of the
|l. iggipfels from the neighbouring plain, or from the Nonnabuveati and
, for example 3000 meters. Secondly, we know that the

rflache wblbt, so that the mountain peak at a corresponding distance

would have to sink so that it would be slightly deferr than the sighting frame at
3000

m ll< ihe should appear. ,

I ,the surveyor aims at the mountain peak A. According to his preliminary calculation

(height above sea level + taking into account the curvature of the earth) had to

IF, ggipfel appear slightly below the line of sight at A. Iatsachu i

, i , however, it is slightly higher at B. . , ,. F

The weak point is evidently the assumption that the

wolbc. If this assumption does not hold, then

no refraction of light to clarify the refraction If stch d«

I idnberflache does not curve downwards, but a level 1 st or
" |, even upwards, then,, the observed phenomenon

„„ h occur without refraction of light.

It could therefore be that refraction is a real phenomenon:
nleht exists, but only a purely intellectual, theoretical phenomenon
which results from the assumption of a convex curvature of the earth

iibrrflache results.

Ill

It could be that we want to settle for that.

In any case, the astronomer assumes as an incontrovertible truth that]
the earth's surface curves downwards. Therefore, he must use the refracdon
of light refraction. This reasoning is, however,
mtht quite scary, but it definitely has the advantage of not being mil

emer fundamental claim of his world view in contradiction /a
stand. 1 ' |

4. Star movements

De ^ftn men WCrd without speeds of hundreds of thousands
and millions of kilometers per hour. This speed
ten are not measured in the technical sense, but from
certain observations are concluded and calculated, namely firstly
from the redshifts of the spectrum according to the Doppler theorem, two
at least from the so-called »proper motions« of the stars.

We have already made the necessary calculations for redshifts.
say. Please read them again.

The term »proper motion« refers to the lateral displacement of
Stars on the imaginary celestial grid. These »proper movements
gen" was extremely low, so low that it normally makes the measurable
ity limit, so are practically not detectable.
A few dozen - very weak - stamens were found
a »proper motion« of more than two arc seconds per year
while the mass of stars for which there is any »Ei-
movement« could be determined (it is a matter of several thousand
send under billions), to values of less than 0.20 arc seconds
yes rhch came. After the foregoing we will admire it
know that astronomers never estimate these tiny values with such certainty

roooonot n T Ve r ag ' H ° gellSCkund(n are J a always around the
b 000 OOOth part of a circular angle.

0.20 arc seconds per year will only result in 0 20 degrees in 3600 years
aEo only after 3600 years the two thousandth part of a circular angle'
This change is so tiny even over the millennia that
the stars seem to stand firmly in the sky.

The term »self-motion« could easily lead to the erroneous opinion
lead to the conclusion that it is a real movement of stars
There may be a real movement in it - with the mentioned small
f uPPe with more than two arc seconds per year this should be the case
sem — but in general this »self-movement« includes all possible
c conditions and is only an apparent movement. In these
>>Proper motions« are aberration, light-time shift, disturbance
actuators, Earth flight, flight of the solar system, etc.

B

However, it is not our task to support the Copernican
l to plead with my system and to prove that the stars
ut. In I icwegen. Rather, we have the astronomical statements to
nl.. nieliincn and determine:

When the billions of stars move in space, when they act
1 1 * h mil unimaginable speeds through the universe ra-
ii Billions of stars with billions of different speeds
li n , then exploring this universe is incredibly difficult.
I ilui fte be completely impossible, the changing with every second
I ni. ile of this universe, in which, due to the rapid motion of stars,

in ceaselessly all distances and all relationships between the

\\ i llenkorpern iindern, ever to be scientifically understood.

5. Parallaxes and distance measurements

In the calculation of astronomical distances, parallaxes play a
i if uiehtige Rollc. To avoid misunderstandings, we have
ii . ii list to explain the term »parallax«.

If we sit at point C in our triangle, we see the

■ Overlying line A—B at the angle C. The two angles
kellines enclose the distance A — B. One can say in simple terms: The
Angle at C is the parallax of the line A—B.

If you want to determine the parallax C, you do not need to measure it.

■ ■ n. It is sufficient to subtract the two angles A and B from 180 degrees,
■ If i in the total angle sum of the triangle is 180 degrees.

I Let us now apply this to astronomical conditions:

Instead of our previous line A — B, the astronomer sets the
I lalbmesser of the earth. If the moon is at C with a parallax of 57
Arc minutes, that means: The man in the moon sees the Earth’s hemisphere
scr at an angle of 57 arc minutes.

In practice, this angle is determined by measuring the two
Angle at A and B, i.e. at two opposite points on the earth
surface, measures it, subtracts it from 180 degrees and halves the remainder.

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c

The basic distance A — B can also be the distance Sun — Earth
This is called annual parallax. If, for example,
For example, the annual parallax of a star with 0.28 arc seconds
given, this means: The distance Earth-Sun appears from the star
at an angle of 0.28 arc seconds. In practice, the
This time again, the observation is made by adjusting the viewing angles
two opposite points of the Earth's orbit, i.e. ira distance of a
half a year, measures, subtracts from 180 degrees and halves the remainder.

The parallax of a celestial body is therefore never measured directly,
but determined by the viewing angles.

The importance of such parallaxes lies in the fact that they allow
Help to calculate the distances of celestial bodies. A three-
corner is defined by a base line AB and the two angles on it so
completely determined that the distance to the tip C can be calculated.
So if we know the radius of the Earth and the parallax of the
Moon, the distance between Earth and Moon is easy to determine. This applies

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•l,. I, hit the distance of a star as soon as we know the distance Earth—

fc and know under which viewing angles the star lm

|| .lb|,your distance appears.

In distance calculations, of course, assume that the
| “ hun.ihlen are just as straight as the triangle sides. It is
1 1 ,i. il.iB the slightest curvature and deviation to false i-

1 . (clocks must. However, let us leave this assumption aside for the time being

mil M .i hriinkt apply.

M.iihemically it is very easy to calculate parallaxes and distances
|„ iiumncn. In practical astronomy, however, oscillations
k, ,, mainly because the parallaxes have very small values.

Parallaxes of a star (i.e. relative to the Earth’s radius

Parallaxes do not exist at all.

Such parallaxes could only be found for the sun, moon and some planets.
determine.

I lie annual parallaxes (i.e. in relation to the distance between Earth and Sun)

, requires an accurate knowledge of the distance between the Earth and the Sun. This
Ml “|| itself must first be calculated. This happened again recently
, 1 1 | times over relative parallaxes of the small planet Eros, dcr
l'l'iO/31 came within 22 million kilometers of the Earth, namely
with the participation of 24 observatories and a deployment of thirtyBig pho-
logical instruments, three thousand recordings and sixteen years
,, “Correction work. The most important stages in which this
mitigation of solar paralysis and thus the distance between the Earth and the Sun
are briefly mentioned below, because they show what a task
wall is required to even a single, very obvious
I n order to reliably determine distance in space, and how such parallax
b/w. distance measurements can be carried out at all.

1 . First, the orbital motion of the planet Eros was recalculated.

nct and fixed (the imaginary orbital motion, of course).

2. The exact locations of numerous reference stars in the sky
The graticule has been recalculated. Orbit calculations alone are not
reliable enough. The exact location of a moving star
can only be achieved by keeping the respective distance to the places very
bcneighbouring fixed stars. The stars are set as
immovable fixed points.

3. Catalogues were made of the locations of the comparison stars, which
through photographic catalogues of particularly faint stars
were completed.

4. During the near-earth period of Eros, i.e. in 1930/31, numerous
Observatories in all parts of the world photographic observations
and location determinations.

5. Based on the material obtained, the location of the punki
shaped planetary image on the photographic plates against the also pm ik t
shaped images of the reference stars (more precisely: the diffraction disks!)
measure, with thousandths of a millimeter being important. (This (Jr
The insignificance of the differences makes it understandable that the reference
stars without regard to their "proper motions" as fixed points
as well as refraction and other sources of interference simply had to be ignored
because
one wanted to reach a result at all.

6. From these distance measurements on the photographic plates we found
the apparent locations of the planet, which, depending on the observation location, cl
which were different.

7. From the differences, the directional differences were determined
the viewing directions, i.e. the viewing angle.

Now let me make an interim remark:

Up to this point, the entire work could also be attributed to a small earthly object, such as the performances of a planetarium or the
Light changes at a freight station at night. In fact
Only the tiniest sizes of thousandths of a millimeter were measured.
meters on photographic plates. Nothing so far indicates cosmic dimensions there.

Now some completely unproven assumptions were made,

especially that a beam of light can travel over many kilometers
absolutely straight and calculated

8. the different distances of the planet for the individual
observation locations and afterwards

9. Using Kepler's 3rd law, the distance between the Earth and the Sun
149.7 million kilometers.

So much for the procedure used. What it says about the individual case
is also important for the measurement of stellar parallaxes,
highlighted:

Stellar parallaxes are determined as relative annual parallaxes, i.e.
compared to reference stars. The reference stars are used as fixed points
te. The comparison is made by measuring on the photographic plate.
The measured values are very low. The distance calculation is carried out
under certain, as yet unproven conditions, such as the absolute
straightness of light and the correctness of Kepler's third law.

These conditions are affirmed by astronomy, but
the smallness of the angles is generally considered as an uncertainty
ment, so that the reliability can be guaranteed by many stamp
xen is inclined to doubt. One must realize that, for example, the
Parallax of Betelgeuse with 0.05 arc seconds approximately the angle

.M | ,, i. hi, in which we can get a penny from a hundred kilometers away
iii i in ' to sch hen bekommen.

I . hi wonder that the astronomical distance measurements — first
n.lii naturally indirectly calculated values such as sizes, masses and

I in liicn vary greatly. For example, the distance of the
\ 1 1 1 1 1 oi neda nebels by the American astronomer Hubble with
1111111011 light years, while the German astronomer Set li-
nn (lie same distance with the same astronomical precision on
Hill I .light years.

Hill years and 900 000 light years - astronomy seems to be the
. nl i .igr To extend the margin of error further than is otherwise possible in
science

II l.mbt is.

I now want to judge the value of such distance measurements with
Hill' of parallax, we must first look at the
I . n .i make the astronomer's situation clear.

I)cr Copernican astronomer finds himself on the surface of a
l.ii' cl, which is at sixteen hundred kilometers per hour for every aqua-
1 , iipmikt rotates around its axis. It is therefore moving at a thousand kilometres
per hour.
icm or more depending on its brilliance.

i, 1 1 now continues to move this globe around the sun, it simultaneously shoots
n,. mil around a hundred thousand kilometers per hour through the universe.
Niillcrdcm he also flies in the movement of the entire sun-
nciisystems at around 72,000 kilometers per hour to a distant target.
|nmkl in space. It describes a complicated movement that
in. in itself is best seen when one again

u twists together in a spiral. From this strange movement
ms he observes millions of stars, each of which now
, Even similar complicated movements with no less speed
The astronomer’s spatial change is not a
ncswegs uniformly and continuously. It moves with the rotation soon
mil, soon against the direction of the Earth's flight around the sun and with this
u nder the sun's flight, sometimes with, sometimes against it, whereby the
surrounding
orbiting earth according to Kepler's 2nd law sometimes faster, sometimes slower

ii, cr flies. Scin observation site is subject to a number of events
ilcrungen from preicession, nutation and other causes. His
Results are still jeopardized by air turbulence and
the changes of the light beam in the atmosphere, through extinction,
Refraction, light time shift, deflection of the light beam in the mag-
net field of the earth, etc.

Nevertheless, the astronomer measures stellar parallaxes at 0.20 arc-
seconds and less, i.e. to the six-millionth part of a circle
kels and less, exactly.

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That's wonderful!

Let us at least clarify the miracle with a rough example
In 1938, the astronomer aimed at a star and received a
certain base angle on the earth's surface. In 1948, i.e.
J re later, the earth has moved due to the movement of the entire sun

ST 7 d Kitano we,, JL dJait;

, In space the astronomer now sights the same star
again, he would undoubtedly have to obtain a different base angle.

des^ dbah* dl DlfferenZen V ° n der Gr ° Be des Erddurchmessers ode,
of the Earth's orbit diameter should result in deviations. It should be T "

sac I get exactly the same angle. And after hum

years ago it still maintained the same angle. That is.
eDen wonderful.

zumLfr We " ” r **“ hin ” chn '- « - * Astronomic

We must at least have impeccable results in two points.
demand scientific evidence.

First, the only thing that astronomy really measures is the
Wmke on the earth's surface. This earth's surface is considered to be convex
But is it really convex? This question must
be answered scientifically without any doubt. It is not enough
circumstances, simply to claim that the earth is a sphere, or that

gle te U DaT Sen ' R- ^ Schlff on the earth's volcanic ridge-

f “ e “ en iron difference, whether the angle at a

onvex or concave or uncurved plane is measured

” r ur demand thread evidence. And so far, the

such evidence is not available. 5

We will content ourselves with this suggestion for now, as we will later
timely investigations must be carried out on this point.
Astronomy must provide proof that

the light moves absolutely straight through the room. At allcr
Credibility - the unimaginable boldness of this claim that
e, "a beam of light travels over trillions of kilometers without the slightest
millimeter curvature exceeds their capabilities

mean S lU ^ is ^ Finally, scientific evidence can also be

We will also have to discuss this point in more detail later.
ui now it should be pointed out briefly that the physicist

the absolute *******

of light is wrong. It can be proved in simple physical experiments

pcr\nd ' ET; Memen LlthtC|Uelle ' a shadow-casting Kdr-
per and a screen show how the light bends. Eberhard

III., Inv ild, for example, presents in his already mentioned work on page
in .«< Iilicli Test:

I >K straight-line propagation of light, the old mainstay of the Kor-
|iu I, l.iufl'assessung, is therefore not present at all . 1 (emphasis

Wrlasser.)

Alli-s in everything:

Even if one accepts the premises of astronomy,
i , the distance determinations using parallaxes

• 1 1 , St li difficulties, which it — simply due to the small size of the wind
i , I make it impossible for astronomy to determine the mass of the cosmic
lulili to be reliably recorded. If one does not affirm the antecedents, then these
m. It. are scientifically proven, these astronomical observations
ni limingen is completely irrelevant.

6. The Aberration

■ i we assume that we are sitting in a train. Outside it is raining in
Si luiiiren. The raindrops run approximately vertically down the window
In uniter. If the train now starts moving, the drops run

■ hriig over the window, and the rain seems to come diagonally from the front.
ini'ii. We no longer see the true fall of the raindrops, but

• in the movement resulting from the speed of the rain and the train
ii'Milted.

Similar conditions occur with light when the earth is not moving,
miidem moves in space. We do not see the light rays in their
and its direction, but under a shift resulting from the
Ratio between the speed of light and the speed of the earth.

Astronomers call this phenomenon aberration. It allows
Calculate iieh. The angle of deflection is 20.6 arc seconds.
In practice, aberration causes a star to appear as if it were seen from Earth
gi -see over the course of a year an ellipse with a major axis of
1 1 .2 arc seconds.

A star is therefore never located where it is under the influence of aberration
is seen.

However, the strict regularity of the phenomenon allows a
Extermination. However, it remains questionable whether their interpretation is
correct. The
Aberration is one of the ambiguous phenomena. It would
This could also occur, for example, if the earth were at rest and the
I lintmel moved.

When Michelson’s interference experiment failed and
Michelson was faced with the terrible necessity of
Instead of having to explain that the earth does not move, he avoided

a new hypothesis. He claimed that then the
Ather cannot rest, but moves at the earth's speed bcvvc
gen. However, he probably did not think of the aberration, dcini
This requires a resting ether. If the ether is in Beuc
ation, the astronomical explanation of the aberration is invalid. Ixi
Rentz therefore thought that the ether was at rest, but the observation island
would have to undergo a volume change. Unfortunately, he did not undergo
(unfortunately
Efforts to transfer the energy associated with such a volume change
storage. Einstein then pointed to another way out
— the relativization. We see that even the seemingly simple
de Aberration has its tricks.

7. The light-time shift

Light travels at 300,000 kilometers per second in the Raimi
Despite this high speed, it takes time to cover the huge
To overcome distances in space. The distance between the sun and the earth
travels through it in 500 seconds, but from the nearest star to the
Earth already needs over four years to travel from the stars in the middle
Distance 10— 20 years, from distant stars 1000— 10000 years and from
the nebulae for millions of years.

In the time it takes for a beam of light to travel through space,
the star continues. In that second when the beam of light reaches our eye,
the star from which it originated is already at a very
other place. If we now find that a star has five hundred
light years away from us, that is no longer true. He stood in front of
five hundred years ago at the place where we see it today, i.e.
before Columbus. Since then it has moved billions of kilometers in un-
known direction.

That means:

We do not see a single star at its true location.
location!

This might not be so bad if the change was
moderately affected all stars. But the shift in light time for
every star is different! Every star moves at a different
Speed from his special place to a new special
place and has its special distance from the earth so that its
special light time. The astronomer therefore sees millions of objects
ten, each of which is differently qualified. For a
single star would be the calculation that would lead to the elimination of
Light-time shift could lead, although theoretically possible, for the

However, it is practically impossible due to the stars.
, m 1,,-rrscht from the point of view of the regulating and ordering astro-

n seen in the universe alone for reasons of light

. ii wischiebung an anarchic mess, which the astronomy
is practically completely helpless.

I 1 is simply not true that in this Copernican universe

\M-ltwise order reigns — the order which, for example,

. i ' Bruno H. Biirgel is always enthusiastic about publishing. This order

must rather be artificially simulated, namely

• Ii ii tit,

since B simply describes the unpredictable light-time shifts as
not present and the stars were considered as fixed points.
be set.

The difficulty of research exceeds any astronomically viable
l.,ne MaB and forces the complete abandonment of scientific
Wrhalten.

I What is even more astonishing is that the astronomer nevertheless meticulously
v statements about proper motions, distances, sizes, masses and
(.i .ivitation relationships, although such statements are crucial
mi, true spatial location of a star. We are just not sure
i,„ Are you sure that we still admire the courage to make such statements?
ten.

8. Disturbance factors

I in exploring the universe is further complicated by the fact that
every single star is subject to a series of disturbances. These
with each individual star, so that they can be considered as subjective
I i peculiarities occur and are only painfully or not at all
The known planetary orbits are mnemonics -
nothing more. In fact, no planet describes the ellipse that is obviously
\ is not trodden, but moves in complicated curves that almost
beyond our imagination. This also applies to the stars.

The research situation of the terrestrial astronomer has already been
m written. He must have come from a crazy, twisting and unstable
movement to capture other world bodies, which themselves will themselves
perform the strangest and most bizarre movements.

Let us observe the moon, for example.

1 . It rotates around itself, and so slowly that it

always facing the same side.

2. It orbits the Earth at about 3,600 kilometers per hour.

3. It orbits the sun at about 100,000 kilometers per hour.

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4. It accompanies the sun at a speed of around 72,000 kilometres per hour.

5. Its movement shifts with precession by annually
50.2 arc seconds.

6. It fluctuates in a nodal line, since the orbital plane of the moon
Sun opposite the Earth's orbital plane — Sun at 5 degrees, 8 minutes
and is shifted by 40 seconds.

7. The node circulation changes due to a shift that
corresponds to the precession.

8. The moon moves from near to far from the earth in an apsidal line
never, which travels around the moon's orbit in a clockwise direction in nine years.

9. The sun is constantly changing the angular deviation of the moon's orbit.
This »evection« is at most plus/minus 1 degree 16 minutes
in longitude and plus/minus 9 arc minutes in latitude.

10. The »variation« is also a disturbance caused by the sun, which in
the length plus/minus 40 minutes and the width plus/minus 33 seconds
customers can identify.

1 1. The deviation of the Earth’s orbit from the circle causes a change
the speed of the moon by plus/minus 1 1 arc minutes.

12. From the stronger attraction of the new moon by the sun
the parallax equation arises.

13. A further deviation arises from the fact that the earth is not
is exactly a sphere.

1 4. The »secular acceleration« is an advance of the moon by six
Arcseconds in a hundred years.

That may be enough. In total, the moon suffers 81 disturbances!
Therefore, the exact representation of the moon’s orbit is also considered one of the
most difficult
most difficult tasks in astronomy.

This does not mean, of course, that the other celestial bodies are less
perform complicated movements. The eleven moons of Jupiter, for example,
cause disturbances and complications that are not even
can no longer be decoded. The circumstances are such that
Earth and moon make the disturbing effects too clear,
to allow for an omission, while for all other
Celestial bodies can rather be ignored.
In any case, it is

simply impossible to determine the disturbances of all planets and stars
to determine and take into account. Astronomy behaves
therefore as if they did not exist at all.

This behavior is again not exactly scientific,
but must be excused from the predicament of astronomy

. ,<h n. However, it seems to us to be inexcusable and completely unacceptable

• III

on the one hand to assert movements and disturbances, on the other hand
i, ,|, but not to take these into account — on the one hand, the research
,,, , rl To avoid ugly influences and on the other hand to give the impression

1 1 >' ei ken as if the information provided was absolutely reliable.

Furthermore, it must be noted that all the stork factors identified so far
mieii are ambiguous phenomena. They can also occur when

l, | earth rests and the sky moves when the sun revolves around the earth
kieist and the moon does not revolve around the sun. The astronomical
I >' ulung results exclusively from the Copemikan total
•int.

However, the system is not proof of the individual phenomenon, such as
Conversely, the individual interpretation is not proof of the system.

I)with we return to our starting point.

If the universe looks as it does in the Copernicus Universe,
| ,, |, | is described, then air envelope, extinction, refraction must.
They rn movements, distances, aberration, light-time shift and

■ lactators become research difficulties that affect the astronomical

I him hung simply make it impossible.

If cosmic reality deviates from the Copernicus image,
I hi, ht, then the statements of astronomy are extremely questionable
and cannot be scientifically justified. Nevertheless

m. Today's astronomy provides the most precise information about distances,
t ic speeds, locations, sizes and masses of celestial bodies.

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Unproven prerequisites

D'1 A — Skh relies on a number of assumptions, especially
p lysical nature, whose common feature is darixi
icgt that they are without exception unproven or even contrary to
c en other findings of current science, this
The impermissible conditions are so numerous that we cannot deal with them in the
We cannot treat everyone with this study. We have to deal with this.
It would be enough to select a few of them.

1 . The light

Du- Astronomic assumes that we receive primary light from the Thhverse
It claims that the light is already at its source

berdtS ^ dektr ° magnetic Schwi « -n

There is no evidence for this claim.

Light is primarily a physical problem, namely
a still unsolved physical problem. This makes it difficult to
something conclusive to say. The physical conditions are much
omphasized than is common and also assumed by today's physics.
men vvird. With the two well-known terms »wave theory« and
»Corpuscular theory« is not much to say, especially since this is already
not refer to the essence, but more to reproduction.

To at least gain an insight into the problem of light
to give as desired in connection with the question raised
\vert appears, we take some paragraphs from Prof. Dr. W. Waite
»Strength and Energy!« (Otto Hillmann, Leipzig 1926), page 1 70/172:

"'tnnnnoT 1110156 Movement S of the electrons with their speed
of 300 000 km in space should suddenly change into a curved
ironic in the form of an ellipse, which in the subsensory small area an atom

Mini i' iin soil; and not the slightest attempt is made to
jilt *i In lie change of movement even approximately by a
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 To make the process in nature understandable. Likewise, a
I I. I iimi, which orbits an atom as in the glowing bodies, from which-

I ii htquanta are separated, suddenly in the rectilinear motion

H 1 1 1 1 c of 300 000 km. As long as this process is not considered as me-
h mi • h can be grasped as possible, it is an incomprehensible wonder
I. i ,iii/usehen, which, however, must have no place in science.

\iii Two possibilities to seek an explanation seem to me to be
1 1 1 1 1 gen: either the energy of the electron during its movement around
I i atom of the glowing corpuscle vibrating around an ideal center
| ii i . si lion would have been as large as the electron after leaving
ii n .ml; or it is given to him by the atom at the moment of release
ill >i iträger. In the first case, the electron must follow the elliptical orbit
In n ils mil 300 000 kilometers and thereby a »centrifugal
1 1 . 1 1 1 « develop from the size m -v 2 /q, where q is the radius vector of the
I'mIiii isi, and which can only be made harmless by constant expenditure of energy.
ln 1 1. In reality, this energy itself is
in v 2 /q, which is immediately apparent if we do not consider Q as a line,
HH idem as a measure of a distance. Now the mass of the electr-
n ms small, the speed of light v very large, 3' 10 11 mm per second

• I- so that mv 2 represents a very considerable quantity. Furthermore, Q in
Mini very small, smaller than half the distance between two atoms of a
■ • 1 1 il h - nd body, otherwise the orbits of the electrons will be adjacent
atoms could interfere with each other. The average distance between two gas atoms
mi ilekeln at normal pressure and temperature is between 3 and 4 milli-
mislel millimeters; therefore half the distance must be less than
' 10 mm. The dimensions of the solid body are at least
lOOO times as dense; therefore the distances between the smallest parts are lO times
so dense and less than 2-10 1 mm. Since the very large mv 2 is
the very small number 2 • 1 0 / must be divided, then one obtains
■•/entrifugal force« a tremendous size that is simply unimaginable
The same result can be reached if the number of revolutions
lr of the electron around its nucleus in 1 second. The path of the
The speed of an electron in 1 second is 3 • 10" mm, the length of one revolution = 2
TO.
where Q is the mean radius vector, i.e. less than 12.56-10 '
and smaller than 1.5-10 therefore the electron must leave the atom in 1 sec.
more than 2-10 17 circulate. (So per second 100 000 000 000 000 000
lr mlaufe. The author.) This conclusion based on the known
I >aten shows that the assumption is untenable that the speed of
Electron would already be the light energy before its separation from the atom.
speed was the same."

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"It now remains to consider the second possibility that your
Electron only reaches the speed of light when it leaves the atom
wild. The required energy can then only be extracted from the atom
den, i.e. its kinetic energy. The glowing mass from which the
electrons are ejected, even for the sun only 6000
degrees. A higher temperature is also unlikely.
lich, as it is the transition from the liquid to the gaseous state
would be possible; and one may well look at the sun as being
dend in a state of equilibrium of detaching from it and
to the atoms of space that attach to them again. Now a solid
Body a greater energy deficiency than a liquid one and this than a
gaseous and wider than one in the atomic state. Therefore, the
Energy in a non-gaseous state will not be as large as if
everything would appear as gas. Now you can determine the speed of a
Calculate the gas, even for a temperature of 6000 degrees Celsius.
YHydrogen has the average velocity at normal pressure and temperature
speed of 1.844 km/sec., at 6000 degrees l.844 times root of 1 + 6000 /273
= 8.84 km/sec., the other gases with larger molecular weight
correspondingly less. Since hydrogen at this temperature is in the atomic state,
is able to do so, the speed of the atom increases to 12.5 km/s. How
But this atom should be able to give a resonance to a
electron the speed of 300 000 km? One could
now assume that the H-atom transfers all its energy to the face of the electron
could be transferred; and if one assumes that from the beginning the
Energies are distributed in proportion to the masses of the atom and electron,

then, if the mass of the atom were to be related to that of the electron as
1 800 : 1, the speed of the electron is in the ratio
Multiply the root of 1801 : 1 and increase to 530 km, but not to the
Speed of light. But this process is not possible because 1.
the atom would have lost almost all its energy, which is
energy principle, according to which in nature there is always
to achieve an energy balance; therefore, the
Electron energy must flow back immediately; and 2.
There must be contact between atom and electron so that
the energy could pass. But this contact is due to the
assumption that the electron on a planetary orbit can
atom orbits."

This may be enough to show that not even the most fundamental
astrophysical question can be answered, namely the question
why light can be emitted from the glowing mass of a celestial body
a speed of 300,000 kilometers per second
can.

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Let us add another point:

Fm star, which is one hundred light years, or about a thousand trillion
| if ii 1 1 , ter away from the earth, sends electromagnetic waves
v ,, 1000 8000 AU. They migrate over a thousand trillion kilometers

,, through nothingness, because space is considered to be absolutely empty.

i.e. waves only arise at a resistance.

l ine wave motion in nothingness is an impossibility, a
the argument in itself.

1)The propagation of light through an empty space is unthinkable
I |., “as senseless as the propagation of water waves olme

\\ , ii i or the sound through a vacuum.

I i, our good and always trusting physics students will now

111.. ,li gen liicheln and quoting various modern physicists
,| ,, ,„r point out that what we perceive in the image of the wave is nothing

sci as a progressive change of state. To this end

, w |ven objection, which takes an empty word for the content, can only
d, that the indispensable prerequisite of a state
but must be a state and that at some point

nlil must be said once what changes his condition or we-

lens which state changes.

Of course, with the corpuscular theory we could also assume

,| ,|| (| light is not a wave motion, but rather a constant
“ mm of light quanta. Then cosmic space would not be

1. . . , but at least from the countless, quantitatively recorded
,|,. n | light streams from the sun and billions of stars, the phys-
mk.ilise effects must be exerted. Above all, a

, ilustration-free movement of the stars is no longer possible, and the reversal
,„m liiittc over the billions of years that are attributed to it, already

have to come to a standstill long ago.

Furthermore, one could assume from the wave theory - as the
mcisten astronomers do - as a carrier of the wave motion the ether

.iiisee.

Ether without physical effects is also an inconvenience.
possibility.

Either there is an ether — or there is an absolutely empty one

Space. The two don't go together.

