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Foreword to the 5th edition This work was first published in 1933. Shortly thereafter, the Nazis placed it on their 'list of undesirable literature.' This meant that the bookseller could only provide the work 'upon request.' Displaying and promoting it was prohibited. Nevertheless, the work spread through word of mouth via propaganda and reached four editions totaling 22,000 copies by 1941. In 1942, a final ban was imposed. The paper procurement difficulties caused by the bureaucratic command economy in the early post-war years, combined with the licensing system for publishers, delayed the present 5th edition. The four previous editions received no attention in the daily press. Even today's press, which likes to call itself 'independent,' will not dare to report on the content. Its editors are subject to the intellectual dictatorship of the Copernican 'authorities.' There is still no sign of democratic tolerance that allows even outsiders to have a voice. I owe thanks to the many thousands of supporters of the hollow earth theory who painstakingly spread the idea. They have made the previous successes of my propaganda possible. I hope that every reader of this 5th edition will also advocate for the dissemination of the hollow earth theory. Even the honest opponent must have an interest in finally examining my evidence and discussing the pros and cons of the hollow earth theory. It is high time to put an end to the suppression methods of the dictatorship in the intellectual realm as well. The 'tactic of silence' and the 'ostrich policy' towards the hollow earth theory by mainstream science is simply undignified.

I would especially like to thank the booksellers who have advocated for the hollow earth theory. I ask the reader to support those booksellers who demonstrate their independence from the intellectual dictatorship of the Copernicans by displaying the work in every possible way. Despite all the suppression measures of the Copernicans, the hollow earth theory has found widespread acceptance, especially during the war. I was informed about a copy of the 4th edition of this work that was sent around by military mail, from Crete to the North Cape, and carried around 300 signatures from readers. The hollow earth theory particularly excites the youth. Whoever has the youth has the future. Therefore, the hollow earth theory cannot be silenced or suppressed in the long run. The Copernicans will soon no longer be able to refuse to measure. If they do this one day, then the hollow earth theory has triumphed.

Johannes Lang.

Introduction The Copernican worldview is taught to people in school as an indisputable truth. What is hammered into a person's brain from early childhood sticks for a lifetime. Otherwise, adults would never cling stubbornly to religious teachings, even though these contradict their otherwise developed worldview over time. The belief acquired in childhood becomes a mental possession that a person later defends just as tenaciously and bitterly against attacks as their material goods. Only a severe shock to their belief can prompt a person to turn away from it and adopt a new idea. Arguments and evidence against the belief can only have an effect if they lead to a deep emotional experience. Otherwise, they bounce off the confession of faith ineffectively. Faith and knowledge are inherently opposites. One cannot replace faith with knowledge. Knowledge is always piecemeal. "Indeed, I know much, but I would like to know everything," it says in "Faust." Where knowledge ends, faith begins, the theory that concludes from the known to the unknown. Only it as a whole can therefore satisfy a person internally. Knowledge as piecemeal, on the other hand, leaves a void. In this respect, faith has its justification. It becomes problematic only when faith is confused with knowledge and presented as 'science.' It is precisely from the belief in Copernicanism that one would argue that the Copernican worldview is not a matter of faith. It would have been proven. However, there is not a single proof for it. In school, the 'proof' is made easy. 'The Earth is a sphere because one can travel around it,' says the teacher. However, this does not yet mean that the surface of the sphere must be convexly curved, as would correspond to the Copernican worldview. After all, one can also circumnavigate the concavely curved inner surface of a hollow sphere. Then the teacher points to the mast tip or church tower that protrudes 'beyond the horizon,' which is supposed to 'prove' a convex curvature of the Earth's surface. But if one asks him how the horizon is to be explained, he refers to the convex.

The radio waves are longer than the light waves. A star that would emit the above energies as electrical waves would therefore have to give off much greater heat. However, this does not remotely correspond to the claimed surface temperatures. Moreover, the same problem arises here as with the alleged 'explosion of the universe': the conceivable amounts of energy are insufficient. P. Bellac states with pleasing openness: 'One is still faced with a riddle today.' The expert on the hollow earth theory remains coolly indifferent to the many zeros. He can rightly feel toweringly superior to the Copernican astronomers. He 'is not faced with a riddle' because he takes the measurements in favor of the hollow earth into account with a truly scientific spirit and therefore knows that the entire logical inflation of numbers resulting from the disregard for light curvature must be nonsense. The more material the researchers provide, the more evident the 'star tales' about distances become. Those Copernicans who 'are still faced with a riddle today' can only be advised to seek the solution to the riddle in their own mistakes. They calculate the distances that result in the chaotic jumble of many zeros based on a triangle, which lacks a base (earth curvature) and sides (curved light rays). Nonsense must come out of this. When I demand that they behave like real scientists and first measure the shape of the Earth, they accuse me of 'dragging science into the mud.'

The impossible radio phenomena.

Copernicanism is, like any belief, highly resistant to progress. Belief is indeed the natural enemy of knowledge. For knowledge kills belief. What one knows does not need to be believed. Consequently, the high priests of every faith combat enlightenment and seek to suppress it by all means. The dogma of the convex shape of the Earth therefore long stood in the way of the spread of radio. Radio waves are supposed to propagate in straight lines and therefore not travel around the convex surface of the Earth. This was the thesis of the Copernican scientists from the early days of radio. Observations showed that one could transmit further than the alleged horizon of the Earth's curvature. However, this was still inadequately explained with 'deflections.' Marconi deserves great credit for having paved the way for radio technology by simply disregarding the Copernican idea.

It was debated whether a connection between America and England could be established. When once again the observation contradicted the Copernican theory, they resorted to the Heaviside layer, which was supposed to reflect the waves at about 100 kilometers in height, allowing them to zigzag around the Earth between this layer and the surface. Now, reflection through the water of the seas is already hard to imagine. For the water absorbs most of the rays (as with light). The same applies to radio waves. Why then do they sink the 'earth connection' of the radio receiver into the groundwater or connect it to the water pipe? Because water (with some salt content) is one of the best conductors. Why could submarines be found at great depths using radar? Because the water allowed the radio waves to pass through, but the iron of the ship's hull reflected them! To reach us, radio waves emanating from America would have to be reflected so often that not a trace of them could arrive here, for the water would soon swallow them. Just imagine the resulting fine zigzag line of the waves. The ratio would be a distance of the Heaviside layer of 1 centimeter from the surface of a sphere with a diameter of 1.28 meters! The finely distributed matter at this height also argues against the Heaviside layer. There is hardly a trace of air left! The so-called F2 region is said to have a thickness of around 500 kilometers. There, the atoms are supposed to be 'loosely arranged.' How could the radio waves then be reflected? They would have to disappear or scatter in it. At most, only a very small fraction could be reflected.

One can see the green of the primeval forests and the yellow of the deserts reflected on the surface of the moon when the moon is directly opposite them. The 'Heaviside layer' would thus allow this weak shimmer to pass through twice, once on the way to the moon and then again on the way back. By the way, this phenomenon is also impossibly Copernican. If the moon were really 384,000 kilometers away, the round trip would amount to over 4 million kilometers. The weak green shimmer would be about 600 billion times weaker than at a distance of 1 kilometer, as light decreases with the square of the distance. Moreover, the greatest part would be swallowed by the moon's surface. Practically, it would be completely scattered before it even reached the moon. Although astronomers describe the phenomenon, they do not measure, do not calculate, and do not discuss it. This phenomenon is among the problems that astronomers 'are faced with a riddle.' All numbers and quotes regarding the radio phenomena are taken from the essay 'The Exploration of the Ionosphere' by James L. H. Peck in Harpers Magazine (New York). Translated from German by Franz Schonberner in Neue Auslese (second year, no. 1).

Earth's surface. Thus, the well-known circular reasoning is substituted for proof, as the convex curvature of the Earth is 'proven' with the horizon and the horizon with the convex curvature of the Earth. Moreover, this 'proof' implicitly assumes that a horizon can only arise with convex curvature of the Earth. As can be graphically and mathematically proven based on the generally accepted laws of optics, the phenomenon of the 'emerging' mast tip would also occur on a perfectly flat or concave curved Earth surface. All so-called 'proofs' for the Copernican worldview do not withstand any criticism. When pressed, its representatives admit this. The world-famous geophysicist Prof. Dr. Siegmund Günther writes that 'only and definitively the parallax calculation of the fixed stars' could prove the Copernican system. Now, the hollow Earth theory can also explain the parallax of the fixed stars based on its system, so here explanation stands against explanation. Thus, the 'proof' referred to as the 'only one' by a prominent Copernican is eliminated. It becomes a conclusion based on foundations. Only when these are proven would the conclusion even make sense. Therefore, I can state that the Copernicans, by their own admission, have no proof for their worldview. It remains a matter of belief. In contrast, the worldview of the hollow Earth theory is already proven in its foundations and in all details through measurements and experiments. Furthermore, I have succeeded in providing mathematical proofs for the hollow Earth theory and against Copernicanism. The measurements and experiments are so irrefutable that the Copernicans do not even dare to mention them in their 'critiques'. They are forced to settle for pure value judgments and to silently overlook the evidence. This is behavior that is simply incompatible with the principles of any scientific work. Ideologically, the decision between Copernicanism and the hollow Earth theory has already been made, as Copernicanism can no longer defend its position. It is only a matter of making this fact known to the intellectually interested person. No one should comfort themselves with the thought: If the proofs of the hollow Earth theory were conclusive, then school science would have long since recognized them. Because these proofs are irrefutable, school science must remain silent. It does not hold back on general value judgments, distortions, suspicions, and insults. Only the theory itself and the evidence are kept silent.

1) 'History of Sciences', Reclam, Vol. II, No. 112.

This brochure is now already in its 5th edition. The Copernicans really had more than enough time to examine the evidence. I now present the worldview of the hollow Earth theory once again to the intellectually interested person and ask them to convince themselves that this worldview corresponds in every way with the actual conditions in nature.

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The cosmos as a living organism. Anyone who understands philosophical thinking will see the truth of the new worldview without the many explanations of its details when comparing its biologically meaningful purposefulness with the senselessness and life-hostility of the Copernican system. Wherever we look in nature, life is always inside. Life is always enclosed by shells of matter that provide it with protection. Only the Earth is supposed to carry life on the outside (unprotected) and be dead inside! This assumption contradicts everything we know from biology. It is a philosophically completely impossible assumption to claim that nature, which is always striving to achieve an optimum of purposefulness with the most economical means, has accumulated over a trillion cubic kilometers (Earth content) of minerals to expose life on the surface of this vast dead 'rubble heap' to the random hazards of a rushing flight in the icy 'cosmic space' of 273° cold. (The air envelope could never protect against this incredibly large cold, as it is not thicker in relation than the paper covering a globe!) But it gets worse. The law of conservation of energy states that the amount of energy in the universe is limited. It cannot increase or decrease. Physicists agree on this. Now, heat flows, as is known, not 'uphill', but always only from a body of higher temperature to a body of lower temperature. Consequently, the heat of the Copernican glowing bodies radiates into the 'infinite cosmic space' never to return. Dead spheres would remain in eternal icy night. Thus, the ultimate destruction of all life in the world would be the final goal of nature!?? This is the unavoidable consequence of the Copernican doctrine! It contradicts every idea of development and everything we know about nature. Nature strives for ever higher and more purposeful goals, not for its own destruction. The 'suicide of nature' is an impossibility. Since the Copernican worldview assumes a self-destructive tendency of nature, it must be false. This is the irrefutable result of the philosophical consideration of the problem.

Upon further contemplation of the Copernican doctrine, another result of our philosophy becomes apparent. Nature is a unity. All natural laws operate equally in both the large and the small. Whether it is a thimble full of water or a million cubic meters: water freezes at 0 degrees! If the same natural laws govern the creation of nature, then this must logically occur according to the same principles. Thus, an analogy arises both in the small and in the large. This analogy consists of the hollow.
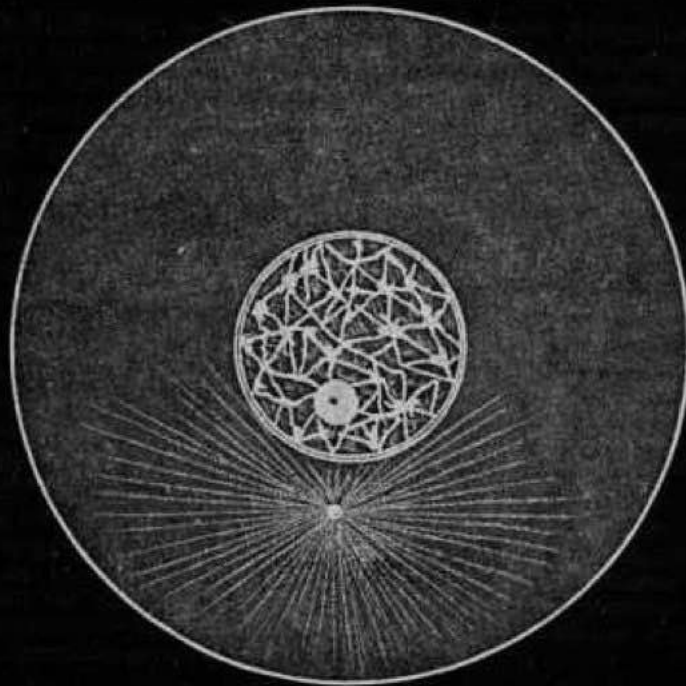
Drawing No. 1

world theory between the living cell and the cosmos, down to the smallest detail. At first glance, the reader will recognize the fundamental similarity between the 'cross-section of the hollow world' (cover image) and the 'cross-section of the living cell' (Drawing No. 1). Does one not recognize a truly magnificent unity of nature here? The living cell is a cosmos in miniature, a true microcosm. Conversely, the world is a large living cell, an organism, not a random formation of 'dirt and fire.' All components of the cosmos, the hollow-sphere Earth, can be found again in the living cell. There is the analogy of Earth's shell: cell membrane, sky:

Cell nucleus, core body: planets, central body: sun, plasma radiation: sunlight. Is the analogy not perfect? Even plasma radiation only illuminates half of the cell, just as sunlight only illuminates half of the Earth's surface. Orso Who could escape the impression of the grandeur of this correspondence? One could almost call it a 'biological proof' for the hollow world theory. Professor Jakob von Uexküll writes in the essay 'Without a Design Plan, No Life' (Kosmos, Issue 1/1939): 'First, a design plan must be present before an object can take shape. This also applies to natural forms, whether they are crystals or living beings.'

TS

I now ask, where is any 'design plan' to be seen in the Copernican universe? The hollow world theory, on the other hand, shows an almost inspiringly magnificent design plan of nature. Cosmos and living cell are created by nature according to the same design plan. Nature is a unity, organized meaningfully and purposefully from the smallest to the largest of its creations. The analogy of the structure of the world with the structure of the atom is possibly even more complete. Nature largely adhered to the model of the hollow world when constructing the living cell, but still had to take into account the requirements of the 'building materials' - soft, plastic substances. For example, it was necessary to separate the nucleus from the plasma with a membrane, which also encompasses the 'sphere of the planets.' In contrast, the movement of the building blocks in the atom is unhindered on 'orbits.' The atomic nucleus also corresponds in size to the inner sphere of the hollow world, the so-called starry sky, and the well-known 'electron shell' corresponds to the Earth's shell. Here, scale-accurate distances likely emerge. The Copernicans had also attempted to represent the atom as a 'miniature solar system.' However, this idea had to be abandoned as it did not hold up to scrutiny. In any case, the hollow world theory is capable of logically representing the structure of the world from the smallest to the largest and providing satisfactory answers to many questions of the entire natural science that remain unsolvable for scholars with a Copernican mindset. Furthermore, it can also explain the emergence of life, its meaning and purpose in a clear manner. Through the hollow world theory, humanity gains a completely different relationship to nature. Where it was previously full of riddles and apparent inconsistencies, everything now becomes clear, simple, and unified. 1) Selluna 1) These areas of knowledge are presented in detail in 'The Hollow World Theory' (4th edition).

How improbable in a biological sense is an 'infinite universe' of 2730 cold, where celestial bodies stand like pinheads at 65-kilometer intervals (Copernican worldview) and race around aimlessly. What biological purpose could these dancing balls of glowing gas have at unimaginably large distances from each other? The Copernican worldview is a meaningless and purposeless construct of scholarly imagination, built on completely unproven assumptions. Gradually, it becomes a bit unsettling for independently thinking contemporaries to contemplate all the many absurdities of the Copernican system. For example, Paul Feldkeller writes in the 'Berliner Tageblatt' No. 37/1939 in an essay 'Approaches to the Renewal of Cosmology':

'That there has been no physical warmth in the universe since then is the least of it. There is also no 'light'; the ether waves neither warm nor illuminate. There are also no values in the value-free cosmos, neither aesthetic harmony nor moral order. And it has no consciousness, for it does not live. So what is this world? Moving darkness! Eternal night and cold! Absence of all beauty and all emotion! Hopeless blindness and irrationality! That is a world. No: it is its opposite, it is hell. The world is blind, cold, dead. And we, as the only living, feeling, suffering beings on a speck of dust called Earth, wander in the infinite ocean of space. This feeling of being lost is eternal damnation even in life. And we are only surprised that the protest against it only arises in the 20th century.'

'For us today, this machine heading towards an unknown goal is - if we are honest - an object of horror. Compared to the grotesque of the nut shell safe from any catastrophe in the ocean of the world, called 'Earth', on which a meaningful human history is supposed to unfold, the Indian notion that the Earth rests on the back of a great elephant seems downright insightful.'

'Astronomers generally overlook that their observation and measurement results never represent pure 'facts', but already contain interpretations: unexamined, philosophically never justified, let alone logically clarified assumptions that are embedded in our thinking, indeed already in the apparatus of the observation and measurement instruments.' 'The worldview is always a matter of interpretation! It works with philosophical assumptions that cannot be proven physically - just like in antiquity - only that one does not know it, and it is good when critical minds come from time to time to remind us of it...'

The light paths in the hollow world. If the fixed star sky floats as an inner sphere (atomic nucleus) in the center of the hollow sphere Earth, why do we not see it as a sphere but as a 'celestial dome' above us? The cause...

The curvature of the light beam is the phenomenon. Prof. Plotnikow (Zagreb, Yugoslavia) has experimentally demonstrated that light propagates in the resistant medium in the form of the magnetic field lines (Plotnikow Effect). Below is the original drawing from the work 'General Photochemistry' (Berlin 1936).

Drawing No. 2
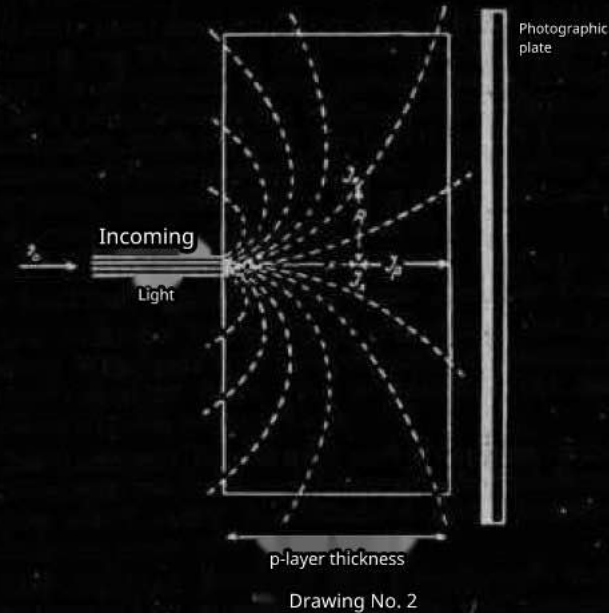
The hollow world theory uses this knowledge gained from the experiment for a unified interpretation of all optical phenomena of the hollow world. Due to this experimentally proven light curvature, the fixed star sky must appear as a 'celestial dome'. I am in the pleasant position of having the first part of my proof conducted by a 'critic' of the hollow world theory among astronomers. The astronomer lecturer Dr. Bohrmann from the Heidelberg State Observatory wanted to show that the idea of the hollow world would merely be a 'world mentally transformed inward'. He just forgot that the light curvature is experimentally proven. In any case, with his subsequently quoted mathematical explanations, he inadvertently provided proof of the strict regularity of light curvature in the hollow world. Related objections have thus become irrelevant. If the (experimentally secured) light curvature exists at all, then the light paths must follow the explanations of lecturer Dr. Bohrmann.

The rays of light coming to us from the stars are bent into a kind of 'fountain', analogous to the lines of force of a magnet, as shown in the photograph by Professor Plotnikow. Thus, the same angles arise 'inside' on the concave surface of the hollow spherical Earth as 'outside' when assuming a Copernican full-sphere Earth. Since the eye, as is well known, only perceives angles and always locates an object in the direction of the angle of incidence of the light ray (think of looking into water), the view of the world 'inside' or 'outside' must be the same. This is even confirmed by Dr. Bohrmann from the Heidelberg State Observatory - a staunch opponent of the hollow Earth theory as a Copernican astronomer - with the following words: 'The desired conceptual representation of the outer space of a sphere into the interior - so that the apparent view is the same in both cases - can be best achieved with the help of the purely mathematical transformation through reciprocal radii. Each external point P is assigned an internal point Pi according to a certain law, which is closer to the center the further outside P is. The product MP . MP must always remain constant, equal to the square of the sphere's radius. It can then be shown that every straight line transitions into a circle, thus PA into circle PIA (A goes as a point on the surface of the sphere).
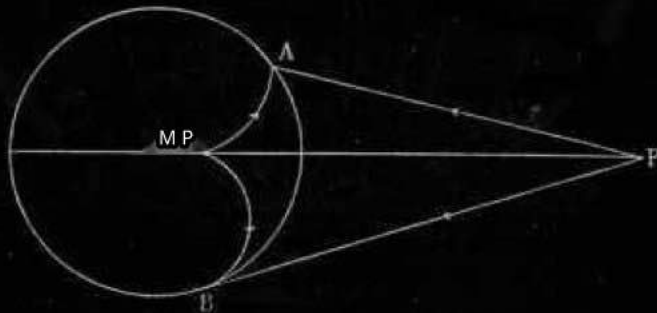
Drawing No. 3

The surface of the sphere transitions into itself, as does every straight line through the center of the circle, such as PM). The arrows in the figure are meant to indicate that one can imagine PA or PB as light rays from P that transition into the corresponding circles inside. This representation is also angle-preserving; that is, if two straight lines intersect at a certain angle, the associated circles intersect at the same angle. This is important because only in this way does agreement with the actually observed directions of the light rays come about. One must also observe that the observer is not aware of the curvature of the light ray: rather, he has the impression that the light source is to be sought in the direction of the ray.

1) In the essay: 'Is the Copernican worldview wrong?' ('Die Umschau', Frankfurt a. M. 1937).

from which the light ray hits the pupil of the eye upon entry. Upon careful consideration, one realizes that this mentally transformed world from the inner surface of the sphere offers the same view as the real world from the outer surface.

Here, therefore, a recognized expert confirmed that the view of the starry sky is the same in both systems. There is therefore no longer any pretext to cling to the Copernican system and ignore the evidence in favor of the hollow Earth. If the light from celestial bodies radiates in the sense of Professor Dr. Plotnikow's drawing, it reaches points on the Earth's surface at different angles of incidence. If one imagines many light sources inside (starry sky), one will perceive light rays of varying degrees of curvature depending on their position relative to the observation point. However, the curvature always follows strict laws in accordance with the mathematical representation of the astronomer Lecturer Dr. Bohrmann. In the following drawing, one can clearly see how the optical illusion of the firmament comes about. The light of fixed star 4 reaches the observer's location in a straight line and is therefore not deflected. The observer's eye thus sees the apparent location of the star in the direction of its true location. The light of fixed stars 3 and 5, on the other hand, is bent. The eye locates their positions according to the angle of incidence of their light rays at 3' and 5'. The angles b and d indicate the distance of their apparent location from the horizon. The light of stars 2 and 6 is bent even more. The angle of incidence is correspondingly larger, and therefore the eye locates their position further towards the horizon according to the angle of incidence. The angles e and a indicate the distance from the horizon (2', 6'). The light of stars 1 and 7 reaches the observer's location due to the curvature at an angle of incidence of almost 0°. Accordingly, the eye locates their position at the horizon (1' 7'). The stars rise and set directly. The light of stars 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 cannot reach the observer's location (O B) due to the curvature of the light ray. They lie on the backside of the fixed star sphere, thus 'below the horizon' for the observer's location. The celestial sphere rotates from east to west, causing, for example, star 1 to successively reach the locations 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

—1) Furthermore, Lecturer Dr. Bohrmann wisely refrains from even mentioning the evidence supporting the hollow Earth theory, let alone questioning its evidential power.

Our eye perceives its ray sequentially at the locations 2', 3', 4', 5', 6', and 7'. The star rises in the east, wanders across the 'sky' of optical illusion to the zenith, and sets in the west. This is quite simple and clear.
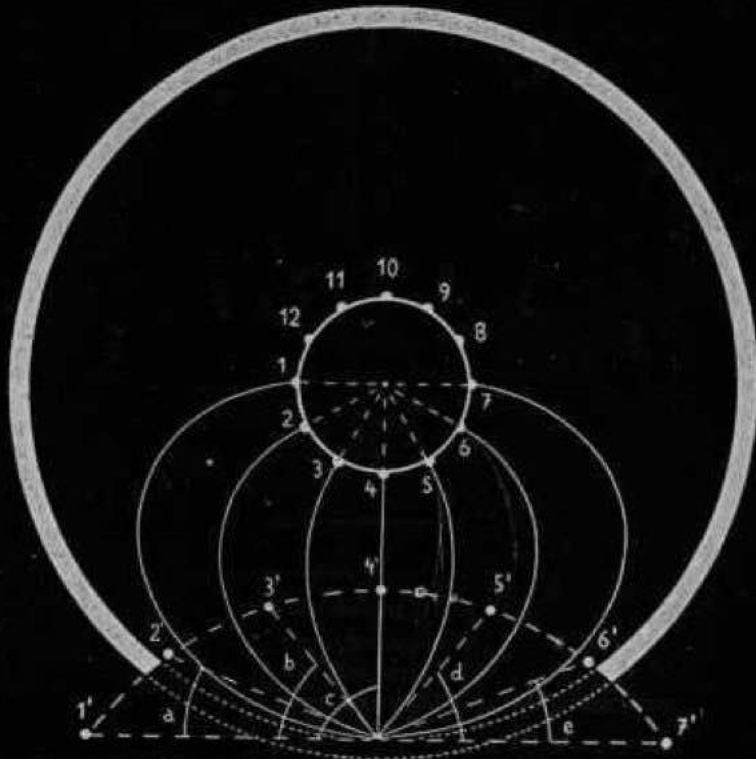
In drawing No. 4, the outer circle = Earth's surface (equator). Inner circle = fixed star sphere. OB = location of the observer. 1-12 = true locations of fixed stars. 1' 7 = apparent locations of fixed stars 1-7.

Straight line (1-7 dotted) = horizon. Semicircular line (1-7 dotted) = firmament. a-e = angles.

Now one also recognizes how the astronomical inflation of numbers of the quasi-infinite distances comes about. The astronomer 'believes' that the light ray, whose 'angle of incidence' he measures, is mathematically straight at infinite distance and seeks...

Consequently, its true location in the direction of the dotted line in the above drawing is somewhere in infinity. However, its measurement says nothing about the true location in space, but only indicates the angle at which the light ray from the star reaches its instrument. Therefore, the entire distance measurement of astronomers has no evidential power whatsoever. It is a futile pastime for childishly naive minds, which, by the way, is splendidly paid for with our tax money. That the appearance of the celestial dome is based on optical illusion is undeniably shown to us by the clouds. A cloud bank covering the entire 'sky' is practically (over short distances) flat. It runs parallel to the Earth's surface. Although it is only a few hundred meters above the observer, he sees it as a concave arch. However, a plane directly above him sees the same cloud cover from the back as a concave dome, only this time below him. If we had no way to see the cloud cover from the back, we would know nothing of the 'inverted dome.' I am even convinced that there will be many readers who will learn about this phenomenon for the first time here. It is certainly an indisputable fact. The celestial dome as an optical illusion is also very interesting in another respect. According to the claim of Ptolemy, which was uncritically adopted by Copernicans, the Earth behaves like a point in relation to space. Then, from the Earth's surface, the stars should stand in a semicircle (hemisphere) around the observer, like stars 1-9 in the following drawing No. 5. However, one does not see them that way; rather, the distances distribute as if the stars were forming a spherical cap (stars 1' to 9' in drawing No. 5). If this observation is correct, then a constellation that is just rising and whose outermost stars have distance A should appear to become smaller as it approaches the zenith and, in the position of points 4'-5', should only have the extent B. Standing exactly at the zenith, it would be even smaller. As it descends toward the horizon, its stars would appear to be stretched further apart until it reaches its original size A again at setting. This is indeed the case. There is wisely nothing mentioned about this in popular astronomy books. About this problem, which is known in scientific circles as the 'reference surface of the sky and the stars,' one remains silent towards the layman, as its existence is incompatible with the Copernican system. Please do not dispute the fact as such. A problem that occupied leading minds for millennia, from Aristotle and Ptolemy to Gauss (famous mathematician and director of...

Drawing No. 5 A = Distance 1'-21 B = Distance 4'-5' C = Equal angles of the sight lines.

Bears, our most beautiful constellation in the north, have already been observed when it was positioned towards the horizon and at other times when it was visible above one's head. In the former position, it appears more than twice as large as in the latter. Or: who has not seen the Moon rise "as large as a wagon wheel"? With increasing height in the celestial sphere, it then became smaller until, at its highest position, it seemed to have only a fraction of its former size. If one now measures the size of the Moon in both positions, the exact measurement shows that the diameter of the Moon's disc at the zenith is even slightly larger than in its "wagon wheel" position, precisely measured, thus still smaller than the known size at the horizon. The Moon's disc near the zenith. For the constellations, equal distances result in every position after eliminating the so-called refraction. This is precisely the strange and (Copernican) unexplainable aspect of this phenomenon, that we see such enormous differences in the size of the stars at equal angles.

images, as well as the Sun and the Moon, depending on their position in the celestial sphere. If any of the known optical illusions were the cause - for example, refraction, distortion of the image by the atmosphere, etc. - then the viewing angles would also have to change accordingly. Gauss, for instance, experimented in vain for decades and ultimately resigned from dealing with this problem because it remained (Copernican) unsolvable for him as well. However, this impressive phenomenon shows us that

the entire angle measurements based on the absolutely straight light beam of Copernican astronomy do not capture the actual conditions at all, much less can they explain them. If everything in the celestial sphere were as the Copernicans present it, then we would have to see the stars in the positions 1-9 in the above drawing under all circumstances. A glance at the sky, however, shows us enormous differences in size between the Sun, Moon, and constellations depending on their height in the celestial sphere. One should go out into nature and observe the Moon for several hours from its rising, noting how its disc continuously becomes smaller. Then, based on personal observation, one should be forever cured of their belief in Copernicanism. The hollow world theory can also satisfactorily explain the phenomenon of the "reference surface" of the sky and the celestial bodies in a very simple manner. The reader can find this explanation in the fourth edition of my fundamental work "The Hollow World Theory". At this point, I regret that I cannot present it here, as the space available to me is insufficient to address such an important problem with the thoroughness it deserves, especially since further explanations such as the laws of perspective, transmission of light, etc., are necessary. A problem particularly interesting to laypeople is the so-called "school proof" for the convex curvature of the Earth, the appearance and disappearance of objects on the horizon. It is taught to children in school, and I am convinced that there are many teachers who themselves do not know that this is not a proof and is not considered a proof by the professors of astronomy themselves.

How does the hollow world theory explain this phenomenon? The following drawing No. 6 is intended to clarify this: The ships sail down the concavely curved surface of the sea towards the observer's location (A) in a sense.

1) See publisher announcements on the last page.

The hull over the 'line of sight', the curved light beam. The ships 'rise' above the horizon line formed by the curvature of the light beam. It is an optical illusion, the same one that makes the firmament appear as a concave bell. All objects that are 'behind' the horizon line of a place are invisible to that place. The light rays emanating from them.

Drawing No. 6

Light rays do not reach the observer's location due to their curvature. The observer at location A overlooks the Earth's surface from location B to location B'. Furthermore, he sees everything that is above his horizon line, here still half of the masts of the first ship and the mast tip of the second. Additionally, he sees the 'sky', which is also above his horizon line. The higher the observer rises, the more he can overlook. An observer at location A1 sees the first ship completely and the second ship almost completely (dotted line). Please note that the image is not to scale but is greatly exaggerated. Such a drawing cannot be represented to scale due to the enormous size ratios of reality, as 10,000 meters in height would only be 1 millimeter in a circle with a diameter of 12.75 meters. However, the principles are correctly represented. For example, the dotted arc of the circle has the same radius as that which forms the horizon line from A. In reality, the curvature of the horizon line is, of course, significantly less. (Do not forget: 10,000 meters in height is like 1 millimeter to a circle diameter of 12.75 meters.) On one side, there is the Copernican explanation for the emergence of the horizon (convex curvature of the Earth's surface) and on the other side, the explanation of the hollow Earth theory (curvature of the light beam). The Copernicans cannot prove their 'explanation' since its assumption, the convex curvature of the Earth's surface, is not proven. Therefore, they guard.

Also, to take over the 'school proof'. One cannot first 'prove' the emergence of the horizon through the convex curvature of the Earth and then use the phenomenon of the horizon as 'proof' of the convex curvature of the Earth. The children in school accept this in trust of the teacher's authority. However, adults should be a bit more critical here. In contrast to my explanation, I must point out that their assumption, the concave curvature of the Earth and the bending of light, is proven. Recently, the Copernicans have been making a lot of 'propaganda' in the press claiming they have photographed the (convex) curvature of the Earth's surface. All this talk about the photographed convex curvature of the Earth is nothing more than a common bluff. If one photographs from a height of 104 kilometers, one could overlook about 1150 kilometers to the horizon on a convex Earth's surface. A circle with this radius is still a small circle on the sphere. However, the curvature of the sphere is a great circle. To photograph this, one would have to rise at least high enough to see the sphere as a whole, which would only be the case at a height of almost 8000 kilometers. The difference between a small circle and a great circle on the sphere is made clear even to beginners in mathematics. Nevertheless, the Copernicans act as if they do not know this. In reality, they are certainly not so uneducated, but simply act according to the principle: Help, whatever may help, due to a lack of real arguments against the hollow Earth theory.

How is the slightly convex curvature of the small circle in the hollow world to be explained? According to the laws of optics (perspective), the horizon must 'rise' and always be a little below eye level. According to the publications of many balloonists and aviators, the Earth's surface at great heights appears as a 'bowl', the edge of which is formed by the horizon. This edge of a bowl is photographed from above at an angle, so that it must appear as a convex arc. It has nothing to do with any curvature of the Earth. The supposedly photographed curvature of the Earth is a bluff! From the perspective of the hollow world, it is indeed gratifying that the Copernicans already have to defend their worldview with such means (because they have no better ones). From the perspective of culture, the bluff as an argument in scientific questions is a worrying sign of regrettable decline.

Every reader immediately recognizes how splendidly shameless the bluff is when he draws a small circle on a globe or any other sphere. All points of this circle are equidistant from its center and lie on the sphere at exactly the same 'depth'. The small circle encloses the base of a cone, the tip of which represents the observer's (camera's) location. If anyone still does not understand this, they should take a perfectly round dumpling and cut off a piece. The circle that defines the cutting surface then represents the 'horizon' on the Copernican Earth globe. A malicious person would also see that this circle only exhibits the curvature of the sphere if the dumpling is exactly halved. I am almost ashamed to have to give the Copernicans a lesson here. It is actually not necessary. The Copernicans are just as well aware of these matters as I am. What is much more necessary is a lesson in scientific decency. They should be made to understand that with such tricks they are losing the last remnants of their reputation.

This was also observed by Professor Piccard during his famous stratospheric ascent. Well-meaning friends of the hollow world theory lament the decisive tone of my polemics. Such things as insults, slanders, and bluffs should be met with noble silence. I have no reason to do so. I stand for the truth. In this case, noble restraint would be out of place. 'There is no polite truth - the truth thunders,' says Goethe. The truth cannot go to error and politely ask it to kill itself. Only through struggle can the truth prevail. There is indeed a decent struggle but no 'polite struggle'. Those who are too delicately constituted should stay away from the noise of battle. I fight as an individual against a tightly organized superior force of millions. My only weapon is my pen. The opponents have sovereign control over the press and broadcasting.

Gradually, the Copernican astronomers seem to be realizing that they cannot afford such a bluff in the long run in the interest of their reputation. Moreover, it has already had its effect. The 'independent' press takes care of the rest. So they are gradually distancing themselves and 'washing their hands in innocence'. What can one do if half-educated editors draw untenable conclusions from photographs? One cannot hold an astronomer responsible for the fact that an editor 'just happened to miss' the lesson on the small circle on the sphere in school. How could an astronomer enlighten an editor who is trying to support the wobbly Copernicanism? That would be free tutoring. The above statements were already established when I received a report from a Swiss friend of the hollow world theory about the Basel 'National-Zeitung' (No. 398/1948) regarding the international 'Astronomers' Congress' in Zurich. This report states: 'The images of the infamous V2 rockets, which were fired into the sky last summer for peaceful purposes, had a sensational effect. One carried an automatically triggered camera that captured the Earth's surface from an altitude of 160 kilometers. However, the image shows hardly more than a veil of clouds, and one will have to wait for more successful attempts to find out how the Earth presents itself from ten times the height of Piccard's stratospheric flight.'

The approximately 300 astronomers present from all over the world thus distanced themselves from the 'bluff' of the 'photographed curvature of the Earth'. But why did they not simply state in dry words that one cannot photograph the convex curvature of the Earth from an altitude of 160 kilometers - even if it existed? Why do they allow the 'propaganda' against the hollow world theory to retreat to the 'veil of clouds'? I find that even these 300 prominent figures in astronomy did not act fairly towards me. They owed it to the reputation of their science to clearly and unequivocally reject the 'propaganda' with the 'photographed curvature of the Earth' as an unfair maneuver. In contrast, I will not tire of emphasizing again and again that the recourse to these methods of 'counter-propaganda' is the un... They have established an authority and high reputation that is hardly shaken. They are richly endowed with titles and academic honors. Now, if their statement stands against mine - whom will the public believe? It is simply necessary, in the interest of the matter, to ruthlessly expose the machinations of the Copernicans to suppress the truth. The public should recognize that the opponents of the hollow world theory have no substantive arguments. Otherwise, they would not insult, slander, fight unsoundly, bluff, and make agreements among themselves to silence the hollow world theory. They would simply measure and thereby refute the hollow world theory. Only because they already know how the measurements would turn out, they do not measure but insult.

The ability to provide a factual refutation of the hollow Earth theory proves arguments for and against Copernicanism. It simply follows that the gentlemen astronomers called me at the time at the "Breslau Astronomers' Congress" a "propaganda-capable worldview charlatan." The name would suit those among them who still peddle the "photographed curvature of the Earth" as supposed proof of the convex shape of the Earth much better. Essentially, the whole question is the apparent bulging of the Earth's surface with increasing height. The world-famous Professor Piccard vividly describes in his book about the well-known stratospheric flight how the Earth's surface bulged and the horizon rose. He stated that the balloon floated in the midst of a gigantic hollow sphere, the lower half formed by the Earth's surface and the upper half by the sky. This is an effect of ordinary perspective, as already demonstrated by Professor Dr. Karl Dochlemann in his work "Fundamentals of Perspective." When photographed from 90 or 112 kilometers in height, the horizon to be photographed is almost equally high. The light rays emanating from it fall almost horizontally into the eye of an upright observer. He sees the Earth's surface as a gigantic bowl that has a depth of 90 or 112 kilometers. The edge of this bowl is then 90 or 112 kilometers higher than the ground. This is not merely a claim of mine, but an observational fact. This phenomenon can also be theoretically derived according to the "principles of perspective." Anyone who wants to deny it must therefore a) deny observational facts and b) refute the principles of geometry. Above, I present image No. 7 from the magazine "DND in Picture" (3rd year, issue 19), which was taken from a height of 90 kilometers.
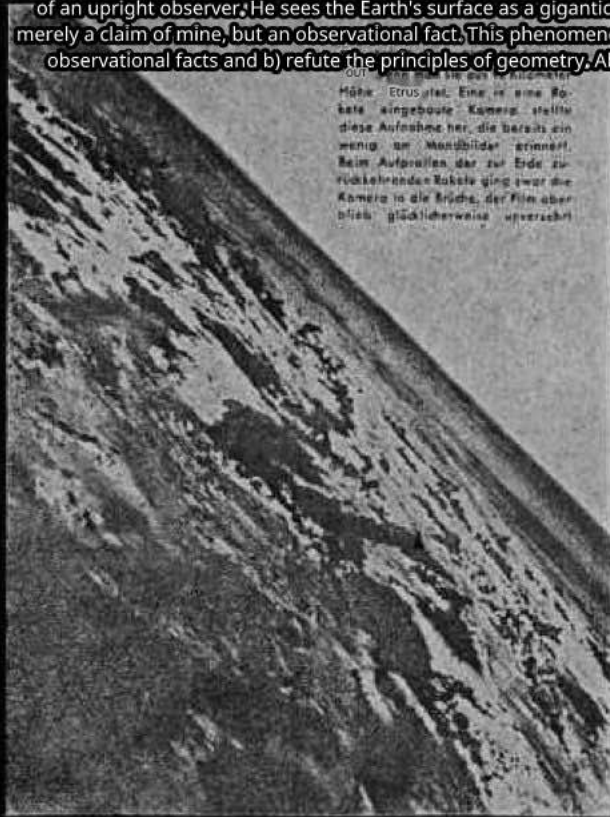
Drawing No. 7

Drawing No. 8

However, I strongly recommend to my readers to protest vigorously if the press continues to be deceived by the Copernicans with images of the "photographed curvature of the Earth." The reader of the so-called "independent" press has a right to the truth. The editor in question does not want to deceive his readers either. He is under a "spiritual dictatorship" of the authorities and would not even dream of the thought that they would use such reprehensible means of propaganda for their worldview. If he does not dare to take up a counterargument, it is due to the fear of subsequent confrontations.

was recorded and from the magazine "Quick" (No. 18/1948, picture No. 8, which photographed a V2 from a height of 112 kilometers. Here you can clearly see the "wall" of the bowl in the background. In any case, there is no trace of a "downward bend" (convex) in the sense of Copernicanism, although the photographed distance should be more than 1000 kilometers in Copernican terms, i.e. already more than 1/40 of the Earth's circumference. Drawing No. 9, which I take from the "Abendpost" (Frankfurt a. M. No. 37/1948), is particularly enlightening. The newspaper writes: "The drawing reproduced by the Abendpost is also a very obvious proof of the roundness of the globe." But before that, it wrote itself: "The photograph
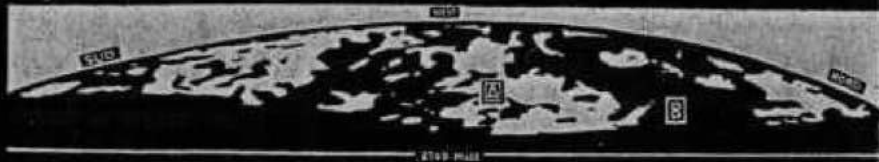
Drawing No. 9

was later put together to form an overall picture." So it is only a graphic reproduction of a "photomontage." A "photomontage" is now presented to the reader by the editor as "proof." That is a true grotesque! By the way, even with a composition, the tiny curvature on the individual images could never result in the radius of curvature of the drawing.1) Now, let's assume that the radius of curvature of the drawing of the "Abendpost" is correct and extend the arc to the circle. This then represents a round section from the map of North America. Whether the earth's surface is concave, convex or flat: the circular line of the horizon is in any case only the boundary of the field of vision. It is equally well in all directions from North America. Whether the earth's surface is concave, converge the same value higher (hollow world) or lower (Copernicanism than the center point. By the way, the claim that the curvature of the earth has already been photographed in the small circle contradicts the Copernican

1) The editor B. S. of the above-mentioned "Abendpost" is a particularly fanatical opponent of the hollow earth theory. He recently wrote an article with the descriptive title "Is the Earth a Hole?" In it, he vilifies the hollow earth theory in a more than "hateful" way. The few arguments he put forward contradicted the facts and showed that he had not even understood Copernicanism. The level of the article is too low to allow for a debate with him.

Copernican explanation of the origin of the horizon. The latter requires under all circumstances that the horizon is always seen as an all-round closed circle, completely independent of the height of the observer. If the Copernican explanation of the origin of the horizon were correct, then the increasing height of the observer could only cause a corresponding sinking of the horizon on the convex sphere with a corresponding enlargement. Otherwise, it would have to be seen exactly the same, regardless of whether the observer was one or a hundred kilometers above the earth's surface. If you photograph it at the same time (with the Munich horizon camera), its circular line would also result in a completely accurate straight line when rolled up. The horizon lines from different heights represent concentric small circles on the Copernican sphere. Thus, there can be no Copernican difference between horizon circles, even if the observer is only 112 meters and the other time 112 kilometers above the earth's surface, provided that the center points coincide (concentric circles). Why don't the mathematicians enlighten the editors? Why are the mathematicians also silent? They know about concentric small circles on the sphere and can "mathematically prove" that there can be no Copernican difference between the two horizon circles. The consequence of the claim of the allegedly photographed curvature of the earth would be that a series of horizon images all around would result in an arcaded horizon line - obvious nonsense. The Copernicans who honestly believe in the "photographed curvature of the earth" are mocking themselves - and don't even notice it!

The magazine "Heute" publishes the enclosed picture No. 10 in No. 76, 1949. Above all, note the original caption here. Drawing No. 10 .

Before reading it, delete the words "only" and "also". Then it will be completely correct. The composition of the partial images (photomontage) shows clearly and distinctly that the "curvature" visible in the individual partial images represents nothing more than the "circumference" of the horizon. Its "distortion" is called "earth's curvature". curvature". How much it is distorted by the camera can be clearly seen on the map provided. On this map, the horizon is more than a semicircle. In contrast, on the photomontage, south, west and north are almost on the same line. If you extend the "curvature line of the earth" on the photomontage to the full horizon circle, then the "north-south" line forms a chord, although everyone knows that it must bisect the horizon circle. If you draw the lines from the north and south points to the center of the horizon circle (the place under the camera), then these lines (radii) form an acute angle, although they should form a straight line, since north and south are still exactly opposite each other. (Or do you want to introduce surrealism into geometry too?)

The editors of the magazine "Heute" try to do justice to the matter by pointing out that the "roundness" in the photomontage does not "only" come from the so-called "curvature of the earth". They are therefore making a commendable effort to be objective. Nevertheless, they are still so caught up in Copernicanism that they cannot bring themselves to be completely clear. They did notice that something was wrong here. But without knowledge of the hollow earth theory, they cannot explain the riddle. The editors look for the solution to the riddle in the different angles of view of the camera. This is not very convincing. But if one admits it, then logically the allegedly photographed curvature of the earth would be nothing more than a product of the camera's angle of view!

A question for the Copernicanists: Wouldn't it be advisable to put an end to the fairy tale about the photographed curvature of the earth? Experience shows that in the long run children do not believe the fairy tale about the stork. Sooner or later every fairy tale falls victim to enlightenment.

The distance measurements of the astronomers

The "distance measurements" of astronomers are not, in the strict sense of the word, measurements of distances at all. Only the angle at which the ends of the light rays enter the astronomer's instrument is measured. Everything else is a conclusion drawn from this. They are calculations, measurements. No

The layman shudders in awe at the astronomical inflation of numbers. He believes that all the unimaginable numerical monsters of

Distances and the like would be the result of exact measurements by our school astronomers. In fact, however, they are only conclusions that are reached on the basis of highly dubious assumptions. I will now explain the principle of this distance determination by the Copernican astronomers using the example of the celestial body closest to us - the moon. The astronomer concludes:

If the light rays emanating from the moon are absolutely straight, then they form the sides of a triangle whose base consists of the chord of the arc of the convex surface of the earth between the two places of observation.') If you know the base and the adjacent angles of a triangle, then calculating its height is easy. The height of this triangle should then represent the distance between the earth and the moon.

There are two unproven assumptions in this reasoning. 1. It is not proven that the light beam is absolutely straight under all circumstances. 2. It is not proven that the surface of the earth is convex.

1. The Copernican astronomers themselves discovered that the light beam can bend even in the supposedly "empty space". It bends, among other things, when it passes close to the sun (observation during a solar eclipse). The theorists of relativity try to explain this with the "gravity" of the light beam. In a joint effort by almost all of the world's leading observatories, it was already proven before the First World War that the light from all celestial bodies - regardless of their distance - is subject to a curvature in "universe space", the magnitude of which is determined by the position of the sun relative to the celestial body in question (measured in geocentric longitude). If the sun approaches a celestial body on its annual journey through the zodiac, the curvature increases; if the sun moves away from it again, the curvature decreases again. This phenomenon has nothing to do with the well-known refraction (bending of rays by the earth's atmosphere). From a Copernican perspective, this curvature of the light ray takes place in "universe space", which, as we know, must be empty because otherwise the movement of the stars would encounter resistance. This curvature of the light beam is known in professional circles under the name "cosmic refraction" or "annual refraction." It is carefully concealed from the layman. In any case, I have never

1) This is the principle of the alleged "distance measurement". In practice it is made somewhat simpler. But it is always a mere angle measurement".

*) The reader can find out more about this in the essay "On systematic deviations of the positions of stars in the sense of an annual refraction" by L. Courvoisier, observer at the Berlin Observatory. (No. 15/1913 of the observation results of the Berlin Observatory, published by Hermann Strüwe, director of the observatory.)

One can find not a single word about it in the many 'popular' books on astronomy. It is obvious that the curvature of the light beam observed during solar eclipses is merely a special case of 'cosmic refraction.' Thus, the 'explanation' of the light curvature during solar eclipses by the 'gravity' of the light beam, and therefore the alleged 'confirmation' of the theory of relativity through light curvature, falls apart. It is astonishing that in the many writings against the theory of relativity, the connections presented above were never shown. The father of the theory of relativity was allowed the 'glory' of having 'predicted' the later discovered light curvature during solar eclipses based on his theory, even though this 'prediction' could have been made by anyone who was aware of 'cosmic refraction.' It was merely the 'prediction' of a special case of a long-known phenomenon of a general nature. It is therefore undeniable that the light beam can also curve in the 'empty space' of the Copernicans. Even one of the most prominent astronomers, whose works were also translated into German, Professor Sir Arthur Eddington, clearly stated that the 'assumption' of a straight light beam by Copernican astronomy is utter nonsense. Let's hear him ourselves:

'It is better to openly admit that theory plays an important role in forming conviction, and rightly so...'. For there are no pure observational facts about celestial bodies... 'The observer has given a theoretical interpretation to his measurements by assuming for theoretical reasons that light traverses space approximately in a straight line.... But the observer is very mistaken if he assumes that the straightness of the light rays, which astronomy presupposes, has been verified by earthly experiments. If the rays in stellar space were not straighter than they are on Earth!), then the direction in which a star is seen would not lead us to its actual location. The light beam would have made at least one full rotation before it had even covered the distance to the nearest star.' (Is the Universe Expanding? The Expanding Universe, translated by Helene Weyl, Stuttgart-Berlin 1933.)

The school astronomers have thus themselves established that the light beam curves in their supposedly empty space. If their calculations of celestial distances are to have any value, then they must in any case provide proof of the straightness of the light beam, whose angle forms the basis of their calculation. If it was curved, then the whole 'triangle calculation' is nonsense, for the curved line as a continuation

1) They are deflected by the Earth's gravitational field. (Prof. Eddington)

The measured angle necessarily results in a completely different distance than that calculated under the assumption of the straightness of the light beam. To 2. That the Earth is a sphere is proven. For one can travel around it. However, it is not proven that one traveled on the (convex) surface of a full spherical Earth. If the Earth is a hollow sphere, one could just as well undertake a 'circumnavigation of the world' on its inner concave surface. All so-called 'proofs' for a convex surface of our Earth do not withstand criticism. As I demonstrated in 'The Hollow World Theory,' for example, the mast tip appearing on the horizon is by no means a 'proof' of the convex curvature of the Earth, for the same phenomenon would occur even if the Earth's surface were a perfect plane and the light beam were straight. There is only one way to provide real proof for the shape of the Earth's surface: one must measure it. As long as the Copernicans do not prove through exact measurements that the arc, whose chord serves as the baseline of the triangle used for distance calculations, actually exists, meaning that the Earth's surface is indeed convexly curved, the entire triangle calculation remains grotesque fantasy. For anyone accustomed to clean logical thinking, it is an utterly unbearable situation: scientists of the 20th century calculate fantastic distances using an (imaginary) triangle, which lacks a (proven) baseline and sides, and demand belief from the world! Anyone who cares about the clean scientific clarification of the foundations of astronomy, who refuses to be satisfied with belief in professors' authority instead of proof, will join me in demanding that at least the shape of the Earth be proven through exact measurements, if one cannot measure the straightness of the light beam in space. The supporters of the hollow Earth idea have measured the shape of the Earth.) These measurements clearly indicated a concave shape of the Earth's surface. The hollow Earth theory is therefore based on exact measurements, while Copernicanism has so far been unable to provide a single proof of the correctness of its world system.

1) The third edition was confiscated by the Gestapo in 1942. The fourth edition is in preparation. Pre-orders can be placed with any bookseller.) More details can be found in 'Cellular Cosmogony' by Koresh and Professor U. G. Morrow. (The Guiding Star Publishing House, Estero, Florida USA.) Price 50 cents.

If the Earth's surface is concavely curved, then the 'universe' is inside and is enclosed by the Earth as a hollow sphere. My work 'The Hollow World Theory' has been read, in their self-reflection, the angles of incidence of the light rays lie inside and form the ends of an arc. The results of Professor Morrow are dead because they have favored the hollow Copernican system and the hollow world theory and dare not bring them back to the same angles of incidence. Thus, the Copernican outer world can be brought inside through a simple mathematical operation, but this has not served the knowledge of the world. A true scientist must not transform a hollow sphere - Earth without the phenomena having 'wishes', but must only strive for the truth. This principle has been touched upon by the astronomer lecturer Dr. Bohr (formerly of the Heidelberg Observatory) in his essay 'Is the Copernican worldview wrong?' ('Die Umschau', Frankfurt a. M., 1937) explicitly stated. How primitive and naive the conclusions of the astronomers, which led to the unimaginable inflation of distance calculations, really are, I will show in the following with an example that I take from the booklet 'At the Observatory or How the Astronomer Arrives at the Results of His Research' by M. W. Meyer. The astronomer writes literally:

'Upon careful consideration, one realizes that this mentally transformed world offers the same view from the inner surface of the sphere as the real world from the outer surface.'

If one replaces the expression 'the real world' with the words 'the Copernican system', the conclusion of lecturer Dr. Bohrmann is entirely correct. Indirectly, however, it admits that objections against the cosmic system of the hollow world theory from the Copernicans are completely impossible. I then only need to acknowledge the objection and retreat to 'the projection inward'. Then it either becomes irrelevant or equally applies to the Copernican system. Even the celestial mechanics of the Copernican system, along with the calculation formulas, can be adopted by the hollow world theory after the elimination of unfounded assumptions and the necessary 'transformation'. For the Kepler laws fundamentally also apply to small distances. (Kepler assumed a distance of the sun of only six to seven million miles, while today 150 million kilometers is assumed.) The Newton formula can also be applied in the hollow world system after appropriate purification.

