

Chapter 23: Some Earth Observations

I used to believe that the Earth is a spinning sphere, but it is no longer possible to go on believing that. On the 8th of February 2018, the company Exalt claimed a new distance record for microwave transmission. Microwave transmission is always line-of-sight. The previous record was 225 Km, their present claim is 235 Km or 146 miles. Their transmission is from a 50-foot high tower on a beach in Cyprus, over sea to a similar tower on a beach in Lebanon:



You will notice that the previous record was only five miles less. It is easy to confirm that the company Exalt exists and is offering its equipment for sale. However, their achievement completely destroys the possibility of the Earth being a sphere, in spite of what we have been told all of our lives. The calculation for the curvature of a 25,000 mile circumference sphere can be accomplished easily on the web (or less easily using paper and a pencil):

Earth's Curve Horizon, Bulge, Drop, and Hidden Calculator

Distance in Miles:

Viewer height in Feet:

Imperial Metric Advanced

Distance = 146 Miles (770880 Feet), View Height = 50 Feet (600 Inches) Radius = 3959 Miles (20903520 Feet)

Results ignoring refraction

Horizon = 8.66 Miles (45720.39 Feet)

Bulge = 3553.87 Feet (42646.39 Inches)

Drop = 2.69 Miles (14219.09 Feet)

Hidden = 2.38 Miles (12574.4 Feet)

Horizon Dip = 0.125 Degrees, (0.0022 Radians)

With Standard Refraction $7/6 * r$, radius = 4618.83 Miles (24387440 Feet)

Refracted Horizon = 9.35 Miles (49383.67 Feet)

Refracted Drop = 2.31 Miles (12186.69 Feet)

Refracted Hidden = 2.02 Miles (10670.31 Feet)

Refracted Dip = 0.116 Degrees, (0.0020 Radians)

Calculator by Mick West of Metabunk.org. See [discussion thread](#)

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The resulting calculation causes a really major problem:

Earth Curve Calculator

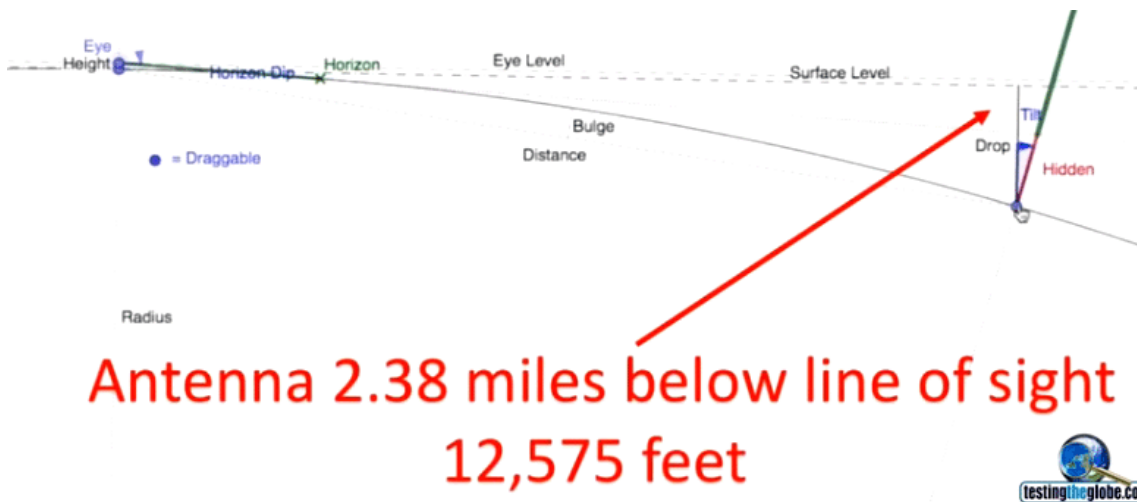
This app calculates how much a distant object is obscured by the earth's curvature, and makes the following assumptions:

- the earth is a convex sphere of radius 6371 kilometres
- light travels in straight lines