How completely helpless Copernican astronomy is to deal with these problems
is shown by the hypothesis of the ether. In order to
To enable further judgments to be made, we bring various statements
over the ether.

First we will hear W. Waite again on Lenard’s ether theory.

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“In addition to the Urather, a solar ether is assumed, which sits li
should extend far beyond the area of the planetary system; the Earth leads
besides their special ether, which extends just as far
how disturbances in other planetary orbits occur
the influence of the earth. So, logically,
on the moon a moon iither and everyone on earth moving
ascribe the body its own ether. All these ethers
should partially overlap and assert their influence separately
chen; and in doing so, the most essential property of matter should not be
possess that two different masses cannot be in the same place
These assumptions seem quite arbitrary to us

Moreover, VV. Waite shows in detail on page 123 ff. that all
existing ether theories are untenable and lead to gross contradictions
He shows that assuming solid ether, the earth
come to a final standstill after just 5093 km
iniiBte that liquid and gaseous ether are equally impossible and
that the acceptance of electrons is not the same as the acceptance of a
ner Atherexistence. Unfortunately, we must refrain from quoting this
representation and refer to the original work.

From Bernhard Bavink’s already mentioned work we take:

P. 9 1 : “The “ether” of Huygens’ light theory thus gains
a new meaning; it now appears as the electromagnetic
Field medium, i.e. as a carrier of the “fields” in question, which one imagines as
has to be thought of as existing in it just as real as, for example, the^tension
which can be found at any point of a stretched or compressed stem.
cke rubber is present.”

P. 100: “ and since such fields undoubtedly exist in the empty
space, it either appeared like a real space
Something (emphasis added by the author), or he had to deal with a real
Something that was the "bearer" of these fields is thought to be fulfilled. The
»Ether« of the light theory celebrated, as already mentioned, as electromagnetic
netic medium his resurrection."

S. Ill: “As soon as you realize this, you realize that
according to the theory of relativity, this dualism
between »empty space« and »ether« as superfluous:
Why should – she asks – if in the “empty space” the
electromagnetic disturbances propagate at this speed c
zen, these properties are extra to a room-filling, but
but again stubbornly evade any grasp by physics-
be attributed to the StoiF »Ather«?

Ernst Barthel says in “The Earth as the Basic Body of the World” p. 20:

“Empty space has a physical existence. Because it has properties

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, " " .Ue with the inertia, with the elasticity, a relationship
' ' n Ir" is the name given to empty space - which is also where

. 11(. nde K6r per sind - the ether. The ether is the empty space
JJJ"" '|)he ether or space is a force field ... It has a structure

""Ivleiuen and smallest like a crystal..."

\u Johannes Lang»The Hollow Earth Theory« we take:

, ()1 d Kelvin sees the ether as an elastic, solid body. Si
J' odgr says in his work »The Density of the Ather<c »Eme
| “ M111 g limited to the smallest dimension, it was found that the
hi, the ether is about ten thousand million times larger than the
: ,.Uin,« After the Munich physicist Professor ^nmBtn
i It ncrel from Ather weighs 10 million kilograms. Dr. P. Kothne
o'i'i,, i„ his »Chemistry of the Incomprehensible«: »Completely inexplicable
J ' . But we must add lvl to this world ether. Absolutely rci-
K< must be B because the orbital period of the planets is true
not * the slightest deterioration discovered, warden tst, »

, the idea of an absolutely empty space becomes understandable,

, '7,, it must have mass because the molecular motion of the matter

.! kinetic energy of the ether." Sir Oliver Lodge

' ' in every cubic millimeter of space (pinhead) would be ant
<«- rrrlich one million kilowatts, for 30 million years of
pi be d' luer air stored. One cubic centimeter of »light ether« is said to contain 1
mite-
(|1| l onnes and contain 1 billion horsepower of energy
. , () \iiHions years. Lord Kelvin, on the other hand, is also

I, friend 'of the IroBen numbers, but on the other hand, and admits
n cubic centimetres of ether only the tiniest weight of the hundred
ilrrtbiHionsten part of a milligram. (And the whole Sa*
In contradictions one then calls it »exact science«.).
,,mrh ^en nothing to add to this judgment. The astronomical thesis
m nnmaren light finds itself in the different and interrelated
There is hardly any support for corresponding theories of the ether.

' ' ' We still have to ask ourselves why the Astronomic
, domatically focused on the primary character of light.
Living beings tend to perceive light as secondary radiation
, ,S, in the earth's area from a cosmic energy, for possible
l, transformations, energy conversions and energy transfers
JL* Everyday experiences. We find it sdbs.ver-
l ' V ,, that "electric current is converted into light or heat
Inten *» ** ^ ^ *• Cm-

on the air cover to a large extent in light.

” once darmtf htn. M ** the ^tronomy

which all calculations, conclusions and statements of the Astronomic- mu
aui indirect messages from space. They could only reach /

that place where the light originates, not beyond. Him. ,
Light is a form of energy from which one can neither perceive strength nor
Voltage nor wavelength, neither character nor qualities,
' reading rules would be known.

All astronomical research would end where the light

begins.

So if Astronomic does not want to rely on the results of four hundred
years of research work, it must retain the primary character,
of light.

Well, but why didn't she decide four hundred years ago?
c he other possibility that today gives you the agreement with the phv
Sikah research was allowed?

The question goes to the heart of the matter.

Copernicus had no idea about the nature of light.

He and all astronomers of later centuries represented the
Light as a cosmic constant, as a gift from God. They researched bci
Butter lamps and candles, knew nothing about electricity, electromag-
netic vibrations or energy transformations. For them, this was
Light from space is simply a thing in itself, an absolute value on which
they could build their I lies.

But because today’s astronomers still support these theses
as eternally valid natural laws, they must also consider the
affirm their assumptions - even if they are reminded a thousand times of their own

• desk lamp demonstrate the secondary creation of light
nen.

The Astronomic is in a historical straitjacket.

This insight is always encountered when looking at the foreground
Astronomical assumptions are checked. All these unproven assumptions
All these arbitrary assumptions can be explained historically
And one can certainly understand that astronomy is based on tradition
wil en to hold on to them, but then she was not allowed to claim
to be considered science. A researcher embarks on his inner

Uesens and his calling, if he lacks the courage to tell the truth
and, if necessary, to start again from the beginning for the sake of truth.
If the astronomer does not have the strength to move away from a
to free himself from the apparently useless premise, he deserves to be a hiker
About memories and historical traditions highest value
estimate, but he must not expect that he will be included in the research
science switchers pay.

I in the most plantastic assumption on which astronomy is based,
In' Pi' assumption of the absolute straightness of light.

I in- Astronomy assumes that a ray of light travels through trillions
i " kilometers and over any distance
liu , I il li ii/t, without even the hint of a curvature.
i nil n It is clear that this assumption must again be affirmed,

line everything that has been said in the last few centuries is also wrong.

ti H .in research results were compiled.

' Obviously, there is not the slightest basis for this assumption.
It is possible. On the contrary, with the means of modern physics,
il I' n lit /.eigen that there is no linear propagation of light

Ki-de can be. We will look at this in more detail later.
- in Piinkt and therefore content ourselves now with

■ iiiiii.il to refer to our earlier quotation from Eberhard Buchwald.

In contrast, astronomy considers its thesis of the
i .1 linearity of light as proven. It sees proof in the fact that
• I i I ii lit of the stars reached the earth despite the enormous distances.
She finds further proof in the fact that she has successfully
liittiigkeit to measure parallaxes to thousandths of a millimeter and
ni .ii is able to predict the position of stars.

Unfortunately, this “evidence” is unlikely to be sufficient.

I)The light from the stars does indeed reach the earth, but firstly
1 1 unite it also, after it had previously made some somersaults
li.it , and secondly, those large distances only exist in the
Statement of astronomy. However, an assumption is confirmed by another
\iiu;it has hardly been proven.

Arallaxi measurements and predictions prove even more
in Iits. because they are also possible with curved light paths. They
I ini no absolute values, but only relationships
•u ic two rays of light, i.e. angles behind which each
can hide the reality. This becomes most obvious when
m ini you stand in front of two optical illusion mirrors, of which the cine the own
iii l .rscheinung long and thin, the other short and thick. One sees
hardly recognizes himself and finds it strange that both pictures
dri cigen person, i.e. a completely different kind of reality
However, if you feel your hand, you will find that
one can see that here as well as there the conditions are working out correctly and
that
For example, the fingertip hits the nose exactly when you
the contact is just felt. Similarly, astronomical par-

■ illaxes and forecasts as pure ratios, without
(let's say something about reality. A solar parallax

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xe of 8.79 arc seconds does not necessarily need a distance
of 149.7 million kilometers. As soon as the light beam
len are not straight, the same parallax can also occur bri
a million or even just a thousand kilometers away
Likewise, the migration of a star can of course also be predicted
be calculated if the light rays are not straight.
Curvatures would not arbitrarily merge every second
but are subject to certain laws and therefore
be constant. Whether a star is at the end of a straight or a curved
curved light beam, remains with respect to the displacement
at first just as indifferent as if you were holding a lantern on a straight
or a crooked stick. Therefore, the relative motion
and distance conditions are still the most reasonably secured. Sir
but can in no way be considered as proof of the straightness of light in An
be claimed.

Light is known to be an electromagnetic oscillation of 4000
8000 AU. Electromagnetic oscillations propagate to Mei
textbook physics continues absolutely straightforwardly — the research-based physics
sik already has a fundamentally different opinion, as we showed with Buchwald.

Radio waves are also electromagnetic waves and
would also have to reproduce in an absolutely straight line. If they are
a transmitter whose antenna is located, for example, in a hundred
meters altitude, they must be less than a hundred kilometers
distance the Copernican curvature of the earth and then
straight out into space. So we do not have the
the slightest chance of receiving radio waves in Berlin that are
or Frankfurt or even in London and Rome.

Please no storm of protest yet! Bernhard Bavink wildly confirms to you
that according to the right and justification of science, you can at most
He writes on page 318 of his already repeated
cited work:

“It is theoretically easy to overlook the fact that the actual reception
catching possibilities around half the world for the ordinary
Waves of the size of a few 100 m (e.g. Cologne = 456 m),
especially for the so-called short waves (a few decimeters or centimeters
ter wavelength) could not exist in any way (emphasis added

V, ,1a er), if these waves simply move in a free air space, the
"" |, whether it passes without borders into space, spread. The
U, ||, nenergie would then have to be invested for the most part in the latter
t, 4 »«li allien and only from the very long waves a tiny

m il »go around the corner«, ie the curvature of the earth's surface

I. ,l,.in while with shortwave you can not reach much weather

,|, .,1s as well as the optical view, ie the mainly (!!)

propagating wave energy of ordinary light,

*■ a lit."

\lso dear radio listener?

Now you know, of course, that you can get suitable receivers
l„ li, big range. How is that possible? In the case of the long
In microwaves, the agreement between theory and practice is
,|u„ 1. achieved that physics explains that these long radio waves planted
,|, |, ,-bcn did not continue in an absolutely straight line, but curved
the curvature of the earth and could thus orbit the earth.
|, “Nothing against the curvature, but we wonder with what
|<er |u then on the other hand the absolutely straight-line propagation
, li kiromagnetic waves is claimed. We ask ourselves above all,
u the absolute straightness of light is still asserted.
S, .11 should one not at least assume that the light under the
| mlluB of the earth experiences a curvature and with the long waves

the curved surface of the earth? And shouldn’t one also

assume that this curving influence also affects that light,
d,i . comes to us from the universe?

But let us continue. This curvature in the Earth’s field appeared to physics as
,1, , Astronomy is so questionable that in case of repetition
liebrr resorted to another justification. They stuck with the short
and ultrashort waves prefer to stick to straightness and postulate for it
, the Heaviside layer, a layer of ionized air that is about a hundred
kilometers high and should reflect the radio waves.
b.mptete, the shortwaves traveled between the earth's surface and Heavi-
ide layer around the earth. Since this is not in the form of a
curvilinear orbit, practically only the assumption remained
“,e a continued reflection between the Heaviside layer and the Earth,
i.e. the short waves must run back and forth in a zigzag pattern.

This hypothesis of the Heaviside layer which is not mil <lrf
Ionosphere can be equated with today's research - li. llc
say a lot that is outside of a scientifically permissible age*,
We content ourselves with at least briefly referring to the following
of pointing out:

First, we recommend a rough idea of scale of
the alleged circumstances.

We can see from the drawing that such a wave often occurs in
Zigzag back and forth between Heaviside layer and soil nuilit.

Secondly, it must be remembered that such a movement would
would entail a tremendous loss of energy. For the
There is currently no scientific justification for this loss,
Imagine that such a wave first hits the Heaviside
Layer which - if one considers the results of today's ionospheres
erosion — made of several layers at different heights
which continually change their altitudes and also do not
closed layers, but rather mobile zones ioni
ized air. What huge losses would the wave have to experience, because
Of course, general ionization could not be without influence
stay on the electromagnetic wave - one feels tempted to
to imagine a steel rod that is pushed into liquid steel and
Furthermore, such a layer is anything but a mirror, but
the wave must penetrate into it. The probability that it will
1 1 immediately reverses the first impact on an air ion is extremely small.
ter it must be taken into account that the wave then - as far as it is in the ion
phase
re has escaped again - hits the earth. The earth is again
anything but an ideal radio mirror. There is not the slightest
Reason to assume that it reflects more of the radio waves than
for example, from the electromagnetic light waves, namely only one
tiny fraction. And this fraction now moves back to the
Ionosphere and back to Earth and so on. Nevertheless
we receive shortwave over long distances. This remains
the miracle of all miracles, as long as physics does not carefully examine its
assumption.
more complex and detailed than before.

Thirdly, such radio waves also appear to
duuli can pass through the Heaviside layer. We ask that the
1 ruher quoted essay »Radio transmitters in space«.
According to him, radio waves suddenly come from the universe - and we
have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the observation.
Now in this case the Heaviside layer is not present or does it contain
react differently to cosmic radio waves than to
Perhaps the latter could be assumed, but

i" ' lien again observations of radio echoes, i.e. radio waves
li n, i lie was sent away from the earth and apparently from the

I came back. Johannes Lang reports about this in »Die Hohl-

n lit li«-oric« page 42 ff. For reasons of space we must omit the citation
I' el. i fail, but recommend reading Lang's explanations.
Finally, we must also refer to the radar waves with which

the moon, which apparently is not from

I leaviside layer are reflected.

But enough. It was only important to show how confusing and
...•I. ilbar today's declarations still are, and indeed in the case
.1. . Customer radio waves, in which extensive technical realizations are

1.. .., 0. We believe that the absolute straightness of light

1., li.mptcn lets, but that such a claim until the unambiguous
II. ". is and until the modern counter-evidence is refuted,

,ii ti n may, to be taken seriously.

The astronomical assumption that the cosmic

i nating light is hot light, may be a pure assumption. According to

|.li\ ik.ilischen views, the continued warming of a
Ki.ipers causes its molecules to vibrate more and more violently. The holier

1., The temperature rises, the shorter the wavelengths of the
Iiu ingungen. At around 3500 degrees, the heated body radiates

... ni passage through an area that can only be captured photographically
Wrllrnlength of 8000 AU, which our eye perceives as light.
If the temperature rises, the wavelengths shorten accordingly.
. In nd. They fall below 4000 AU wavelength, which is around 7000 degrees
I lil/.c, they pass into ultraviolet areas and are
il.is eye invisible again. Between light radiation and temperature
There is therefore a close connection, which can be expressed as
It can be seen that temperatures between 3500 — 7000 degrees visible
I n lit produce and that, conversely, visible light at temperatures
\ on 3500 — 7000 degrees close.

I)these views have been adopted by astronomy.
This means that the light of the stars is influenced by the corresponding

temperatures
i.itures, and at the same time concludes from the light phenomena
•ml the temperatures of the stars.

One could assume that no star would be hotter than 7000 degrees
. in could. In fact, astronomy attributes to the celestial bodies
rhetorically higher temperatures. This explains the apparent resistance
saying that the light radiation only comes from the surface of the
The temperature of these is naturally below 7000 degrees,
•It says nothing about the temperature inside the celestial bodies.
The photosphere of the sun is probably only 6000 degrees hciB, but this

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relatively low temperatures are only produced secondarily
by a type of X-ray radiation of 30 AU wavelength, which comes from
much hotter regions of the sun. (Temperature of the sun
kerns 4 540 000 degrees, according to other sources up to 1 0 000 000 degrees.)

Unfortunately, there is no evidence that the temperatures mentioned
exist in reality. The limit of our technical temperatures is ini
generally at 3500 degrees. In the laboratory, with the help of
High-current carbon arc up to 10,000 degrees, but these speeds
temperatures in the difficult interpretation process using the
spectrograph. It could easily be that no tempo
temperature, but the electron emission of another energy
form. Proof that in the so-called gas tube of the high-current carbon arc
10,000 degrees Celsius, the spectrograph can hardly detect
be brought.

Above all, there is not the slightest evidence that the
Celestial bodies the temperatures attributed to them actually
own.

At a minimum, astronomy would have to take into account that the natural
ture also produces cold light, so that the relationship between light and
Temperature is not essential. Astronomy has not yet been able to
exclude the possibility that the light of the stars on similar
Wcise is created like the light in an Ncon tube.
Various findings certainly support this possibility. For example,
For example, the light of the Northern Lights, which is much brighter than
Heat spectrum cannot be broken down, experimentally this shows
that nitrogen can be converted into positive electric rays
Furthermore, the characteristic spectrum of the co-
meten - the Swan spectrum - not in glow comparison, but
If carbon monoxide is converted to cold by electrical excitation
The Zeeman effect in the solar vortexes, in which
in which spectral lines split under the influence of a magnetic field,
should be mentioned in this context.

2. The Warmth

Physics sees the release of heat in a molecular movement of the
Matter. For astronomy, this results in two different
Possibilities. It can use the heat as original radiation from the stars,
thus caused by the molecular movement of the celestial matter,
or assume that it only arises on Earth through the fact that
an energy radiation X excites the molecules of the earth's matter.

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I astronomy decided that heat as a primary radiation
l„,„. comes from the stars and that as a result the sun, which
,11, i„ delivers significant amounts of heat, a huge ball of glowing gas set.

I In decision ftel of course also centuries ago, as
in the warmth still saw a constant gift of grace from God.)

There is no evidence for the astronomical thesis.

Rather, it is important to consider:

The sun is about 150 million kilometers from the earth
, ntl.nit. The sun's heat must therefore travel over this huge distance
w , u migrate to the earth. Between the sun and the earth there is empty
It mm, i.e. matter-free space. Now the heat is molecular
|„ vvegung. The matter-free, empty space contains no molecules at all.
I , |n. Molecular movement without molecules is obviously absurd,
i hi contradiction in itself.

Line molecular movement can never be caused by a molecule-free
space of 150,000,000 km.

This is so obvious that the author is suspected
could ruten, to long since become historical and people overflowing
It is therefore permissible to make a scientific
To quote a study from 1948. Dr. Lauter,ung from the Phy-
.ik.ilisches Institut Köln writes in a report about the But
.Soimenmotor No. 1« by Freder van Hoik about physics-related

^There is transport of thermal radiation through space. It
,M »Primary radiation«. This is electromagnetic
Vibrations that are not affected by the temperature of -273 degrees Celsius
.m can have.” (Emphasis added by the author.)

So we have the primary heat radiation in space, which
Molecular movement without molecules, shamefully on elektromagnet.sch
,, unit, and the cosmic ice cellar, whose absolute minus temperature
iicbenically noted expresses nothing other than the absence of any o-

lecular movement.

O wonderful science!

It is hardly worth arguing with Dr. Lauterjung.
, ii. We assume that he only mindlessly repeats what he once said in
school. Let us consider further: The sun races through a
Uum of 273 degrees cold. Its core is several million degrees hot,
the photosphere only 6000 degrees, thus cooling down to its half-
knife distance of around 700,000 kilometers by several million
(h ad ab. Even if we now accept the existence of molecules in space
and assuming molecular motion, it is clear that

This surface heat must decrease more and more the further we go.
from the sun. The temperature must be under the influence of d(i
Space cold decreases — very quickly, in fact — and soon the absohilrii
reach zero point. It is in no way understandable, vvie even (lit
the slightest trace of those 6000 degrees should reach the earth. Nimmi
But one assumes that the heat does not disappear so quickly, but rather
If it is unavoidably brought to earth with a residue, there is in the area
Earth—Sun no space cold, but cine of about ten degrees
gradually increasing heat to the temperature of the sun. Since this room
but physically counts as nothing, we would then have a hci
Bes Nothing.

If one denies these fantastic possibilities, the only option left is
Idea that immediately at the outer edge of the photosphere this
Space cold sets in, so to speak, only through an invisible Sri
paper from the 6000 degrees heat of the photosphere. The miracle
In this case, however, they would not be more modest.
Not only is there a huge difference in temperature between the two slopes, but
But the question still remains as to how
the heat travels through the room's huge icebox.

Recently, it has been said that space is temperature
because it is empty and therefore cannot cause any cooling.
because there is nothing there that can absorb heat.
Well, if one has finally discovered that in the temperatureless,
There is nothing in empty space that can absorb heat — namely
no molecules — the only possible consequence is that
a transport of heat radiation through space is impossible
is.

In close connection with the theory of primary solar heat
is the astronomical explanation of the seasons and climate zones. The
are things that you learn in school — and that increase the knowledge of
the universe rarely reaches beyond. They are considered so self-evident
and certain truths that one no longer has to deal with them

However, as a precaution, we quote the most modern explanations. Robert Henseling writes in his 1939 book »Controversial Worldview«, Page 168:

“The annual rhythm of the seasons and its variations
Differences in climate zones are explained by the spherical shape of the earth and from the oblique position of the Earth's axis to the Earth's orbital plane."

With Bruno H. Biirgel we read in »Man and the Stars« from the year 1946 on page 66 as follows:

“There were no seasons, no spring, summer, autumn, winter,
ter, it would always remain the same monotony, if not for the big roundabout

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| , , |, , iu f which we live, would be placed askew on its axis, but
kiM/cngcrade. But now the North Pole, now the South Pole, is
In ml turned a little more towards the sun, the sun will soon be above the

Hi, hen, soon above the southern hemisphere of the earth, it can

,|| ,„chr warm and shine, and so it happens that we in the north
have lobsters when it is winter in South Africa, and that we wear fur
lieu, when people in Cape Town in the lightest white summer skirt
“walking around dripping wet.”

The seasons and climate zones arise because the sun
,, ,|,|en sometimes on the northern, sometimes on the southern half of the earth.
i, , lii< i occur.

Let us think about the matter a little:

/.First we notice that - if the sun is a primary war-

/ur Earth sends - every point on the earth's surface over the course of a year
i, would have to receive the same amount of heat. Quite apart from that,
,|.,|l the earth is a point-like structure compared to the sun,

I ili-il ,t to take into account that the polar regions are for half a year
i , 1 1 1 , , 1 1 enjoy twenty-four hours of sun exposure so that
|„ For example, at the time of the summer solstice the North Pole is more warm-

than any other point on Earth. So it is not

,, , |u dnsee how the considerable climate differences arise

Mr Henseling and Mr Bürgel may initially object to this.
.1, ii, that the heat intended for the polar regions is transported by the air masses
The heat rays to the pole must pass through more air

I li u dure hwandern as the heat rays to the equator, and the air mass
, ii just take away the heat. Assuming that it were so, then
in the eutrophic areas of the polar regions there is evidently considerable heat
accumulation.
ations and over the poles glowing air masses had to rise
However, it is part of our everyday experience that the air
no heat is absorbed. In the upper layers of the atmosphere it is by no means
warmer than in the lower, on the mountains by no means warmer than in the
I bene. The situation is rather the opposite of what is
made assumption. When the air absorbs heat
, ken, the peaks would have to receive the most heat, the valleys
and plains the least. In fact, the eternal snow lies on the
peaks, while it is hot and humid below. Even in the I ropes
Eternal ice lies over the mountain peaks while the jungles steam.
1 And the pilots already know why they wear heated suits,

when they rise to great heights.

These facts are so well known that they are also reflected in a so-called scientific
scientific debate can no longer be denied. They stand

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but at the same time they are in absolute contradiction to the assumption that II
from the sun primary VVarme come. It is clear: If from the sun
If there were a pnmar warmth, it would have to be stronger the more my
we approach the sun. On the mountains or even in the stratosphere
It should therefore be warmer than on the plain.

The cautious astronomer or physicist will then, when dressing
immediately avoid these arguments and explain that the heat
only at the earth's surface, i.e. as vibration of the earth's molecules
surface. But this does not mean anything other than that the
VV poor cores pnmare cosmic VVarm is, but the one at the Earth's
flat emerging secondary form of a different kind of cosmic
Energy. If the scientist interviewed is compared to a layperson,
he will try to bluff him by saying that the primary
Warm radiation from the sun settles on the earth in VWarm
approximately according to Dr. Lauteijung's method. The Angelc-
However, if the layman is intelligent enough to ask where
the difference between VVarm and heat radiation and why
erne heat radiation without heat phenomena - and incidentally olnie
Materials and molecules — is possible.

But let us stay with the seasons and climate zones. If the
The claim that the air absorbs the heat does not hold up,
which Mr. Henseling and Mr. Bürgel explain to us: The temperature
Differences in climate zones arise from the fact that the sun's rays
at the equator they hit vertically, but at the poles they hit obliquely.

This explanation already renounces the thesis of the p/imaren
VVarme, because it is irrelevant whether it is straight or diagonally

ih l.mgcn. It only has a certain meaning if the war-
in the very moment of impact. If it were correct, then one would have to
i' i . get full solar warmth as soon as you can see the sun's rays
l • In i lit. We only needed to go to Greenland or Spitsbergen

II, idle so that the sun rays hit it vertically.

ii' lien. That would be an ideal thing. Unfortunately, experience shows that
I' iu undesirable effect does not occur.

I . is therefore by no means true that the climatic differences are caused by

■ I i more or less oblique incidence of the sun rays causes
"ii drii. But how else?

Well, one could perhaps assume that the equatorial geography
• ■mil'll are warmer because they are closer to the sun
il i In polar regions. The equator bulges towards the pole in
iiirrhin by about 6000 km. If you already consider the differences for
n ii lirnd halt, which are caused by the different oblique impact, so
I • such a difference in distance must have an even greater effect.

The astronomer is generally cautious enough not to rely on
to bite. The earth is approaching in our northern winter

■ The sun is around five million kilometers away, so it has a good
A bit closer than in summer. Would anyone be prepared for those 6000 km differences?
i' 11 / of the sphere's curvature, he would rightly receive the answer
I think that the earth would simply have to burn in our winter.

We see that no astronomical explanation of the seasons and
climate zones does not withstand even modest demands. What
ii but this is a strange science, which does not even have the
most general observations? But above all: What is
that is a strange science, whose representatives are intellectually somehow
iiii five hundred million light years away from reality in
in absolute nothingness and apparently at the same time not knowing anything at all
i ii, that the most obvious observations and the most primitive
l.may their science make statements that are consistent with science
rnschaft have nothing to do with it and at best with the fairy tale
Mini Stork could be equated?

It may certainly be a pleasant activity to explore a spiral nebula.
points, apply the Cepheid method or a grid square XY
to pay off, but first our astronomers should
minimally devoted to those phenomena that also affect ordinary mortals.
lu lien stand out. And they should be among these scientifically sound

I provide explanations that we can pass on to our children,
without blushing in the consciousness of the lie and the fairytale
The seasons and climate zones are undoubtedly present.
It can be demonstrated that the heat does not come primarily from the sun

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comes, but secondarily at the earth's surface or within the Lull
shell must be created. Furthermore, it is well known that an energetic
decreases in the square of the distance. These determination pieces should be
form the basis for a scientifically justifiable explanation
even if this declaration is only made by waiving the traditional
can be found in astronomical theses.

3. Permanent gas balls

Cases are known to tend to expand unless they are
denser means can prevent this. Let a gas enter a lull
empty room, it will spread evenly throughout it. After
our physical and technical experience it is impossible
that Case can stay together in a spherical shape in the middle of a vacuum
nen.

Astronomy holds gas balls in space, i.e. in an absolute
vacuum, for natural and permanent. She sees a large
Part of the stars appear as gas balls. The star Betelgeuse, for example,
which, with a diameter of 450,000,000 kilometers (Earth 12,750), is a considerable
size, has a density of only one thousandth of the
Air, therefore, consists of a very thin gas, which nevertheless exists in the middle
of
Vacuum spherical shape. The Nova Hercules has only
a density of one billionth of air. Incidentally, it is
can also be 35,000 degrees hot. With such a low density, you have
Fine particles of matter are miles apart. Between them tfefin-
The temperature of space is 273 degrees. Nevertheless, the gas
Be 35,000 degrees hot and form a sphere.

The evidence for such extraordinary claims is the astro-
nomic has remained in debt to this day.

4. The inertia

Astronomy assumes that the orbits of the planets, as in general
all celestial movements take place without work and loss.
it needs two conditions: firstly, the absolute emptiness of the room
and secondly the existence of an inherently existing, evvigen movement
motive force, the »inertia«.

With the term »inertia« we stand at the border between
Reason and faith, between science and religion. Even if
one sees an eternal urge of the celestial bodies to move straight through space
to fly, one will, after the first impulse for these movements,
gen have to ask, because inertia does not give speed,

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only maintains the existing one. At some point, this violent

, Mrchanism universe must have been set in motion, somehow

“Every planet and every star must have its own speed

, 1 , 1-1 rit, which he now, thanks to his inertia, consistently
I dnt. So it is ultimately the question of the finger of God that

tulri is thrown. .