The necessary confrontation of Copernicanism with the hollow world theory cannot be conducted through all sorts of trivial objections against the 'interior design' of the hollow sphere Earth, but must relate to the fundamental question of the actual shape of the Earth's surface. Here, however, I say: Where one can measure, one does not need to argue! Let us measure together! This proposal to end the dispute cannot be rejected by any true friend of scientific knowledge. For the Copernican should actually have enough confidence in his system to assume that the measurements will turn out in his favor. Apparently, however, it is the case that those astronomers who

'On my desk, among other things, there is also a portrait. When I take a certain position, the outlines of the chandelier, which is also on my desk, are drawn on this picture in such a way that a certain sharply protruding decoration of the chandelier just covers one eye of the picture, namely the right one. To observe this more closely, I have closed one of my eyes. However, when I look with the other eye, the chandelier appears to shift in front of the picture, and the decoration that was previously fixed now covers the left ear of the portrait. This experiment is extremely important, and I am compelled to specify the circumstances even more precisely. I measure that the distance from the right eye to the left ear on the picture is 4 centimeters; the centers of my two eyes are 5 centimeters apart; the chandelier is 40 centimeters from the picture and 55 centimeters from me. I now conduct the experiment under various other conditions. For example, I bring the chandelier to half the previous distance from the picture. Then it shifts much less as I alternately observe it with one eye and the other. The shift now only goes from one eye of the picture to the other, which distance is exactly half of the previous one. At half the distance of the chandelier from the picture, we therefore also have only half the shift. If, on the other hand, the distance between the chandelier and the picture equals that of the chandelier from me, the shift will also be exactly equal to the distance between my two eyes; if the chandelier is three times closer to me than to the picture, the shift is also three times greater than the distance between my eyes, and so on. One sees, and I ask you to note this, that one does not even need to know the distance of the chandelier or the picture, but only how much one distance is greater than the other, in order to know the magnitude of the shift itself and to calculate the distances of other distant objects, which we do not even need to touch. Let us assume for the sake of argument that the chandelier is four times closer to me than the picture, and the

$) Reclams Universal-Bibliothek No. 2305.

The shift is then just large enough that it reaches from one edge of the image to the other. We take a dollar for this purpose and gradually bring it to the other side, then I know from my previous experiences that at such a distance from us, it just covers the sun. We will find that the image is four times larger than the distance between my two eyes, which means 22 cm, and the direct measurement will always perfectly match this distance, which is a dollar that has a diameter of 33 millimeters, just as large as the sun. However, since an object that is half as far away as another object that is exactly the same still appears twice as large, we must also conclude the opposite, that is, we want to measure the size of the sun. To this end, we first observe the beautiful Venus through a good telescope for a long time. It then shows all the different phases of the moon, from the narrow crescent shape to the full illumination of its entire disk; but we simultaneously notice that the diameter of the sun, found to be 187,000 miles, divided by 33 millimeters, slowly increases or decreases depending on its phase... When the phase is smallest, then the entire extent of the crescent is largest. Around this time, Venus sometimes goes through, on average every century, exactly between the Earth and the sun, appearing as the above, to obtain the distance of the sun in meter measurement, namely then as a small dark disk on the radiant sun; it is found to be 148,000 million meters; converted into miles, it results in about 20 million. Venus then moves away from the sun and finally comes back into its circular orbit around the sun, shining as a full disk. If we consider that it stands as far from the sun as the latter does from us, that is, 15 million miles, we find that it is temporarily about seven times smaller than its distance from us when it passes in front of the sun. We conclude that it must also be seven times further away than in the latter position, and since Venus moves in an almost exact circle around the sun, it follows that this distance is composed of three units, as indeed from the Earth, the distance of Venus in its farthest position to the sun, the distance from the sun to Venus in its closest position to us, and finally the last unit from this point to the Earth. In a Venus transit, when the planet becomes visible on the sun, the light beam is thus three times closer to us than the sun, which we have calculated without knowing its actual distance. And this number game, which lacks any basis, can hardly be said to know the slightest. We have now learned from the experiment with the image and the candlestick that we want to present as 'proof', yet astronomers need to know such interesting relationships to draw conclusions about the fact of light bending (Plotnikov effect) just as well as we do. The sun is the image; we confuse Venus with the well-known 'confession' of the candlestick, and my two eyes transform into two astronomers, who are set up at both opposite ends of the world and observe Venus on the sun. The distance between the two eyes is now as large as the entire Earth, that is, equal to 1717 miles. Both astronomers naturally see Venus at different points on the sun, just as the two eyes saw the candlestick at different points of the image. The exact measurement showed that the shift was 36'/mal smaller than the entire diameter of the sun as we see it, and we understand from the results of this purely theoretical astronomy, based on pure fallacies, that we can measure this size directly with our instruments. This distance is now three times larger than the distance between the two eyes, which have observed Venus from both ends of the world, because Venus, as we saw earlier, stands three times closer to us than the sun. Thus, the entire sun is 3×36'/* = 108 times larger than this distance, which means 108/ imes1717 miles, which makes 187,000 miles. Thus, we have learned the actual size of the sun, even before we know anything about its distance. We will soon get to know these celestial bodies quite correctly! The results of practical astronomy are verifiable. The moon, for example, comes just 'on time.

Whether one can calculate the predicted position of the sky or not. Incorrect calculation methods can therefore easily be recognized and corrected through practice. The results of theoretical astronomy, on the other hand, are uncontrollable. Whether the sun is 150 million kilometers away or only 3-4000 kilometers is irrelevant for the calculations of practical astronomy (as Kepler's calculations prove). Since the results of theoretical astronomy are not controllable, there is a possibility that fundamental errors creep in that are never recognized. The calculations may be correct, but their premises are not, so that the result consists of numbers that do not cover concepts and therefore have no truth content.

The astronomer M. W. Meyer now openly and unconcernedly admits in his aforementioned work that one can make the calculation "consistent" in any case. He writes: "For example, if it turns out that a new body, let's say a newly discovered satellite, orbits its planet faster than the calculation according to the theory indicated, then the agreement is apparently established by assuming that the planet has a greater mass, is heavier than we previously believed, and if this assumption is not refuted by the movement of other bodies that it occasionally also influences, we have thereby significantly sharpened our knowledge." One must read this paragraph slowly and carefully, paying particular attention to the highlighted points. Then it is very enlightening. Here an astronomer admits that theory and practice can be brought into "agreement" by changing assumptions. He clearly and correctly refers to the mass (weight) of the planet as an assumption that "we believed until then." According to astronomer Meyer, the weight of a planet is merely "a conjecture." However, if this "conjecture" is not "occasionally refuted," then "we have thereby significantly sharpened our knowledge." (They must be peculiar "knowledge" that is gained and "sharpened" through "conjectures"!?) In truth, the results of theoretical astronomy have all come about based on false (unproven) premises. The calculations of astronomers are "equations with nothing but unknowns," which can easily be made "consistent" by appropriately changing the "assumed" values when there are differences in the results among themselves. Then one takes some weight (thus also "gravity") away from one celestial body and adds it to another. The famous "astronomical

"Accuracy" is restored. However, if someone doubts the incredible inflation of numbers in the Copernican claims about distances, sizes, weights, etc. of celestial bodies, then these "assumptions" suddenly become "results of exact research". In doing so, one does not shy away from knowingly incorrect claims. For example, the astronomer M. W. Meyer writes, after he has previously shown how to "eliminate" the contradictions (see above!):

"In this regard, it is of great importance for our understanding of the great administration of the whole that we have not been able to find a single celestial body so far, even in those very distant regions of the universe, where the influence of our sun no longer reaches, that did not move exactly according to the theory's specifications, or that unresolvable contradictions would have been documented in a system of movements of several bodies."

In my work "The Hollow World Theory," I presented a number of quotes from famous astronomers who admitted that the "theory" in question here, the "law of gravitation," is incorrect, i.e., that the planets do not follow the theory exactly in their actual motion. Furthermore, it is clearly admitted that this alleged "law" is not applicable at all in the "distances of fixed stars." However, a "system of movements" is not even calculable with three bodies because mathematics has not yet been able to solve the well-known "three-body problem." It is astonishing how one can present so many inaccuracies to a believing audience in so few lines. Shouldn't science serve the truth?

Accurate measurements as the basis of the Hollow World Theory. In 1897, the U.S. press published extensive reports on the measurements and experiments of Professor of Geodesy U. G. Morrow; in 1898, his detailed report on this appeared in the already mentioned work "Cellular Cosmogony." Professor U. G. Morrow wanted to decide the question of the Copernican worldview or hollow world through accurate measurements as a true scientist. He invented a new measuring device - the Rectilineator - which allows one to turn off the light beam during measurements. Professor U. G. Morrow laid straight lines over water surfaces using the Rectilineator. Since these, as is well known, adapt to the curvature of the earth, a straight line should increasingly move away from the water surface as its length increases - if the

The Earth's surface would be convex (Copernican) curved. Instead, the straight lines laid out by Prof. U. G. Morrow always corresponded to a path along the concave curvature of the Earth (Hollow World) up to the water surface. Professor U. G. Morrow essentially laid a ruler on the Earth's surface. (To make this very clear, one should place a pencil inside and outside against the wall of a pot.) Any objections to the measurements of Professor J. G. Morrow are not possible. My critics know this all too well. Therefore, all 'critics' have completely ignored these measurements in their 'critiques'. Since 1933, I have disseminated around 80,000 books and brochures showcasing the measurement results in large format with images. I now ask: What value do critiques have at all if they 'sneak past' the decisive measurement? What kind of strange scientists are these who present the 'steeple' as 'evidence' for the convex curvature of the Earth, but conceal from their readers that the question has long been resolved through precise measurements? Why must the Copernicans silence these measurements? Because the measurement results are indisputable in favor of the Hollow World. Prof. U. G. Morrow actually conducted the test and brought the line back to the starting point. If any influences had lowered the line during the 'forward measurement', then a further lowering would have occurred during the 'backward measurement'. Instead, the line 'rose' back to the starting point. Since the difference between 'convex and concave' already amounts to about 10 meters at a distance of 8 kilometers (a rather 'tangible' difference), there is no argument. (After all, a professor of geodesy should understand his craft.) What should the Copernicans do now? They cannot refute the measurement results, but they do not want to acknowledge them. So they are left with stubborn silence. Every logically thinking person among my readers must concede to me that this silence contains the tacit acknowledgment of the measurement results. However, it is also 'tacitly acknowledged' that the Hollow World theory is proven and Copernicanism is refuted. 1) After the first publications in the American press, nothing more was heard over there about these measurements of the Earth's shape. Presumably, the 'authorities' there had enough influence to enforce the 'silencing policy' even in the American press, which is so proud of its 'independence'.) I could be brief here because I will go into detail about the measurements in favor of the Hollow World in Part II. In Part II, the reader will then find the drawings.

In the years 1901 to 1902, Prof. McNair from the 'Michigan College of Mines' conducted a series of plumb line measurements in the 1300-meter deep shafts of the Tamarack Mine in Calumet (Michigan, USA). Presumably, the measurements of Professor U. G. Morrow in the previous years prompted this. Professor McNair probably thought: If we live on the convex side of a sphere, then the plumb lines must converge below, because the center of the Earth lies beneath us. However, if we live in a hollow sphere, then the plumb lines must diverge below. (See Drawing No. 11/12).
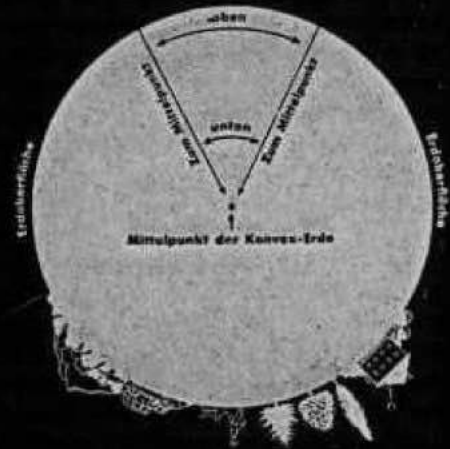
Drawing No. 11   Drawing No. 12

The entire series of plumb line measurements resulted in favor of the Hollow World, except for one single case. The plumb lines did not converge below but diverged. As a Copernican, Professor McNair did not want this result, but the opposite. This was, of course, not achievable. Consequently, he sought excuses. When he wanted to blame the draft in the shaft for the divergence of the plumb lines, the engineers present burst into loud laughter. (The explanation was received with 'insufficient politeness', as Professor McNair describes it in his report.) However, this was also the only possible response from professionals to such a 'grotesque excuse'. One must consider that the plumb weights of 50 pounds were hanging from a thin piano wire. Since the weights were embedded in oil basins, only the thin wire was available as a target for 'the draft'. Now one could not even with

1) This one exception was explained by a wire that had broken shortly before, which was still stuck in the shaft wall and hindered the swinging of one of the plumb lines.

to create an airflow with a strong propeller that would be strong enough to move a thin piano wire from which 50 pounds were hanging. In addition, the draft would have to push one wire to the right and the other to the left and keep them constant in this position.

Since Professor McNair's plumb line measurements are very useful for the hollow earth theory, I naturally had no reason to particularly emphasise the excuse of the draught, which was somewhat embarrassing for him, especially since he only spoke of "conjecture and hypothesis". He did not commit himself, but said: " .... once this hypothesis has been accepted, it seems that it can be used for all observed phenomena." "Wash my fur, but don't get it wet!" That's how you could translate these remarks. From these more than "cautious" remarks, the "Kosmos" (Stuttgart 1941) made a "discovery" (i.e. a completely certain thing!) and accused me of forgery. I am attaching the "forgery" a little lower down. What mattered and still matters is not the lame excuse of the draught, but the measurement results themselves. But these were in favour of the hollow world.1) American friends of the hollow world idea pointed out to Professor McNair that there are two shafts in the Tamarack Mine of 4250 feet depth which are connected at the bottom by a straight tunnel of 3200 feet length. The divergence of the plumb lines would then be 0.166 metres on the convex earth and 0.184 metres on the concave earth. The deviation between the two would therefore be 0.35 metres = 35 centimetres. Any geodesist would see an insult to his profession in the claim that such differences could not be measured flawlessly. (According to Suckow (Die Landmessung, Leipzig-Berlin, 1919), the possible error in more recent base measurements remains below 1 millimetre per 1 kilometre length!) With such differences, there is of course no "excuse for the 1) How these are judged by objective experts was shown to me in a letter from which I quote below:

Your introduction to the Hollow Earth Theory' prompts me to also purchase your work 'The Hollow Earth Theory'. I have now read the book thoroughly several times and only regret that I was not made aware of your theory earlier. I am familiar with the measurements in the Tamarack Mine in Calumet, Michigan, as I myself worked in the Tamarack, Red Jacket and Calumet levels of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. I will continue to follow all your work with the greatest interest and will gladly profess myself as a supporter of your Hollow Earth Theory at any time."

Draft". Professor McNair probably said this to himself at the time and finally gave up the experiments.

The trade winds as alleged proof of the axial rotation of an Earth planet. Professor Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt writes in his work „Astronomical Geography" (Leipzig and Vienna 1903), which is intended for teacher training: Another of those objections to the theory of the axial rotation of the Earth, that because the air lags behind to the west a very strong east wind must blow, is also thwarted by pointing out that the air also has this rotational speed. - Something similar does actually appear, however, in that winds which blow from higher latitudes to lower ones, as a result of the greater speed of travel which prevails on the larger parallel circles, lag behind to the west as soon as they reach them, i.e. north winds gradually become north-east winds; those blowing from southern latitudes towards the equator become south-east winds. Thus, the belt of trade winds draws to both sides of the equator as a living proof of the axial rotation of the Earth. - The air masses flowing from the lower to higher latitudes at altitude transform themselves on our hemisphere from south winds to south-westerly winds, in that they anticipate the slower eastward migrating places of higher latitudes with the greater rotational speed of their origin. Closely related to this and to the horizontal rotation of the horizons is the general rotation of winds and ocean currents, the formation of air vortices of a certain direction of rotation (cyclones and anticyclones), which often extend over vast countries and cause the multiple change of wind direction and weather in our latitudes. The course of these vortices and the sequence of different wind directions is opposite to those in the northern hemisphere south of the equator. All are a testimony to the axial rotation of the Earth." One must first translate this juggling with words into clear, simple German in order to grasp the contradictions of this presentation. 1) No easterly winds, because the air participates in the rotation of the Earth planet at the same speed, i.e. does not lag behind. ") Yet easterly winds, because the air flowing towards the equator lags behind to the west, i.e. does not participate in the rotation of the Earth planet at the same speed (trade winds).) The winds from the north are supposed to lag behind on our hemisphere because of the eastward axial rotation of the Earth, i.e. become north-east winds.

The winds coming from the south should not lag behind the eastward rotation of the Earth (in the northern hemisphere), but rather should even precede it. Point 1 is supposed to 'invalidate the objection against the theory of the Earth's axial rotation', while Point 2 is meant to provide a 'living proof of the Earth's axial rotation'. According to the principles of logic, something cannot be both true and false at the same time. If Point 1 is true, then Point 2 must be false, or vice versa. If Point 1 is true (and it alone would be in accordance with the other claims of Copernicanism), then the displacement of air masses of different temperatures or pressures must occur as if there were no movement of the Earth. If Point 2 were true, then there would always and constantly be easterly winds across the entire Earth. Can the air even lag behind the rotation? The difference of 1666 kilometers per hour at the equator compared to zero at the North Pole is so enormous that the constant exchange of air between the equator and the poles must have long since brought easterly winds to dominate the entire world. The wind coming from the North Pole has a rotational speed of zero. (The poles of the rotating sphere are known to be stationary). If it were to lag behind the rotation, there would be a storm at the equator of 1660 kilometers per hour! For comparison: 50 kilometers of air movement per hour is already referred to as a storm, and the worst hurricanes barely reach more than 200 kilometers per hour. Above all, one must ask why, if the air 'persists' (lags behind) against the alleged rotation of the Earth, there is not also a 'persistence' (lagging behind) against the much faster movement of the Earth's flight around the sun. Why does the Earth not have a tail of air like a comet? If the difference from zero (at the poles) to 1600 km/h (at the equator) causes the air to 'lag behind', why then do the approximately 100,000 kilometers per hour of the Earth's flight have no effect? Copernicanism cannot explain why the north winds become northeast winds and the south winds become southwest winds (in the northern hemisphere), nor can it provide an explanation for why the air vortices (low-pressure areas) always move from west to east with us, but exactly the opposite in the southern hemisphere. Prof. Dr. Schmidt claims in the above quote that this is also a testimony of the 'axial rotation of the Earth', but he is very careful not to provide an explanation, contenting himself with mere assertion. In truth, neither astronomers nor meteorologists can explain the typical movement of the vortices from their origin between Newfoundland and Iceland to Northwest Europe.

The 'lows' transport warm air from the southwest to the northeast and move in that direction themselves. The usual explanation, according to which the air flows from high-pressure areas in a clockwise direction and flows into low-pressure areas in a counterclockwise direction, is obviously - despite Prof. Dr. Schmidt's assertion - unrelated to the alleged rotation of the Earth. Furthermore, it contradicts the so-called 'polar front theory' that is today generally accepted. According to this theory, the warm air flowing from the high pressure (in the northern hemisphere) moves as a relatively narrow wedge from the southwest into the cold air lying to the north. The hollow earth theory goes a step further and claims that this process is what generates the vortex of the 'low'. Moreover, it can explain why the 'lows' specifically form in the 'weather corner' above the west of Iceland.
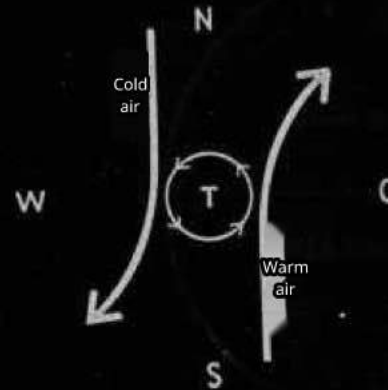
Drawing No. 13
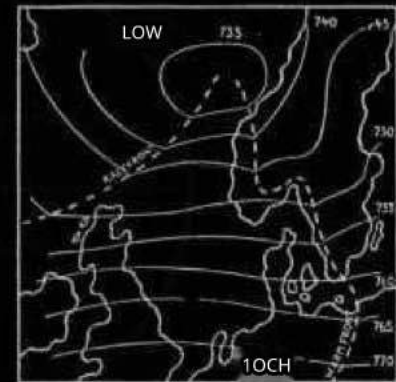
Drawing No. 14

The warm air advancing from the south to the north is deflected to the right - thus to the northeast - due to the polar-aligned electron rotation in the northern hemisphere (warm front). On the left side of the 'wedge', a zone of thinned air must then inevitably form, into which cold air from the north pushes (cold front). The cold air pushing into this zone from the north to the south is also deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere due to the polar-aligned electron rotation, so that the cold front runs from the northeast to the southwest. Since the warm air supply from the south lasts for a certain time and is continuously deflected eastward, so that cold air from the north constantly pushes into the zone of thinned air west of the warm air wedge, a vortex must form, and this must move from the southwest to the northeast.

Why does the warm air now push northward? This is a result of the temperature contrasts on the Earth's surface. The equator is hot and the poles are cold. Heated air rises. High up in the troposphere, it flows from the equator to the poles. In the northern hemisphere, it is deflected to the right, so that a south wind becomes a southwest wind (anti-trade wind). A part of the air, which has not been heated to such heights, falls in the so-called 'horse latitudes', forming zones of high air pressure there. The air now flows again at the Earth's surface northward, is heated again, rises, cools again at the top, forms again zones of high air pressure, and so on. 1) But why does the advance of warm air in our area always aim towards Greenland, forming the well-known 'Azores High' as the last stage before that? Because Greenland, with its 3000-meter-thick ice cap, represents the largest cold reservoir of the northern hemisphere. Furthermore, on the way from the south to there, there is smooth sea everywhere without obstacles for this air flow. Therefore, it rushes ahead of the air masses flowing laterally (wedge formation). How much the land holds back the air masses can be clearly seen on the attached weather map at the bulge of the warm front in southern Norway.


T - Tiel H - High
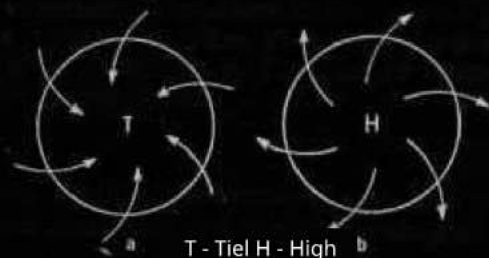
Drawing No. 15

One should not imagine high and low-pressure areas as horizontal formations, which the records on the weather map unfortunately mislead one to do. What is essential is not the surface winds, but the vertical circulation of the air. Rising air (warming) reduces high pressure by flowing out into colder areas above. Conversely, descending (cold) air builds up high pressure because cold air is heavier than warm air and sinks down. The outflow of air from the high-pressure area and the inflow

1) The air loses about 1° of heat for every 100 meters it rises and regains this when it descends again. Think of the föhn that sweeps over the snowfields and glaciers of the Alps, where it cools to well below zero and is warm again in the valley.

Meteorologists envision a low-pressure area in the sense of the above drawing!). As already mentioned, this view does not align with the polar front theory. This assumes a wedge-shaped outflow of the warmed air from the Azores High in a northern direction and a wedge-shaped outflow of the cold air from the polar high in a southern direction. Only from the interaction of both highs can the 'vortex' arise. Therefore, the above drawing is only valid for the insignificant surface winds. But even here it is evident that the air currents emanating from the high are deflected to the right, even when they flow from east to west or from west to east. In the latter two cases, one can no longer hold the 'Earth's rotation' responsible. They clearly and unequivocally testify to the correctness of my explanation,

Northern Hemisphere

Southern Hemisphere
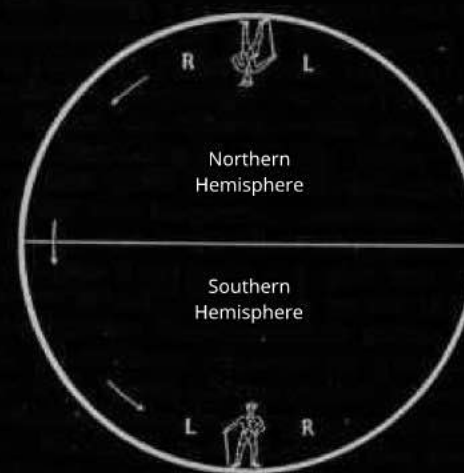
Drawing No. 16

Consequently, the right deflection in the northern hemisphere is general and applies universally to every moving body). That the surface winds flow into the low in a leftward rotation is conditioned by the manner of the low's formation. They represent a passive (compensatory) flow that follows the vortex created by the right deflection.

Why are the conditions in the southern hemisphere exactly reversed? Because there, right and left are swapped. Of the two people in the above drawing, one stands at the North Pole 1) Taken from 'Meyer's Encyclopedia', Vol. 7 (Leipzig 1939). ') I will elaborate on this further below.

And the other at the South Pole of the hollow earth. One can see that right and left face each other. Now, let us move the person at the North Pole on the Earth's surface to the South Pole. Then right and left will align again. As observed, the hollow earth theory is capable of even positively influencing meteorology. If one begins to observe air exchange from the perspective of the hollow earth theory and considers that it is the same force (electron rotation) that causes both the daily circles of celestial bodies around the Earth and the deflection of air masses within the Earth, one cannot help but concede that the moon (and other celestial bodies) does have an influence on the weather. Today, the dogma of the quasi 'infinite' distance of celestial bodies from the Earth's surface prevents any related observations and leaves this important area of meteorology to calendar makers and their 'farmers' rules.' I would have liked to delve deeper into the subject. However, one must understand that I cannot provide a course in meteorology here, as the space of a brochure is limited. In my main work 'The Hollow Earth Theory' (4th edition), I will particularly address the question of the circulation of air masses in the hollow world. Above all, it must first be clarified how the air masses flowing from the equator to the poles (anti-trade winds) return. Meteorologists remain thoroughly silent on this matter.

The deflection of linearly moving bodies to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. According to our meteorologists, near the equator, the wind coming from the north (trade wind) is deflected to the right - thus to the west. The wind coming from the south (anti-trade wind) is also deflected to the right - thus to the east. According to Copernican theory, in the first case, the wind should lag behind the 'Earth's rotation,' while in the second case, it should advance. However, the wind blowing parallel to the equator is also deflected, namely to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. This cannot be 'explained' by Copernican theory, as there cannot be an 'Earth rotation' in a north-south or south-north direction even in the Copernican system.

What does not need to have anything to do with astrology. In the Northern Hemisphere, it is the opposite south of the equator.

If a person gets lost on the snowfields of the North, unable to orient themselves by the sky (due to cloud cover), and tries to walk straight ahead, they will end up going in circles to the right. If the same person gets lost in Antarctica (South Pole region), they will similarly go in circles to the left under the same conditions. Corresponding observations have been made in the deserts of both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The school science also attributes this phenomenon to the alleged rotation of the Earth. Since there is no missing direction in a circle, these lost individuals must have wandered parallel to the equator twice during their circular journey. Why were they deflected to the right in both cases? From a Copernican perspective, there is no reason for this. Applying the Copernican 'explanation' to this interesting phenomenon results in: The lost person moves one step from north to south. The rotational speed of the parallel circle one step further south (Earth circle parallel to the equator) is an immeasurably tiny bit greater than that from which the step originates. While the person takes the step, the parallel circle one step further south has run away to the east (left) due to its greater rotational speed, and the person, who has remained with one foot on the slower rotating parallel circle, lands with the raised other foot slightly further to the right, which would gradually create a right curve. With each step, however, the difference between the parallel circles captured by the step becomes smaller and eventually stops altogether when a quarter circle is completed. How does the wanderer get past this 'dead point'? If one were to calculate this matter, one would arrive at improbably small values. Moreover, one must realize that the rotational speed of the rotating Earth planet is an 'angular speed,' while the above explanation uses a linear speed. If the latter were correct, then the rotation at the equator, at a speed of 1666 kilometers per hour, would hurl a person located there into 'outer space' due to centrifugal force. If this is pointed out to the Copernicans, they will argue that the 'angular speed' is indeed minimal, as the Earth planet rotates only half as fast.

'William Ferrel (born in Pennsylvania in 1817) stated as early as 1860 in the Mathematical Monthly that any body moving on the Earth's surface experiences an effect resulting from the Earth's axial rotation, which causes it to be deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere from its direction of movement.'

I turn as quickly as the small hand of the clock. This (small) angular velocity is just as great one centimeter away from the poles as it is at the equator. For the people in Hammerfest, one of the northernmost cities in the world, the starry sky (Copernican) rotates just as quickly as for the people in Quito, the capital of Ecuador (Equator). Either - or! If the foot of the lost person insists on a north-south direction, it rushes ahead of the Earth's rotation in a south-north direction, then at the equator not only the foot but the whole person would be 'flung off'. To overcome the 'dead point', technology requires a so-called flywheel. Where is the 'momentum' here that would be necessary to overcome the dead point? What force causes the deflection from the 'rotation direction' at the dead point? Just as the north wind becomes the northeast trade wind due to the right deflection and remains in that direction, or the anti-trade wind blows from the equator to the poles without describing a circle, so the path of the wanderer could never become a circle. One should also consider what relatively enormous deflection would be necessary to turn the path of the desert wanderer (without water!) into a circle of perhaps a hundred kilometers (or less!) circumference in just a few days. This 'explanation' already fails at that point. The tiny deflection with each step, resulting from the difference in the rotational speed of the parallel circles affected by the step, would at best only create circles of enormous size. One should also consider that the wanderer, as he circles closer to the 'dead point', cuts the parallel circles at increasingly skewed angles. Thus, the steps constantly capture increasingly narrower distances of the circles, resulting in an ever-decreasing deflection until it completely stops at the 'dead point'. As already mentioned, all of this is just gray theory because, when one disregards the equal angular velocity of all parallel circles and assigns a special speed to each parallel circle of the rotating Earth, the deflection in the snowfields of the polar regions must be almost zero (the poles of the rotating sphere remain still!), while at the equator, with its speed of 1666 kilometers, a flinging into space would occur. Ocean currents also precisely follow the law of right deflection in the northern hemisphere and left deflection in the southern hemisphere. A well-known example of this is the Gulf Stream, which flows from southwest to northeast. The influence of coastal formations and the counter-currents coming from the depths do disturb the picture, but without obscuring its convincing clarity.

The following map of ocean currents, taken from the 'Kleinen Brockhaus' (Leipzig 1925), clearly shows 'right circles' north of the equator and 'left circles' south of it.
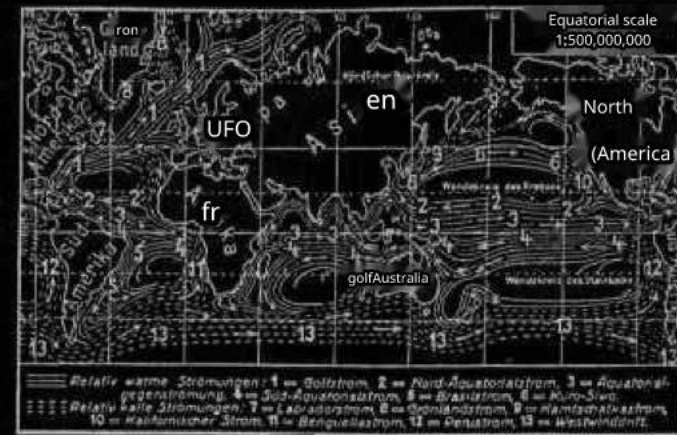
Ocean currents.

Drawing No. 17

Particularly interesting is that the 'circles' actually represent ellipses with the 'tropics' as the major axis, both north and south of the equator. This has its special reason. It is not at the equator, but at the tropics that it is hottest (in summer). At the equator, the sun only shines vertically for a very short time twice a year. In contrast, it shines for a longer time vertically on the earth in the area of the tropics during summer. Therefore, there is a much stronger warming there (in summer) than at the equator. (I once experienced 53 degrees in the shade in Rio de Janeiro, a temperature that is never reached at the equator.) The warmed air rises high, moves towards the cooler north, cools down at height, and falls again in the Azores area, thus forming the Azores high. In winter, it is only as warm at the tropics as it is for us in a normal summer. Then it is hotter at the equator, and the heated air masses coming from there feed the Azores high. However, since their energy is only sufficient to cover a certain distance and the distance from the equator to the Azores is greater than from the tropic of Cancer, the Azores are no longer reached in winter. The heated air masses fall down before that. This is the very simple reason for the meteorologists' so puzzling 'retreat' (to the south) of the Azores high in winter.

One should also note on the map of ocean currents that the elliptical currents cover huge distances parallel to the equator, e.g., the North Equatorial Current from California across the entire Pacific to Japan. Here, the failure of the Copernican 'explanation' becomes quite obvious. The hollow Earth theory, on the other hand, states: the water is heated the most at the hottest places on Earth (the tropics) and tries to flow towards cooler areas in all directions. The rotation of electrons - which deflects every moving body - causes it to circle. Due to the resistance from coasts and other current systems, the circle becomes an ellipse (which is much more circular than shown on the map, because the longitudes are drawn parallel there, while in reality they converge in the north and south). Additionally, the water masses of rivers are deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. The effect is evident in the erosion of the corresponding bank. At the poles, the air, ice, and water masses circulate uniformly to the right in the north (thus westward) and to the left in the south (thus eastward). This phenomenon is marked on the current map in the Southern Hemisphere as 'westerly drift.' This too is not in agreement with the aforementioned Copernican 'explanation,' but fully aligns with the hollow Earth theory. Particularly instructive regarding the deflection of all moving bodies to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere, as claimed by the hollow Earth theory, is the railway. The rotation of electrons even deflects our heavy locomotives to the right and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. Consequently, both the right wheel rims of the locomotives and the right rail wear out more than the left wheel rims and the left rail, which every railway repair shop can attest to. In the Southern Hemisphere, it is the other way around. The Copernicans are also aware of this phenomenon, but claim that the greater wear of the right wheel rims can only be observed on north-south routes. In fact, I was able to observe an equal wear of the right rail regardless of direction on the S-Bahn in Berlin, where the rails are worn out particularly quickly due to the closely spaced trains. Single-track railways do not show greater wear on the right rail, as the right and left exchange during the outward and return journey (viewed in the direction of travel). On roads with right-hand traffic (like in Germany), the two outer of the four rails of a double-track line wear out more than the two inner ones.

than the two inner ones - in left-hand traffic (as it used to be in Austria), it is the two inner ones that wear out more. This must also be the case according to the hollow Earth theory, as the following drawing indicates.
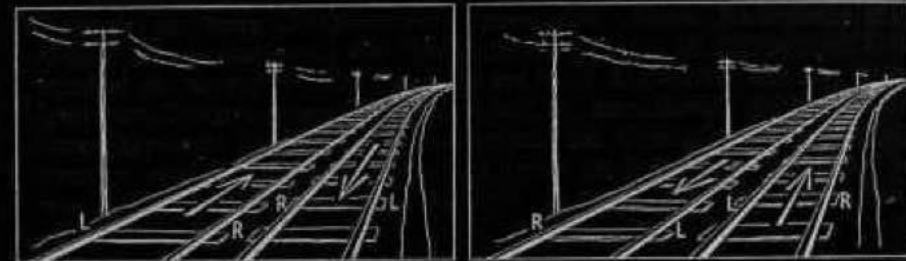
Right-hand traffic Left-hand traffic Pfelle = direction of travel, R - Right, L = Left

Drawing No. 18

Here it was objected that it is very unlikely that the electron rotation should show a complete reversal of direction over the short distance of two pairs of rails. I can find nothing unlikely about that. The electrons rotate in a polar alignment and, for reasons I have already explained in the second edition of my main work 'The Hollow Earth Theory,' inevitably return to the polar alignment after any disturbance. This polar alignment indeed produces a rightward rotation in the Northern Hemisphere and a leftward rotation in the Southern Hemisphere, and this affects moving bodies regardless of their distance from one another and deflects them accordingly from their direction of movement. In the case of the trade winds and anti-trade winds, the moving air masses even lie on top of each other and are therefore deflected exactly oppositely because they have opposite directions of movement, but in any case, in the Northern Hemisphere to the right (from the direction of movement) and in the Southern Hemisphere to the left. By the way, any reader can easily convince themselves of the existence of the polar-aligned electron rotation through a small experiment. If one places a steel or iron rod somewhere in the...

If a rod is aligned in the north-south direction parallel to the Earth's axis, it will be magnetized by the surrounding electrons. After some time, one can determine the polarity using a small compass. If a similar rod is placed in the east-west direction for control, it remains free from magnetism. By the way, iron stair railings that run in the north-south direction often show magnetic polarity. This is clear evidence of the constant flow of polar rotating electrons filling the space. For iron (unlike steel) loses its magnetism immediately once the surrounding current stops. Since there is likely a suitable piece of steel or iron in every household, anyone can perform this experiment at no cost. By the way, I am not alone in assuming a sea of electrons filling space (ether of electrons). A Copernican scientist - Prof. Dr. W. Walte - came to the same conclusion. He published his findings almost simultaneously with mine in his work "Force and Energy" (Leipzig 1926). We also have many points of contact otherwise. For example, Prof. Dr. Walte demonstrates that there are only kinetic energies, while I see in all forms of force merely manifestations of a single primal force, which has its cause in lossless electron rotation. I am aware that the hints I make here about the sea of electrons filling the entire world and thus all spaces between the smallest particles of matter must sound quite fantastic. This is only because I cannot present this fascinating subject with few words. In my main work, "The Hollow World Theory," I elaborate on this extensively. No Copernican can say what force actually is and what holds matter "together at its core." The "Hollow World Theory" can. It can graphically and logically show how atoms and molecules hold together as hollow bodies, how the "mysterious distant force" that Copernicans cannot explain arises as a mechanical process. Many enthusiastic letters from engineers and technicians have shown me that the real experts - those who must deal with the problems of force professionally every day - appreciate my findings. However, if one were to object that the tiny electrons could not move heavy locomotives, then I want to

of course refer only to the enormous effect of the atomic bomb, which is known to be caused by the electrons released during the explosion. The electric current, which consists of electrons, also shows the strongest force effects. I also foresee the objection that the locomotive is heavier on the right than on the left. This objection does not touch the problem, as South African railways use German locomotives, whose wheel rims are worn more on the left due to the reversal of conditions in the Southern Hemisphere. In general, objections that only concern a part of the phenomena are completely inadmissible. If an objection is to have weight, it must apply to the entirety of the phenomena, that is, to every body moving in any direction. Otherwise, it is merely a lame excuse. The famous "Foucault Pendulum" is such a "moving body." Consequently, according to the Hollow World Theory, it must be deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. This is the case. In contrast, the Copernicans "explain" that the pendulum would "persist" and the Earth would rotate beneath it. I have yet to see a justification that explains the details of this occurrence. Principally, however, the process must proceed just as it does for the desert wanderer. The objection that the differences in the parallel circles of the rotating Earth, which rotate at different speeds beneath the pendulum, become negligible in view of the small circumference of the circle described by the pendulum and are not present at the two "dead points" of the circle, already dismisses the Copernican "explanation" by itself. By the way, the fact of the deflection of the swing plane of a pendulum was known long before Leon Foucault. Dr. Carl Schöpffer writes about this in his highly interesting work "The Contradictions in Astronomy" (Braunschweig 1869):

"The fact is that the deviation of swinging pendulums from their swing plane was known long before Leon Foucault, but no one was bold enough to see it as proof of the Earth's rotation. The Accademia del Cimenti in Florence conducted experiments with pendulums as early as the 17th century; then in 1750 Grant and at the beginning of this century Ritter in Munich continued these experiments. The two men already recognized what is now accepted as an established fact, that electric currents are generated in swinging pendulums, which are then influenced differently by the various influences of the Earth's magnetism in different regions. Ritter found that the pendulum deviated to the right when it swung over the South Pole and to the left when it swung over the North Pole of a magnet!"

1) Ebel. On the Structure of the Earth" Vol. II, p. 425.

All the mentioned outstanding physicists have made observations that are incompatible with a "persistence" of the pendulum against a rotating Earth beneath it. Once again, the experiment confirms my explanation of the pendulum phenomenon. Ritter's experiments clearly testify to an electric force (electron rotation) as the cause of the pendulum phenomenon. The German researcher Ritter and his experiments are silenced, and the Frenchman Foucault is falsely labeled in all scientific literature as the discoverer of the pendulum phenomenon, simply because his claims seemed to provide the long-sought "proof" of the "Earth's rotation" for the Copernicans. The gyroscopic compass is also said to persist while the rotating Earth turns beneath it. How is its directional force to be explained? First, let us take a closer look at the Copernican explanation. Below is a relevant quote from "Kleines Kreiselkompaß-Lexikon" by Professor Dr. H. Meldau (Hamburg 1922):

"The reason (for the 'directional force' of the gyroscopic compass J. L.) lies in the fact that with the Earth's rotation, the horizontal plane of the observation point rotates around its N-S line in space. While the stability of the rose seeks to push the gyroscope axis back into the horizontal plane, the axis deviates, always in the sense that the end goes north from which the gyroscope rotates counterclockwise. I first note: Even with the gyroscopic compass, the north end of the gyroscope axis is to the left of the direction of rotation, just like with a magnet, whose directional force is ultimately explained by the Copernicans in terms of the rotation of electrons around the axis of the "elementary magnets" (molecules) that make up the magnetic needle. The gyroscope of the compass makes about 20,000 revolutions per minute and therefore tries, as the compass system floats freely in mercury, to remain in the direction it has once taken. However, this is not possible in the long run because the electron rotation acts on it and seeks to align it. In fact, the gyroscopic compass aligns itself parallel to the Earth's axis at the equator. In this case, the end of the gyroscope that is to the left of the direction of rotation according to the "swimmer rule" points north. Only then do the direction of rotation of the gyroscope and the direction of electron rotation coincide. This is essentially the same process as with the magnetic compass. The only difference is that the electrons act directly on the matter in the gyroscopic compass (as with the plumb line or pendulum) and in the magnetic compass via the magnetic currents of the needle. Since the compass system is heavy and floats in viscous mercury, the "alignment" occurs.

of the gyroscopic compass very slowly. Without the technical devices that accelerate this, it would take days. Despite all the technical tricks applied, the gyroscopic compass still takes about four hours to align. The further one moves from the equator to the north or south, the slower the alignment occurs. Logically, this must be the case. For at the Earth's equator, the directing electron impacts strike the gyroscope with the greatest force. The gyroscope, due to its weight, lies in a plane with the Earth's axis, thus perpendicular to the equatorial electron impacts. The further it is moved north or south, the more it tilts in relation to them, as gravity forces it into the respective horizontal plane. Finally, at the poles, the horizontal plane is parallel to the equator. The equatorial electron impacts can no longer produce any directional effect. One should remember that the electron rotation causes a rightward rotation at the North Pole and a leftward rotation at the South Pole on the Earth's surface. Due to gravity, the gyroscopic compass lies with its axis parallel to the Earth's surface. Consequently, the electron rotation causes it to rotate right at the North Pole and left at the South Pole, just like air, water, and ice. Thus, it becomes unusable there. One might ask why the conditions are exactly reversed for the Foucault pendulum compared to the gyroscopic compass. The gyroscopic compass lies parallel to the horizontal plane of the respective location everywhere due to its weight, thus horizontally. In contrast, the pendulum is always perpendicular to the horizontal plane. Therefore, equatorial electron impacts find the greatest surface area for attack on the gyroscope at the Earth's equator and on the pendulum at the Earth's poles. One might also ask why the electron rotation only deflects moving bodies and not also fixed ones. Because according to my "General Mechanical Force Theory," it is precisely the electron rotation that generates gravity (as a real kinetic force), and gravity, as is well known, keeps bodies firmly on the Earth's surface. (To move a body, a force expenditure is therefore necessary.) If one hangs a body freely movable (plumb line), it will also be deflected to the right in the Northern Hemisphere due to electron rotation (to the left in the Southern Hemisphere), and as far as the suspension allows. The rightward deflection means that in the Northern Hemisphere, the plumb line "hangs" to the west. Therefore, the plumb line does not indicate the vertical exactly, even if the deviation from it is minimal. Consequently, falling bodies in the Northern Hemisphere strike east of the plumb line because their deflection, due to the short fall time and the force of the fall, is less than that of the plumb line.

The Copernicans see this as a 'proof' of the rotation of the Earth. The falling bodies are supposed to maintain the greater speed of the higher starting point of the fall due to their 'inertia' and thus precede the rotation of the place where they land. One might ask why a plumb line deflected to the 'right' deviates to the west, while the moving body, on the other hand, is deflected to the right in every direction. The moving body already has a (random) direction due to its motion. It is then deflected to the right. The plumb line, which is free to move but still at rest, can be understood as a body striving vertically downwards. Its deflection then occurs to the west. It is the same process as with the daily paths of the stars, which also circle from east to west. How this occurs - purely technically speaking - I will explain using drawings in my main work 'The Hollow World Theory'. There, the reader will also find the research results of physics regarding electron rotation (electron spin). From this, all forces and movements in the world can be derived uniformly and logically. The Hollow World Theory can demonstrate the mechanics of these processes. It can say 'what holds the world together at its core'. Despite the significant advances of atomic theory, no 'nuclear physicist' can yet explain how nature tames the enormous expansive forces that manifest during the explosion of an atomic bomb, how it holds together the many building blocks of matter. The reader will understand that these representations would far exceed the space available to me here, so I must limit myself to assuring him that it can be graphically clarified why, according to the laws of mechanics, the rotation of the individual electron must lead to a rotation of the entire sea of electrons filling the hollow world, with the outer ones having longer orbits due to the longer circular path. A pendulum is nothing other than a moving plumb line. Consequently, the Foucault pendulum should also 'hang down' to the west. This western deflection would have to manifest as a lateral deflection of the pendulum's direction during a circular motion of the pendulum. This is indeed the case. From the back-and-forth swinging of the pendulum in the form of a line, an ellipse gradually emerges. Prof. Dr. W. Schmidt writes about this in his already frequently mentioned work: 'The swing of the Foucault pendulum does not remain in a plane, but increasingly acquires a lateral elliptical deviation during the course of the experiment. This was attributed to various influences, but this phenomenon is already grounded in the fact that the plane of oscillation is constantly forced to change its position.'

The Copernican 'explanation' given here by the professor 'explains' nothing. The back-and-forth swinging of the pendulum weight results in a straight line when viewed from above. From the side, the swinging pendulum describes a circular segment, thus a plane (plane of oscillation). This rotates with the Foucault pendulum. According to Copernican theory, this is supposed to be an illusion. The plane is supposed to 'persist' while the Earth is supposed to 'rotate' beneath it. If it were to 'persist', then the plane would have to remain a plane under all circumstances, and the oscillations (when viewed from above) would have to proceed in a straight line. Instead, during the course of the experiment, an increasingly larger deviation occurs. From the straight line, an ellipse emerges, from the 'plane' a kind of hard-to-define (elliptical) conical mantle. Prof. Dr. W. Schmidt now believes that this is due to the fact that 'the plane of oscillation is constantly forced to change its position'. How does this claim reconcile with the 'persistence' of the plane of oscillation against the 'rotation of the Earth'? Either it 'persists' or it 'constantly changes its position'! Both at the same time is impossible. If the plane of oscillation were to 'persist', it would remain a plane. If it were only to 'partially persist', it would also have to remain a plane. Partial persistence would only result in a longer rotation period. If the chord of the circular arc described by the pendulum weight is to become an ellipse, then a force is needed that constantly acts in a summative manner to transform the straight oscillation of the pendulum into a circular motion of the pendulum weight around the vertical axis of the suspension point-Earth surface. This, however, is precisely the phenomenon that can be observed with all bodies moving above the Earth's surface. This phenomenon of the rightward rotation of all moving bodies in the northern hemisphere of the Earth and their leftward rotation in the southern hemisphere cannot be explained Copernicanly at all, as I have shown. It is by no means 'a living proof of the axial rotation of the Earth'. When Prof. Dr. Schmidt concludes by claiming: 'The pendulum experiment, already conducted many times, makes the existence of the Earth's rotation palpably clear', this is simply untrue. For he himself cites the 'elliptical deviation' of the plane of oscillation of the pendulum (or the chord of the circular arc described by the pendulum weight), which undoubtedly contradicts the persistence claimed by Copernicanism. The unified explanation of the unified phenomenon of the rotation of all moving bodies on the Earth's surface by the Hollow World Theory, on the other hand, is free of contradictions. If Prof. Dr. W. Schmidt himself says that 'this phenomenon has already been attributed to various influences', then evidently it is because no 'explanation' satisfied.

The origin of tides and ebbs. If today's human had preserved even a small remnant of his critical thinking towards Copernicanism, he would inevitably lose his belief in it - which was drilled into him in early youth as 'irrefutable truth' - as soon as he becomes acquainted with the many 'explanations' of the otherwise exceedingly simple phenomenon of tides and ebbs. Almost every astronomer gives a different 'explanation' for it. Since the phenomenon of tides and ebbs is completely inexplicable and will remain so in a Copernican framework, every astronomer realizes that the explanations provided before him are untenable and now tries to find his own - supposedly better - one. There is only agreement that the tide is caused by the attraction of the Earth's water masses by the Moon and the Sun. In school, we learn as children that the Moon attracts the water of the seas, causing a rise (zenith tide) and that this tide follows it on its 'apparent path' around the Earth. We were not told that there is also a tide on the opposite side of the globe. Halfway between, there are also two ebbs. I am convinced that most of my readers are learning about the existence of this second tide (nadir tide) for the first time here. The Copernicans have the strange ambition to want to explain everything, even the inexplicable in their system. If this cannot be done no matter how hard one tries, or if the 'explanation' is too unbelievable, then one either does not mention the dark point at all to the layman or glosses over it with a few meaningless words. Below, I will present some of these 'explanations'. I first quote from the currently latest encyclopedia (Meyers, Vol. 7, 1939):

Entitsbund con Cobe unb Blut burg bie Monbanglebung,

Drawing No. 19

The origin of tides and ebbs due to the Moon's attraction, caused by the attractive forces of the Moon and the Sun, with the Moon tide being more than twice as high as the Sun tide. As a result of this.

Centrifugal force of the rotating Earth causes a second tide on the side of the Earth away from the Moon or the Sun, which is 1/43 lower (tide directly caused by celestial bodies: zenith tide; the one caused by the centrifugal force of the Earth: nadir tide). When the effects of the Moon and the Sun combine, the tide is at its highest.

The nadir tide is generated by centrifugal force. If this were the case, it would have to run as a ring around the equator, and the polar regions would have permanent ebb. What does the centrifugal force of the Earth have to do with the Moon's attraction? Why should it act specifically on the side of the Earth that is always away from the Moon? Since it is not indicated at all how centrifugal force could generate a 'nadir tide', it is obviously just a particularly 'lazy excuse'. Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt gives the following 'explanation' in his 'Astronomical Geography' (Leipzig and Vienna 1903):
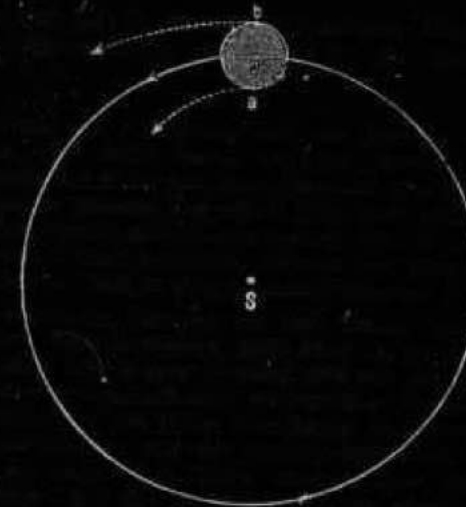
Drawing No. 20

'The particle a (Drawing No. 20) has a lower orbital speed than it would have according to its distance from the Sun; therefore, its orbit is drawn towards the Sun like that of a planet at aphelion (see the dotted line). The particle b has a too high speed, similar to a planet at perihelion, and its speed-appropriate orbit also moves away from that of the Earth's center (on the other dotted line). Or: The parts located towards the Sun, being attracted more strongly by it, seek to fall towards it faster than the Earth's center in the curvature of its orbit; however, this, in turn, faster than the parts located away from the Sun; thus, a force emerges that pulls the first-mentioned parts from the Earth's center.

point and also draws this away from the opposite parts, thus lengthening the Earth's diameter in the direction of the guide beam, raising both parts in height.

"The Earth's center, i.e., the entire Earth, describes during a lunar orbit a similar path with such a radius as that small distance around the common center of gravity.!) Here, too, there is a constant being pulled away from the tangential direction, a constant falling towards the moon."2)

Instead of any criticism, I simply quote another "explanation" from the standard work of "popular astronomy," the "Newcomb-Engelmann" (7th ed. 1922). On page 98 it says:
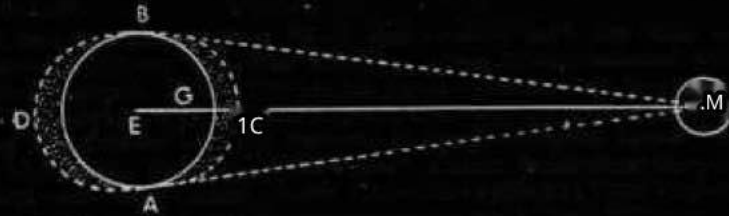
Drawing No. 21

"In Figure 26, let M be the moon, E the center of the Earth. The side of the Earth's surface facing the moon is now attracted more strongly by it than the center, so the liquid parts located there are drawn towards C. The center E, in turn, is attracted more strongly than the side facing away from the moon; liquid parts will therefore rise here towards D. Accordingly, at the same time, there is high tide at a location on Earth and the diametrically opposite location, and low tide at the points lying between them (A and B)."

Even an intelligent elementary school student would notice that something is impossible with this "explanation." If the "attraction" acts towards the moon, then either the entire Earth must be "pulled" evenly in this direction or only the water masses on the side facing the moon. If the entire Earth - as in the above "explanation" - is pulled towards the moon, then no high tide can arise at all, neither at C nor at D. Furthermore: the "attraction" of the Earth is, according to Copernican assertion, about 80 times as great as that of the moon. At the distance of the moon, it is, according to Prof. Dr. Schmidt, 3600 times smaller than on the Earth's surface, because it decreases in the square of the distance. How minuscule must the 80 times smaller "attraction" of the moon be, if it travels the path 1) But it is not this center of gravity that attracts the seas, but Earth and moon each from their center of gravity. 2) Note that in this "explanation" there is not a word about a "centrifugal force" of the Earth planet. J. L.

has traveled from the moon back to Earth. It could never, overcoming its "attraction" towards the Earth's center, "pull" the water towards the moon's side against the vastly greater gravity of the Earth. (Always assuming that an "attraction" would even be possible.) Now, if - as in the above "explanation" - the Earth were to be "attracted" unevenly in its individual parts, then the water would have to remain at D and the Earth would be "pulled away" from it. But that is precisely an impossibility in the Copernican system. For the "attraction" of the Earth's center would have to act in the same direction as the "attraction" of the moon. Both would therefore not be opposed to each other, but would have to reinforce each other. If, according to Copernican theory, it is the "attraction" of the Earth that causes the water masses of the seas to form a spherical surface, then the interaction of the "attraction" of the Earth and the moon in one direction could only cause the opposite, no bulge of the spherical surface at D (high tide), but only an indentation (low tide). Dr. Franz von Krbek now gives the latest "explanation" in his work "Erlebte Physik" (Berlin 1942). He writes verbatim on page 69:

"If one calculates the attraction of the moon on the Earth's surface, one finds a tiny value for it.1) How could such a weak force cause the natural phenomenon of ebb and flow? It seems as if the theory has misled us. And yet it is right! For the weak force acts through long times, namely always. It is similar to a swing that one can swing up with very tiny pushes - but a swing of truly cosmic proportions!" "The moon's attraction causes a uniform acceleration on the solid, rigid Earth's body everywhere, but not on the freely movable particles that make up the water. Those on the side facing the moon experience a greater acceleration due to the moon's attraction, because they are closer to the moon. Accordingly, the water particles on the opposite side experience a smaller acceleration, because they are farther away from the moon. The greater acceleration means that the particles of the Earth are somewhat ahead: there is high tide on the side facing the moon."

I then asked a technician - a specialist in the field of vibration research - for a statement. He wrote to me, among other things:

"This "explanation" by Krbek is very naive and also easy to refute. Oscillations can only be "swung up" if the impulses are in precisely measured time intervals (spaces

1) The moon attracts the water masses of the Earth with only 1/21,800th of the force with which the Earth's attraction acts on them! .