The source code and calculation method are [available](#) on [GitHub.com](#)

Units		<input type="radio"/> Metric	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Imperial
h0 = Eye height	<input type="text" value="50"/>	feet	
d0 = Target distance	<input type="text" value="146"/>	miles	
<input type="button" value="Calculate"/>			
d1 = Horizon distance		8.658951	miles
h1 = Target hidden height		12575.0588	feet

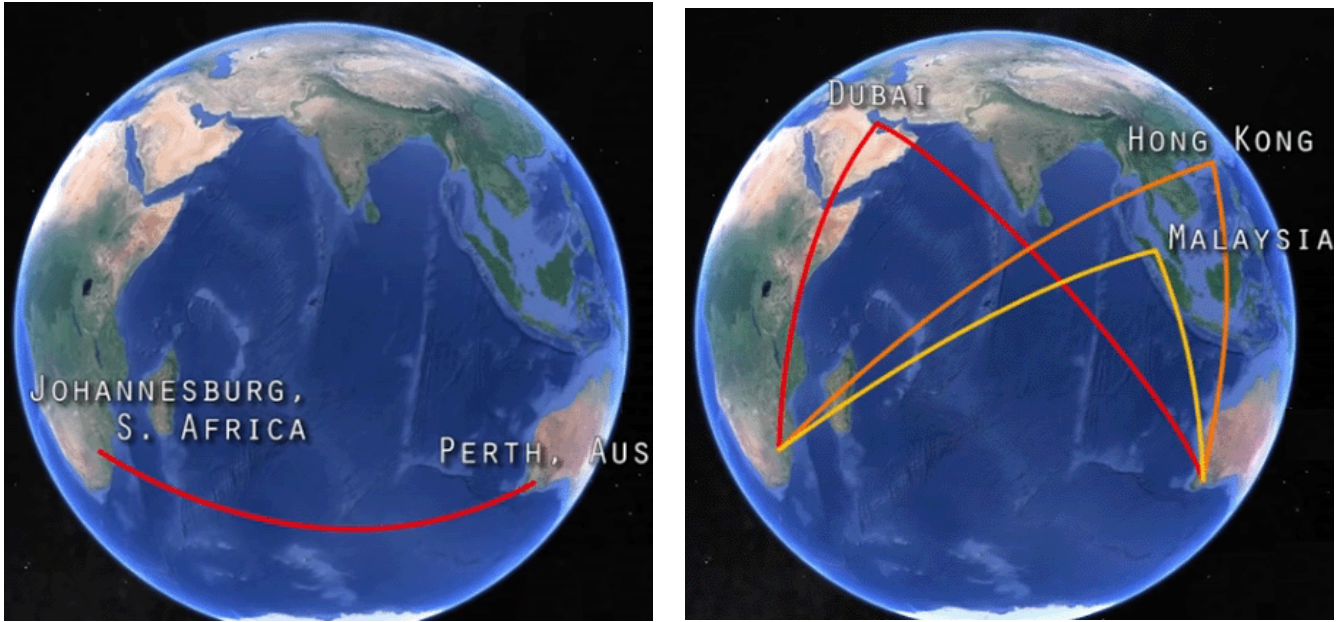
Shown graphically, the Exalt record transmission looks like this:



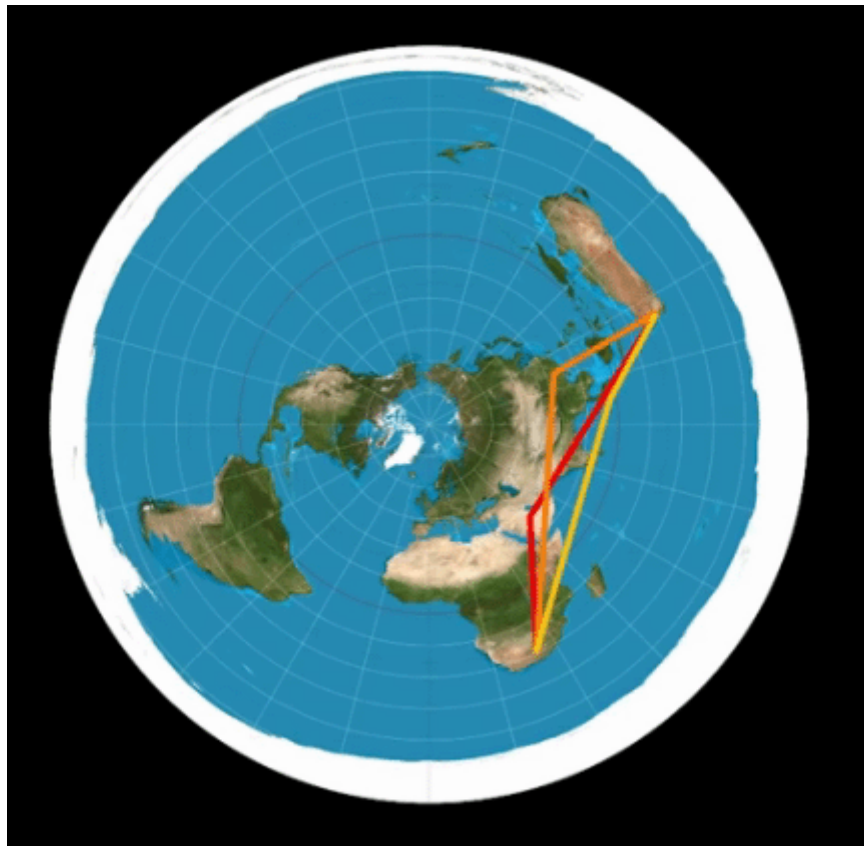
Remember that microwave transmissions are always in a straight line, so the Exalt microwave transmission is physically impossible if the Earth is a spherical globe.

This is further shown by aircraft flight paths. Taking examples shown in the information-packed video shown at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dO0a0_MqTTc we have these flights:

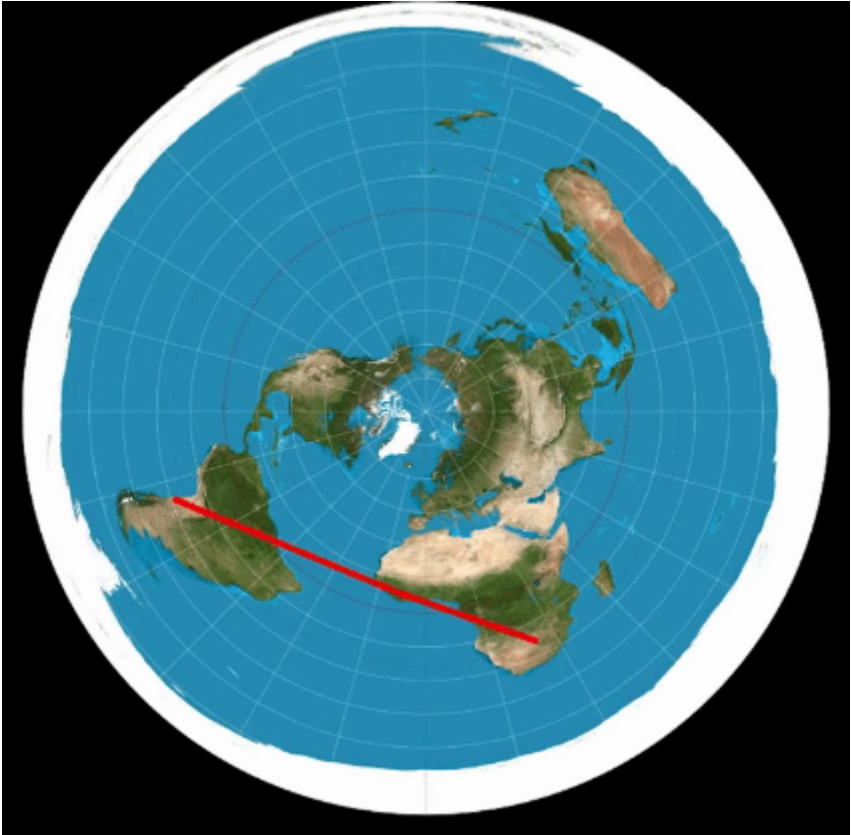
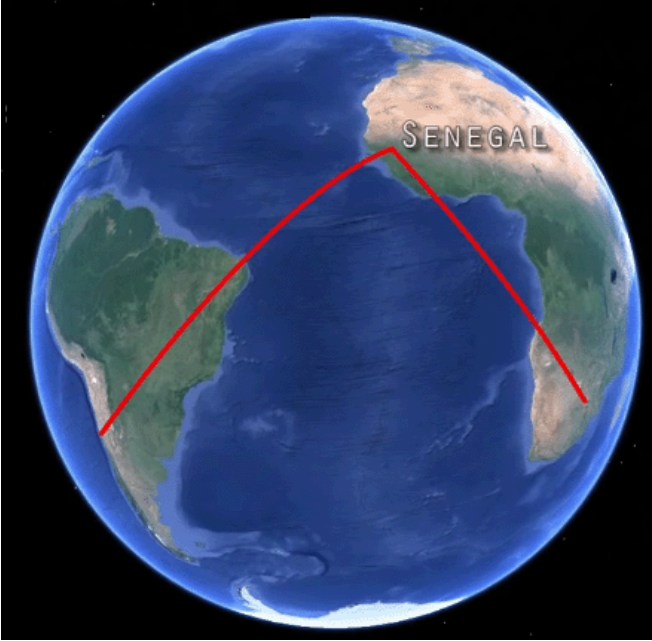
The flight from **Johannesburg** to **Perth** should be a straightforward 11 hour flight as shown here:



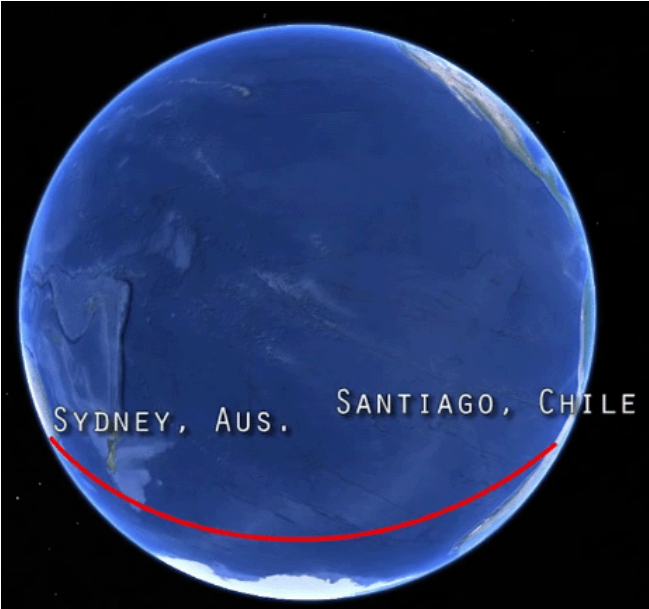
But the actual flight path stops for refuelling at either **Dubai**, **Hong Kong** or **Malaysia** with a flight time of more than 18 hours. On a globe Earth that is mad, but it is realistic if the Earth is flat:



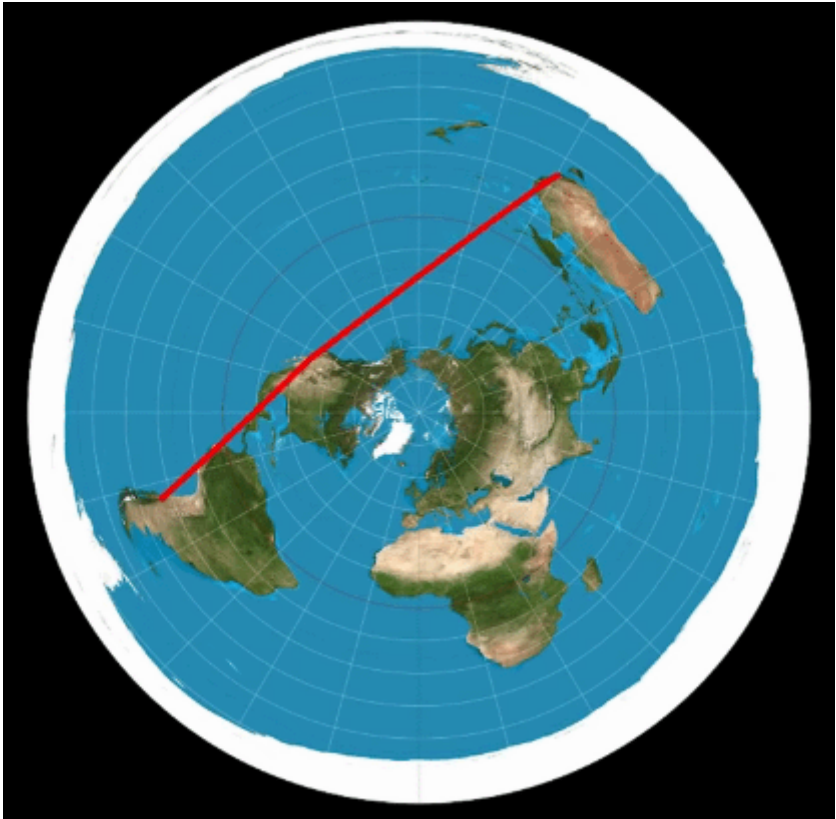
Then, consider the flight from **Johannesburg** to **Santiago** which should take about 12 hours. It diverts for refuelling and goes to **Senegal** taking 19 hours. If the Earth were a globe that would be mad, but if the Earth is flat then it makes perfect sense:



Then consider the flight from **Santiago** to **Sydney** – it diverts to **Los Angeles** increasing the expected flight time of 15 hours to 27 hours:



That flight path is shown not to be total madness if the Earth is flat:



Moving on, there are, of course, many other things which show that the Earth is not a globe. For example, take the Suez Canal which is 100 miles long and joins the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea:



It has no locks and no allowance for the supposed curvature of the Earth was made during its construction. It is one hundred miles of flat waterway. If the Earth were a globe, then the middle of the canal would be 1666 feet higher than either end and instead of a canal there would be a dry mountain in the way. This shows that the Earth is definitely not a globe.