Probably the researcher will always be somewhere on a
(,,,-nze come across, beyond which he no longer knows, but assumes
""d I'believe. Therefore, in principle, nothing can be said against

Astronomy is a rationally incomprehensible inertia as a primal gift

u ,„| m urgent grace of God. On the other hand, however, it should be
| ni si task is to cross the line between knowledge and belief,
UMt vvi(. possible to postpone. The simple conviction that a

li, let being rule the world, it probably spares the individual, Tatbe-

,i„ IK |, and laws, causes and effects in the universe
, ,,-iunden, but not astronomy. It must be about the childhood
(.l uibcn venture out into the unknown and unveil it or -
I ill prefer to hear it this way - in him the wisdom and perfection

This requirement is met by the

I ,.,gheit« by no means. It lies within very narrow limits and is I
.,,.1,1 pretty much the cheapest assumption that could be found.

In addition, science is always bound in that it cannot
rtlni'm inscrutable decision, what with all other
“ Experiences contradict each other. Even the Absolute and Divine
, it has its inner laws! No creation can
lot, set contradictions against each other. When on earth
\ibeii can be carried out without energy expenditure, then the assumption is
|„., that this also applies to the universe. The claim that celestial bodies
the mass and size of the Earth with about a thousand billion cubic
kilometers of content - not to mention the sun and larger Gc-

i irucn - without drive and without energy consumption for eternity
racing through space, can be explained with our earthly knowledge
not compatible and would have to be explicitly and convincingly proven
dc„. If an original translation is already carried out, one should
“Structurally highly developed giant masses have a mysterious
ence, but rather in accordance with the other
scientific knowledge of the present a structurally
n nl'ac hen object of the microcosmic area constant properties -

ten attribute. r

CF von Weizsacker writes in his aforementioned work aut

s - 144:

In physics, Newton’s theory has prevailed instead,

which fundamentally gives the location determination its absolute meaning
chern seeks to introduce a new physical, but permanent
rial reality: the »absolute space«. A decisive argument
For this concept, the purely physical one was that only it could be a simple
Formulation of the law of inertia and the concept of acceleration
The origin of the term, however, is admittedly
Ben in religious-symbolic thinking.” (Emphasis by the author
ser.)

There we have the religious origin, which of course is tragedy
even more than the subordinate absolute space.

For the sake of simplicity, we now quote Bernhard Bavink with
various locations of his already mentioned transport and ask in advance
for keenest attention, so that we know exactly what is going on
the term »inertia« is to be understood.

P. 41: “He states, as is well known, that no influence of
external underlying body a once existing movement un
changes, ie moving in a straight line with uniform speed
speed. If he does not do this, then something must be working on the film,
and this something, that is, everything that causes a deviation from the movement
measure of the law of inertia is called in physics I
sik force. The concept of force is thus, so to speak, the other side of the
Law of Inertia. It then immediately turns out that there is still a
Another basic concept is closely related to it, the concept of
of the mass. Experience teaches that with the same external input
effect (e.g. of the same powder charge) different bodies different
which are greatly accelerated. They are therefore assigned a different
different »inertial resistance« and calls the physical
The measure of the same is usually the »mass« (more precisely: carrying mass) of the

of the body concerned."

P. 46: “First of all, there is the concept of the straight line, from which the
1 rigkeitsgesetz makes use of. Where does this come from? Is the straight line
an empirical concept? An idealization of empirical ideas?
A logical construction? A necessity of thought?"

P. 47: “The law of inertia speaks of a body that is »not
subject to external influences. But this can only be done if
if other bodies are not present at all, because we know from
of physics as a whole, that all bodies constantly have effects on each other.
But if there are no such people, then there is no reference
per da (emphasis by the author), from which I see the movement
could judge, and then the whole statement of the theorem depends on
the uniform, straight-line movement in the air.”

S 50: “By mass of a body, on the other hand, we understand how
•l As already briefly discussed, the inertia resistance of the same
I ■■ 1 1 II emphasis added by the author).

S >1; “Gravity and inertia are therefore proportional to each other.

Hftl

S »2: “Mass or inertia is resistance to the moving
• M iden, gravity is the gravitational force between the object in question
It in per and the earth.”

S 55: “We were able to prove Newton’s principle of mechanics
In nii formulate so that the acceleration of the number of in the
The protons and neutrons contained in the particle body are converted
Iwlirt is proportional. Practically 1 af.lt this also today on

I other than by measuring the weight

II remphasis by the author) or the proportional carrying
lu it.” (Emphasis added.)

P. 118: “The solution to this problem is found in the establishment
if the so-called »equivalence principle«, ie by the thesis that inertia
and gravity, which according to Newton are always proportional to each other
uilircten, are ultimately one and the same..."

P. 118:,,... that fundamentally all gravitational effects
.nu ll can be interpreted as inertia effects and vice versa
Imiinen..."

We quote further from the work of W., which has also been mentioned above.
Waite:

P. 158: “For me, the inertia of a body is the amount of energy

i In it must absorb in order to equalize the energy with the second body.
to gain weight."

P. 181: “There are therefore two different m (m = mass = load-bearing
licii. The author), once the m Lavoisiers, which by means of the scale
hrstimmen and the prerequisite of our entire understanding of the
t hemic, and a metaphysical m, which is the result of the division
t on c 2 in E and should be different from zero, while the corresponding
i licnde Lavoisiersche m according to Einstein zero, according to Lenard still
something quite
I ndeterminate. It is therefore no wonder that this metaphysical
i lie m has received another name, that of inertia."

That may be enough. Inertia is soon the persistence of an already
existing movement, sometimes resistance to being moved, sometimes
M asse, sometimes gravity, sometimes lack of energy, whereby there are various
M o r m o s , of which, according to Waite, only the metaphysical one can be used
while Bavink's electrons, consisting of protons and neutrons,
stinging mass is used.

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Understood?

We only have to add that although the entire Copernicain
cal system collapses if you take away its inertia
then the celestial movements can no longer be explained
nen — but on the other hand, astronomy itself cites cases in which, n
the supposedly eternal inertia was reduced or destroyed. This
The best-known example is the moon. It is said to have become very lively
have rotated its axis. Today it rotates so slowly that it
always the same side is moving. The reason for the slowdown is
in the tides of the moon. The moon once had water massii
These are due to the earth's gravity in the
Circulation had been arched out to form massive ring floods, which would have led to
Rci
exercises and thus brought the rotation of the moon almost to a standstill
This means that the eternal primal movement on the moon,
the inertia caused by the gravitation of another celestial body
deleted. However, it is not clear why this individual case
should not be generalized. If the gravity of the earth
to the moon over the tides to a standstill, so katin
the gravitational pull of the moon and sun against the earth is also not
effect. Likewise, the gravitational force between other
celestial bodies in the sense of a force destruction, so that the
assumption of an »inertia« and a lossless movement in space
already loses its meaning due to gravity.

In the case of the Earth, we may in this context
George Gamow, from which we previously referred to the resonance theory of
younger Darwin. We ask you to read there again that
the earth once had a rotation period of four hours, while
Today it takes 24 hours for one rotation. The divine constant
So »inertia« is quite changeable.

5. Gravity

According to Newton, gravity is a force that acts on every mass particle in
AH in relation to mass and distance and at the same time suffers.
This force is an unlimited long-distance force that can be used with infinite speed.
speed - according to recent statements, however, not faster than the
Light— rushes into the farthest reaches of the universe.

Flinter this gravity is the »attraction«, which is usually
is equated with it, behind the »attraction« the everyday observation
that an object is falling to the earth. This observation is
interpreted as meaning that the object is "attracted" to the earth.

Here we already seem to have made the cardinal error. The »attraction

is still a mystical concept today. A real scientific

| lt | a clarification is not available. We were also able to install a water tap
,1,, In n and say: The sink attracts the water jet.

The existence of general attraction is an undeniable
l,n. I atsache ...“ explains Bernhard Bavink on page 35, without
hi I ii difficult, what this »attraction« is.

\\ Waite points out on page 136:

The riddle of gravity has not yet been solved: the task
| N It states that Newton's law of gravitation states that the attraction
mi ni masses these masses directly and the square of the distance
iimii-, is inversely proportional, to explain mechanically, thus a for us
to find an achllable cause of movement.”

From Johannes Lang »The Hollow Earth Theory« we take the position
luii.Miahme by Dr. Carl Schopffer (The Contradictions of Astronomy,
Hrilin 1869):

. Now I ask you whether Newtonian gravity is not factually
ni Ii is abandoned? Gravity comes from attraction (attraction.

I », i Yerfasser) that attraction is a force of mass. The falling of the

at i ahicrten body after the attracting ones is gravity. The
« .. is nation is therefore the secondary, in a sense the creature of the Att-
i iction. And now, all of a sudden, gravity is presented as the prin-
tii.ii , on; the gravitational directions of all related cor-
l„ i l.illen into a point, of which it is irrelevant whether it is in a cor-
l„ i or into empty space, and this union point of the
(,i avitation directions thereby gains the power of attraction! I
mo, here every astronomer should ask his conscience whether he has such
\ ii can understand the reversal with his mind."

One can understand Dr. Schopffer's indignation. There are already

lerable sleight of hand that is taking place there. The undeniable

I all of objects to the earth is interpreted as »attraction« -
I ii id is probably very wrong. The »attraction« is seen as a
l .property of mass is explained, at the same time baptized as »gravity«.

However, gravity no longer occurs as a mass effect
.ml, but as the effect of an immaterial point, which, if necessary,
li.ilb can lie in any matter.

To give a practical example:

The star Algol has a diameter of 2 300 000 km. It has
■ ineii dark companion of 1 800 000 km diameter. Both stars
ii are only five million kilometers apart. Despite the un-
- 1 n perceivable gravitational forces that these giant masses possess, they collapse
m, lit against each other. Their center of gravity lies between them in the empty

Space, so that a point in nothingness exerts a force that is
enough to direct these giant balls.

As a second example we choose our Earth. According to gravity** 1
law, every piece of earth matter should attract the other and from I
attracted to anyone else. But if you count the kill
through, one obtains the surprising result that the gravitational
on forces of the earth would simply have to cancel out and the earth would be over
no outward-acting gravity, no gravity,
zen. However, since on the other hand the famous apple is obviously I
to the Earth, astronomy claims that the Earth is an exception
In the case of the earth, the inner mass attracts the outer mass, but not
the outer mass the inner.

The great Brockhaus (Leipzig 1 934) says about it:

“A point within the Earth is acted upon by the force surrounding that point
The outer shells do not bend, but only the inner core of the earth, which means that

I
that within the earth the attractive effect is proportional to the distance
from the center.”

And in W. Waite we find on page 73:

“Newton’s theory of gravitation is based on the idea
dc, that the seat of the Earth's attraction is in the center of mass of the
Earth rests, while the effect of the falling apple is on the earth's surface
flat, further in the orbital motion of the moon and also in distant
other points in space.”

Astronomy is therefore forced to confront a fist-sized nucleus
piece, yes, a millimeter-sized dot in the earth's core all the grains
vitational power of the earth. That is - fantastic!

But even worse:

The Earth's center of gravity is located at the center of the Earth. The gravity
vitationszentrum lur the gravitational system Earth Moon is on the other hand
about a thousand kilometers below the earth's surface. In the earth are
So there are two different gravitational centers, two different
Piinktchen X, which achieve unheard of technical feats.

That might be enough, but let's hear a few more - |
re statements from experts. We should not be accused of
we have withheld important information. First, Bavink on page
te 118:

“... that inertia and gravitation ... are ultimately a
and be the same..."

We hear from Weizsacker on pages 74/75 that gravity, so far
a mysterious, immaterial long-distance force that also transports mass:

“Let us assume that when the electron is emitted,
at the location of the nucleus, a certain amount of energy disappears without a
trace.

h a certain mass. Therefore, the gravitational effect

| , core on its surroundings. Since after the spe-

. 1 , 11 , M Relativity theory no effect spreads faster than
I „ 1 , 1 ,., s, speed, must also include the change in the gravitational field, the
|, which is caused by the change in mass, as a wave with (at most) light
r , speed to the outside. If you now try to find any
| i,n, ,, util equation for the gravitational field this wave process to
l„ .l.tchon, it always shows that it transports mass (emphasis
|„ hnih. by the author. By the way: mass also equals inertia!). In the

U, II, 1 1 just as much mass escapes to the outside as disappears inside
In sum, the wave equation assumes an energy loss

n.itiseh corrected. If energy is lost somewhere without compensation,

In hi, l, t, it must reappear in the form of a gravitational wave,

«!• lli tcht the neutrino is the I ell- associated with the gravitational wave.
1,, n Of course it would be possible to also use the gravitational theory
,„ ,,, to amend that it did not contain this mass transport-
i, " 1 1 emphasis added by the author.)

What luck that it can be done with or without mass transport

lit MV I It!

But gravity has completely different possibilities.

We take from a newspaper article, the origin of which is unfortunately not known
ni, l, r can be clearly determined that the physicist Dr. Hermann Fricke
in, American licensed Urania Club, Berlin, a lecture on
, in, the solar theory he developed. In this essay
I it, says the reporter:

Kr denies that gravity is a mass attraction, and
nkl.irl they are subject to atmospheric radiation pressure. This means
,|i< I'temperatures of the stellar atmospheres of the prevailing
Gravity proportional..."

Gravity is therefore no longer a mass attraction.

Well, that there is something wrong with gravity was already
icicn Geologists who used the pendulum deflection to determine the gravity of
(ieberg masses. The values obtained were
n considerably lower than one would have expected according to Newton. At Mount
Everest reached the hoped-for gravity only a third, and
the Pyrenees showed no gravity at all, but pushed the
I'endel off instead of putting it on. Then Bugs invented those egg-
m halenhypothesis, according to which the mountain ranges are like hollow eggshells
on
sit on the ground, thus enclosing air space and consequently less
mass than initially assumed. Tunnel construction then showed
However, this eggshell hypothesis was not correct, which

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II III
/Ul I

one resorted to the subsidence hypothesis that is valid today - because Pen,

St wi den aVltatl ° n dUlften ^ d0gmadschen G ™ d » nicht be

tenkonx : rnich! CmhCU m ' Gravitation Hgt woh] in that it the VVr I
tkorper not only attracts, but occasionally also repels! In W,

bntdung nnt the resonance theory of Sir George H. Darwin results rich ,

the t:2::c: r the abs,oBend “ effect g ^°» ~

Let us hear George Gamow .Biography of The Earth,,, p.5I II
"ln tact tt" obvious that the Moon must have been revolving

.almost within touch,, of the Earth', tturface immediately after the"

tone, and rear ed i„ present comparatively large distance „"„gm I

di, gTpL oTb h T, ,,ng r “ W “ ya " d * “ m0ve *-* an

g spiral orbit. These forces must undoubtly arise in the gravitation,,,, ,

interaction of two bodies, but who would ever imagine that armt-ui

“the 0Uld PUSh a T hung away? -as shown

satellite to' ^ ° f ^ Eaith CaUSed (and sti11 is causing)

satellite to move steadily farther and farther away through a ra h«

complicated mechanism of tidal action. “ugh a rath,,”

^Finally, Gamow shows how the rotation of the earth in the I at.fi
V1Cr lhardetlJahrCn by tidal friction of four hours

1
(r*
ill

•lii . i imdcn slows down (see our previous excerpt) and drives

lli.nil Imt:

I In lengthening of the day produced by lunar tides certainly cannot

■ without consequence to the motion of the Moon itself. We have

din ul, i, Irrrcd to the fact that, according to one of the fundamental laws

III h, mies, the total rotational momentum of a mechanical system (in

||t , , ,in the Earth-Moon system) must always remain unchanged. Thus,
II ile I .Mill's rotation begins to slow down because of the action of the
It II Ik* Moon itself must gain in angular velocity. This acceleration

• a il,, Moon's rotation must have forced it to recede steadily
I .1 , lie i and farther away from the Earth and brought it to its pre-
ii ul i comparatively great distance. “

i >n the other hand, the two tide crests produce certain gravitation
iiii.ii non forces on the Moon itself, the force b' being greater than that

1 1 The combined effect of these two forces will be a drag along the

|^'l orbit, causing the acceleration of its rotation around the

I mil. Easter rotation results, however, in greater centrifugal force, and
.In Moon slowly recedes from the Earth, moving along a spiral orbit."

I >.i/u the translation:

In fact, it is obvious that the moon is moving immediately after
,1, i lennung moved »almost in touch« with the earth's surface
1,, n must and its current relatively rough removal only as a result of
in the force that slowly pushed him away and forced him to
ulli nr spiral trajectory. These forces must be derived from the gravitational
iiinties between the two Koqjers will arise, but who will ever
i l.inbcn that gravitational attraction could repel an object?
I loi/.dem it was shown by Darwin that the gravitational thrust of the earth

■ I,' caused (and still causes) the satellite to move steadily further and
in the heart, thanks to a rather complicated mechanism of
i ii'/.e itent activity."

..The lengthening of the day caused by the lunar tides
was certainly not without consequences for the movement of the moon.

• li s remain true to themselves. We have already reported on the fact that
in. ill one of the fundamental laws of mechanics the entire rotation
moment of a mechanical system (in this case the Earth —
moon system) must always remain unchanged. So, if the
I rdrotation due to the influence of the moon to slow down
i,innt, the moon itself must gain tangential velocity.
This reduction in the orbital speed of the moon
caused him to move further and further away from the earth
and to its current relatively rough removal
bring peace."

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“(To the drawing.) On the other hand, the two Gr/cl 1
tenberge certain attractive gravitational forces that act on the moon
act because the force b' is greater than the force c'. The combined effect (|
of these two forces results in a pull in the direction of the moon's orbit, which <
li<
Acceleration of its orbit around the Earth. Faster orbits
However, it causes greater centrifugal force, and the moon moves further away
slowly in a spiral orbit from the earth."

We have now heard the most important thing about gravity. Sic isi
soon property and effect of mass, soon effect of a massless
point, sometimes attraction, sometimes repulsion, sometimes immaterial, sometimes
mass*
transporting, sometimes present, sometimes in insufficient quantities
soon no longer exists at all. Let us now turn our attention to another 1 ><•
special gravitational case that is of great interest to us as earthlings.

The tides, i.e. ebb and flow, are caused by the moon.
called. How Copernican astronomy imagines this is revealed
As a precaution, we turn to the work “Controversial Worldview” by Robcn
Henseling, which is a treasure trove of naivety. Henseliug
writes on p. 176 ff.:

“The effect of an attractive mass depends on the distance
distance that at double the distance Vi, at ten times Vioo wild
etc. Sun and moon attraction are the strongest for the
Place on the earth's surface from which the sun or moon
at the apex of the sky. They appear weakest at
the opposite surface of the earth. The differences
against the attraction that the innermost core of the
Earth (emphasis added) is suffering for the two
described earth locations approximately the same, but oppositely directed.
At both points on the earth's surface, therefore, an equal effort must be
from the center of the earth. The connection between
Direction of the Earth's center—celestial body designated diameter of the Earth
stretches a little (emphasis added); the lower
The earth's diameters, which are in the right position, must become correspondingly
smaller.
That the earth's body as a whole is elastic enough to accommodate this shape-
In order to be able to give in to changing influences, the
Burst-sensitive horizontal pendulum was demonstrated. The result was a
Stretching effect up to about 20 cm. The oceanic water
The earth's shell gives the sun and moon attraction in a much higher

Degrees than the solid earth; in the open seas a
Total stroke of about 75 cm on average.”

On the same topic on page 178:

“... the differences in gravity that cause this are in themselves
extremely small. In the case of the moon, they are only about nine million

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L of the sun the nineteen millionth part of the power of the

|„ | „|. attract a free-falling body to its surface •

High and low temperatures produced jointly by the moon and sun
, , but differed by less than Ao mm.

; , ten Sat7, it must be noted that the »Micro-

M Michelsons according to Gamow a flood height of 0.0004 cm
EI " miii '/,.,o mm, of which only 69% for the water, the res
I, | rdlut are to be reckoned with. Gamow also sets a I luthohe

, , cn in the open ocean and 35 cm tide height of the solid earth's crust aia.

I |i.. Hat heights should be calculated from the tiny millimeter amounts dumh A -
I | . . n t> arise. But let us restrict ourselves to the most important points.

ST * ****** G » mows ™

"""I CMoon draws the with the Keets da^es, elite Earth as a whole ei"

I and stretches it at the same time a little, so that in general
I , r Korner is formed. The water masses at c give the train

; ,*"d flows out the furthest. At a the water

"" n which, due to their greater distance from the moon, the sufficient
ungL at their original
I therefore go out to the left, because the whole earth

' ' ' ' 1 'h this theoretical interpretation of the tides is at least

masterpiece, as e, schwe, fallen durlie, m.he

,.to concentrate on one point. She is one of those whores who do not

Statements that make it almost impossible to use astronomy cm

to see the science to be taken.

^e — sen of the ocean acts from ^ "

nn/.ichung. Now comes from the M, and^the ninth ml ^

ni iTsSr^s the total gravity and arches against this the Hu-
ll n high.

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Miracle No. 2 is even better: This tiny little mosquito power from cinriii
Nine millionths of the Earth's gravity pulls the entire globe, the vrr
weighing several trillion tons, although .11
thanks to the rotation it has the stability of a gyroscope and is extremely
the overhead speed of around 100,000 km/h
flies through the room. A plantastic idea!

Even worse: The Earth's core is said to be approximately half the size of
Earth mass consisting of steel and nickel, a density of my .il«
ten and under a pressure of about five million Alum
spheres. But what does that mean? This mosquito power
of the nine millionth part of the Earth’s gravity, it still manages
to stretch this earth body by at least 20 cm. Perhaps .1111
worst: The water masses of the nadir flood are said to be opposite the wcg
sliding earth remain in space and thereby bulge
When the action begins, these water masses will surely be n .1
once attracted by the moon, whereby the attraction by the
Earth's body. So you should actually be concerned about the usual
They kindly do not do it because the earth
Now the average flood height is
he 75 cm. If we set the height of the nadir tide at only 50 cm, then
the globe must move at least 125 centimeters to avoid the phantom
men. 125 centimeters! We ask ourselves, why not
also leaves, stones, animals and people around the Nadir flood 125
cm high into the air when the earth is so far towards the moon>
missing?

But we finally feel quite bad when we consider what is likely to happen in
second act of the drama with this deformed, pulled out of her balm-
on Earth. Since the tides have a constant flow,
one cannot expect that the earth will quickly return to its
original shape and path, but the effect continues
now on the already deformed and off-track body
This then results in — even if the mathematical consideration with
Zero opens up the strangest extensions.

All in all, we cannot, with the best will in the world, find that
»Gravity« is a term that we consider scientifically
or even describe it as responsible.

And that applies to all these astronomical assumptions that
we chose as examples for a whole group — for those theses
from the light, from the warmth, from the persistent gas balls in the room, the
inertia and gravitation. All these theses are indispensable
Prerequisites of Copernican astronomy, ie, if one
If you cut even one of them, the whole system collapses.

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|);| S Copernican world view can exist without gravity or

H 11 to little exist as without primary and linear light.

\\ 11 We do not want to prejudge the verdict, but it seems to us that a

misleading worldview has very little scientific value

l ,,,,, , |.is is supported by such conditions.

*

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Astronomical contradictions

We will summarize some contradictions below, whereby vvi,
A emphasize that this is again only a selection I)"

, US ';:" :; ur f' Determined by the consideration that it may be desirable, ,
the shape of the Copernicus white, to be rounded off as much as possible,,'
As a precautionary measure, we stress that, as before, the witnesses cited - a ,„ I,
when they contradict each other - almost without exception, decisive
scientific representatives of the Copernican world view.

1 . The Rau in

Astronomical space is a real, infinite and absolutely empty

In Weizsacker we read on page 130:

“ hei "' “ *** “"> First of all, the room at the,
™” “ ch wen " “ "“f final Keeper »en,hal,e„« soUte

v “ ' “ °" Concept of space as a dependent on dch,

of the Ma,ene existing Eneas, a modem and noveep
necessary idea for thought.”

P. 142. “The currently infinite world remains an unfulfillable demand
appeal to our imagination.”

S :. 144 - ” The definition of the concept, however, is admittedly ini

religious-symbolic thinking. In Newton and his predecessors,
the infinite absolute space appears as the physical image or
as the ‘sensorium’ of God.”

From Bavink, page 124, we learn:

a ” u ' , dal !r,rh bd dCm ganZCn Pr ° blem by three quite apart
concepts of »space« to be maintained. First, the purely formal

space of the mathematician, that is the just characterized »manifold-
order of folds" in a purely abstract sense, which can be applied equally well to

h ■ l one or apply equations such as to points, lines, etc.

■ /Furthermore, the space of perception, which on the one hand

1 1 '• i.ill.ill of this general manifold order, namely a
m I" iilimensional Euclidean continuum" on the other

I in the intuitions of point, plane, etc. an element

t",'li ill. which lies entirely beyond this order and is not

r fjiio i rxakten mathematical definition completely, since it is only

[fl such as color, sound, etc. Finally, thirdly, the physical

ll«< lieu space, ie the real, through the totality of the physical

II In ii experiences to determine the order of world things (events),

V"'i which still has to be determined whether it is the Euclidean or
in no other order.”

S 301: “The order of magnitude of around 10 S. * * * 9 light years would be the
Hi "lllr in the universe at all conceivable distance, which apparently only

It makes sense if this is in the sense of the general

in the theory of relativity has a finite size."

P. 135: “This contains the immediate conclusion that there is therefore a
iH ii matter-free space (and time) just as there is no matter-free space
line without space and time.”

S 297: “The well-known dark spots in the Milky Way are not,
mi previously it was thought that areas with fewer stars, we have
n No more good reasons to assume that here only the light of the
|imi (legend lying, in itself as dense as elsewhere in the dairy
H.ille distributed stars by non-luminous gas masses in front of them
ilii is shielded.”

Read »The Scientific World View« by Erich Schneider
u ii on page 53:

In the plane of the Milky Way there are huge masses of dust and
I love the starlight that comes to us.”

1 Finally, in the above-mentioned essay »Radio-
ii'iider in space«:

“Space is not as empty as we usually believe. It is

■ dillt of cosmic dust, electrons and electrically charged mo-
ll luilen of different substances.”

That may be enough. So, first of all, it is a question whether the
n al space of astronomy really exists — especially whether it is not
eiwa only that mathematical space of Bavink is — , furthermore this un-
i iii Niche space is not infinite, but finite, and finally the
The space is not empty, but contains clouds of gas, dust masses, electro-
and molecules.

The latest sensation is that space also contains friction. We
from an article entitled “Space Friction: The New Space

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Theory of tomorrow« in the newspaper »Neues Europa« of August I ' i III
that the Swiss engineer Carl Kutter is about to copri m
kan system with a new variant. He has entdn kl,
that only half of the earth's mass acts on the moon. Wot t
It then continues:

“These novel and yet so illuminating discoveries grin it
We have proof that space friction exists
is, contrary to the prevailing, generally learned world view
ung that Lm_ We I tall everything should behave perfectly smoothly
If a predictable, positive force orbits the Moon around the Earth,
This would have to move around the end at the appropriate speed
But this is not the case, the earth must rotate 27 1/2 times,

until the moon has completed its orbit around the earth. We const. i
This means that the moon is delayed considerably in its eclipse
movement and this can allcin in an existing world space
Friction has its cause. How big is this space friction?
For 1000 kg of earth mass, the resistance is about 70 kg or the Sonin
must apply 70 kg of force to move 1000 kg of earth mass in its balm
to pull the sun along."

How wonderful!

Since the Earth has a mass of about 1 000 000 000 000 cubic kilometre
tern, the following calculation results: 1000 billion times 1000
Millions equals 1 trillion cubic meters times 5500 gives 5500 trillion
kg weight of the earth. This means that the sun exerts
of 5.5 x 70 = 385 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 kilograms.
speaks of friction, only that this must be considerably greater, since
the Earth orbits the Sun much, much more slowly than the Sun rotates.
But if we are humble, the earth is suffering at every moment a
Frictional resistance of 385 trillion kg in space. Let us ask
us now, where from . . .

No, let's not ask. So much nonsense can easily make you rude.
Let us rather enjoy the final sentence of the essay:

“Without exaggeration, we can already say today that this is the bc-
most significant discovery since the existence of scientific
physics has been made in the past centuries and the
falls to a Swiss person."

2. The sun

The Copernican sun is a giant ball of molten mass with
gaseous surface that sends light and heat to Earth.

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Itm.nk p. 305: “that therefore the sun within such a
|ll(|„ mini gas shell must have a presumably molten core.

It, mink p. 306: “The newer solar theons take uemt iae

from outside to inside decreasing in density glowing

, , |, ,|| which is by no means a regular, but rather a completely
.regular and continuously changing limitation e

him I emphasis by the author.)

WVi/siicker p. 145: “At its centre there must be a good
In thermodynamic estimation a temperature of sth

ii million degrees."

P. 70: ..... and we must imagine that both the
, t.ugkci, how the temperature of these layers of the sun

is compared to the matter inside the ball.