Interruptions occur at the right moment (oscillation phase), because only then, when the rhythm of the weak disturbance is precisely tuned to the oscillating system (here water masses and Earth's gravity), can resonance and thus amplification occur. It becomes clear how pure nonsense it would be to speak of a 'tuned' or 'rhythmic' gravitational frequency of the moon in relation to the Earth's water movement. The explanation given by Dr. v. Krbek for the fact that the tide always occurs simultaneously at two diametrically opposite locations on the Copernican globe is no more mature than that of any other Copernican. According to this, a similar tidal bulge arises on the side of the Earth facing away from the moon because this side is one Earth diameter further from the moon and thus the moon's attraction must act over this distance (12,750 km). The resulting lesser force of the moon is supposed to create the second tidal bulge. Apart from the fact that this 'explanation' does not satisfy any thinking person, let us calculate, based on Copernican principles, how great the difference in the moon's gravitational force is that is supposed to cause such significant effects. Taking the average distance as an example, if the side of the Earth facing away from the moon (as derived earlier) is exactly 30 Earth diameters away from the moon, then the side facing the moon is 29 Earth diameters away. The two gravitational forces are then, when expressed in Earth diameters:

$$\frac{\text{Moon mass}}{30\times30} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\text{Moon mass}}{29\times29}$$

If one sets the moon mass around the $\frac{1}{80}$ of the Earth mass, then the sought difference force:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{80}}{29\times29} - \frac{\frac{1}{80}}{30\times30} = \frac{1}{1\,000\,000}$$

This means that the Earth's surface facing the moon is attracted with a force that is about 1 millionth greater than the gravitational force on the side of the Earth facing away from the moon (it should be noted that the total force of the moon is only 1/21,800 of the Earth's gravitational force). This millionth of the Earth's gravitational force is supposed to cause the second tidal bulge. This is, of course, pure nonsense.'

Should I really fill more pages with the many equally nonsensical explanations of other Copernicans? I find that the paper is too precious for that. Anyone so firmly attached to their Copernican belief that they are not impressed by the above 'examples of helplessness' really cannot be helped anymore. Would any explanation, even if only half plausible,

If a bare explanation were possible, all Copernicans would have long agreed on it. Each of them only sees the embarrassing aspects in the 'explanation' of the others and then tries to tackle the problem, which is unsolvable in the Copernican system because the moon cannot 'pull' in two opposite directions. In the hollow world, the problem can be explained in a few words. The moon's force field has two opposite poles. (The moon is at the positive pole.) Both poles exert an 'attractive' force on the water. Hence, we have the zenith and nadir tides. This also applies analogously to the sun.
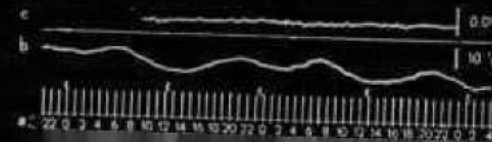
Sibb. s. Hufscidning regarding the lateral @dupontungen regarding Echmecraft. a geititula In days, b ecmercanberingen' under the influence of the Senbee ((Pakcinbelt 10-ig [Cal)), c Temperature wantfungen in1 0.01.

Drawing No. 22

It should also be noted that the solid Earth's crust also performs a 'tidal movement' corresponding to 'ebb and flow'. I quote from 'Meyers Lexikon' (Volume 9, Leipzig 1942): 'In recent years, physicist Rudolf Tomaschek (born December 23, 1895, Budweis, professor in Munich) has succeeded in demonstrating temporal changes in gravity (Fig. 3) through particularly precise measurements, which occur because the Earth's crust is not rigid, but (similar to the ocean's water) performs a tidal movement, albeit much smaller, under the influence of the moon's attraction.'

One should read again how incredibly small the moon's gravitational force on the Earth would be in Copernican terms and then think for oneself how impossible it is that such an incredibly tiny force could lift the Earth's crust.

Does the Earth planet rotate? According to the Copernican theory, it is merely the 'inertia' that keeps the Earth planet in rotation. I have previously pointed out that the force of the ocean tides acting against the direction of rotation must have already brought the rotation to a standstill, as the braking force of the tide would consume the rotational force.

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

Now astronomers have recently had to realize themselves that the rotation of their Earth planet does not "persist". Rather, it rotates sometimes faster and sometimes slower. I then ask the gentlemen Copernicans: Where does the Earth planet get the energy to rotate faster again after a slowdown? What is supposed to accelerate the rotation and what is supposed to slow it down? The Copernicans find themselves in a dilemma. If they invent some excuse for the fluctuations of the alleged rotation, they must give up the "persistence". However, their entire system is based on the "persistence". Below, I present a report from the "Westfälische Neuesten Nachrichten" (No. 275/1944) verbatim: The Earth goes ahead and behind. "Quartz clocks have now determined the inaccuracies of the Earth's rotation. Quartz clocks are a German invention that allows time to be measured accurately to the thousandth of a second. It is well known that quartz crystals oscillate in an electric alternating field with an unchanging natural frequency, which depends on the cut of the quartz. Thus, a quartz clock can measure the 86,400 seconds of each day to the thousandth of a second accurately. In these measurements, it was found that the Earth's rotation, which leads to day and night, is subject to inaccuracies and fluctuations. For example, the Earth rotated faster than usual on the June days of 1943. In the years 1936 to 1938, the Earth was almost one second behind, while in 1918 it is said to have been significantly ahead. Over the course of a century, time differences of 30 to 40 seconds arise.

One should not say that it is "just" about seconds. This is about principle. Moreover, these are significant differences for "astronomical accuracy". The "quartz clocks" refute the assumption of a rotation of the "Earth planet". (They should be abolished again!) In the hollow world, the uneven orbit of the fixed stars around the world axis is quite natural!). They are subject to the known "disturbances" just like all other celestial bodies. When one reads in reference works that the year has so many days, the moon so many, and a planet so many days to complete one orbit, these are all so-called "mean values". It is an average of all the actually observed times, which can significantly differ from one another. Even the basis of our timekeeping - the day - has a different duration. We calculate with the "mean value" of 24 hours = 1,440 minutes. In reality, the "true day" varies considerably throughout the year from the mean. The differences accumulate and are counted as the "time equation". Thus

For example, the "time equation" reached a value of minus 16 minutes and 22 seconds on November 2, 1940. As has been emphasized several times, fixed stars, like all other celestial bodies, move through the zodiac and are subject to "disturbances" just like them. These are, of course, very minor - corresponding to the slow movement of the fixed stars through the zodiac (25,800 years) - and could therefore only be observed using the quartz clock. In Part II of this work, I will provide the mathematical proof that it is not an alleged "Earth planet" rotating around its axis, but that the fixed stars, like all other celestial bodies, revolve around the world axis. The upcoming 4th edition of my main work, "The Hollow World Theory", will also contain a detailed presentation of the physical process that leads to the "disturbances". In any case, the quartz clock confirms that it is the fixed stars that are moving and not an Earth planet rotating around its axis.

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The parallaxes. The Copernicans admit - as already evidenced by a quote - that only the proof of the parallaxes of the fixed stars is supposed to provide a "proof" for the Copernican system. What is otherwise presented to the layman as a "proof" is thus also: in the eyes of prominent Copernicans, not conclusive. It is merely empty "talk for the layman", with which a serious scientist does not concern himself. So what are parallaxes? In the Copernican system, they are the angles under which one would have to see a) the Earth's radius (daily parallax) and b) the radius of the "Earth's orbit" (annual parallax) from a celestial body - if the light ray were to travel absolutely straight. However, if the light ray is curved, then every parallax calculation is simply nonsense, as only the different curvature of two light rays is measured as parallax, and the parallax says nothing about the distance. I have already provided various quotes indicating that astronomers admit the curvature of the light ray. If the measurement of the parallax is to have any scientific value, then the measuring astronomer must in any case provide proof that the light rays used for measurement travel in a straight line. This proof has never been provided and can never be provided. Thus, the only "proof" that the Copernicans believed they had for their system falls apart. In the hollow world, the daily parallax is nothing more than a function of the curvature of the light ray. The vertically incident

1) Even the Copernicans only observe a rising and setting of the stars and interpret this process as "rotation of the Earth planet".

A light beam, for example, at noon when the sun is at its highest position, is not curved at all, while the light beam coming from a celestial body located 90 degrees (i.e., a quarter circle) away and near the Earth's center is bent so much that it nearly arrives horizontally (during rising or setting). Since the light from all celestial bodies is subject to the same curvature influences, the light beams from celestial bodies closer to the Earth's surface will be curved slightly less because they travel a shorter distance through the curving layers. Their 'light fountain' is closer to the Earth's surface. The beam that, for fixed stars, arrives almost horizontally after a quarter circle measured from the meridian reaches the corresponding curvature radius at a distance of less than 90 degrees. For the celestial body closest to the Earth's surface - the moon - the locations that see it directly overhead and those that see it simultaneously during rising or setting are not 90 degrees apart but 89'3'. The difference is the moon's parallax of about 57' = 105.55 kilometers on the Earth's surface. Consequently, the part of the moon's daily circle from rising to setting must be shorter than that from setting to rising. The Copernicans explain this by the greater proximity of the moon to a location on Earth where the moon is at zenith. However, for the other celestial bodies, the corresponding differences are said to become immeasurably small. I, on the other hand, believe that with the help of a quartz clock, one could determine a shorter time for the arc of their daily circle from rising to setting than for the arc from setting to rising for all celestial bodies. However, since such a measurement would shatter the dogma inherited from the old Ptolemy that 'the Earth behaves like a point in relation to the universe,' this measurement will simply not be made. The 'annual parallaxes' have no real basis at all. If there is no 'orbit of the Earth planet,' then there can also be no angle under which its radius could be seen anywhere. The tiny shifts (e.g., Sirius 0.37, Regulus 0.03, Spica 0.01 arcseconds) are 'disturbances' caused by the sun. If they were measured continuously (daily) and the semi-annual values compared, significant fluctuations of the alleged 'parallaxes' would even have to result, which would prove their confusion with the 'disturbances.' In the hollow world, all celestial bodies influence each other. Only the extent of these 'disturbances' differs. Thus, the moon also causes disturbances in the motion of fixed stars, which appear as an ellipse with a semi-major axis of 9.2" over 18.7 years (nutation).

Furthermore, the interpretation of the shifts in fixed star positions referred to as 'parallax' as simple 'disturbances' caused by the sun is also confirmed by research results from the Copernican astronomers themselves. One should read the essay by L. Courvoisier, observer at the Berlin Observatory, 'On Systematic Deviations of Star Positions in Terms of Annual Refraction' (No. 15/1913 of the observation results of the Berlin Observatory, published by Herman Strüwe, director of the observatory). It reports that in a collaborative work of almost all observatories, a shift in star positions was observed that becomes larger as one approaches the location of the sun (as seen from the Earth's surface) and smaller upon moving away. These observation results are incompatible with Copernicanism. For in Copernicanism, the star positions do not 'approach and recede' over the course of a year. It is supposed to be merely an optical illusion caused by the Earth's orbit around the 'fixed star' sun. They hoped to explain this observation, which is incompatible with Copernicanism, through a solar atmosphere extending beyond the planetary orbits (refraction, light bending). However, L. Courvoisier calculated that even if one were to assume only a density of 1:10,000 of air density, a resistance pressure of 46 atmospheres would have to arise on each square centimeter of the 'frontal area' of the Earth planet, resulting in a slowdown of the Earth's flight. Consequently, the length of the year would have to increase by 3.24 days over 100 years, and the Earth would have long come to a standstill. Since the Copernicans cannot explain these 'systematic shifts in star positions,' they have been trying to ignore them since 1913 (!). However, it is not clear why the shifts measured on January 2 and July 2 should represent 'parallaxes' while those measured in between are ignored. Finally, I would like to emphasize once again that the curvature of the light beam renders all 'parallaxes' pure nonsense. If the light beam is curved, then one cannot apply triangle calculations, as the light beams introduced as sides of the triangle must be straight in order to be able to calculate with them at all. By the way, I find it completely incomprehensible how the same astronomers, who assume the light beam to travel in a straight line at quasi 'infinite' distances during their measurements, particularly emphasize the curvature in their philosophical speculations. For example, David G. Woodbury writes in 'Neue Auslese' (Issue 7/1948) in the essay 'New Eye - New Universe':

"In cosmology, there is no 'straight' line. Any line, when extended enough, curves." A beautiful realization! But let it also be heeded in measurements!

The quasi-infinite distances of the stars are calculated by the Copernican astronomers based on an assumption, namely the absolute straightness of the light beam independent of distance, which exceeds any comprehension. According to the latest 'research results' of astronomer Hubble, the radius of the 'universe' is 5,000,000,000,000,000 times the already inconceivable distance from the Earth to the Sun. They claim the existence of 3,500 'cosmoses' with 30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 'suns'. (Zero is a patient number!) The material density of the 'giant sun' Betelgeuse is said to be only one-thousandth of the density of Earth's air or half a millionth of the density of water. This barely perceptible thin matter is said to develop immense heat and a huge gravitational pull. There are supposed to be stars whose density exceeds that of platinum by hundreds of times. The star Betelgeuse is said to be so large that it could contain 50,000,000 (in words: fifty million) suns. Other stars - like Antares, for example - are said to be even more enormous. The 'Milky Way systems' are said to race into the unknown nothing at a speed of 30 to 40 million kilometers per hour. An invisible star is said to have a diameter of six billion kilometers (comparatively reaching from the sun to beyond the Uranus orbit) and orbits the star (3rd order) Ypsilon in Auriga. The currently prevailing view in astronomy compares the Copernican worldview to an 'exploding grenade'. The entire 'star worlds' strive in all directions away from the Earth at unimaginable speeds. The light beam indicates this (through the so-called redshift in the spectrum). Now Prof. Arthur Haas in Vienna (a physicist) has calculated for the astronomers that even if all atoms in the entire universe were shattered and this unimaginably great force were to take effect, no such explosion could occur. No force can be conceived that is large enough to even double the expansion of the Copernican worldview. Then the 'tiny speck' would again be the center of the world.

I say: The Copernican astronomers are right here. If the light beam is straight, then the universe 'explodes', and we live right in the middle of this dreadful explosion. If the energy that can be conceived is indeed 'a miracle', an explosion without energy, we read so much about the 'miracles of the universe'. One more 'miracle' doesn't matter. The universe must explode in any case. It is certainly better for the universe to explode due to energy than for one to seek the cause of redshift, like Prof. Haas, in a change of the light beam on its way from the star to us. Where would one go if one considered this possibility? All the 'star tales' of the quasi-infinite distances, the unimaginable sizes, speeds, densities, masses, etc., are based entirely on the assumption of an absolute unchangeability of the light beam during a journey of billions of years. If the conceivable magnitude of force is not sufficient to enable the speeds calculated based on mere assumption, then the glowing gas masses must fly without force. One should simply do it like Newton and assume that the finger of God gave the first push. God will continue to provide the necessary acceleration. Just don't call Copernican astronomy 'science' anymore. The new mammoth telescope on Mt. Palomar will reveal even greater speeds. The claims of the Copernicans will become even more fantastic. But the hollow world adherent will smile. Not only at the astronomers who try to convince us that such speeds could exist, although the energy contained in all atoms of the universe combined would not be sufficient, but also at those contemporaries of our - oh so enlightened - century who believe these tales.

Solar and lunar eclipses are often read about, claiming that the 'shadow of the Earth' during lunar eclipses is 'evidence' of the spherical shape of the Earth. However, such 'proof' is nothing but a violation of logic. The conclusion from the shadow to the shape of the Earth requires evidence that this shadow can only come from the alleged Earth planet. The hollow world theory also explains it without contradiction to the systematics of its worldview. Therefore, it must first be proven that the shadow on the moon is indeed the 'Earth's shadow'. The Copernicans cannot provide this proof. On the contrary! If it were the Earth's shadow, it would prove that either the...

The assumption of the straightness of light rays or the calculated distance of the moon is incorrect. For the diameter of the Earth should be known with reasonable accuracy. According to the laws of optics, the shadow would then have a very specific size at the distance of the moon. "From observations of lunar eclipses, a peculiar enlargement of the Earth's shadow compared to its calculated size has been noted," states Volume 7 of "Meyer's Encyclopedia" (Leipzig 1939). Unfortunately, it does not specify how large the shadow is.
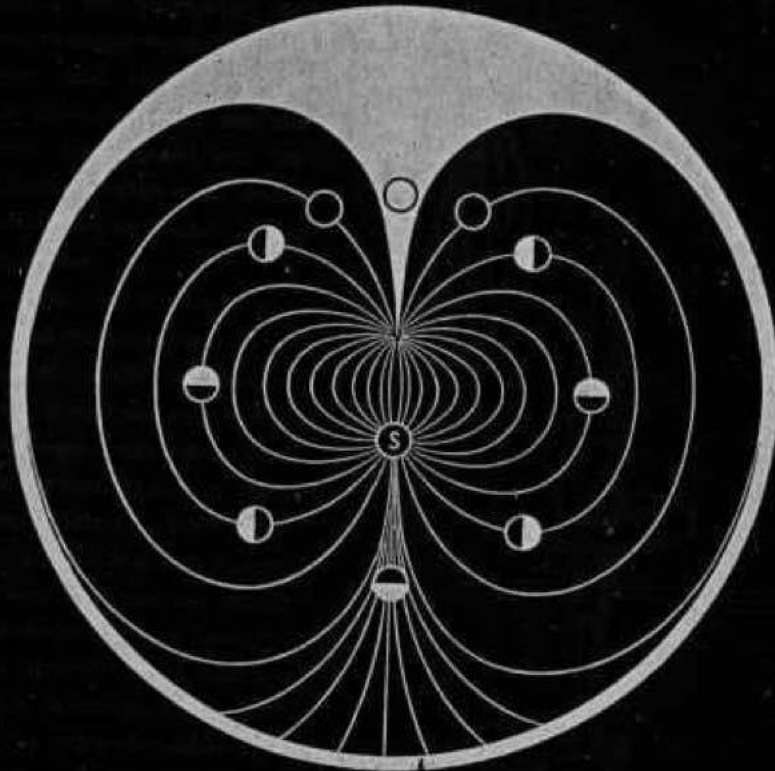

Drawing No. 23

There is a discrepancy between calculation and observation. However, it must be considerable, because otherwise it would not be mentioned at all. It is now not clear why the calculation of the size of the "Earth's shadow" should carry less weight than the calculation of the distance of the moon from the parallax. In both cases, the calculation is based on the size of the Earth and the straightness of the light ray. The resulting contradiction in the calculation affects both methods equally. It fundamentally contradicts the Copernican system.

In the hollow world, on the other hand, there are no contradictions anywhere. Here everything is simple and clear. I will explain the eclipses using a drawing and simultaneously represent the phases of the moon. Drawing No. 23 depicts the moon in its various phases. At new moon, light hits it perpendicularly from inside, coming from behind. The side facing the Earth's surface is dark. The half-moon occurs when the moon is surrounded by the returning (reverse) light fountain from all sides (including from behind). In the intervening phases, one half is always illuminated by the light curves. The light emanating from the moon then radiates back in the known light curves to the Earth's surface, so that we see the moon in the first and last quarter in the familiar crescent shape. By the way, there is no difference between my explanation and the Copernican one. If the moon is exactly opposite the sun in the hollow world, it must pass through the lightless funnel-shaped night channel that is not reached by the light curves. This night channel is circular, as the light curves are uniformly curved in all directions. The part of the moon that passes through this lightless channel is not illuminated, creating the impression of a circular shadow, which is interpreted by Copernicans as the "Earth's shadow." If the moon passes completely through this night channel, we have a total lunar eclipse. The moon must then be exactly opposite the sun. If it is far enough to the side that it only passes through part of the night channel, there is a partial lunar eclipse. The reason we do not have a lunar eclipse every month is that the moon usually wanders slightly to the side of the night channel. The drawing shows the night side of the hollow Earth (black) with the night channel not touched by the light curves and the eclipsed moon within it. I explain the solar eclipse no differently than the Copernicans. If the moon is exactly between the sun and the Earth's surface, we have a total solar eclipse. If it passes slightly to the side, there is a partial solar eclipse. However, if it passes even further to the side, so that it no longer obscures the sun, we merely have a new moon.

The stability of the Copernican planetary system. A cannonball - whose trajectory arises from "throwing and attraction" - never reaches its target if it is deflected along the way. By itself, it cannot return to its intended path after this "disturbance." This should also be clear to an ignoramus.

Observations and calculations refute Copernicanism!

The "Tellurium" pictured is an apparatus commonly used in schools to demonstrate the illumination boundaries of the Earth and Moon during their orbits. When you turn the crank, the Earth rotates around the candle flame "Sun" and the Moon around the Earth. Here you can see clearly and plainly that the Copernican "orbits" have nothing to do with each other, and the Copernicans do not claim this either. Not even with the most phenomenal mental acrobatics could a connection between the size of the orbits and the orbital periods (tropical: from the vernal equinox to the vernal equinox) be established within the framework of the Copernican system. The ratio of the orbits is approximately 1:400 and that of the orbital periods is 1:13.36827. However, the observed facts prove a connection that is only possible in the Hollow Earth. The observed shifts
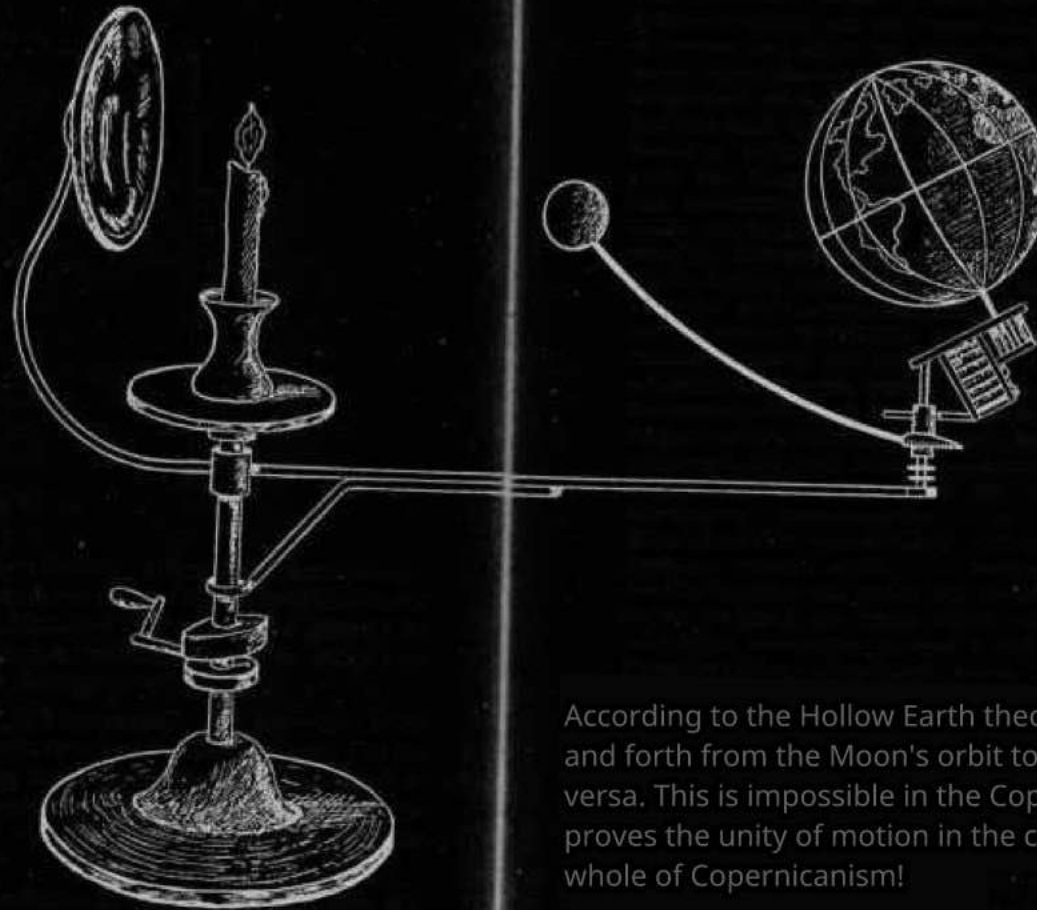
in the orbital ellipses of the Earth and Moon are inversely proportional to the orbital periods. The Copernicans interpret the solely observable movement of the Sun as a movement of their "Earth". In the Hollow Earth, the observable movement of the Sun is real, but its "orbital ellipse" is smaller than that of the Moon. The size ratio of the orbits is 1:3.6562, that of the tropical orbital periods is $1:3.6562^2 = 1:13.36827$. The ratio of the shifts of the orbital ellipses relative to the vernal equinox is now inversely 13.36827:1. Only in the Hollow Earth do observation and calculation agree.

According to the Hollow Earth theory, one can calculate back and forth from the Moon's orbit to the Sun's orbit and vice versa. This is impossible in the Copernican system! This fact proves the unity of motion in the cosmos and refutes the whole of Copernicanism!

It must be clear. The (Copernican) orbit of a planet (moon) also arises from 'throw and attraction.' It was once ejected from a central body (throw). The energy imparted to it in this way is supposed to provide the necessary driving force for its flight for quasi-eternal times. This flight is supposed to be directed straight. Due to its weight, however, the planet (moon) is constantly 'falling' towards the central body (attraction). However, it never lands there because it is supposed to be propelled further by the throwing force during the fall. The resultant of the straight-line motion of the planet (moon) due to the 'persistent' throwing force and the constant falling towards the central body is supposed to be the well-known 'orbital ellipse.'

Direction of throw

Direction
of
fall

Bohm

Drawing No. 24
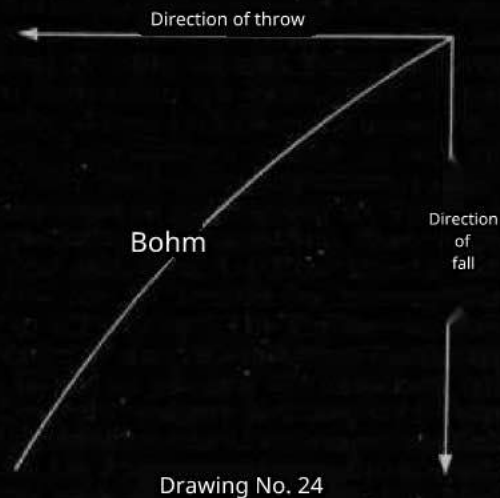
If the orbit of a planet (moon) is 'disturbed' by the 'attraction' of another planet, it means, in Copernican terms, that it falls a distance towards this planet. How does it compensate for this 'fall'? How does it climb back up into its old orbit? Where does it get the necessary energy from? Certainly, there are also 'explanations' for this. Paul Meth writes in his 'Theory of Planetary Motion' (Leipzig and Berlin 1921) that in planetary motion, for the loss of potential energy, an equal amount of kinetic or motion energy is required, as stated by the law of conservation of energy. This assumption would be a very nice explanation if the 'perturbations' did not accumulate. Then the above assumption no longer holds. I will also let a Copernican speak on this. Oskar Feierabend writes in 'The Organological Worldview' (Berlin 1939) on page 92:

Through Kepler's laws, the motion of individual planets can be physically understood, but only if each is considered to be orbiting the sun alone. According to Newton's gravitational principle, planets are attracted not only by the sun but also by each other, leading to the so-called 'perturbations' of their orbits. This gives rise to the perturbation problem in astronomy. Considering that the attraction of Jupiter on Saturn is up to 1/10th of the attraction of the sun on Saturn, one can imagine that such 'perturbations' could gradually disrupt the equilibrium of the planetary system, which would mean a tremendous catastrophe, namely the reversion of the cosmos into chaos. If a planet is displaced from the sun by external influence without its speed being correspondingly altered, it will not return to its old orbit but will increasingly drift away from the sun and eventually leave its system altogether, freezing alone in the cold of space. The opposite is true if it approaches the sun without its speed being correspondingly increased: it will eventually crash into the sun. This means that the planetary system has a stable structure and, if it is to persist, must somehow be maintained in this state. The task of clarifying this fact presents astronomy with the stability problem, which exists in an even greater degree for physiology, though it is not acknowledged. Among other things, the interesting requirement arose that if perturbations are not to accumulate through repetition, the ratio of the orbital periods of the planets must be incommensurable (incommensurable refers to quantities that stand in a relation to each other that cannot be expressed by rational numbers but only approximated by an infinite decimal fraction). Planets with incommensurable orbital periods never meet again at the same place, which is the case for commensurability (2:3, 5:7, etc.). However, since there is commensurability in the planetary system - Jupiter and Saturn have a crossing period of 900 years, and the orbital periods of their moons are predominantly commensurable - their disturbing constellations repeat, and it remains to be clarified how the stability of the system is nevertheless maintained. ... The author then approached an astronomer at the university and asked about stability. After careful consideration of the question, he received the interesting yet cautious response two days later that no one could guarantee the stability of the planetary system anymore - coming from a researcher with a physical background! As for the perturbation problem, it remains unsolved due to its excessive complexity (!) with a multitude of moving bodies.

I am unfortunately compelled to repeatedly note that Copernicans simply ignore the real problems of their system, while pretending to the public that everything is in perfect order. One might overlook this in any belief system. However, one must never grant science the right to such behavior. When I expose the shortcomings of this belief system, 'Copernicanism,' the Copernicans have nothing further to say except that I would be 'the knowledge.'

"Dragging into the muck" (Prof. Dr. Stuker, Zurich). I believe that exactly the opposite is true. My efforts are solely aimed at restoring the validity of 'pure research' in place of mere belief in an unreal system. I defend science! The Copernican authorities, on the other hand, reveal themselves as high priests of a belief system when they slander and insult me instead of measuring and calculating, which would be worthy of a scientist. All sciences test their theories through experiments. (In this sense, measurement is also an experiment.) Astronomy, as the only science, lacks experimentation. It cannot directly examine the objects it studies. Only the light beam provides information about the conditions in space. But how many 'optical illusions' does the light beam convey? We do not see a stone or fish in the stream at the location where it actually is. If the Copernican astronomers were real scientists, they would eagerly embrace the possibilities I presented to them to decide the question 'Copernicanism or hollow world theory' through experimentation. If they were truly serious scientists, it should not matter to them—just as it does not to me—who the experiment favors. They should, like me, have a burning interest in knowing 'how it really is.' The professors of Padua refused to look through Galileo's telescope as high priests of the Ptolemaic belief system. Modern astronomers do look through the telescope but refuse, as high priests of the Copernican belief system, to measure whether the Earth's surface is convex or concave. Thus, the professors have not changed their character or behavior in about 400 years. However, they can no longer be allowed to simply close their eyes to measurement results. A professor of astronomy who turns a blind eye is an impossible figure in the 20th century. All observations show that the planetary system is indeed stable. According to Copernican assumptions (orbits from projection and attraction), it could not be stable. If these assumptions were correct, it would have long since perished. What do people say to that? They shrug their shoulders, set the problem aside, and say it is just 'too complicated.' What do these astronomers even imagine under the term 'science'??

The interior design of the hollow world. The unbiased reader will—if accustomed to logical thinking—have long realized that Copernicanism is untenable. On the other hand, for psychological reasons, it is impossible for him to subconsciously detach himself from the beliefs he has held for decades.

should have long freed themselves from the 'undeniable truth' of the taught concepts of the gigantic sizes and distances of celestial bodies. Even the well-meaning person, who seeks nothing but the truth, needs time to adjust. The Earth is supposed to be a tiny speck in the immensely vast universe, and he himself even less than a speck. How can the vast universe fit into the 'tiny speck' of Earth? This question has nothing to do with reason. It comes from the subconscious, which cannot easily rid itself of the ingrained size concepts. The logician knows that 'small and large' are only relative terms. In itself, nothing is small or large, but always only in relation to something else. The smallest particle of matter—the electron—is 'smaller' than all other material entities. If there were even smaller particles of matter, then electrons would be larger than those. Ultimately, man is the final measure of comparison, and the phrase 'Man is the measure of all things' takes on a new meaning in the hollow world. So how large is the hollow world? The diameter of the Earth has been measured or calculated to be 12,754 kilometers (average value). From this, the volume of the hollow world calculates to over 1 trillion cubic kilometers. Now imagine a kilometer in length on the country road. The large cube with this edge length is just a single cubic kilometer out of more than a trillion that need to be accommodated in Earth's space. Another comparative image may make the immense size of Earth's space even more vivid. Take a ruler with millimeter divisions and precisely imprint the size of one millimeter. Now mentally add one millimeter after another around the entire Earth. Only after repeating this process 26 times is the number of millimeters approximately equal to the number of cubic kilometers contained in Earth's space. The ratio of the diameter to the volume of the Earth becomes even clearer if you increase its radius by just one single kilometer and calculate how much larger Earth's space becomes. An increase of the radius by just one kilometer results in an increase of Earth's space by over 500 million cubic kilometers. I hope I have succeeded in making the immense size of the hollow world somewhat tangible to the reader. Here, it is noted that the measurement may be slightly larger. The geodata project the measured values onto 'sea level.' Since they, as Copernicans, are trapped in the belief that the plumb lines converge below, the projection causes errors. Therefore, no two measurements agree. Each geodata receives a different value. The mentioned number is the result of a 'consensus' among scholars. It is, however, 'approximately' correct.

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

In this space, the celestial bodies now orbit. They are of corresponding size. The order of the orbits (daily circles) of the celestial bodies from the Earth's surface inward is essentially the same as that of the Copernicans. I simply say "inward" while the Copernicans say "outward". The nearest celestial body is the moon. Then comes the sun with Mercury and Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto, the newly discovered Transpluto, an undiscovered planet, and the fixed stars. The moon is about 3300 kilometers away, the sun about 5500 kilometers. The distances of the celestial bodies then increase in proportion to the square roots of the so-called tropical orbital periods. The sphere of fixed stars would be about 6372 kilometers away, resulting in a diameter of about 10 kilometers for the celestial sphere. The title image depicts this "interior arrangement". Like all drawings in this work, the image is meant to illustrate the principles. Scaled drawings are not possible due to the still very large distances even in the hollow world. If one were to represent a kilometer in the hollow world as just a millimeter, the drawing would still have a diameter of over 12 meters. In a drawing of 12.754 centimeters, the kilometer would be 0.01 millimeters large, which is technically no longer representable. One might now ask why the "starry sky" is not seen as a ball, like the moon. The question is incorrectly posed. From this celestial sphere, one only sees the luminous parts, namely the fixed stars. These are spherically grouped around the center of the hollow world at a distance of five kilometers. For the observed image, it is irrelevant whether this grouping is present at 5 or 50 or 500 kilometers away. The light rays always form a kind of fountain. If the star from which the light rays emanate is 1° east of the meridian of the observation point, then the observer sees it exactly 1° to the left of the meridian. If the nearby moon is 1° east of the meridian on its daily circle, then the observer also sees it 1° to the left of its meridian. It then obscures the fixed star "behind" it. This is best understood by drawing the noon lines of a number of locations in the hollow world. At each of these locations, one would then see a fixed star directly above. Its light is therefore not curved. The other locations receive the light emanating from this celestial body.

Light, however, is only curved (as shown in drawing No. 4). Now assume that the sun, moon, and a number of planets are randomly positioned at intervals of 221/- degrees from each other, as depicted in drawing No. 25. How would they be seen from location 5? Although they are at very different distances, they would appear to be "stretched across the celestial sphere" just like the fixed stars. This is illustrated in part B of the drawing. The fixed stars drawn on part A of the drawing are obscured by the celestial body in front of them because they occupy the same degrees (221/: degree distance).
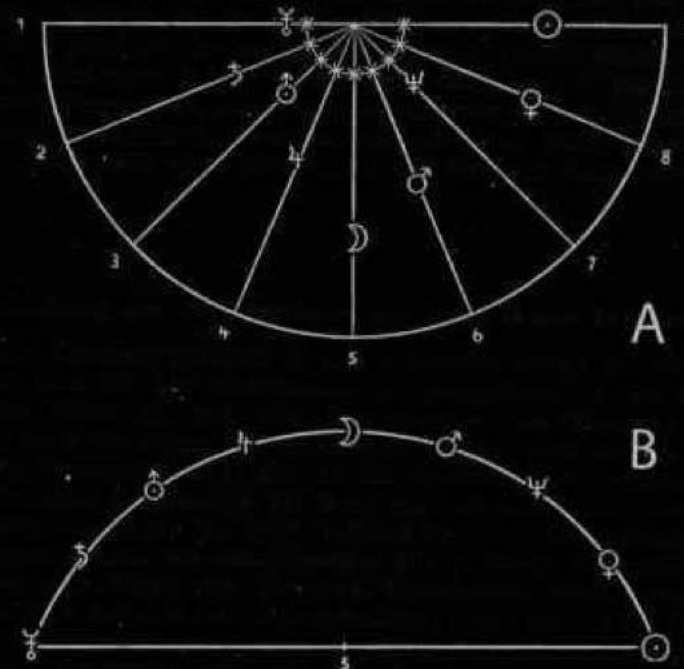
Drawing No. 25

Thus, there is no difference between fixed stars and planets in terms of the observed image. The "depth of space" is something the eye cannot perceive. If the fixed stars were ten or a hundred times larger than they actually are, we would see them as little disks. To this day, however, the astronomer sees the fixed stars only as bundles of light, even through the largest telescope. If the fixed star sphere were to step out as a whole from the center and, for example, move to the position of the sun on the meridian 9, then not a single star would be directly above locations 1 to 8 anymore. All locations would no longer see a starry sky.

There is a small shimmering sphere, perhaps as large as Mercury. Conversely, one could push the fixed stars in the above drawing almost to the center of the hollow world without anything changing in the observed image. To indicate that the distances are irrelevant for the observed image, I have extended the light curves of the fixed stars almost to the center of the hollow world in drawing No. 4 (dotted). It is solely the angles of incidence of the light rays that matter for the observed image, and these are the same in the hollow world and in the Copernican system. The sun, moon, and planets are hollow spheres like the Earth according to the hollow world theory, inhabited inside by plants, animals, humans, and superhumans. The 'heaven' as the innermost sphere is a planet that is just beginning to form. Inside it, new forms of life are developing.

The small differences that arise due to the varying curvature radius of the light rays depending on the distance are irrelevant to the principle and are equal in both systems. The Copernicans also measure them and calculate fantastically large distances from them (daily parallax). The solar radiation is as warm or cold as the electric current in the wire. It is an electron radiation that only generates heat upon impact with the Earth's surface. More details in 'The Hollow World Theory'. How the jewels in the center of the world develop forms of life and come down to the Earth's surface is explained in 'The Hollow World Theory'. This part of the hollow world theory initially appears fantastical, but it is actually as sober and self-evident as all other parts of the hollow world theory.

All religions place the seat of God and the 'fields of the blessed' in this 'heaven', including Christianity, even though today's Christians see it only as a pious fairy tale. For most Christians, heaven is merely 'the nothing' between the Copernican fiery gas spheres. The educated person of today is no longer a believing Christian, but a 'strictly believing Copernican' - even if he has not yet left the church and clings to the formalities of his religion. But this is just a side note! This celestial sphere is surrounded by still loosely consolidated layers that contain deposits of radiant substances (star nebulae). Additionally, small celestial bodies orbit at various (but small) distances from it (actual fixed stars), just like the Saturn rings, which according to today's Copernican views consist of countless individual bodies - each independently orbiting Saturn according to Kepler's laws. The fixed stars are dead debris like the asteroids and not living organisms like the sun, moon, and planets. Therefore, the view in a telescope is the same for fixed stars and asteroids. One sees only beams of light, no bodies. For this reason, asteroids are also called 'asteroids' (from Aster = star).

Comets also usually orbit in the zone of the fixed stars. Due to chemical processes, they occasionally develop a tail and temporarily advance outward in spiral paths, making them visible to us for a time. The moons of planets, the asteroids, the small bodies of the 'Saturn rings', and meteors are not actual celestial bodies (hollow spheres), but debris from a catastrophe. The moons are larger chunks that entered the gravitational fields of other celestial bodies and now orbit with them. Others (asteroids) orbit independently up there in the weightless zone. Likewise, meteors and shooting stars. Under certain constellations of celestial bodies relative to each other, they are deflected from their orbits, enter the gravitational field of the Earth's surface, and fall down.

The displacement of the apsidal lines of Kepler's ellipses. For all inconsistencies in their system, the Copernicans have an excuse. Their universe is 'infinite'. There is therefore enough space to accommodate all movements of celestial bodies in some way. They can always help themselves by simply assuming an equal and opposite movement for a movement that does not fit into their system, which then balances the contradiction. It is well known that observations show that the fixed stars, like all other celestial bodies, traverse the zodiac from west to east (or parallel to it). This cannot be Copernican, as the fixed stars must represent the 'fixed celestial background' in the Copernican system. They helped themselves by simply decreeing that the 'Aries point' (the intersection of the Earth's planetary orbit with the projected Earth's equator in the sky) must move in the opposite direction. The reason for this lies in a 'wobbling of the Earth's axis'. Since the 'obliquity of the ecliptic' varies by 31/2 degrees, the Earth's axis must wobble exactly that much so that not only the speed of the fixed stars' progression in the zodiac is balanced, but also their (changing) direction. Thus, the Earth's axis wobbles so magnificently 'compensatingly' that it can only be described as a 'miracle'. The Copernicans also claim that the asteroids were debris from a destroyed planet. The so-called 'fixed star drift' (proper motion of the fixed stars) is insignificant for the observation periods in question.

In the second part of this work, I show that the vernal point is not a clearly definable location anywhere in the world. Its daily circle from east to west is a fiction, a result of calculations. Astronomers then set their clocks and determine the positions of the celestial bodies by comparing their motion in the sky with the motion of their astronomical clock.

In contrast, the Copernicans explain that the Earth's equator 'wobbles' ahead of the movement of the center of the Earth around the sun, causing the sun to pass the Earth's equator 20 minutes 'too early'. The anomalistic year is said to arise from the plane of the ellipse rotating eastward over the course of the year.

'Throw and attraction' as the path of a thrown stone exist. However, such a 'path' is merely a subsequently ascertainable 'trace', not a fixed structure that can be 'turned'. The moon and all planets also have 'orbits' whose planes rotate eastward. Nevertheless, no connection can be established in a Copernican sense. The Copernicans cannot provide a real justification for the shift and cannot calculate its extent in advance. They rely solely on pure empiricism (experience). This problem is unsolvable in a Copernican framework.

The conditions of the hollow world theory are to be reinterpreted in their system. Here, opinions diverge! Can such calculations even be performed? Then the entire Copernican system must be nonsense because it lacks all the necessary assumptions. The Copernican system is refuted by basic arithmetic, and fighting against this assertion is as hopeless as fighting against basic arithmetic. I calculate with the daily circles of celestial bodies from east to west (rising-culmination-setting, etc.) and show that the shift of the orbital ellipses represents nothing more than the difference between the daily circle of the primordial movement (driving movement, orbit of the electron sea) and the daily circle of the vernal point, where astronomers measure. Depending on the 'orbital period' of a celestial body (number of its daily circles) and its distance from the Earth's axis, the summed above difference is of varying size. However, summing the above difference and multiplying it by the ratio numbers for the orbital periods or distances is such a simple matter that any elementary school student can demonstrate it to the professors. Although the single underlying cause of all shifts results in a temporal difference of only 0.068175664602 minutes in the daily circles of the vernal point and primordial movement, the results of the calculations agree with the Copernican measurements to the tenth of a second. These calculations simply refute the Copernican system! They should not be possible because they are incompatible with the Copernican system. Even calculating with the daily circles of celestial bodies is a Copernican absurdity. They are supposed to be nothing but deception, a pure optical illusion caused by the rotation of the Earth planet. And calculating with the daily circles of the primordial movement! Such a thing does not exist in Copernicanism at all. The celestial body moves in a Copernican sense only because it is said to have been ejected as a gas mass by another, and the energy imparted to it is sufficient for all time! In Copernicanism, there is no unified driving movement for all celestial bodies. If I still calculate with it, then the entire Copernicanism is finished. If the uniformity is even so great that I can simply convert the movements of the Sun into those of the Moon, then the huge Copernican orbital ellipses cannot be realities in nature. The Moon is, after all, a satellite of the Earth planet. It describes its orbital ellipse around the Earth planet. How should that be? By the way, ejection of gas by gas is a physical impossibility.

Does size have anything to do with the orbital ellipse of the Earth planet around the Sun? The orbital ellipse of the Earth planet around the 'fixed star Sun' is approximately 400 times larger than that of the Moon around the Earth planet. However, its orbital period is only about 13.4 times greater. The shift of the orbital ellipse of the Earth planet (against the vernal point) is about 13.4 times smaller than that of the orbital ellipse of the Moon. It measures 25,038,356,480 m for the Sun (Copernican Earth planet) and 335,473,920 m for the Moon. If orbital periods, sizes of the orbital ellipses, and shifts of the apsidal lines could possibly have anything to do with each other in a Copernican sense, then the shift for the Moon should not be 13.4 times greater than for the Earth planet, but should be about 5000 times smaller (13.4X400).

In the hollow world, on the other hand, the Moon, being the closest celestial body to the Earth's surface, also has the largest circular orbit. The Sun, which orbits further inside, describes a significantly smaller circle. I note that objectively (observation result), the Moon exhibits a greater shift of its orbital ellipse, in relation to the orbital periods. The ratio of the sidereal orbital periods is 13.36874, and that of the shift of the orbital ellipses against the vernal point is 13.39840. The difference of 0.02966 corresponds exactly to the fixed star movement denied by the Copernicans (on the daily circle), which proves the real existence of this movement. Furthermore, this explains why the Copernicans can never accurately predict future lunar positions, so that Americans correct the lunar tables for their sailors based on empirical experience. The assumption of fixed stars as a 'fixed celestial background' naturally results in the same (progressively summing) error every time. The practical Americans, who publish the celestial position tables for sailors (nautical almanacs), simply disregard the Copernican theory and say to themselves: If the error is always of the same magnitude in all years, then it will also be present in the same magnitude next year and correct the tables calculated by their astronomers accordingly. In Europe, one does not dare to do this because it contradicts the undeservedly high reputation of Copernican astronomers. Let our sailors see how they manage. The error amounts to about 30 seconds over short periods, and these yield.

To prevent misunderstandings: The so-called orbital periods of celestial bodies merely represent the lag behind the faster orbiting vernal point (daily circles). Only this. The Copernicans measure this lag with their 'star time clock' set to the orbiting of the vernal point. Consequently, neither the orbital periods nor the daily circles (Sun = 1440 m, Moon = 1490.472 m) directly convey anything about the distances from the world axis.

"Only" an error in the calculated position of the ship of about 14 kilometers! Therefore, while a ship can run aground on a reef and sink, an astronomer cannot abandon the dogma of the "fixed celestial background." Since astronomers eagerly retell the tale of "proverbial astronomical accuracy," I will provide a corresponding quote from the "Astronomical Handbook" as evidence in Part II. In Part II, I will discuss the calculations outlined above in great detail, so that even the mathematically untrained reader can fully understand everything. This gives the supporters of the hollow Earth theory a sharp weapon in their hands. They can present the matter to the Copernican and pose questions that he cannot solve with all his mathematical tools. Meanwhile, the Copernican astronomers are so proud of having learned how to set up a mathematical formula. They then believe they can do nothing worse to me than claim that I cannot do this. Thus writes the well-known astrophysicist Prof. Dr. K. Graff in his essay "A Word on the Hollow Earth Theory" (Kosmos 8/1939), among other things: "Both mathematical thinking and scientific knowledge are completely lacking in all modern world improvers of the kind of the author of the hollow Earth theory." I openly admit that I do not know what "mathematical thinking" is. But even the professor will not be able to define this term. It is nothing more than a figure of speech. I am only familiar with logical thinking, and mathematics can never be more than a tool for the thinker. As for the "scientific knowledge," Prof. Dr. K. Graff was so careless as to document in the same essay that my knowledge is significantly more extensive than his. He even had to have a regrettable lack of expertise certified by P. A. Müller in his "Critique of the Hollow Earth Theory." P. A. Müller cites various critics in the aforementioned - very readable work and writes about the above essay, among other things: "For this rather peculiar method of simply bypassing the established results of a flawless experiment within the framework of a scientific dispute, there may be reasons, but certainly no excuses. It is not about rendering the hollow Earth theory harmless in any way, but rather about convincingly refuting it in a clean and decent manner!"

Prof. Dr. K. Graff writes in "Kosmos" 8/1939: "The 'evidence' that Lang presents for his worldview does not withstand the most modest criticism or proves to be gross misunderstandings. The names he cites are known neither to astronomers, nor to geodesists, nor to geophysicists... known."

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1) Frankfurt a. M. 1940.

That sounds like something, at least as if the hollow Earth theory were a ridiculous matter that could be dealt with easily. Professor Graff would have truly done well to exercise his "modest criticism" objectively or to clearly expose the "gross misunderstandings." Thus, he falls into the embarrassing suspicion of being embarrassed by this "modest criticism" and wanting to generate a derogatory judgment without justification. And if he is not familiar with the names that Lang cites with the most precise details, then it must be regrettably said that it would be his duty to expand the scope of his knowledge and first familiarize himself thoroughly with the existing scientific material before taking a position. For this is self-evident: As long as the results of Professor Morrow have not been proven false, they are considered established and correct scientific findings. This means that the supporters of the hollow Earth theory have an impeccable and undisputed proof of the concave curvature of the Earth's surface available!

When "Kosmos" later believed it could accuse me of "forgery," at least the name of Prof. Mc. Nair suddenly became "known" to them. The silly talk of "forgery" can only be evaluated as "propaganda." What was important about it was that "Kosmos" now inadvertently implicated its Prof. Dr. K. Graff at least in negligence. Prof. Dr. K. Graff also presents a few "objections." Here is an example: "Certainly, the layman, especially the city dweller, who sees almost nothing of the sky, can be captivated by a new idea. But just try to convince a sailor that he is sailing in a "hollow sphere," that he no longer needs to improve his celestial observations, such as those of the moon, from the "displacement" of the Earth's center to his location and yet correctly determines his position, and you will see what kind of eyes he will make. Apart from the fact that he is well informed that his position determination at sea, the so-called line of position method, which has never deceived him, stands and falls with the spherical shape of the Earth."

Magnificent - and yet nothing more than unworthy "propaganda" of a scientist. Another "critic" of the hollow Earth theory, the astronomer lecturer Dr. Bohrmann, cites the fact that the angles of the light rays emanating from celestial bodies to the Earth's surface are completely equal as an argument against me. Of course, Professor Dr. K. Graff knew this as well. He had to know it, as I prominently highlighted it in the "Hollow Earth Theory" and other works (with drawings). If the angles are equal, then there is no difference in position determination. It does not matter whether one determines a position externally or internally. This has - as mentioned - even been acknowledged by his colleague lecturer Dr. Bohrmann. Prof. Dr. K. Graff does not state that these measurements...

-gen in the hollow world would be impossible (after all, the Earth as a hollow sphere also has a 'spherical shape'), but presents the problem in such a way that the reader must believe that the location measurements were a proof against the possibility of a hollow Earth. This is 'propaganda' (to avoid using a sharper word) that a scientist cannot afford. The same goes for the 'shift'. Astronomers calculate the tables given to sailors based on the center of their Earth planet. It is only natural that the resulting 'shift' must be 'recalculated'. The many sailors among the supporters of the hollow Earth theory (including experienced captains) certainly do not let the professor 'talk them into' anything. I have already shown how the stubborn adherence to the Copernican dogma by astronomers harms sailors, using the example of the moon. As for the 'almost absolute accuracy' claimed by Prof. K. Graff, I would like to illustrate it further. 'The New Newspaper' reported in No. 35/1948:

Earth's circumference is being remeasured. New York (AP). On May 8, a ring-shaped solar eclipse occurring that day will be used for various measurements from the outskirts of the Pacific Ocean. The exact distance of the moon from the Earth will be newly determined, the Earth's circumference will be accurately measured, and every desired point on Earth will be better defined. According to the geographical society in the USA, they hope to reduce the deviations that have occurred in such location determinations from 100 meters to 1.6 kilometers to about 50 meters.'

As one can see, the claimed 'almost absolute accuracy' regarding location measurement is nothing more than 'propaganda'. Because the Copernicans know this very well, they never engage in discussions. Their 'dictatorship' over the so-called 'independent' press is unfortunately so complete that no newspaper or magazine dares to let a representative of the hollow Earth theory speak. Otherwise, the above-mentioned type of 'counter-propaganda' would soon be over. I can fully understand that the Copernicans react with outbursts of rage to the measurements, experiments, and numerical data of the hollow Earth theory. They cannot eliminate it from the world and do not want to 'unlearn' it either. One of the greatest German physicists, Prof. Dr. Planck, the creator of quantum

The differences indicated in the quote are, by the way, still far too small, as the geodetic measurements are also burdened with a significant Copernican error, so that the degree measurements do not even agree with each other. (More details in Volume II.)

Theory, once wrote that in science, new ideas do not gain recognition because the representatives of the old learn, but only through their extinction. This observation was already made by a Berlin professor around the turn of the century, but unfortunately, it has not lost any truth since then. What can the Copernicans do? They cannot fight against the proof of arithmetic. So only 'counter-propaganda' remains. At the highly esteemed Breslau Astronomers' Congress, they speak of a 'propaganda-capable worldview charlatan', write about 'world improvers of the kind of the author of the hollow Earth theory', and try to instill in the public the belief that the hollow Earth theory is the product of a poor madman, which a serious astronomer cannot be expected to refute. Thus writes Prof. Dr. K. Graff in the aforementioned essay:

'It is actually extremely embarrassing that serious words must still be wasted against this hollow world. If someone were to claim that trees actually have their roots in the clouds and not in the ground, or that rivers flow up the mountains and not down, the whole world would laugh at him. But in science, which explores and determines the position of man in the universe, and which owes its high level of development to the deep seriousness that has inspired astronomers of all times in their work, any reckless error of an outsider can expect to be taken seriously by thousands. It is a mistake to expect the scientific community to constantly deal with such excesses of a 'popular science'.'

Doesn't this sound very nice and convincing? One must not know anything about the overwhelming evidence of the hollow Earth theory. However, if one knows this, then every objectively minded person wonders why the critics are content with such pure value judgments and do not at least make an attempt to counter the evidence. The Zurich astronomer Prof. Dr. Stuker has solved the problem in a particularly 'original' way. He claims that the 'hollow sphere men' would 'drag science' into the mud and simply protests against the existence of a hollow Earth theory. Something like the hollow Earth theory simply cannot exist. If one cannot refute the numerical data of the hollow Earth theory, then it must simply be forbidden. How can one also drag 'science' into the mud with arithmetic? It is truly outrageous to disturb the peaceful calm of the gentlemen astronomers. In the Third Reich, the matter was so wonderfully simple. A very well-known astronomer wrote that the hollow Earth theory was the product of an American sect and its representatives were 'dark men' (in the sense of Rosenberg). A similarly well-known author of astronomy

Some of his works accused me in a book of "Americanism" and denounced me as an "astrologer." 1) I was also arrested by the Gestapo "for advocating astrology," but fortunately and skillfully got out again. Hollow Earth literature was banned. In the case of another proponent of the Hollow Earth theory, the Gestapo found purely scientific correspondence with the American Professor U. G. Morrow (New Orleans) and saw this as confirmation of the alleged "Americanism" and the "American sect." He was taken to the notorious Mauthausen extermination camp and killed there. (I will provide a commemorative obituary for this martyr of the Hollow Earth theory in Part II.) The unprofessional "counter-propaganda" of the Copernicans has thus already cost a human life. I would gladly have refrained from giving a small sample here of the attitude of our academic scientists towards the Hollow Earth theory. It is really no pleasure to denounce these shortcomings. However, the average reader does not know the "scientific establishment" but sees "science" as an ideal pursuit focused on knowledge and progress. However, human nature does not change. The mental attitude is inherited. In the past, innovators were burned at the stake. Today, they are fought just as cruelly with the means available. There is no difference between the professors of Padua who refused to look through Galileo's telescope and today's professors who refuse to even acknowledge the evidence of the Hollow Earth theory (let alone examine it!). If a young, idealistically minded astronomer dared to comment objectively on the Hollow Earth theory today, he would undoubtedly be somehow "taken care of" by his colleagues. That's why I don't blame anyone for their .. silence." Of course, there are also many highly decent people and scientists among the astronomers who are truly filled with a serious pursuit of the truth. But what can they do? The astronomer who dared to affirm the Hollow Earth theory would be an outsider in science from that hour on, just like me. Can a man with a wife and children risk this? Can one demand that someone simply throw away all the capital that study and further education have cost, give up his future as a scientist? One cannot demand it, especially since the sacrifice would be pointless. Because it would not help the cause if there was one more voice crying in the wilderness. What is needed, first and foremost, is the creation of a receptive audience among the people. More and more people must be gripped by the great and powerful idea of the Hollow Earth and 1) I don't name names because I don't denounce as a matter of principle.

help me spread it. Only when hundreds of thousands and millions of people demand the examination of the Hollow Earth theory will the receptive audience be created that enables astronomers to take an objective stand without having to fear losing their existence. I see my most important task in creating this receptive audience. If I succeed in this, then the Hollow Earth theory has won. This is precisely what the current behavior of the Copernicans proves. If my evidence could be refuted, the astronomers would have pounced on it long ago. How gladly they occupied themselves with the refutation of the Welteislehre (World Ice Theory). This was also a pure pleasure for them, since this theory could never seriously endanger Copernicanism. The Hollow Earth theory, on the other hand, must be kept silent for as long as possible under all circumstances 1). It is watertight, and the astronomers, as experts, know best that they are completely helpless against my evidence. Put it to the test yourself. In the following, I will present some tasks that are unsolvable from a Copernican point of view, but which I have calculated in detail in Part II. Present these to the gentlemen astronomers and other representatives of Copernicanism and ask whether the sought-after values can be calculated from the given documents in a Copernican way. No Copernican will be able to do this! As long as he does not yet know Part II of the present work, he will declare it impossible with the conviction of his voice. Feel free to sacrifice the postage. In any case, it will dampen the great arrogance of certain astronomers a little.