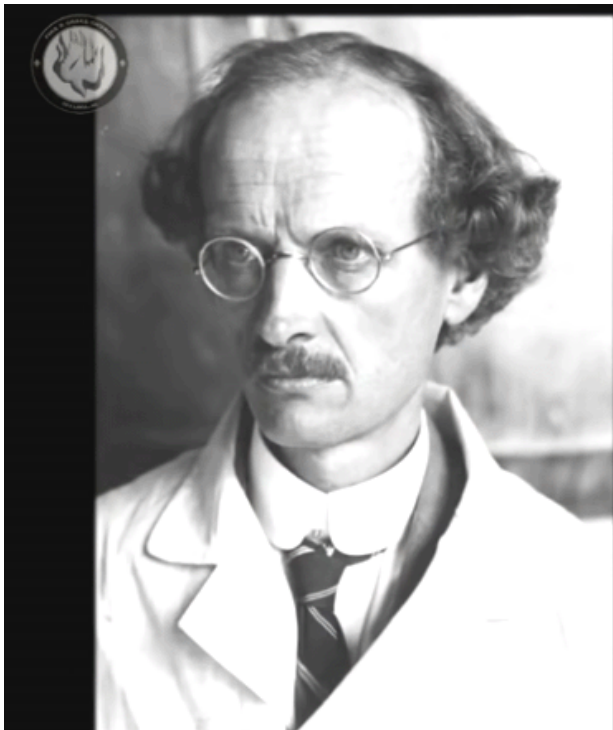
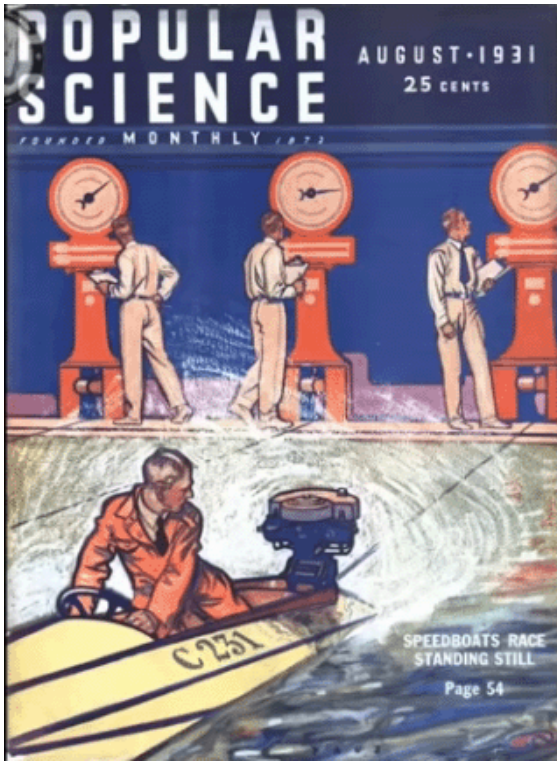
Then there is the matter of a ship sailing away from the land and steering straight out into an ocean. It appears that the ship goes down over a curved ocean, disappearing gradually until only the top of the superstructure is seen. That looks convincing until you look at the ship through a telescope. When you do that, you find that you can see all of the ship again, right down to the water level. What looks like the ship moving down a curved water surface may be highly misleading and the reality is likely to be poor visibility and considerable distance making it impossible to see the details as they really are, which is the ship sailing away on a flat water surface.

Personally, I think that we need to be very careful when considering visual observations which presume that light travels in straight lines, as that is not always the case. For example, it has been shown that light does **not** always travel in straight lines. Parallel to the ground it is probable that rays of light are straight but they are definitely not always straight when angled upwards. Some surveyors admit that they are unable to determine the heights of mountains with any degree of precision and their measurements may be off by as much as ten percent. Joseph Cater tested that fact using an altimeter which was set to zero at sea level and then driven to the top of a mountain at 42.5 degrees North latitude. The mountain was supposed to have an elevation of 9,269 feet. The altimeter reading agreed closely with the established elevations of towns along the route; elevations which were from 1000 to 4000 feet. However, at the top of the mountain, the reading was only 8,800 feet. The fact that the altimeter was accurate at all places except the top of the mountain (whose official height was estimated by triangulation), shows that light rays at the top of a mountain are not straight. So, perhaps using a telescope to see a ship which appears to have passed over a horizon is not reliable as the rays of light **might** have been curved parallel to the surface of the earth. Personally, I think that is unlikely but how can anyone test if those light rays are curved or not?

As another example, consider the London to Liverpool railway line. It passes through Birmingham about half way along the route. The journey is about 180 miles and if the Earth were a globe, then the curvature of the Earth would mean that Birmingham would be some 5,400 feet higher than either London or Liverpool. That, of course, is ridiculous. I seriously doubt that a train could manage the journey if that were

the case. Common sense tells you immediately that there is no such curvature, and that shows clearly that the Earth is not a globe as described by the people who are lying to us.

Then we have the account published in the 1931 edition of Popular Science which recounts the experiences of a scientist who rose ten miles into the air in an airtight sphere and who reported that he could see the whole Earth and that it was flat with raised edges. There is, of course, the problem that he might be lying, but it does clear up the Bible mention of the "four corners" of the Earth which is not really possible with a sphere:



We have been told that the Earth is a sphere of some 25,000 miles circumference at the equator. It appears that the notion of a spherical Earth did not occur until the fifteenth century, and we have the problem that we do not have a single photograph of Earth taken from space. There is, of course, no point in mentioning the ridiculously faked supposed Moon landing in 1969 by the Americans.