Um gel p. 70: “Cooler, denser, heavier, medersm-
knnlr gas streams, and rising from the interior of the sun, het
“ sirbme ... Still very little clarified flow phenomena

In cr Art now create huge vortices in the upper

... These cyclone areas on the sun are the famous

'.inner spots ...“

I)r. Lauteijung from the Physics Institute Cologne:

The sun does not send electrons to the earth.”
it. Bellac in the »Nationalzeitung Basel« in his essay: >>Radto-
i udcrim cosmic space«:

If so, then our sun must also emit such electric waves
msstrahlen ... Nevertheless, they have been recorded, namely m,t
above all expectations of great intensity. However, they originate
|„ the surface of the sun, but large patches of sun when the-
, are directed directly towards the earth. The hissing sound thret . ig-
IM lc becomes audible when the sunspots appear. ...

And from a newspaper report about the physicist’s lecture

l)i Hermann Fricke in the Urania Club, Berlin.

After that, the sun is only surrounded by a glowing atmosphere,
the photosphere, surrounded, while around it cow^ «*■
similar, habitable world, which is protected by clouds in front of the glowing
.eheated, bendet Dr. Frtcke is the AulTassu,* did, ^Sonnevon^
surrounded by a layer of sea water that prevents a . . ,

i can penetrate the interior. The sun corners en.speohen tdrsehen
/.vcloning where glowing hydrogen cups fill the photosphere
and see through the interior which can be detected as cold ^

observe the lightning of the solar storms in the clouds. These
"They destroyed me, their enormous electrical tension atoms.

where corpuscular rays were created, which our earth events bcmi
Meteorological processes — our hailstorms aim
lich — constantly cooled the sea of the sun with ice, so that it was cool and l>« I
remain habitable.”

This selection of publications from this decade may
if enough. We notice that the sun will soon be a fiery glow
ball, soon a glowing ball of gas, that this ball of gas soon after the I
Inside it becomes denser, sometimes less dense, so that the sun can shine up to
twenty years
million degrees hot and that at the same time it has a cool, habitable
Body represents that the solar vortex once consisted of gas flows
different temperatures, and on the other hand a look at the kiiiilr
solar surface, thirdly, apparently electromagnetic
Nature is that the sun does not emit electrons, but i
At the same time, radio waves come from the sun and also
corpuscular rays are emitted from it.

We are content with the few to give some room for the
To preserve the celestial body that is closest to us.

Only one new sensation is allowed to be brought to us here. Wii
can be found in the newspaper »Neues Europa« of 15. 1.49 under the Uber
writing:

The sun — an inhabited star? by Otto Gernat.

It states that the Heaviside layer surrounds the earth like a
huge crystal ball shell and that one logically suspects
suppose the same for all other celestial bodies, including
the sun, and this all the more so since the sun as a gas glow body over
could not exist at all if it were not covered by such a »skin«
surrounded. Then it continues:

“This layer, as an ethereal skin that encloses the sun, must
necessarily be a compact, smooth and transparent substance.
Let us now imagine the effect that is produced,
when the enormous, smooth surface of this ethereal »sun-
skin" (due to the rapid rotation of the sun's axis) where it is
If the friction in the area
of the atmospheric air, the frictional resistance
make it hot-hot. Frictions of an etheric force field, such as the
Sun skin is, in the area of the ether itself, but does not produce any
flammable »hot-hot heat«, but they form a white-hot, electrical
romagnetic force field, through whose friction pressure the smooth sun
skin becomes an intensely luminous, reflective surface. The immense
The luminous, dazzling brightness of the sun is increased and
The outer, smooth and extremely reflective solar skin
has the ability to capture light rays from other space suns (fixed stars)

ilni ..itigen and throw back according to the law of reflection, thus
with the light!

Where, from this it follows that the sun is definitely

ki.lmbar can be. . m cri

How admirable is an astronomical system that

in ii i ii playroom laBt!

I is so admirable that apparently even astronomers

Nerves, at least Dr. Walter Muller from H. m »Neues

! I of 15. 4. 49 in connection with Gernat's theory.

|, |, babe with an old friend of mine, the astronomer at the state-
|„ |„ „ Slernwarte of H. is, talked about it To my great

I he did not laugh at me, but stated that in fact

. tries not to agree with what school astronomy teaches. »There is m the
V ,ti onomy Dogmas that must not be shaken if one
nti lit risk that almost everything will collapse, which
lusher as a solid, immovable building."

We take our hat off to this unknown astronomer who
be, insight. We would welcome it even more if he
would be publicly represented.

3. The Earth

, first some theories about the origin of the earth. The historical series

does not mean that the latest theory is the best and

There is no scientifically sound interpretation.

|„ the mine of the 18th century, Georges Louis Led claimed

de Bufion in his »H,stoire naturelle<< the earth set durd, the

/collision of the sun with another celestial body ■
Pierre Simon, Marquis de Laplace, had already pointed out to him in 1776 m of his
..Exposition du Systeme du Monde« that the planetary orbits
in the stretched ellipses. Laplace, based on
Kant developed his own theory, according to which the sun and the planetary system
,“S a nebula under the effect of contraction cooling and

Rotation. This Kant-Laplace theory found
, which was generally accepted for a long time, became a popular idea

“”d is still part of the curriculum in elementary schools today.

In the middle of the 19th century, the scientific
scientifically untenable this theory. Above all, it subjected
Maxwell in 1859 in his investigation of Saturn of a physicist
Verification. He pointed out that according to Lapiace's picture, my
Gas rings and planets should have formed when our system <
s ii hlich. He further showed that the formation of spherical bodies

from gas rings is highly unlikely, but that the deserved
gas rings would have to break into small pieces.
but the rotational moment of the planets is much too large. It amounts to
ly 49 times the rotation moment of the sun, although the Mi ,
of all planets together only a seven hundredth part of the solar mass.
what makes it special.

Already in our century, Sir James H. Jeans, Tim
mas C. Chamberlain and Forest R. Multon developed a new theory that
the name Tidal Theory and occasionally on the li
as Encounter Theory. According to it, once a design
Star that was bigger than the sun, passing quite close to the sun
— at a distance of several solar diameters. In
As a result of the gravitational effect of this star, the Sun
ne to rotation — which she apparently did not have until then - utnl
At the same time, a gigantic flood of fiery solar energy was created
se. The crest of this flood was torn away by the sun and
transformed itself into the planets, which first curved into
richly stretched ellipses, but gradually turned into approximate circles
tracks, as the entire system at that time was still faced with a resistant
medium, probably with gaseous or dusty mass
lie. The remains of it are said to produce today's zodiacal light. Diesel
The veil of matter is so thin that the entire content of
two hundred million miles at atmospheric pressure to a zen
timeter-thick layer, but at that time the Mate
rie in space obviously has considerably greater resistance, so that the ellipses
orbits turned into circular orbits.

Harold Jeffrey corrects this tidal theory by saying that
the giant star apparently not only approached, but the sun directly
I have touched on.

There is no lack of objections. The most important one comes from Russell
the indication that the planets float on hyperbolic orbits in space
must disappear, so that the passing star can be attributed the special

property, with increasing proximity to the
Sun loses the ability to give the planet the mathematically required
at an acceptable speed.

Among other things, it should be remembered that the probability of a
such passage is extremely small, as small as — to make a comparison
Hermann Friedmanns — the probability of a
Collision between two ships weighing 1.6 million kilos
meters away from each other. This leads to the suspicion that
that our planetary system is the only one in the entire universe.

This is where RA Lyttleton’s double star hypothesis comes in.

ii " |, the sun was originally a double star. The passing
,1. Kiesenstern left the sun itself unscathed, but the
No. 2 was hit and blown up. Some of the pieces were
planets, the rest flew out into space. These hypo-

is supported by the fact that around 25% of all stars have a dark

li. ,.|, iier have. On the other hand, this high number also speaks for

Other objections relate mainly to the fact that the railway
Movements of the planets and the planetary moons not from the theory
|„ ,, ul s crklaren. It does not correspond to the given picture if
|>|, Ho rotates opposite to all other planets, Uranus with
m now n moons rotate almost perpendicular to the orbital plane and the Jupiter-
"„ nule orbiting Jupiter in opposite directions. Lyttleton's interpretation that
, |, | pi u to is a captured Neptune moon and that the
i.kieisding moons captured alien moons or planetoids are
, “helps a little here, but not much. Incidentally, in this view the Sa-
, muring to the former moon, which under the influence of gravity

'* The moons are generally said to have been created under the influence of the sun.
, 1 , „ s(-in, while the planets still form elongated ellipses around the sun-
ne and thus came very close to the sun for a long time. The
. The birth of our earthly moon is said to have only taken place when the fi de
had already cooled down considerably and was covered with a rocky crust.
/.istiindige theory was created by Sir George H. Danvin, the son of Charles
I larwin, with his resonance theory. We brought their essential studies
, ke already in two excerpts from Gamow and ask to be there again

iiaehtoread. .

The last theory of the Earth’s origin arises in connection with
the “Expanding Universe”, Hubble’s exploding universe.
Now the universe is expanding at an unimaginable speed (at
the visibility limit already at 144 000 000 kilometers per hour) after alien

pages. The centre of this explosion is our earth.
The corresponding calculations force the conclusion that two
Billions of years the entire mass of the universe will be
Clumps clustered around the core of the earth and that from some
, because at that time a cosmic explosion occurred, which
individual pieces. From this perspective, how the
knew phenomena of our solar system, the planetary orbits, etc. —
the sun had to originate from the earth, among other things — explains
remains open. Hubble does not care about the Earth, but
“m the extragalactic nebulae. Hubble’s theory naturally depends
crucially depends on the interpretation of the redshifts in the spectrum

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ah. We have already said what is necessary and ask,
to consult the relevant paragraphs.

However, so that we are not accused of any insinuations v, ,

thought, zmerenwtr still the physicist Wilhelm Westphal after

“ sentence »Is the new natural science endangering our experience of nature« by
Hans Hartmann (The Time Book, Otto MeiBners Verlag, SchloB Bleckede):

"One can assume that the birth of our present universe,
aim was that nothing but two elementary particles could spontaneously
about two neutrons. That was the first »star«. The Thrum
even provides approximate numerical indications for the beginning of d, ■
Ten seconds after its launch, the radius of the well was
as large as that of our sun today. Already there were

Tnnt, M ,rt eme formed with an average mass of
000 million kilograms. They were tiny compared to <1,,,

today’s stars, of which the sun, for example, is around a quadrille,
times heavier. Together they did not even weigh as much as
our moon. After all, this state had already lasted for about ten seconds
after the start. This act of birth marks the beginning
jtdes cosmic events and thus also the beginning of what
we call Ze.t. Before that there was no universe and no time! The previous, ,
ntic image, what existed before the hypothetical primordial explosion
been and happened, becomes irrelevant. Or much more
sic now finds out the simple answer: “Nothing! Because a previous one has ,-s
not given at all.”

To which Hans Hartmann sighs:

“It makes us dizzy.”

We feel dizzy too.

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Westphal is serious. So that he does not
suspicion, we continue to quote from his book »Atom
energy« (West-Kulturverlag Meisenheim/Glan 1948):

“One suspects nothing more and nothing less than that this new born
"'Hen stars emerge from nothing, so to speak! The reader now knows
but probably already enough of nuclear energy to soon have a very direct
Uge Image: When stars form, mass is created, and
Mass is only a special manifestation of energy, according to the
Einstem equation E = me 2 . According to the energy principle, this
Energy cannot come from nothing? Where does this energy come from?
gy. The answer is that it can arise from nothing
If you understand it correctly, you have to understand it
explain that one can define nothing, a 0, as the sum of a positive.! and
an equally large negative!! size, such as (+3) + (-3) = 0
Thus, without violating the energy principle, the po-

Energy E = me 2 of the mass m of a star — the sum

it' > atomic energies of its building blocks emerge from nothing,
;at the same time an equally large amount of negative energy

• mulches.

I !i '., Of course, such a creation of negative energy is associated with the
ll ' iiics new star inevitably connected. As soon as it was created

|ti inti it yes through the general mass attraction, the gravitational
iiii. in interaction with all other celestial bodies and therefore has
tliiu h towards them a certain, through his position in relation to them
I'l'linglc energy capable of a potentialc energy, and this must
in hi, as we cannot discuss here, meaningfully a negative
ii ii I let rag. One can at least roughly estimate this
I ii and comes to the conclusion that the positive sum of the
I in i I'icn E = me 2 of all celestial bodies probably have the same amount
l'ii as the negative sum of their mutual potential energies,

l.ill the total amount of energy content of the universe at all
i'li ii h is 0. This 0, this nothing is ... split into negative gravity
i itioiisenergie and in atomic energy E = me 2 of the existing in space
\inmr. When a completely new star is born, it always simultaneously
iir with the energy equivalent me 2 an equal negative amount of
t .in ilation energy." (Emphasis added by the author.)

Anyone who does not shout or feel the need to do so
Ii ii throwing the next object against the wall is hardly
/ii lielfen. We constantly strive to be polite and not to

• ii', iti, what actually needs to be said, but it is really difficult,
i li to stay with when a German physicist, Professor Dr., does something like that in
It was published in 1948 – albeit with reservations.

The bill that is presented to us is a vivid reminder of the
liulier mentioned tram car, which mathematically does not do any work
Iristet and miraculously from one stop to the other
i comes in. Mathematically it works. But does this ma-
tliematic children's play and the schematic satisfaction of a
inherent energy principle really leads to such insane
Claims?

This is no longer science, but a theoretical conundrum.
lull of improbable dimensions – to put it politely. There is a
Nothing! Nothing, Professor – without a trace of matter, of
Energy, of atomic energy, of gravity – an absolute nothingness! And
in place of this nothingness suddenly stands – just because the calculation works out
–
mi star with a mass of several thousand quadrillion tons,
which represents an enormous amount of energy (according to Westphal himself per
kilo-

grams 25 000 million kWh), not to mention the alleged
Gravitational forces etc. – just came out of nothing. lint
God – how idiotic must such a professor be to the people
hold to dare to present something like that to them! And in world linn
The brains of Germany must actually be enslaved and freed
It is strange that something like this could be published in the name of science.
without causing a storm of indignation? Even hypotheses with
sen at least have some hand and foot. Certainly it is now It ill
free to claim that the world is made of plum cake or anything
originated, abcr firstly please do not in the name of science mul
Secondly, not under conditions that force millions of people
to take such a claim as truth.

Of course, this same professor, who was in front of his own
an absolute absurdity feels no inhibitions, energisi li
against the pioneers of the hollow earth theory and not to
the least shy away from rejecting a theory that is not a billionsii I
contains such absurdity.

The stars are created from nothing. A few pages before
Westphal nevertheless writes:

“If you consider that the sun emits energy every day in the amount
of around 10 quadrillion kWh, and if you then consider this
Number that far exceeds that of most stars,
multiplied by the number of trillion, you get a daily

Energy production in space that exceeds any capacity
lends.” (Emphasis added.)

In the end, everything came out of nowhere!

In this context, we may at least briefly
to digress from cosmogony and briefly show what contradictions
face each other here.

Professor Dr. Wilhelm Westphal writes in the above-mentioned work:

“Until not so long ago there was only one conceivable such
Energy source (for the cosmic radiation energies. The author), the
general mass attraction or gravitation. It is certain (!) that every
Fixed star in its early youth was initially an enormous gas ball
made of almost unimaginably thin, gaseous material. On this Stoll
acts — comparable to the earth’s gravity which, according to the Middle
point and tries to pull all the material there.
to contract. The star gradually condenses. But if
a gas is compressed without noticeably releasing heat
Ben can give and the one in empty space can
and initially still quite cold, thus barely radiant star not — so
it heats up. - This is how the contracting star heats itself

ml wildly warmer and warmer and begins to shine more and more powerfully.
|ii i ,i cs sure what first happened to each star.

\u| the danger of underestimating the reader's intelligence

/iU insult, please note that this is a precise scientific

" is a literal statement from 1948 and that its validity after
,|, ,i, |,is emphasized. However, we ask you to note that the
V\Yvii of gravity is also not determined here (see our early
i. n I liuweise to gravity) and the word by any other
ri , i/I can be, since there is no content associated with it
ii Finally, it is absolutely not clear why the star gas at the

V , m In htung cannot release heat to the outside. We mean perhaps
m. In. that a gas in an empty space has the slightest trace of

W. ume immediately and unrestrictedly to the surrounding empty and very
I . ,li, ii space. In no case is it sufficient that Wilhelm
\V« ,iphal simply claims the opposite, but he must
i, il .nu ll prove itself in every way.

Let us now invite lecturer Dr. Kurt Himpel, an astronomer, to
,•1, i, hen topic from his book »Problems of Development in the Environment
, i sum« (Curt E. Schwab, Stuttgart, 1948) - incidentally, despite all the Copernican
I .mixed fixation and bias a very reasonable and cautious
his book, which, unlike countless other astronomical publications,
iillentlichungen finally allows an approach to a discussion:

As far as in the short period of astronomical observation
, (which was outlined as a direction in the development of the cosmos
I, ,ii, it expressed itself in all cases as a dispersion of material
, in, that is, as the extension of celestial bodies. — On the other hand,
There is no reliable evidence that at any time con-
Iractions (contractions. Author) of celestial bodies
oiler even of world systems.”

The public has a choice. According to Westphal, it is clear and
. 1 , that every star was first formed by contraction and
Kucrgie (where this energy »gravity« came from remains of course
but they are sometimes cold-bloodedly attributed to the mass of the star,
you only came into being through them), while according to Himpel it is equally
certain
that contractions never occurred.

In any case, Wilhelm Westphal brings his stars through contraction
ms format and at the same time on temperature. This temperature is needed,
i nil to form atomic nuclei as an energy source for stars
mcn. Since this theory currently plays a significant role, we want to
also briefly discuss them.

The radiation energy in the universe needs some source.

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At the dawn of the atomic age, it was initially claimed that in the Si< i
nen a dispersal of matter takes place, i.e. a transformation \ > itl I
Materic in energy. Recently, the opinion is preferred that the Kiii'im
will be caused by the formation of atomic nuclei within the stem
Under the somewhat catalytic effect of the coal
tops l % C in the so-called Bethe processB four I'm
tonen, two of which are converted into neutrons, si id. ill
cin helium nucleus is formed, which then separates from the carbon isotope lost unit
its binding energy is released. This process requires a high temperature. i
ture, which was previously caused by the contraction of the star towards
will createjjfluB.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to go into the details of this theory
hen, which is a prime example of fresh, cheerful uninhibitedness and Yu

irresponsibility of so-called scientists and concerns
Core powers and other necessities conjured out of nothing, where sn
We content ourselves with pointing out a few small details
sen that one obviously overlooks. First of all, one needs for the apparent
chen Bethe process, i.e. for the core construction, the coal mine
Where does this carbon suddenly come from? We quote Himpel:

“However, if the order of magnitude of one billion degrees ci
is sufficient, it is possible to add lighter elements — up to
Carbon directly. 11 (Emphasis added by the author.)

And then Westphal:

“One can calculate that the temperature in the innermost core
of all stars, regardless of their very different mass and size,
generally about 20 million degrees."

Question: What is the situation in the Westphalian stars with 20 million degrees
How could carbon be created that requires 1,000 million degrees?

Even worse is the following:

This core structure produces helium and only helium, in
best case, some more light elements. Where do all the
its elements? If the picture of Westphal and others were correct,
there was hardly much more than helium in the entire universe. It can be
but do not deny that we have 92 stable elements.

But let’s hear Himpel again:

“Theoretical physics can prove that the structure of water
substance to helium at temperatures and pressures as they (allegedly. The
Author.) in the interior of the star. In contrast,
the structure of heavy and heaviest nuclei, especially uranium,
require disproportionately higher temperatures, which are close to the billion
degrees. However, such temperatures are not possible in the

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“ completely excluded. Thus, uranium in the interior of the star cannot
m .. Iiei/.eugt, but its current substance must still be taken from the
At the origin of the cosmos. 11 (Emphasis added
\ ii lescr.)

I (.unit Himpel drives out the devil with Beelzebub, because

Now we can actually explain how, at the moment of creation,

of the cosmos the many elements were created, although all world

i. nkotper only from hydrogen, carbon isotopes and free protons
l„ i.mden, or — if he has already assigned an elemental
l„ and subordinates - as in these structured structures
nli >t/Iic'h the carbon isotope comes up with the crazy idea,

.... In more available free protons within a highly structured
M i .i and convert it into helium.

I "let's leave it at these samples. For all those who are seriously
i, I. 1 1 a useful interpretation of the origin of the earth or the
\\. lulls and the questions associated with it, it must be a torture
the contradictory, but in almost every case the last

To check the declarations made by the majority.

Moreover, everyone is free to support the theory of the origin of the earth.
niixc heathen that touches him most pleasantly. Any knowledge-
There is no legal binding force in any of these theories.
" I have proved for each one that it is impossible to be correct
l .mn _ by leading astronomers, not by us — and it is to be
ni, nen that other theories emerge and suffer the same fate.
irn may.

Nothing against the theory itself. It is the right of science to

I to establish theories, if these tentative advances to science are
■ represent the truth. On the other hand, it is not a pleasant
.and, if astronomy after four hundred years of Copernican

II research work still does not provide a useful and sustainable reading for
the creation of our earth, although everything else is so hair-
claims to know exactly what is happening in the farthest reaches of the earth.

But let us be content with the fact that the contradictions exist

are.

We also hear very different opinions about the age of the earth.
The most modest approach is found in Gamow. He draws attention to the
It is worth noting that 400,000,000 tons of salt are extracted from the rocks every year.
washed and flushed into the Earth’s oceans. Since these oceans are now
contain a total of 40 000 000 000 000 000 tonnes of dissolved salt,
The earth cannot be much older than a few hundred million years.

In contrast, according to Diedrich Wattenberg, »matter
and Life« (Condor-Verlag, Berlin-Frohnau 1948) in conjunction with

Pascual Jordan's hypothesis that the world consists of a matterless
energy, the entire universe is 10 billion years old.
the years in which the earth participated only with two billion
is, if one does not follow the above-mentioned theory of Hubble's earth age
and equates the age of the world.

From Paul Karlson »At the Limits of Our Knowledge« (Wilhelm Line
pert, Berlin 1943), we learn:

“ . . . and we now know of rock samples that are certainly 5 million
liarden years old. So the earth is at least that old, and

Her mother, the sun, is said to be considerably older!
The astronomers, cautious as they are, got used to
with about a trillion years." (Emphasis added by the
(read more)

Just in case: If Karlson describes the astronomers as »cautious, as they
are," he means it quite seriously and not
somewhat ironic.

Bruno H. Biirgel writes in his aforementioned work:
“ and since the excretion of the oldest rock masses known to us
from the glowing river of the earth's crust about 1500 million years ago
have passed.”

From Bavink we read on page 290:

“For this “absolute age of the world” mentioned above, we obtain the
Value of around 2 billion (2' 1 0 9) years. This gives a number
of essentially the same order of magnitude, even approximately the same
the same amount of numbers (2-10 years) also from the
explanatory determinations of the absolute geological age of our
Earth by examining radioactive rocks, as well as
certain other (solar physics) considerations for the age of the
Sun, so that we are faced with the most remarkable result that the
Age of both the Earth and the Sun as well as that of the entire fixed star system,
yes of the whole universe, consistent on three very different
Because it comes out with approximately the same amount, which is also
seems ridiculously small and which until recently was only considered for the one
of the three cases, namely the age of the earth, was inclined to admit,
while it was taken for granted that the much larger objects
(Sun, fixed star system, universe) naturally also a correspondingly high
older age. In fact, it now also becomes clear, as we know,
ter will see below, from other, purely astrophysical considerations
gen a much higher .Viter for a fixed star, as the sun of a
, namely a number of the order of a trillion years (1 0 12).

And on page 304 following the Russell diagram:

It has already been mentioned above that the results of this concept

Estimated development times are on the order of 1-10

IMIHonen (10 l2 -10 13) years, but this is in a striking
, 1 , “ Contradiction with the approximately thousand times smaller periods,

,l„ nian according to other methods and especially due to the
I obtain lubble results for the entire universe.

1 1 nd again Bavink, this time on page 20 j.

about 10 41 ... which is the age of the universe, measured in the unit of

I l. inentarzeit, represents.”

What is important, however, is Jordan’s point that the number R/l
- about 10 41 is not a constant at all, but simply the current
world age ... It is increasing by about 10 large times every second.
II,., “ (Last emphasis added by the author.)

By the way: 10 4 ' is a 1 with 41 zeros. The elementary time,
lu | which is referred to is 10 23 seconds. This results in a
expected age of the universe of 310 17 seconds or about ten million

mden years.

From Hermann Friedmann’s essay “What Astronomy Says about
I t leap of the universe teaches" we learn:

Life on Earth is described by Franz (probably too high)
estimated to be between 4.8 and 30 billion years old. So the lower
(i.vnze the existence of life on earth would be twice as large as
the existence of the earth!”

Let us be content with these numbers. The universe is 1-10
Hundreds of billions or ten billions or two billion years old. The Earth

soon two billion years old, soon more than five billion, soon 4.8
up to 30 billion, soon only a few hundred million.

All these figures are provided by famous and most famous experts
obtained with the utmost scientific care, namely
often in very different ways, which lead to the same
,1,-n results - only that the different
The differences mentioned above arise from the research carried out by researchers.

The age of the earth is usually determined based on geological timelines.
moods and from radioactive decay, the uranium clock.

the geological time determinations even the otherwise so unconcerned

sche Bruno H. Biirgel: .

Nevertheless, everything is extremely risky, and if we are to investigate,
how old some granite blocks are that make up entire mountains,
If we talk about the oldest, first solidified parts of the earth’s crust,
gifts, we are building on shaky ground.

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Ernst Barthel says on page 45 of his aforementioned work
sharper:

“Finally, geology pays too little attention to the fact that at the same time aul <1,
i
Earth the most diverse formations and epochs form on the I
really are: in one place there is alluvium, in others ice/in,
in others shell limestone forms, in others coal begins.”
plants, and so on. There is no geological »Enl
history, because the individual parts of the earth’s surface have their different
have a history and because at the same time Diluvium and Triassic, Gai
bon and bunter sandstone form on the parts of the earth's surface."

To determine the age of the uranium clock, we first take
from Weizsiicker — whereby we also have another time reference
hold: ^

“Surprisingly, for the chemical atoms that make up stars
and the spiral nebulae by completely different methods (!) the same Alin
of about three billion years. The age determination of the
chemical atoms comes from the radioactive elements uranium and tho
rium.”

Weizsacker is fortunately aware:

“As our knowledge advances, we are in several
directions have reached a point where the permanence of the Nairn
laws have become questionable or even refutable through experience.”

From his presentation it is not clear whether he is the Inperma
ence of radioactive decay as possible, such as Eberhard Bucli
forest, which already specifies on page 1 26:

“Are the mean value laws also changeable? Then would
phenomena such as the half-life of a radioactive
material slowly changed over the centuries.”

The fact that one can even fundamentally address the problem of radioactive decay
W. Waite shows on page 140 ff. that this can be a different opinion.

of the work already mentioned. He writes:

“But the reason for this (for the radioactivity. The author) is not
a huge supply of energy in the solid
Radium, whose strength is based on a lack of energy, but the
continuous supply of energy from the helium electrons of the universe
everything is done.”

We then take from the magazine »Orion« 3/10 from
15. 10. 1948 an essay signed with Kr.:

“F1. E. Fluntley of the University of Johannesburg, South Africa,
special photographic plates used to record atomic fission
serve to protect against the effects of cosmic rays in about three thousand
tern fleas. He reports the result of this experiment in

«' iiuie» of March 6, 1948. He found that in one cubic centimeter
,,, , IM "on average about 15 000 cosmic ray-generated
“ K- splitting occurs. The largest part of the energy produced on the plate

was caused by alpha particles. Huntley estimates

" " 1, according to calculations, that per cubic centimeter annually at least
111,100,000) helium atoms are produced. The glass part of the photogra-

hen plate in which the nuclear fissions mainly take place,
l„ i mil except the trace elements of 72 percent Si0 2 , 14 percent
, 9 percent CaO and 3 percent MgO. These compounds are

(l I, also the main components of most minerals. From this he concluded
1 1 ui 1 1 ley that the present in the rocks and in the atmosphere
11.1mm was not caused exclusively by radioactive radiation,
1.0 i.e. the age determination of rocks and meteorites, the
.Inn h measurement of the helium enclosed in it is carried out,
leads to false results if the influence of cosmic rays

on the formation of helium is not taken into account. Therefore

,1m The age determinations of rocks carried out so far
especially from meteorites, have yielded values that are too high

1,, u " (Emphasis added by the author.)

NWhich means that practically all time measurements using the uranium clock
lose the value that is attributed to them today.

Finally, a few little things about the Earth’s interior.

According to the common understanding that we have in our school astronomical
“I, according to representations, the earth is a fiery ball, which
", |, has cooled down on the surface. Its core temperature is
I calculation with the geothermal depth level around two hundred-

luusend degrees. .

In contrast, Gamow sets the geothermal depth level in the In-

i„. m of the earth down to 3 degrees per kilometer and comes to the conclusion -
ms. that the temperature inside the earth is only a few thousand degrees.

In principle, today we are generally familiar with the fire liquid of
I .i dinnern got lost. However, one obviously makes oneself
inadequate technical ideas. According to Gamow, the earth's
krrn about 0.6 of the total volume of the earth. It consists of Etscn
and nickel. The central piece with approximately '/s of the earth's content should
only consist of
, an iron. It is under a pressure of several million
atmospheres (pressure at a depth of 50 km is already 20,000 atmospheres).