Task I

The sun requires 1440 minutes for a daily cycle (= orbit around the earth from east to west), a point on its Keplerian orbit ellipse needs 1436.068 362 323 4006 minutes for the same daily cycle around the earth, and the original movement (of the electron sea) performs the same daily cycle in exactly 1436 minutes. How long does the real (tropical) year last then? The solution is 365. 242 201 372 444 . . . days. The "Astronomisches Handbuch" (Stuttgart 1925) gives 365, 242204, Prof. Dr. Adolf Greve in his "Logarithmische und Trigonometrische Tafeln" (Hanover 1933) 365, 242 201d and the "Kleine Brockhaus" (Leipzig 1925) 365, 242 203 9354. The one I only based on the 1) "Criticism" by trivial phrases (value judgments) is only a special form of silencing, since the theory itself and the evidence are concealed from the reader.

The calculated value of the daily circles lies within the limits of measurement accuracy. 1) Now note that the 'Aries point' is not included in the above initial values of the calculation at all. Here, no earth axis 'wobbled'. Where could the 'motion of the sun from Aries point to Aries point' come from if there is not a natural connection between the Copernican 'optical illusion' of the daily circles and the actual (tropical) year? There must also be a natural relationship between the tropical and anomalistic year. Otherwise, I could not calculate the duration of the actual (tropical) year from the daily circle of the 'orbital ellipse'.

One might object that the daily circle of the primary motion was simply 'conveniently' chosen. In fact, it was not chosen at all, but handed down. Its duration was known to the ancient Egyptians and Chaldeans thousands of years ago. Moreover, the objection is irrelevant since this value appears as a constant in all my calculations and yields equally accurate results for the moon as for the sun. For me, the fact that the daily circles of the sun and primary motion differ exactly by 4 minutes = 1 degree is proof of the truly uplifting wonderful harmony in the cosmos. Moreover, the ratio between the anomalistic year and the tropical year corresponds exactly to the ratio of the daily circles of the orbital ellipse and primary motion. The proof: 365.259589120 - 1436 = 1436.0683623234006 - 365.242201372444

1) One might perhaps ask about the origin of the number for the daily circle of Kepler's 'orbital ellipse'. This is calculated from the Copernican indication of the duration of the anomalistic year. If the sun takes 365.259589120 days to traverse the ellipse (Kleiner Brockhaus), it saves exactly one daily circle compared to a point of the ellipse, as it 'lags behind' and returns to the starting point after an anomalistic year. Consequently, the ellipse executes exactly 1 daily circle more in the same time. Thus, it results in

= 1436.0683623234006 minutes.

365.259589120 + 1440 min. 366.259589120 1) The difference between the daily circles of primary motion and the sun is exactly 4 minutes == 1 degree on the Earth's surface. The ancients did not arbitrarily divide the circle into 360 degrees, but derived this division from nature. Claudius Ptolemy - the father of the 'Ptolemaic worldview' - did not calculate in the 'Tetra-Biblos' (as an astrologer) according to the system of 'epicycles' laid down by him (as an astronomer) in his 'Almagest', but with the daily circles of the celestial bodies. This method of calculation is therefore thousands of years old, as Ptolemy collected the remnants of Egyptian and Chaldean astrology. In the 'Tetra-Biblos', he now provides information that, when compiled with other fragments in the Bible, ancient writings of the Indians and Persians, reveals an 'equatorial motion' of 1° per day as assumed by the ancients. Part II contains more details and the citations of the ancient sources.

Task II

The duration of the sidereal year is 365.256358218 days, that of the sidereal month is 27.321660879 days, and that of the tropical month is 27.321582100 days. The daily circle of the primary motion lasts exactly 1436 minutes. What is the duration of the anomalistic month?

To the die-hard Copernican, such a task may seem like a joke problem. About like this: If the ship is 100 meters long and 30 meters wide, how old is the captain? One cannot calculate the captain's age from this information because it has no relation to the size of the ship. If the duration of the anomalistic month is to be calculated from the above data, then the 'anomaly' - the shift of the moon's orbital ellipse to the east - must be contained in the given numbers under all circumstances. It cannot be hidden in the numbers for the sidereal orbits of the sun and moon. The number for the duration of the tropical month does not contain the 'anomaly' either. A comparison of the tropical and sidereal orbits of the sun and moon does not reveal it either. Only the daily circle of the primary motion remains as a possible cause of the 'anomaly' of the moon's orbital ellipse. Remember that calculation No. 1 already yielded the difference between the daily circles of the primary motion and the Aries point as the cause of the 'anomaly' of the sun's orbital ellipse. The same difference, when applied to the moon's orbit, is the cause of the 'anomaly'. Nevertheless, if I calculate here with the difference between the daily circle of the primary motion and the daily circle of the fixed stars, it is only to arrive at the incorrect number for the duration of the anomalistic month as given by the Copernicans. It would not serve the purpose if I were to calculate the correct (approximately 1/4 minutes shorter) duration here, because then the Copernicans could say that the number I calculated has no evidential value for them. Therefore, I consider it more expedient to beat the Copernicans with their own numbers and to prove to them that if one deliberately makes the same mistake as they do (ignoring the movement of the fixed stars), one must arrive at their number. Therefore, I proceed here like a Copernican and project the orbital ellipse onto the fixed star sky by calculating with the sidereal orbits instead of the tropical ones and basing the calculation on the difference between the daily circles of the fixed stars and the primary motion, although logically the difference between the daily circles of the Aries point and the primary motion should be taken to obtain the true difference between the anomalistic month and the tropical month. 1) 1) I abbreviate: Ano = anomalistic, Trop = tropical, Sid = sidereal,

The Copernicans themselves admit that their calculations of the moon's orbit are subject to an error of about 30 seconds. They cannot calculate a single lunar position with true precision. Since it is assumed that they were trying to compensate for part of the error caused by the unaccounted motion of fixed stars through 'corrections', the difference I determined between reality and the Copernican calculations of about '/ minute aligns very well with the admitted error of 1/2 minute.

Let me be clear. The difference between the tropical month and the Ano month is reported by the Copernicans as 335.473920 minutes. This difference, and thus the Ano month, is now about '/4 minutes too large. Hence the embarrassing inability of the Copernicans to accurately predict future lunar positions. However, this is not solely due to the difference between the sidereal month and the tropical month, which is only about 7 seconds. The cause lies rather in the difference in the duration of the daily circles of fixed stars and the vernal equinox. This difference also results in a corresponding difference in their lag behind the primary motion on the daily circle. It amounts to 0.068327640769 minutes for the fixed stars and 0.068175664602 minutes for the vernal equinox. Exactly in the ratio of these two numbers, the Copernican indicated duration of the Ano month is too large.

Since these are differences that only differ in the ten-thousandths of a minute, a game of chance is excluded. The difference of 3/4 minute builds up from less than two ten-thousandths of a minute. Here, even the most precise calculations are necessary. Minor inaccuracies would already have a significant impact on the final result.

Furthermore, I can undermine any objection from the Copernicans by stating: If you are already calculating with the sidereal orbits, then it is indeed the difference between the daily circles of fixed stars and the daily circle of the primary motion that appears in the difference between the Ano month and the tropical month. That the differences of the daily circles of any celestial bodies that do not exist in your system with the daily circle of the primary motion, which also does not exist in your system, yield the anomalies (shifts of the orbital ellipses to the east) is proof enough against the existence of your system in nature.

The summation of the differences between the daily circles of primary motion and fixed stars in the sidereal month multiplied by the squared ratio of the daily circles of fixed stars in the sidereal year and the daily circles of the sun in the sidereal month results in.

0.2329685 days. This difference between the daily circles of the primary motion and the motion of fixed stars - when added to the 27.321582100 days of the tropical month - results in 27.55455060 days as the duration of the Ano month. In the 'Astronomical Handbook' (Stuttgart 1925), the duration of the Ano month is given as 27.554550d. The difference is 0.000006d = 0.05184 seconds. Considering that the number provided by the Copernicans is likely rounded, the remaining difference is probably even less than the above '/100 seconds - an immeasurably small value. The agreement is therefore practically completely accurate. Using logarithms, the calculation can be performed in a few minutes. The Copernicans, on the other hand, must calculate for hours, even though they apply so-called higher mathematics when they want to calculate the duration of the Ano month. Moreover, according to their system, it is not even possible for them to derive the shift of the moon's orbital ellipse based on computational data. They can only retroactively insert the value obtained from long-term observation into the calculated orbital ellipse. Of course, one can also reverse the calculation and derive the anomaly of the solar orbit from that of the lunar orbit. Such 'back-and-forth calculations' from the solar orbit to the lunar orbit and vice versa are simply nonsense in the Copernican system and thus form a remarkably impressive proof against the entire Copernicanism.

The radar targeting of the moon. In light of the hopeless situation of Copernicanism, the Copernicans resort to every promising means of 'counter-propaganda'. The latest claim is that the targeting of the moon using 'radar' has confirmed the distance measurements of astronomers. At the same time, it was admitted that this is only the case when the moon is on the horizon. Thus, 'purposeful research' has been conducted, and they have 'tried' until the 'result' was achieved. One might wonder why I compare the number of daily circles of fixed stars in a year with that of the sun in a month instead of the days of the year and month. This is merely a simplification of the calculation. It is practically the same as comparing the sidereal year and sidereal month (sidereal orbits of the sun and moon) and retroactively converting the result from the daily circles of fixed stars to the daily circles of the sun. In Tell II, I present a whole number of such calculations in all details. I emphasize again that any former elementary school student can fully understand and recalculate them.

The desired result was achieved. Such an 'experiment' is nothing more than a propaganda trick. How can it be explained that the trick could deliver the desired result? When a light beam strikes perpendicularly, it is somewhat straight. The more oblique it becomes, the more it curves. If one targets the moon with radar beams when it is directly overhead, the targeting will yield an almost correct result. However, the Copernicans did not want to know this! Therefore, they always targeted more obliquely until the moon on the horizon provided the desired result. Then the radar beams skimmed almost parallel over the concavely curved surface of the Earth, largely adapting to the curvature and spiraling around the Earth multiple times until they reached the moon. The backscattering was the same. Now the desired time emerged as 'confirmation' of the 'correctness' of the astronomical measurements. This method has nothing to do with 'science.' I take the following news from the 'New Newspaper' (No. 60/1946):

'Disappointing news: American and Canadian scientists admitted in a session at Ohio State University that radar communication with the moon represents the end of their world. The world should give up all hopes of conversations with Jupiter and Saturn. The reason? Too much ammonia in the air, which will not transmit the signals.'

If the air obstructs the radar beams, why then target the moon on the horizon? The radar beam going straight up would have a much shorter distance to travel in the air!

Radio transmitters in 'space.' Any experiments based on the straightness of light beams or other beams have no evidential power, as the assumption of the straightness of the used beams would first have to be proven. According to the current state of science, this is impossible. How problematic the radar targeting of the moon is, is shown by the fact that radio echoes were observed up to 12 minutes (moon veil yielded 2.5 seconds) even before the invention of radar (Berlin Night Edition from November 15, 1937) in the essay 'A Signal from Mars?' by Dr. W. Schwarz). Under the headline 'Radio Transmitters in Space,' 'The New Selection' (No. 1/1948) features an essay by P. Bellac from the 'National Newspaper' (Basel):

'Sir Edward Appleton, the famous English physicist whose research provided the first impetus for the invention of radar devices, has recently drawn attention to some phenomena that have been followed for some time by a small circle of scientists, who now seem to be getting closer to their solution. It concerns the fact that gigantic radio transmitters are floating in space, constantly bombarding us with their electric waves, without us knowing this until a few years ago.' 'One can calculate without particular difficulties whether a glowing body emits longer radio waves in addition to light and heat. One can even determine the wavelength and strength of the emission. When applied to the sun, it turns out that its surface temperature of about 6000 degrees is far from sufficient to emit radio waves that could be received here. Nevertheless, such waves have been detected, and indeed with an unexpectedly high intensity.' 'Sir Edward Appleton and J. S. Hey were able to observe this for the first time in February 1946 at a large group of sunspots. At the same time, it became apparent that the received waves in the 5-meter band were about a million times stronger than the researchers could have expected based on their calculations. Each sunspot emitted electric ultra-short waves with the power of at least one million kilowatts. These are forces before which our earthly radio stations simply fade away. How these radio broadcasts come about is not yet explained in detail.' 'Should the radio waves from the Milky Way also originate from 'sunspots' of gigantic stars? According to calculations by several American scholars, this would be unlikely, as the radio signals from the Milky Way are trillions of times stronger than the calculations suggest.'

The advances in technology increasingly render Copernicanism absurd. One can measure the intensity of the 'radio transmitters on the fixed stars.' From this, one can calculate the strength of the 'fixed star transmitters' by back-calculating based on the Copernican distance assumptions. The calculations yield such enormous strengths that one hesitates to even mention the numbers. It is sufficient to say that compared to them, our earthly radio transmitters 'simply fade away.' Even the 'merely' 150 million kilometers distant sun allegedly emits one million kilowatts. According to Volume 7 of 'Meyer's Lexicon,' the constellation 'Sagittarius' is about 10,000 parsecs (= light-years from the sun). Even the distance of a single light-year would yield a transmitter strength of 4000 trillion kilowatts. 10,000 parsecs results in a million times 4000 trillion kilowatts.

=

4,100,000,000,000,000,000,000 kilowatts! Even a layperson will realize that a few more or fewer zeros do not matter here. It is anyway nothing more than a ringing of numbers.

The radio waves are longer than the light waves. A star that would emit the above energies as electrical waves would therefore have to give off much greater heat. However, this does not remotely correspond to the claimed surface temperatures. Moreover, the same problem arises here as with the alleged 'explosion of the universe': the conceivable amounts of energy are insufficient. P. Bellac states with pleasing openness: 'One is still faced with a riddle today.' The expert on the hollow earth theory remains coolly indifferent to the many zeros. He can rightly feel toweringly superior to the Copernican astronomers. He 'is not faced with a riddle' because he takes the measurements in favor of the hollow earth into account with a truly scientific spirit and therefore knows that the entire logical inflation of numbers resulting from the disregard for light curvature must be nonsense. The more material the researchers provide, the more evident the 'star tales' about distances become. Those Copernicans who 'are still faced with a riddle today' can only be advised to seek the solution to the riddle in their own mistakes. They calculate the distances that result in the chaotic jumble of many zeros based on a triangle, which lacks a base (earth curvature) and sides (curved light rays). Nonsense must come out of this. When I demand that they behave like real scientists and first measure the shape of the Earth, they accuse me of 'dragging science into the mud.'

The impossible radio phenomena.

Copernicanism is, like any belief, highly resistant to progress. Belief is indeed the natural enemy of knowledge. For knowledge kills belief. What one knows does not need to be believed. Consequently, the high priests of every faith combat enlightenment and seek to suppress it by all means. The dogma of the convex shape of the Earth therefore long stood in the way of the spread of radio. Radio waves are supposed to propagate in straight lines and therefore not travel around the convex surface of the Earth. This was the thesis of the Copernican scientists from the early days of radio. Observations showed that one could transmit further than the alleged horizon of the Earth's curvature. However, this was still inadequately explained with 'deflections.' Marconi deserves great credit for having paved the way for radio technology by simply disregarding the Copernican idea.

It was debated whether a connection between America and England could be established. When once again the observation contradicted the Copernican theory, they resorted to the Heaviside layer, which was supposed to reflect the waves at about 100 kilometers in height, allowing them to zigzag around the Earth between this layer and the surface. Now, reflection through the water of the seas is already hard to imagine. For the water absorbs most of the rays (as with light). The same applies to radio waves. Why then do they sink the 'earth connection' of the radio receiver into the groundwater or connect it to the water pipe? Because water (with some salt content) is one of the best conductors. Why could submarines be found at great depths using radar? Because the water allowed the radio waves to pass through, but the iron of the ship's hull reflected them! To reach us, radio waves emanating from America would have to be reflected so often that not a trace of them could arrive here, for the water would soon swallow them. Just imagine the resulting fine zigzag line of the waves. The ratio would be a distance of the Heaviside layer of 1 centimeter from the surface of a sphere with a diameter of 1.28 meters! The finely distributed matter at this height also argues against the Heaviside layer. There is hardly a trace of air left! The so-called F2 region is said to have a thickness of around 500 kilometers. There, the atoms are supposed to be 'loosely arranged.' How could the radio waves then be reflected? They would have to disappear or scatter in it. At most, only a very small fraction could be reflected.

One can see the green of the primeval forests and the yellow of the deserts reflected on the surface of the moon when the moon is directly opposite them. The 'Heaviside layer' would thus allow this weak shimmer to pass through twice, once on the way to the moon and then again on the way back. By the way, this phenomenon is also impossibly Copernican. If the moon were really 384,000 kilometers away, the round trip would amount to over 4 million kilometers. The weak green shimmer would be about 600 billion times weaker than at a distance of 1 kilometer, as light decreases with the square of the distance. Moreover, the greatest part would be swallowed by the moon's surface. Practically, it would be completely scattered before it even reached the moon. Although astronomers describe the phenomenon, they do not measure, do not calculate, and do not discuss it. This phenomenon is among the problems that astronomers 'are faced with a riddle.' All numbers and quotes regarding the radio phenomena are taken from the essay 'The Exploration of the Ionosphere' by James L. H. Peck in Harpers Magazine (New York). Translated from German by Franz Schonberner in Neue Auslese (second year, no. 1).

I will now provide a drawing from the mentioned American essay along with the original explanation.
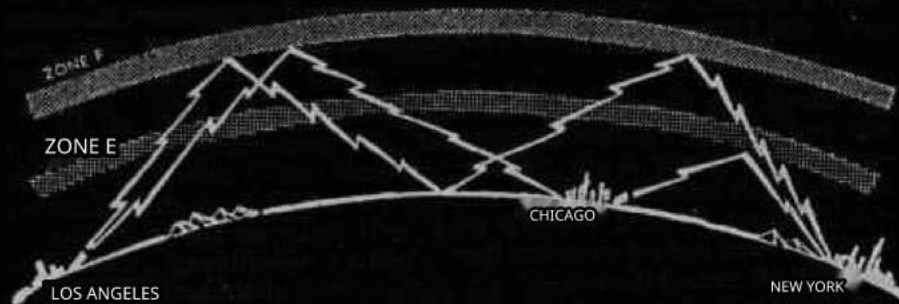
Drawing No. 26 How the ionized layers act as 'radio mirrors'. Radio waves travel in a straight line and do not normally follow the curvature of the Earth's surface. They are aimed at the ionospheric layers in such a way that they bounce just often enough to reach the intended reception point. A Chicago-New York transmission uses layer E (single bounce); a Los Angeles-New York transmission requires a double bounce from layer F. Strong radio directional waves can thus jump between heaven and earth around the entire globe.

If one now accurately plots the distances and angles, one obtains the following picture:
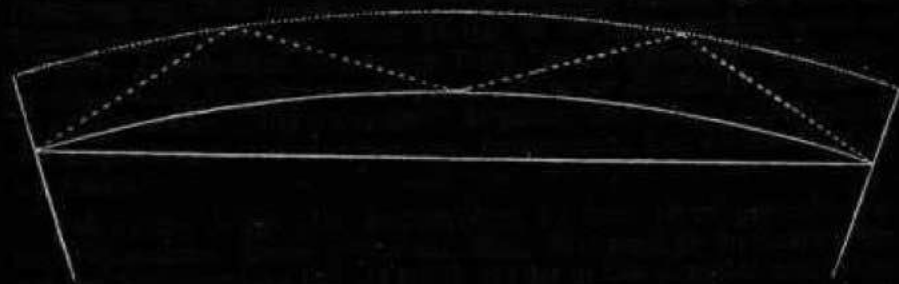
Drawing No. 27 The simple extension of the transmission angle leads in the Hollow World straight (directional transmitter) to Los Angeles. In the Copernican system, this extension does not lead to Los Angeles, but out into 'infinite' space. Since the directional rays do arrive in Los Angeles, one resorts to the assumption of a double zigzag path. The geometry (extension of the transmission angle and the equally sized reception angle) yields

1) It is always only about assumptions! These were calculated afterwards precisely based on the radio phenomena that were supposed to be explained by them. Thus, one replaced the proof with the well-known 'circular reasoning'.

This necessarily follows the path of the directional rays based on the above assumption. Now, one calculates the upper limit of the zigzag path and says: Up there at an altitude of 257 kilometers, there must be an 'Appleton layer' that reflects the directional ray. Thus, this F:-layer ('highly scientific') came into being. At night, the transmission and reception angles change. Correspondingly, the Fr-layer is raised about 100 kilometers higher. Each individual transmitter for directional rays thus requires its special 'layer'. The Copernicans shamefully describe this situation with... these regions, designated alphabetically as D, E, F1, F:, are by no means stable, but their height as well as their thickness varies over different areas of the Earth's surface... With the latter - purely arbitrary assumption, one can then bring several transmitters (which must be somewhat distant from each other) 'under one roof'. The chosen layer is then either higher or lower at the transmission point, depending on how it is needed.

This drawing is now very enlightening. The same angles, assuming the straightness of the radio waves, yield the zigzag path between New York and Los Angeles on the convex surface of the Earth (Copernican), connecting both cities in an almost straight line when applied to the concave surface of the Earth (Hollow World). The directed waves are supposed to travel in a straight line. What is simpler and more logical: the assumption that the angles resulting from the assumption of a convex shape of the Earth's surface lead to the assumption of the physical impossibility of an F2-layer and to the assumption of zigzag paths of the radio waves, or the self-evident conclusion that the straightness of the directed waves must also yield an almost straight line between the transmission and reception points? If this straight line results - and this is the case - then we cannot live on the outside of a planetary body, but must reside on the inner (concave) surface of a hollow sphere. Nevertheless, I do not call this fact a 'proof'. As a strict logician, I do not accept any optical or other ray proof for or against any worldview. For the proof that the light ray used for measurement has not bent in the relevant case cannot be provided in any case. Even in the above example, there is a bending of the light ray, which is, however, only slight because the waves are 'directed'. Nevertheless, the angles change both at the transmission and reception points over the course of 24 hours. Therefore, radio scientists must relocate their 'Appleton layer' (Fe-layer) from 257 km in height at noon to 354 km at midnight. These astonishingly 'exact' numbers arise only from the necessity to reconcile the height of the lower limit of the supposedly reflecting layer with the measured angles without abandoning the straightness of the light ray. Must one adjust the transmission angle

At night, if the steller is directed upwards, this means a 'rise' of the 'Appleton layer' by nearly 100 kilometers in a Copernican sense. However, this 'rise' is merely an assumption and not an observational result. Only a necessary change in the 'transmission angle' was observed. From this, a 'rise' of the 'Appleton layer' from 257 km to 354 km was later calculated. In the hollow world, the 'descent' of the Appleton layer corresponds to a curvature of the beam from the sun towards the earth's surface (day). Conversely, the Appleton layer supposedly continues to rise at night (Copernican), while only the connecting line between New York and Los Angeles (in the hollow world) runs straighter at night because the sun's rays radiating outward (towards the earth's surface) slightly deflect the radio waves in that direction. As a result, the straight connecting line between the transmission and reception locations (chord of the earth's circle) is slightly bent during the day. The Copernicans note the corresponding reduction in transmission and reception angles and simply claim that their reflecting 'layers' have 'descended' just as much as the change in angles corresponds. Thus, they are putting the cart before the horse! They first calculate how high the layer must be based on the observed angles, assuming that the paths of the beams, conceived from a Copernican basis, should yield the observed angles, and then confidently assert: Because there is a reflecting layer up there, the radio waves follow these paths. This is the purest form of the otherwise convoluted circular reasoning in science. The suggestive power of Copernicanism is so great that even seasoned scientists commit 'youthful sins' again and thank a circular reasoning. If the paths of the radio waves follow the aforementioned Copernican sense, then logically, they should only be received on the earth's surface in the vicinity of Los Angeles and in the middle between New York and Los Angeles. At the latter location, they should even arrive significantly stronger than in Los Angeles. Why is this location not determined and measurements taken? For a pilot, this could only be a task of a few hours. I am convinced that this has already been done, but nothing was found. As always, the problem is then set aside as 'still mysterious' and no further mention is made of it.

1) Just a side note: What happens if the location on the earth's surface that is supposed to reflect the waves is not completely flat? If the waves hit the east side of a mountain, they would have to be reflected back towards New York (Radar principle).

The path of the directed waves goes from New York to Los Angeles without any issues through the E-layer, while the waves from New York to Chicago are reflected by it. Both are not real existing assumptions, arising solely from the calculations. If the earth's surface were convexly curved, then reflecting layers would have to exist. Otherwise, the waves could not come 'around the corner.' The measured transmission and reception angles require a special reflecting layer for each transmitter! For the extension of the transmission and reception angles always approximately corresponds to the straight line (chord of the earth's circle in the hollow world) between the transmission and reception locations. Depending on the distance between the two locations, a higher or lower 'layer' must therefore be assumed. For example, if different values for the layers arise for a transmitter in Australia, then different physical conditions prevail there. One also resorts to the assumption of multiple reflections to avoid having too many different heights of 'layers.' Even if the hollow world theory did not have the exact measurement proof of the concave curvature of the earth's surface, its explanation must be preferred - if one does not want to violate the principles of scientific reasoning. According to these principles, the simpler explanation must be favored. The hollow world theory uniformly explains the paths of all directional transmissions as the chord of the arc between the transmission and reception locations - the shortest connection between both places. The measured transmission and reception angles themselves yield these paths in their extension. Copernicanism requires auxiliary assumptions of different zigzag paths for each individual transmitter and different heights of reflecting layers for each transmitter. Will the scientific principles be observed when they must be applied in favor of the hollow world theory? They will continue to be disregarded in favor of Copernicanism! All intellectual speculation is based on filling gaps in the thought sequence that arise from the systematic connection of observational facts through mere conclusions - that is, assumptions. For the thinker settles for the necessarily

1) The directed beam from Chicago to Los Angeles has likely been inserted into the image by the illustrator for reasons of symmetry. He naturally considered the Fr-layer to be a reality and believed, as a good logician, that this layer must apply to all distances. However, the distance is not mentioned anywhere in the entire article, and to my knowledge, there is also no directed beam from Chicago to Los Angeles.

He is not satisfied with piecemeal, real knowledge that remains incomplete. He wants a whole - a complete theory that explains the unknown from the already known. There is nothing wrong with this approach as long as one remains aware of what is an observational fact and what is a hypothesis. The straightness of the light beam (in vertical direction) has never been observed, nor has a convex curvature of the Earth's surface ever been measured. These supposed observational facts are in reality pure hypotheses. Measurements are then based on these and conclusions are drawn as if they were observational facts secured by previous measurements. The researcher believes that the straightness of light rays and the convex curvature of the Earth are established research results. When he measures the angles of his rays to the Earth's surface, he is not even aware that the latter is also part of his own measurement, and as a scientist, he has the duty to first measure whether his angles are external or internal before incorporating the angle values into his calculations and drawing conclusions from them. Because he neglects his duty as a conscientious researcher, he often arrives at truly grotesque results. For instance, in high altitudes, experimental balloons with explosives have been detonated and the course of sound waves measured. They did not travel in a straight line. The lion's share of the deviation must not have been caused by a deflection, but rather had its cause in the measurement of the angle of incidence of the sound at the supposedly convex Earth's surface. According to the researchers, it had to be a deflection caused by different warm air layers. Based on this assumption, they calculated enormous temperatures at high altitudes. I quote from the aforementioned essay on the ionosphere:

"In contrast to the widespread view of laypeople, the atmosphere is by no means cold even in the highest layers, but begins to get hotter above the ozone layer. What temperature degrees are involved will only be accurately determined with the help of recording instruments in rocket shots; but according to existing estimates, the temperature at an altitude of about 193 km already reaches 100 degrees, which corresponds to the boiling point of water. According to certain, albeit not universally accepted estimates, the temperature in a layer located about 56 km higher is even said to be 1000 degrees."

Thus, nothing is said about assumptions, but these are presented to the reader as established facts that only stand "in contrast to the widespread view of laypeople." So the experts are once again in agreement. Above all, about dazzling the poor "layperson" with assumptions that are presented to him as "knowledge." However, the connoisseurs of the hollow Earth theory are astonished.

not about how wonderfully far science has come again. They do not even wonder that one can boil water without fire at an altitude of 193 km. They only question how to reconcile these "insights" with the other existentially necessary claims of the Copernican system, such as the 273-degree cold outer space and the cold at the poles (which receive more solar radiation throughout the year than the equator). The 100 degrees of heat would be radiated away in no time in the 273-degree cold outer space.

Drawing No. 28

All measurements of the angles of rays to the supposedly convex Earth's surface must yield grotesque results (or conclusions drawn from them). For the Earth's surface stands in the drawing or calculation of the scientist as a middle line between two equal angles. If he chooses the convex angle, it is a purely arbitrary act. If this then results in a grotesquely nonsensical result, he should actually try the concave angle once. Then he would quickly arrive at the correct insight. An objective researcher should not arbitrarily select between the two angles but must take the one that is determined solely by measurements. If one considers the angles of the inclination needles (magnetic needles) with the Earth's surface as a convex angle, the most incredible positions arise. A needle at the equator points its pole northward. On the way there (for example, by ship), it gradually performs a somersault and points its north pole southward at the North Pole! Conversely, if one considers the various positions as concave angles, then parallel needles are found everywhere on Earth. They all stand parallel to the Earth's axis in a north-south direction (aside from local deviations caused by iron deposits in the Earth's crust) and maintain this position regardless of how they are moved back and forth on the Earth's surface. What they indicate through the angle change during location changes is precisely the bulging of the Earth's surface into a hollow sphere.

It is secured, and this is the concave angle (Prof. Morrow). However, this would require the intellectual freedom of the researcher. He would have to abandon Copernicanism. He does not want to do this. "For the majority of people love a blissful delusion more than a disappointing truth," says Professor of Philosophy Dr. Eduard Roth in his inspiringly magnificent work, "The History of Our Western Philosophy." The truth, however, is more than disappointing for the Copernican. It means the complete collapse of his life's work, a devaluation of the existing books of the scholar and the already available preliminary work for new ones. He would have to start all over again and feels embarrassed in front of his students and the public if he suddenly has to declare what he has taught with conviction throughout his life to be wrong. The suppression of the truth by the respective authorities, evidenced by events over many centuries, finds an explanation here as well. It has been and is a misfortune for progress that in science the two irreconcilable opposites, researcher and teacher, are not strictly separated. The researcher should be an eternal doubter, for only doubt about the existing is the cause of progress. The teacher (professor), on the other hand, must be deeply convinced of the correctness of the existing and defend it. In the struggle between researcher and teacher (professor), the truth must then prove itself. But where is the judge before whom both can present their arguments and fight their battle? Even a boxing match has its rules and referees who ensure fairness. Only in the intellectual battle is the researcher defenseless against all unfair machinations of the professors, and there are no referees. Just think of Schleich. When this great doctor and human presented the method of local anesthesia he invented to the medical congress in Berlin, the present authorities simply determined (by vote!) that local anesthesia was "not possible" and expelled the inconvenient innovator from the hall. It then took over ten years for Schleich's method (via America!) to gain acceptance in Germany. During this time, many people died "in anesthesia" who would not have needed to if the authorities (teachers, professors!) had not stubbornly refused... to look through Galileo's telescope? No, the latter was just an analogy. They refused just as the former professors of Padua refused to acknowledge and examine the presented factual material, even though the examination in this case would have taken only five minutes. I am not particularly malicious, but I would have liked the gentlemen to let their dentist, from whom they withheld the pain-numbing injection, feel the unnecessary pain himself. Because of their behavior, many people had to die unnecessarily for another ten years, and countless people had to endure unnecessary suffering during tooth extractions. The hollow world theory has nothing to expect from science. For over 25 years, I have been denied the examination of my evidence, and I will probably sink into the grave without achieving an examination unless a miracle happens. However, this should not prevent me from demanding a serious examination of my abundant evidence as long as I live. The professors who refuse to acknowledge observational facts (measurement results) have forfeited the right to the title of scientist. I tell them this repeatedly - with undeniable right. My hope is the youth, who still have ideals and will be enthusiastic about the hollow world theory. This youth will follow me and leave the Copernicans, who are trapped in their beliefs. Many thousands of letters prove this to me. But when measurements are finally taken, then necessary fairness must be ensured. As a scientist, I demand that all measurements that are to decide the question "Copernicanism or hollow world theory" must be controlled by supporters of both systems. Therefore, I have tirelessly invited the Copernicans to repeat the measurements of the concave shape of the Earth by Prof. U. G. Morrow and to convince themselves. If now - as with the measurements of Prof. Morrow - each individual phase is controlled by a large number of witnesses and documented, if the entire proof process is clearly laid out in every - even the slightest detail, then the expert is able to form a judgment based on the material presented to him. The Copernicans have also done this. They have concluded that even a measurement they themselves conducted must favor the hollow world theory. Therefore, they refuse to repeat the measurements of Prof. U. G. Morrow. In the Third Reich, they dismissed the matter contemptuously as "Americanism."

The inclination needle shows us what angle the concave surface of the Earth forms at the observation point with the Earth's axis. The convex angles result in grotesque nonsense everywhere. The concave angles, on the other hand, yield simple, clear, transparent relationships. In the earlier editions of my work, "The Hollow World Theory," I have explained the problem of magnetism and the inclination needle in detail from all sides using drawings. The Copernicans had to remain silent! Why must the Copernicans admit that they do not know what magnetism actually is? Because the possible explanation would contradict Copernicanism. Those familiar with my work "The Hollow World Theory" can always say what magnetism is! Only Copernicans cannot do this! 1) Mannheim

Time and again, they refuse to acknowledge the measurement results at all. Prof. Dr. K. Graff even believed that it was compatible with his reputation as a scientist to pretend that I had completely invented the American professor U. G. Morrow and his measurements in favor of the hollow earth theory. Although he did not have the courage to say this in plain words. But how else should one understand the claim: "The names he (Lang) mentions are known neither to astronomers, geodesists, nor geophysicists." Does such behavior have anything to do with science? P. A. Müller rightly writes in his aforementioned "Critique of the Hollow Earth Theory": The hollow earth theory is not a collection of philosophical reflections, but a scientifically elaborated and internally consistent body of knowledge that is built on secure individual results from various scientific disciplines and rests on the foundations of exact measurements and experiments. It therefore offers no personal opinions and demands no belief, but relies on scientifically sound material and calls for sober factual examination. Under these circumstances, it is completely wrong to simply want to ignore the hollow earth theory or even hope to make it impossible by insulting its creator. Such tactics only lead the supporters of the hollow earth theory to conclude: "The school science is silent because it cannot respond, as it has nothing to counter the evidence and documentation of the hollow earth theory, because it is not able to defend the Copernican system or refute the hollow earth theory." The representatives of the Copernican worldview thus achieve exactly the opposite of what they intend through their silence. And they must also accept that their intentions and methods are regarded as unfair and unscientific.

This behavior of the Copernicans can have very serious consequences for all humanity. According to a report from the Swiss "Weltwoche," the Americans are already firing so-called box rockets at the moon. Since it is only about 3000 kilometers away, it is only a matter of relatively short time before they will be able to shoot large atomic bombs up there as well. It only takes one person to come along and say that the outer crust of the moon consists of uranium ore. Then the imperialists of the whole world will hold a competition to bring the moon down. The hollow earth, however, is a living organism, and the moon within it is as vital an organ as the stomach in the body.

human body. Its destruction by atomic bombs meant the destruction of the world and thus of all humanity. Each one of us is therefore interested in ensuring that madness is stopped in time. However, this is opposed by the dogma of Copernicanism. Therefore, the fight against this dogma is a moral duty of every individual, regardless of race and religion. The hollow earth theory does not demand belief. It only requires a truly scientific examination of its evidence. Those who deny it this have forfeited the right to the title of "scientist." However, without support from the people, no astronomer can dare to examine the hollow earth theory, otherwise his colleagues will take away his position, rank, and honors. He will be ostracized. Therefore, the defense against the danger of the entire world being destroyed by atomic power is primarily a task for the individual. He must demand the examination. He must spread the idea of the hollow earth and bring it to general recognition. The supporters of the hollow earth idea must unite to strengthen the impact of their propaganda in an "Association for the Promotion of the Hollow Earth Theory." Only then, if it succeeds in making the idea of the hollow earth timely the intellectual property of all humanity, can the world still be saved from destruction by atomic power. No one should say that it does not depend on him. A great responsibility rests on each individual. It is not only the atomic war that threatens us with destruction. Even greater is the danger that unleashed advanced technology, which imposes no restrictions on equally advanced scientific knowledge, will "effortlessly" destroy the world. Man is not governed by reason, but dominated by his instincts. Therefore, only the burned child fears the fire. Only personal experience affects the soul. What one knows only by hearsay does not mobilize any defenses. That is why man learns nothing from history. Every generation must - and wants to - make its own experiences. Not even the experiences of parents are heeded by children. We have already experienced the atomic bomb. Its terrible effects provoke fear. The possibility of world destruction is - still - a pale theory. However, how eagerly preliminary work is already being done here is shown by an official report that I take from "Die Neue Zeitung" (official organ of the American military government in Germany) (No. 2/1949): 1) Anyone who wants to join such an association should write to me via the publisher. A monthly membership fee of DM 1.- is planned.

Washington (NZ). - "The program for artificial earth satellite bodies, which each branch of the military has independently conducted so far, has been transferred to the committee for guided missiles for coordination. To complete the program and avoid duplicate work, the committee has recommended limiting ongoing efforts in this area to studies and related plans. Each of the three branches of the military has been assigned a precisely defined area of responsibility within this research."

The "DNZ" writes about this, among other things, under the heading "Military Bases in Space:"

"These few sentences from the annual report of American Defense Minister James V. Forrestal to Congress represent the first official statement regarding plans that have been much discussed for some time, to incorporate space into modern warfare." "The conservative 'Daily Mail' expressed itself most extensively, referring to research by the American War Department on 'floating platforms' that are supposed to orbit the Earth like small artificial moons." "The newspaper supports its claim that the establishment of launch ramps outside the Earth's gravitational field is possible based on the statement of English engineer H. E. Ross, who recently declared in a report to the British Interplanetary Society that rockets would be launched with prefabricated platform parts to an altitude of 35,000 kilometers."

Considering that the necessary height is not even one-tenth of the stated amount, the danger of world destruction is already very great today. I have done my duty by painstakingly developing the millennia-old idea of the hollow world into a solid, self-contained theory over decades of work and providing it with irrefutable evidence. It is now up to the reader to help me spread the new insights. Here, everyone can contribute useful work. Anyone who wants to help in any way should write to me through the publisher. The silence of suppression must be broken! Thank God there are still idealists in the world. I call upon them. They must help, and they will help. All machinations of the Copernicans will be thwarted by their idealism. The hollow world theory is a truth! But the truth cannot be suppressed indefinitely. The Copernican authorities will not unlearn. However, the democratic will of the people will force them to respond. The victory of the hollow world theory will be the work of the ordinary person who wants to know the meaning and purpose of the world and life.

Appendix

"During the printing of this work, I received the booklet 'The Earth as a Gyroscope' by Otto Willi Gail, with images by Hans and Botho von Römer (Bavarian School Book Publishing, Munich). I extract the following paragraph with two images from it:

"This rightward deflection caused by the Earth's rotation applies to all movements in the south-north line across the entire northern hemisphere. (In the southern hemisphere, the deflection occurs to the left.) In northward or southward flowing currents, one can observe that the water always pushes a little to the right downstream. As long as the ground conditions do not prevent it, the right banks are therefore always more severely undercut and eroded than the left banks.

The effect of the rightward deflection on northward or southward flowing currents.

The railways are also subject to this influence. The trains on the north-south lines press on the right rail always a little harder than on the left, and the result is that on tracks that are not used in both directions, the right rails wear out and loosen earlier than the left ones.
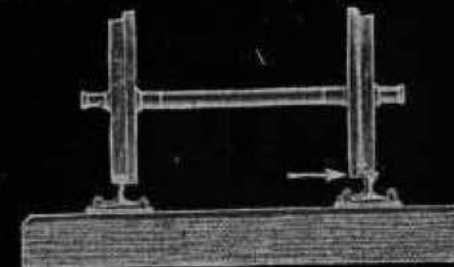
On the north-south lines of the railway, the right rail is subjected to greater stress than the left.

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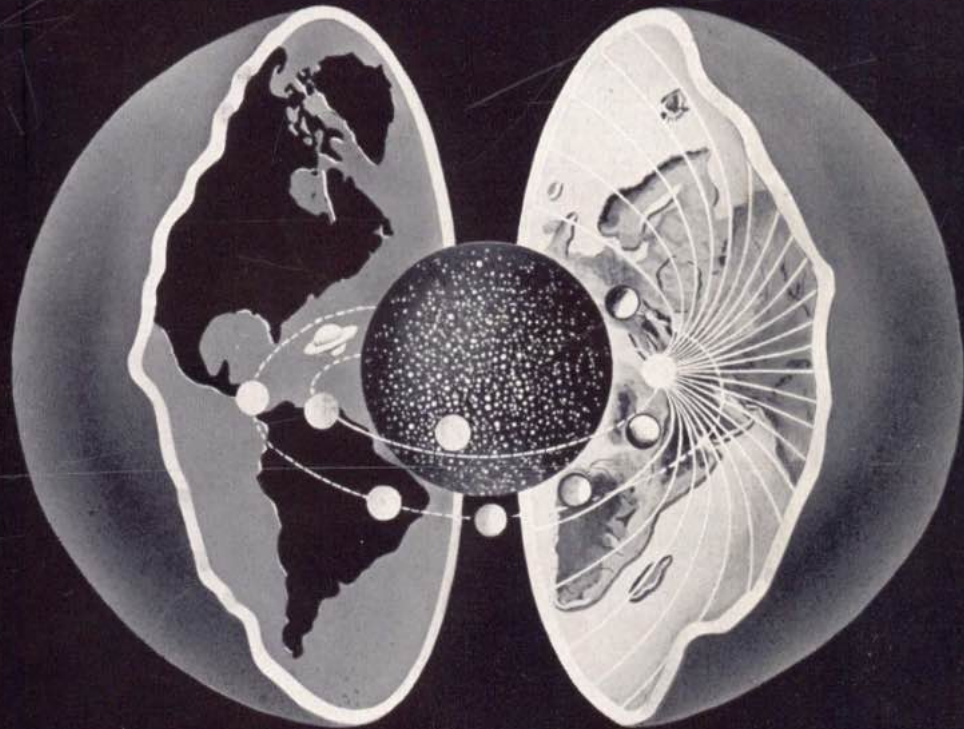
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The New Worldview of

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PART TWO

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The unreliability of geodetic measurements. What about the geodetic measurement of the alleged convex curvature with the 'precision theodolite'? What are the Copernicans really measuring here when they believe they are measuring the 'convex curvature of the Earth'? First, let it be firmly established that there is a fact that no geodesist can dispute, namely the fundamental inaccuracy of all measurements of vertical angles (height measurements) made with the 'precision theodolite'. The line of sight does not continue as a straight extension of the measured side of the angle to the targeted object, but rather extends far above it, as the following drawing illustrates.
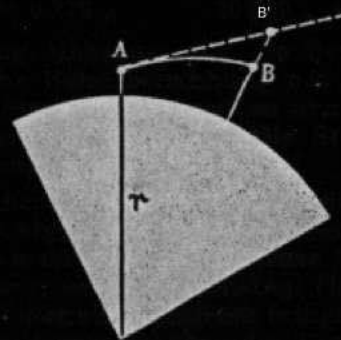
Drawing No. 1

I emphasize once again that this is merely a statement of fact. Anyone who does not want to take my word for it should look at page 249 of the work 'Geodesy' by Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hohenner, where the corresponding representation of the above Drawing No. 1 can be found. The theodolite shows the location B on our drawing at B' - and this is true even if it works with the utmost 'precision'.

Now the geodesist has the option to determine the height of location B using other methods. He silently assumes the convex shape of the Earth's surface and tells himself: if I see location B (much too high) at B' under this assumption, then the light ray traveling from B to A (the location of the theodolite) must curve concavely towards the Earth's surface. Such a curvature must, of course, have a cause. The 'universal reason' for the inconsistencies of the Copernicans must now be refraction (light refraction or diffraction). The light ray is supposed to travel from B to A through optically different layers of air.

To be deflected from its straight path to the light curve by passing through. Such a deflection should not be denied here. However, it could never reach the enormous magnitudes necessary to explain the differences between the measured and actual heights; otherwise, such differences would also have to occur in the measurement of horizontal angles as a corresponding 'spherical excess' (since the light beam passes through the same layers of air), which is known not to be the case. For example, in the measurement of the triangle Inselsberg-Kyffhäuser-Ohmberge, the sum of the angles would have had to exceed 180° if refraction truly reached the value assumed in the measurement of vertical angles, especially since we are dealing with very large side lengths (Inselsberg-Kyffhäuser = 78 km). The great mathematician Gauss has already established that this is not the case.

Now I ask the geodetic data: Is it logical to consider the 78-kilometer-long light beam from Kyffhäuser to Inselsberg as a circular arc when used for measuring the vertical angle, while regarding the same light beam as a horizontal and vertical straight line for measuring the horizontal angle? The same light beam cannot (in all respects) be a straight line and at the same time a circular arc! This is a contradiction in terms, a violation of logic. However, it clearly indicates that the assumption of refraction underlying the measurements of vertical angles must be an error. The geodesist obtains a false result by assuming the non-existent convex Earth's curvature. If he adds an equally large error by assuming an opposite curvature of the light beam due to refraction, then these two errors (with opposite signs) must cancel each other out, and the result will be correct. Furthermore, it has been proven that the alleged value of refraction was found merely by 'trial and error,' starting from the known correct result. It is now acknowledged by all authorities that we do not yet have a reliable theory of refraction. Here are two quotes:

Prof. Fr. Wünschmann writes in the 'Handbook of Physical Optics' (Leipzig 1927), page 273: 'that geodesy, much to the detriment of fine observations, especially for scientific purposes, still does not have a reliable theory of refraction.'

Prof. Eggert states in 'Jordan/Eggert, Handbook of Surveying,' Volume III, page 796 (7th ed., Stuttgart 1923) ... the refraction theory is still not sufficiently adequate for the consideration of ray calculations.'

Now comes the most interesting part. According to Professor Dr.-Ing. Hohenner, the light beam describes a concave curve relative to the Earth's surface due to refraction between two points A and B. He continues on page 249: 'Generally, experience suggests that the light curve A - B can be considered as a circular arc with radius Ri = ...'. Here, k refers to the so-called refraction constant, and R refers to the Earth's radius. On page 250, he provides a table of corrections derived from using Gauss's value for k (0.13). The correction amounts to: for a distance of 500 m = 0.017 m, 5,000 m = 1.705 m, 1,000 m = 0.068 m, 10,000 m = 6.82 m, 2,000 m = 0.272 m, 20,000 m = 27.2 m. Professor Dr.-Ing. Hohenner provides the calculation formulas for 'trigonometric height calculation considering Earth's curvature and ray refraction' and concludes with commendable brevity and clarity: 'Refraction thus counteracts Earth's curvature.' It is therefore clear to state: The merely assumed refraction results in almost the same differences compared to the straight line as the supposedly convex Earth's curvature, thus almost completely compensating for it, which Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hohenner clearly expresses in the aforementioned sentence. The remaining minimal differences between the results of the above table and Earth's curvature can easily be explained by the acknowledged inaccuracy of the value k underlying the table. The entire calculation is thus based on two assumptions for which no proof can be provided, namely the convex Earth's curvature and the (opposite) curvature of the light beam. If one assumes that both assumptions are false, then the (opposite) errors cancel each other out, and the result becomes correct. Let us consider drawing No. 1 again. The sight line aims above the targeted location, exactly as much as the drop of the convex (Copernican) Earth's surface would be (Gauss's constant k). In the hollow world, however, the location is twice as high. The observed light curvature is therefore present; it also has (approximately) the value assumed by the Copernicans but runs in the opposite direction. The light beam approximately follows the (concave) Earth's curvature. It is only slightly more curved than the Earth's surface over short distances, so that by eliminating the 'Copernican Earth's curvature' using the value k, an approximately correct result is achieved in the measurements. Professor Fr. Wünschmann writes in the 'Handbook of Physical Optics' (published by Professor Dr. E. Gehrcke).

Leipzig 1927) page 274: ...

The visual-trigonometric method inaugurated by Mayer, which is quite sufficient for most practical purposes, is briefly outlined in the form now commonly used." Professor Wünschmann now specifies the method and says himself in the next chapter (page 275): "Regarding Mayer's assumption, it should be noted that in the case of reciprocal zenith distance measurement, two points and the tangent directions in them are fundamentally incompatible with the determination of a circular arc. Above all, however, the solution provides no explanation of the physical conditions of the phenomenon, it is therefore merely of the rank of a useful mathematical interpolation formula." Here, an expert himself admits that the "physical conditions" are not explained and that refraction is merely a "mathematical interpolation formula." However, the following statement by Prof. Wünschmann on page 279 of the aforementioned work, which relates to the so-called "geometric leveling", shows how useful it is: "The radius of curvature of the light ray is usually smaller than the radius of the earth, whereas in the case of general terrestrial refraction it is seven to eight times the same." Depending on requirements, one can therefore assume a curvature of the light ray due to refraction in the amount of the earth's curvature or even 7 to 8 times less. The fact that such measurements can still be carried out is merely due to the fact that only short target distances are used and the distance is composed of these. But even then, the results do not match. On page 239 of his aforementioned work, Professor Dr .- Ing. Hohenner gives an example where, with target distances of only 35 m and a reading accurate to half a millimeter, there are considerable contradictions between the individual results. Prof. Dr .- Ing. Hohenner writes verbatim on page 240: "These contradictions must be eliminated by adjustment." As is well known, this is done by means of "adjustment calculation using the method of least squares". In fact, however, the errors are not "eliminated" by means of this calculation, but only "distributed". This is what it looks like in the field of geodetic measurements, with which the convex curvature of the earth is "proven". All measurements are based on the assumption of the convex curvature of the earth. The resulting error in the calculation is "compensated" by the "mathematical interpolation formula" refraction, the "universal cause of all inconsistencies". Is a "proof" based on this not a gross imposition? I would therefore like to make it clear and unambiguous: Geodetic height measurements are only possible if one assumption

(convex curvature of the earth) is contrasted with another assumption (concave light curves). If these two assumptions are interchanged, concave curvature of the earth and convex light curves are obtained. The relationship therefore remains the same. The geodesist can only measure angles. He can only calculate the height. The angles say absolutely nothing about the shape of the earth's surface. They remain the same, regardless of whether one assumes the (unproven) assumption of a convex earth or the (proven) fact of a concave earth as the basis for the calculation. If one only enters the correct values for the convex light curves into the calculation, one obtains the correct height of the sighted point from the measured angle even with the concave earth. The relationships remain the same even when measuring horizontal angles. The "spherical excess" is exactly the same "inside or outside". This can easily be seen by drawing an angle on a piece of spherically curved glass and looking at it from both sides. However, geodetic measurements do prove one thing, namely that the light beam curves at all. Geodesy cannot decide whether it curves concavely or convexly to the earth's surface with the tools it currently uses. The Hollow Earth Theory is now able to explain all phenomena in space, the formation of the horizon and the deviations from the straight line in geodetic measurements on the basis of one and the same curvature. If the geodesists were to measure the actual curvature of the light beam just once (in one case), they would have the admittedly missing curvature theory and could henceforth calculate with reliable values that would be fixed once and for all and applicable in every case. Such a measurement would be easily possible with the Rectilineator.

Degree measurements as proof of the concave shape of the earth's surface. When people agreed on an internationally valid unit of length at the time, it was decided to base the new unit of measurement (meter) on the size of the earth itself. One ten millionth of an earth quadrant should be exactly equal to one meter. For this purpose, the earth was measured and came to 40,000 kilometers in circumference. However, later measurements could not confirm this result, as each measurement gave different values again. Finally, the scholars "agreed" that the earth was neither a sphere nor a spheroid, but a "geoid", which would have a different curvature of its surface everywhere, so to speak. They then "agreed" on numerical values that were not measured at all, but were merely intermediate values - the result of the scholars' "agreement".

For example, the meridian circumference in , Schlomilch's logarithmic and trigonometric tables" (Braunschweig 1922) is given as 3423 meters more than 40,000 kilometers. Where does the difference in the measurement results come from? Where does the confusion of the many different degree measurement results come from? It cannot be due to the measuring technique. Because this is so cleverly designed that the average accuracy error, according to Suckow (Die Landmessung, Leipzig 1919), was only + 14 to + 1/= second even earlier. Today you will probably measure even more accurately. The real reason is not the lack of accuracy of the measurement itself, but the complete disregard of scientific principles by the gentlemen professors. They didn't just measure and write down the results, they added numbers that had no real basis. The gentlemen professors measured at different altitudes above sea level and projected the respective results to the height of sea level. They supposedly had to do this "because the circumference of the earth's surface at an altitude of, for example, 1000 meters above sea level is considerably larger than at the height of sea level" (Suckow, p. 70). But the perpendicular lines projected from the degrees in the sky converge at the top in the hollow world, but downwards in the Copernican system. If we live in the hollow world, every projection in the Copernican way must give a false result. Depending on the number of projections made during the degree measurement and the different height from which the projection was made, the different results must therefore differ from each other. The gentlemen professors then stand in front of the result of their measurements and don't know what to do. In their delusion of infallibility, they naturally do not look for the error in their calculation method, but blame our Mother Earth, which according to their "measurements" should not be round, but crooked and lumpy even at ideal sea level. For example, Suckow writes (p. 7): "It was also later proven that the meridians are not of equal length." The "proof" of course only consists of their own measurements with the wrong projection, with which the circular argument is once again put in place of the proof. The earth is now measured with all conceivable accuracy. Each angle is determined twelve times. The base is measured, for example, so accurately that the average error remains below + 1 mm per 1 km. In the Prussian national triangulation, the position of the corner points is accurate to the centimeter. All this accuracy is wasted work from a scientific point of view. Because the impartiality of the measurements was not guaranteed. The professors brought their wishful thinking of the convex earth shape into the calculation as a prerequisite, thus depriving it of any scientific value. They have measured the earth. Their measurement result

but consists of two components. Firstly, the actual reading result, obtained with the measuring instrument, and secondly, the assumption of perpendicular lines converging at the bottom, obtained not on the basis of measurements, but from a fantastic belief. The gentlemen professors refuse to measure whether the perpendicular lines converge at the top or bottom. I am therefore able to state that the measurements of the earth's size on the part of Copernican science are completely unscientific and therefore lack probative force. The practical usability of the national triangulations has nothing to do with this, because 1. the differences in altitude in Germany are relatively small, 2. for practical purposes the projection is reversed and 3. resulting errors are distributed by means of the adjustment calculation so that the individual measuring sections fit together. The errors in the previous method of degree measurement show a possibility of proving the concave earth shape. You only need to leave the measurement results unchanged and do without the perpendicular line projection. Then measure one degree of earth
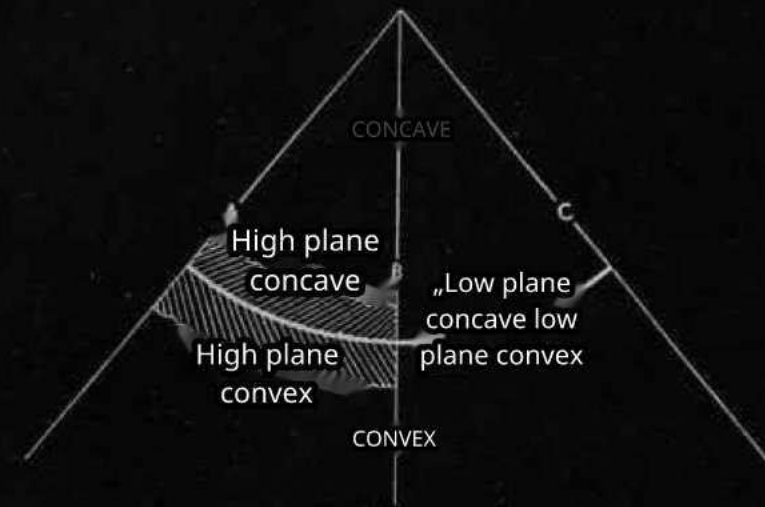
Drawing No. 2

Explanation of the drawing: A, B, C = perpendicular lines that converge upwards in the case of a concave earth shape, but tend to diverge upwards in the case of a convex earth shape. The high plane running from A to B is "concave" shorter than convex. The low plane running between B and C at approximately sea level is practically the same length in both systems and can therefore serve as a comparison object for the measurements. .

The surface in the North German lowlands and another on the 5000-meter-high plateau of Tibet must have a longer degree in the lowlands and in the Copernican system than the degree in the high plateau. In the Copernican system, the Earth's radius at a high plateau 5000 meters above sea level must be 5 kilometers longer, and in the hollow world, 5 kilometers shorter than the radius leading to sea level. This results in a difference of 10 kilometers, which corresponds to a longitudinal difference of about 175 meters in the meridian degrees. Now, the professors of geodesy themselves claim to be able to determine the endpoints of a triangulation to the centimeter. I have no reason to doubt this admirable technical achievement. It should be even simpler to measure a difference of a full 175 meters. All the necessary instruments and facilities are already available from previous degree measurements. One just needs to start the work. They will not do this, as every expert will immediately recognize, after reading the above statements, why the previous degree measurements yielded such different results and will clearly understand that these differences are already an indication of the concave shape of the Earth.

The plumb line measurements of Professor McNair.

It is probably due to the Earth measurements of Professor of Geodesy U. G. Morrow (New Orleans) in the years 1897 and 1898, which favored the hollow world, that Professor McNair from the "Michigan College of Mines" conducted related plumb line measurements in 1901 and 1902. Presumably, he wanted to provide proof of a downward convergence of two plumb lines to finally establish evidence for Copernicanism, which could then be used against the measurements favoring the hollow world by Prof. Morrow. Prof. McNair let two plumb lines down into shafts of the Tamarack Mine (Calumet, Michigan, USA) at a depth of 1300 meters and measured the distances at the top and bottom. Unintentionally, Prof. McNair thus provided further evidence for the hollow world, as the plumb lines did not converge at the bottom but diverged. Prof. McNair made every conceivable effort to achieve a different result in repeated attempts over months. He changed the shafts, the wires, the weights (50 pounds heavy!), sealed a shaft against drafts, embedded the weights in oil, etc. In vain! Time and again, it was shown that the plumb lines diverged at the bottom instead of converging. Prof. McNair then abandoned the attempts and cautiously suggested that perhaps the draft in the shaft was causing the plumb lines to...

He could have pressed together and held in this position constantly. However, he was honest enough to report that the surveying professionals present received this assumption with "insufficient politeness" (probably with loud laughter).

To avoid unnecessary sharpness in the now necessary confrontation between Copernicanism and the hollow world theory, I took personal attacks and even insults as evidence of the impossibility of a factual refutation. However, if the "Kosmos" goes so far as to accuse me of "falsification of facts" regarding the plumb line measurements, I must make an exception and vehemently reject this accusation. In September 1937, the "Kosmos" presented the following sentence as an argument against the hollow world theory: "Adjacent plumb lines in mine shafts converge downwards and do not diverge."

I immediately inquired in a registered letter when and where these alleged observations were made, to which the editorial staff replied verbatim: "Your inquiry is not understandable to us. Measurements in mines are not made with plumb lines, but with mine theodolites..." Thus, the editorial staff of the "Kosmos" presented an objective inaccuracy (to put it cautiously) to their readers in the above sentence about the plumb lines and shamelessly admitted this to me in their response. In this case, they also did not care about a new "objective inaccuracy," as measurements in mines are "made with plumb lines." The editorial staff of the "Kosmos" already rejected the inclusion of a response in the September issue 1937 with the following words:

...it is therefore unnecessary to unnecessarily draw attention to such inconsistencies, to even address them." ... with this first discussion, I would also like to cut off any further debate on the so-called "hollow world theory." ... it should remain at this once fundamental, strictly rejecting position, and the "Kosmos" will not engage in a discussion about the pros and cons of the so-called "hollow world theory!"

However, he had to "engage" (even more often), but only for the "against." One can indeed fight bravely with spurious arguments if the opponent is not given the opportunity to expose these spurious arguments. Then it is easy, 1) silence tactic!

J. L.

To 'refute' him. However, such a method of 'refutation' has no value whatsoever. It is embarrassing for anyone with an objective mindset. If one had real arguments against the hollow Earth theory, then one could let me respond calmly. Instead, one only unwittingly propagates the hollow Earth theory, as experience shows that the objectively minded person rightly assesses this behavior of the editorial team as an inability to substantively refute the hollow Earth theory. As an example of how I am 'refuted' with vague remarks, I cite the following paragraph from 'Kosmos' 8/1939, authored by Prof. Dr. K. Graff:

'The evidence' that Lang presents for his worldview does not withstand the most modest criticism or proves to be gross misunderstandings. The names he cites are known neither to astronomers, nor to geodesists, nor to geophysicists.'

So I must have pulled the names out of thin air, the reader will hopefully supplement the above statements - if he is naive enough to fall for such omissions. However, the critical reader immediately asks why the professor does not provide 'the modest criticism' and uncover the 'gross misunderstandings.' He must conclude that the professor simply cannot do this. This is confirmed by none other than 'Kosmos' itself in issue 12/1941 in the article 'The Mysterious Plumb Line Measurements,' in which it seeks to play Prof. McNair as a key witness against me and thus admits his existence. In 1939, however, his name was allegedly unknown to Prof. Dr. K. Graff or any other scientists. According to 'Kosmos' from 1937, no plumb line measurements were conducted at all! Now, however, 'Kosmos' admits both the fact of the measurements and the existence of the measuring Prof. McNair, but accuses me of 'falsifying the facts' because I would supposedly conceal 'the discovery of air currents as the cause of the divergence' (of the plumb lines). In response, I immediately sent 'Kosmos' a 'rejoinder,' which I quote verbatim: 'Your informant sent me a signed copy of the above article. It contains, among other things, the following statements: 'Interestingly, measurements in a copper mine in the USA showed a divergence of the plumb lines. This fact was used by J. Lang, who developed and published the hollow Earth theory in Germany, as evidence for his willing doctrine, which should finally be tackled 'objectively' from a scientific perspective.' This one fact, however, can hardly validly refute the hollow Earth theory, as it still relies on other 'real, exact' evidence.

Above all, regarding the 'direct measurement of the Earth's curvature,' which is supposed to have unequivocally and scientifically reliably resulted in a 'concave curvature of the Earth.' Why did you omit these passages in your publication? In the aforementioned article, you attribute the fact that the plumb lines diverged in the Tamarack Mine measurements to the draft in the shaft. A convergence occurred, according to your own statement, 'only once' during the entire series of measurements in September 1901 and January/February 1902. Obviously, this phenomenon had a cause in an obstruction of the western wire, which also explains the behavior of this wire. When Prof. McNair moved the western wire further away from the shaft wall inward, the measurement again showed a divergence of the plumb lines, after which Prof. McNair notably discontinued the measurements in this shaft (on January 9, 1902). He writes about this in an article ('Engineering and Mining Journal' from April 26, 1902):

The shorter distance between the bronze wires, as they were hung the second time, was due to the necessity of relocating the western wire to avoid contact with pieces of steel that had been stuck in the western compartment since the break of the line that hung in this compartment on January 6. After the compartment was assumed to be clear, the western wire was relocated eastward to further ensure its freedom. In mid-January 1902, Prof. McNair resumed the experiments in another shaft and continued them until February 1902. Although he then completely sealed the shaft at the top (covered it), there was again a divergence of the plumb lines (hollow earth) and not a single instance of the desired convergence (convex earth), after which Prof. McNair ultimately abandoned the experiments and attempted to explain the divergence of the plumb lines with the influence of air currents in the shafts. However, the scientist in him did not seem entirely comfortable with this, as he expresses himself very cautiously as follows:

We are now convinced that the behavior of the wires must be explained by the assumption that one or both were deflected from their normal position by the air currents circulating in the shaft. This assumption of air currents has been expressed earlier in the work. It was initially treated with insufficient politeness, as it did not seem likely that the air currents could be consistent enough, both in volume and direction, to allow for the stability of the mean position that had been observed. However, once this hypothesis was accepted, it seems that it can be applied to all observed phenomena.' Note the expressions 'assumption,' 'hypothesis,' and 'seems.' What Prof. McNair refers to as 'insufficient politeness' was probably the loud laughter that the 'hypothesis' of the divergence of the plumb lines due to air currents (even in a vertical direction!) may have caused among the attending specialists. There can hardly be another response to the notion that the draft in the shaft could push apart 50-pound iron or lead plumb lines and hold them in this position for hours, especially since they only had a thin piano wire as a contact surface.

To vividly illustrate the absurdity of this 'hypothesis' by Prof. McNair and the entire pitifulness of it, one would hang a weight of 50 pounds on a piano wire and blow a strong airflow against the wire using a propeller. It will not succeed in deflecting the weight in a specific direction and maintaining it in that position, despite this airflow being much stronger than the draft in the shaft. Proponents of the hollow earth idea in America suggested to Prof. McNair to lower the plumb lines in two (existing) shafts, which are connected below by a straight tunnel, at a depth of 4,250 feet and then measure the distances above and below. This would theoretically result in a difference of 35 centimeters between the convex and concave surface of the Earth, which is large enough to render all conceivable sources of error in the measurements insignificant for the result. Unfortunately, Prof. McNair neglected to conduct these measurements, which would undoubtedly have also shown a divergence of the plumb lines, thus favoring the hollow earth theory. However, Prof. McNair had not even been able to dismiss the problem of the 'assumption', the 'presumption', the 'hypothesis' of a deflection of the 50-pound plumb weights by the draft in the shafts.

I still demand that the measurement of the plumb line distances be repeated under impeccable conditions, and every friend of true science - whether a supporter or opponent of the hollow earth theory - will support this demand of mine.

Of course, the editorial team of the 'Kosmos' refused to publish the 'response', although it is entirely factual and notably moderate. As a reason for the rejection, the 'Kosmos' states, among other things:

. . . . we are of the opinion that just as in any other field, only the expert has something to contribute to the discussions in science. The combinations of laymen are irrelevant here, as everywhere, and interest no one. Your 'response' is in reality a full confirmation of our findings in the December issue of 1941 and the conclusions we drew from them. Therefore, the publication of your submission is unnecessary, which we are returning to you.

Editorial team of the 'Kosmos'
signed Dr. Fleischmann

These are indeed 'confessions of a beautiful soul'. First, one accuses the opponent of 'manipulating the facts' by transforming a mere 'presumption' into a 'discovery' (thus a thoroughly secured matter). Then one denies him the justification. Dr. Fleischmann may settle this with his conscience. But what do the readers of the 'Kosmos' say about it? Every reader of the 'Kosmos' who does not protest against such methods of 'scientific' combat is complicit in it. There is no excuse here. In fact, most of the great astronomers were not 'experts'; Herschel, the discoverer of Uranus, was an organist, Leverrier was a civil servant, Bruhns was a locksmith, Bessel...

Merchant, Newcomb, Zimmermann, etc. Even Copernicus was just a canon. It is well known that almost all major discoveries and inventions were made by 'laymen'. So what is the silly talk about 'laymen'? If my 'response' would confirm the statements of the 'Kosmos', why was it not presented? The 'Kosmos' could have brought forth a significant argument against me. Was it not rather feared that even the readers of the 'Kosmos' would receive the 'lame excuse' about the draft in the shaft with 'insufficient politeness' (loud laughter) if they had been informed about the circumstances?

For now, the readers of the 'Kosmos' are still treated by its editorial team like small children who must not learn anything that could impair their belief in 'star' fairy tales. However, they too cannot escape enlightenment in the long run. The 'Kosmos' has once again shown that it is only concerned with combating the hollow earth theory 'by all means' and not with a clean scientific clarification of the question. If someone wants to blame me for not mentioning the 'lame excuse' about the draft in the shaft, which was received with loud laughter by the engineers present during the plumb line measurements, I respond: The plumb line measurements by Prof. McNair are so valuable for the hollow earth theory that I initially had no reason to embarrass this man. As a Copernican, Prof. McNair had to find some excuse. After all, he wanted to finally provide the proof for Copernicanism that has been sought in vain to this day. That his measurements favored the hollow earth theory must have deeply depressed him. What matters are solely the measurement results, and these testify to the hollow earth theory. By the way, Prof. McNair does not even claim that it was the draft in the shaft that pushed the plumb lines apart. He explicitly only speaks of a 'presumption' that even 'did not seem likely'. Considering the means with which I (and every anti-Copernican) am fought, one cannot blame Prof. McNair for trying to extricate himself with a 'lame excuse', although he had to accept the 'loud laughter' of the surveying professionals. By the way, a former engineer employed in the Tamarack Mine wrote to me that these measurements had convinced him of the hollow earth theory and that he would advocate for it everywhere. If my hollow earth theory had already been available at that time, the engineers present during the measurements would probably have unanimously protested against the excuse of the 'draft in the covered shaft'. However, they had never heard of the hollow earth.

They had, so they stood before a riddle for which they had no explanation. After all, they possessed enough intellectual freedom to receive the 'excuse' with loud laughter.

It has always been the case in science that innovators were fought 'by all means.' It was not so much the new ideas themselves that were attacked, but rather their bearers. Even Goethe had to experience this and said about it:

'Every perceived new phenomenon is a discovery, every discovery is a property. But if anyone touches the property, the person with his passions will immediately be there. However, in the sciences, what is transmitted and learned in academies is also regarded as property. If someone comes who brings something new that contradicts our creed, which we have been reciting for years and passing on to others, and threatens to overturn it, all passions are stirred up against him, and every effort is made to suppress him. They resist as best they can; they pretend not to hear, not to understand; they speak of it with disdain, as if it were not even worth the effort to look at and investigate; and so a new truth can wait a long time before it makes its way.'

'The mathematical guild has sought to make my name in science so disreputable that one hesitates to even mention it.' 'They sought to attack me and my teachings in every way and to ridicule my ideas; but nevertheless, I had great joy over my completed work. All attacks from my opponents only served to show me the weakness of people.' 'The learned gentlemen, and especially the gentlemen mathematicians, will not fail to find my ideas utterly ridiculous; or rather, they will do even better, they will completely ignore them with a sense of superiority. But do you know why? Because they say I am not a man of the field.'

The attentive reader will have already noticed the complete similarity of the behavior of science towards Goethe with its behavior towards the hollow world theory and me personally. One finds then and now that 'new ideas are utterly ridiculous,' strives to 'completely ignore them with a sense of superiority,' says 'I am not a man of the field,' 'seeks to attack me and my teachings in every way,' 'speaks of it with disdain,' 'seeks to suppress me in every way.'

If today the academic science accuses me almost word for word of the same things it accused Goethe of back then, I can only say that I am proud to be in such good company. When Dr. Fleischmann from 'Kosmos' writes that in the field of science 'only the specialist has something to contribute to the discussions.'

1) Eckermann's Conversations with Goethe, 11th ed. Leipzig 1910, pages 425-426. 3) Ibid, pages 421-422.

'To contribute to the struggles,' one can only counter him with Goethe's words of Mephisto in Faust: 'This is how I recognize the learned gentleman, What you do not touch is far from you, What you do not grasp is completely missing for you, What you do not calculate, you believe is not true, What you do not will, has no weight for you, What you do not mint, you think does not count.'

The intellectually free will reject the attitude of the academic scientist towards new ideas, as correctly characterized by Goethe, from the deepest conviction and will agree with me that it does not matter who presents new ideas. What matters is their truth content. This, however, is not explored with platitudes, but only through conscientious examination. In the case of the hollow world theory, even any 'argument with words' is completely inappropriate. Where one can measure, one does not need to argue. One repeats the measurements underlying the hollow world theory under impeccable conditions, and the question of the correct worldview will be immediately decided. Any other standpoint is unscientific.

An exact method of measuring the shape of the Earth. The measurements of Professors U. G. Morrow and McNair were carried out using purely mechanical means while avoiding the use of the light beam, because the usual type of geodetic measurements assumes the straightness of the light beam. However, since the light beam demonstrably adapts largely to the curvature of the Earth, geodetic Earth measurements (vertical) cannot be carried out over greater distances, as shown above. The geodesist knows this and manages by measuring only very short sections of the distance and compiling the results. The unavoidable errors here are distributed through adjustment calculations so that the accuracy of the measurement is sufficient for the desired practical purposes. This is of course only possible because the curvature of the light beam and the concave curvature of the Earth run almost parallel over short distances. The geodetic measurements of the horizontal angles of the light beams and the distances calculated from them allow the hollow world theory to be valid. Here, the curvature of the light beam plays no role, as the so-called spherical excess is completely the same for both convex and concave. Often, in correspondence, my arguments against the possibility of constructing a straight line using the leveling instrument or the theodolite are acknowledged, but on the other hand, it is claimed that it is completely impossible to create a mathematically flawless straight line.

To construct or prove that a line is indeed straight when the light beam is turned off as a measuring tool. This prompts me to delve a little deeper into the mathematical foundations of the straight line. The straight line is defined as the 'shortest connection between two points.' However, I found nowhere in the mathematics textbooks an indication of how it can be proven that a line is straight, thus representing the shortest connection between two points. A so-called 'axiom' cannot represent the above definition either, as an axiom is defined as a principle that is neither capable of proof nor in need of it. That the straight line is 'needy' of proof cannot be disputed, and I will demonstrate below that it is 'capable' of proof.

X x   Ya

Drawing No. 3

Around two points, one draws any number of overlapping circles, such that they intersect. The middle intersection points of the circles must then, under all circumstances, lie on a straight line, as they are all equidistant from the centers of the intersecting circles. (Intersection points A to H on Drawing No. 3.) Theoretically, the number of intersection points could be increased indefinitely. If a line consists of points, then one can undoubtedly also refer to the sequence of these intersection points as a line. Since the intersection points must necessarily all lie on a straight line, it is proven that the line formed by them is also mathematically straight.

This absolutely straight line can be extended by drawing two additional intersecting circles with their centers on the line and repeating the same manipulation from the intersection points of these circles. The resulting new intersection points must now fall exactly on the existing line or its straight extension. If this procedure is continued, a continuous extension of the straight line to any distance results. It is more practical not to draw the entire circles but to limit oneself to those arcs necessary to achieve the intersection points. (See Drawing No. 3 I to Q.) Thus, a mathematically straight line can be constructed or an existing one extended solely using a compass without a ruler or any other tool. The technical execution of measuring the shape of the Earth using a straight line is now very simple. One erects a wall next to the seacoast, a canal, or a water ditch, covers it with copper plates that are coated with a thin layer of a suitable material into which the arcs are inscribed using a fixed compass. The respective distance of the line from the surface of the still water, which thus exactly adapts to the curvature of the Earth's surface, is then measured using the usual geodetic methods, which can be assumed to be known. If the Earth's surface were convex, the straight line would have to constantly move away from the water surface. However, if it is concave, the straight line will increasingly approach the water surface with continuous length. One can simplify the work by placing glass tubes, which are connected at the bottom, at the beginning and end of the line, as according to the law of connected tubes, the water in the tube system adapts to the curvature of the Earth. To avoid objections regarding the adhesion of water to the tube walls, one can also use petroleum instead of water and place floats at the ends of the tubes. (Suggestion by Dr.-Ing. Heinrich, Frankfurt am Main.)

Can objections be raised against the measuring method I described above? By the word 'objections,' I naturally mean well-founded concerns and not the usual talk of those who want to prevent such measurements at all costs because they fear the result. What objections could possibly be raised?

1. The wall cannot be erected exactly vertically. It should be noted that this is not necessary because the copper plates can be easily adjusted to be exactly vertical.

_____ 1) Practical experiments may show that brass plates are even more suitable than copper plates.

The executing engineers will be able to take on any guarantees for this.

The intersection points of the circular arcs are not absolutely precise. This objection is irrelevant. There is no such thing as absolute accuracy. However, in no measurements does absolute accuracy matter, but only practically sufficient accuracy. If it were otherwise, one could not make any scientific measurements at all. The question of accuracy always revolves around whether the possible errors remain within the so-called error margin, i.e., whether their summation does not yield a value greater than the possible result of the measurement. It is therefore not so much about making no errors at all, but only whether the errors can sum up. Such summation of errors is excluded by the nature of the construction of the straight line. For there is not the slightest probability that a direction would be preferentially burdened with errors in a circle. If this is not the case, then the unavoidable tiny inaccuracies can be disregarded because they cancel each other out in their effect. One must also not forget that the deviation of the Earth's spherical curvature from the straight line already amounts to 5 meters over a length of 8 kilometers, so the difference between convex and concave is 10 meters. If such values are to be measured, it is completely irrelevant if a mistake of one hundredth of a millimeter were to occur. Moreover, the proof of errorlessness can be provided at any time. One only needs to retract the circular arcs from the auxiliary intersection points. If these meet exactly at the previously obtained intersection points of the straight line, it is proven that no error has occurred. The drawn circle is completely independent of the influence of gravity. Any deviations from accuracy are distributed in all directions, thus canceling each other out. They therefore do not influence the result of the measurement in any way. If there were a deviation at one of the many intersection points of the drawn circles, it would necessarily be visible at the other intersection points. There would then be no intersection points at all, but small triangles that would have to be clearly visible when magnified.

Always in a mathematically straight direction. This becomes quite clear to the reader when he considers that absolute measurements are not used here. The halving of a distance is always in the middle, regardless of how large the distance being halved is.

The tips of the compasses wear out. This can be avoided by making the tips from molybdenum steel or diamonds.

The tips of the compasses are not to be placed exactly on the intersection points. Of course, one will first mark the intersection points with a so-called prick, so that the placed compass tip has a firm hold.

The executing people cheat. Of course, friends and opponents of the hollow Earth theory must participate in the proposed measurement as observers. It is advisable to assign the execution to a reputable company whose engineers can only have an interest in maintaining the agreed accuracy. It is completely inconceivable to me that engineers, who are paid to produce a straight line, would instead build a crooked one with fraudulent intent. If I still consider a control of the work necessary, it is only to render the above objection irrelevant from the outset. As soon as appointed representatives of both worldviews have convinced themselves of the impeccable construction of the straight line and have publicly expressed this conviction, anyone who still babbles about cheating and the like will be guilty of slander.

One can now greatly simplify the construction of a straight line using circles by not drawing the circles, but by assembling the straight line from circular disks. These disks, a few millimeters thick and half a meter in diameter, are made of steel, drilled in the middle, then mounted on a shaft, taken to a precision lathe, and all disks are ground at once, resulting in all disks being of exactly the same size. When constructing the straight line, the usual geodetic frameworks are used, and the first disks are adjusted sufficiently to both sides.

Long distances are covered, then the discs in the middle are dismantled and reused to further extend the straight line. This process is repeated as often as necessary until the line is completed. In this way, relatively little building material is used, which naturally reduces costs significantly. This method is as precise as the drawing method. It only has the disadvantage that the straight line does not remain available for verification at all times. Below is the graphical representation of the basic principle of constructing a straight line using circular discs.

I don't need to explain much here. The drawing speaks for itself. As soon as the newly placed disc touches the two previous ones, it is inevitably in a perfectly straight direction to all other discs in its row. As simple as the idea of forming a straight line from circles is, it is genius. For it allows a measurement of the Earth's shape that withstands any objections. Moreover, with the straight line (chord of the Earth's circle), one can measure the size of the Earth much more accurately, at a fraction of the cost of a straight measurement, than with the methods previously used.
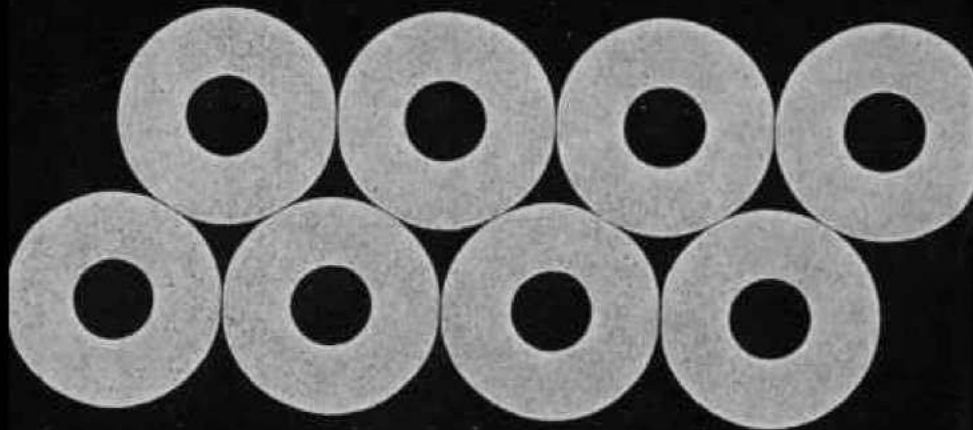
Drawing No. 4

Even with the proposed line of circular discs, a control possibility can be created by aligning the discs according to the scheme given in Drawing No. 5. Then the middle disc is surrounded by six discs. These seven discs can only rotate together if they are not of unequal size. Any unequal size is the only source of error here. Only when all discs
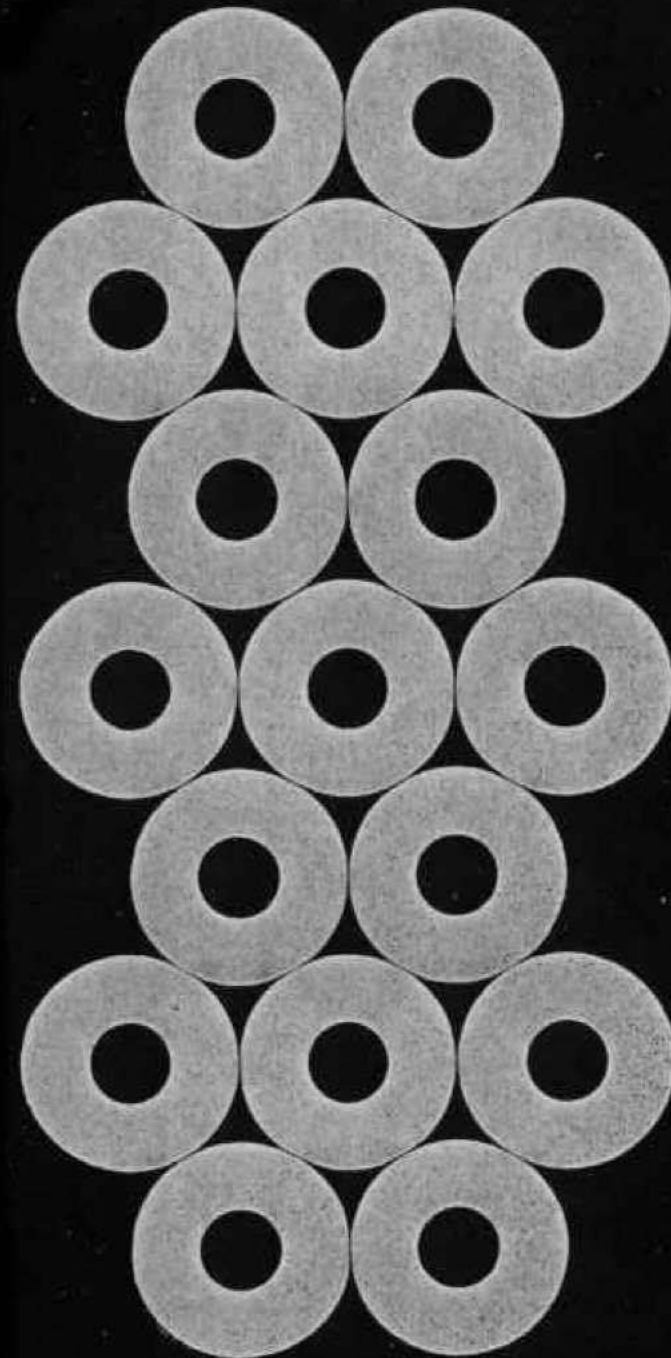
Drawing No. 5.

If they have exactly the same diameter, they can touch each other at all. If even one disc is larger or smaller, there will inevitably be gaps at the contact points. If all seven discs touch each other (twelve contact points), then the line must necessarily become perfectly straight. Here, I want to refute some objections that are likely to be raised right from the start:

1. The discs are not perfectly round. If the discs are the same size, the continuous line formed by them must necessarily be perfectly straight. This is the genius of this method, that the straight line is resolved into circular lines. Whether a circle is perfectly round - that is, truly a circle - can be demonstrated at any time because the circular line runs back into itself. Any expert entrusted with grinding the discs can guarantee the perfectly round shape. He can further guarantee that the discs ground according to my specified technical method are exactly the same size. (By the way, there is a very simple device that indicates whether the ground discs are really 'round.' It is used with great success to check ball bearings.)

2. Temperature fluctuations cause errors. Since all discs are made of the same material, temperature fluctuations are completely irrelevant. If the already aligned plates are expanded due to a temperature increase, this applies to the newly set ones to the same extent. The course of the line is now not dependent on any absolute sizes, but only on relative values, namely the exactly same size of the discs. However, this 'relation' is practically not altered by temperature fluctuations.

3. Gravity pulls the newly set discs down. If this were the case, the contact points could not possibly 'close' exactly.

4. The discs bend. Glass-hard tempered steel discs do not bend unless subjected to very strong unilateral pressure. Even in this case, the bending is only very slight and soon leads to breakage. However, any load on the discs is completely absent here.

5. It is not possible to control the measurement result. To exclude this objection, one can align the discs horizontally over a longer distance. The discs are aligned side by side on a base parallel to the ground and checked with a theodolite using the usual geodetic method to see if the line runs perfectly straight. Since both proponents and opponents of the hollow Earth theory acknowledge the straight path of light in a horizontal direction (a vertically standing circle appears straight from the front), a positive result would be proof of the accuracy of the measurement that could not be disputed by either side. Another proof of the accuracy of the measurement is provided by the result itself. As has been said before, the straight line deviates from the curvature of the Earth by about 5 meters over a length of 8 kilometers. This results in a difference of about 10 meters between 'convex' and 'concave.' It would be an extremely unlikely coincidence if the line to be constructed exhibited this enormously large error, considering the theoretically possible sources of error. Such a coincidence is excluded. Whether, in the end, the line strikes the water surface or remains, for example, 10 or 20 centimeters above it, is insignificant. Let us assume that there is an error of 1/100 millimeter in the alignment of the discs, and this error would accumulate (which in reality has no basis), it would only result in a difference of about 19 centimeters over a length of 8 kilometers (disc diameter 50 cm). Since the difference to be measured is 10 meters, the possible slight differences only indicate the difference in measurement accuracy between the straight line and the usual straight measurement. Only if, for example, the deviation from the theoretically calculated value were to be several meters would the accuracy be insufficient. Furthermore, this measurement method can itself provide proof of its accuracy. One only needs to perform a reverse measurement. If any errors have occurred, it is completely impossible for the line to return to the starting point during the reverse measurement, as the conditions are the same as in the forward measurement, so any sources of error would have to act in the same direction again. Therefore, the straight line will either arrive above or below the starting point during the reverse measurement, depending on which side the errors were on. To determine the average possible error precisely, one only needs to repeat the forward and reverse measurements several times, add the respective height differences to the starting point, and divide the result by the number of measurements. Thus, my measurement method itself provides proof of its accuracy.

To make the principle of measurement and control measurement completely understandable to the technically inexperienced reader, I will also explain the process graphically below.

Drawing No. 6.

O = starting point of the straight line next to a water surface of the Earth W - water surface E = endpoints of the straight line at a distance of 8 kilometers ABC = segments of the straight line 1-6 = beginning and end of the segments

First, a number of circular discs are assembled at a height of 5 meters above O so that the straight line formed by them runs approximately horizontally according to the level and the plumb line. (Any inaccuracies of the horizontal are irrelevant, because a deviation to one side necessarily opposes an equally large one to the other side.) By adding further circular discs at 3 and 4, the straight line is then extended in both directions towards 2 and 5. For the sake of material savings, when the straight line has reached a certain length, the discs that are no longer needed at 3 and 4 are removed and used to continue building the straight line towards 2 and 5. This process is repeated continuously. The discs are constantly removed at the 'back' and newly added at the 'front'. In this way, the segments A and C maintain their length while moving in exactly straight directions from O towards E. If they touch the water surface at E (or next to it), then this provides exact proof that we live on the concave inner surface of a hollow sphere Earth. Should cumulative errors have occurred during the measurements, then the segments A and C of the line at E cannot aim backward towards B in their direction. Logically, a straight line thought of as their extension towards B must point either below or above the starting point (B), depending on which side the error lies. If the segments A and C of the line are now allowed to move back towards B by continuously removing the circular discs at 1 and 6 and reattaching them at 2 and 5, then not only will any existing misdirection of the direction of the measurements be corrected.

The line is not only transferred to B, but even doubled, because an existing source of error would have to affect the return of the line to the starting point again, and indeed in the same way as in the forward measurement to E. Because it is worked in both directions under exactly the same conditions.

If the ends 2 and 5 of the segments A and C fit exactly to the ends 3 and 4 of segment B during the backward measurement, then this also provides proof that the measurement was exact and consequently the line was exactly straight. Professor U. G. Morrow took his measurements of the Earth's shape using a fundamentally similar but more complicated method. Instead of circular discs, he used rectangles. However, there are also no justified objections against the accuracy of his method, because he always returned to the starting point during the backward measurement. This fact gives Professor Morrow's Earth measurements their undeniable value. Therefore, none of the critics of the hollow Earth theory have dared to mention Professor U. G. Morrow's measurements at all, let alone criticize them in any way.

6. Measurements using mechanical aids are 'primitive'. This objection would also apply to the straight measurements of the geodesists who provided the data for calculating the size of the Earth. The so-called 'first base' of these measurements is made by measuring a piece of the Earth's surface using metal rulers. I believe I can confidently assert that the Earth measurement I proposed allows for significantly more accurate results than this method.

7. The costs are too high. A fraction of what a single observatory costs would be more than sufficient for the proposed experiment. One would only need to use a few tens of thousands of marks from the millions that the state allocates annually for research purposes to school science. Compared to the costs that, for example, often require the observation of a single solar eclipse, the proposed measurement can be called downright cheap. Furthermore, it would be wiser if the Copernicans did not make this objection. One must then tell them that over time they have spent billions to build observatories and equip them with the most expensive and complicated instruments, that they have expended an enormous amount of human labor, and that all this expenditure of money and labor occurred without any examination of the assumptions.

Copernicans will have to admit that all the - in itself admirable - scientific work of school astronomers, and especially all measurements, ultimately rely on the assumption of the convex shape of the Earth's surface. If the Earth's surface is concave, then a large part of all work and expenditure has been completely pointless. School astronomy can start all over again. If a school astronomer were to have a house built and the builder failed to examine the foundation to see if it was stable, then the astronomer would rightly be outraged. However, the same astronomer finds it perfectly acceptable that school astronomy built the great scientific edifice of the Copernican system with enormous expenditure of money and labor without first subjecting its foundation, namely the shape of the Earth, to investigation by all means of science.

It must always be made clear: the Copernican system is a "colossus on clay feet." Not a single distance measurement by school astronomers has any evidential power as long as the proof of the convex shape of the Earth is not provided. For in the astronomer's calculations, there is always a piece of convex arc included, thus a piece of "faith." The school astronomer believes that the Earth's surface is convex and demands this belief from all other people. Science should provide knowledge to humanity and leave the faith of religion aside.

The reliable method of measuring the Earth's shape that I devised should be welcomed with joy by the Copernicans. It is completely "neutral" and serves solely to uncover the truth. I have the firm confidence that the measurement to be carried out will favor the hollow world theory. If the Copernicans were equally convinced of the correctness of their system, one would assume that they would carry out the measurement as quickly as possible to finally provide the missing foundation for their system. (However: if a school astronomer has read this work, various doubts will likely arise for him, especially since he, as a specialist, can better assess the weight of my arguments against the Copernican system than a layperson.)

In any case, the relatively low costs of the measurement I proposed should not matter, as they could potentially save millions in expenditures for pointless astronomical work. Furthermore, the question of convex or concave has such great economic and cultural significance that every day that passes without this question being clarified unambiguously costs the German people significantly more than the one-time amount required for the measurements.

I would also like to quote a neutral statement on this question. P. A. Müller-Murnau writes about it in his "Critique of the Hollow World Theory":

"The worldview provides the key knowledge for numerous technical, scientific, and cultural research areas! A false worldview means a false starting position and false assumptions for research, which can only lead to success through countless errors and detours, or may fail altogether. This, in turn, means an enormous loss of intellectual, economic, and cultural national power that is hardly measurable in its magnitude! If the Copernican worldview is wrong, then the unscientific, self-serving persistence of its proponents costs us enormous values day by day! As understandable as it is for someone not to want to recognize the work of their life as an error, fearing ridicule or not wanting their thick books to be seen as products of fantasy - this is about larger and more important matters than the reputation and concerns of individuals!!!

One might be inclined to say that we have made wonderful progress in scientific and technical fields and have achieved ever new and astonishing successes that could serve as proof of the correctness of the assumed worldview?

Well, that would be fundamentally wrong! The fact is that all scientific and technical advances have been achieved without or against the Copernican worldview!

Our energy economy predominantly relies on the energy reserves that were once laid down by the sun just below the Earth's surface, namely coal and oil. The existing supplies are so limited that fierce economic battles and wars are already being fought over them today. The economy and politics of all nations are under the questions of obtaining coal and oil. The prices of these fuels negatively affect the living conditions of people. Moreover, these banging, spitting, stinking, and life-threatening machines that are operated with them are anything but ideal solutions. At the same time, while we are merely coping with coal and oil, enormous energies rest in the atoms of any substance, the harnessing of which would free humanity from all needs of the energy economy for all time. It is no wonder that numerous researchers have been in the service of nuclear research for decades, trying to make atomic forces usable. They discover electrons, ions, protons, neutrons, positrons, mesons, and neutrinos, they work with lightning forces, particle beams, cyclotrons, and other means, they record modest laboratory progress, but the actual success has so far been zero! Why? Because they view their research area from the Copernican worldview - the atom as a small Copernican world - because the fundamental theory is wrong and thus all research efforts are misdirected.

Therefore, the Americans - known as unprejudiced empiricists - created the atomic bomb and not the Germans, who were the first to split the uranium atom. J. L.

A false worldview can directly prevent the utilization of such a vast energy source, thus becoming the greatest obstacle on the path to overcoming humanity's economic needs. This is even more true as the desired mastery of atomic forces would also lead to the artificial creation of any material on a large economic scale, thereby providing humanity with relief from raw material shortages, limitations on living space, and other pressing problems of the present.

However, our energy economy is not only dependent on atomic energy. While we wage wars over coal and oil, the sun sends down much, much more energy to the Earth's surface every day than humanity could ever consume, even with a thousandfold greater demand. Solar energy is still not being practically utilized because, according to the Copernican theory, the sun only sends heat to the Earth. The Copernican does not even have the realization that solar radiation is not heat but energy radiation. And that can hardly be otherwise, for the Copernican sees the sun as a glowing ball of gas! With such a premise, one cannot approach the research and development of solar energy. Indeed, there is hardly a scientist in Europe or America who has taken on the utilization of solar energy. It should not even be that difficult to convert solar energy directly into electrical energy. But one must first fundamentally consider it possible—and precisely that is excluded by the Copernican worldview. For anyone who considers solar radiation to be something other than heat radiation and the sun to be something other than a glowing ball of gas is no longer a Copernican!

The false worldview becomes a straitjacket for research. And that is a pity because serious research in this area would undoubtedly free us from coal and oil very soon, gift us the now legendary solar motor, and finally liberate humanity from the rumbling storeroom of the much-praised machine age.

Or let us take gravity, of whose nature science still has no useful conception today. It is a force that surrounds us constantly, is effective and detectable at every moment, and reaches a magnitude that is certainly small compared to the energy needs of our economy. This energy source is almost completely untapped! We only utilize it by letting falling water turn turbines, thus converting gravity into mechanical power, which is then converted back into electricity via a dynamo. No researcher or technician has attempted to convert gravity directly into electricity without a turbine and dynamo. Why not? Because the idea is impossible from the perspective of the Copernican worldview! Gravity is, from the Copernican standpoint, not energy but a mysterious 'attractive force' of the Earth, simultaneously a 'cosmic riddle' for which there is neither an explanation nor a reasonable theory. However, one cannot reasonably expect a technician or researcher to strive for things for which all foundations and prerequisites are lacking, whose undertaking, according to the appointed science, is completely hopeless and simultaneously requires a revolt against astronomy. The fault lies not with the technician or researcher, but with the representatives of the Copernican worldview.

This one example of the connection between worldview and energy economy may suffice. It stands for countless other cases where research and industry go astray or are already hopelessly at the end of all possibilities that the Copernican worldview offers them.

In conclusion, I note: Given the enormous economic values at stake, the costs of measurement play the least role. It is only regrettable that the representatives of established science, who unfortunately still believe they do not need to provide evidence for their Copernican system, have to decide on the approval of the necessary amounts. As the great Copernican Galileo once said: "One must measure what is measurable and make measurable what is not yet so." I have made the shape of the Earth measurable with the methods I have presented and proudly adhere to the Galilean mindset. The great Copernican Galileo stands on my side in this matter. Today's Copernicans, on the other hand, must deny their great predecessor if they refuse to measure. Therefore, I call on every honest Copernican to demand, like me, that the principle of Galileo, 'one must measure what is measurable,' be implemented. In this matter, there can be no compromises for the honest friend of astronomy—regardless of which camp he belongs to. I repeat: It is a pity that we do not have a Galileo among our astronomers today!

The mathematical refutation of the Copernican system would be that the heliocentric (Copernican) worldview—if it were merely a reversal of the geocentric (Ptolemaic) worldview, as is often claimed—could not be mathematically refuted. If one had simply placed the sun at the center instead of the Earth and related the other celestial bodies accordingly, then any mathematically founded criticism would lack a starting point, because the criticism of the Copernican reinterpretation would simultaneously represent an attack on the perceived image of phenomena. In other words: only the perspective to which the observations are related would have been exchanged. However, for the accuracy of the calculation, it does not matter from which perspective one starts. One only needs to recalculate the observational data accordingly. The Copernican system is, despite all related 'propaganda,' by no means a simple reversal of the Ptolemaic worldview. The moon continues to orbit the Earth as it did with Ptolemy. All celestial bodies move through the zodiac—without exception. This is an observational fact! For all celestial bodies, this movement is also considered genuine, and the 'orbits' are attempted to be calculated. Only with the fixed stars...

This is not the case. The fixed stars continue to wander through the zodiac (or parallel to it), but for the sake of the system, they must be torn from their context and explained as the fixed background of the cosmic stage. This gives rise to the possibility of refuting the Copernican system with the help of mathematics. The Copernicans have managed to instill in the people the belief that it is only through Copernican calculation methods (Kepler's laws, Newton's formula) that it has become possible to accurately predict future positions of the celestial bodies. This claim is simply untrue. The Copernican astronomers are not even able to predict the motion of the celestial body closest to us (the Moon) with any reasonable accuracy for even a single year. As I have already demonstrated elsewhere with quotes, prominent Copernicans themselves admit that Babylonian calculation methods are superior to today's methods regarding lunar motion. The so-called 'perihelion motion' or 'displacement of the apsidal line of the orbits' cannot be calculated by the Copernicans at all. They are simply helpless against this problem, and one of their best minds - Professor Dr. Kienle - despaired of the entire classical celestial mechanics for this reason. In contrast, according to the hollow world theory, a reasonably intelligent elementary school student can perform these calculations using simple arithmetic, and indeed with an accuracy of a fraction of a second. Moreover, if he knows the displacement of the apsidal line of the solar orbit, he can calculate that of the lunar orbit - also to a fraction of a second - in a few minutes. According to the hollow world theory, one can calculate from the solar orbit to the lunar orbit and vice versa. This fact is incompatible with Copernicanism. The sober calculation simply defeats the entire nonsense of the vast Copernican orbital ellipse. Furthermore, I am calculating with the daily circles of the celestial bodies from east to west, which, according to Copernican claims, are only supposed to be simulated by the rotation of the 'Earth planet' around its axis (from west to east), thus being deceit and trickery - pure optical illusion. The reader need not fear that the calculations will place high demands on his mathematical abilities. Even the former elementary school student will be able to follow my explanations. Celestial mechanics becomes complicated only due to the Copernican system. In the hollow world, it is a very simple matter.

') Copernican as the orbit of the 'Earth planet' reinterpreted.

Furthermore, I will make an effort to write as simply and understandably as possible. Before I begin the presentation, I want to clarify my position on mathematics first. Copernicans use some critical remarks about untenable mathematical conclusions as an excuse to claim that I reject all mathematics, and that one cannot discuss with such a person at all. This is, of course, to be regarded only as 'propaganda.' One cannot undoubtedly discuss with me, but not because I allegedly reject mathematics, but solely because there is nothing to counter my arguments. Mathematics is a tool for me - nothing more. One cannot prove that a system is correct with it. The fact that the calculation is correct does not prove that its foundations are also correct. If a tree grows 1 meter in 1 year, then it grows 100 meters in 100 years. This is mathematically a flawless matter. However, we know from experience that 'trees do not grow to the sky.' If a system claims to be true, then it must, of course, withstand the calculation. If this results in contradictions within the system itself or if one can perform calculations that should not be possible according to the system, then that system is undoubtedly false.

Contradictions in the Copernican system. Now I want to first show how contradictions arise in the Copernican system even with the simplest Copernican calculation, the determination of the year duration. The Copernicans need three years of different durations for their system: the tropical, the sidereal, and the anomalistic year. They claim that the Earth planet travels in an elliptical orbit around the 'fixed star' Sun in one year. In this case, its axis remains at a constant tilt to the orbital plane. The latter is supposed to be the cause of the seasons. However, when calculating the ellipse, one finds that the length of the year is too long by 25.038356480 minutes. There is no calculation error because the Earth's proximity to the Sun (greatest apparent diameter of the solar disc) repeats itself on average (mean value) after one year plus 25.038356480 minutes. On the other hand, the Copernican explanation of the seasons requires a complete orbit of the Earth planet of exactly (precisely) 1 year. The axis of the Earth planet would indeed have to remain at a precisely constant angle to the orbit, and the Earth planet would have to travel around the Sun in one year (mean value 365.242201372444 days). If one takes the zodiac (which corresponds to the seasons) as a measuring basis, one must determine that each point of the Copernican orbital ellipse passes through the zodiac in 21,004 years. Currently, the

The orbit of the Earth (perihelion) at the beginning of the sign Cancer (Copernican reinterpretation) or the Sun reaches its largest apparent diameter when it is in the sign Capricorn (reality). Thus, the Copernican-constructed 'orbit' of the Earth, the astronomical seasons, and the duration of the year do not correspond to the Copernican explanation (reinterpretation of the observed image).
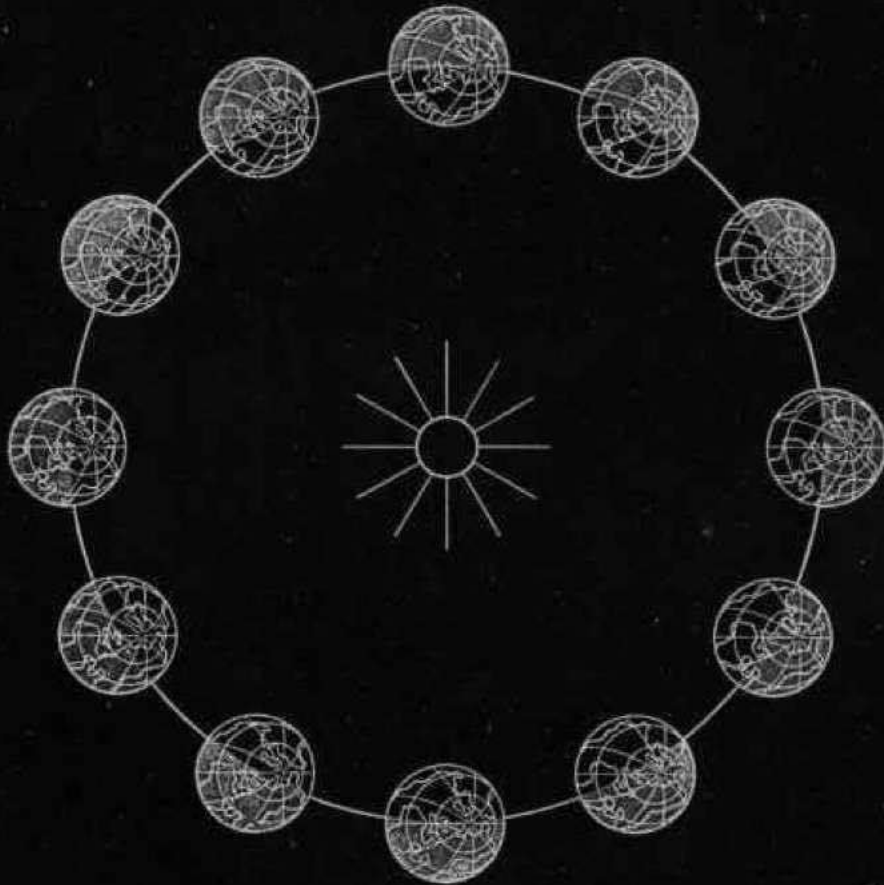
Drawing No. 7

Drawing from Brockhaus

It is quite obvious that the Copernicans will make excuses here. I will return to this later. For now, it is important to make the simple facts clear to the reader. One thing is certain. If someone is on a table

1) Note that in the Copernican view, the opposite signs exchange.

If one allows a globe with the known tilted axis to orbit around a light source in a circle without changing the position of the axis relative to the 'orbit' of the globe, then upon completion of the orbit, the illumination boundary will again be the same as at the beginning. It does not matter how large the diameter of the orbit is or whether it is a circular or elliptical orbit. When the Earth orbits the Sun, it is clearly established that when it receives the same illumination as at the beginning of its journey, it has completed one orbit around the light source (Sun). The time required for this orbit is the duration of the actual year, referred to by the Copernicans as the 'tropical year'.

Some readers, who consider themselves knowledgeable about the Copernican system, will now claim that the difference between one orbit of the Earth around its orbital ellipse from perihelion to perihelion and the orbit around the Sun (as a light source) arises because the entire orbital ellipse has rotated eastward in the meantime. Although the Copernicans assert this rotation, they can only account for about one-sixth of the difference (4.653 minutes) because otherwise, they would conflict with another assertion essential to their system (the sidereal year). They are therefore even forced to divide the difference of 25.038356480 minutes again and assume different causes for each part.

Essential for the Copernican system is the assumption of such an extraordinarily large distance of the fixed stars from the Earth that their proper motion disappears for observation over the course of a year, and thus the fixed stars form the fixed background of the cosmic stage. If this were the case, then after one orbit of the Earth around the light source - the actual (tropical) year - the Sun would again be visible at the same fixed star where it was the previous year. Observation now shows that the fixed stars (like all other celestial bodies) exhibit a movement from west to east in the direction of the zodiac over the course of the year. This cannot be the case in the Copernican view. If the fixed stars form the fixed background of the cosmic stage, then an orbit of the light source (Sun) by the Earth must also simultaneously represent an orbit of the fixed star sky. However, the measurable difference is 20.385857 minutes. The so-called sidereal year is longer by this amount than the actual (tropical) year, which is caused by the Earth's orbit around the light source.

1) The ellipse of the Earth's orbit deviates so little from a circle that one cannot distinguish between the two by eye.

Now, the Copernicans naturally have an assumption as a supposed explanation for all inconsistencies. They simply assume that the axis of their Earth planet does not maintain its tilt as consistently as their explanation of the seasons requires. It is supposed to 'wobble' a little. On one hand, they proudly refer to the gyroscope law in explaining the existence of the seasons, according to which the axis of the Earth planet must maintain its 'tilt' throughout its journey around the sun, and on the other hand, they allow it to 'wobble' just enough to compensate for the fixed star movement both in terms of its extent (the time of the fixed stars' movement through the zodiac) and its direction (corresponding to the tilt of the ecliptic). How can the 'stable Earth axis' still perform a movement according to the gyroscope law? In the standard work of popular astronomy, the 'Newcomb-Engelmann', this 'precession of the day and night equinoxes' is attempted to be explained by comparing the Earth planet to a gyroscope that is just about to fall over. Its axis then makes a wobbling motion before the gyroscope falls. To avoid plagiarism, I want to particularly point out that the excellently fitting term 'wobbling motion of the Earth axis' does not come from me, but from prominent Copernican astronomers. (Certainly, the already wobbling Earth axis will soon fall. It falls with the entire Copernican worldview.) The alleged wobbling of the Earth axis would shift the Earth's equator westward towards the zodiac (exactly opposite to the movement of the stars). Thus, the sun would pass it 20.385857 minutes earlier than corresponds to the orbit of the Earth planet around the starry sky. Since the Copernicans determine the duration of the actual (tropical) year from the sun's movement from Aries point to Aries point (= transition of the sun over the equator at the time of the spring equinox), with the assumption of a wobbling Earth axis, all inconsistencies seem to be brought back into line - as long as one does not look more closely at the facts. I will first quote a paragraph explaining gyroscopic motion from 'Meyers Lexikon' Vol. 6 (Leipzig 1937), page 234: 'The precession movement plays an important role in the Earth's rotation: From the gravitational pull of the sun arises a disturbing force that strives to position the Earth's axis perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Consequently, over a period of about 25,800 years, the Earth's axis describes a cone with a 45° opening, so that over the millennia, different stars take on the role of the pole star.

It is now quite clear that the center of the Earth planet describes the 'orbit'. The Earth planet neither dances with its north pole

still with its south pole on the 'orbital plane'. Therefore, astronomers always base their calculations on the center of the Earth. Consequently, neither the north pole nor the south pole of the Earth planet is favored in any way. If the Earth axis really wobbles, then the 'cone with a 45° opening' (= double the value of the mean ecliptic tilt) is not restricted to the north pole of the Earth axis. The south pole must perform a corresponding movement of equal magnitude. Then the wobbling motion goes around the center of the Earth planet. This center does not participate in it. Therefore, there are, so to speak, two gyroscopes that stand on top of each other.
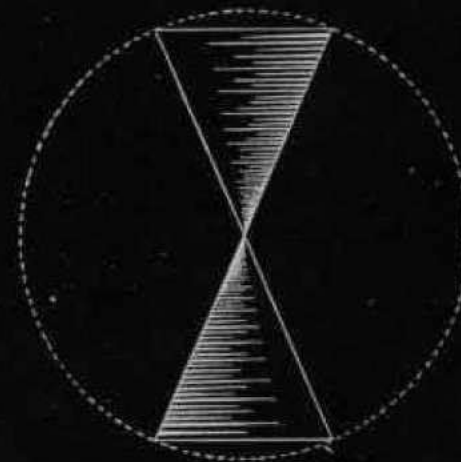
Drawing No. 8

This seems to me to be inconsistent with the Copernican explanation of the precession movement, and the Copernicans also seem to be somewhat uneasy about the matter, as they usually only mention one pole, as for example in the above-cited explanation. Also in the 'Kleinen Brockhaus' (Leipzig 1925) it states under precession:

.. .. Cause: conical fluctuation of the Earth's axis due to the sun's attraction. The celestial pole circles the pole of the ecliptic once in the mentioned time at a distance of 23.5°.

By the way, the whole comparison with the gyroscope is very problematic. Take your pocket watch and observe the small hand! The 'gyroscope' Earth planet rotates half as fast! It takes 24 hours for a single rotation! Is this angular velocity sufficient to keep the 'gyroscope' from falling over? And this, even though according to Copernican views, forces are constantly acting on it that want to pull it out of its tilted position. One

———
') By the way, these would be 47° and not 45° as stated in the preceding 'explanation'.

Read in the following quote from Meyer's Encyclopedia, Vol. 8, page 1447 (Leipzig 1940), how the Copernicans conceive the effect: ... Cause: The sun and moon attract the excess of earth mass present at the equator and attempt to align the tilted earth axis perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit. This imposed movement combines with the earth's rotation to create a motion comparable to what we observe in a spinning top before it falls over. The equator shifts on the ecliptic, resulting in lunisolar precession. On the other hand, the attraction of the planets also affects the earth in such a way that the plane of the earth's orbit is drawn into that of the planets, causing the vernal point to experience a global shift (precession of the planets).