Nevertheless, this core is in a liquid state, namely with
/.state of real liquid. The proof of this is seen in the fact that the
l'transversal waves from earthquakes do not pass through it.

But if you already have an Earth core of 0.6 of the total
volume, which has a temperature of several thousand degrees and is liquid

what sense does it make to pretend that the inside of the Id
not molten? Liquid iron of, for example, three thousand Gi.nl
In our technical terms, heat is a molten mass.

By the way: The usual density of iron is 1111
Maximum 7.7. This iron core should have a specific weight of
10 — 12. This is probably explained by the high pressures, tin
but again contradicts the fact that the nuclear mass is genuine
The liquid state was attributed to the earth's interior.
urgent heat is 30 million times smaller than the incoming sun
However, we do not owe this warmth to the hot
interior, but the radioactivity of the rock mantle. One ton
Granite contains only nine grams of uranium and twenty grams of thorium
um, one ton of basalt garTtur 3.5 grams of uranium and 7.7 grams of thoi i
but even that little is enough to generate more heat, til-,
is observed at all.

Moreover, one of the most important objections to the Feuerlliis
the Earth's interior with the hypothesis of an iron-nickel core is completely

unfounded.
The earth's magnetic field should not exist.

Magnetism is known to die out at the Curie point, at around 900 degrees. There is never magnetism in molten iron. The earth should therefore show practically no magnetic effects at all. On the other hand, one cannot help but notice such things — in the simple case on the compass needle.

Elsasser tries to help himself by not using the earth for a permanent, but for an electric magnet. He suspects thermoelectric currents between the Earth's interior and the Earth's crust. Unfortunately, it can be proven that these currents are too slow, to explain the observation.

No wonder that Gamow writes in dry despair: “Thus we must confess that we still do not know why the magnetic needle points north, and seamen should be glad that the compass still does its job job in spite of all theoretical considerations showing that it really should not.“ In German:

“So we must admit that we do not yet know why the Compass needle points north, and the sailors should be happy that the compass still does his duty, although he does it according to all the theoretical scientific considerations in reality should not do so.”

We will content ourselves with that. Anyone interested in further contradictions of the Astronomy is interested, with some attention enough material rial to cover an entire book.

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In the name of science!

I* T Let us review the previous statements again:

U We began with a certain doubt. The role of the \M Into nothingness, the total devaluation of the individual and all human “ common values that the Copernican world view for each individual nnl of us, seemed to be in conflict with our self-confidence, our I ii nklahigkeit, our cognitive abilities and our cultural , " structures are not compatible. In order to achieve a cnsi haft valid judgment, we started with a kntische

. i Investigation of the foundations on which the numerous individual statements rest on astronomy.

We first examined the means and methods of astronomical
, Ik-ii research. It was found that the eye has an inadequate and
is a significantly misleading research tool and that the
\stronomie the deceptive tendencies of this research tool neither
msreichend recognized nor taken into account - which we especially at the Htm-
mels vault and horizon in the individual shell. We also saw that
“Telescopes are not even remotely considered to have those qualities
which are commonly attributed to them, especially that they
not the true shape of the stars, but only their luminous disks
/eigen We further found that the artificial eyes also did not
reliable research tools, but their results allow the interpretation
reflect, whereby we are particularly interested in spectrum and Doppler effect.
Finally, we recognized mathematics as a bureaucratic tool
n lit tel and showed how the Copernican fundamental laws abscits the
Reality arose as intellectual ordering measures.

/Finally, we devoted ourselves to the assumption that the
Universe exists according to the Copernican image, that for-
research difficulties that must arise from the system.
We found that in an emergency, the air, the extinction, the refraction, the

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Star movements, distances, aberration, Uchtzciivff
shift and the disturbing factors a scientific investigation dicn i
Copean universe absolutely impossible.

We also checked some physical conditions, aul tin
Astronomy relies on and still has to rely on today, because it is
a historical straitjacket. We found that the thesis,
from light, from ether, from primary heat, from the constituents
Gas balls, inertia and gravity according to the current state
science can no longer be maintained.

Finally, to round off the picture, we added some Wic lc i
sayings and demonstrated how different even within the Asim
nomie the opinions on cosmic space, the sun, the Enisle
ung of the Earth, the age of the seas and the Earth's interior.

Overall, the impression is difficult to define precisely.
A few basic statements that are completely inadequate
means and methods, dogmatically support a memory
system that is constantly destroying itself. It is teeming with l In
possibilities and contradictions. Although a single modern science
scientific knowledge — for example, that light does not
spreads in a straight line — would overthrow the entire teaching system and \ u-
If such findings contradict him, the dogmatic

Pillars held rigidly, as if those insights did not exist.
Copemican basic theses continue to apply, although they themselves are
Astronomers in each particular case repeatedly denied
the.

A strange situation. It is far from our intention to attribute it to a particular
Malice or any low qualification of the living astronomer
men. Rather, it seems to us that the living astronomer
devotes its full attention to problems in space and Zril
bercits are too far out to problematize the core issues
He is devoted to extragalactic nebulae, Cepheids, star substances
zen, globular stars and other objects, but not the Earth. Those co
Pernican considerations as to whether the earth rotates and orbits the sun
circles are completely outside his sphere of interest. He considers
these basic questions are sufficiently answered. He himself has not
checked once, because before him stand generations of astronomers,
whose judgment he can confidently adopt in school and university
It would probably seem absurd to him if he still
should do the same work once. The Copernicus Theses
exist for him a priori. This allows him to occasionally make observations
decisions that strictly contradict these theses.
by adult task is not to take care of the affected

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L„, to test the Copenican basic laws for their durability
but to find a way to deal with his hard work.

li-lluiigrn can be arranged.

In special cases it is usually possible to obtain a
L , , if necessary a mathematical - to find over which the
t ,•, approaches can be reasonably adjusted. Then the approach is
nhrit for the individual case of interest. The
| The astronomer does not consider that in addition to his particular case
1 1, 1 1 rude similar step, and the total overview of the fullness c he
In algic points he is evidently completely incapable.

But our own investigation is aimed precisely at such a
I l„ ,M-hau - at least as far as the fundamental problems

The astronomical special questions of the libration of the moon

,1, |„s about the speed of a spiral nebula are of little interest to us, since

“ can be answered in any way from any system

We consider it foolish to make a

llawris For the Copernican system. If you look at the evcction

,|, moon or the eclipse of Jupiter's moons in accordance
with the teaching system, this proves nothing iur
,1,1 .ehrsystem, as long as the corresponding interpretation also within cincs I ,

iiildcrcn system succeeds. We would like to ask our astronomers to
ilmrklich alert, because they seem to have a tendency to
,., /.wcifel to Copernicus with the indication that their
pr/.icllen findings correspond with the overall picture.

The discrepancies that our overview reveals relate
“i, lit on special trivialities and on ambiguous phenomena,
miclrrn on the foundations and the main questions of the Copernican
They are so numerous and so important that every conciliator
attempt to recover seems to be hopeless. And they let themselves be
"" Will only one judgment - namely, that this Copernican world-
image must be wrong, fundamentally wrong in its foundations and
lying pillars, but at the same time also in the entire Ful e sunu
\ussagen The errors identified cannot be corrected by further correction
not only eliminate a reform, but also undermine the whole ideology and
w-i-point them to the historical junk room. The background forces
\ iclperhaps even a sharper formulation. If we mean science
science as an ordered wealth of knowledge that we intellectually
,r,. n efforts and real existing facts and
truths, this Copernican world-
picture is no longer considered a science based on today’s insights.
Certainly, the current activity of modern astronomy is
men still a piece of science, as long as one sticks to the classical

Concept limited and the essence of science in the mathematical
quantitative recording of any existing or imagined
Qualities. The payout of a grid square, the calculation
of a city average or the construction of tracks at
Light points on the photographic plate numbers from the mechanist iscM
materialistic attitude, it is definitely a science.
However, the most important criterion is the truth, ie the coverage mil drill
really existing, it is difficult to describe the activity of the astronomer
to be described as scientific. It becomes a remote, really
playfulness, perhaps with brilliant mathematical in n
achievements and bizarre arabesques of the imagination, but by no means mil
real intellectual achievements. j

The indulgence that allows us to show towards the living astronomer
is, the Copernican world view remains as an unfinished theoretical
ian construction. What is here under the sign of the Ko
pernikus is not science. Even for a belief system,
for a religious confession, this dogmatic system with its m
a confusing jumble of miracles, contradictions and ofl'enba

ren Impossibilities quite clumsy and quite clumsy It slelli
Demands on the blind faith that the limits of the
And it would be insulting science if we wanted to
we this mess of historical errors after carrying out our
investigation as science. This world
image does not correspond to the cosmic reality and the absolute
Truth. And by the way, it allows intellectual efforts to be
of a frightening magnitude.

You might think that we are rude. Each of us is
been a Copernican all his life. We are in honor of
fear of astronomy and have become accustomed to
lives to regard astronomical statements as unquestionable truths
men. If it is now claimed that the Copernican world view is the last
In the end, nothing but a hodgepodge of unscientific dogmas
and plenty of gross errors, the persistence automatically arises
entitlement to defend the rulings against the
humanly understandable discomfort, a certain component of the
to lose the trusted intellectual resources and the cherished educational assets
ren. Very few of us are intellectual revolutionaries, clic constantly
to shed ballast in order to gain new ones. We tend to
to live off what we once learned in school, if necessary.
learned, and to save us the effort required to acquire a
This is why this attack on
The Copernican world view can easily be perceived as a disturbance of peace.

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I »„ Small gardeners of science, especially those countless teaching pro-
(I Doctors and academics will forgive us for the rudeness

, , blame. They have taught Copernicanism for decades and

, | M iebcn Now they must fear that each of their students

| Schuler makes a reproach out of it. You will probably already

,1, |,,||, defend ourselves with all means against the legitimacy of our r-

You will of course not be permitted to

, , “ to start a factual debate, but only

l ine phrases behind which they hide the weight of their

H,, lichen authority. Such phrases are plentiful and
|„||,K present. For Germany it is sufficient to point out that

,| ,|| and Neupert or Lang does not have a professorship. Elsewhere

" ,.1,1 usually expresses the claim that astronomy is self-evident
“ imllicl, all these difficulties in their field of work already frightened

in d and that it has the value of the Copernican

NVdibildes proves quite clearly, if nevertheless the entire

l, line world hold on to him. ,

Finally, the scientist himself will shake his head and rebuke us

that it is scientific custom to include even the most obscure

1 1 .curie to grant a right to exist that it is unusual,

, to condemn theory to such an extent and so severely.

We ask you to consider:

I olerance is a beautiful human quality. We welcome it
,„ii joys wherever she appears, and were especially happy
, if it would also benefit us. Unfortunately, we have found
must confess that our academics are in this respect the op «

, mci pious self-deception. That with which they adorn themselves,

, ,, not a beautiful human tolerance, but a collective consideration
n.ihme within a closed circle of peers. The
1,'cmde scientific theory is not spared or only with
cautious words because scientific tolerance is
urges, but because the academic of the same degree hter i .
.icht. This becomes obvious as soon as a scientific theory of
and outsider. Then there is that legendary tolerance
i.mz nothing more to determine. The outsider theory is supported by
i("s not accepted with respect and with calm objectivity to
their durability is tested, but the outsider is very quickly
/to charlatan and his representation rejected before they
We do not claim this blindly but at,

, b and certain historical (see, for example, the judgment on Daguerre, the
we quoted) and current experiences. The scientific a
attitude towards the outsider is even a pronounced intolerance

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ranz, which cancels otherwise normal human behavior tin.l
neither from the crudest means nor from damage to existence»
scares.

And we ask you to further consider:

As pleasant as collegial consideration within a case is,
circle, it should not be overlooked that it is too difficult
may cause further damage to the subject matter concerned and the
beyond that meet the public. It is undoubtedly nice when an At /i
leniently overlooks his colleague's incorrect diagnosis, ub. i
the patient who dies of it would be the hard correction and the ru< k
undisturbed determination of the truth. In the Astronomii
has just this willingness to recognize the colleague's understanding
led to the present absurd state - namely that
There are whole series of theories that differ more or less from each other
contradict each other and that at the same time never a serious review
tion of the starting position is thought of. It is clear: If a Theon.
Scope for the most bizarre and contradictory interpretations,
then there is no reason to attack the theory itself. If that k<>
Pernican worldview allows the earth to be seen as a solar splash,
or soon to see it as the core of an explosion, you just
such an age of several hundred thousand as of several billion Jiili
ren, the sun sometimes as a ball of gas, sometimes as a ball of fire and
liald as a cool, habitable star, etc., then she sees
the astronomer is never forced to examine his foundations
We think > it would really be better to be less considerate
and a statement sharply and clearly as incompatible with the kopemika
mschen theses if it is incompatible with them.
Such recklessness would soon lead to the Astronomic
Paying increased attention to its foundations and thus recognizing
that they are probably in a historical circle, but not within the
modern science.

In addition, the public, who find themselves in the patient’s situation
expect that not collegiality, but truth
ity becomes the guideline for astronomical statements. It practically
tically the damage. It is also for the broad mass of the living
It is not at all irrelevant what representation of the universe the astronomers
nomic. If there is any interaction between man
and cosmos exists, then it is of the utmost practical importance
if these relationships and the cosmos are correctly understood and
For example, you cannot convert solar energy into electrical
nic energy, as long as the sun supposedly only emits light and
sends heat to the earth, and - actually - did not invent a radio device

ili .. iil.mge the electromagnetic waves travel straight into space
Iti ii The technical possibilities probably still play a role
In the most important role. The mass of our scientific knowledge

largely dependent on the astronomical world view. This means

iIh i nothing other than that the mass of our current scientific
. In u 1 .knowledge must be fundamentally wrong because this
I 1 1 1 unlnisse related to a false worldview, and that a ncues, the
I see reality corresponding world view to other kinds of scientific

i ii .1 must lead to official results. The overthrow of the astronomical
. lirii world view inevitably brings about a revolution in the sciences.

If we consider the pioneering work of various scientific
•i li.ilicn walk and listen carefully, then in
ji dei science the same picture: The researching minds are aware of the

I ii/uliness of the bishop fully conscious so strongly conscious,
■ I will declare the traditional to be intolerable and from the very beginning

ii lichen her simply want to drop. They still feel completely
drill licit that outside their traditional perspective and on

II ill> of the closed circle something new and completely different exists-
iii 1 1 , something higher and more total, in which everything present becomes part
of the historical
ii ' Ii liedingten excerpt. However, they are not able to

a capture and therefore energize their searching forces for the time being
in philosophical speculations or mysticisms of all kinds.

W e now believe that we have found the root of general scientific
i discovered the evil in the inaccuracy of the astronomical world view
love and that with a new, realistic
Worldview create the starting point for all science
l.iDt, which its pioneers are currently searching for so impressively. We
uni convinced that the departure from the Copernican world view and
i In re-foundation on a more correct world view a new era of
Science and with it a new era in our culture.

Based on this conviction, we are prepared to reject the accusation of scientific
,i to bear and endure rudeness or exaggerated criticism.
clair out round:

The Copernican world view is wrong.

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The other possibility

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The universe exists as reality only once. Its energy

and substances, its laws and effects are independent of the
There is no ancient Roman or modern German, no
Buddhist or Lutheran, no capitalist or socialist
Special edition, but just a single reality. You can see it
of course, make very different pictures of her, depending on how
one is inclined to overlook reality or which phenomena
effects seem particularly interesting to one. The non-
Scientists have a wide range of options at their disposal.

Astronomy does not have the scope that religious
or ideological sectarians. As a science, it is bound
to grasp reality and to understand all occurring phenomena
explain. Your world view should describe the real findings. Therefore,
not an unlimited number of astronomical world views are possible. Apparently
only one worldview can be correct, namely the one
that corresponds to the existing reality.

We now claimed that the Copernican world view was wrong, and
cosmic reality does not correspond to the description given by
of modern astronomy. It is obvious to ask,
how the universe should otherwise be, i.e. the question of
to face the more correct worldview.

Astronomical world views cannot simply be invented. At the University
versum there is nothing to invent, but at most to capture
And in order to achieve this kind of recording,
thousands of trained astronomers have tried to do this. Shouldn't one
believe that besides the Copernican world view there is no better and
Could anything more correct be possible?

On the other hand, we can report on the results of our previous
investigation. What astronomy has achieved in these years

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I, ,lc offers, is undoubtedly not the right one in the scientific sense.

.„ “|l, a world view corresponding to reality.

' \ imuoinen are not fools. If the kopermkamsche
W|,|,image is wrong, then there must be a root error a fundamental
,„J 1(her error, which is so far back in the starting position that it
Ml(|„ mclir is suspected. And besides, it must be so simple that it

,,| will be like one cannot see the forest for the trees

|,l The search for this fundamental error must be based on something quite
elites, quite simple, and we discover
„„ |„ expect from complicated scientific combinations, but
,1, ,„ of one of those surprising findings that are just as pleasing to us

| t,v how brilliant seem.

The aim is to crack Columbus' astronomical egg.

Let us go back to Copernicus.

Copernicus claimed that the earth was a sphere. Unspoken
11, c he imagines a solid sphere on whose surface we live.
This is the starting position of the Copernican world view Water to
k it doesn't work. Could this be the error you are looking for?
Was Copernicus's answer a false one?

Let's put the egg on its tip. n , ,,

What if the earth is a sphere, but not a solid sphere?
\Vic nim , if we do not stand on the outer wall of the sphere, but

iilifthe inner wall? . ,

/undoubtedly a strange idea. But it is not quite so strange.
,„ig, as one might initially think. There are notable
noticed connections that need to be investigated

Let us first listen to Dr. Bohrmann, a lecturer at the
Slernwarte Heidelberg, which no one can suspect, no convincing
" to be a Copernican. Dr. Bohrmann, however, is apparently uber dot
beginning debates about the astronomical world view quite
“,h has become thoughtful and is the first astronomer in centuries to consider
ten in an article published in the »Umschau« 23/1937:

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“The desired mental image can best be created by dc \u
Beneath the space of a sphere into the interior — so that the apparent universe
view is the same both times - carry out with the help of the pure mailii
matic transformadon by reciprocal radii. Each auBruii
According to a certain law, point P is assigned an inner point P' I,
dcr is closer to the center, the further outside P is. Dahii
the product MP ■ MP' must always be constant, namely equal to the
Square of the radius of the sphere. It can then be shown that every line in
a circle, i.e. PA in circle P'A (A passes as a point on the kn
surface into itself, as well as every straight line through the circle
centroid, such as PM). The arrows in each figure indicate that
PA or PB can be imagined as light rays from P, you can see in
Inncrn into the corresponding circles. This illustration is in
ner angle-preserving; ie two lines intersect at a certain angle
angle, the associated circles intersect at the same angle
This is important because only then can we achieve agreement with the actual
observed directions of the light rays.

must be noted that the observer has the Crimea
the light beam does not come to consciousness: he has much more the
impression that the light source is to be found in the direction from which the
Light beam hits the pupil when it enters. When looking through
thinking, one recognizes that this mentally transforms into the interior
world from the inner surface of the sphere offers the same view
tet like the real world from the outside.” (Emphasis
by the author.)

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To illustrate this, we use a drawing to show the
|. r of Dr W. Muller, Munich, kind regards to the Ve
.,! L They show - without for or against another theory
!” take - based on a precise calculation

iraiadon) of a Suahleubii.chel. at emem “ n

the legal relationships, especially those between equal

U mk eln transition from the straight lines outside the sphere in
,|l, « a curved quite clearly within the sphere.

! i'' ^Observer at A stands on the outside of the sphere.

receives a straight beam of light from P - or whether it b

inside and a curved beam of light from P

. mnfuigt — he can't tell the difference!

Vr L both times the same view. (Since the eye only there end-
k of a light beam and converts it into the straight line
, "i, K is misplaced, it cannot perceive the curvature of the light beam.
We ask you to read our chapter on the eye.)

If the observer now measures the angles, he receives

ic inwards the same angles.
each of us is such an observer. Our Ful e stand on the
I ,, I, . our eyes catch rays of light coming from the universe.
We can see and we can see the angles that the
, " ht rays with the earth's surface. But neither sight nor
Angles tell us whether we are on the outside or inside
I'm standing in front of a ball wall!

Wc^M^T ™dAngle in bcideu cases are the same, then

optically and mathematically a complete improvement of the

\ conditions. Whatever we see or calculate
The images are the same here as there. We can only
the same precision, for example, a planetary position ahead erec
"The situation is the same as if we were in front of the
Whether the mirror looks thick or
shows — the conditions in both are equally

Therefore, it is impossible to use optical or mathematical means to

tcln to determine whether we are on the outer shell or on

a sphere, whether the world lies outside and extends to infinity

ity, or whether it is in the measurable area of the surrounding earth

finds its limits.

Let us be clear about this:

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In reality, only one world exists. It creates an optical totality
pressure and provides an angle size as a starting value for all calculations
gene.

Because optical impression and angle size under certain conditions
conditions apply to two sides of a spherical shell, this real
Universe can be either outside or inside.

Let us assume that we are standing on the outer surface of the sphere and
with straight light rays looking outwards, we get the
Copernican world view.

Let us assume that we are standing on the inner surface of the sphere and
capture curved light rays, we get the world view X,
which has the same appearance and the same mathematical ratio
like the Copernican world view, but otherwise focuses on a

in reality refers to a far different universe.

This is the pivotal point of the worlds!

And if we go one step further, we get:

The world view sought, which coincides with the cosmic
reality and indicates the actual findings, is

the worldview X!

The demands that are placed on us are certainly very
large. The earth as a hollow sphere, curved rays of light, people in
Living inside the earth - these are ideas in the wake of this wave
image X that we do not want to deal with. But let us first try to
We should not get upset about them yet. We must at least first
check whether the conclusion is inevitable.

First, we have to consider whether the Astronomic 1 is actually
an either-or, whether it really only stands between the world
image of Copernicus and the world view X. We remember
us that there are other world views. The selection is not
large, but at least we know a Ptolemaic and a Tychonic
World view, in our recent past perhaps the world ice
teaching and the Harmonic Astronomy of Barthel.

The Ptolemaic world view is the only astronomical world view before
Copernicus. Everything else that comes to us from various large
cultures of past millennia on the problem of the universe
is finished, has come down to us either only in fragments or
is content with general ideas. It is interesting, however, that these
indeterminate and inadequate traditions without exception to the
Worldview X. This applies equally to biblical ideas as well as
for example, the Chinese idea of the world as an egg.

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The Ptolemaic world view is easily understood as the world view of a local
A,„ , hunts. It includes the optical field - a flat
Sl hi the earth's surface and the apparent vault of heaven, which
, this stems. All cosmic phenomena are perceived in such a way,

" They can actually be seen with the eyes. The earth is clear, the sky is

ini I with all its planets and stars moves from east to west
| World consists only of the visible earthly micro-debris. V

to read our earlier reflection on the celestial vault
, “ and at the same time to see how tiny this gap is. His
Clarity will make it clear that such a worldview is just as
ml of the outer and inner surface of a sphere. Here
u„- there the piece of earth's disk is practically flat, here as there the
nPtic celestial vaults show the same phenomena. The Ptolemaic
ns, he worldview is therefore by no means a third possibility, but a
more inunitive, childlike reading within the two fundamental levels
Possibilities. If one considers the Ptolemaic world view mentally and . c,

, b-lint and above all let the flat disk of the earth become a large sphere.

,, if one accepts the world view of the mathematical sectarian, as Ernst

II uthel in his Harmonic Astronomic. Just as

mathematical speculations of Einstein on the Copernican
Worldview, similar speculations are piling up
II u thel am Ptolemaic world view. The world disk is based on the mathematical
matic mirror and in the vacuum mirror space artificial
|„ I, extended. There is nothing fundamentally new about it.
,us, but at most that mathematical oddity which is

Unfortunately, this is typical of the German representations.

The World Ice Theory does not claim to be a fundamentally new
I msung. It is a reform, but not a revolution. It sets
the Copernican world view in its essential features as correct
v , mans and corrects only certain views according to their image

Finally, the Tychonic worldview also moves within
of the two possibilities. It only includes the section, namely the
known planetary system at the time, and in contrast to the koperm
k mix worldview the earth as resting. In this respect it corresponds to the
Worldview X. On the other hand, it assumes linear propagation of light
and moves the universe outwards. In this respect, it corresponds to the
Copemican image. This union of opposite and mutually
contradictory elements was probably the main reason why it

beyond Tycho Brahe. .

In fact, there is no third option besides the
We do not know all that much about the entire cultural history
history of humanity, but in what we know, there is also not the

to find any hint of an astronomical world view that would allow a real third
th possibility.

Well, maybe that doesn’t prove that there won’t be
This ultimately aims at the question of whether a
certain element of the astronomical world view is indispensable -
whether the earth has a spherical shape, either in such a way that the earth's
surface
flat outer skin of a solid sphere or so that it covers the inner wall
a hollow sphere.

If the earth is considered a sphere in one sense or another
must be, there will be no third option in the future.
Then there is only a choice between two possibilities — between
precisely those two possibilities that the ball offers.

Ernst Barthel will then tell us that he has just received the third
Possibility of the sphere — namely the earth as a large
gel and as a total level at the same time - but we must already
answer that we cannot follow his arguments. It
There is already a lot of tangible evidence that
that the universe actually exists in a spherical shape and that he
mathematical exaggerations are wrong.

The first crucial fundamental question is whether the earth actually
either in the sense of a hollow sphere or in the sense of a solid sphere.
This question cannot be answered from the current state of knowledge
can be answered with a clear yes. We do not want to go into that now.
but content ourselves with the popular reference that we are
can travel around the world — which, as we know, is just as possible on the
Ben surface of a solid sphere as on the inner wall of a hollow sphere
is ly.

But if we assume the spherical shape, then there are only these two
the possibilities — either solid sphere with external universal
sum or hollow sphere with an inner universe, either Copernicus
canian world view or world view X. The Copernican world view has
we have sufficiently examined its validity and found it to be false.
This inevitably leads to:

The correct worldview must be worldview X.

There is little that can be done against this exclusion procedure,
but we obviously do not want to settle for him. It should
only serve to give us an overview of the situation.
We can now safely forget about it.

We have the choice between two worldviews. With optical or
mathematical means we cannot decide which of the two
which is the right one. However, there is a very simple way to
to clarify the dispute.

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U “must be the curvature of the earth’s surface —

WdbUch the earth's surface k.nv.n » C ™W.”<UU

,, the outer skin of a sphere and the top ^ ^

...all be right, even if it means nothing to us. ■ . h

W® ^ the “"eS" a Hob,-

nrUXeindeuriggefalle- wa „ ungss,„„ the earth's surface

It is noteworthy that ^ and B andmass, regardless

v" klich can measure, a so no F , ndnicken or mathematical

| lim gig of any optical effects

Kuiiststucken. Astronomical research would also be

l),e pnmarste task. to measure the earth's surface.

ndoubtless, first the curvature ^ such mea-

Fact that the Copernican "ie negliSs .

tSSSKTSS- and at which churches they rbre angle

M ' lcgte - . , w Uh ; ld x to be correct, we must therefore

If we view the world picture IX f ^ E ^ obcflächc kon kav bulbt. We

•>'<«' * llen Dmgen P call '. Measurement prove or at least

must be done by a slightly concave curvature to

u .„s other evidence that a soic

Probability make. , . , on the course of the

The second decisive reason is the light beam

1 light rays. While according to cem °P^ r vVelvet image X is curved.

_ *

or we.gs.ens - the

Korirav curvature to prove both, so is.

-rr— ~ — —

remain.

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1st the earth's surface
concavely curved?

We had previously shown in detail that the alleged
convex curvature of the earth's surface is not proven. The
•The evidence offered is of an optical nature and therefore has no probative value
or come from the Copernican system and thus prove
mi lit iiin nothing. The horizon is not a real curvature of the earth, but an opti-
.1 read phenomenon. The earth is because it appears to be separated from the universe
is far from being a full sphere. And the Earth is not a
Full sphere because it is — supposedly — a planet that moves through space
llicgt and like other planets orbits the sun, because this greeting
are based on pure assumptions derived from the Copernican
< hen overall picture.

We now want to investigate what kind of concave curvature of the earth
surface speaks.

After the foregoing, there could be no doubt that
give that by determining whether the earth's surface is convex or
concave, the clear and total decision on the validity
of world views. It should also be clear that this statement
The most clear and convincing way to do this is by direct measurement of the
The curvature of the earth's surface is affected. We therefore ask ourselves
especially whether such direct measurements are available.

1 . Direct measurements

The measurement of the earth's surface is nothing new. It has been
Time by extensive staff of scholars and surveyors in the framework
of land surveying (production of maps, etc.) and grade
The extent and accuracy of such measurements
solutions should actually lead to results from which
Conclusions about the shape of the earth can be drawn. It is a sub-

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Explanation of the drawing:

A, B, C = plumb lines that converge upwards in the case of concave earth shapes, and
xer earth shape, however, diverge upwards. The lines running from A to B
Plateau is “concave” shorter than convex. The plateau at approximately sea level
between B
and C is practically the same length in both systems and can
thus serve as a comparison object in the measurements.

whether such measurements should be made on the outer skin or on the

inner wall of a sphere.

Let us consider the following drawing, which we have Johannes Lang:
»Exact measurements of the shape of the earth« (Schirmer & Mahlau, Frankfurt a.
Main).