I would like to emphasize that all of this is merely assumptions. The Copernicans cannot calculate the supposedly acting forces and derive the precession numerically from them. Precession has been called since the days of the ancient Ptolemy the progression (advancement) of the fixed stars in the zodiac. The term has been retained, although this 'progression' is denied and reinterpreted as a retreat of the vernal point. The matter of the supposedly 'stably tilted' earth axis becomes even more unlikely when one learns that the moon also shakes it. The moon is said to disturb it significantly. This phenomenon is called 'nutation.' (I have already explained this in Part I.) Here I would like to provide two more quotes from Meyer's Encyclopedia. In Vol. 3, page 974, it states: 'As precession' (Latin, i.e., advancement, caused by increased attraction from the sun and moon on the equatorial bulge) the earth axis performs a pole rotation within 25,800 years, whose regular circular form is transformed into a wavy circular line by 'nutation' (Latin, i.e., fluctuation, especially lunar = (moon =) nutation). Such a lawfully circular fluctuation of the earth axis is not referred to as pole fluctuation (in contrast to the irregular spirals, e.g., the Eulerian period of 305 days).

In Vol. 8 of 'Meyer's Encyclopedia' (Leipzig 1940), page 527, it states: 'The pole of the equator describes an ellipse in 18.7 years, whose semi-major axis is 9.2° (nutation constant).'

Besides the Eulerian period of pole fluctuations, there are also the Chandlerian and other, partly disputed ones. Since the 'obliquity of the ecliptic' fluctuates periodically within 31/. degrees, the 'stably tilted' earth gyroscope must also fluctuate. As one can see, the 'stability' of the tilted earth axis is not present at all. It 'wobbles' not only due to precession but is also very unstable otherwise. All celestial bodies would - if there were indeed an earth planet - shake its axis, pulling it out of its 'stable' tilt. I always wonder: Where does the earth planet get the forces necessary to do this?

How can the axis be brought back into the necessary tilt to explain the seasons after the deflection? If the earth planet achieves this without force, then it is a 'true miracle.' But what do miracles have to do with science?

To achieve complete clarity about the three different years with varying durations of the Copernicans, one should read the above representation again. Firstly, there is a year that can be defined by the earth planet's orbit around the sun as a light source. It is the actual year, referred to by the Copernicans as the 'tropical year.' Its average duration is 365.242 201 372 444 ... days. Secondly, there is the so-called 'sidereal year' of 365.256 358 216 days, which represents one complete orbit of the earth planet around the starry sky. According to Copernican theory, both years should actually have the same duration, as they are based on the same orbit of the earth planet around the sun, and the starry sky is merely the stationary background of the cosmic stage in the Copernican system. The difference in the duration of both years is attempted to be explained by the already very unlikely assumption of a movement of the earth planet's axis that is equal but opposite to the fixed star movement in the orbital plane, which would also have to have the same speed as the fixed star movement. This assumption becomes even more unlikely when considering how many movements the earth planet's axis is supposed to perform otherwise. Additionally, the 'obliquity of the ecliptic' itself is said to fluctuate within 31/. degrees. The third year of the Copernicans is the so-called 'anomalistic year' with a duration of 365.259 589 120 days. It arises from the orbit of the earth planet around its orbital ellipse. The Copernicans compare it with their sidereal year because they see their actual year in the latter. This results in a difference of just over 4 minutes. The natural starting point for comparing the duration of the different years is undoubtedly the actual (tropical) year, as nature itself is governed by it (seasons). In comparison with the actual year, the anomalistic year shows a difference of 25.038 356 480 minutes.

The mysterious motion of the orbital ellipses. After the Copernicans have removed the motion of the fixed stars from their system through a highly questionable construction, their orbital ellipse of the earth planet still does not fit into their worldview. The ellipse moves in the zodiac over a distance in a year, for which the sun takes about 25.04 minutes.

Time is needed. This movement occurs not only with the sun but also with the orbital ellipses of the moon and the planets. For the moon, it amounts to 335,473,920 minutes, which almost exactly corresponds to the inverse ratio of year to month. I will discuss this peculiar ratio in detail later, but I would like to point out here that in the hollow world, the moon has a larger orbit than the sun. This 'movement of the apsidal lines' is completely inexplicable from a Copernican perspective, and many astronomers openly admit this. What one occasionally reads in popular astronomical works as 'explanations' is mere nonsense, wordplay for the layperson that is not taken seriously by the astronomers themselves. Below, I quote such an 'explanation' from the teacher training work 'Astronomical Geography' by Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt (Leipzig and Vienna 1903), to which I would like to add that in more recent works, detailed explanations have been entirely omitted in favor of a few general statements. Even the lexicons—which I particularly enjoy quoting because they only present the 'prevailing opinion'—remain silent on the problem. On pages 148 ff. of the mentioned work, it states: 'If a planet located further out from the sun lies behind the aphelion of an inner one, then for the latter, as it approaches the aphelion (A in Fig. 65), the onset of solar distance is delayed, as it, upon reaching that point, is still somewhat pulled away from the sun by the attraction of the outer planet. This same planet in the same position (2) also delays the perihelion (P), as it still pulls the inner one, which has reached that point, somewhat towards the sun. The effect on the closer aphelion is stronger. In position 1, the effect of the outer planet, which this time advances the aphelion and perihelion, is weaker due to the now greater distance of the eccentric orbit. Overall, there is a delay of both points. Similarly, an inner planet acts. For in position II, it advances the aphelion (while it only slightly delays the perihelion), but in position I, it particularly strongly delays the nearby perihelion (only slightly advances the aphelion). This predominant delay of the perihelion also leads to a corresponding delay of the aphelion, as the two points are opposite each other. The overall effect of both inner and outer planets results in a delay of the apsidal points, a wandering of the major axis that, due to the eccentricity of the other orbits, is not entirely regular and, above all, depends on the changing position of the two largest planets.

I hold Prof. Dr. Schmidt and his work in high regard. He is so wonderfully candid, finds many things in Copernicanism 'remarkable,' and states outright that it is not advisable for students to memorize the image of the helical path of the visible solar orbit. One should note how much the arguments contradict each other. The entire 'explanation' is so obviously unclear and nonsensical that it is no longer dared to present it today.

If the above 'explanation' had even a remote connection to the actual situation, one should be able to derive the movement of the apsidal lines numerically and calculate it in advance. However, this is not possible from a Copernican perspective. In contrast, according to the hollow world theory—as I will show later—this calculation can be performed by any reasonably intelligent elementary school student using simple multiplication, and indeed to the tenth of a second.

The serious scientists among the Copernican astronomers are fully aware of their desperate situation regarding the 'anomalies of planetary orbits'—the so-called perihelion movement. Thus, the 'Preußische Zeitung' (No. 51/1939) titles its report on the lectures held during the 'Königsberger Kant-Kopernikus Week' with the telling headline 'Copernicus Refuted by the Mercury Orbit?' I quote the following highly interesting and enlightening paragraph from the report:

'However,' explained Professor Kienle, 'there remains a truly significant difference between theory and observation, which could compel one to question the strict validity of the fundamental law of classical celestial mechanics. It is the excess in the movement of the perihelion of the Mercury orbit of about one percent compared to the amount derived from theory. The movement of Mercury exceeds the framework of classical celestial mechanics. We stand at the boundary that obliges us to examine new paths without prejudice.'

These are remarkable statements for a Copernican astronomer. Particularly gratifying is the intention of Prof. Dr. Kienle (Göttingen) to 'examine new paths without prejudice.' Perhaps I may immediately suggest the hollow world theory for his examination? However, Prof. Dr. Kienle will likely not be 'without prejudice' in accepting this proposal for examination. Nevertheless, he has recognized that Copernicanism cannot explain at least one point—the Mercury orbit—unambiguously and has the courage to state this openly. His science thus means something to him. Should it not be unbearable for him to be told that astronomy has neglected to subject the simplest prerequisite of all measurements, namely the shape of the Earth (full sphere or hollow sphere), to scientific scrutiny? Should it not be unbearable for him if I prove to him that he has inserted at least this one unknown as known in all his calculations? From a man who expressed the following beautiful words, I would actually expect this: 'The true natural scientist does not fight for dogmas and does not seek to teach others, but to convince. His duty is honesty towards the task, fidelity to himself and his people, to whom he will give his best.'

With the perihelion movement of Mercury, Prof. Dr. Kienle refers to the rotation of its orbital plane. (The term 'perihelion' denotes the point of a planet's orbital ellipse that is closest to the Sun.) Through the rotation of the orbital plane (that is, the ellipse itself), this point is supposed to move. However, this movement does not align with Newton's formula, according to which the ellipses are calculated. Calculations and observations yield different results. Professor Dr. Kienle was the first Copernican astronomer to have the courage to draw the consequence from this, and the reporter of the 'Preußische Zeitung' simply named the issue by titling his report 'Copernicus refuted...'. Indeed, this is the 'sore point' of the Copernican system. Not only does Mercury's orbit 'refute Copernicus', but even more drastically, the orbits of the Sun (the Copernican orbit of the Earth) and the Moon do. The anomalistic year and the anomalistic month clearly testify against the Copernican system.

The Copernican worldview is not, as already mentioned, a simple reversal of the Ptolemaic worldview. If it were, one would merely have changed the viewpoint, replacing the Earth as a fixed center with the Sun as a fixed star; it would then be difficult to mathematically attack the Copernican system. For, in itself, nothing would have changed in the observed image of celestial phenomena except the reference point for the movements. However, Copernicanism was forced to make the Moon a satellite of the Earth and to replace the precession of the fixed stars with a 'wobble motion of the Earth's axis'. This tore the movements of the Moon and the fixed stars in the direction of the zodiac out of the context of cosmic movements. Therefore, contradictions arise concerning the calculation of the orbits and their projection onto the fixed star sky within the system itself. Here, as I will show, a refutation of the Copernican system can be initiated through calculations.

The measurement errors of the Copernican astronomers. I would like to first point out that Copernicanism necessarily requires three different years of varying lengths, all of which are supposed to result from the Earth's orbit around the Sun. I believe that I have already provided the objectively inclined reader with insight into the problems of Copernicanism regarding its simplest foundation - the alleged flight of the Earth around the Sun. Even those readers who are emotionally opposed to the hollow Earth theory because they are attached to the old cherished views of Copernicanism...

Those who do not want or cannot free themselves will have to admit that they have read for the first time a detailed and thorough account of the three different years of the Copernicans. In the usual 'star tales' (for laypeople) of the Copernican authors, these matters are glossed over with a few meaningless words - unless they are completely silent. Shouldn't this behavior of the Copernicans give the reader pause and prompt him to overcome the emotionally rooted inhibitions established in a Copernican 'education' from early youth, so that he can objectively grasp the actual situation? In science, there should be no sympathy or antipathy for any system. In science, only proof matters, and nothing else! In any case, the reader gains a deep insight into the foundations and interconnections of the Copernican system, and this is also a gain for the opponent of the hollow Earth theory. My work will at least succeed in forcing Copernican astronomers to re-engage with the foundations of their system, which they believed to have secured for generations and thus considered 'settled'.

East Drawing No. 9 The lines represent the distance by which the Sun and Moon lag daily against the vernal equinox in the daily circle. It can be seen that the Moon already lags behind in 5 days as much as the Sun does in 68 days.

How does the astronomer measure the positions of the celestial bodies? Measurements are made with clocks. This determines how large the arc is by which a celestial body stands east of the vernal equinox, by establishing the difference in sidereal time between a culmination of the vernal equinox and a culmination of the celestial body, and converting this according to the formula 4 minutes of sidereal time = 1 degree in arc. The position of a celestial body in the zodiac is thus nothing other than the result of its lag in the daily east-west movement (daily circle) against the vernal equinox. The more the celestial body lags behind on its daily circle (rising - setting - rising, and so on) against the vernal equinox, the faster it appears to arrive back at the vernal equinox, completing a tropical cycle (for the Sun, a year, and for the Moon).

The working method itself shows that there is no difference between the movement of celestial bodies. The fixed stars are no exception. If the astronomer wants to specify their position in right ascension, he also determines their lag with respect to the vernal point in the same way. If a fixed star is exactly on the vernal point today, it will pass through the astronomer's meridian circle 0.009 seconds later tomorrow, the day after tomorrow again, and so on, until it completes a full cycle through the zodiac in about 25,800 years and reaches the vernal point again. The process is no different than, for example, with the Moon. However, the Moon already travels through the zodiac in 27.321582 days because it lags about 54.4 minutes in the daily circle. Any reader can easily verify this by noting the time of moonrise once and then checking how much later the Moon rises the next day. This time will vary depending on the Moon's position in the zodiac and the geographical latitude of the observation site, but one can easily observe the daily lag of the Moon by nearly 1 hour. It is a very simple matter to calculate the duration of the tropical cycles from the difference in the daily circles of celestial bodies and the vernal point. I will carry out this calculation for the 'Platonic year' of the fixed stars to show that there is no difference in this regard either. Daily circle of the fixed stars = 1436.068327640769 minutes Daily circle of the vernal point = 1436.068175664602 Difference = 0.000151986167 minutes Daily circle of the vernal point divided by the above difference = X sidereal days at 1436.068327640769 min. = y min.: 1440 min. (of the mean solar day) = Z: 365.242201372444 ... (days of the mean tropical year) = 25,800.7 tropical years as the duration of the 'Platonic year.' The Copernican specification is 25,800 years. Since my method of calculation yields reliable results, either the specification of the duration of the tropical, sidereal, or Platonic year, or all of them together, is inaccurate on the part of the astronomers. The latter is the most likely case. To determine the mean duration of the Platonic year through observation, several hundred thousand years of observation time would be necessary. Furthermore, the 'proverbial astronomical accuracy' that our Copernican astronomers like to boast about is not as great as they claim. They are still far from the so-called 'almost absolute accuracy' (Prof. Dr. K. Graff). This can be easily demonstrated to the astronomers by converting the various numbers given to the tenth of a second regarding the daily circles. This always results in remarkable inconsistencies among the numbers.

The Copernicans have not yet come up with the idea of checking their numbers and reconciling them because they use the daily circles for measuring but not for calculating. One must consider that for the Copernican, these daily circles are nothing but 'optical illusions' caused by the rotation of the Earth around its axis. As seen, however, one can calculate excellently with them. As everywhere, the hollow world theory here also exhibits a magnificent simplicity and uniformity. It starts from the observation that the celestial bodies describe daily circles from east to west around the world axis. The daily rotation of celestial bodies around the world axis is caused by the sea of electrons filling the Earth's hollow sphere, which rotates around the world axis in exactly 1436 minutes! The duration of these daily circles increases the further the respective celestial bodies are from the world axis because the circular paths become larger with increasing distance, and the celestial bodies receive their propulsion from the electron impacts (electron spin) but are not rigidly connected to the sea of electrons. The times of the daily circles resulting from path and propulsion are 'mean values.' The force field of each celestial body accelerates all other celestial bodies on the daily circle when its force acts from east to west and slows them down when it is directed the other way. This results in 'perturbations' of the 'mean motion' on the daily circles. Since the force field of the Sun is of a strength far surpassing all others, the 'perturbations' emanating from it are so significant that they almost solely cause the inequality in the motion of the planets. However, this does not diminish the principle. According to this, the influence of the Sun and the other celestial bodies is of the same nature. Only in strength is it different. What the Copernicans calculate using their Keplerian ellipses is merely the deviation from the mean motion. When a Copernican begins with orbital calculations, he first establishes the 'mean daily motion' in any case. The deviation from this is a back-and-forth oscillation. Representing this in the form of an ellipse deviating from the circle is purely a mathematical matter, not to be valued differently than all other usual graphical representations. Astrologers often use graphical ephemerides (tables of celestial positions) that depict the motion of the planets in the form of zigzag curves or spirals. The system of the ancient Ptolemy was also such a 'graphical representation' of celestial motion in the zodiac. He presented the

b) The calculation of this number is explained further below. 3) Here, the 'rate error' is already made by relating this motion to the fixed star sky, although this does not represent a 'fixed' reference system at all. It is therefore no wonder that the Copernicans do not achieve exact results in any single case.

It depicts "orbits" as an eccentric circle. On this circle, he allowed the celestial body to describe another circle (epicycle theory). If this procedure is continued, high accuracy can be achieved in predicting the future positions of celestial bodies. Dr. Wilhelm Boelk demonstrated in his award-winning doctoral thesis "Representation and Examination of the Mercury Theory of Claudius Ptolemy" (Halle 1911) that (literally) "the deviations between the Copernican and Ptolemaic systems do not exceed 1/4". After he simply converted the Copernican "graphical representation" into the Ptolemaic "graphical representation" of celestial motion, he concludes: "The celestial body therefore moves in such a way that the radius vector r' sweeps equal angles in equal times. If one now considers the ellipse as a circular line, one recognizes the identity with the Ptolemaic assumptions." If Kepler's "ellipses" can be converted into Ptolemy's "epicycles", then both theories can only represent computational methods, and the question of the "absolute truth" of either is as futile as asking why one can multiply numbers by adding their logarithms. The series of numbers is a system, and the logarithms are a system. Calculating with logarithms is merely a tabular exchange of both systems. Just as one cannot claim that the logarithmic curve is a reality in nature because one can calculate with it, it is also impossible to make this claim regarding the curve of the orbital ellipse. Otherwise, the old Ptolemy could rise from the grave and claim that his epicycles are indeed real in nature. To his credit, it should be said that he himself never made such a claim. He already saw in his epicycles what they solely represent and what Kepler's "orbital ellipses" are, namely a "graphical representation of celestial movements." But how does the mysterious mass attraction come into the graphical representation? The laws of Kepler do not yet account for mass attraction. For them, the distances of celestial bodies are a completely insignificant matter. Kepler himself assumed the Earth-Sun distance to be 6-7 million miles. (This is a huge difference compared to today's assumption of about 150 million kilometers.) The solution to the riddle of how one can calculate with mass attraction is quite simple. It is indeed inserted on both sides of the Newton formula and thus cancels itself out during the calculation. It is therefore merely a "trick calculation". The credit for uncovering and clarifying the trick belongs to the Munich mathematician Julius Trumpp (a Copernican!). If one removes the completely unnecessary "mass attraction" from the Newton formula, its connection to a pendulum motion becomes clear. This is caused by force fields (electric and magnetic forces). Since all forces decrease with the square of the distance, it is naturally possible to incorporate gravity into the calculation with appropriately chosen distances. However, the distances can be chosen appropriately by the Copernicans, as no direct measurement is possible for any celestial body - not even for the nearby moon - since this would require perfectly straight light rays and a convexly curved Earth surface. Both foundations of the Copernican angle measurements and the supposedly calculated distances are mere assumptions, so that from the standpoint of strict science, they must simply be regarded as nonsense. The Copernican distance calculations are nothing more than a "plaything" with numbers. What remains from the usual astronomical position calculation of celestial bodies according to Newton is that one can graphically represent the pendulum of the actual motion of the planets around their mean motion in the form of an ellipse, if one places the sun, which mainly causes this pendulum, in one of the foci of the ellipse. The "distances" of the planets and thus the orbital sizes have, by the way, only an indirect connection to the calculations. The Kepler law, which is contained in the Newton formula, refers only to relative distances. The true distances are completely irrelevant to it. Kepler therefore completely disregarded them and simply set the Earth-Sun distance = 1. Therefore, future hollow-world astronomers can also use the Newton formula after they have freed it from the Copernican errors or inaccuracies. The fact that it does not yield exact results in a Copernican sense is not due to any fundamental flaws in this formula, but to Copernican assumptions that are introduced, such as the assumption of fixed stars as a "fixed" background of the cosmic stage onto which the ellipses are projected. The cosmic mechanism is extraordinarily complicated in the details of the movements. Today, over 200 "perturbations" are already known for the moon. It is not my intention to criticize the Copernican astronomers in this regard. I do not hesitate to state that I find their measurement accuracy and calculation skills admirable, especially considering the errors in the theories underlying their calculations. Also, from the perspective of strict science, they must simply be regarded as nonsense.

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Newton himself is not affected by this criticism. He firmly rejected "mass attraction" as a reality and always said "as if". It was his right as a mathematician to base his calculations on it as a computational hypothesis.

I do not blame the Copernican astronomers for the inaccuracies resulting from 'disturbances.' However, in the interest of truth and progress, I am committed to uncovering the existing gross errors in the Copernican calculations. The Copernicans take some pride in the 'proverbial accuracy' of their predictions of future positions of celestial bodies. They create and maintain the public opinion that the Copernicans - and only they - are capable of accurately predicting the future positions of celestial bodies. This completely incorrect public opinion is then used as a weapon against the hollow world theory. For example, Prof. Dr. K. Graff writes in 'A Word on the Hollow World Theory' (Kosmos 8/1939):

'It is a mistake to expect the scientific community to constantly deal with such excesses of a 'popular science.' If astronomy masters its field so well that its predictions come true with almost absolute accuracy, then the new 'theory' must first prove that it handles these matters either even more accurately or in a much more elementary way.' This sounds like something! That is a standpoint! But one must then overlook the small word 'almost.' Or must significant differences still be considered 'almost' accurate. The calculation 2.2 = 5 is 'almost accurate.' The number 5 differs 'only' by 1 from the correct 'exact' 4. No one may say that the professor has written something untrue. The word 'almost' shields him like a shield. How much things are in disarray here is shown, for example, by the fact acknowledged by the Copernicans that they are unable to accurately predict the future positions of the moon for a number of years based on their moon theory. In this regard, as already mentioned, even the calculation methods of the ancient Chaldeans are superior to today's Copernican methods. One should note that this is acknowledged by prominent Copernican astronomers. W. Voß also writes in the 'Handbook of Astronomy' (Stuttgart 1925): 'Even if one calculates as carefully as possible, the observations generally yield earlier points in time than the calculations.'... 'Eclipses tend to occur about 30 seconds earlier. Inaccuracies are supposed to increase over time.' One could counter that, for example, eclipses are calculated for the time of Christ's birth. However, the astronomer Schoch writes in his 'Planet Tables for Everyone from 3400 BC to 2600 AD':

'From the time of Christ and earlier, we have entire volumes of ephemerides (predicted tables of celestial positions) available. Among other things, in 'Culture of the Present' (Volume Astronomy).

'For the calculation of the geocentric positions of the sun and moon, it is simply assumed that the sun and moon revolve around the Earth.'

Thus, calculations are made according to the principles of the ancients, which does not prevent the public from being led to believe that only the Copernican astronomy has created accurate calculation methods. The Copernican orbits of celestial bodies are supposed to arise from 'throwing and attraction,' like the 'path' of a thrown stone. The glowing gas ball sun is said to have 'ejected' some of its glowing gas billions of years ago. From this, the Earth was formed. This then ejected glowing gas again, and from this, the moon is said to have originated! The energy obtained from the ejection is supposed to last for eternity and propel the planets in a straight line forward. On the other hand, it is attracted by the central star. Thus, the Earth is supposed to be constantly 'falling' towards the sun. However, it never reaches it because, in the meantime, it is propelled further by the 'throwing force.' The parallelogram of these two forces then results in the well-known elliptical orbit of the Earth around the sun. The calculation is made 'consistent' by inserting the 'mass attraction' in appropriate values on both sides of the known Newton formula, so that they cancel each other out. If one reads the works of Copernican astronomers carefully (as far as they are not intended for laypeople), it is clear 'between the lines' that the cause of the 'drive' of the planets and moons cannot be a 'throwing' or ejection. This theory is no longer taken seriously in professional circles. However, there is also no other theory that could be taken seriously. The problem of a sustainable explanation for the driving force of the planets and moons remains unsolvable in Copernican terms and will always remain so. One should remember that the great Newton himself called the alleged attraction 'a great nonsense' and that the Newton formula, according to Julius Trumpp, also holds true if one leaves out the 'mass attraction.' He states on page 54 of his work 'A Geometric Interpretation of the Third Kepler Law / Attraction is Not a Natural Law' (Munich 1929): 'One could further say repulsion with the same right as attraction and conduct the calculation for a law of repulsion - away from the central star - just as consistently as done above.'

'By the way, it should be noted that some planets must have been 'ejected' from the wrong side, as moons orbiting the same planet in the Copernican system revolve in different directions. Moreover, the ejection of glowing gas is a physical impossibility.'

Newton himself was not pleased that the 'apple tale' was invented and spread at his expense, branding him as the father of the idea of mutual attraction of celestial bodies. No protest helped him. Even today, this idea is attributed to him, although he is completely innocent of it. He only used attraction as a comparison to illustrate his formula. He always wrote 'as if'. It did not help Newton that he called 'attraction' a great nonsense. The Copernicans needed the 'great nonsense' to at least provide a semblance of an explanation for the driving force of celestial bodies. This 'explanation' now requires: 1) The physical impossibility of ejecting gas masses (planets, moons). 2) Constant work of the driving force (throw) to overcome 'disturbances'. (The excuse of gaining potential energy when celestial bodies deviate from their orbits does not apply to a 'planetary system' because the orbital periods are 'commensurable', so the disturbances accumulate.) 3) Despite constant work, the throwing force should not decrease. 4) The force of attraction must act without the mediation of a medium (with what do the celestial bodies 'pull'?) over unimaginable distances without delay (suddenly). This collection of nonsense is then called an 'explanation' and wrongly invokes the great Newton. According to Trumpp, the 'mass' is placed on both sides of the formula, so that they cancel each other out. Trumpp refers to this as a 'magician's trick'.

In school, the Copernican 'orbital ellipses' are taught as 'fact'. They are shown to the student in illustrations and models. This creates the impression that they are entities that can actually be observed in nature. This is not the case. The orbital ellipses are a purely conceptual construction based on very few observational facts, which no longer need to be identical to the actual situation, like the curve of a graphical representation. With such curves, one can calculate very accurately and determine 'future positions'. However, no one would think of searching for the 'sine curve' or the logarithmic curve in 'space'. The 'orbital ellipses' cannot be found in the sky. The astronomer sees nothing different in the sky than the layperson. His instruments only serve to magnify and measure. When observing the sky, one does not see whether the vault rotates from east to west. One only sees the celestial bodies moving from east to west. The fixed stars take 1436.068 327 640 769 minutes to complete a circle around the observer's location (= daily circle), while the sun takes 1440 minutes. Even...

These simple statements are not the results of direct observations, but numbers calculated as average values from many individual observations! An 'interpretation' of the observation is therefore quite necessary. The question is only how the interpretation must be made and from where observation and interpretation no longer coincide. For example, if the sun and a fixed star occupy the celestial center at the beginning of the observation, after 1436.068 327 640 769 minutes the fixed star has returned to that position, while the sun is still a distance to the east, which it takes 3.931 672 359 231 minutes (1440 minutes - 1436.068 327 640 769 minutes) to cover. If one begins the observation at the time of the spring equinox, one sees the sun exactly at the celestial equator. Astronomers call this point of the celestial equator the Aries point and use it as the starting point for their measurements. The observation yields a rotation period (from east to west around the observer's location = daily circle) of 1436.068 175 663 951 minutes for it. This is the so-called sidereal day of the Copernicans. They calculate according to this 'sidereal time'. Here already a discrepancy arises. The fixed stars take longer for a daily circle from east to west than the Aries point. Therefore, astronomers do not calculate with 'sidereal time', but in reality with Aries point time. In every encyclopedia and in astronomical works for laypeople, the 'sidereal day' is defined as 'the time between two meridian transits of a fixed star', and 'sidereal time' as 'time measurement according to sidereal days'!). This is obviously misleading. Anyone who does not want to believe that sidereal time is actually Aries point time should read this in the 'Handbook of Astronomy' or ask a professor of astronomy. When directly asked, he will likely admit it. When the Aries point has completed a daily circle, the fixed star that started at the same location is now east of it. It too has therefore lagged behind the Aries point. While the celestial bodies lag behind to the east, they also change their positions relative to the celestial equator in a northern or southern direction. This lagging behind of the celestial bodies in their daily circles from east to west relative to the Aries point results over time in a largest circle in the sky that is tilted about 231/: degrees to the equator. The Aries point and all celestial bodies - without any exception - describe daily circles (approximately) from east to west in the sky. All celestial bodies - including fixed stars, the sun, and the moon - remain on these.

The daily circles move back relative to the vernal equinox, specifically towards the ecliptic (zodiac). Together, both movements create spiral circles around the observer's location. Thus, the sun spirals from the equator (spring) to the Tropic of Cancer (summer) and back to the equator (autumn), then to the Tropic of Capricorn (winter), and back to the equator (spring), and so on. These spiral circles are also described by the planets, comets, the moon, and the fixed stars. A completely uniform movement can be observed among all celestial bodies, namely these spiral circles. Even a fixed star that is currently at the spring equinox will have spiraled up to the Tropic of Cancer in 6450 years and was at the Tropic of Capricorn 6450 years ago. If this is something completely new - even unheard of - for most readers, it is not because they "just happened to miss it" in school. It is not taught in school. This is the sore point of the Copernican system, and the Copernicans understandably don't like to talk about it. They can't deny it! Observational facts cannot be denied. Prof. Dr. Schmidt, however, explicitly writes in his work for teacher training "Astronomische Erdkunde"1) page 202:

> "It is easy for the student to understand that the sun does not jump from one daily path to another as it moves northwards, but gradually transitions into it, does not describe closed parallel circles, but a helical line with narrow turns that narrow even more towards the outer paths. But it is not advisable to let him memorize the image of this helical line, let alone show it to him in a model. ... It is also not acceptable to depict such a movement going around the earth in a model or even in a drawing."

Of course, the professor has a harmless justification for his request. But the matter of "sidereal time" (for vernal equinox time) and the agreement to silence the hollow earth theory") do give pause for thought. The Copernicans know very well that the movement of the fixed stars through the zodiac (or parallel to it) is the part of the cosmic machinery that cannot be reinterpreted in a Copernican way without contradiction and therefore cannot withstand an attack by mathematics.

1) Leipzig and Vienna 1903 1) "Kosmos" apologized at the time for breaking the ban of silence - under pressure from a flood of letters. Only once and then never again, he assured, and - what an excuse - the astronomer Dr. Bohrmann also wrote about it! (Not verbatim, but reproduced here in spirit.) What kind of conditions are these?! A magazine believes it must apologize if it brings a (by the way, unobjective) negative critique of a scientific theory. Nothing could bring the bankruptcy of Copernicanism more impressively to awareness.

Pure observation shows for all celestial bodies - I emphasize this again and again - nothing more than completely uniform daily circles of varying duration from east to west (sunrise, culmination, sunset, and sunrise again). The daily circles are the paths of a screw or spiral, and only this is directly perceptible. The structure that, according to Ptolemy and Kepler, represents the "orbits" only arises through reinterpretation of the seen image. Such spiral circles from east to west are also performed by the fixed stars and, like the planets, wander through the zodiac or (approximately) parallel to its plane. There is indeed no essential difference between the movement of the moon, the sun, and the planets except in the speed of their movement through the zodiac. To interpret this completely uniform movement, Copernicanism now requires three different theories: one of planetary motion, one of lunar motion, and one of the precession of the fixed stars. The movement of the stars from east to west (daily circles) is simply explained as a lie and deception, as an optical illusion caused by the rotation of the Earth around its axis from west to east. The movement of the sun through the zodiac is also an optical illusion caused by the movement of the Earth around the "fixed star" called the sun. The movement of the moon through the zodiac is said to result from its orbit around the Earth. The movement of the planets through the zodiac is said to be the result of an orbit around the "fixed star" sun. The movement of the fixed stars through the zodiac is simulated by a "wobbling motion of the Earth's axis around the poles of the zodiac" (precession). I think that the Copernicans are actually asking a bit too much of humanity's ability to believe with these many "explanations" for the same phenomenon - namely the movement of all celestial bodies through the zodiac. But it is the same with religion. What one is taught as a child, one accepts uncritically. Later, it cannot be removed from the head with reasons. All celestial bodies except the fixed stars move through the zodiac under their own power in the Copernican system. Only the fixed stars are supposed to be stationary. Here, the vernal equinox (zodiac) is supposed to move because the Earth's axis wobbles, and indeed in direction and speed exactly as much as is necessary so that for an observer on Earth the impression arises that a fixed star with a latitude of zero would wander from the vernal equinox to the Tropic of Cancer in exactly 6450 years, to the autumnal equinox in another 6450 years, and from there back to the vernal equinox in 12,900 years. In other words: the fixed star would follow the course of the sun or, in the Copernican system, the plane with pinpoint accuracy as a result of the exactly fitting wobble of the Earth's axis.

The orbit of the Earth planet wobbles, while the orbital plane itself also fluctuates within 31/2°. The Copernicans are unable to provide any credible explanation for the cause of this 'wobbling'. Since the fixed stars cannot move through the zodiac in their system, the zodiac (the point of Aries) must move around the fixed stars, or the axis of the Earth planet must 'wobble'. This is the original line of thought. Of course, they also offer 'explanations' about 'attractions'. However, this is mere 'nonsense', pure wordplay without any calculative basis. With the various 'explanations' outlined above, one still cannot arrive at a conclusion. The Earth planet does not do the Copernicans the favor of obediently following its orbit, which consists of 'throw and attraction'. If the fixed stars form the unchanging backdrop of the cosmic stage, then the Earth planet should return to the fixed star from which it started after traversing its orbit. This is not the case. It arrives about 4 minutes earlier. Then the Copernicans say that the (consisting of 'throw and attraction'!) orbit must have rotated. Of course, the blame lies again with some attraction from the sun, moon, and planets. (This is not meant ironically. They really say this!) It is the same as if I were to say that a thrown stone, whose 'orbit' also consists of throw and attraction, does not reach its target because its 'orbit' has rotated in the meantime. The planetary orbits are also subject to a rotation of the orbital plane, as is the moon's orbit. The Copernicans cannot calculate this shift of the orbital plane or the so-called apsidal line (the major axis of the orbital ellipse) in advance, but can only determine it afterwards from observations and base future calculations on the value derived from experience. Especially with Mercury, the calculations are so inaccurate that Prof. Dr. Kienle (Göttingen) sees the entire classical celestial mechanics called into question. Considering how quickly the Copernican astronomers always have some excuses ready as 'explanations' for inconsistencies in their system, the admission that they cannot explain the so-called perihelion movement weighs heavily. In the hollow world, this completely inexplicable problem for the Copernicans is a very simple matter. The hollow world theory can satisfactorily explain it and furthermore calculate the extent of the shift of the ellipses in advance with great precision. This shift is exactly the same for the orbital ellipses of all celestial bodies in relation to the 'orbit' (movement through the zodiac). If one knows it for the orbit of one celestial body, then one knows it for the orbits of all others as well. However, this would not be the case if

one were to base it on the exaggerated proportions of the ellipses claimed by the Copernicans. Just like with Kepler's laws, the sizes of the ellipses do not play a role here. It only depends on the inverse ratio of the orbital periods. If all this is so simple, how is it that the Copernicans stand so helplessly before this problem? How is it that the Copernican astronomers, among whom there are many clever minds, have not long since figured out the connections? Because the Copernican dogma of the fixed star sky as a stable background of the cosmic stage reliably obscures the connections. The Copernican projects the ellipses onto the fixed star sky because he firmly believes that it is fixed. When he calculates them, his first calculation operation is: $360° : U$ (U = sidereal orbital period in days). He does not observe the shift of the ellipse relative to the point of Aries, but relative to the 'stars representing the celestial background'. The Copernican astronomer cannot even conceive of measuring, for example, the shift of the orbital ellipse of the Earth planet at the point of Aries, because the 'orbit' of the Earth planet is described by its 'center'. However, this 'center' does not participate in the 'wobbling motion of the Earth's axis'. Therefore, the center of the Earth planet would require 20.385857023 minutes more for one orbit around the sun than a point on the Earth's equator. The Earth's equator is supposed to move westward along the 'orbit' due to the already mentioned 'wobbling' of the Earth planet over the course of a year, for which center of the Earth planet would otherwise require 20.385857023 minutes. Thus, the tropical year would be 'shortened' by that much. The 'true' year would be - from a Copernican perspective - the sidereal year, which is completed when the Earth planet is seen again at the fixed star from which its flight began (from the center of the Earth). The fixed stars are supposed to stand as a 'celestial background', and the point of Aries is supposed to move. Therefore, a Copernican who holds this assumption can never conceive of measuring the shift of the orbital ellipse relative to the point of Aries, thus comparing the duration of the anomalistic year with that of the actual (tropical) year. If he were to do so, he would have to lead himself to absurdity and abandon the Copernican system.

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1) Expression from 'Meyer's Encyclopedia' Vol. I, page 880, Leipzig 1936. This view is thus the general perspective of the Copernicans, as an encyclopedia fundamentally presents only (generally) prevailing opinions. 2) This may sound fantastic, but it is indeed pure Copernican doctrine. Of course, this is not written in books intended for laypeople.

Consequently, the Copernican astronomer has no other option than to measure the shift of the orbital ellipse against the 'fixed background of the fixed stars.' He is compelled to compare the motion of the center of the Earth planet through its orbital ellipse against the fixed stars (anomalistic year) with the motion of the Earth planet from fixed star to fixed star (sidereal year). The difference between the two 'years' is 4,652,499,456 minutes. Now, the analogous difference between the sidereal and anomalistic month is 335,360,160 minutes. There is no Copernican relationship between these two numbers. The numerical ratio is 1:72.1, while the ratio of the Earth's orbit to the Moon's orbit is approximately 400:1. The small Moon's orbit would have a 72 times greater shift than the 400 times larger Earth's orbit. According to Copernican calculations, there is therefore no numerical connection between the shifts of the orbital ellipses. Furthermore, there can be no Copernican relationship between the orbits of the Earth planet and the Moon, as the orbit of the Earth planet runs around the Sun, which is about 150 million kilometers away, while the Moon's orbit is thought to run around the Earth planet, which is only 384,000 kilometers away from the Moon. However, the situation looks quite different when measuring the shifts of the ellipses at the vernal equinox and allowing the fixed stars to move in the zodiac just like all other celestial bodies according to observation. Then, the difference between the actual (tropical) year and the anomalistic year results in 25,038,356,480 minutes, and between the tropical and anomalistic month, 335,473,920 minutes! The ratio of the tropical month to the tropical year is 1:13.368266841. If you multiply the difference between the actual (tropical) year and the anomalistic year of 25,038,356,480 minutes by the ratio number 13.368266841, it results in 334.72 minutes. This is, to the minute, the difference between the tropical and anomalistic month. If this number is not exactly correct, it is merely because the Copernicans measure against the fixed star sky and not at the vernal equinox. I will correct this number precisely later.

The hollow world in the writings of the ancient cultural peoples. As already mentioned elsewhere and evidenced by some examples, the ancient Babylonians and Egyptians were well aware of the hollow world. Unfortunately, however, astronomy among these peoples was a closely guarded secret of the priests. Diodorus praises it as an advantage that the knowledge of the priests was strictly passed down from father to son.

The son inherited and thus remained in the family. Records of the methods were therefore only made in exceptional cases. If we know something about it today, we owe this mainly to the vanity of the priests towards their foreign visitors. Diodorus reports in his 'Historical Library' (Book 2, 31) that the Chaldeans made 'peculiar claims about the Earth.' 'They teach, namely, that it has the shape of a boat and is hollow.' The translator cites Dunker I, page 132, according to which the Chaldeans determined the periodic month to be only 1 second too large. Considering that our astronomers cannot even determine eclipses to within 30 seconds, it is not unlikely that the Chaldeans' data is accurate and ours is not. According to the Chaldeans' claim, they had 470,000 years of astronomical observations. This is unlikely and probably based on a misunderstanding. Presumably, periods of this duration were meant, which were used in the calculations. One should not refer to the supposedly primitive tools of the Chaldeans and Babylonians. Lenses made of crystal have been excavated. If one is aware of the magnifying effect of lenses, the idea of stacking two or more to enhance the effect is very plausible. Thus, the telescope - a very primitive invention - was born. Furthermore, the knowledge of antiquity comes from the time of the Atlantis high culture, whose existence I conclusively demonstrated in my work 'Prehistory Becomes History' (Ten Thousand Years of Writing and Culture of the White Race). Those who do not want to believe that there was a highly developed culture, civilization, and technology more than 10,000 years ago should consider that according to the findings of hereditary research, intelligence is a matter of inheritance. However, talents have been continuously leveled for millennia by the mixing of the talented with the less talented. Our ancestors must therefore have been more intelligent and not less intelligent than we are. 'How wonderfully far we have come,' the world wars and their consequences show with all clarity. The assumption that there has only been an awakening of humanity from uncultured barbarism for a few millennia is simply absurd. The atomic bomb shows what misfortune civilization and technology can bring to humanity, and it does not seem to me that...

It is likely that the priests issued the slogan 'Back to Nature' for the survivors after the Atlantis catastrophe and erased every memory of the past. This is also suggested by the Bible when it says in Genesis 1:23: 'Then the Elohim drove him (the man) out of the Garden of Eden to cultivate the earth.' Logically, the 'man' had not cultivated it before (in Atlantis) (slave economy?). The reference to Atlantis as the 'Garden of Eden' also indicates that the cherubim with the flaming sword (volcanoes, radioactive metals?) were placed east of the Garden of Eden to guard the way... Therefore, the Garden of Eden would have to be sought west of the Mediterranean countries. The Bible's mention of the 'confusion of tongues' imposed by God (the priests) after the Atlantis catastrophe is pure truth. According to the Bible, there was previously only one language and one set of words. The Atlanteans had colonized the whole world, and their language was dominant everywhere. This language was derived from a brilliant system based on the zodiac. Each sign was assigned two sounds. In the order of the signs (starting with Aries), this resulted in the following alphabet: IR ng K HN UM AL GD EW ZS JT OP chB sch F. Each term was assigned to a sign (astrology), and the word for it had an initial letter corresponding to the same sign. The combination of the above letters yields 214 monosyllabic root words that have been preserved in the ancient Chinese language. But remnants of this system can also be found in German. Thus, the letter U alone was the root word for the question. Even the Goths could turn any word into a question word simply by adding a U. The 34 question words in German all begin with W. This was still a U in Old German. The man was called 'ir' in Old German. From this, our word 'er' (he) has emerged. 'Wer' (who) was thus still 'u-ir' in Old German = question + man, thus the question about the man. Similarly, one could ask about everything else by placing a U before the relevant word. The answer to a question can be an indication. Our word 'dort' (there) is an indication of the place, such as 'this place'. In today's German,

Who, Where, There, Whom, The, What, Why, Therefore, and so on. The answer always consists of a D that replaces the U. This D, however, was still in Old German.

(in 'historical times') a T, and the T was written as an arrow (= indication) in both the runes and in ancient Latin. The answer to u-ir was therefore t-ir. The Atlantis language was of great simplicity and beauty. From 214 monosyllabic root words, everything was constructed according to a system of logic, making it impossible to think illogically in this language. The system itself had to reveal any logical error. It was, in a sense, a mathematical language, the invention and application of which required a high degree of intelligence. Around 6000 BC, the priests created a new system of word formation for the cult language by shifting the order of the letters in the then alphabet by two places. They transitioned from the (invisible) zodiac signs to the (visible) constellations of the same name. D replaced S, K replaced M, and so on. Thus, synonyms arose through the intrusion of the cult language into the profane language. The so-called Indo-Germanic sound shift was merely a late development of the original system. A detailed presentation can be found in my aforementioned work 'Prehistory Becomes History'. Here, of course, I could not provide more than a few hints. Below are some quotes from ancient writings about the idea of a hollow world: 'And God said: Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament. And God called the firmament Heaven... and... the gathering together of the waters... Sea.' (Genesis 1:6-10 Luther Bible.) Let us consider the title image again. We see in the middle the 'firmament', the fixed star sphere 'between' the seas. Above the 'heaven' and below it are seas. Not only the Bible but also the writings of all ancient cultures speak of the 'ocean above the celestial vault'. Here are some quotes: Satapathabr. VII. 4. 1. 9: '...the ocean indeed swells around the earth.' (India.) 'But even the oldest phase of the worldview accessible to us, which was still entirely based on this primitive understanding of nature and could therefore develop independently everywhere and always, contains in India as well as in Babylon.

A very surprising parallel, which could indicate a certain dependence, is the idea of a celestial ocean above the firmament. This idea is also found in some other peoples of the Near East. (Kirfel, Kosmographie der Inder, p. 33.) According to Kirfel, the "ocean above the celestial vault" is found in the oldest Indian cosmography: waters (nun-en-tpe), which the Egyptians, as well as other older peoples, e.g., the Hebrews, assumed to be above the firmament of the heavens." (Prof. Dr. Roth, Geschichte der Philosophie, Vol. I, page 143. Mannheim 1846.) "The world or the Brahma-egg is a huge spherical cavity ... " (Vahara-Mihira's astronomical textbook.) Rgv. X 44. 8 and Atharvar XX. 94. 8 compare the universe to "two shells," and Rgv. III 55, 20 compares it to "two basins" placed against each other with their openings." (Kirfel, p. 4.) The "interior of the sky" as the "dwelling place of the gods," the "ocean above the celestial vault." Both are also found in the Babylonians. (Kirfel, p. 31.) "When heaven and earth ..... were created, Ormuzd withdrew to the highest ... heaven ... and took up his residence there." Vendidad, Fargard XIX, Kleuker p. 379. "But when Ormuzd had created heaven and earth ... and had withdrawn to his heavenly abode, Ahriman and his evil spirits penetrated the world sphere from the dark abyss - he pierced the shell of the world egg, says Plutarch, i.e., (Plutarch de Iride et Osiride c. 47) he broke through the outermost celestial vault." "The Zend books tell of this battle taking place in heaven and on earth with much poetic embellishment, the most striking features being the mention of comets that destroyed the sky and of a general flood with which Ormuzd wanted to destroy the evil spirits from the earth." (The Egyptian and Zoroastrian doctrines as the oldest sources of our speculative ideas" by Prof. Dr. Röth. Mannheim 1846.) Even in the worldview of Buddhism, a remnant of the true worldview can still be found. The Buddhists claim: "The whole universe is surrounded by the Cakravala rock wall."

(Kirfel, p. 189.) The cosmography of the Jaina compares the universe to drums: "The lower half (of the earth, J. L.) should resemble half a drum and the upper half (of the sky, J. L.) a whole drum." (Kirfel, p. 210.) .

assumed.

"The sun is equally high at all times of the day; it only appears to be standing on the horizon at the time of sunrise and sunset due to the obstruction of light." (Kirfel, p. 287.) "A spiral path of the sun is also assumed by the Indians (Kirfel, p. 135.) The fact that the ancient Indians actually understood our fixed star sphere to be Mount Meru is clear from the following passages in the ancient Indian scriptures. Surya-Sidhanta XII, 67 says: "On Meru, the gods hold the sun after a single sunrise for half of its orbit, which begins with Aries." According to Purana, Meru is the seat of all the gods. (The sky of the Bible.) In the Mahabharata (Chap. 163, V. 37-38 and Chap. 164, V. 11-13), Arjuna's visit to Mount Meru is described: "On Meru, the sun and moon go around every day from left to right, and so do the stars.... The world mountain Meru lies in the middle of the universe and is orbited daily by the celestial bodies. "Sunrise and sunset of the celestial bodies is therefore in reality only the emergence and disappearance of the same behind the Meru" (the fixed star sphere, J. L.). (Kirfel, Kosmographie der Inder, p. 130.) Pythagoras must also have known the hollow world or have had corresponding traditions. His famous "counter-earth" is the half of the earth that is opposite us. His "central fire," the cause of sunlight, lies in between. So we see that his idea of the cosmos is essentially the same as the new worldview. Our professors, however, make an honest effort to reinterpret Pythagoras. Among others, Zeller, who calls this correct view a "misleading reinterpretation." On the other hand, the famous Professor Böckh states that the Pythagoreans thought of the earth and the counter-earth as two hemispheres facing each other with their flat sides. It is almost amusing to read what our professors have come up with in the way of explanations and interpretations in order not to have to admit that the Greeks knew the hollow world. Only once does Zeller let the truth slip out in a footnote when he says: "The central fire could still remain in its meaning if it was thought of as being surrounded by the earth as a hollow sphere." (Zeller: Die Philosophie der Griechen, Volume I, page 531.) In the same place, page 713, Zeller states that, according to Patin, Parmenides imagined the earth as sediment of water or sand in a hollow glass sphere. "Xenophanes let the earth go down to the bottom of the hollow sphere .... " (Zeller.)

In his work "The Iron Angels. Birth, History and Power of Machines," Walter Kiaulehn (Lehnau) states; "Remember that Aristotle conceived the universe as two interconnected spheres." Talmud Jer. Aboda, Zara III, 42c.: "When Alexander the Macedonian wanted to ascend, he rose higher and higher until he saw the world as a sphere and the sea as a bowl (i.e., a hollow sphere, J. L.). That is why he is depicted with a sphere in his hand." Numbers Rabbah to Numbers 4, 13: "Therefore, he presented a bowl; corresponding to the sea that surrounds the whole world and resembles a bowl"... "Even the ascending Ifrit in 1001 Nights (Recl. I, 106) sees the earth as a washbasin." Particularly striking is the constantly recurring expression "inside the sky" in all ancient traditions. For example, Herman Wirth cites a passage from the Babylonian evening song: "Shamash, when you enter the inside of the sky, may the bolts of the shining sky call out greetings to you, may the door wings of the sky pay homage to you!" And in the "Annales de Quauhtitlan"1) (Mexico): "And it is said that inside the sky he worshiped as gods, ..." "who had their dwelling there, ..." The Edda reports the same: "In the middle of the world lies Asgard, there is the high seat Hlidskialf, from which the whole world can be overlooked and every human deed can be observed." ... "There dwells Allfather, ..." The great Greek philosopher Plato shares exactly (almost verbatim) the same tradition with us in his "Critias": ...... he (the God of Gods, J. L.) therefore gathered all the gods in their most venerable dwelling place, which lies in the middle of the universe and provides an overview of everything that has ever come into being, ... In the "middle of the world" lies the "high" (-seat), i.e., high, above, above us, according to the Nordic tradition, lies the "middle of the world," the dwelling place of the gods and the souls of the dead. It is the sphere of fixed stars, the "heaven" of the Bible, inside of which "God dwells." Herman Wirth writes on p. 71 f. of his work "The Sacred Original Script of Humanity." "A light and a dark side of the

Sun disc, as with the sun chariot of Trundholm, already appears in the older Brahmanic cosmography as a speculative explanation of day and night. The author of the following passage denies sunrise and sunset: arriving in the west in the evening, the sun turns around and runs back to the east with the dark side facing the earth, where it rises again. The bright side of the disc causes the day, the dark side the night. Aitareyabrahmana III, 44, 7 f.: "It never rises or sets there. When people believe that it sets, it then turns around after it has reached the end of the day; it then causes the night downwards (with its dark side) and the day upwards (= the light of the stars, with its bright side). When people then believe that it rises in the morning, it turns around after it has reached the end of the night; it causes the day downwards (with its bright side) and the night upwards (with its dark side)." (Kirfel, p. 25.) If you strike out the explanation inserted in parentheses by Herman Wirth, you will be able to determine the full agreement with the hollow earth theory. In fact, the "speculative explanation" is by no means such, but irrefutable fact, knowledge that the author owes to the Atlantis tradition. If we have day "down" here, the half of the earth opposite "above" us has night, and if it is midnight "down" here with us, then the place "above" us has noon. The old Indian who wrote the above sentences actually knew more about the true conditions of the solar cycle than our modern professors of astronomy. "The idea that the moon moves under the vault of heaven in the evening, while the sun goes over the vault at the same time, so that you cannot see it at night, and vice versa during the day, seems to be known to the Bubi (African Negroes, J. L.) as well (like the Pangwe Negroes, J. L.)." ("The Bubi on Fernando Po" by Gunter Tessmann, edited by Prof. Dr. O. Reche, Hamburg, Folkwang-Verlag, Hagen i. W., 1923.) "About the details of the Zoroastrian cosmogony, not much can be said with certainty given our current lack of knowledge of the Zend books" ... "the fixed star vault revolving daily and above this ... a last immovable vault of heaven, the residence of Ormuzd (the God of Good, J. L.) and the entire spirit world, the abode of the blessed: the heavenly paradise according to the idea of the newer Parsis. This highest immovable heaven is of course also the throne of the original deity, the Zaroana," "Dio Chrysostomus probably also has this highest heaven in mind when he says: "... this whole universe has a leadership and direction ... incessantly through incessant revolutions of time

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1) "The Sacred Original Script of Humanity", page 311, Verlag Köhler & Amelang, Leipzig 1931.

) Likewise, on page 407: "The parts of the universe itself are, in the oldest belief circles, the deities." Likewise, on page 411: "In the Vendidad it is said: 'The sun rises with majesty, like a victorious hero, from the peak of the terrible Albordsch and shines upon the world and rules over the world from this mountain, which Ormuzd has created as his dwelling.'" Likewise, on page 410: "... up to the primal light, to the highest immovable heaven." Likewise, on page 408: "... he (Plutarch) says: Ormuzd created 24 gods and enclosed them in an egg." The "Albordsch" is thus identical to the "Meru" of the Indians and is the "highest heaven," as it is explicitly referred to as the "dwelling place of the god Ormuzd". The "primal light" also comes from the highest heaven, the "world mountain" Meru or Albordsch. The deities are "parts of the universe." They are enclosed in an egg. Thus, not only was the world imagined as an egg (world egg), but also the individual parts (sun, moon, and planets) as hollow spheres (eggs). The inner hollow sphere (heaven) is explicitly thought to be inhabited by the primal deity and the souls of the deceased, a belief that I fully share!). Particularly interesting is the indication that the innermost (highest) heaven is immovable. If one understands - as the entire antiquity did - "heavenly movements" as the course of celestial bodies through the zodiac, then this is correct. This movement is a lag of the celestial bodies relative to the vernal point on the daily circle from east to west. The celestial sphere (behind the fixed star sphere) does not lag in the zodiac, thus does not perform a course through the zodiac (like the fixed stars). According to the hollow world theory, however, the innermost celestial sphere must rotate, and indeed in at least 1436 minutes, the rotation time of the electron sea. The ancients likely meant this with the expression "swing and movement of the cosmos" cited above by Dio Chrysostomus, a revolution (daily circle) that is not supposed to be visible and of which the masses have no conception of its magnitude. When it was explicitly stated that the masses do not know "the magnitude of the machinery," this only makes sense if individuals still know the magnitude of the machinery (the driving movement). In fact, it has remained preserved to this day, although our astronomers have not been able to make the slightest use of the related information - which refers to the hollow world - and have not even been able to understand it.

Continuously through. The orbits of the sun and moon are merely movements of individual parts, which are known due to their visibility. However, the masses have no conception of the swing and movement of the cosmos, nor do they know anything of the magnitude of this machinery. ("The Egyptian and Zoroastrian doctrines as the oldest sources of our speculative ideas". By Prof. Dr. Eduard Roth, 2nd edition, Mannheim 1862, p.

This belief is consistent with the Bible, which often speaks of the "God in heaven" and allows souls to reach "to heaven" after the death of the body. However, so that no one can assume that I am propagating a Jewish-Christian worldview, I want to mention that I left the Protestant Church 30 years ago and that the Bible is for me only a very interesting historical work, to which I stand completely neutral.

The "primal movement" of the ancient astronomers. In any case, according to the above-cited tradition, it was to be assumed that somewhere in the ancient sources there must also be hints about the calculation methods according to the hollow world. Since the ancient astronomers pursued their science - even in the times of Kepler - solely for the purpose of astrology, one must also include their astrological writings in the investigations. In fact, I found in the astrological work of the most famous astronomer of antiquity - the "Tetra-Biblos" of Claudius Ptolemy - the sought-after hint. Claudius Ptolemy was a brilliant mathematician and astronomer, a person of outstanding intelligence, far superior in skill and knowledge to people like Copernicus and Kepler. Only he - like so many intellectuals - had no respect for incomprehensible traditions and bent them carelessly so that they barely fit into the investigations. Today's astronomers are extremely embarrassed that their predecessor Kepler was a "professional astrologer." They therefore take the joke about astrology "as the misbegotten daughter of astronomy" as an occasion to claim that Kepler himself did not believe in astrology and only cast horoscopes out of necessity. Considering that Kepler (e.g., from Wallenstein) received fees for a horoscope in gold guilders that our today's astrologers would not even dare to demand in their dreams, their assumption for a performance that he himself considered a fraud would label the great Kepler as an ordinary swindler. Fortunately, Kepler was not a fraud. He believed in astrology as a science, wrote scientific treatises on it, introduced the - albeit highly nonsensical - subdivision of aspects, and so on. One can see from his scientific astrological works that Kepler had no trace of talent for astrology. Hence the sigh from the "misbegotten daughter." In any case, Kepler was an honest man and astrologer. I myself had to experience that today's astronomers stop at nothing when it comes to defending their materialistic worldview. Therefore, I feel all the more need to defend Kepler against the accusation of fraud. It now results in the grotesque situation that the author of the hollow world theory must defend one of the fathers of the Copernican worldview against the attacks of his successors.

It was to accommodate him in his system. He understood very little about astrology anyway. He limited himself here to excerpts from ancient Egyptian and Chaldean writings. Fortunately, I know enough about astrology to understand the calculation method distorted by Claudius Ptolemy through comparison with other ancient texts. Astrologers claim that man, as a microcosm, stands in the same relationship to the macrocosm as a year does to a day. For example, the constellations of the stars on the 10th day after birth would affect the 10th year of the born individual. Below, I would like to quote some relevant passages from ancient texts.

Ezekiel 4:5: 'I (God) have made the years ... the number of days.'
Ezekiel 4:6: '... one day for a year ...' ..... I (God) have made you (the prophet Ezekiel) ... namely one day for a year.'

In an old Bible translation by the Catholic professor D. Leander van EB from the year 1807, it states under Genesis I, 47, 8: 'And Pharaoh said to Jacob: How many are the days of your years of life?'

The theory of 1 day = 1 year is also passed down to us in other ancient writings.

From Persia: 'And they consider a day what is a year.'

(Vendidad I, 41)

From India: 'One year is a day and night of the gods ...'

(Code of Mana I, 67) 'What is a year is only a single day for the gods.' (Taittluya Brahmana III, 9, 22, I.) The calculation method developed based on this theory (secondary directions) does not allow for capturing the movement of the zodiac concerning the birthplace. Claudius Ptolemy does not mention the theory of 1 day = 1 year, but provides another direction method according to which 1 degree of 'equatorial movement' should represent 1 year of life. 'For the sections of the equator traverse absolutely uniformly both the horizon and the meridian, and with them, we can therefore validly determine the distance. Generally, one then calculates one life year for one degree.'

Ptolemy states this in the 'Tetra-Biblos.' But what is 'equatorial movement?' in the Ptolemaic worldview, in which the Earth is at rest? The celestial equator is only an imaginary line (circle) that ...

but cannot shift from east to west (thus within itself). A point in the starry sky or the vernal equinox does not meet the conditions. Ptolemy's calculation examples are complicated and unclear. Therefore, the calculations according to the Ptolemaic tradition do not satisfy astrologers, so that more than a dozen changes to the 'direction key' became known. However, not a single one provides 'correct' results. Could the mysterious 'equatorial movement' of Ptolemy perhaps be identical to the 'size of the gear,' which is invisible and unknown to the masses? If one relates the theory of 1 day = 1 year to that of 1 degree = 1 year, then the matter becomes clear and simple. After 1 day (= 1440 minutes), the sun has traversed the 360 degrees of the Earth's circle. If it started from the meridian the previous day, it will be back there after 1440 minutes. If one imagines a force field under the 'moving equator,' then the point that the sun occupied 1 day ago (= 1440 minutes) has already reached the meridian in 1436 minutes with a movement of 1 degree in 1 day, because exactly 4 minutes of solar movement in the daily circle is also exactly 1 degree on the Earth's circle, and 1440 minutes - 4 minutes = 1436 minutes. (Claudius Ptolemy calculates as an astrologer - as can be seen from the examples - in contrast to his astronomical system with the daily circles of celestial bodies.) Therefore, if the force field has traversed the 360 degrees of the Earth's circle, then the sun has only traversed 359 degrees of its daily circle in the same time. Starting from the meridian, it will still be 1 degree east of the meridian after the aforementioned 1436 minutes. However, in these 1436 minutes, it has also moved in the zodiac, meaning it has lagged behind in the daily circle compared to the vernal equinox. The sun remains 360° (year circle) behind from vernal equinox to vernal equinox. It takes 365.242 201 372 444 ... days for this. This results in approximately 59.138 828' for one day. One day = 1440 minutes. If the sun lags behind by the above value in 1440 minutes, then in 1436 minutes it is 59.138 828 - 1436 1440. If you divide this value into the 360 degrees of the circle, you get the number 366.259 589 120. This is exactly the number of daily circles that the Copernican ellipse completes over the course of an anomalistic year of 365.259 589 120 days. For the sun saves exactly 1 daily circle while traversing the ellipse (lagging behind). Therefore, based on ancient information, I have theoretically calculated the duration of the anomalistic year to the billionth of a second accurately matching the Copernican data, without any observational data regarding this.

To use. One could say that I knew nothing about the existence of an anomalistic year when I started the calculation. This is a monstrosity for a Copernican, especially since I was calculating with the daily circles of the sun, which are supposed to be deceitful.

The derivation of the anomalistic year from the primary motion. If the assumption of a force field within the hollow world, rotating exactly 1436 minutes around the Earth's circle (daily circle), is correct, then the calculation shows that it performs exactly as many daily circles in the actual (tropical) year as the Copernican orbital ellipse does in the anomalistic year. This connection is remarkable. The obvious explanation would be a shift of the Earth's shell to the west, as it would be clear that the east-west force moving celestial bodies from east to west on their daily circles would be sufficient to also shift the Earth's shell slightly each day, especially since it moves heavy locomotives. On the other hand, the observation point is the naturally given fixed standpoint to which the movements are to be related. Only compelling reasons would justify abandoning this fixed standpoint and relating the movements to the sea of electrons rotating around the Earth's circle in 1436 minutes or to the force field it creates. In my opinion, these compelling reasons are not present here. It is at least equally simple to assume that celestial bodies form their own force fields (which are graphically represented by Keplerian ellipses). These then lag behind the T of the 'primary motion' of 1436 minutes in the same ratio as the celestial bodies themselves. The cause will also be the same, namely the influence of the forces emanating from the Earth's shell. I will subsequently verify this assumption mathematically. If the sun takes 365.259589120 days to traverse its ellipse at 1440 minutes, then a point of the ellipse takes the 366.259589120th part = 1436.0683623234006 minutes for 1 T.

1) Only the daily circle of the vernal point is a Copernican reality. #) I will henceforth abbreviate: tropical year = tropical year, sidereal year = sidereal year, anomalistic year = anomalistic year. Correspondingly for the months. T = daily circle, thus each time the orbit of a celestial body or point around the Earth's circle. 3) Former elementary school students need not shy away from these simple equations. It is practically the same as multiplication, which also represents a system of equations. 2 2 - 4 actually means 2 - 2 = 4.1. Both sides of the equals sign yield the same result, are equal. Hence the name equation.

The T of the ellipse (TE) should relate to the primary motion (TU) in the same ratio as the tropical year to the anomalistic year. TO in the anomalistic year TU TE TO in the tropical year 365.259589 120 0000 - 1436 = 1436.068 362 323 4006. 365.242 201 3724444. Both sides of the equation yield the same sum, thus the approach 1 = 1, which was to be proven, arises. If the TE lasts as much longer than the TU as the anomalistic year lasts longer than the tropical year, then each point of the ellipse lags behind the daily circle by just enough that the summation of the differences between them equals the difference between the tropical year and the anomalistic year. The point of its force field from which the sun has started is, due to its lagging, further east of the vernal point after one year, and the sun takes about 25 minutes to catch up with it again.

Now I will also check this mathematically with the sun's movement. The sun lags exactly 1° = 4 minutes on its T against TU in 1436 minutes. TO in the tropical year TO TU TE in the anomalistic year 365.242201372444... 1440 = 1436. 366.259589120000. This again results with complete accuracy that the primary motion in the tropical year circles the world axis exactly as many times as a point of the solar force field (Keplerian ellipse) in the anomalistic year. If there were no lagging of the solar force field compared to the primary motion, then the tropical year and the anomalistic year would exactly coincide in their duration, and the ellipse would rotate as quickly as the vernal point. This allows for the possibility of calculating the lagging of the force fields of all celestial bodies from the difference between the T of the primary motion and the T of the vernal point. I will return to this later.

Before that, I want to credibly demonstrate that the ancients did not arbitrarily divide the circle into 360 degrees, but derived it from nature. Our astronomers and historians claim that they simply rounded the daily solar movement in the zodiac from an average of 59.138828' to 1 degree to obtain the conveniently divisible number of 360 degrees for the circle. The calculation would then yield 365.2422 degrees for the year. However, a 'rounding' of more than 5 degrees would have been completely impossible for the mentality of an ancient astronomer. One cannot admire the precisely calculated seconds of the ancients on one hand and then attribute them an inaccuracy of 452,826 times on the other.

My calculations now show a naturally occurring difference in the sun's movement compared to an original movement of exactly 1 degree. If the original movement (central force field) has completed exactly one revolution around the Earth's circle (in 1436 minutes), then the sun has traveled exactly 1 degree eastward in the central force field. It has lagged behind exactly 1 degree on its T (orbit around the Earth's circle). Consequently, the sun requires 359 days to orbit the central force field of the hollow Earth (which causes the entire system of the cosmic gear to revolve from east to west around the Earth's circle), because 359 days at 1440 minutes divided by the 1436 minutes of the original movement's revolution equals 360 revolutions of the original movement. This also explains the initially "mystical" theory that 1 day = 1 year. On the daily circle, the sun, after a revolution of 360° of the Earth's circle by the original movement, is still 1 degree east of the starting point of the measurement. So it has covered 359°. When the sun has orbited the central force field (i.e., completed 360 T), then 359 days have passed. The sun needs 4 minutes more than the original movement for 1 T. This is 1 degree per day (measured on the Earth's circle). In 359 days, therefore, 359 degrees. Again, the ratio is the same as on the daily circle 359 : 360. If the sun's orbit of the central force field is also referred to as a year, then the theory 1 day = 1 degree, 1 day = 1 year, and 1 degree = 1 year is naturally justified, and an astronomical basis is created for astrology's hitherto "occult" doctrine of direction in the hollow Earth1).

1) I by no means intend to break a lance for astrology here. I reject the fortune-telling nonsense - which one is served up nowadays as alleged "astrology" - just as much as the Copernican astronomers. But astrology is more than a fortune-telling art. In the hollow Earth, an influence of the stars on earthly events is a matter of course. If the living cell is built analogously to the macrocosmic cell "hollow Earth", then this proves a unity of the whole cosmos. The astrologers' saying .As above, so below" is then a simple truth. It is simply unscientific to refuse to investigate the connections. However, you can't tell fortunes with astrology either, because the principles found through serious research are not reversible. For example, in the horoscopes of red-haired people, there are very specific constellations of the stars, without exception. You can only deny these connections if you close your eyes and refuse to see, But the reverse of the sentence does not apply, You can say: If there is red hair, then there are also the relevant constellations in the horoscope. But you cannot say: If the relevant constellations are found in the horoscope, then the horoscope owner must also have red hair. For that, a corresponding hereditary predisposition is necessary first. No Negro has red hair, as is known! It is the same in all areas. If astral forces are to have an effect, then the material requirements are always necessary. Without their

If the sun orbits the central force field in 359 days, then it has traveled 360 degrees within it during this time. If it covers 360° in 359 days, then in the Tropical year 360° · 365.242 201 372 444 . . . d 359 đ$_{259\,589\,120\,000\,°}$.

Subtract 1 circle of 360° from that = 6.259 589 120 000°. 1 degree = 4 minutes. Then the above 6.259 589 120 000° · 4 minutes = 25.038 356 480 000 minutes. To get the days, divide this number by 1440 (1 day = 1440 minutes) = 0.017 387 747 555 ... days. Adding these days to the days of the Tropical year gives: 365.242 201 372 444 ... 0.017 387 747 555 . . . 365.259 589 120 000 days = 1 Ano-year. Thus, according to the theory 1 day = 1 degree, the duration of the Ano-year was calculated purely theoretically without any knowledge of observational data relating to the Ano-year. Only the duration of the Tropical year was used from the Copernican astronomers' data. Here, no Earth's axis wobbled and no point of the Earth's equator rushed ahead compared to the Earth's center.

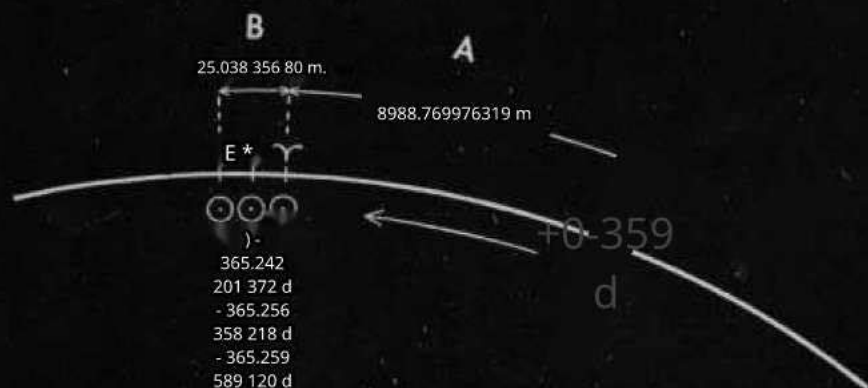The calculation is simple, clear, and exact. Certainly, the Copernicans will murmur something about "trick calculation" to hide their embarrassment from the layman. To a dyed-in-the-wool Copernican, the above calculations must seem like a problem: If the ship is 100 meters long and 20 meters wide, how old is the captain? But that's due to Copernicanism and not to my calculations. Anyone who speaks of "trick calculations" is engaging in ordinary "propaganda," in the bad sense that the word has acquired in recent decades around the world.

knowledge, the astrologer cannot predict anything for sure. He must always factor them into his prediction, which usually happens in the practice of astrologers - sometimes even unconsciously.

One more note for astrologers: The direction key 1°= 1 year refers to the "original year" of 359 days, Since astrology is completely based on the zodiac, a conversion to the zodiac is necessary first. The "key" to be used is slightly smaller than 1°. Since the calculation methods of the "primary directions" known to me so far are all wrong - Ptolemy confused the differences of the daily circles of the celestial bodies with movements on an (imaginary) daily circle - it is best to limit oneself to the so-called "secondary directions" for the time being. According to the hollow Earth theory, not only does 1°=1 year apply, but also 1?-1 month and 1 ?= 1 day, whereby 1° may only be regarded as an approximately correct value. You will understand that I cannot bring the extensive calculation instructions here. If a publisher is found, I will treat these in a special work. .

If a reader is fobbed off by a Copernican with this excuse, he should vigorously demand proof of the 'trick.' No one will be able to show any tricks here. Because there are none. The calculations are far too simple and transparent for that. In 'higher' mathematics, one can occasionally introduce a trick and 'prove' that 2 X 2 = 5 by dividing by 0. Here, however, we are working with the 'multiplication table,' and the fight against the mathematical refutation of the Copernican worldview is therefore as hopeless as a 'fight against the multiplication table.' To the Copernican astronomer, however, my calculations will seem like the 'witch's multiplication table.' Such a thing simply 'cannot' exist in Copernicanism.

However, in order to do everything possible to create complete clarity, I will also illustrate the 'celestial mechanics of the hollow world' below.

B

25.038 356 80 m.

A

8988.769976319 m

E * ♈

☉☉♑

) -

365.242 201 372 d
- 365.256 358 218 d
- 365.259 589 120 d

+0.359 d

Drawing No. 10

In Drawing No. 10, the arc represents the apparent 'sky' as seen when looking south from our northern hemisphere. Then east is to the left and west is to the right. The meridian runs exactly in the middle, the celestial center (Latin medium coeli, M. C.)

U = 1 point of the primal force field. The sun (circle with a point inside) orbits it in 359 days. The vernal equinox (Aries horns symbol) is the beginning of the zodiac. It is traversed by the sun in 365.242 201 372 days. The 'star' is a fixed star. The sun takes 365.256 358 218 days to catch up with the fixed star moving eastward in the zodiac. E is a point of the sun's orbital ellipse. It takes 365.259 589 120 days to complete a run through its orbital ellipse.

The daily circle of the fixed star is definitely a reality. It can be observed. The same goes for the sun. If one also considers the zodiac and the elliptical path of the sun as reality - force fields - they also describe real daily circles, the duration of which can be calculated precisely. The same applies to the daily circle of the primal motion, the central force field of the driving motion. All the mentioned factors lag behind in the daily circle relative to U (a point of the central force field of the primal motion). The sun, which lags the most, then catches up with them - moving backward - or overtakes them. This is the real - and only observable - process of all 'years.' Every 1436 minutes, U completes a circuit around the Earth. Every 1436 minutes, the above factors lag behind to varying degrees. They therefore seem to move eastward along the (invisible) sphere of the central primal force field rotating around the Earth in 1436 minutes. The sun lags the most and then overtakes (coming from 'backward') the point U in 359 days, the vernal equinox in 365.242 201 372 444... days, the fixed star in 365.256 358 218 days, and the point E in 365.259 589 120 000 days. If one relates the movements to the vernal equinox (zodiac), then the point U has moved westward in the zodiac (it is Copernican 'retrograde'). The differences between the vernal equinox and point E on one hand (difference B) and the vernal equinox and point U on the other hand (difference A) are given in minutes. It is noteworthy that difference A divided by difference B yields the ratio 1:359, and the difference U to E (A + B) divided by difference B yields the ratio 1:360, thus again the ratio 360:359. This ratio corresponds exactly to the ratio 1440:1436 and also exactly to the ratio 366.259 589 120 000:365.242 201 372 444. Particularly interesting is also that the difference between the orbit of the primal force field by the sun (359 days) and its path from vernal equinox to vernal equinox (tropical year = 365.242 201 372 444... days) is exactly 359 times the difference between tropical year and annus year (25.038 356 480 minutes). The difference between the 'primal year' (359 days) and the annus year (365.259 589 120 days) is exactly 360 times the difference between tropical year and annus year (= 25.038 356 480 minutes). Here, the complete accuracy of the calculation down to a ten-thousandth of a second must be noted! How these interesting relationships must be interpreted is still unclear to me. Undoubtedly, however, they will be valuable material for later research. To the objective, especially the mathematically educated - reader, these exact relationships show that there is a wonderful harmony and agreement of all movements in the hollow world.

For mathematicians who want to delve deeper into these problems, I will give you an interesting equation below. I will write it down in numbers so that even a non-mathematician can calculate it.

$$A$$

$$\left[\frac{365{,}242\ 201\ 372\ 444\ \ldots\ \text{TO Tu}}{(1440\text{-}1436)\ (1440 - 1436{,}068\ \ 362\ 323\ 4006)\ \text{TO TE}} \right] = 359\ B$$

A = tropical year, B = primeval year (circumnavigation of the central force field of primeval motion by the sun), TO = daily circle of the sun = mean solar day, Tu = daily circle of primeval motion, TE = daily circle of a point on the orbital ellipse of the sun or (Copernican) of the earth. Note that this also does not contain any value that would indicate a connection between primeval year and tropical year according to Copernican calculations. The mathematician will readily understand that one only needs to know A, TO and Tu to calculate the duration of the ano year.

First, calculate B:

$$\text{THIS-HERE} = (\text{THIS} - \text{HERE})$$

$$\text{Here} \left(\frac{\text{TO} -}{\text{Here}} \right) = B$$

Then form the above equation with TE as an unknown, solve it and get TE

TO -TE = (TO$^{\text{THE}}$) -TE) (TO -TE) = C = days of the ano year = 365.259 589 120. So only the following were given: the duration of the tropical year in days and the daily circles of the sun and the primordial motion1). The calculation according to the hollow earth theory is simple and convenient. Nevertheless, I foresee that many a Copernican professor will ponder over it for a long time without finding a Copernican explanation for it.

1) Note for non-mathematicians: First, the values in parentheses must be calculated. Then the resulting fraction is calculated. Only after these operations (resolving the parentheses) can further calculations be carried out. The calculations themselves are very simple. Former elementary school students will easily find someone who can explain this method of calculation to them in more detail. It can be learned in a few hours with little effort.

Now the derivation of Tu from the original year, Tw, Ts, TE and TO independently of each other.

$$\text{Tw} = A+)\ (TO\text{-}Tw)$$

$$A\text{-}B.\ (c)\text{-}(c) = (^{\text{TM}}w\text{-}Tu)$$

Tw - (Tw- Tu) = Tu If you substitute Ts or TE for Tw in the above calculation, you also get Tu. The calculations are based on the ancient theorem that 1 day = 1 degree. Of course, I am aware that Tu is already given by TO and the 359 days of the primeval year. The calculation is only intended to make the connections clear. In the hollow world, therefore, there is a uniform driving movement for all celestial bodies (including the fixed stars) and their force fields (Kepler's ellipses) through the central primeval force field, which rotates around the world axis in 1436 minutes (which in the hollow world is equivalent to one revolution around the globe - the earth's surface). During this time of 1436 minutes, all of these factors lag behind the rotation of the primeval force field due to the influence of forces that have not yet been researched (but which will emanate from the earth's surface because they act in proportion to the distance between the celestial bodies). Their lagging behind in the zodiac appears as an advance towards the east in the annual cycle. The Copernican astronomers measure this lagging behind partly by the point of Aries and partly by the fixed stars. It is only logical that this should give rise to puzzling discrepancies. For example, the fixed star in the above drawing moves eastwards towards both the point U and the point of Aries. If one takes point E as a reference point, then the fixed star would move westwards. The Copernicanists now take the fixed star as fixed. Then point E would move eastwards and the point of Aries would move westwards. In fact, all points move eastwards, that is, they lag behind point U in the daily cycle. But since this point U represents the driving movement, the rotational speed of the cosmic engine that drives the system, all other movement should logically be derived from it and related to it. Instead, two factors are arbitrarily chosen as reference points: the fixed stars and the point of Aries. The fixed stars have a daily circle of longer duration than the Aries point. Like all other celestial bodies, they remain opposite it to the east. A = number of days in the tropical year, B = number of days in the primeval year, C = number of degrees of the circle = 360.

Back. This makes any word of criticism unnecessary. To explain it as a 'fixed celestial background' is pure arbitrariness that simply violates observational facts for the sake of a dogma (creed).

What does the vernal point actually represent? Copernically, it is a point of the Earth's equator that has the property of 'wobbling' slightly westward each year on the Earth's orbit, so that it circles the fixed star sky about 20 minutes earlier than the center of the Earth planet. However, this point cannot even be established on the Earth's equator. The vernal point from last year was about 9,688 kilometers east of today's, and the one from next year will again be 9,688 kilometers further west. Only in 33 years will the vernal point fall back to approximately the same place. This is because the tropical year has 365.2422 days. After exactly 365 days, the sun is again at the same position relative to the Earth's surface as at the starting point of the year. In the remaining 0.2422 days of the year, it moves 0.2422 · 40,000 kilometers (equatorial circumference) further = 9688 kilometers. And at this 'fixed point,' the Copernicans measure! In the hollow world, the vernal point is nothing more than an imagined point that executes exactly 1 day circle more than the sun in the tropical year. The duration of its day circle is also calculated by the Copernicans:

$$=1436.068175 \text{ minutes} = T_w.$$

365.2422d . 1440 minutes (365.2422d + 1d̄) This calculation could also be performed with the same right for the moon. It would be equally absurd to choose this 'moon point' (intersection of the 'moon orbit' with the equator) as a reference point for all other movements in the cosmos and then set the astronomical clocks accordingly. (This point is not identical to the vernal point because the moon's orbit has a different inclination to the equator than the sun's orbit.) 1) By the way: If one were to relate the movements in the cosmos to the primordial movement and project the Keplerian ellipses onto the sphere of the primordial force field, then according to the above calculations, point E would coincide with the vernal point. The ano year would then have the same duration as the tropical year (actual year). The 'anomaly' would simply disappear. Unfortunately, I cannot verify this at the moment, as I lack observational data based on actual observations regarding the times of the Earth's proximity to the sun and moon. The Copernican numbers are - unfortunately - to be treated with the utmost caution. For the moon, for example, even the latest numbers still deviate by about 50 seconds per year, making them unusable for calculations. Moreover, the ellipses are projected onto the fixed star sky, so they must be fundamentally inaccurate (fixed star movement). The duration of the tropical and ano year will also not be exact. Presumably, both years are slightly shorter. Only the difference between them of 25.038356480 Mi

If the difference between the T of U and the vernal point is 0.0681756646018 minutes, then in 1 TU (1436 minutes) a difference of

$$\frac{0.0681756646018 \cdot 1436}{1436.0681756646018} = x*)$$

up. A difference x in 1436 minutes should correspond, according to the rule of tri, to a difference in 1 day (1440 minutes) of x .

$$= \frac{1440 \; 1436}{1440}$$ However, this is not correct.

The ratio 1436 must be squared beforehand. This has been empirically derived from all differences between circular motions that are transferred from one circle to another.

1440 1440 1436 1436 This is the difference between the tropical year and the ano year. In this squaring, I see the cause for which Kepler could equip his ellipse with the statement 'The radius vector describes equal areas in equal times' (2nd Kepler Law) and Newton could apply his 'law of gravitation' to the ellipse, which, as is well known, squares the radius (distance).

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The shift, however, is unlikely to be more than a tenth of a second. For future hollow world astronomers, it will not be difficult to make a correction here by accurately determining the duration of the tropical and ano month and calculating the duration of the tropical and ano year from it. (That one can do such a thing is already proof against Copernicanism!) *) Note for former elementary school students; I do not calculate the number but simply substitute the letter x in the further calculations. Anyone can, of course, calculate the values and substitute them with the relevant letters in the further calculations. **) y is the difference between TU and Tw transferred to the circle of the sun. I will later show that it can also be transferred to the circle of the moon and from that the difference between the tropical month and the ano month can be calculated. 1) I highly acknowledge the achievements of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, and Newton. Without their groundwork, it would not have been possible for me to write my work 'The Hollow World Theory.' At that time, these men were pioneers of progress. If they were alive today, they would be found by my side. (Especially Galileo would have no understanding that today's Copernicans do it the way the professors of Padua did, who refused to look through his telescope because it might cloud their - a priori fixed - judgment.)

As mathematical achievements, the graphical representations of celestial movements by Kepler and Newton are highly valued. Only the projection of the ellipses onto the fixed star sky caused the confusion that today compels Copernicans to doubt this 'classical celestial mechanics' of Newton. Before I show the reason for the squaring, I want to demonstrate it with an example where there is no dispute between Copernicanism and the hollow world theory. Given: Duration of the tropical year 365.242 201 372 444... Sidereal year 365.256 358 218 days Sidereal month 27.321 660 879d̲ TO = 1440.0m The duration of the tropical month and the duration of the daily circle of the fixed stars are sought. Duration of the sidereal year tropical year.

365.256 358 218d̲ 365.242 201 372 444... days Difference 0.014 156 845 555... days In the sidereal year, the fixed stars complete exactly 1 more rotation than the sun around the world axis = 366.256 358 218 T. If one divides the days of mean solar time of the sidereal month (27.321 660 8794) into this number, one obtains the ratio between the T of the fixed stars in the sidereal year and the T of the sun in the sidereal month. This number is squared (13.405 347 495 . 13.405 347 495) and divided into the above difference between tropical year and sidereal year = 0.000 078 7794. Duration of the sidereal month 27.321 660 879d̲ Difference 0.000 078 779d̲ Duration of the tropical month = 27.321 582 100 days The Copernican value is 27.321 582 days, thus agreeing with the above number up to 0.00864 seconds. About 9 thousandths of a second are far below the measurement accuracy. The result is therefore practically exact. Certainly, one could have performed the calculation in the Copernican manner. However, this would have become a very time-consuming and cumbersome matter. Important in the calculation is (besides the calculation with the square) above all the fact that the daily circles of the fixed stars were calculated and in these the lagging behind the Aries point (progressing in the zodiac) is numerically contained. The fixed stars move eastward in the zodiac and the sun also moves eastward in the zodiac.

The fixed stars move eastward in the sidereal year over a distance that the sun takes 0.014 156 845 555... days to cover. They move eastward in the sidereal month over a distance that the sun takes 0.000 078 779d̲ to cover. Both times are in the ratio of 13.405 347 495ᵃ, while the ratio of sidereal month to sidereal year is 1:13.368 746 44. Where does the difference come from? Dividing the larger number by the smaller gives a ratio that represents the relationship between the T of the sun and the T of the fixed stars.

Now, if one divides the 1440 minutes of the T of the sun by this ratio, one obtains the T of the fixed stars as 1436.068 327 640 769 minutes. If the fixed stars were to form the 'fixed celestial background', then the ratio for year and month squared would also be used for the differences. Only because the stars move eastward in the zodiac must this number still be multiplied by the squared ratio for the T of the sun and the fixed stars. But why must the numbers be squared? Does the decrease of attraction occur in the square of the distance? Not at all! The riddle of the squaring is quite simple to solve. One must remember what the differences actually represent and how they are measured by the Copernicans. The fixed stars lag behind the Aries point on the daily circle to the east. When the sun or the moon reaches the Aries point, they must still move a bit further east in the zodiac until they reach the fixed star that has lagged behind the Aries point on the daily circle, from which their 'sidereal orbit' began. The comparison thus takes place on the daily circle. The year has about 365 days, the month about 27. It is a ratio of 13.368:1. The moon moves through the zodiac faster in the same ratio than the sun. The difference per day is thus 13.368 times smaller in the month and is also traversed by the moon 13.368 times faster. In time calculated, this results in a ratio of 13.368 - 13.368 for the differences between tropical and sidereal orbits in the month and year. Additionally, there is the correction for the fixed star movement, so that from 13.368 . 13.368 it becomes about 13.405 · 13.405. Subsequently, I will calculate the duration of the sidereal year from Ts and TO. If one can calculate the duration of the sidereal year from Ts and TO, then ultimately the Earth (the Earth's surface) is the reference point. Just like the Copernican astronomers, I will use the meridian, practically a line running vertically upwards from the observation point. The difference between two passages of a celestial body through this line in time I denote as its daily circle.

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1) Presumably, the Copernican value is even rounded down.

This daily circle exists solely in relation to the above line, which stands perpendicular to the ground (or the meridian). If the Earth's axis wobbles (precession), then the Earth's surface naturally wobbles with it. The above line is firmly connected to the ground and would therefore wobble as well. It moved westward. However, the Copernicans cannot claim that their assumption of a wobbling motion of the Earth's surface, which causes the sun to arrive at the equator about 20 minutes earlier than at the fixed star from which the sidereal year is measured, shifts the meridian westward as much as would be necessary to account for the daily circles. They do not claim this, but rather say that the rotation of their Earth planet is unrelated to its revolution, its orbit around the sun. For example, Prof. Dr. W. Schmidt clearly states in his previously mentioned "Astronomical Geography": "The entire duration of the year appears to have no discernible connection with the duration of a rotation of the heavens, a sidereal day, which always begins with the culmination of the vernal point or the daily path of the sun, a solar day. These movements in the sky evidently do not interlock as those regulated by gears and levers in a machine, e.g., like the rotation of the minute and hour hands of a clock, where the duration of one movement is exactly a multiple of that of the other and the acceleration of one has a corresponding effect on the other. Therefore, measuring and dividing time according to the movements in the sky presents not insignificant difficulties.

If the measurement of the year duration begins somewhere with the sun at the meridian (celestial center), then at the end of the respective year, the sun is almost at the west horizon. Thus, the Aries point is almost a quarter circle west of the meridian - at which the daily circles are measured. Consequently, Prof. Dr. Schmidt is entirely correct when he denies a connection between daily circles and year duration in the Copernican system. The shift of the meridian caused by the "wobbling motion of the Earth's surface" amounts to only about 5 degrees (20.385 minutes : 4 minutes) in the sidereal year. In contrast, the shift of the sun westward at the end of a year is about 90 degrees. Therefore, it is mathematically impossible for the "wobbling" to shift the meridian as much westward as would be necessary to calculate the duration of the sidereal year from the daily circles. If this calculation can be performed, it proves that the meridian - and thus also the Earth's surface - is fixed. In the hollow world, this problem does not exist at all. The fixed stars circumnavigate the Earth circle, and the sun does as well. The latter orbits more slowly, thus lagging behind the fixed stars (to the east). After a sidereal year, it has "caught up" with the fixed star from which it started, moving "backward".

This encounter between the fixed star and the sun is a conjunction. Both can be seen from Earth at the same location. That is all! The entire matter has nothing to do with a "year". Nature, with its phenomena conditioned by the annual course of the sun (seasons), does not adhere to it either. What does the astronomer observe? He has set his "astronomical clock" so that it indicates a circumnavigation of the Earth circle through the Aries point in 1436.068 175 664 6018 minutes. He calls this 1 sidereal day = 1440 minutes of sidereal time. 4 minutes of sidereal time is then equal to 1 degree of the Earth circle or 1 degree of right ascension. Now he observes the daily circle of the sun and finds that it has lagged slightly less than 1 degree after 1 sidereal day. Thus, it stands almost 1 degree east of the Aries point. He now claims that the sun has (approximately) moved 1 degree further in the zodiac and interprets this as a movement of the Earth planet in its orbit around the sun, plus a wobbling motion of the Earth's axis in the direction of the zodiac. He can also observe that after 1 sidereal day (= 1440 minutes of sidereal time or 1436.068 175 664 6018 minutes of mean solar time), a fixed star has lagged behind the Aries point. It has lagged behind by the difference between the duration of its own daily circle and the daily circle of the Aries point. Consequently, it has moved eastward by this value (in degrees or minutes and seconds) measured on the Earth circle. In the same way, he determines the position of any planet, the moon, a comet, or another celestial body. He always measures the difference between the daily circle of the respective celestial body and the daily circle of the Aries point on his clock and converts it according to the formula 4 minutes of sidereal time = 1° of right ascension into radians. As soon as the summation of the differences between the daily circles of a celestial body and the daily circle of the Aries point reaches 1440 minutes of sidereal time (= 24 hours), then this celestial body has traversed the zodiac and is back at the Aries point. Therefore, astronomers also provide the right ascension (measured at the equator) in hours and minutes in their tables. For example, when they indicate the position of the fixed star Fomalhaut for 1930 as 22h 53m 47s RA, it means that this fixed star has lagged behind the Aries point by this value over time. It passed through the meridian circle of the astronomer 22 hours 53 minutes and 47 seconds (sidereal time) later than the Aries point. If the difference increases by another 7h 6m 13s, then this fixed star has caught up with the Aries point again, completing a traversal through the zodiac (or parallel to it).

Thus, even for the astronomer's observation, there is absolutely no difference between fixed stars and other celestial bodies. The fixed star is measured just like any other celestial body, and its position results from the difference between 0h 0m 0s of the astronomical clock and the time of its passage through the meridian circle. Astronomers even have the audacity, for convenience, to forgo the conversion to arc and immediately indicate this time difference as the position of the fixed star in their tables. Since the fixed stars require 1436.068 327 640 769 minutes for a daily cycle, they lag behind by 0.000 151 976 167 minutes in the daily cycle (as measured on the Earth's circle). These values are mean solar time. Of course, one could set the clocks for any time other than "Aries point time" and measure the leading or lagging of the celestial bodies accordingly. This is not a matter of principle, but only one of expediency. Perhaps some readers will find the detailed treatment of the fixed stars' movement through the zodiac a "tiresome repetition." However, I am of the opinion that it is necessary to illuminate this matter from all sides. For the matter is so simple that it is very difficult for someone who has not yet forgotten his "school knowledge" to digest. In school and in astronomical works for the layman, he has been told all sorts of things about the "orbits," but nothing about the methods of determining the position of a celestial body by observation. It is completely new to him that astronomers observe and measure the daily cycles of celestial bodies, namely from the Aries point. The layman must gain the impression from the teachings of the school and the works of astronomers written for laymen that one measures "orbits" against the "fixed celestial background" of the fixed stars. In truth, this is not the case. The daily cycles of celestial bodies (as the layman also perceives them with rising, culmination, and setting) are the only real thing - even for the Copernican astronomer. Only here can he observe and measure. Everything else is speculation. Now one will refer to the "retrograde motion" of the planets, to the curves and loops that the planets form in the fixed star sky, and describe it as a triumph of Copernican astronomy that it has succeeded in resolving these intricate "orbits" into calculable structures (ellipses). First of all, it should be noted that the fixed stars also move through the zodiac, so the "loops" are created by interaction, although the proportion of fixed star movement is only small. More important is the argument that the Copernicans have exchanged the Sun and the Earth. They declare the Sun to be "fixed" and allow the Earth planet to perform an opposite movement.

perform. The anti-Copernican only needs to declare the (observed) movement of the Sun as genuine and assume that the Sun exerts a force effect on the planets that causes retrograde motion. This is much more likely than the Copernican explanation, because the opposition of a planet to the Sun always takes place in the middle of the retrograde motion. The Hollow Earth Theory is now able to demonstrate graphically that 1. the loops (retrograde motion) only come about through a corresponding change in the duration of the daily cycle of the planet concerned, 2. these changes occur through a promoting or inhibiting influence of the solar force, 3. all other planets also have a promoting or inhibiting effect on the daily cycle of a planet (perturbations). The Hollow Earth Theory is also simpler here than the Copernican system. All deviations from the mean duration of the daily cycles of the celestial bodies are "perturbations" by the other celestial bodies. If a celestial body were to describe a daily cycle of constant duration, its (Copernican) orbit would have to be a circle. Depending on their angular position to each other, the planets promote and inhibit their speed on the daily cycles[1]. The Sun plays an overriding role here. This is why the Copernicans can represent the deviation of the actual duration of the daily cycles from the mean (circle) by an ellipse with the Sun in one of the focal points. However, they then have to calculate the (small) influence of the other planets separately as "perturbations." Conversely, however, the planets (slightly) and the fixed stars as a whole also have a disruptive effect on the daily cycle of the Sun. As interesting as the representation is, I had to decide to postpone it for my main work "The Hollow Earth Theory." Here, a detailed treatment of this question would require too much of the limited space. In any case, the Hollow Earth Theory is far superior to the Copernican system simply because it declares the only observable daily cycles of the stars to be genuine and requires no reinterpretations. The Copernican astronomers only observe and measure the daily cycles. I also count on that. My system is therefore much simpler and more unified and would therefore deserve preference even if it were not proven, which is fortunately the case.

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1) Astrologers may note that here, quite incidentally, their doctrine of aspects receives a scientific justification.

The conjunctions between any fixed star and the sun repeat in a time referred to by the Copernicans as Sidereal Year. They arise due to the differing speeds of the daily circles of fixed stars and the sun. It is then a very simple matter to calculate the duration of this period of conjunctions from the difference in the daily circles. This calculation would not be possible if the meridian, on which the daily circles are measured, were not fixed. Here is the calculation: TO = 1440.0 minutes = A Ts = 1436.068327640769 = B Diff. = 3.931672359231 = C B:C = 365.256358218 days. The Copernicans project Keplerian ellipses onto the fixed star sky because they consider it the 'fixed celestial background.' However, if the fixed stars are moving, then the calculations can logically never be correct. Outstanding astronomers, including Seeliger and Newcomb, openly admitted that the Newtonian formula is not exactly correct and proposed improvements (modifications). However, due to the movement of fixed stars, no modification can yield exact results. Furthermore, it should be considered that the Newtonian formula philosophically does not tolerate modification. If it is altered based on any empirical data, then the foundations are also abandoned. The hollow world theory has no reason to tamper with the Newtonian formula. It can use it in its system after eliminating the mass (which appears on both sides). Here it will even be exactly correct if the ellipse is based on the primordial motion instead of the fixed star sky. Then the ellipse is an excellent 'graphical representation' of celestial motion. To demonstrate this, I will assume for the following calculation the difference between primordial motion - Aries point and the difference between primordial motion - fixed star motion on the daily circle and correctly calculate the difference between the tropical month and the anomalistic month. In representing the difference between the tropical year and the anomalistic year, I have mathematically shown that this difference is attributable to that of the daily circles of primordial motion and the Aries point. The same is true for the tropical month and the anomalistic month. Now, the difference between the tropical month and the sidereal month is only about 7 seconds, while the difference between the tropical month and the anomalistic month is 335.47 minutes, the difference between the tropical year and the sidereal year is 20.385 minutes, and between the tropical year and the anomalistic year is 25.038 minutes. In the anomalistic month, the error caused by the movement of fixed stars almost fully manifests. In contrast, it is compensated for by over eighty percent in the anomalistic year. The remaining part disappears due to its small size in measurement inaccuracies.

Given:

TS = 1436.068327640769 minutes TU = 1436 minutes Ts in the sidereal year = 365.256358218 TO in the sidereal month 27.321660879 TO in the anomalistic month 27.554550000 The sought difference between the tropical month and the anomalistic month. I first note that in the given numbers, there is nowhere anything Copernican from which the difference between the tropical month and the anomalistic month could be calculated. It is calculated from the primordial motion, which, as is well known, does not exist in the Copernican system. The difference between the T of primordial motion and the T of fixed stars is 0.068327640769 minutes. The ratio between the number of Ts in the sidereal year and the TO in the sidereal month is 13.4053474949:1. 0.068327640769 · 13.4053474949 - 13.4053474949 = x minutes per average solar day. x . 27.321660879 average solar days = y minutes per sidereal month. y minutes : 1440 minutes = 0.2329685 days difference. This subtracted from the 27.5545500 of the anomalistic month = 27.3215815d = tropical month. The result of my calculation thus agrees to within about 5/100 of a second with the data from the 'Astronomical Handbook' (Stuttgart 1925) for the duration of the tropical month. The most interesting aspect of this calculation is that the difference between primordial motion and fixed star motion (in the daily circle) is transferred to the lunar orbit and multiplied by the number of days in the sidereal month yields the difference between the anomalistic month and the tropical month. One can only extract from a calculation what is already contained in the given starting numbers. Here, only the fixed star motion, the primordial motion, the movement of the moon from fixed star to fixed star, and the ratio of the movement of the sun and fixed stars were calculated. Nowhere in the starting numbers is there anything related to the tropical month or the Aries point. Nevertheless, the result of the calculation shows the difference between the tropical month and the anomalistic month. How can this be explained? The famous excuse of coincidence is ruled out here. Otherwise, all previous calculations would also have to be based on coincidence. But that would be too many 'coincidences.' And all to the fraction of a second.

1) Since the calculation was carried out with 12-digit logarithms, which I have to calculate myself due to the lack of logarithm tables, I have omitted the conversion of intermediate values for the sake of saving time and instead used letters. The letters serve only as symbols (mnemonic markers) in place of numbers and have no other significance. This note aims to facilitate the understanding of the calculation even for non-mathematicians.

Exactly! Such a concentration of coincidences does not exist. Furthermore, a correct calculation according to the hollow world theory with the difference between TU and Tw, as well as the ratio of Tw in the tropical year and TO in the tropical month, would yield a result that is only about 0.7 minutes smaller. Obviously, there is a mistake by the Copernicans in determining the duration of the Ano-month. They measure against the fixed star sky, which they consider to be a 'fixed celestial background.' This method must lead to inconsistencies because the 'celestial background' being measured is, in a sense, a rubber measuring tape that stretches. The star from which the measurement was taken has moved a bit further east in the zodiac after a month. However, the Copernicans believe it is still where it was a month ago, and it is the moon's orbit that has undergone a mysterious shift.

Remember that at the beginning of my calculations, I showed that the difference between the tropical year and the Ano-year of 25.038356480 minutes, when multiplied by the ratio between tropical year and tropical month (13.368266841), resulted in a difference of 334.719436 minutes between tropical month and Ano-month. This difference differs from that which arises from the Copernican data in the already frequently mentioned 'Handbook of Astronomy' by 0.754340 minutes. The Copernican calculated duration of the Ano-month is greater by this value. If one bases the calculation—like the Copernicans—on the fixed stars, then the Ano-month must become too large because the fixed stars in the zodiac move eastward, and the moon, which also moves eastward in the zodiac, requires more time to catch up with the advanced fixed star. It would only be necessary to prove that the 0.754340 minutes exactly correspond to the ratio of the difference $T_s - T_U$: $T_w - T_U$, and the error of the Copernicans would be clearly and unequivocally revealed.

$$T_s - T_U = 1436.068327640769 \quad 1436.0$$
$$- T_U = 0.068327640769 = \text{Difference A}$$

$$T_w - T_U \; 1436.0681756646018 = 1436.0$$
$$T_w - T_U =$$
$$0.0681756646018 = \text{Difference B}$$

Difference between tropical month and Ano-month = 334.719436 Min.
$$334.719436 - A$$
$$\frac{}{B} = 335.465526 \text{ minutes.}$$

This corresponds to a duration of the Ano-month that is only about half a second (0.495 s) different from the already mentioned Copernican

As can already be seen from the calculations, I set very high demands on accuracy. Some of my friends have already pointed out that the significant effort involved is actually wasted effort because the Copernican numbers are not accurate. I do not share this opinion; rather, I admire the outstanding accuracy of our astronomers' measurements. What is wrong in astronomy does not stem from astronomers performing their craft poorly, but from the underlying dogma of the 'fixed celestial background' of the fixed stars. If appropriate corrections are applied, one can calculate quite accurately with the Copernican numbers. The numbers for the sidereal orbits are even almost exact. If the numbers for the anomalistic orbits—also under Copernican assumptions—leave much to be desired in terms of accuracy, it is because astronomers, in clear insight into the inconsistencies arising from the false foundations, make all sorts of 'improvements.' Therefore, even the numbers of individual astronomers regarding the duration of the anomalistic orbits do not agree with each other. For example, the 'Astronomical Handbook' (Stuttgart 1925) states the duration of the Ano-month as 27.554550 days, while 'Meyer's Lexicon' (Vol. 7, Leipzig 1939) cites 27.55460 days. This is a difference of 4.32 seconds in the Copernican data among themselves! The duration of the tropical month is given by the 'Astronomical Handbook' as 27.321582d, and Prof. Dr. Adolf Greve in the appendix to his logarithm tables (Hannover 1933) states it as 27.3215831d. One simply cannot calculate the moon's orbit accurately according to Copernican principles. Consequently, the above inaccuracy of 0.5 seconds is not significant. To make the calculation clear to the mathematician, who is used to thinking in formulas, I will represent it again in his notation. Let B = sidereal year, A = T of the stars in the sidereal year, Sm = sidereal month, V = ratio for A and T of the sun in the sidereal year, Va = ratio for sidereal year and sidereal month, Vt = ratio for the T of the fixed stars in the sidereal year and the T of the sun in the sidereal month, D = difference between tropical month and Ano-month in minutes.

I
$$(T_s - T_u) \cdot A \cdot V_t = D$$

II
$$(T_w - T_u) \cdot V_a \cdot B \cdot V_a \cdot (T_s - T_u) = D (T_w - T_u)$$

1) Results in a tropical year error of about 57 seconds!

The calculation using twelve-digit logarithms yields:

I

0.83 459 635 9411 - 2 = (Ts-Tu) 2.56 378
517 2788 = A 1.12 727 807 2888 = Vt 2.52
565 960 5087 = D

II

0.83 362 938 0298 - 2 = (Tw-Tu) 0.00 118 738 8113 = V v: 0.00 118 738 8113 = VJ 2.56 259 778 4675 = B 1.39 860 194 1199 =*) 1.12 609 068 4775 = Va 0.00 096 697 9113 = (Ts-Tu) : (Tw-Tu) 2.52 565 960 5087 = D The calculations I and II yield not only exactly the same result but are identical. [(Ts -Tu) : (Tw-Tu)] . (Tw-Tu) results in (Ts - Tu) . B . V = A · Va · V = Vt. However, from calculation II, one can see the relationships, especially why one must square the ratio numbers and the relationship of the differences between the tropical year and the annual year as well as the tropical month and the annual month. If one calculates with the Copernican data such that the latter difference is correct, then the former becomes inaccurate or vice versa. There is thus a contradiction between the relevant numbers of the Copernicans. The fundamentally important thing, however, is to calculate with the daily circles of the celestial bodies and - above all - with the daily circle of the primordial motion. I can calculate back and forth from the sun's orbit to the moon's orbit and from the moon's orbit to the sun's orbit. The Copernicans cannot do this! They must reinterpret the sun's orbit as the orbit of a supposedly existing 'Earth planet,' and there is no connection between this 'Earth orbit' with a diameter of about 300 million kilometers and the moon's orbit with a diameter of about 3/4 million kilometers. The proponents of the hollow world can proudly refer to the calculation, while the Copernicans can only respond with empty phrases. If the Copernicans were to engage in a discussion, they would be immediately finished. They know this and act accordingly. They refuse, feeling a hopelessness*) Note that this number is almost identical to the difference between the tropical year and the annual year (1.39 860 581 8344). Here, one can clearly recognize the error caused by the movement of the fixed stars.

loose inferiority to any factual discussion. With Prof. Dr. K. Graff, all Copernicans agree that it is unreasonable to expect any scientist to waste serious words on the hollow world theory. Why? Because the proponents of the hollow world theory would immediately hand the gentlemen a pencil with the request to save the 'waste of words' and instead do the calculations. Thus, the dispute would already be over.

The calculation clearly shows that the fixed stars do not form the 'fixed celestial background' at all. Rather, it shows that the fixed stars, like all other celestial bodies, traverse the zodiac. Thus, the Copernican system is finished. Without the 'fixed celestial background' of the fixed stars, it cannot exist. The above calculation further shows that the difference between the tropical month and the annual month is attributable to the difference in the daily circles of the primordial motion and the vernal equinox. Instead of this difference, one only needs to base the calculation on the difference of the daily circles of the primordial motion and the fixed stars to arrive at the numbers of the Copernicans. This clearly and unequivocally shows the confusion between fixed stars and the vernal equinox on the part of the Copernicans. They let the vernal equinox (retrograde in the zodiac) move westward so that they can compensate for the movement of the fixed stars (direct in the zodiac) moving eastward and thus deny it. This results, due to the relativity of motion concerning the Platonic year, in the same outcome, but not concerning the calculated and projected 'orbits' of the sun (Copernican Earth planet), moon, and planets. Here, the Copernican calculations yield quite puzzling and inexplicable inconsistencies in the ellipses they calculated. This is solely due to the supposedly 'fixed celestial background of the fixed stars.' When a celestial body completes its orbital ellipse, the fixed star from which it was measured has moved further east, and the celestial body still needs time to catch up with it.

To avoid errors, I want to remind that the displacement of the ellipses is genuinely real and should be sought in the lagging of the force fields of the celestial bodies (graphically represented by Kepler's ellipses) against the central force field of the hollow world (which causes the celestial bodies to orbit the axis of the hollow world). Only the inconsistencies in the calculations of the Copernicans (for example, the alleged inaccuracy of the Newton formula and the impossibility of accurately predicting moon positions) are attributable to the fixed star movement, which is considered non-existent and therefore disregarded by the Copernican astronomers.

The scientific situation of the Copernican worldview has now become completely hopeless. The shift of Kepler's ellipses (orbits) of celestial bodies exceeds the framework of the system. This is also openly acknowledged by Prof. Dr. Kienle - who, as the most distinguished among contemporary German astronomers, delivered the keynote address at the 400th anniversary celebration of Copernicanism. One cannot explain this shift from the system itself, nor can its extent be theoretically derived or calculated in advance. Copernican astronomy stands helplessly before this problem. I do not make this observation alone. As has been said and quoted before, Prof. Dr. Kienle also states this. However, the other astronomers only acknowledge this observation tacitly for now. In contrast, the shift of Kepler's orbital ellipses fits organically into the system of the hollow world theory. This theory can explain the cause without having to rely on any auxiliary assumptions. This explanation also provides the possibility of predicting the extent of the shift based on the theory. While in the Copernican system the shifts of the individual orbital ellipses are unrelated to each other, the shift in the hollow world system follows strict laws and can be calculated for all celestial bodies directly from the difference in the daily circles of primary motion and the vernal equinox. I now summarize my findings in the following sentences: The hollow world is filled with a sea of electrons (ether), whose individual particles are polarized and rotate around their axes (electron spin). This electron rotation causes the celestial bodies to orbit around the world axis or the earth circle (daily circles) and turns the gyroscopic compass, the Foucault pendulum, and even heavy locomotives to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. (Central force field of the hollow world.) As the distance from the world axis (world center) increases, the circular paths become longer. Consequently, the outer celestial bodies (if I only conducted this calculation here for the movement of the sun (reinterpreted in Copernican terms as the supposed movement of the supposedly existing earth planet) and the moon, the reason for this lies in the lack of relevant data from the Copernican observatories concerning the earth. I do not have an observatory available, and the data concerning the sun unfortunately cannot be easily recalculated due to the 'corrections' made by Copernican astronomers. Only for the sun and moon is there an objectively ascertainable beginning of the ellipses, namely the proximity of these celestial bodies to the earth. For the planets, planetoids, and comets, however, the Copernicans take their 'proximity to the sun'. 3) This is explained and justified in detail in my work 'The Hollow World Theory' (2nd edition, Frankfurt a. M. 1938).

(those that orbit closer to the earth's surface) take more time than the inner ones for their path. Therefore, the outer ones lag behind the inner celestial bodies on the daily circle. This lagging behind then appears - when considering the fixed stars as a 'fixed celestial background' - as an independent movement directed towards the east 'in the fixed star sky'. However, the fixed stars also lag behind the faster orbiting vernal equinox. This lagging behind the vernal equinox is observed for all celestial bodies and is referred to as progression in the zodiac, although it is correctly measured as the difference between the daily circle of the vernal equinox and the daily circles of the respective celestial bodies!). The central force field has a daily circle of exactly 1436 minutes. (A celestial body that would orbit in immediate proximity to the world axis would thus describe a daily circle from east to west of this duration.) The celestial bodies form their own force fields within the sea of electrons, in which they move (due to their lagging behind on the daily circle) from west to east. These force fields are deflected from their polar alignment by the earth's shell, resulting in the 'inclination' of the orbits. (From the east-west circles, spiral circles are formed.) The Copernicans graphically represent this movement through Kepler's ellipses. The force fields lag behind on the daily circle depending on the distance of the respective celestial body from the world axis, in the same ratio as the celestial bodies themselves.

If one measures the lagging behind of the celestial bodies and the force fields at the vernal equinox (T = 1436.068 175 664 6018 minutes) instead of at the primary motion (T = 1436 minutes), a difference of 0.068 175 664 6018 minutes per T of the vernal equinox arises. The vernal equinox lags behind the primary motion and requires the aforementioned time for a daily circle. As I demonstrated mathematically, the time differences between the tropical and anomalistic orbits of the sun and moon consist of the above difference. This is solely because the Copernican astronomers assume the fixed star sky as an allegedly 'fixed celestial background' when calculating Kepler's ellipses (as the first calculation operation, the 360 degrees of the circle are divided by the number).

1) The Copernicans measure the fixed stars and the sun in exactly the same way and only reinterpret their measurement results afterward. The movement of the fixed stars is interpreted as the movement of the vernal equinox, and the movement of the sun is reinterpreted as the movement of the 'earth planet'.

The days of the sidereal orbits divided, e.g., for the sun 360°: 365.256 358 218d instead of the 365.242 201 372 444 ... days of the tropical orbit), the calculations of the Copernicans result in inconsistencies with the observational results, so that, for example, for the moon, no exact prediction of future positions is possible.

The fact that after eliminating the errors caused by the movement of the fixed stars in the zodiac in the Copernican calculation, the results agree with each other, means a mathematical refutation of the Copernican system, as no fixed star movement can occur in the zodiac within it.

The fact that according to the hollow world theory, the shift of Kepler's ellipses can be precisely predicted from the time difference between the daily cycle of the primal motion and the daily cycle of the vernal equinox, and that one can calculate the shift of the sun's orbit from that of the moon's orbit (and vice versa), is a mathematical proof for the hollow world theory and against Copernicanism.

Summary representation of the movements of celestial bodies and their force fields in the hollow world.

In my work "The Hollow World Theory" (2nd ed. Frankfurt a. M. 1938), I showed how from the irregular rotation of electrons due to purely mechanical causes, a polar-aligned rotation of the electron sea (ether) surrounding us must have arisen (General Mechanical Force Theory). This electron sea constantly rotates in the hollow world and provides the driving force for the orbits of celestial bodies and their force fields (orbital ellipses) from east to west.