The land surveys must therefore be carried out in the various earth forms
come to different results. In other words: If the earth’s surface
surface is concavely curved, but mistakenly considered as convex and as
If such a measurement is made, it must lead to results that are wrong,
or cannot be combined. So if the Copernican results
ness of the land surveys, this speaks for a factual
convex curvature. If they show discrepancies,
we assume that no convex curvature, but a concave curvature
is present.

For the sake of simplicity, let us hear Johannes Lang in his
just mentioned brochures:

Editor’s note: The drawing is located in the
Reasons above the text.

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.,When an internationally valid length measurement was agreed upon
i decided to use the new unit of measurement (meter) to measure the earth
i to found itself. The ten millionth part of a quadrant of the earth should
be exactly one meter. For this purpose, the earth and
I mi on 40 000 kilometers of the Earth's circumference. Later measurements, however,
cannot confirm this result, since each measurement gives different values
Finally, the scholars "agreed" that the earth
is neither a sphere nor a spheroid, but rather a »geoid«, which
to a certain extent, has a different curvature of its surface everywhere
■en. They then »agreed« on numerical values that
were not measured, but only intermediate values — the result
n is the »unification« of the scholars. For example, the Meridi-
.nuimfang in »Schlomilchs logarithmic and trigonometric tables
I < ■ 1 1 1 « (Braunschweig 1922) with 3423 meters more than 40 000 kilometers
■ given.

Where does the difference in the measurement results come from?
1 lurcheinander of the many different degree measurement results?
It cannot be the fault of the measuring technology. Because it is so sophisticated
tlri. that the average accuracy error according to Suckow (The
I .mdmessung, Leipzig 1919) already earlier only + Vi to + V 2 seconds be-
ll ug. Today measurements are probably even more precise.

The real grandeur lies not in the lack of accuracy of the
measurement itself, but in the complete disregard of scientific
i her principles by the professors. One simply does not have

I measured and wrote down the results, but has
Numbers were added that had no real basis whatsoever. The her-

II 1 1 Professors have at different heights above sea level
measured and the respective results were based on the sea level
They had to do this, they said, “because the circumference of the earth
surface at a height of e.g. 1000 meters above sea level
is considerably larger than at the height of the sea mirror" (Suckow p. 70).
But now the plumb lines projected from the straight lines in the sky
m the hollow world above, in the Copernican system, however,
iinten. If we live in the hollow world, every projection must be based on Copernican
k.mical type may produce an incorrect result. Depending on the number of
'i projections taken in the degree measurement and the various
I (ohe, from which it was projected, the various results must therefore
lale with each other. The professors then stand in front of
the result of their measurements and do not know what to do. In their
I iifallibility thinking they naturally do not look for the error in their
Uci method of ignorance, but seek the blame with our Mother Earth,
which, according to their “measurements”, is not round even at ideal sea level,

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but had to be crooked and humped. For example, Suckow writes
(p. 7): »It was later proven that the meridians are not
are the same length.« The »proof« of course only consists in one’s own
Measurements with the wrong projection, which again makes the circular argument
is once again substituted for proof.

The earth is now being measured with every possible precision.
Each angle is determined twelve times. The base is measured as follows:
nau that the average error remains below + 1 mm per 1 km. In the Prussian
In land triangulation, the position of the corner points to the centimeter
accurate. All this accuracy is from a scientific point of view
wasted work. Because the unconditional nature of the measurements remained
mcht preserved. The professors brought their dream of the
convex earth shape as a prerequisite in the calculation and approx.
You thereby lose all scientific value. You have indeed the earth
measured. Your measurement result consists of two components.
from the actual reading result obtained with the MeBinstru
ment and further from the assumption of converging
Plumb lines, obtained not from measurements, but from
a fantastic belief. The professors reject it, ah,
to measure whether the plumb lines converge at the top or bottom. I am
thus able to determine that the measurements of the Earth’s size by
of Copernican science are completely unscientific and
therefore lack evidential value.

The practical usability of the land triangulations has thus
but nothing to do because 1. the height differences in Germany
are relatively small, 2. for practical purposes the projection

traced back and 3. resulting errors using the compensation
calculation so that the individual measuring sections are aligned
other joints.

The errors in the previous method of measuring degrees show us
but a possibility of proving the concave shape of the earth. One needs
only to leave the measurement results unchanged and to refer to the plumb line
projection. If one then measures one degree of the earth's surface
in the North German Plain and another at the 5000 meter
high plateau of Tibet, so in the hollow world the degree in the depth
level and in the Copernican system the degree in the plateau long-
ger. In the Copernican system, the Earth's radius must be a 5000
Meter above sea level plateau 5 kilometers Linger
and in the hollow world 5 kilometers shorter than the sea level
leading Earth radius. This results in a difference of 10 kilometers, the
A difference in the length of the meridian degrees of about 175 meters
speaks.

Now the professors of geodesy themselves claim that
to determine the loading points of a triangulation to the centimeter
I have no reason to ignore this admirable technical
performance. It should be all the easier to
DilFerence of 175 meters. All necessary
Instruments and facilities are already from previous degree measurements
■i ii available. You just need to start working. You
will not do this, because every expert, after having read the above explanations,
Anyone who has read the reports will immediately see why the previous
uiigen produced such different results and be clear about
i l.iB these differences in themselves are an indication of the concave
Earth’s shape.” (Last emphasis added.)

So far Johannes Lang. Incidentally, he develops in the same bro-
■ here are various methods to determine the curvature of the earth's surface
to measure yourself scientifically and flawlessly.

In addition to the significant results of the land survey,
now a direct measurement, which immediately set itself the task of determining the
to determine the curvature of the earth's surface. It was therefore fully
Awareness of the problem and its scientific significance through
and is therefore anything but a random result. The
The primary task of any astronomy is actually already a few
|.the tenth and thus the decision about the world
hilder had already fallen at that time.

This direct measurement has remained almost unknown and has been limited to
the scientific developments, especially in astronomy, are not
This does not mean much, of course, and especially nothing against
the scientific value of the measurement. If necessary, we may remind you
ners that Copernicus' holes were also around two hundred years old.
ngt before they became widely known.

Professor UG Morrow carried out this direct measurement. His me-
Methods and results are in his book »Cellular Cosmo-
gony« (Guiding Star Pub. House, Estero, Lee Co, Florida/USA).
He has, with all desirable scientific care,
and thoroughness while pedantically eliminating all sources of error
with repeated test series, counter samples, protocols and
worked on sworn confirmations of assistants and witnesses. The
McB route had a length of eight kilometers. The procedure
It said that on the coast of Florida above the sea a horizontal
Line was laid, which Morrow, with the help of a so-called »Rectiliniator«
\ He practically fitted standardized rectangles together, namely
with the help of calibrated glass wedges. We take from his book

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1 drawing, which gives an overview of the entire experimental setup
order in the schema.

Morrow’s result:

The earth's surface approached the length of the measuring section
Measuring distance by five meters, although it is Copernican ura fii.,1
Meters away from her should have been removed.

This says absolutely clearly:

The earth's surface is bulging concavely upwards!

It would not only be cheap but also stupid to ignore the results of
rows without any doubt. Anyone who scientifically
thinks, will refrain from doing so, because the actually measured
This difference is so great that it is based on the assumption that some overlooked
small sources of error can no longer be trolled. One had to
Professor Morrow is already a criminal misleading of the
public, and against such an assumption
give him the details of his procedure.

Or no - they don't protect him. A true Copernican
still has opportunities to bluff the public with a powerful
ability to surpass the value of such a measurement. The Re
The concept is ancient, but always equally effective: Take some unverifiable
rc claims, some learned technical terms and if possible a
academic title, does not allow himself to be hindered by any concerns, twists
some of the facts and serve the public, for example, the following
of (unfortunately we cannot provide a reference as we do not have the relevant
relevant information only through a private letter):

A G. Kull explains Morrow’s results as follows:

“ Water is compared to solid earth »diacrollic« (with »Kroll«
Kull refers to gravity or the gravitational ether. »Diakrollisch«
would therefore mean: permeable to gravity, less of gravity
force); this explains why the gravitational force lines in the
Coastal areas crowded together (supernormal gravity) and in
the coastal waters are thinner (below normal gravity); in the open

' Editor's note: The drawing is located for typesetting reasons
rrounds above the text. The printing quality of the (obviously from Mor-
Row's book) drawing was already very

Men the weight is normal. Where the weight is above normal (in the shallow
'■ n coastal area), where the water retreats; where it is below normal
in the deeper coastal waters), that is where the water penetrates, there are
\\ .isser-height«. Morrow has at a point of above-normal gravity,
mi Richtwasser (defer water level) started to build up its »horizontal«
/iibauen. Sailing out to sea, he came more and more into the
I lid of subnormal gravity, where »water elevation« exists, and in the
He pushed into the "water level" with his horizontal. If he had continued
mill, he would soon have been able to get out of this watery area.
i .imkommen, and its horizontal had then moved away from the water
■ ibciflache as was to be expected from the beginning. "

I)c reader should now imagine the effect on himself and on
indcrc if, following the publication of this book,
I read such representations — preferably under an impressive
academic title — are published. It is then simply exhausted
and doubts Morrow’s results because, on the one hand, he sees the problems
li me not fully seen through and on the other hand so much bluff not for possible
li< li halt. But if we openly express our opinion on such nonsense,
If I were to say that, we would immediately be said to be unscientific and de-
magogisch. The Copernican can imagine the greatest nonsense and the most
allow the most vulgar depravity and is still considered a science
praised, but woe to us if we have even the slightest hint
say something of what needed to be said.

So let us just state the following about Kull’s “explanation”:

First, we note with pleasure that gravity
a »Kroll« has become. Secondly, we note with some surprise
read that there suddenly exists a »heavy ether«, although so far the
Gravity as an effect of the earth’s mass gait. Thirdly, we miss any
I read material for the claim that the lines of gravity move like
• ingegeben together or dilute. According to the representation
Objects on the coast and in the coastal waters must be
i have differences in weight. Fourthly, since the measurements
Morrows has a difference of 10 meters between soil and
•.<■11 - the water eight kilometers from the coast ten

meters higher than on the coast. That is a considerable difference,
which would inevitably lead to a flood disaster if the
»Kroll« did not follow the coastline exactly.
All river mouths, where the above-normal
S< hschwere then cannot occur, the ten meter high tidal wave
slromen, so that then eight kilometers away from the Ki is-
between the »Wasseranhohe« a valley of at least ten meters
I depth would become visible. Fifthly, and above all else: Mor-

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row did not start his rectiliniator at the coast and win it
built directly to the land and out to sea, but is itself
understandably remained parallel to the coast, i.e. in the same »Kroll«, where
because all of Kull's "clever" conclusions fall through. And air.
It is also clear from his book that he stayed on the coast.
Kull probably considers it his scientific freedom to
to cold-bloodedly ignore this fact.

We apologize for this little digression. It's all about
about Kull’s statement — it is not really that important — but
that the reader of this book will subsequently be exposed to a whole 'From
blaze of »scientific« explanations and »refutations«
will be exposed to, for which this Kull case is typical. We can
ncn not protect the reader against this, but we ask him to be suspicious
and to postpone his judgment at least until he is in the cin
individual case has become acquainted with our position category.

But now back to Morrow’s results.

Five meter approach where five meter deviation should occur
ten! That gives a difference of ten meters between Soli and Haben!
The magnitude of this difference makes any debate unnecessary. Our
Science is used to working with centimeters, millimeters and fractions
of millimeters. And Professor UG Morrow is knowledge
It would be silly to suspect him of being able to
Measurement cannot be carried out to the centimeter. But
whoever you suspect him of, these ten meters
Differences between soil and flab simply cannot be eliminated
gene.

In addition, we provide a rough calculation that we
Prof. Dr. W. Muller kindly provides:

“If one takes the arrangement shown here as a basis, i.e.
assumes that one end of the horizontal rectiliniator is from the

ge L touches the water surface and the other end in vertical
direction by the distance x defer than the surface, then
For a radius R of the earth, the easily derived relationship
ben:

L 2 — x 2 = 2 x R

Since x 2 is very small compared to L 2, one can set with a large approximation:

L 2 = 2 x R; x = L 2 / 2 R

If we use L = 8 km and R = 6370 km, then
for the distance x the value

x = 32 00 % 370 = approx. 5.02 m

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L

ngeben, which surprisingly with the measured value you specified
Value 5 m. So if my assumptions are correct, then
W ould that be a brilliant confirmation of your basic thesis that it was a
coincidence
/icinlieh seems excluded. 1

The direct measurement of the curvature of the earth required by us
The upper layer is therefore present. It shows clearly and without doubt that the

I .rd surface concavely curved upwards.

The dispute between the world views has thus practically already been resolved.
unless he has already proven the inaccuracy
of the Copernican world view.

The universe must correspond to worldview X.

Anyway — let’s check out more material on the topic.

2. Plumb measurements

Km Plumb line hangs perpendicular to the earth's surface. When the earth
a Copernican solid sphere, the plumb extensions must
n.,ch below to each other ever closer and finally in the Middle
point of the earth. If the earth is a hollow sphere,
the solder extensions must be spaced apart downwards.
while the extensions approach each other upwards.
to finally meet at the center of the hollow sphere.

If one were to determine through flawless measurements that
Perpendiculars downwards approach or move away from each other, so
In this way, one could also resolve the dispute between the world views
decide clearly.

In the Tamarack mine near Calumet (USA) there are two shafts of
j(. 1300 meters deep. They are connected to the floor by a tunnel of
m and thousand meters long. Engineers of the Mi-
ne now discovered by chance that plumb bobs that had been hung in the shafts
dcn, did not approach each other according to the rules, but

the distant ones. The phenomenon seemed remarkable enough to them,
to deal with it. However, they did not get anywhere and
finally brought Professor McNair from the Michigan College of Mines to
Rate. Professor McNair immersed himself in the problem and tried to
years of work. He carried out all kinds of experiments
hen, constantly varied his materials and methods,
even the most remote influences and sources of error were taken into account and
always came to the same astonishing conclusion that
the plumb lines moved away from each other as the depth increased.

Professor McNair did not draw any conclusions about the shape of the Earth
probably simply because he is a die-hard Copernican and
not at all based on the assumption that it could be an astronomical field
One day he gave up and left the problem unsolved.
lost.

For us, the reason for the increasing solder distance is completely clear.
Earth is not a full sphere according to the Copernican model, but
a hollow sphere according to the world view X. And the investigations
Professor McNairs clearly prove that cosmic reality
This world view X corresponds to the fact that the earth's surface is concave
upwards, the earth is a hollow sphere and that the entire
Universe must be within this hollow sphere.

3. Inclination needles

We now present a proof of the concave shape of the Earth, which may
may seem a little difficult to understand for the layman, but
to the scientifically trained, especially the physically trained, clearly
There is certainty.

According to the unanimous opinion of physics, elementary magnets
i. n by circulating electrical elementary currents. We con-
To illustrate this, let us consider the elementary magnet in the image of a
Imagine a tiny sphere with a stream of electrons circling around its equator.

The poles of the elementary magnet result from Ampere's
Visual swimmer rule.

If one imagines the circulating electron current in the same
Alignment floating in such a way that the face is in the center
i is facing the magnet, the north pole of the magnet is
left hand, the south pole on the right hand.

Now first a switch-on:

According to Copernican law, the earth is also considered a magnet. It consists of
.crmaBen of countless tiny elementary magnets, all in the same
The direction of elementary currents is of course
wild also the large magnetic sphere Earth from such an electro-
It can be detected with the simplest means,
ik it falls on an iron rod, which is placed under the latitude angle in the
Earth. This electron current flows from east to west around the
I ,rde around, from Europe to America. (It flows against the
possible rotation of the earth. We will come back to this in another context
i inch back to it)

If you swim in this stream of electrons from Europe to America,
ki facing earthwards, assuming that the center
in the Copernican full earth, then according to the floating
incrregel Amperes a striking paradox. The magnetic north
I) (>1 must then be located at the geographical South Pole, the
magnetic south pole at the geographic north pole.

This paradox is explained by the Copernican Astronomy — probably
odcr libel — yes. It moves the magnetic north pole to south polar
Itezirke, the magnetic south pole near the geographic north
pols.

However, if you swim in the same electron stream from Europe
to America with his face towards heaven, assuming that
the center is in the center of a hollow sphere Earth, then
flic only possible physical order. The magnetic north pole
is then in the north, the magnetic south pole in the south.

The premises, namely the physical laws such as the
Existence of electron current are undisputed and sufficiently clarified.
If a Copernican paradox arises contrary to nature, while in
Worldview X the expected relationship occurs, this is proof
that the reality of our universe corresponds to world view X.
speaks.

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But that’s more of a side note.

A magnetic needle can be imagined as being made up of countless elementary magnets.
consisting of atoms whose elementary currents circulate in the same direction.
If such a needle is placed in a large electron stream,
the elementary currents are equalized according to the stronger current.
directed, circle in the same direction and adjust the
Needle north-south to the main current. Since the electron current of the
Earth flows from east to west, the elemental currents also circulate in the
Compass needle from east to west and the needle tips point accordingly
maB to the north and south. And if you bring them from this direction,
so they immediately return to the north-south.

The magnetic needle must therefore always be aligned strictly north-south
be!

This is a physical law of the rank of a law of nature.
A special type of magnetic needle is called an inclination needle.
While the'^ordinary compass needle only allows for some
right and left, the inclination needle can move up and
move down, i.e. show inclinations. Of course,
Inclination needles must also always be strictly aligned north-south.

From a Copernican perspective, one does not speak of an electron
current, which for certain reasons is not familiar to the Copernican,
but from the effect of the earth's magnetic field. Dr. Lauterjung
from the Physics Institute of Cologne even declared in 1948 in
his previously mentioned report, the formation of a magnetic
tic field on an iron rod positioned at the latitude angle
not the effect of a circulating electron current, but of the
magnetic field of the earth. Of course he knows exactly that a magnet
a circulating stream of electrons, but he is afraid to
to see electron current circling over the earth’s surface, because it
anticipates the devastating consequences for the Copernican system.
But more about that later.

Out of the same shyness, the Copernican avoids ini
general, to speak of a rectification of the needle. He attacks
prefers to rely on the mystical »attraction«, thus renounces the near-
lying coverage with the known physical laws,
and claims that the magnetic needle points north because it
attracted to the magnetic pole. This of course also applies to him
for the ideal case of the inclination needle. He is of the opinion that it
point exactly at the magnetic poles.

If you now walk around the earth with an inclination needle,
you can see how the needle moves through different angles with
the earth's surface. This gives the following Copernican picture:

Two things should be obvious: I

Firstly, the earth becomes a hedgehog, from which the needles
we have thorns radiating out in all directions. None of the needles
is) oriented north-south! The needles point with the one
I nde to the North Pole or with the other to the South Pole, but the free
I nde points somewhere out into the room. This is a total
|cr Contradiction to the inalienable law of physics.

Secondly, the only exception will be the needles on the Aqua-
i, ,, s are actually aligned north-south. The Copernican
, ddart in addition, they were in equilibrium between the poles.

(;„l, but if the reasoning were correct, then the Inchanati-
onsnadel a little north of the equator but probably again to the
Pol. But it does not do that at all, but corresponds neither to the
one or the other requirement. It is neither north-south facing
It neither points nor warns towards the pole!

Now we want to carry out an interesting experiment. We will
iichmen the angles that the inclination needle forms with the earth's surface
det — these angles are actually measured and carry

again at the same points, but this time not after

inside> W " SCtZen asS ° * k ° nkaVe ^curvature gc
afl worldview X. The result is shown in the following 1 line,
tion. ^

There is probably not much more to say about ZU. The hedgehog is,
disappeared. All the needles suddenly stand straight
north-south. This fulfills the law of nature.

The Copernican arrangement of the inclination needles is undoubtedly
If such impossibilities arise,
the inclination angles of the inclination needles are on the wrong side
the sphere wall. The coverage with the indispensable physical |
ical law is only achieved when the inclination angles are
concave inner wall of the hollow sphere.

The conclusion is compelling and clear:

The earth's surface is concave. It encloses a hollow
TS u amtC UnivCrSUm are located m "B. The cosmic

d“bUd”xe2,' ^ »"*"■ -

4. Hohenstrahlen

TO frrn Ung “ Let us first take sentences from Bavink:
b. 190/93: “Cosmic radiation is understood to mean a ... peculiar

ere, penetrating radiation coming from space. It

Rl ■ “I, ,'" H ° benstrahlenun ge * part, which only through a 1,50 m thick,'

stellb rr W iff* will ' This was the almost unexpected

adjustable wavelength of about one billionth of a millimeter, corresponding

• h' h , „° C 1 ^ CS hCUte ZlemIich from S <, rnacht that the high radiation
at least prunar probably consists of corpuscles, which are with enormous
Energies from space hit the earth. This is particularly evident from
the so-called Bretten effect of radiation, ie from the ensured

Bm t hV ' dlC ImenSitat dCT rays V ° n of the geographic

erklan.f '; lnSt r, aS T ^ ^ Deflection § ™ Earth's magnetic field to
- Science is still stumped about the origin of radiation

currently, still in the dark. ... _ The fastest in the high-

Radiation-repellent electrons and positrons have such un-

30^000 k SW ft eite , n (CS fChlen dn couple centimeters - the
300 000 km per second of the speed of light), that they practically

sc ion just as well as the light quanta can be deflected by magnetic

' Note from the editor: For typesetting reasons, the drawing is
Round on the front side below. c eii

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I ■ l< 1 ,t. Only with the strongest electromagnets can one

II dinen in the Wilson chamber a little bend and thereby her e/m
mi. On the other hand, the substances contained in the same radiation
m urn (whether it is coming from space or only seconds later)
<lu rrgenerated) gamma rays such powerful frequencies that the pro-

■ I'll i In- which corresponds to the energy of an electron that is many millions
tirtle volt has passed through.”

We note only in passing that this energy is generated by many billions
li ii volts, which are practically indestructible by magnetic fields

• iui-ist, kindly allows itself to be distracted by the Earth’s magnetic field —
m i. 1 1 Opinion of the Copernican Ba\ ink. More important for us is what
II. n mk withheld from us — obviously because it seems unimportant to him — ,
'l.ill namely the rays of light continuously strike the earth's surface.
in lieu and that they all strike at approximately right angles.

I)ic recent research confirms above all the extraordinary

■ In n amount of radiation (every person is exposed to around a hundred
Million ion particles of radiation hit or penetrate) such as the
■ii ■ii intensity and composition. Significant changes

have not yet been determined. The »broad effect« states

that the radiation from the pole to about 50 degrees latitude is constant
lilcibt, but then decreases by ten to fifty percent to the equator.
uimmt.

There is a wealth of particles in cosmic radiation —
I .electrons, positrons, photons, mesons, neutrettos and neutri-
n. . discovered. It is now considered certain that all these particles are nothing
but
/(Halls or fragmentation products, behind which a cost-
primary radiation, presumably protons.

The origin of this cosmic radiation is still completely
liu unclear. Above all, it is impossible to find a useful interpretation for
To find constancy and uniform incidence of radiation.
I in the phenomenon, one would have to assume that the
fide at some distance evenly from a radiating ball
nel shell from which the high rays come.

The solution emerges when we turn the picture over:

In world view X we have a spherical shell with the earth's surface.
Let us now draw the center of the universe according to the world view X
rine radiant sphere — incidentally, the setting is made up of many

• forced for other reasons - this provides a simple solution.

The high rays are directed from the central sphere to all sides
I'cradiates and can be observed anywhere on the earth's surface
In particular, it is not necessary to add an additional

to invent a cosmic entity that is not already present in the world view.
is to be held.

The high rays of light are a fact. In the Copernican world view
they cannot be explained, while their justification depends on the world view
X does not cause any difficulties. This certainly speaks in favor of a con
curvature of the earth's surface and for the world view X.

5. Infrared images

We are of the opinion that optical evidence in the dispute between
Worldviews are not permissible and neither for nor against a worldview
may be used because they largely exchange. If we trol/
which uses infrared images in favor of world view X, so
This happens because they show a phenomenon that, even with the best will in the world,
cannot be derived optically.

We have infrared images of considerable range.
If such an exception is calculated according to the Copernican
The picture shows around 250 kilometers of land, but in reality it is 500
kilometers of land, so already several hundred kilometers of land, the
behind the Copernican convex curvature of the earth's surface
lie, this cannot be explained in any other way than that
that these land areas are not formed by a convex earth
The only way to clarify this is to
rin to consider the earth's surface as concavely curved. Those lands
The offers are therefore actually within the field of vision. Their photographic recording is
solely a problem of the quality of recording equipment and recording
material. Ideally, it would be possible to
the space of the hollow sphere from one continent to another
to photograph.

The ideal case does not exist. The practical achievements of the In-
However, Irarot images are already significant enough to be
show that the earth's surface is not convexly curved, but con-
kav, and thus that cosmic reality does not conform to the Copernican
•' hen image, but corresponds to the world view X.

6. Directional spotlight

In directional beam transmissions, radio signals are directed from a transmitter
waves sent to a distant area, for example from Berlin
to Cape Town. These radio waves are transmitted at a certain angle
\<m of the earth's surface is radiated diagonally upwards. This results in
•aril depending on the astronomical world view that is used, two
vc i different possibilities:

In order to describe the arrival of radio waves at their destination in the
Copernican picture

To make this understandable, one must consider the hypothesis of a Heaviside layer to help — and even then the explanation remains unfounded. l.possible. We have already shown how untenable the whole hypo- (read is and ask you to read the relevant section again.

In the case of worldview X we do not need an additional hypothesis or any questionable constructions. The radio waves go (|iier through the interior of the hollow sphere to the target.

(The connecting lines have been drawn straight for simplicity. nct, as if the radio waves were propagating in a completely straight line. In fact, lii h this should not be the case. However, it is not necessary that we uusnow burden yourself with it.)

Directional broadcasts are a technical matter of course today. mil hternal fact that the radio waves are picked up at the destination mcn can be, speaks clearly for a concave curvature of the I i surface.

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7. Broadcasting

We have already shown in another context that the known ten Phenomena of Radio from the Copernican Worldview remain incomprehensible or contradictory to it. In the Gc In contrast, they fit easily into the world view X, yes, who which is only understandable from his point of view. The propagation of radio waves takes place in the interior of the hollow sphere, without the need for additional Influenced by the curvature of the earth or by a Heaviside layer is required.

A general remark is permitted here: We are working today by means such as radio waves, radar waves or infrared rays, which were unknown just a few decades ago. Our scientific is still highly dependent on traditional optical means the mathematical speculations linked to them. They tends to undervalue these modern means In the course of our investigation we have now had to demonstrate how questionable those traditional means and methods of science and consequently we must decide to reject them because of their low evidential value (except for those limits Exceeding the infrared images, which however do not melu optical origin). Our previous and future evidence I'm The correctness of the world view X is therefore neither optical nor mathematical table.

If we now, for example, assign radio waves a certain evidentiary
assume, the question remains whether we are not being too bold. It is
of course, such waves are to some extent transformed into huge steel
needles that — straight or curved — pass through the
interior of the hollow sphere, but we do not know mil
Certainty as to whether such an illustration is scientifically valid 1 1
On the other hand, however, the phenomena are so grave and so
drastic that we probably disregard the further qualities
The transmission of radio waves and the reception in the
countless devices in all parts of the world is part of everyday technical life. What
always scientifically unexplained or unproven sciu
mag — here you can see the start and the finish, which are connected
And this connection is in the Copernican picture
only possible if flimsy additional hypotheses are claimed and
incidentally, various otherwise valid physical laws
be overturned, while according to the world view X they are quite natural
ple and completely satisfactory. But that seems to be what matters to us
men.

The known radio phenomena only correspond to the world view
\ and can only be understood if the earth's surface is considered to be concave
I'evoulbt viewed. So you speak for a concave curvature of the
Earth's surface.

8. Earthshine on Moon

/,nm conclusion an astronomical proof, which we use as an example
If you want to provide other evidence of this kind (e.g. the
in/.pages whose Copernican contradictions we have already demonstrated, only
from the assumption of a concave curvature of the earth's surface
(southern.)

At quarter moon, one occasionally sees the
i-.mzen Moon. The entire surface of the moon glows with faint light.

I >ic Astronomy speaks of »earthshine« and explains that the moon
i by the sunlight reflected from the earth. It
Even the blue tones of seas can be seen in this earthshine
and the green ones from forests!

Earthshine on the moon is undoubtedly a fact.

But — it would be completely impossible if the universe were to follow the Copernican
I mixed picture, especially if the moon really 384 000
kilometers away and the earth's surface was convex.

I i would contradict all physical experience.

On the earth's surface in the equatorial region, according to Copernicus

i her information 135 000 candle strength sunlight. Strictly speaking
■ill this information still applies to the area outside the air envelope, but
We can safely assume that these 135,000 candles really do cover the earth’s surface.
II. k he reach. The majority of this light wild from the earth's surface
I swallowed it, because the earth is anything but a mirror.
Only a very small percentage (0.6%) is reflected.
So, of those 135,000 candle strengths, only about 1,000 candle strengths
ken.

According to the Copernican view, the earth’s surface is convex.
A convex mirror scatters the light so that an energy
loss that increases with the square of the distance. Now let us take
luoBrigig that the loss is only 1 candle power per hundred kilometers
distance — in reality the energy loss is of course
i.msend times higher — this results in an energy loss of
3840 times 3840 = 14 745 600 candle powers. Actually available
but in the best case, ignoring all other
reducing influences only 1000 candlepower.

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The sunlight reflected from the earth’s surface could therefore only
reach the moon again.

Now the moon is anything but an ideal mirror. Nacli
According to astronomy, the moon only reflects 4661 million
part of the sunlight that hits it. It is also a sphere,
which scatters the light so that its energy is also ini
square of the distance. Both of these naturally also apply to the given
light arriving from the Earth. Suppose that on the moon
If a glimmer of earthshine really arrived,
of which only a small fraction is reflected and then squared d< i
Distance can be reduced, again over a distance
of 384,000 kilometers.

So if a trace of earthshine really came to the moon,
he could never return to Earth. The Copemicanisdie
This explanation is therefore untenable. On the other hand, the earthshine remains on
the
Moon fact. It cannot be denied that we have this weak
Shimmer really see, and there is almost everything to suggest that it
is actually light that first travels from the Earth to the Moon
is thrown.

The fact says two things:

First, the moon cannot possibly be 384,000 kilometers from En I

surface. Its distance must even be quite small and
correspond to the distances resulting from the YVeld image X. Naeli
The entire universe is located within the hollow sphere,
which is formed by the earth's surface, so that we can calculate the distance of the
Moon may only operate a few thousand kilometers.

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/.Furthermore, the earth's surface must be concavely curved. It then acts
ii.imlirh like a giant concave mirror that does not scatter the light, but
'll collect it and throw it tightly bundled onto the moon. We observe
,l„ same effect on any headlight or other reflector.

Only under these two conditions can the earthshine be
! Icni Moon understand and represent physically. This earthshine is
.1, half a proof that the earth's surface is concave and
,IhB the universe not in the image of Copernicus, but according to the
\\ parent image X exists.

*

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Is the earth at rest?

1 . Physics versus Astronomy

Copernican astronomy claims that the Earth rotates
its axis and at the same time orbits the sun. We pointed out berrn
I have repeatedly stated that this initial claim is never thick
has not been verified or proven, at least not by the Astronomic
In contrast, various physicists have tried to explain the motion of the Earth
to be detected directly by physical means.

All attempts of this kind have failed miserably. Their
The results were all negative, showing that the
Earth does not move.

But for the sake of credibility, let us listen to the already oil
quoted Bavink, whom no one will suspect, for a YVeldbild X cin
He writes on page 102 about Michelson's experiment:

“The experiment is carried out in such a way that a beam of light
splits into two parts, which simultaneously form two perpendicular, genati
have to go through the same routes there and back and these two
rays after returning to interference. If you set the whole

zen apparatus so that one of these two directions is directed into the
Earth movement, and then rotates it by 90 degrees, the interface must
The attempt was first made by the American
Researchers Michelson and Morley (1887) with such a fine arrangement
that it has a ten times lower effect than
the theoretically calculated from the earth's speed had given
but the result was completely negative. — Multiple repetitions
conducting the experiment with the most sophisticated means of modern priazisi
on technology has always had the same negative result.”

This means:

There was no trace of earth movement.

Let us hear Bavink continue with Fizeau's experiment.

I 'izeau investigated the speed of light in a self-
, glen liquid. Contrary to his expectations, he neither lands that the
I 1 .! The speed of the liquid is simply that of light
bn the same direction) nor that they affect the light propagation
,■ n had no influence. ... So if we apply Fizeau's result to
On the atmosphere of the earth, it follows that the movement
,1, i I .uf t through the ether of space does not affect it in any significant way
i o.idc or, what is the same, that we can take the Michel-
on attempt to avoid carrying the ether. Then
ill hi it should give a positive result."

Which is exactly what the Michelson experiment does not do!

And now on to Lorentz:

In this embarrassment, a brilliant idea of the Dutch
Hiysikers HA Lorentz initially offered a saving way out. Lo-
showed that the negative result not only of the Michelson
\ . rsuchs, but also all other related electrical
m.ignetic and optical experiments can explain at once,
if one assumes that the movement of matter against
, |, ii »Ather« all lengths lying in the direction of movement in the
hhaltnis root of 1 -B 2 shorten ... If these attempts at all
If they prove anything, they prove at most that the Lorentz
contraction of the earth does not exist.”

Despite all the serious attempts, no earth has been able to
movement can be demonstrated. It is indicative of the extraordinary
really strong Copernican connection of our sciences as for
,|„ uncritical belief with which the Copernican initial theses
I priori it must be assumed that those and other scientists from these
I rresults did not draw the obvious conclusion that perhaps

i< .il no earth movement exists. The Copernican dogma held that
i.irk enough to make such a revolutionary conclusion
People preferred to leave the problem alone – or
,(was thus a possible solution to the problem of relativity in the theory of
to discover contradiction.

2. Rotation against electron current

We recall the electron stream that flows from east to west across the
Earth's surface and its Copernican justification in the An-
il. dime thinks the earth is a magnet.

The electron stream circulates from east to west. The earth itself, however,
should rotate from west to east! This is a physical impossibility-

N

The rotation of a magnet including all its elemental
magnet against its own electron current is a contradiction in
itself, an absurdity. And even if they magically have a
times should exist, the electron current would have the opposite
Slow down rotation effectively and very quickly.

The electron current circulating from east to west is a fact.

The conclusion is inevitable:

The earth does not rotate!

3. The gyrocompass

A gyrocompass shows even small changes in the ship’s movement.
According to the Copernican interpretation, this should be possible because
by virtue of an inertia caused by the gyroscopic effect, it tends to
to maintain its position in space. The directional effect of the
caused by the horizontal plane of the observer
tation location around its north-south line in space.

First, it is easy to prove that Copernican theory is based on a
There can be no question of a simple rotation around the North-South line, but
but that a complicated helix is described. In addition,
It is impossible to believe that the gyrocompas can detect the small
Changes in the ship's movement should be indicated, but not the ten-
thousandfold greater, changing speeds of revolution
and the flight of the sun, especially since it moves daily once with and once against
the earth flight.

The fact is that the gyrocompass only indicates the ship’s movement
Factually, there is not a trace of justification for any
Earth movements, of which the gyrocompass is not aware
If it only indicates ship movements, the natural
The obvious conclusion is that only ship movements exist.

(besides the ship's movements, it also needs movements of the earth,
•.ii the gyrocompass should show this. If it does not, then
In essence, this means nothing other than that the earth does not move, but
rests.

4. The centrifugal force

A rotating ball must have centrifugal force. It stands (for every
1'jinks the surface in direct proportion to its rotation speed
v speed. At the poles, which are the end points of the axis of rotation,
Centrifugal force is zero. The further you move towards the equator, the
more it increases with the increasing orbital speed and
iricht at the equator the maximum value, which at the Earth corresponds to a
tangential
Throwing force of around 1600 kilometers per hour rail speed
speed corresponds.

(Centrifugal force Z = m ■ v 2 / r , where m is the mass of the object on the
trajectory of the moving body, v its orbital velocity and r the half-
mt'sscr of the circle. With constant mass and constant
Angular velocity increases orbital velocity and centrifugal
il force with the radius.) The opponent of the centrifugal force is gravity.
in raft, the attraction. It is, except for a small difference of
I "289 equally strong at the pole and at the equator of the earth. So
opposite:

at the pole gravity and no centrifugal force,

at the equator a gravity 1/289 smaller and a very star-
ke centrifugal force.

Now let us imagine a car at the North Pole. The car is driving completely
normal. If we now roll southwards with it, we will increasingly find ourselves in
the centrifugal force's hurling effect. The car would have to
become lighter according to all physical experiences and laws,
lose the ground beneath the tires and finally fly into the air
At the equator, under the drive of the strong centrifugal force, it becomes
Rocket car. The Earth’s gravity cannot hold it,
because it is not bigger than at the pole.

We know, of course, that neither our car nor any other
blement of our earth at the equator are hurled into space.
The earth simply has no centrifugal force.

But that says clearly:

The earth does not rotate!

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5. Air and water

Across the Atlantic, uniform winds blow from northeast to southwest.
de, the so-called trade winds. According to Copernican theory, they
their direction of migration is determined by the fact that the southernly located
under an originally north-south directed air current
The winds arise, for example, at a point
which has a track speed of two hundred kilometers per hour. They
Ben to the south. Their destination is rotating at 1,600 kilometers per hour,
is therefore making much faster progress. The winds remain opposite him.
back, so that the south direction becomes a southwest direction.

So much for the Copernican explanation, which also applies to other large
ations of the air and the sea. Unfortunately, it explains nothing.
If our assumed speed difference is one)
would lead to such persistence, the same air masses
especially in the face of the speed of the revolution. This
is about 60 times greater than the rotation speed. The
Conditions are such that the air masses (and water masses)
as a result of the rotation day after day once with and once against the Re
evolutionary speed. Even the slightest
If there is no trace of persistence, the entire atmosphere must
the earth and the entire water cover from the earth
be torn off and left in the room.

The trade winds cannot be explained by the rotation of the earth
Rather, they prove that such a rotation does not exist at all.
does not exist and that the Earth’s air and water masses are neither
rotation nor be influenced by a revolution.

6. Heavy matter against rotation

The rotation is said to have been peculiar to the earth from the beginning. The
Earth was already rotating when it was still a glowing, uncrusted
sphere in its original state. According to Darwin the Younger, whom we fruiter
According to Gamow, the rotation is said to be six times faster
as it would have been today.

Now it is a physical fact that with a rotating
Body due to the centrifugal force, which grows with the heavier mass

(see our formula), the heavy masses are thrown outwards
The heavy components of the globe must therefore be on the outside.
the earth is densest at its surface. In contradiction
The Earth’s mantle is given a specific weight of only 2.2,
The Earth’s core, on the other hand, has a value of 8.8, or even 10—12.

We do not want to use these Copernican numbers or the Copernican
msche show. However, we must note: If the earth

i inst was a molten sphere, if it had the present density distribution
/own, it could never have rotated. And of course
lirh does not rotate today either.

7. The earth does not tear

I >.The interior of our earth is still considered to be molten in Copernican
.iii seen. Although it is called an iron-nickel core,
this is definitely attributed to the state of real fluid, whereupon
uii already pointed out in another context. This liquid core,
which, according to the latest estimates, is at least 60% of the volume of the
The globe is apparently half-heartedly thought out
masses and covered by a relatively thin rock crust.

ii /held together. The Earth's mantle does not consist of highly
highest quality, seamless steel, but from very irregular, brittle
■•'ll rock covers, which in places are even so cracked and perforated
■ it should be clear that molten masses are bubbling up from the depths
can.

The easily moving liquid masses under the Earth’s mantle are
now continued under the influence of centrifugal force and the tides. The
The centrifugal force caused by the rotation has the effect that
the molten mass of hundreds of millions of cubic kilometers
with unimaginable force must strive to break through the aquatic belt
In addition, the tides caused by the moon must
in the liquid mass produce the same phenomena as in the
Sea. The earth's interior must therefore constantly move with the tides against the
According to all scientific
and technical experience, it seems impossible that the earth
crust could withstand this double stress for a long time. It
should have been torn apart long ago.

Strictly speaking, it should not have been created at all.
It is not possible to imagine how on a rotating — perhaps even
ri lismal faster than today rotating — Earth globe in the fiery liquid
/.ustand could ever form a closed crust, because every
The approach to this had, under the influence of tides and centrifugal force,
must be destroyed again.

We have solid earth beneath our feet. This fact says
nothing other than that — if one assumes a globe —

cine rotation could never have existed and does not exist today.

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8. The earth does not burn

We have already pointed this out in another context
that the earth would burn if they orbited the sun and
This is the case in our northern winter by five million kilometers.
ter approach. The earth does not burn, of course, because it is over-
there is no revolution at all.

A parallel to this:

The brightness of the sun is measured vertically above the equator with
13.1 000 candle power, in our latitude with 80 000 candle power.
In both cases, the measurement is carried out above the air envelope.
thought, so that their absorbing effect is not taken into account
The only reason for this weakening of the Hel-
the greater distance that light travels to an observer in
our latitude. Let us estimate the distance difference
to 2:i00 kilometers, we arrive at the following approach: To 2500 km
an increase in inertia from 80,000 to 135,000, i.e. by 55,000 Ker-
zenstarke. As the earth faces the sun during our northern winter
by around 5,000,000 kilometers, the sun had to be

increase in candle power by 2500 times 55 000 = 137 500 000
men.

There is no evidence of this.

The earth does not orbit the sun, but remains at rest.

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Does the light bend?

1 . Experimentally proven light curvatures

A second main condition for the world view X we called the
Curvature of light. Copernican light curvatures such as

ments do not exist, it is rather assumed that the light
propagates absolutely straight over any distance. This
However, modern research results contradict this assumption.
nis of physics. We have already quoted E. Buchwald with the
clear statement that the straightness of light does not exist. Book-
Wald proves this with a simple physical experiment that shows the Bcu-
lines of light. Similar experiments exist in
gaze amount. It is already quite everyday physical reality that
I ,icht can be deflected. Apart from that, X-rays are deflected
rays, directs electron currents, proton currents or deuteron currents
me in the magnetic field and can even withstand the extraordinarily strong
to deflect light rays in the magnetic field — which we have already
Bavink quoted. The nuclear weapons that have become so important
Accelerators such as cyclotrons and synchrotrons essentially provide
nothing more than strong magnetic fields in which alpha particles or
others are continually forced into curved orbits.

That one can also come from completely different starting positions to the same
An experiment published in the »Allgemeine-
my photochemistry« (Berlin 1936) and by Johannes
Lang in »The Hollow Earth Theory«. The experiment was
by Prof. Plotnikow from the University of Zagreb and broke-
le the clear proof that light rays move analogously to the force
lines of a magnet. It makes no difference whether you
Light is considered as a wave or as a corpuscle. In both cases, the
suitable experiment always curvatures, especially in the magnetic field.

The question is, of course, whether the results of these physical experiments
che may be transferred to the cosmic light. In contrast, stemnil
Copernican astronomy, but on the other hand it refers
also quickly on light curvatures, if they otherwise have no
other explanation at hand. Here are some examples:

2. Astronomical light curvatures

First of all, we refer once again to the statement made earlier
Bavinks on the high beams. For the so-called »width effect« Bavink sees
The only possible explanation is that the high-altitude rays in the magneto
field of the earth. This interpretation is particularly noteworthy
ical, because the high rays are extremely strong energy
gies.

Please note: We do not support Bavink’s interpretation
Our only concern is to show that occasionally such
Kriimmu^cn for possible. This also applies to the following case.

The Northern Lights are based on Copernican astronomy
itself explains that the electron currents coming from the sun (from
not light and heat, but electron currents) would
curved towards the poles by the Earth's magnetic field.

What is more remarkable is that, in addition to such interpretations, direct evidence
cosmic light curvatures from the perspective of astronomy.
According to Einstein's theory of relativity, the light beam must
be subject to gravitational forces and consequently a solar
light beam passing through the edge experiences a noticeable deflection
This deflection near the sun can only occur during a total solar
darkness. In order to determine it and thus the accuracy of the
In order to verify Einstein’s claim, an English scientist in 1919
dition to the islands of Principe and Sobral, 1922 cine Americanc
Expedition to Australia and in 1929 a German expedition under
Prof. Freundlich, the director of the Einstein Institute, to Tangenkon on
North Sumatra. All three expeditions confirmed
the presence of a light deflection. However, it corresponded
not Einstein's theory, but proved to be noticeably larger than
the assumption. According to Einstein, the light deflection should be 1.75 arc
seconds.
but in reality it was 2.2 arc seconds. The reason
The reason for the difference is, of course, that the universe is not
corresponds to Einstein's picture. It is important, however, that in this
Opportunity of three astronomical expeditions to
The presence of light curvature was detected.

By the way: What effort, what considerable resources
In the clarification of such a marginal problem — and
/Not a penny for clarifying crucial fundamental questions.
Mil a fraction of the funds needed for these three expeditions
w ard, the curvature of the earth's surface had been experimentally
, can be determined without any problems.

3. Lines of force of a magnet

If you sprinkle iron filings on a sheet of paper and then hold a mag-
nctcn below, the iron filings arrange themselves in curved
lines so that the following picture is obtained. This is done
, (which is extraordinary. The magnetic force is quite obvious and
plastically in appearance. The great unknown reveals itself and
gives an opportunity to study their trajectories.

From: Johannes Lang “The Hollow Earth Theory”.

1)These lines of force are obtained by placing a sheet of paper over a strong magnet
and sprinkles it with fine iron filings. The magnetic force arranges

These then correspond to the lines of force of the magnet.

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and camouflaged the primary and secondary cosmic energies sonsi
remain - here they unmask themselves.

Now, as is well known, all electromagnetic forces exhibit \vie Magnc
tism, radio waves, electricity and light after countless experimental
and practically confirmed findings of leading scientists and
Technicians have extensive similarities in character and verbal
This gives us reason to believe that such agreements
moods also in the course of the lines of force, thus also in the
propagation laws and that the light in similar Kriini
lines like magnetic energy.

4. Temperature differences

We have already pointed out that the Copernican Astronomy
to the origin of the seasons and climate zones no even moderate
sustainable and reasonable explanation. The causes of the
knowngp Differences between morning coolness and midday heat, between
winter cold and summer heat, between polar frost and tropical gliu
are not justified.

In contrast, the assumption of light curvature gives rise to
out a very simple and illuminating explanation that with our
other physical knowledge.

Let us consider the following:

If, under other conditions, an energy of weak
and shows lesser effects, then according to our physical
cal and technical experience only one cause -
namely that the energy had to travel a longer distance and
This is in accordance with the Basic Law, since every
Energy becomes weaker as the square of the distance.

In accordance with this, the temperature differences
(also the brightness differences) on the earth's surface a meaningful
and find natural justification if one assumes that the Son
energy travels a longer distance in the morning than at noon, in winter
a longer journey than in summer and a longer journey to the pole
than to the equator. However, this only occurs if
when the light moves according to the lines of force of a magnet in
curves of varying widths.

Let us look at our drawing. It shows the concave curved earth.
wall as an enclosure of cosmic space. The small sphere represents the
Sun in equator position. From it emanate the rays of light energy
gy analogous to the lines of force of a magnet curved towards the earth's surface.

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pit Efforts are - compared to the Copernican**. m distance
rpn _ Very low. The sun is about four thousand kilometres
ITE earth's surface. The direct beam of the
u ilft is the shortest, and therefore the most energetic and effective.

Towards the poles the rays bend extremely strongly.
elide curvature results in connection mU of the dff

m ,ng significant changes in the path of energy
We- to the pole should be at least twice as long asc;
\„uator - and thus significant changes in the EncTgic effect^
Thus, the temperature differences on the Krd ° b ^

1 n,s, ehung in detail we will show later, be fne dg

Justification. Conversely, we are allowed to assume that Id Be^
cation of such remarkable phenomena as dteser
, here some justification is given to the curvature of light

'''''we supplement this partial investigation with a newspaper report
Die Abendzeitung, Munich, 28.7.49), which rounds off our

complete criticism of previous views on light "

.,. iKt Me little astronomy and physics know about light,
what possibilities still lie in the light and what new cosmic
. (the circumstances behind these must be. (On the sidelines

fmsleise note that the discovery of Prof. *£££%
v " go into the technical details by Freder
Holt Lem novel »Solar Motor No. 1« was anticipated
New edition^ Bielmannen-Veriag, Munich] - again an impressive work
An example of the extent to which the imagination is based on the

kcnntms of the respective research status scientific
kidney work.)

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Here is the newspaper report for which George Maranz is responsible
records:

Light twenty times stronger than gravity?

Graphite dust rotates at a hundred revolutions per second.

Sensational discovery
an Austrian scientist.

A new and fearsome force of light, which will not be able to
Theories are completely inexplicable, was just made by the well-known
Director of the Physics Institute of the University of Vienna, Prof. Felix
Honourable, discovered, who succeeded not only in proving the existence of this force
by experiments visible to the naked eye, but
also to prove that the force is twenty times greater than the
gravity is.

An ordinary glass flask and some graphite dust were the only
instruments for this sensational experiment, which was carried out by Prof. Eh-
carried out together with his Schiller Dr. Ernst Reeger.
de and its consequences for science and technology are not yet
can be predicted. The experiment took the following course:

The almost airless flask, which contained graphite dust, was
shaken vigorously so that the graphite dust inside the flask
a cloud formed. Then, of course, the individual graphite particles
chen, following the law of gravity, to fall to the ground.

At the same time, a magnifying glass was used to concentrate the
irradiated sunbeam was sent through, and at the same moment
Before the eyes of the two scientists, a provisionally unknown
clear miracle: With tremendous speed, the hundred and
more revolutions per second, individual graphite
particles to rotate perpendicular to the sunbeam. At the same time,
They move in a spiral motion within their rotation circles and rotate
ten also around the cigene axis. This triple movement could be
can be observed with the naked eye.

The calculations made by Prof. Ehrenhaft and Dr. Reeger
showed that the centrifugal force that occurs during rotation is twenty-
times greater than gravity.

This number alone is enough to clearly show how un-
this year is the power inherent in the light. And indeed, what was
de Newton would say when his famous apple, whose fall had already been
to bring him to the idea of gravity, instead of to the ground
falling, flying in the air before his eyes at tremendous speed
would begin to rotate and would only be visible as a ring?

Prof. Ehrenhaft is initially content with describing the ex-

liniments and refuses to draw any hasty conclusions from it.
'ichon. "I believe," he explained, "that we are facing a completely new phenomenon.
iiicn, which shows us inexplicable properties of light
the eyes. There are still completely unknown forces in the light that
vmi just have to research. And the practical uses
li iu-n of these forces? I can only answer this with the words of Faraday-
omens he gave to a lady when she asked him about the consequences of the
dn kth induction, answered: »Madame,« he said, »what
"Do we know about the characteristics of a newborn child?" Dr.
Ui vger and I have shown science a new source of power. It
i I now the task of the technicians to find means to exploit this power.
/.(•n!“

The description of this experiment by Prof. Ehrenhaft was
just published in the Communications of the French Academy of Sciences
| iiiilized and has caused a tremendous stir in the scientific world
lier. Qualified physicists are of the opinion that a large
\nnumber of existing physical theories to the experiment to
(Ipler will fall, as the facts and theories now clash in stark
Even large parts of the theories put forward by Prof. Ein-
sicin are expected to be replaced by this new scientific
The experimental setup would have to be significantly modified.

Let us now summarize:

We have realized that we have to choose between the Copernicus
i hen worldview and the worldview X. We had further determined that
that we cannot opt for the Copernican world view,
i li this has already proven to be completely untenable, but that other-
srits the world view X makes quite unusual demands on us. It
' It is not enough that we consider the earth's surface to be concavely curved.
that we cannot assume any movement of the earth and that the
I .light rays must be curved. We then had
i< htsvorbe undertaken, initially independently of the directive
u effect of a theory to examine whether we can explain these peculiar
dn sets of backing in our other, especially physical
\\ issen find. As a result of this investigation, we now believe
i'cn to be allowed to say that we can actually do it with certainty or at least with
It is very likely that the Earth will
■ the surface is actually concave, that the earth is at rest and that
bends the light. We have thus gained a position that scientifically
In fact, towering over that of Copernican astronomy
view. While astronomy is responsible for the basic claims of its universe,
liildes not even a trace of serious evidence to provide
stand for the opposing basic claims of the

Worldview X clear measurement results, impeccable evidence and
high probabilities.

It now remains for us to examine the essential features of world view X
to sketch. The individual pieces of the concave earthwool shown so far
exercise, the hollow sphere, the stationary earth and the curvature of light
are not yet sufficient to gain a clear idea.
We therefore conclude our investigation with a presentation of the
new world view X. However, we must be content with
to show the most important outlines.

Worldview X is the hollow wave theory.

The creators of the new astronomical theory, which deals with a
With a probability bordering on certainty with the reality of the university
versums are Neupert and Lang, their main works »Geo
kosmos« and »The Hollow Earth Theory«. We strongly recommend reading Lang’s
work »The Hollow Earth Theory« to read, as we are in the context of this Un
investigation is unable to deal with its extensive material and
to do justice to its comprehensive presentation.

The hollow earth theory is, of course, only a framework
theory. It does not work in the slightest with the delays
against the Copernican theory and already today encompasses development-
historically approximately the first two centuries of the Copernican
world view between Copernicus and Newton, but other-
On the other hand, of course, it cannot yet cover all the numerous astronomical
cal questions that the Copernican theory still
not even after four hundred years of research has been answered
It will be necessary for entire generations of astronomers
and astrophysicists to work to identify the many individual homes
ten that can only be hinted at today. We know
We know that light energy bends, but we do not yet know
the exact laws of these curvatures. We know,
that the stars are not independent celestial bodies, but we can
cannot yet say with certainty whether these are radioactive deposits
in the surface of the celestial sphere or around breakthroughs of a surface
surface slagging or something else. Today we can
the cosmic energies and their interaction are almost
recorded quantitatively, but not yet determined quantitatively with certainty.
We may assume that the planets are hollow spheres, but the scientific
Scientific proof of this is still pending. There are thousands of
individual problems within the larger framework, which, although the framework
not endanger, but must be resolved in each individual case.

This need for further research over decades or even
Centuries later, the achievements of the pioneers are in no way diminished.

The hollow earth theory is something incredible that is being offered to us.

We have good reasons to believe that in the future they will be considered the most significant intellectual achievement of our epochal change,
,1,-nn it not only provides astronomy with a well-founded new perspective starting point, but also gives all other sciences
I, cue starting points from which further research can
(ieview of these sciences decisively change wild.

But let us now look at the essential features of the hollow

world theory.

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In the center of the universe rotates a celestial sphere whose surface

The Hollow Earth Theory

The earth’s surface curves concavely on all sides to form the inner shell of a Hollow sphere that encloses the entire universe.

II. I conveyed the view of the starry sky.

The sun, moon and planets are spherical bodies that exist between the heavens and sphere and the earth's surface.

I)the light rays or the energies that secondarily generate the light wrlaufen curved analogously to the lines of force of a magnet. The
The energies occurring on the surface are secondary forms of cosmic
I nergies. The light energy flows in the circuit from the celestial sphere via the sun to the earth and from there back to the celestial sphere.

Some preliminary questions,

which are asked first according to experience, their answers should linden before we explain the hollow earth theory in detail.

1. How big is the universe?

I)The hollow earth theory claims that the entire universe is filled with solar ne, moon, planets and alien stars within the Earth.
In addition, the earth is not larger than in the Copernican world view. It

has a diameter of 12,750 kilometers. The only
The difference is that the hollow earth theory is a
light diameter.

The universe seems incredibly small to us. We
However, we must remember above all that our numerical evaluation
(which has been corrupted by the inflation figures of the Astronomical. We
We are used to thinking in light years without realizing it.
all distances. With some self-observation we will
linden that a hundred meters, maybe even a thousand meters for
nns is a clearly defined concept of distance, but we have a
Distance of one million or one trillion kilometers at all
We simply say a number and feel
We are hardly affected by whether a few more or less zeros were included.
rcn. The astronomical numbers actually have no real meaning for us.
Meaning.

Secondly, we have to consider that a ball of rand 12 750
kilometers in diameter and a volume of 1 000 000 000 000, i.e.
son has around a thousand billion cubic kilometers. That is a
quite a considerable real space. In a single such cubic kilometre
you can easily fit the entire living humanity into it.
Our breathable air takes up only
about 5 kilometers away, and our planes do not come much over

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10 kilometers. So we are still far from reaching the
to reach heaven.

The sizes of the celestial sphere and planets are still unknown.
It cannot be calculated as long as the curvature laws
of light energy have not yet been thoroughly researched. In principle,
only say that it adapts to the size of the universe
and thus still achieve quite considerable real sizes.

2. Do we live in the earth?

In fact, according to the hollow earth theory, we live in the earth, namely on
the inner shell of a closed hollow sphere. This idea is
strange and will initially provoke head shaking, especially then.
when you consider your own tinyness compared to the size of the universe
not taken into account. However, it is still considerably less
clamping than the opposite Copernican idea that we
with the legs sticking to the surface of a solid sphere, which is covered with

whirled through endless space at a speed of
will — against deadly cold and raging storm of movement by nothing
than protected by a thin breath of atmosphere. One can even
that the hollow earth theory provides reassurance on this point
and salvation. There is much to be said for having earth resting under your feet
to know and to see oneself protected. The idea of
conveys the feeling of security and at the same time also
which is based on the realization that we humans within the closed
world are dependent on each other for better or for worse.

3. What is aulien?

This question leads into the unknown, perhaps even into religious areas.
The depth of the Earth's mass and its external shape are not known.
could assume that the earth has a spherical shell of certain thickness
is, but any other assumption is also possible. One can assume that
the Earth is part of a larger world or that it is connected to other
similar worlds or that only this one universe
sum exists or what you like best. Information can
For the time being, only faith can be given, since research has not yet
managed to break through the earth's crust and turn around outside.
We rightly refrain from dealing with this question.
gene complex, because it is not our intention to support religious theses
teach. For us living people, it is important first of all to research
what can be researched. We want to explore the world thoroughly
and get to know exactly what is surrounded by the earth and which we

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u can really get to know each other. First of all we want to know everything about
you
Men, what is accessible to knowledge at all. This should make the life
tli'ii and some subsequent generations will be sufficiently occupied.
A later generation may then, if the world in the earth no
K.,tscl and unknowns more, perhaps be granted, after
.to bump into Ben.

This statement does not constitute an admission of inadequacy.
l.possibility to which the Copernican world view is not subject. Even in
Copernicus's universe begins behind the last nebula of stars
I nknown and thus the faith.