As I demonstrated, the ancients knew precisely the time required for the driving motion to orbit the Earth. I will now derive it from the observational data available to today's astronomy. Initially given is the duration of the tropical year (A). During this time, the sun orbits about 23.5° inclined against the equator around the Earth. However, it also orbits its exactly equally inclined orbital ellipse against the equator and requires the duration of the annual year (C) for this. The difference C-A = D. It amounts to 25.038 356 480 minutes. This value indicates that the sun's orbital ellipse has apparently shifted eastward relative to the Earth during a tropical year, so that after orbiting the Earth, the sun must still move further by the value D until it reaches its orbital ellipse.

has passed. Since the sun, relative to a point in its orbital ellipse, saves exactly 1 circle in the year, such a point completes 365.259 589 120 + 1 T (C + 1) during this time. To determine the shift of the orbital ellipse relative to the Earth's circle (and thus also relative to a point on the Earth's surface) during one of its daily cycles (TE), one divides D by C + 1 to obtain DA. Subtracting DA from TE gives exactly 1436 minutes = daily cycle of the primal motion.

If there were no shift of the sun's orbital ellipse during the tropical year and it still rotated 366.259 589 120 times around the Earth during this time, it would take exactly 1436 minutes for one rotation from east to west (daily cycle). This is its original speed, the primal motion in the cosmos. Because the sun's force field is slightly slowed down by forces emanating from the Earth's surface, it lags behind the primal motion and is thus shifted eastward during one daily cycle of the primal motion.

The proof of the existence of the primal motion that orbits the Earth in 1436 minutes is provided by the above calculation, according to which the shift reaches the value DA every 1436 minutes. After each 1436 minutes, the shift of the sun's orbital ellipse relative to the Earth - measured at the meridian - is 1' 1.526091" (DA), for which the orbital ellipse still needs 0.068 362 323 4006 minutes (DA) to cover, so that its daily cycle lasts 1436.068 362 323 4006 minutes.

If the orbital ellipse shifts 1' 1.526 091" to the east relative to the Earth in 1436 minutes, then it shifts in an average solar day of 1440 minutes:

$$\frac{1'\ 1.526\ 091"\ \cdot\ 1440\ \text{minutes}}{1436\ \text{minutes}} = X.$$

X · 365.242 201 372 444 ... days of the tropical year = 6.259 589 120°. When the sun completes 1 tropical year - has traversed the zodiac, it must still pass through 6.259 589 120 degrees of its daily cycle to complete the course, for which it requires 25.038 356 480 minutes. Thus, the annual year is longer than the tropical year by this amount. The difference between the two, however, always accumulates during a tropical year, just as the difference between TU and TE arises during a daily cycle of the primal motion. Therefore, TE and TU stand in the same ratio as the annual year and the tropical year.

Another ratio is very interesting. The primal motion describes a circle around the Earth's surface (Earth circle) in 1436 minutes.

During this time, the sun's orbital ellipse has shifted by an arc value, for which the sun takes 0.0683623234006 minutes to traverse. The calculation is as follows: 360° · 60' · 60" - 0.0683623234006 minutes = 61.697472".

$$1436 \text{ minutes}$$

The sun describes a circle (mean motion) over the course of an ano-year, for which it takes 365.242201372444... days. During this time, its orbital ellipse has shifted by an arc value relative to the earth's surface, for which the sun takes 25.038256480 minutes to traverse. The calculation is as follows: 360° : 60' : 60" - 25.038356480 minutes 365.242201372444... 1440 minutes. Therefore, the orbital ellipse shifts by exactly the same arc value both in the daily cycle of the primary motion and in the annual cycle (tropical year). 25.038356480 minutes yield the same arc value calculated for the tropical year as 0.0683623234006 minutes for the daily cycle of the primary motion. If one substitutes the ano-year for the tropical year and TE for TU in the calculation, the numbers (arc value) change, but the complete exact agreement of the results remains unchanged. Here lies the reason for the ancient saying: 1 day = 1 year! They were indeed able to calculate better and observe more accurately than our modern astronomers, who, in their well-known arrogance, imagine they have "come so wonderfully far." In 1436 minutes, the orbital ellipse shifts by an arc value, for which the sun takes 0.0683623234006 minutes to traverse. This results in the daily cycle of the sun (mean day).

$$\frac{0.0683623234006 \cdot 1440 \ 1436}{} = 0.068552747 \text{ minutes.}$$

In the tropical year, therefore, 365.242201372444... times as much = 25.038356480 minutes. The same calculation can also be performed for the tropical month. If in 1436 minutes a shift of the sun's orbital ellipse by 0.0683623234006 minutes occurs, then in the daily cycle of the moon, it is 1490.472145960 minutes. 0.0683623234006 · 1490.472145960 1436 The moon completes 26.396386 orbits around the earth in the tropical month. - 26.396386 · X = y.

Now, one must transfer the result from the year to the month. The ratio between the tropical month and the tropical year is 1:13.368266. Since the moon orbits the earth faster and describes a larger circle than the sun, one must multiply the number y by 13.368266 squared = 334.719 minutes difference between the tropical and ano-month. The reader will recall that I have already calculated this number in a completely different way from the difference of Tw and Tu. Here, however, I wanted to show that the difference (TE-Tu) that accumulates during the duration of the daily cycle of the primary motion of 1436 minutes also applies to the moon's orbit. Following this, I will provide a practical example. The difference between the tropical and ano-year is 25.038356480 minutes. Multiplying this by the ratio between the tropical year and tropical month (13.368266) yields 334.719 minutes. For the mathematicians among my readers, I will provide an equation below from which the relationships can be easily seen.

$$D \cdot \left[TE - \left[\frac{D}{(C+1)} \right] \right] \underline{\qquad} = \text{\textbf{\textdownarrow}} \quad D$$

A · TO (C + 1) A = tropical year, C = ano-year, D = difference between A and C in minutes, TE = daily cycle of the sun's orbital ellipse, TO = mean solar day in minutes. (The numbers have already been provided elsewhere:) It is important that D divided by the number of daily cycles of the orbital ellipse in the ano-year (C + 1) = 366.259589120 yields the shift of the orbital ellipse against the earth's surface (earth shell, meridian) in 1436 minutes. In each 1436 minutes (Tu), the difference D : (C + 1) accumulates. This sums up over the course of a tropical year (A) to D. Therefore, A · TO = Tu : (C + 1). After completing a tropical year, the sun must still traverse D to return to the starting point of its orbital ellipse. In the next year, then 2 - D, in the year after that 3 · D, and so on. In this way, the orbital ellipse traverses the entire zodiac. (Currently, its beginning is around 11° Capricorn.) Of course, for the individual year, only 1 · D applies, as one always counts C from the new shifted starting point. The difference D per ano-year thus accumulates in the tropical year, and the same difference per TE accumulates in Tu. The following equation is therefore just another expression for the above.

$$D \cdot Tu = (TE-Tu). \ A \cdot TO.$$

This would prove the existence of the primordial motion and the duration of its daily cycle to be exactly 1436 minutes. For there must be something physical present if a periodically acting deviation from it - D : (C+1) - can be observed. Pythagoras said: God geometrizes. Is it not the most beautiful insight into the sublime simplicity of nature when one can ascertain that the daily cycles of primordial motion and the sun differ by exactly 1 degree? I was thrilled when I discovered that the ancient division of the circle into 360 degrees is not a human invention, but that the Earth's circle is divided anew by 1 degree every day. After every 1436 minutes (mean motion), the sun is exactly 1 degree further from the meridian. One only needs to plot its position on the Earth's surface every 1436 minutes to obtain accurate degrees.

The ancients were aware of these exceedingly simple conditions. Our modern astronomers, on the other hand, apparently have no eyes for them or do not know how to use them. They rather despair of their "classical celestial mechanics" (because they fail here) than calculate a daily cycle at all. For daily cycles do not exist in their system at all. They are merely deception and illusion for the Copernican astronomers, a pure optical illusion caused by the supposed rotation of their supposedly existing Earth planet. Thus, the rather embarrassing situation for Copernicanism arises that it cannot do what the hollow Earth theory is capable of, namely explaining and predicting the displacement of the orbital ellipses of celestial bodies. In this context, it seems appropriate to particularly point out that one of the many excuses for the silence surrounding the hollow Earth theory by Prof. Dr. K. Graff was formulated as follows in the essay "A Word on the Hollow Earth Theory" (Kosmos 8/1939):

"If celestial science masters its field so well that its predictions come true with almost absolute accuracy, then the new 'theory' must first prove that it can handle these matters either even more accurately or in a much more elementary way. This proof has so far been owed to us by the new doctrine and will remain so..."

"Both mathematical thinking and scientific knowledge are completely lacking in all world improvers of the kind of the author of the hollow Earth theory (cf. Kosmos 1937, p. 319)."

Every reader can convince themselves of the untruth of these latter claims based on the content of this work. However, the demands in the first paragraph are "unscientific". If I present measurement and calculation proofs for the concave shape of the Earth, a real scientist cannot refuse to examine them by merely stating that I should first be more accurate and...

calculating easier than he does. This excuse strikes me as a bad joke! I can't even laugh about it. Nevertheless, I have also disproved this lazy excuse of the professor. In this work, I not only calculated significantly more accurately and simply, but I even performed calculations that the professor cannot carry out at all without first throwing his entire worldview overboard. If he is a man of his word, he must now condescend to seriously examine my measurement and calculation proofs and take a factual stance on the hollow Earth theory. For I have now more than fulfilled his - unscientific - condition. (He probably wouldn't want to have fulfilled it so well.) In the full feeling of his imagined superiority over the supposedly uneducated author of the hollow Earth theory, who allegedly lacks both mathematical and scientific knowledge, he even went so far as to predict, rather carelessly, that the hollow Earth theory would fail to provide the proof he had conditioned. It truly gives me no pleasure to showcase the human shortcomings of the representatives of Copernicanism. Unfortunately, it is necessary. Otherwise, the public would believe I am really such a "poor in spirit" as the professor tries to portray me. I must show the people how helpless the representatives of Copernicanism are in the face of the evidence for the hollow Earth theory and what means they must resort to in order to keep at least the authority-believing people from studying the hollow Earth theory. My person therefore plays the least role in this polemic. The desperate attempts to discredit me personally in the eyes of the reader elicit at most a smile from me. I represent a great cause and consider myself a pioneer of progress in the intellectual field. These pioneers have been hated and persecuted throughout all times. Why should I fare better than my predecessors? Nevertheless, this will not deter me from standing up for the truth with all my strength. If I may express a wish, it is that many readers become allies in the great struggle for the new worldview. Only then, when hundreds of thousands and millions demand an objective examination of my evidence, can an astronomer dare to ignore the command of silence and take a stance. Otherwise, the resonance is lacking. If he dares to do so beforehand, he only risks his academic future. The real researchers, who undoubtedly also exist among school scientists, cannot assert themselves against people of the rank (I almost would have said "of the kind") of Professor Dr. K. Graff until they have gained support from the public. It will also take time until my evidence is examined and the hollow Earth theory is brought to general recognition.

The novice in these matters is likely to find it somewhat difficult to grasp the enormity of the above calculation results regarding Copernicanism in their full significance. I would therefore like to emphasize once again that here the daily circles of celestial bodies and ellipses were calculated, which in the Copernican system are supposed to be mere deception, feigned by the rotation of the Earth around its axis. The only daily circle that the Copernicans accept (because they cannot do without it for their measurements) is that of the vernal equinox. A point on the Earth's surface would have to rotate (from a Copernican perspective) around the fixed star sky as a 'fixed celestial background' once in 1436.068 175 664 6018 minutes (the duration of a daily circle of the vernal equinox). However, the vernal equinox is defined as the intersection of the Earth's orbit with the equator (the celestial equator and the Earth's equator share the same plane). The determination of this intersection point on the Earth's equator results in locations that are nearly 10,000 kilometers apart each year. The point on the Earth's equator that was the 'vernal equinox' in the previous year has already moved 87.192° further in the next year due to the 'rotation of the Earth' when the Sun crosses the Earth's equator (and thus also the celestial equator), thus creating a 'new' vernal equinox. In any case, the vernal equinox is not a point on the Earth's surface that could be clearly determined by the alleged rotation of the Earth around its axis. The vernal equinox, where the Copernican astronomers measure, is a completely imaginary point that cannot be clearly located anywhere in the world. It is calculated based on the following consideration: If the Sun takes 365.242 201 372 444 ... tropical years, then the vernal equinox completes exactly 1 tropical year more because the Sun saves 1 day by moving backward. 365.242 201 372 444 ... days to 1440 minutes: 366.242 201 372 444 ... tropical years of the vernal equinox = 1436.068 175 664 6018 minutes as the tropical year of the vernal equinox. This time is called 1 sidereal day (= 1440 minutes 'sidereal time') and then the astronomical clocks are set accordingly. Then, from this 'sidereal time' (which has nothing to do with the stars), the positions of the celestial bodies are calculated.

In contrast, the hollow world theory calculates with the actual daily circles of celestial bodies and force fields. In the hollow world, they are a reality. In the Copernican system, however, the only daily circle (with which measurements are made) exists only as a 'clock.'

This will seem almost unbelievable to many readers. Therefore, it is useful to bring another relevant quote. Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt writes in his already frequently mentioned 'Astronomical Geography' (page 68 ff.):

1) The 'explanation' of precession using the 'wobbling Earth's axis' also seems to me very questionable in this regard.

'The entire duration of the year appears to have no discernible connection with the duration of a rotation of the sky, a sidereal day that always begins with the culmination of the vernal point, or the daily path of the Sun, a solar day. These movements in the sky evidently do not interlock as precisely as those regulated by wheels and levers of a machine, e.g., like the rotation of the minute and hour hands of a clock, where the duration of one movement is exactly a multiple of that of the other, and the acceleration of one has a corresponding effect on the other. Therefore, measuring and dividing time according to the movements in the sky leads to not insignificant difficulties.'

It should be particularly noted that the hollow world theory still calculates with the daily circles of the Sun and other celestial bodies, and no 'difficulties' arise.

Furthermore, I will try to demonstrate to the reader the fact that the enormous Copernican ellipses are not reality but merely 'graphical representations' through a drawing. If I draw the Copernican lunar orbit as a circle with a diameter of 10 cm, then the Copernican Earth orbit proportionally receives a diameter of 38.89 meters (149.5 million kilometers: 384,403 kilometers). One should go outside, lay the drawing on the ground, and draw a circle 19.45 meters away. Then one has the Copernican ratio of the lunar orbit to the Earth orbit. The Earth orbit now appears as a circle with a circumference of 122.17 meters. In one month (tropical), the Earth covers 9.14 meters. Since the Earth is supposed to carry the Moon along its orbit, the small ellipse (circle) of only 0.1 meters in diameter is stretched to 9.14 meters. This is 182.8 times the radius of the lunar orbit of 0.05 meters. If one draws this by making the distance 182.8 millimeters long, then the lunar orbit deviates by 1 millimeter from the Earth orbit on each side. Shown in drawing No. 11 (left).

The actual path of the Moon (in space) is therefore not a 'path ellipse' around the Earth planet in the Copernican sense, but (approximately) a circle, with some periodically recurring tiny bulges. Only by the fact that the Copernicans never represent the relationships proportionally do they avoid insight into the grotesque nature of their 'path ellipses as realities.' The Moon does not describe a 'path' around the Earth in the Copernican system. It could only do so if the Earth were stationary. From the perspective of the Sun as the center of the system (heliocentric system), the Moon's path appears hardly different from that of the Earth planet. Only if one starts from the Earth planet as the center of the system (incompatible with the Copernican system) and disregards the movement of the Moon.

COPERNICAN MOON
ORBIT

PLANET - EARTH

5
CENTIMETERS
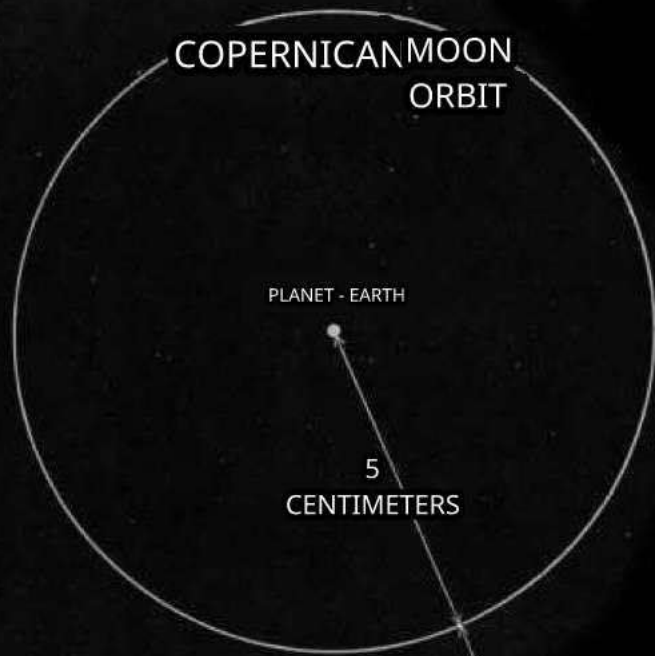
19.10
METERS

Drawing No. 11 and 12

The movement of the Earth planet as viewed from Earth could be considered as an ellipse around the Earth for the Moon's orbit. In Copernican practice, this is naturally done in calculations as well. However, the Copernican theory (heliocentric system, with the Sun as the center) corresponds solely to a Moon orbit as depicted above. This is also represented in some astronomical books and encyclopedias (e.g., in the 'Kleinen Brockhaus', Leipzig 1925). Only a representation in the correct scale is avoided to not make the grotesque too evident. In the 'Newcomb-Engelmann', it is even emphasized that the usual representation of this Moon orbit as a kind of serpentine line is incorrect because the Moon's orbit cannot be convex against the Sun at any point. The Moon's orbit hardly differs from the Earth's orbit. It would be no different than a planet's orbit, which shows bulges due to 'perturbations'. This representation is completely correct from the perspective of the Copernican system. The drawing on the left shows 'bulges' of the Moon's orbit compared to the Earth's orbit of the size of a single millimeter on a (to scale) circumference of the orbit of nearly two and a half meters! Now I could calculate for the gentlemen Copernicans that the temporal difference between the tropical year and the anomalistic year of 25.038 minutes corresponds in (reverse) the same ratio as the tropical orbital periods of the Sun and Moon (after correcting the error caused by the fixed star movement of about '/4 minute). How does one want to reconcile this fact with the relationships of the Moon orbit depicted above? But even the 'ellipse' would not correspond, for it would be about 400 times smaller than that of the 'Earth planet' and not about 13.4 times larger. Only in the hollow world is the Moon's orbit larger than the Sun's orbit (Copernican orbit of the Earth planet). The beginning of the 'orbit ellipse' is calculated from the Moon's proximity to the Earth. However, at the next proximity of the Moon to the Earth, the calculation no longer holds, and one must calculate a new 'orbit ellipse' that is dated to the actual proximity of the Moon to the Earth, and so on. What results from all these contradictions? There can be neither a Copernican orbit of the Earth planet nor a Copernican orbit of the Moon. The calculation is only exact if one bases it on the assumptions of the hollow world!).

The reaction of the Copernicans to the presentation of measurement and calculation evidence. How will the Copernicans react to this calculation? One can certainly predict this based on their behavior so far.

1) Since it is a matter of the effect of a force and the force, as is well known, decreases with the square of the distance, the calculation would yield that the ratio of the Sun's and Moon's orbits would be about 1:3.65 (the square root of 13.4).

Predict. At the 'Astronomers' Congress' in Breslau in 1937, these highly esteemed gentlemen insulted me as a 'propaganda-capable worldview charlatan' (of course without naming names) and promised each other to 'keep the hollow world theory silent.' When the magazine 'Kosmos' could no longer cope with letters regarding the 'hollow world theory,' it broke the command of 'silence,' but assured that this would only happen once and (of course) no discussion would be allowed. In issue 9/1937 it states:

> 'Kosmos has so far intentionally avoided addressing the ... hollow world theory ...' 'We would now also like to briefly take a stance, especially since now in the 'Umschau' from a professional side, namely from Dr. Bohrmann of the Heidelberg State Observatory, the subject in question has been taken up.'

The 'Kosmos' is thus somewhat apologizing here for daring to break the silence. Until now, it has 'intentionally avoided' even mentioning the hollow world theory. But if even a professional astronomer does not directly resort to the silence tactic, then one must forgive the 'Kosmos' if it, pressed by 'almost daily' incoming letters from the readership, dances out of line once. Only once, as it assures in the following quote:

> '... this shall remain the only fundamental, strictly rejecting statement, and 'Kosmos' will by no means engage in a discussion about the pros and cons of the so-called 'hollow world theory!'

How uncomfortable the editorial team of 'Kosmos' must have felt is evident from the fact that it brings the strongest expressions against the 'hollow world theory' on the cover (!) in the table of contents (!). With this, it already passes judgment on the level of these statements. I will bring them to the attention of my readers:

> It is therefore unnecessary to address such inconsistencies in order not to unnecessarily draw attention to them. The so-called 'hollow world theory,' recently propagated through brochures and also treated in the daily press, has stirred up more dust than was good, so that inquiries from our readership about how this new 'teaching' stands have been coming in almost daily. 'Kosmos' has therefore taken a clear stance on this delusion in the present issue and would like to cut off any further debate about the so-called 'hollow world theory' with this first discussion, for a serious scientific journal cannot possibly give space to fantasists who completely lack the main basis of all knowledge, observation and experiment.'

As I was confidentially informed by a reliable source.

However, the hollow world theory is based on 'observation and experiment,' while conversely, Copernican astronomy must do without experiment. The American professor of geodesy U. G. Morrow has measured the Earth, and this experiment favored the hollow world theory. I have prominently featured this measurement in all my works. The editorial team of 'Kosmos' could not have overlooked it. What can one say - without being offensive - that it still claims (while concealing the true facts) that I am a fantasist who 'completely lacks' the experiment? The editorial team of 'Kosmos' could not keep its promise to only take a stance on the hollow world theory once. The letters protesting against the silence did not cease. If it did not want to jeopardize the sales of the 'Star Tales' of the Kosmos publishing house too much, it was forced to engage in 'counter-propaganda.' Thus, it broke its promise and made several more 'statements.' Prof. Dr. K. Graff wrote an article for it titled 'A Word on the Hollow World Theory.' He speaks there of 'world improvers of modern times in the style of the author of the hollow world theory.' However, there is no work whose title contains the term 'hollow world theory.' Either the professor has not read anything about the hollow world theory or he did not want to mention the title of my work in light of the 'silence.' That he meant me is evident from the following paragraph:

> 'The 'evidence' that Lang presents for his worldview does not withstand the most modest criticism or proves to be gross misunderstandings. The names he mentions are known neither to astronomers, nor to geodesists, nor to geophysicists.'

Professor Dr. K. Graff thus revealed a regrettable lack of expertise. No one other than 'Kosmos' itself pointed this out when it later accused me of 'falsification' of the results of the lot experiments of Professor McNair from the 'Michigan College of Mines.'

When 'Kosmos' believed it could patch something together against me, the name suddenly became 'known,' while the statements of Prof. Dr. K. Graff must have given the impression (should have?) that I had invented the cited names. After the accusation of falsification cannot be upheld - the plumb lines indeed diverged below (hollow world) instead of converging (Copernican system) - one will probably have to claim anew not to know a Professor McNair.

The name of Professor U.G. Morrow is still unknown to 'Kosmos,' as it must indirectly (through silence) admit that the measurement results of Prof. U. G. Morrow, which testify to the hollow world, cannot be disputed.

I cannot particularly call it decent that the editorial board of 'Kosmos' rejected my politely expressed request for a correction. Since there was no press freedom in the Third Reich and a trial would have only accelerated the 1942 ban on hollow world literature, I had to initially endure the accusation of forgery. I present it here again somewhat 'lower', as I have already detailed the true facts extensively.

All previous 'statements' against the hollow world theory were of this kind. Anyone who has read this brochure will already understand why not a single critic may engage in a factual discussion. Those who know the rich evidence in my main work 'The Hollow World Theory' also recognize the hopelessness of fighting against it. The fight against the hollow world theory is indeed as hopeless as a fight against the multiplication table! No one knows this better than the Copernican astronomers, for they, as specialists, are well aware of the weaknesses and contradictions of the Copernican system that I have uncovered. Therefore, they can do nothing but trust that the press and broadcasting are solely at their disposal (is this compatible with democracy?) and engage in counter-propaganda with pure 'value judgments' such as 'fantasies', 'groundless nonsense', and the like. The astronomer Prof. Dr. P. Stuker (Zurich) even makes the matter particularly easy for himself. After he has spoken in his work 'Sun, Moon, and Planets' of a 'meaningless and baseless theory', of 'hollow sphere men', of confused and uncritical assertions, he simply protests against the hollow world theory. He writes literally: 'There must be a sharp protest against this irresponsible behavior of the hollow sphere people, who shamelessly attempt to drag serious science into the mud with their boundless megalomania.'

This is precisely the mindset that led to the ban on the hollow world theory in the 'Third Reich' and the transfer of a representative of the hollow world theory to the concentration camp and his murder. One would least expect this mindset from a Swiss democrat. How can one simply 'protest' against calculations and measurements that one is unable to refute? This is a nonsensical beginning and entirely unworthy of a scientist. Here one can clearly see how the results of my research work affect the Copernican astronomers. They can assess these results. They therefore also know that they cannot be dismissed. Consequently, they see their existence and their entire life's work in danger. In earlier times, one would have called for such cases 1) Cited from 'Die Weltwoche', Zurich No. 768/1048.

after the pyre for the innovator. Today, one is satisfied with 'strongest protest' (against numbers and measurement results!) When the dark Middle Ages briefly returned in the 'Third Reich', the 'concentration camp' served as a substitute for the pyre. Some German astronomers did not miss this opportunity. They stormed the Gestapo. As early as 1934, my works were placed on the list of 'undesirable literature' and could only be sold 'upon request' (not exhibited or advertised). (A well-known author of astronomical works was, however, thrown out when he appeared before the Reich Chamber of Literature to obtain a ban on the hollow world theory. He was unfortunate enough to encounter a supporter of the hollow world theory there). Later, they became more sophisticated. A very popular astronomer wrote about 'dark men', 'bloody laymen', and 'sectarians'. The hollow world theory would be the product of an American sect similar to the 'Serious Bible Students'. Another astronomical author accused me of 'Americanism' in his work 'Americanism' and indirectly recommended me to the Gestapo as an 'astrologer'. I was arrested by the Gestapo for 'advocating astrology', but fortunately and skillfully managed to get out. My friend Peter Bender (Frankfurt a. M.) fared worse. During a house search, the Gestapo found a correspondence with Prof. U. G. Morrow (New Orleans) from the time before the war regarding his earth measurements. They were pleased to have now found the 'proof' of 'Americanism' and the 'American sect', took Peter Bender to the extermination camp Mauthausen, and killed him there. Peter Bender died as a martyr for the truth of the hollow world idea. The supporters of the hollow world theory should never forget him!

Peter Bender showed me drawings and notes in his diary, according to which he independently came up with the idea that the Earth is a hollow sphere in 1920. This seems credible to me. I owe him many inspirations, help, and support.

If I do not disclose the name of the astronomer in question here, there are various reasons for this. First, I do not denounce anyone as a matter of principle, second, he has since died, and third, I am grateful to him for having garnered so many supporters through his 'counter-propaganda' against the hollow world theory.

The 'counter-propaganda' works excellently - 'against' the Copernican worldview. Expressions like 'bloody laymen' and the like make a peculiar impression on an intelligent reader when used by a recognized astronomer. If he then has the opportunity to see the irrefutable arguments of the hollow world theory, he immediately recognizes as an intelligent person that here...

Something is not right. If the astronomer were correct, he wouldn't have needed to angrily complain, but could have calmly and objectively refuted the arguments of the hollow world theory. In this respect, people like Bruno H. Burgel, Robert Henseling, Prof. Dr. K. Graff, and Prof. Dr. P. Stuker are the best "propagandists" of the hollow world theory. With the publication of my calculations according to the hollow world theory, the question of 'Copernican worldview' or 'hollow world' has been definitively decided. If someone believes they can still cling to the Copernican system, they are simply given the following calculation tasks with the request to solve them in a Copernican manner.

This is completely impossible. For in the Copernican system, there are no day circles (as reality) and no primal motion. These factors, however, are the basis of my calculations.

Task I

Given: $Tu = 1436$ m $TO = 1440$ m $TE = 1436.068\ 362\ 323\ 4006$ m

Sought: Duration of the tropical year 1). $TO - TE = D$
$TE : D = A$ $A \cdot Tu = TE \cdot x$ $x = 365.242\ 201\ 372\ 444$
... days = 1 tropical year.

First, I want to explain this calculation purely technically to the former elementary school student, as calculating with "unknowns" is not taught in elementary school (except for the rule of three). $A \cdot Tu = TE \cdot x$ is an equation. Here, x represents the unknown number. In an equation, both sides of the "equals sign" must be the same. One multiplies $A \cdot Tu$ and divides the resulting number by TE. The result is then the sought number x. One can check by calculating $x \cdot TE$ and will get the same number as with $A \cdot Tu$.

1) For the sake of printing cost savings and better clarity, I do not write out the long number sequences but denote them with letters. When I write Tu . T ., one only needs to substitute the numbers behind these "symbols" above and can easily recalculate, so T'u = 1436 m and TO = 1440 m. Tu . TO is thus calculated as 1436 - 1440. If I present everything very thoroughly and perhaps a bit too complicated, it is out of consideration for the former elementary school students among my readers, to whom I particularly value their intellectual interest in these problems.) D = difference, A = Ano year in days.

The calculation can be made even simpler: Tu

(TO-TE) = days of the tropical year.

I would like to see the astonished face of a Copernican when presented with TO, TE, and Tu, asking them to calculate the duration of the tropical year, and then, when they have admitted their inability, show them how to solve the task according to the above formula in less than 2 minutes (using logarithms). Believing Copernicans would bet anything that the calculation is unsolvable - and certainly not in 2 minutes. Just as new and seemingly difficult as calculating with letters and equations was for the former elementary school student, calculating with day circles and primal motion is for the astronomer. He knows that mathematics is "unproductive." One cannot extract anything from the numbers that isn't already contained within them. Therefore, the number 365.242 201 372 444 ... must be included in the given numbers. However, the tropical year is both Copernican and in the hollow world the course of the sun from the vernal equinox to the vernal equinox. Where could the vernal equinox be hidden in the above starting numbers? Perhaps this is all just a number game and the number 1436 is the "trick" that makes the calculation valid? This is unlikely because it is a whole number that differs by exactly 4 minutes (= 1 degree on the Earth's circle) from the solar day circle (1440 minutes), while on the other hand, it faces decimal fractions with many places. However, the decisive fact is that this number Tu appears in almost all my calculations. Moreover, it forms the basis of my calculations. So how does the vernal equinox come into the calculation? Why can one calculate the tropical year from the Ano year? Because the Ano year and tropical year stand in the same ratio to each other as TE and Tu. In other words: The ratio of the day circles of primal motion and the solar orbital ellipse is the same as the ratio of the zodiac (the sun's course from vernal equinox to vernal equinox) and the orbital ellipse (the sun's course from perihelion to perihelion). Copernicanly, the tropical year is the time the Earth planet takes to orbit the sun once in a swift flight, minus the time saved by the wobble of the Earth's axis. The three different "years" of the Copernicans are in no way related. Even if one considers the phenomenon only in terms of the observed image, there is no possibility of explanation from a Copernican perspective. The tropical year would then be the time between two transitions over the equator from south to north. Its duration would thus be influenced by the wobble of the shaky axis of the Earth planet. Therefore, I would not only have from the day circles of the sun, orbital ellipse, and primal motion.

The orbit of the Earth planet around the Sun, but also the extent of the wobble of the Earth's axis calculated - an obvious impossibility.

Task II Given: Sidereal year (A) = 365.256 358 218d Sidereal month (B) = 27.321 660 879$\underline{d}$ Tu = 1436 m TO = 1440 m Sought: Duration of the Ano-month. A . TO (A+1) Ts - Tu = D (A+1) = v

B

(TO) .B. V^a = DM

DM + TM = AM AM = 27.554 55060*). The duration of the Ano-month is given in the 'Handbook of Astronomy' (Stuttgart 1925) as 27.554 550d. The calculated number is therefore accurate to about '/100 seconds. I refer to my statements in Part I and repeat that a mistake was deliberately made here, and the difference of the daily circles of the fixed stars (instead of the vernal equinox) and the primordial motion was used as a basis. Otherwise, it would not have been possible to arrive at the - erroneous - numbers of the Copernicans. This, however, is an impressive proof of the accuracy of the calculation and the fact that the fixed stars move along the zodiac. The Copernican reinterpretation as a shift of the vernal equinox refers only to the orbit of the 'Earth planet'. Consequently, this results in this ver... The fixed stars complete exactly 1 T more in the sidereal year than the Sun does, because during its course from fixed star to fixed star, the Sun saves exactly 1 T by moving backward. For former elementary school students: The parentheses mean that the numbers within must first be added before further calculations can be performed with them. So: A = 365.256 358 218 + 1 = 366.256 358 218. D = Difference between the daily circle of the fixed stars and the daily circle of the primordial motion. V = Ratio number of the daily circles of the fixed stars in the sidereal year and the daily circles of the Sun in the sidereal month. (See also Tell I). V* means that V must be squared, i.e., multiplied by itself. I'M = The difference D transferred to the lunar orbit in days. The counting through TO merely serves to convert the minutes of D into days. TM = Tropical month AM = Ano-month.

The shift in the Moon is merely the difference between the tropical month and the sidereal month of about one-tenth of a minute (0.113 443 minutes). The tropical month is shorter than the sidereal month by this value. For the Sun, however, the difference caused by the alleged shift of the vernal equinox due to the supposed 'wobble of the Earth's axis' is 20.385 857 minutes between the tropical year and the sidereal year. The difference is therefore 179.1 times smaller on the Moon's orbit. (All of this are Copernican statements.) If one now measures - like the Copernicans - the shift of the solar and lunar orbits against the fixed star sky, one obtains for the solar orbit 4.652 499 minutes and for the lunar orbit 335.360 160 minutes = 1 : 72 compared to 1 : 13.4 when measuring against the zodiac or vernal equinox. Thus, a meaningful relationship only appears in the latter case. The tropical orbital periods are in the same ratio as the shift of the orbits. The remaining small difference is then merely due to the movement of the fixed stars in the zodiac, as I have mathematically proven. The Copernicans have so far only been able to combat the hollow world theory through pure value judgments, distortions, and insults. They had to silently accept the measurement results that testify to the hollow world theory. In the future, they must also silence the calculation results. Until now, they have refused to measure. Henceforth, they must also refuse to calculate. What kind of strange scientists are these who are not allowed to measure or calculate?! Copernicanism will be completely finished when the Copernicans are forced to measure or calculate. My calculations simply crush Copernicanism! Since it does not want to commit suicide, it cannot allow its followers to calculate.

The distances in the hollow world

The circumference of the Earth (equator) is given by the Copernicans as just over 40,070.368 km. This number is approximately correct. (Due to the vertical line projection occurring during degree measurement in the wrong direction, it will be slightly larger.) This results in an equatorial radius (Earth radius) of 6,377.39715 km.

If one assumes as the cause of the lagging of the force fields of celestial bodies in the daily circle compared to the primordial motion a 'pulling' force emanating from the Earth's surface, then its effect on a force field located directly above us at the Earth's center would be zero. For this force would cancel itself out there - as it acts uniformly from all sides. Conversely, the effect at the Earth's surface would be a complete standstill of motion.

One could object here that this is by no means proven. A lesser braking effect would also be conceivable. In contrast, I refer to the standstill of the Earth's shell. Considering the movement from the Earth's surface and using it as a reference point for the movement of celestial bodies inevitably leads to the assumption of a stationary Earth's surface (Earth's shell) within the system. Whether it actually rests or moves for an observer outside the system in "nothingness" is completely irrelevant. Our thinking can only grasp limited things in principle and use them as thinking material. Words like "unlimited", "infinite", "nothing" are merely negations of "limited", "finite" and "something". Anyone who values them differently (as realities) does not think, but gets lost in the realm of the nebulously blurred ", unreal". The old Pythagoras already recognized this when he formulated the most important principle of all philosophy: "The limit is the essence of the thing". With the Earth's shell, the world is complete, cleanly and clearly limited. What is beyond that, I can say just as little as the Copernicans can say what is behind the last star of their "infinite" universe. The "infinite void", the "nothing"? These are "empty" words without meaning. "The Nothing" is used here in the sense of a ", Something" and this is nonsense (without meaning). "Absolute" does not exist for thinking, which is limited to "relationships". So, if you have a primal movement (aether, sea of electrons) that orbits the Earth's shell in exactly 1436 minutes, then for an observer on the Earth's surface, the Earth's shell is stationary and the sea of electrons orbits. For an observer swimming in the sea of electrons, it would be at rest and the Earth's shell would orbit him in 1436 minutes. This is the well-known ", relativity of motion", which the Copernicans use to reinterpret the seen image into their system, but wrongly, because their reinterpretation - as I have shown - is not free of contradictions. Within my system, the Earth's shell is therefore fixed. Force fields and celestial bodies orbit from east to west in this Earth's shell. What is the vernal equinox? This point - the starting point of astronomical measurements - cannot be clearly located in either the Copernican or the Hollow Earth system. In both systems, it is the point at which the sun crosses the equator from south to north. Where it crosses it is not fixed. If the sun crossed the equator in one year exactly on the longitude of Greenwich (0 degrees geographical longitude), then in the next year it will cross it 87.19 degrees west of it, i.e. opposite the Galapagos Islands in the South American waters. Now one will ask why one uses such a point, which lies somewhere else every year, nevertheless for measuring

can. Because you don't really use it at all. You just say so. Measurements are taken on the clocks, which are set to "sidereal time" (in truth "vernal equinox time"). This setting is based on the following calculation: If the sun needs 365.242 201 372 444 ... days on its orbit around the Earth (tropical year), then the vernal equinox (thought of as an imaginary point in empty space) must perform exactly one more diurnal circle in this time, because the sun lags behind the vernal equinox every day so much that this lagging adds up to exactly one diurnal circle in the tropical year. The simple calculation is then (as already stated): 365.242 201 372 444 ... TO - 1440 Min. = 1436.068 175 664 601 801 Min. 366.242 201 372 444 .. . Tw

The latter time is now called 24 hours = 1440 minutes of "sidereal time" and the astronomical clocks are regulated accordingly. 4 minutes of "sidereal time" is then 1 degree of movement in the ecliptic. Since the vernal equinox travels exactly 1 diurnal circle more than the sun in the tropical year, the movement agrees exactly at the end of the tropical year (apart from the "disturbances"). The imaginary vernal equinox in empty space, which was on the longitude of Greenwich (near London) in one year, will be vertically above 87.19 degrees west longitude (i.e. near the Galapagos Islands) after one year.

The beginning of the solar orbit (perihelion), however, which was at 0 degrees longitude in one year, will be at 93.45 degrees west longitude in the next year, i.e. already west of the Galapagos Islands.

The vernal equinox is therefore not a naturally given point to which all movements of the celestial bodies must be related. If one made it the starting point of the measurements, there was by no means a compelling reason. One simply agreed to use it as a basis for measurement, although one cannot observe it at all, but can only determine it arithmetically. Only once in the (tropical) year can one determine two places opposite the vernal equinox on the Earth's surface and in the fixed star sky by observation - at the time of the vernal equinox. However, these places are not even identical to the places from which measurements are taken, since the sun passes the equator earlier and later each year, but the astronomers calculate with the mean value.

I have already mentioned all this earlier. However, I thought it necessary to present the whole problem of measurements according to the vernal equinox again in connection with the following explanations. One should remember well that the astronomer reads the diurnal circle of the vernal equinox on his clock set to mean sidereal time and the diurnal circles of the others.

He compares celestial bodies. Only then does he make the necessary reinterpretations for the Copernican system, constructs orbital ellipses, etc. The orbital periods of the celestial bodies are measured by astronomers as a lag behind the faster rotating Aries point (daily circles). Retrogressively, the celestial body catches up with the Aries point after the completion of its tropical orbital periods. At this time, the point on the orbital ellipse of the respective celestial body that coincided with the Aries point at the beginning of the orbital period has also lagged slightly, so that the celestial body must still move a bit further east to complete its orbital ellipse (anomalistic orbital periods). These are the pure observational facts. To cover these differential distances, the Sun takes 25,038,356,480 minutes and the Moon 334,719,436 minutes (Copernican 335,473,920 minutes). Now, the orbital periods are functions of the distance of the celestial bodies from the world axis. Since the 'lag' of the celestial bodies that determines the orbital periods suggests a decrease in the force that guides the body in the daily circle corresponding to the distance, and since every force decreases with the square of the distance, the orbital periods are inversely proportional to the square roots of the respective distances from the center of the world. If one sets the distance from the center of the world to the Sun equal to 1, then the Moon is 365.242201 : 27.321582 = 3.656264 times further away. In contrast, the values of the displacements of the orbital ellipses relative to the Aries point (anomalies) are directly proportional to the distance of the respective celestial bodies from the world axis. For the Sun and the Moon, this results in 25,038,356 : 334,719,436 = 1 : 3.656264. Thus, it follows that the displacement of the orbital ellipses decreases from the inside out in proportion to the distance. The maximum displacement is 360 degrees = 1440 minutes, and the maximum distance would be the Earth's radius of 6,377.39715 kilometers. To determine the distances of the Sun and the Moon from the world axis (center of the world), I argue: The maximum displacement of 1440 minutes corresponds to the maximum distance. The inverse relationship is easy to understand when one considers that the orbital periods represent the 'lag.' The greater the lag, the faster the celestial body catches up with the Aries point, and therefore the shorter the orbital period. The celestial body with the shorter tropical orbital period is consequently further from the world axis than the one with the longer orbital period.

of 6,377.39715 kilometers. Then, a displacement of the Sun's orbital ellipse of 25,038,356,480 minutes corresponds to x kilometers. However, since the displacement is caused by a force that decreases with the square of the distance, I must not use the values of the displacement itself, but their square roots in the calculation. $6377.39715 \cdot \sqrt{25,038,356,480} = \sqrt{1440} \cdot x$, solved = 840.939960 km. If all the assumptions underlying the calculation are correct and the measurements are accurate, then the average distance of the Sun from the world axis is around 841 kilometers. One obtains the distance from the Earth's surface by subtracting this value from the length of the Earth's radius = around 5536 kilometers. I have particularly emphasized the basis of the calculation on assumptions above because I do not want to fall into the error of the Copernicans, presenting distances calculated based on assumptions as indisputable truth. Nevertheless, I believe I can assure that my distance calculations are fundamentally better grounded than the Copernican ones. The same calculation yields, when I use the square root of the value for the displacement of the Moon's orbit (334,719,436 minutes), a distance of the Moon from the world axis of 3074.698635 kilometers and from the Earth's surface of 3302.698515 kilometers.

The Moon thus occupies approximately the midpoint of the distance from the Earth's surface to the world axis. It would fit well that the ancients - who were well aware of the conditions of the hollow world - assigned the concept of the middle to it and called it 'mediator between above and below.' If I now assume further that the apparent sizes of the Sun (0°31'59.3") and the Moon (0°31'5.8") are functions of their true size as well as their true distance, and further assume that the light rays emanating from them are approximately parallel and curved, I can calculate the diameter of the Sun to be around 50 kilometers and that of the Moon to be around 30 kilometers based on known triangle calculations. However, there are too many assumptions in this calculation for me to see more than a rough guideline in it. Note for former elementary school students: Since no equations are dealt with in elementary school education, I want to point out that the above equation represents nothing other than the rule of three learned in elementary school.

$6,377.39715 \cdot \sqrt{25,038,356,480} = \sqrt{1440}$. The square root of a number x is the number that, when multiplied by itself, yields the number x. Assuming x were 9, then the square root is 3, because 3·3 = 9. The square root of 400 is 20, because 20·20 = 400.

It is unlikely that the apparent size is determined solely by the true size and distance (thus by perspective). The curvature of light rays varies depending on the distance of the respective celestial body, so that magnifying effects occur as when looking through a lens. This is clearly seen with Venus. When sunlight hits Venus, it is emitted perpendicularly from its surface, forming a 'fountain' (as seen from the Earth's surface) in the shape of the force lines of a magnet. When Venus is in its narrowest crescent, it appears about seven times larger than as 'full Venus'. Its brightest shine occurs midway between conjunction and its greatest elongation (the greatest distance from the sun as seen from the Earth's surface). 'It is striking that on the way to and from, the decrease in its brightness in closer proximity to the sun cannot be explained merely by its brightness,' writes Prof. Dr. Schmidt in his already frequently mentioned work. How this phenomenon would be explained in a Copernican way is not stated by Prof. Dr. Schmidt. It cannot be explained in a Copernican way either. I once read somewhere that Venus becomes completely 'lightless' near the sun, a phenomenon that is completely inexplicable in Copernican terms. The usual excuse that Venus was 'overpowered' by the sun is obviously calculated for the foolish. For the fixed stars are also overpowered by sunlight during the day and can still be made visible with suitable devices. For example, they can be seen during the day from the bottom of a deep well. Furthermore, Prof. Dr. Schmidt explicitly admits in the above quote that the decrease in Venus's light with increasing proximity to the sun cannot be explained by 'overpowering'. The changes in brightness and apparent size of Venus are demonstrably in a lawful relationship to its apparent position to the sun (in the sky). It is not simply the result of the perspective shortening of the diameter with increasing distance. Consequently, one cannot base distance calculations on it either. If this cannot be done for Venus, it is also not permissible for other celestial bodies. The above calculations of the size of the sun and moon therefore yield only an approximate guideline. The hollow world theory repeatedly emphasizes: Nothing optical is safe and certain! All optics are subject to 'optical illusions'.

In itself, I am not a fan of calculations based on assumptions. Copernicanism is a cautionary example of where such calculation methods ultimately lead. The first author still emphasizes the assumptions. The successors later present them as established truths. The great Newton said regarding the 'masses.

'Attraction' or 'as if'. Its small successors pretend that these really exist in the 'infinite universe' and that they cause and maintain the 'orbits'. If I still make further assumptions and calculate with them, then two reasons are decisive for this. First, humans demand positive representations. Where knowledge ends, they fill the gaps by inferring from the known to the unknown (theory). This behavior is justified as long as one remains aware that these are merely conclusions that must still be proven by observation (experiment). The second reason is the indication of a possible fact that could be determined through observation. In this regard, theoretical conclusions can save a lot of work, as they prompt the researcher to begin their investigations at a very specific point. In this sense, there is truly nothing more practical than a good theory.

Therefore, for the calculation of the distances of celestial bodies, I make the further assumption that the 'anomalies' are inversely proportional to the tropical orbital periods in all cases (as with the sun and moon). Then I calculate the anomalies from the tropical orbital periods and from that - as above with the sun and moon - the distances. As with all my calculations, these are the average values. Since the average tropical orbital periods of Mercury and Venus - even according to the Copernican view - are identical to the average tropical orbital period of the sun (Copernican of the Earth planet), the distances would also be the same. Thus, for Mercury and Venus, the calculation is unnecessary. However, the ancients, according to the account handed down by Claudius Ptolemy in his 'Tetra-Biblos', indicated the order of the distances of celestial bodies from the Earth's surface as follows: moon, sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. This order may only indicate that Mercury and Venus orbit closer than the sun at times (upper conjunction). Ptolemy also assumed the average value of the tropical orbit to be identical to the tropical orbit of the sun. (He states this as 365.2427 days, thus about 6'/e minutes too large, which must be considered remarkably good given the primitive observational tools of the time - the Chaldean culture had long since collapsed by the 2nd century AD.)

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1) This fact also results in a contradiction in the Copernican system. If the difference between the tropical year and the sidereal year were caused by the precession of the Earth's axis, then its precession would also have to influence the duration of the tropical orbits of Mercury and Venus, such that these two planets would have exactly the same tropical year as the Earth planet. On the other hand, in the Copernican system, the planets are completely independent of the Earth planet and its wobbling axis.

The analog of the above calculations results in the average distance of celestial bodies from the world axis.

Tropical orbital periods in days.   Distances from the world axis.

Moon Sun
Mercury
Venus
Mars.

Jupiter Saturn
Uranus
Neptune
Pluto
Transpluto
Planet X Fixed stars.

Tropical orbital periods in days.	Distances from the world axis.
27.321 582 1 365.242 201	3074.7
372 444 365.242 201 372	kilometers
444 365.242 201 372 444	
686.930 4 330.596 10	840.9 840.9
746.967 30 586.011 59	840.9 613.2
803.24 89 863.49	244.2 155.0
250,000.00*) 500,000.00	91.9 65.7 53.6
9,423,259.00.	31.4 22.7 5.2.

Anomalies.

Moon Sun
Mercury
Venus Mars
Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune
Pluto

334.719 436 m 25.038 356 480 m 25.038 356 480 m 25.038 356 480 m 13.313 m 2.112 m 0.851 m 0.299 m 0.153 m 0.102 m 0.0366 m 0.0183 m 0.000 97 m. From Jupiter onwards, the anomalies should lie below the limit of achievable measurement accuracy. For an orbital period of around 4331 days times 1440 minutes, around 2 minutes hardly makes a difference. However, for Mars, the approximately 13 minutes should still be measurable over about 687 days times 1440 minutes. Nowhere do we read anything about an "anomalistic year" of Mars. The Copernicans only measure the "sidereal year" of Mars. This differs from the "tropical year" by about 72 minutes.

Fixed stars.

) Since Transpluto was only recently discovered, its orbital period is not yet accurately known.

In the two parts of this work, I have provided a picture of the hollow world, pointed out the weaknesses and contradictions of Copernicanism, and presented the irrefutable measurement and calculation evidence of the hollow world theory. I have done my part. It is now up to the reader to make their decision. No one can escape the overwhelming force of the evidence.

However, questions of worldview are, in the truest sense of the word, "worldview questions." For most people, these are a matter of faith. They prefer a blissful delusion to a disappointing truth. The subconscious will resist throwing overboard the belief in Copernicanism. Excuses will be sought to cling to familiar and cherished notions. Above all, one will try to soothe their conscience with belief in authority. "If there were anything to the hollow world theory, the Copernican authorities would have long since taken a position on it." With such phrases, one will try to lull themselves and others. This mindset is the greatest danger to the progress of the sciences. The history of science shows that authorities have always been "against" any new thought that did not appear in their textbooks. Progress has only been able to assert itself through heavy struggles. I have shown what the previous "position" of the authorities on the hollow world theory looks like. The authorities skirt around my evidence like a cat around hot porridge. Their predecessors did the same with Goethe. Should progress always suffer as a result? Goethe said Copernicus had a worm. Today, instead of "worm," we would say "bird." The meaning is the same. Certainly, Goethe did not want to question Copernicus's accountability but only to characterize Copernicanism as "mad." If we had not been indoctrinated with the absurdities of the Copernican worldview since childhood, we would all likely feel the same way as Goethe.

My statements are directed at the readers' understanding. However, reason can do nothing against faith. If someone believes in Copernicanism, then they simply believe in it, and no amount of rational arguments can change that.
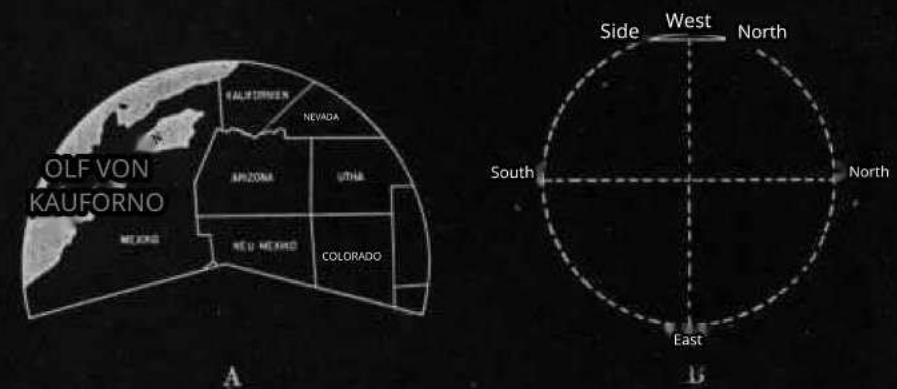
1) To avoid creating a false impression, I would like to emphasize that I hold Copernicus in high regard as an honest researcher. In his time, he was a pioneer of progress, and the authorities of that time were against him just as the current ones are against me.

The mental shock of humanity can help here to bring him to reflection. I hope that my evidence has had this effect on many readers. One must be clear that nothing can be salvaged from the Copernican belief. It has proven to be superstition. Now, as a spiritually interested person, one must also draw the consequences. Anyone who possesses something like a cultural conscience must not remain indifferent. They should write to the Copernican authorities and demand clarification from them. Since they have nothing to offer him but silence regarding my evidence and perhaps some trivial remarks, he would already be one step further on the path to spiritual freedom. Above all, however, every reader should oppose the tactic of silence. One should complain to the editorial office of their newspaper or magazine that it does not cover the hollow world theory. One should demand that I also be given a voice. It is utterly undemocratic to publish an essay that attempts to ridicule the hollow world theory and then refuse to allow me to respond. Even the honest opponent must protest against this. Friends and opponents of the hollow world theory should agree to initiate a discussion. What we have today is a spiritual dictatorship of the authorities over public opinion. No spiritually interested person can have an interest in its continued existence, even if they ignore my evidence because they cannot free themselves from their beloved belief in Copernicanism and find the Copernican 'star tales' so beautiful.

Those among my readers who trust their own judgment, who have allowed my evidence to take effect with open hearts and alert minds, and who have therefore become supporters of the hollow world theory, I ask to unite into a powerful organization and advocate for the hollow world theory. Those fortunate enough to find such an enormous enrichment of their knowledge also have the obligation to help others spread their knowledge. Everyone is welcome as a comrade in the fight for the truth. Write to me about the publisher. The victory of the hollow world theory is unstoppable. A fight against the hollow world theory is as hopeless as a fight against the multiplication table. The more people help, the faster victory will be achieved. Measurement and calculation equally refute Copernicanism! Should we allow the Copernican authorities to continue to remain silent and act as if nothing has happened?

Johannes Lang.

In Part I, the typo devil confused a line on page 28. The 5th line from the bottom must read:

'from the center. Every point of this circular line is' Due to the error, the meaning became unclear. Since the strong reduction also made drawing No. 10 very unclear, I would like to graphically represent the bluff of the supposedly photographed curvature of the Earth again and briefly repeat the explanation. The landscape depicted in drawing A was photographed (in segments).

A

B

Combined, the segments resulted in a curvature where the directions south and north are shifted from the center of the horizon circle towards the periphery. Drawing B represents this to scale. The magazine 'Heute' (No. 76/1949) writes about this:

'The strong curvature of the horizon line is not only due to the curvature of the Earth but also to the composition of the individual images into a closed panorama.'

This is already a 'retreat.' In fact, the whole 'curvature' has nothing to do with a (convex) curvature of the Earth, but is merely a photographic distortion of the horizon line (around the camera), which among other things shifted the cardinal directions to the periphery of the horizon circle.

In Part II, on p. 44, 11th line from the bottom, it must read: 9.2" instead of 9.2°.

The cultured person should also have a cultural conscience. He must not stand silently aside in the question of the correct worldview. Everyone should ask themselves what they can do to help break the silence of suppression. Above all, one should ask their bookseller to display hollow world literature. The bookseller is happy to do so if one makes it clear to him that the hollow world theory is not a 'wrong path of a fantasist.' One should tell him that highly interesting evidence is being presented here that must be taken seriously. The bookseller would certainly be very willing to sell hollow world literature as well. If he is not doing so yet, it is only because he has no time to form his own judgment through reading and fears being embarrassed by recommending hollow world books to his customers. One should also promote it within their circle of acquaintances. Anyone who is a customer at a lending library should try to get hollow world literature included there as well. If one wants to give gifts, they should also consider hollow world books. Young people, in particular, are enthusiastic about a book on the problems of worldview. The advertising power of the individual is multiplied by the union of like-minded individuals. Anyone who wants to participate in a 'Society for the Promotion of the Hollow World Theory' should write to me via the printing house Schirmer & Mahlau, Frankfurt a. M., Mainzer Landstr. 184. (I do not wish to disclose my address, as I am very distracted from my work by the many visitors.) Everyone can do something to promote the spread of the hollow world idea. The contribution of every person is beneficial to the good cause. For over 25 years, I have been fighting alone against the enormous power of the Copernicans. It is time for supporters to join me, especially I call upon the youth. They should still have enough enthusiasm despite the difficult times behind them to bring the right momentum to the idea with youthful fire. They alone could ensure that soon every bookstore displays hollow world literature. Let's get to work. The Copernicanism can be defeated if every reader does their part.

Johannes Lang.

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