Apart from that, it does not seem to be impossible that the Earth
visibly and tangibly characterizes the human thought limit, so
not only limits the physical space, but also the spiritual
g«-n possibilities of man. That would then mean that no
Man is able to think beyond the earth. This would mean that beyond
dci Et-de for us lies the nothing, and this nothing would not be a statement
about a somehow cartographic reality, but simply a
linguistic symbol for the end of thinking. Our
(The brain probably does not have unlimited possibilities. So we

1 1 user Augc light rays fiber 8000 AE or our ear sound waves fiber
'.>0 000 vibrations can no longer be absorbed, so un-
ser (lehim from its construction approach incapable. somehow
To imagine and rethink reality beyond the earth wall.

There is nothing to suggest that we seem to have the co-
pn nican universe. This Copernican earth-
|,everything we see is in truth only a globe of drciBig
or forty centimeters in diameter, and the designated Wcltraum
distances only extend to the next village. We consider the university
versum in bread roll format and limit our thinking area under
Application of a huge scale to distances that are only tiny
fractions of the real distances. If we believe that
we imagine the Copernican world as reality
we make ourselves victims of pious self-deception.

But let us leave the first and the other open. The decisive factor is that
our task is not to puzzle over the intangible and the un-
quantifiable, but in the scientific research of that,
what can really be explored.

Light paths in the earth world

I)ic real paths of light or of the energy that produces the light are
Curvature lines that are analogous to the lines of force of a magnet.

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0 D

The schematic image of some of the light sources emitted by a single
the rays gives the clearest idea.

The large circle represents the earth's surface, the small middle circle the
Celestial sphere. A star radiates light from its surface. Ray 1
does not reach the Earth at all. Beam 2 reaches it at A, which is still
less curved rays 3 and 4 at B and C. Ray 5 hits straight
linear and vertical from the zenith to D. Rays 6, 7, 8 and 9 show
increasing curvature again. Now the celestial sphere rotates from east
to the West (In these schematic drawings, which are generally
represent an equatorial section through the earth's world, lies east (Russia)
left, West (America) right. The cardinal directions reverse
So, compared to the usual Copernican globe representation, uni!
If rethinking is difficult, it is best to lie down in the Geisl
with the back on the ground, in such a way that the head
North. East must always be on the left, West on the right
This results in the graphic representation for both world views

opposite directions. The vertical beam 5 travels with the
Rotation of the celestial sphere from D to E and then further to
F. If it hits F (2nd drawing), A and B receive no
Light beam more, but now H and J are separated from the rays 7
and 8. This means: The star has now set for A and B,
for H and J. Since the celestial sphere for a full revolution
hung a lag, i.e. 24 hours, the light of a
star passes over the earth's surface once in 24 hours.

These real light paths now produce a largely different apparent
image, namely the image of a flat celestial vault on which the stars
rise in the east and sink in the west.

How is this possible?

The most important prerequisite of this optical illusion is
already known. The eye only perceives the end of a light beam

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and moves the light source into the straight extension of this end
slicks.

Let us assume that at point B of our drawing an observer
He looks up to the sky and sees stars 1 - 7.

The light from star 4 reaches the observer in a straight line, so
il.iB he sees the star in its true direction exactly above him at the zenith
The light from stars 3 and 5, on the other hand, is slightly bent.

I)The eye of the observer extends the end pieces in a straight line and sees
Therefore the two stars are not at their true locations, but at 3'
and 5' of the apparent celestial vault. The light of stars 2 and 6
experiences even stronger curvature, the angles of incidence are correspondingly
i Lend smaller, and the eye believes to see the stars at 2' and 6'. The
Light from stars 1 and 7, which is most strongly curved, reaches the
Observer almost below 0 degrees angle of incidence. The eye shifts its
apparent locations accordingly to 1' and 7', i.e. to the horizon. The
Light from stars 8—12 does not reach the observer at all.
For him, Sierne therefore seems to lie below the horizon.

This is how the optical illusion of the starry sky is created!

Since the celestial sphere rotates from east to west, star 1
successively to locations 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. For the eye, it wanders
apparently from 1' via 2', 3', 4', 5', 6' to 7', so apparently goes in the east
Ion rises, circles above the Earth and sets in the west.

The same explanation explains the apparent rise and fall

■ all stars such as the planets including the sun and moon.

Let us follow the process again on the sun to be completely clear.
to win:

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B

The sun is located at 1 exactly east of the celestial sphere. Its light
reaches the observer at B in the strongest curvature with almost 0 degrees of
The observer’s eye shifts the sun accordingly
after 1' to the eastern horizon. He sees the sun rising there. The
Sun orbits the celestial sphere in 24 hours from east to west.
is at 2 after a few hours. Its light reaches the observer with
less curvature, so that he thinks he sees it at 2'. If the
If the sun is exactly at its zenith at noon, the observer can see it
exactly above him. Then it sinks again for him over 4' to the western horizon.
zone at 5' corresponding to the increasing curvature.

day and night

The previous presentation also explains how the various
times of day for the observer. Let us look at the process
once again evident from the total radiation of the sun:

G

C

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The sun now illuminates one half of the earth's surface. The observation
.n liter at AE you can see, and for A it sets in the west,
In B it is halfway up in the west, for C in the zenith, for D in half-
bcr east height, and for E it rises just above the horizon in the east. F, G
and H do not receive any sunlight, so it is night. Now move
the sun moves west, the total radiation on the
I rde, so that for A and B it becomes night, but for F and G it becomes increasingly
day.
In 24 hours the sun completes one orbit, so that in the same
i hen time every point on the earth's surface the different phases of
llesonnung experienced.

The different lengths of day and night are explained by the
Solar radiation at different times of the year. Let us try to
understand how these come about.

The seasons

Let us take vertical sections through the different seasons
the earth world, we get the following schematic drawings:

The sun will reach its peak on March 21st, exactly in the equator plane.
Rays reach from the North Pole to the South Pole. Now the sun is moving
each daily orbit a little to the north. It describes
l ine tight spiral. On June 21st it draws its highest circle, the northern
On this day, its vertical beam does not hit
the equator, but the Tropic of Cancer, which is at 23.5
degrees north latitude. The total solar radiation is correspondingly
i I lend shifted to the north. The North Polar Circle is continuously
M hours daily) under sun, while at the South Pole it is always night
From June 22nd onwards, the sun sinks with each day circle back into
rnger spiral to the south, reaches the same aqua-
lorstand as on 21 March and now moves beyond that until it reaches 22.

NN

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December draws its deepest circle and with its vertical stralil
the Capricorn's circle at 23.5 degrees south latitude. I
After the situation of 21 June has been reversed, be- |
the sun begins to circle again and rise towards the equator.

The different lengths of day and night to the different
Seasons become clear, if you look at the given
a width of 50 degrees cuts through the Earth horizontally and the
hatched half of the night. On March 21st we receive the same alt'
parts of light and non-light. Day and night are therefore of equal length.
June 21st falls in the same intersection line of yellow sun and white night. Wii
have long days and short nights.

The different temperatures at different times of the year
and times of day result from the fact that the heat-generating energy j
gic decreases with the square of the distance. The perpendicularly incident
Beam is always the shortest, has the strongest energy and generates
the highest temperature. The more the beam bends, the longer
he will be, but with it the weaker his energy and his warm-

generative power. The energy beam that hits the equator on March 21st,
generates high heat thanks to its short length, while at the same time
the strongly curved beam that reaches the South Pole, due to its length
is already very weak and can only generate little heat.

The length of the beam is clearly revealed by the angle in which
where it hits. At the same altitude of the sun, the same
temperatures. Whether the sun shines in summer or in winter, for example.
ter, in the morning or in the afternoon 30 degrees above the horizon
is irrelevant. At 30 degrees altitude the sunbeam has
the same energy at any place, at any time of day and is capable of the same!
to generate heat because it has the same length.

Celestial mechanics of the Earth

I >h earth itself rests.

1)The celestial sphere rotates once in 24 hours around its north-south
tius-aligned axis.

The stars are not independent bodies, but either external
!'"-npost of a grainy structure of the celestial sphere or radiant
Deposits in the surface of the celestial sphere or breakthroughs
in the slagging of the surface. In any case, they rotate in their
mass with the celestial sphere. The planets including

and moon are independent bodies (presumably hollow spheres),

On in spirals around the celestial sphere. Their order from the
I idosurface is calculated from:

Moon, Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
lun and Pluto.

All planets orbit from east to west around the
I limmelskugel.

This is the basic fact that must be firmly grasped.

The further a planet orbits from the celestial sphere, the longer
cer is his way and the more time he needs in general for
. me orbit. The moon has the longest path and needs the
muriest time, while Pluto completes its small circle in the shortest time
i can write.

The Copernican period of the orbit is now determined as a result of the co-
P< i nician fundamental error not from the resting earth (as
■ , would be close) but compared to the rotating
I limmelskugel. Our astronomers do not say: The moon
It takes around 25 hours to fly over the earth's surface.
ki risen, but they say the moon remains in comparison to the stars

by 13.5 degrees! It is therefore only after one month
winder in front of the same star. From this the Copernican branch of
ninomy, which for such calculations uses the stars as fixed light
points that the moon orbits the earth in one month-
So she believes in a real monthly orbit.

In the Earth world, however, the celestial sphere rotates along with the stars.
ni-ii rotates around its axis once in 24 hours. The moon orbits the same
i he axis, just a little slower. So it stays in comparison to a be-
limmed star, with each orbit of 13.5 degrees,
o that it takes a month before his position is again in line with the
of the star. In the Earth world, therefore, there is no monthly
orbit of the moon. It only appears to occur. A daily orbit is real.

movement of the moon, which lasts only slightly longer than the rotation dn
celestial sphere.

Let us be clear about this:

Let us assume that the star S and the moon on the first of a month
nats lie exactly in the east-west axis. The star needs 24 hours,
to reach this point again. The moon needs approximately cine
hour longer. So after 24 hours it is not already standing still.
on the east-west axis, but only at M'. — On the 7th of Mount
After seven revolutions the star reaches exactly the axis again
point. But the moon is still missing a lot of its seventh circle
telkreis. A week later, he still needs the
Half, while the star has already reached its destination, another week
che later from the 21st district three-quarters. After four weeks he is missing a
whole circle. It is again exactly like the star on the east-west
axis, but the star has 28 circles behind it, the moon, on the other hand, nm
twenty-seven.

This is the same phenomenon as with two runners that are
early on a race track. They both run their laps. Thei
Slower ones fall further behind with each lap. Finally
Both can cross the finish line at the same time, but the slower one has
re completed one lap less. It would be wrong to claim that the
slower runners ran against the starting direction and were overall
only ran one lap.

It is just as wrong to say that the moon orbits from west to east
around the earth in 28 days.

The apparent annual orbit of the Earth around the Sun is explained!
the same way. Of course, the earth does not orbit the sun.
The sun orbits the celestial sphere. It remains with its
Circle around 1 degree daily relative to a comparison star
and therefore only covers it again after 365 days. In this
Time 365 circles described, the celestial sphere with the comparison star

however 366 .

Like the moon and the sun, all other planets orbit the red
celestial sphere. The more precisely its orbital period is the 24-

r ' it unden- rotation, the longer it takes until it returns to its
\ i rgleichsstern. If a planet is moving almost as fast as the
I lhimmelskugel moves and remains only 1/10 degree behind every day, so
hi.it lasts just ten years before it can be used again simultaneously with the
I'Ji'ichsstern goes through the finish. Another, the rotation of the sky-
1 1 1 < Iskugel follows even better because he is closer to her, and daily only 1/100
ill. id remains, will only be in a hundred years again with the
i lrichsstern stand together — or in Copernican terms — a hundred
|clock for one revolution. In reality, however, he has
mi lit completed one orbit, but 365 times 100 = 36 500 circles around
the celestial sphere, which in the same time 36 501 revolutions
ties.

The mathematically pure movements of the planets are determined by
nks varies. When the planets are on their spiral orbits,
ni-ii, they influence each other, with the strongest
Itc influence is likely to come from the sun. The conditions in the
In I world, such influences are easy to understand, while in
-Cannot be justified in the Copernican world. In this world, the
\l island of the planets from each other millions and hundreds of millions
kilometers, the speed tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands
ilr of kilometers per hour. In the earth world, however, the speed is limited
\l island to hundreds of kilometers and the speed as well-
lalls. That is a crucial difference. The distraction of a cor-
I ins out of its orbit is at 100 000 kilometers per hour flight speed
i winds over 100 000 000 kilometers of space to earthly
HcgrilTen is not conceivable, but the deflection of a body from both
pii-l approximately 300 kilometers per hour flight speed over several hundred
i In I kilometer of space filled with electrons.

The distractions, which are quite legal, now exist
1 1. 1 in that one planet inhibits or limits the speed of another
i denied it and at the same time temporarily threw him off course
Since the planets, with the exception of the moon, move almost exactly as fast
as the celestial sphere orbits, even the slightest influences result
and speed changes a noticeable deviation
lu-n over the comparison stars. Mars, for example, needs
The orbit does not last exactly 24 hours, but about two minutes.
gur. If we set the radius of its orbit to 2000
kin, then its orbiting speed is about 500 km/h.
Will Mars now move only by
a single kilometer per hour faster (501 instead of 500),
.<> he no longer needs two minutes to orbit, but
three minutes less than the celestial sphere. So he overtakes a

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Comparison star clearly and thus changes Copernican view
apparently its direction of movement, although even for our earthly
Terms the real change and accordingly the effective force
is very low.

Copernican astronomy must take these small fluctuations
with a whole complex of assumptions and interpretations,
because it projects the planets and stars into infinity
and let the sky rest. Copemicus only asked for this tiny
fluctuations, he based his basic thesis on the fact that the earth is
the sun moves. He twisted an entire cosmos because of a
Problem that is of importance even for our earthly technical terms
represents insecurity.

Moon phases and eclipses

The following drawing represents a horizontal section through the
Earth world. One must realize that the earth in reality
ity encloses a spherical space, so that the radiation to all Sri
This is easiest if you draw the drawing in
allows it to rotate around its vertical axis.

The drawing shows the moon in its different phases. Trilli
the light from behind, the side facing the earth is dark and
we have a new moon. If the light hits it from the side, we get
Half moon. At full moon, the moon is almost completely surrounded by the light fluxes
ten, which return to the celestial sphere.

The moon now sends the received light into the previously
shown light curves to the earth's surface, so that there all phases
finally the sickles are removed.

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Directly opposite the sun is a lightless, funnel-shaped
, i Night channel, which is no longer reached by the light curves. It is,
,|a the light curves are uniformly curved on all sides, in section circular
i mid. If the moon passes through it, we have a total
Lunar eclipse. If it only more or less touches the night channel,
,o there is a partial lunar eclipse. On the moon,
d.mn a piece of dark (lightless) circular disk, which Copernican as

They had interpreted the earth.

Usually the moon moves slightly past the night channel because it
in the ht orbits in the same plane as the sun, so that there is no lunar
comes to the full moon, but stays at the full moon. For the same reason
(We rarely experience a solar eclipse. When the
New moon always passes exactly in front of the sun
u urde, we had a solar eclipse with every new moon. It happens
The sun, however, is usually so far north or south that he cannot
hidden.

We will be content with that. For all further details on the
I lohlwelttheorie we refer once again to the already mentioned
iMundlegende work of Johannes Lang: “The Hollow Earth Theory”.

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i Ifni research clears the way to cosmic reality.

Revolution of the mind

Our investigation is now complete.

Two world views are opposed to each other.

Despite more than 100 years of experience, Copernicus’ heliocentric worldview
produced
hundred years of admirable work by diligent astronomers
no compelling evidence for its correctness. It is based on
a system of beliefs that are incompatible with our current scientific
scientific and technical experiences are in contradiction, group-
based on the basic idea that the earth is a rotating sphere and that
around the sun. The dogma resulting from them is
all research results are subjected to selection or reinterpretation
Optical I exchanges remain without consideration or
flourish — like the horizon and the celestial vault — into cosmic reality
The telescopes are subjected to mutually cancelling laws
ze possibilities that they do not possess, while technical
Means such as Photographic and Spectrum, whose inherent laws
are still largely unknown, wrongly attributed evidential value
A artificial reference system of mathematical
Calculations and laws into reality and covers them with
him, as long as it does not agree with the surrogate. Cosmic realization
phenomena such as light-time shift and interference factors that occur after the

Theory must exist, but at the same time make research impossible.
remain out of the question. Theses such as those of linear light, of
of inertia or gravity, which are not based on scientific
districts are considered scientific foundations. Despite everything
still results in a teaching system full of contradictions and impossibilities.
facts that must be kept secret from the public.

The flea world theory establishes a completely new world view, whether
equates it with the Copernican world view in the sense of a counter-polarity
It does not want to establish a new dogma, but rather

Therefore, it subjects itself to critical scrutiny. The Hollow Earth
ilicorie is, for the time being, nothing more than a collection
inciischau of scientific and technical findings of the counter-
u .ul, with which essential features of cosmic reality are marked
It does not arise from intuition, but from synthesis.
The starting points are not based on religious assumptions, but on
Measurements, inclination needles, fiber beams, radio, infrared
n.ihmen, electron currents, gyrocompass, centrifugal forces, magnets
ii sinus, electricity, gravity, tides, light, heat and other
separable realities. Overall, the hollow world theory
m lion today an astonishingly clear, consistent system that covers all
I ii i observed phenomena and at the same time with the
In accordance with the present scientific experience
mung stands.

Our investigation was based on the assumption that we are cosmically
• live in those critical decades full of unrest and tension
in which the vernal point of the sun moves into a new zodiac sign.
i hen - a phenomenon that occurs in both world views.
We have established that we live between eras, namely
not only between astronomical epochs, but between two
Kullurcpochen. The hollow earth theory, in which all cosmic forces
and constellations in a limited space within a closed
I worldwide, it is easy to understand that cosmic
Changes affecting the earth's surface to a significant extent
create new cultural situations independently and across people.
I)ic hollow earth theory is therefore not a coincidence that it is emerging right
now
nil, but is the primary cultural achievement of the new cosmic
ian period and the rising cultural epoch. Nothing can
the fact that we live between eras is more evident than
the breakthrough of this new astronomical world view, and nothing
could emphasize the beginning of the rising cultural era more strongly than
the hollow earth theory.

Of course, the character of the coming cultural era will
I do not want to talk about a new astronomical world view
The next millennia will likely bring a completely different
view of culture than the one we know. With the hollow earth
theory begins a revolution in science, at the same time a re-

revolution of the mind and a profound upheaval of the entire culture
door.

The hollow earth theory provides the starting points for today's chaos
/udriving atomization and macrocosmic cohesion

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menhiinge. It finally makes it possible to gain objective cosmic
to relate to man and human culture and
to embed both in the whole of our universe. In the hollow world
theory, man is no longer the lost microbe in an un-
finite nothingness, but an essential part of the universe,
who lives directly from the cosmic forces and culturally
creatively reflected. This will give us a new starting point
with the prospect of a completely new order. This is probably the general
most important and greatest significance of the hollow earth theory. The
reintroduction
of man into the active cosmos and the reinstatement
of man in his rights as a cosmically significant individual and
as the crown of creation belong to the mightiest things that promise us
can be.

It is up to us to realize this promise.

Science is already making considerable progress in all disciplines
Assistance. The hollow earth theory is not a lonely, lost
Precursors anymore. Revolutionary ideas are emerging in all areas,
which the hollow earth theory may very soon become the crystallization nucleus.
The flood of new ideas, results and designs is already
today it is downright astonishing.

It is permissible to hint at some of this.

For example, there is Rudolf Hauschka’s substance theory, which is completely
was obtained independently of the hollow earth theory, although it is easily
could give the opposite impression. She sees the materials and
Substances not as dead, but as aggregate states of energies,
as complicated and highly sensitive, almost stubborn to the point of individuality.
logical structures that have emerged under cosmic forces and these
Here, experimentally obtained, strictly scientific
scientific material a new starting point for the Chentie and the
Biology. Behind a simple statement like this, that
not the soil creates the plant, but the plant creates the soil,
illuminates a scientific revolution that has been driven by theoretical

Chentie extends to practical agriculture.

In physics, a radical change has been taking place for decades,
led to a destruction of the previous physical world view
and whose results are already no longer compatible with the Copernicus
It was developed by atomic physics
and is far from over. The upheaval
progresses, the movements are still in full swing, the revolutionary
forces continue to drive the whole energy problem.
rolls, even from such fundamentally new perspectives as Waite.
Many minds are at work, specialists whose results lead to mosaic

particle of a new physics. Even an atom bomb is not
I '.nde, but only an accidental byproduct. And a hundred times more important
Perhaps more important than all individual findings is the realization that in
atom, the human possibilities of thinking and perception
Finding our limits, because in this way physics discovers the limits of
human dimension and at the same time the beginning of the incomprehensible and
the existence of God. This alone represents an enormous distance
against an era that left the incomprehensible solely to the believing feeling
/.uwies and took pride in scientifically proving it
to deny.

Atomic physics only works from one side. The larger changes
green are still pending. They arise primarily from the realization that
i re previous physics was almost exclusively a terrestrial physics, whose
I positions only for the limited research area directly at
of the earth's surface - from the insight that the physical
perceptions of our living space are only secondary phenomena,
Special cases of cosmic processes and higher-order laws
len — from the insight that physics is above all a cosmophysics
must, if they are to become absolutely valid statements and eternal truths
And the cosmophysical laws will
/.undoubtedly differ considerably from the terrestrial physical ones.
For example, the laws of conservation of energy and the
the matter with any approximation in the smallest possible
section of the earthly realm, but not in the cosmos. Cosmophysical
The energy decreases while the matter increases.
/. B. the kinetic theory of heat is so little represented in cosmophysics
as the theory of light, the theory of electricity as little as the law of
the conservation of mechanical energy, the theory of gravitation so little
like the law of inertia.

The most significant changes naturally occur where the physics
ik overlaps the astronomical world view. Astrophysics comes from
the hollow earth theory from essentially different results and interpretations
i',eii, The origin of the elements and substances that have been previously
i H ler had to trust less to chance, can be found in the hollow earth theory
resetzmaBig be derived and justified. At the same time,

new solutions for the formation of planets, for the history of our
the Earth, as well as for the origin of life and species.

Then there is technology: dynamo and electricity, aircraft, radio,
I i rnschau and film, especially cin future atomic engine or solar
inotor no longer belong to the sinking era, but
ineifen into the third millennium. Technology is making intrusive
It is clearly visible that two eras are currently overlapping.

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ne still clings to its states and borders, to nationality and
and local responsibilities, and walls the people into small districts
so that the immediate neighborhood, not to mention
the wide world, remains closed. The other era allows the
people already know about radio and labels, television and flight
to connect with the whole world and generously
to cross the countries. And what technology offers today is also
only a beginning. Who could have believed that it would suddenly stand still?
Who could have believed that it would come to an end, even if
Coal and oil no longer stink in clumsy machine monsters
and rattle? The greater future of technology is still ahead of her.
And the chances are a million to one that the local patriots
ical past, but the other way round.
technology, transport, economics and politics
will be formed in their image.

There are new philosophical thoughts that revolve around the Ansal/<
of a future philosophy. It is irrelevant whether one
discovered by Steiner or by Jung. The decisive revolution
The function of philosophy is to break the infinity
loses grip and re-founds space, time and causality in the finite
must be based on the enclosed earth world, the thought
limits and no longer senselessly puzzles over the incomprehensible.

It is losing some of the systems that have emerged from the mental games in

Nothing was created, but it can provide a reality-adequate
Gain visibility and universal significance.

Or let us take a piece of Biologic. With the replacement of the co
Pernican worldview, the theory of development is also practically
It has only been kept up until now because there is no other solution
But as soon as you can no longer go back to the beginning of the earth,
to set a cooling fireball with a first germ of life
needs, there is no reason to ignore the grotesque contradictions of this theory.
The living creatures of the earth did not develop from a primordial germ
and the differentiation of species did not occur
under the pressure of a struggle for existence. Darwin was wrong and the gau-
ze Darwinism is wrong. The theory of evolution is also wrong. The
Man does not descend from apes. Nature’s form of life is not

the fight, but the peaceful community and mutual dependence
And the human way of life is not war. There is
no scientific justification for war, for a
human struggle for existence, for a class struggle or for a
Right of the strongest. Flier breaks down an entire edifice of ideologies
to whom humanity owes much suffering.

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Let us continue to expect a new psychology for which we already
promising approaches. Man has in the hollow earth
ihcorie has a completely different meaning than in the Copernican universe.
Could not this new era emerge from a fundamentally different
t„ng of man beyond the present Tienian orders
liinoutgrowing to human orders and people a
create a dignified existence? And what psychology means -
, , that is not a completely new psychology that makes people dynamic
, her interrelationship with the cosmos, which sees the human
Limits of thought that include mind and soul, intellect and feeling
m ,s the cosmic complex as a whole? What difference does
ley whether one defines the mind as brain sweat or as receiving vibration
tics unfathomable?

There is religion. The religious attitude of people needs to
to no longer suffer from the tension that an era
forced by the spirit and science as opponents of faith
Today, countless millions still deny God, because
“■ think they have to swear by science. The coming
Science will affirm God by itself and prove his existence with scientific
social means. And the recognition that spirit and
Soul are not opposites, but the active forms of the same UnfaBba-
are, people will be separated from all mendacious external piety
make oneself truly religious out of the awareness that
All roads come from God and lead to God.

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But enough. Let us leave it at these hints. They show
already sufficient that we not only astronomically and mathematically
in transition to a new cosmic period, but that
This transition also brings about significant changes in the area
of our human culture, which is the prelude to a new

cultural epoch may be evaluated.

The question now is whether it is enough to benevolently disregard the upheavals
to take note of the developments in the various districts of our

We believe that it is not enough - for this reason alone
not because our European culture has been hit by the hardest external blow
of the epochal change was hit so hard that it was in the
danger of finding themselves on the fringes of new, powerful cultural circles.
It is also not enough because the duration of the crisis period depends on the pace
of
changes and we risk years or even decades
Tensions can be saved by using the R evolutl ° n
('eistes push ahead sharply. And it is ultimately not enough because

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the pioneers of the coming era in the difficult fight against
habit and thoughtlessness, against dogmatic science and offiil
cial powers and in addition all the difficulties of our time up to
to starvation. Their ideas will undoubtedly be
Stay alive and prevail, but for us it is a decisive
the difference whether they resonate now and in Europe and
to make our culture the powerhouse of the new era,
or whether they are lost somewhere else after decades of disappearance.
We will either join this revolutionary
tional ideas and use their power to overcome the current catastrophes
verse — or our silly descendants will be in
the Feme are amazed and shyly point out that they »actually«
had to claim certain priority rights.

Therefore, it seems to us necessary that the revolution of the spirit
complemented by the revolution of minds. The most powerful
Idea can sink again for decades if it is only supported by one
carried by a man. It is necessary that hundreds of thousands and
Millions of people witnessed the beginnings of the rising cultural era
make their own affairs and take part in encouragingly,
that scientists of all disciplines have their dogmatic strongholds
and seize the new opportunities, but also that
the entire cultural intelligentsia of Europe an emphatic echo
gives.

_ We are aware that this is easier to write than to realize
Apart from all other knowledge, the fact alone
Copernican world view is still considered an undisputed educational asset, which
hundreds of millions of times in the consciousness of the Western peoples
and is secretly connected with all powers. It is taught in schools
taught and approved by the churches, recognized by the state and by its
organs, has in the press, radio and book my
formation-forming instruments with a wide range of effects and enjoys the
hen of the eternally valid, so that any doubt about it is considered as an outrage,
even as
revolutionary — and political — demonstration against the fundamental
As in all times, it is also today a tremendous
Undertaking against an officially sanctioned doctrine and against

to veto the dull mass of habitual ideas and
to assert the incorrectness of what is self-evidently true
The persistence of academic science is also
Extraordinarily large, and the new, which in passionate fighting position
Anyone who takes up the position and demands obedience will hardly be spared from
being ridiculed and
to be ostracized. The bright light of the present makes the infamous
by no means impossible — what we living people have to say about politics

, you can understand it quickly, while we cannot do it in terms of science
| lir possible — because the irrelevant meanness is not a
(lcharacteristic of the Middle Ages, but at all times the cheapest
Means of every violence that feels threatened by unjust possession.
,1cm the objection must be made, since in research neither age nor
Generally, error is sanctified and never the existing, but always
only the future is binding. The shameful remainder becomes a question of
I irnal cold-bloodedness.

So, despite everything, we hope that the revolution of the spirit will
,1,. Resonates in those searching and thoughtful people,
who, despite all the catastrophes of our time, remain alert and culturally capable.
enough to mark the beginnings of a new cultural era.
i he to shape. The revolution of the spirit is here and is taking place
Our task is to carry it forward and to develop it into a comprehensive
to have a revolutionizing effect on the minds.

It is for this purpose that this book was written.

All that remains is for us to thank the reader for his attention.
We have not withheld anything from him that was important for the formation of
is essential. Let him pronounce his judgment. Whatever it may be
may _ we ask him to participate objectively in the debate on
istronomic world view and, within the scope of his possibilities,
abilities for or against public comment. We suspect
Reason of the presented material that the hollow earth theory of the cosmic
s, corresponds to reality, but we are open to any contrary
I am grateful, because after all it is not about Copernicus or the
It is not about the cosmic theory, but about scientific truth.

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