Then we have the famous experiment where a swinging pendulum is supposed to show the Earth's rotation as time goes by:



However, we have a problem with this as the pendulum sometimes indicates that the Earth is rotating in the opposite direction to yesterday's rotation. So, we have to admit that the experiment is actually useless as it does not show anything reliable.

Then there is the Moon which is supposed to reflect sunlight and be eclipsed by the Earth's shadow falling on the moon. Err,r,r no, The moon does not reflect sunlight, as moonlight is a completely different type of light, nor is it eclipsed by the Earth's shadow, as you can see some eclipses when both the Sun and the Moon are visible at the same time and that is physically impossible. The Moon has its own light.

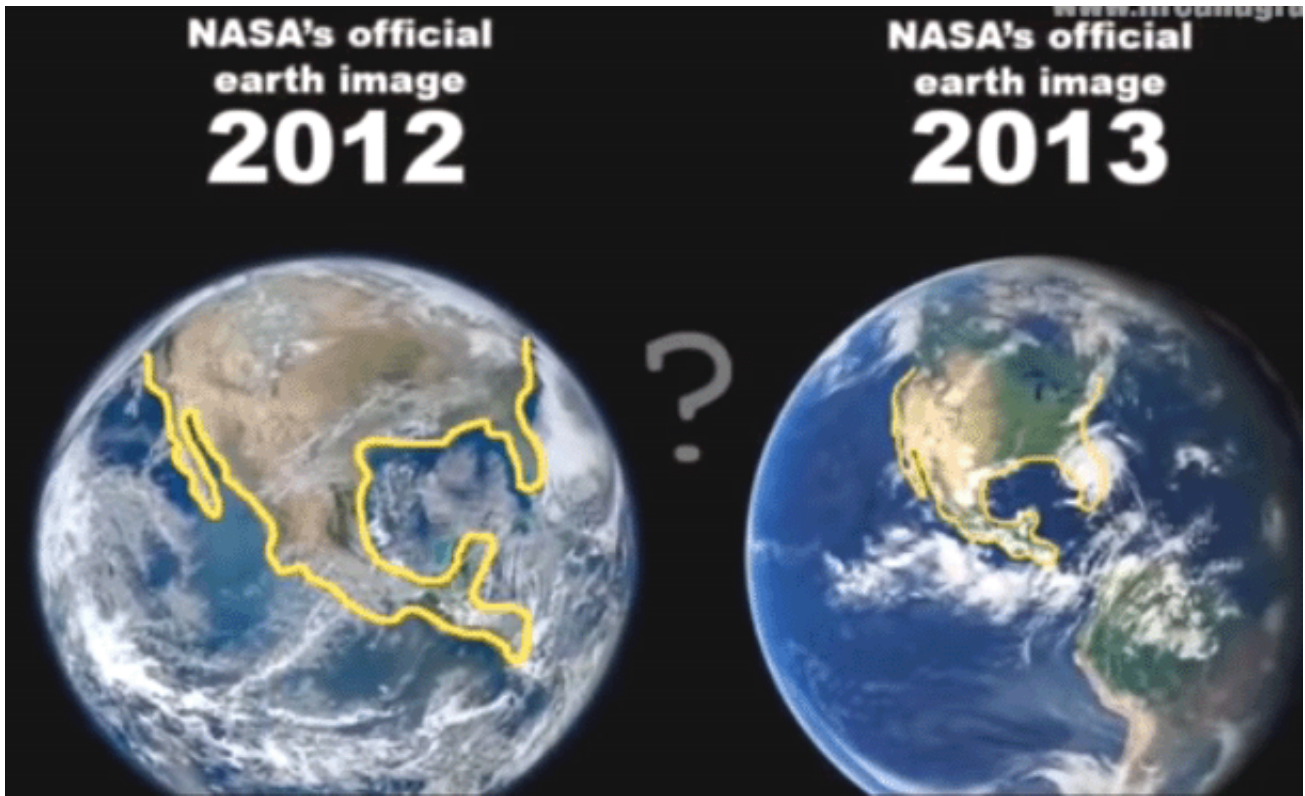


Then, consider the fact that day and night would swap positions twice per year if we were on a spinning globe:

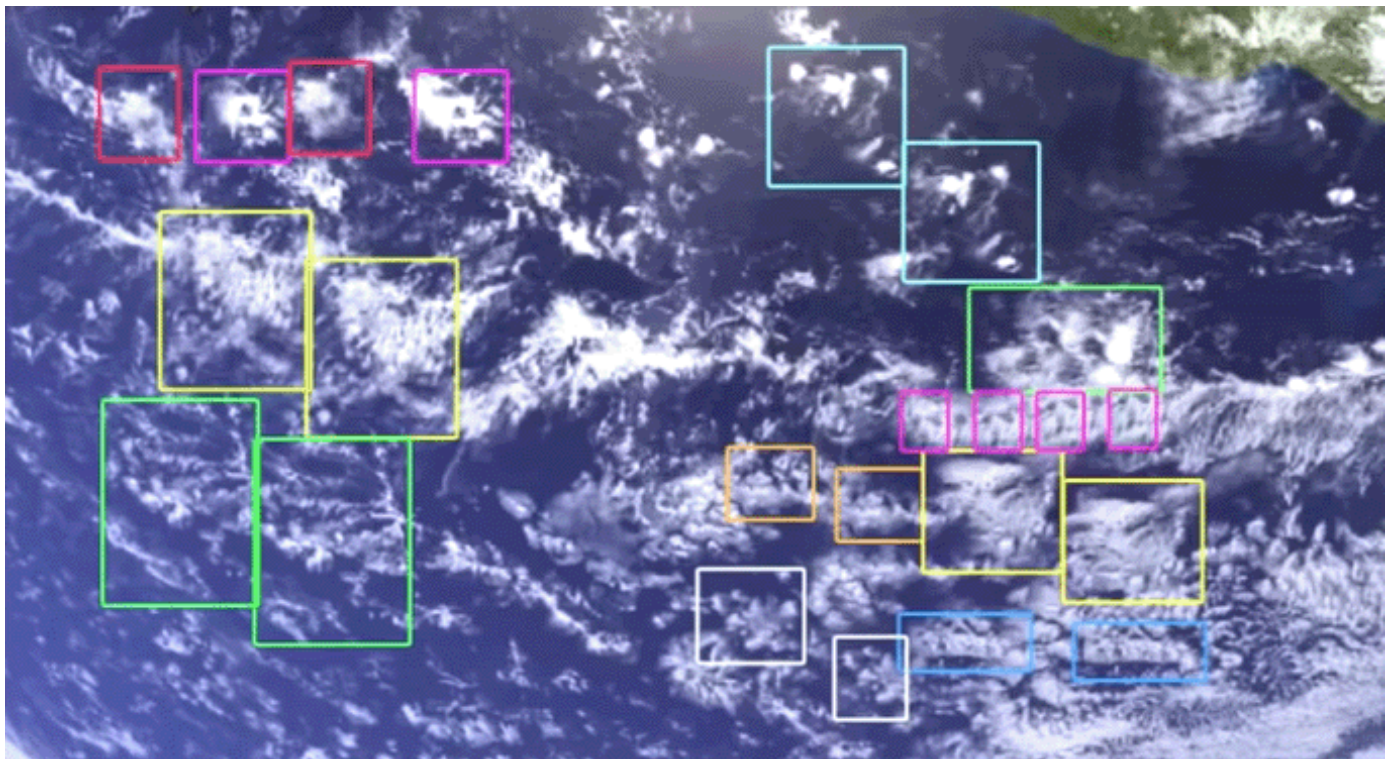


And then, we have the confession of Robert Simmon of NASA who freely admits to having composed the well known Earth image which has been touted ever since in spite of the magically changing size of America:

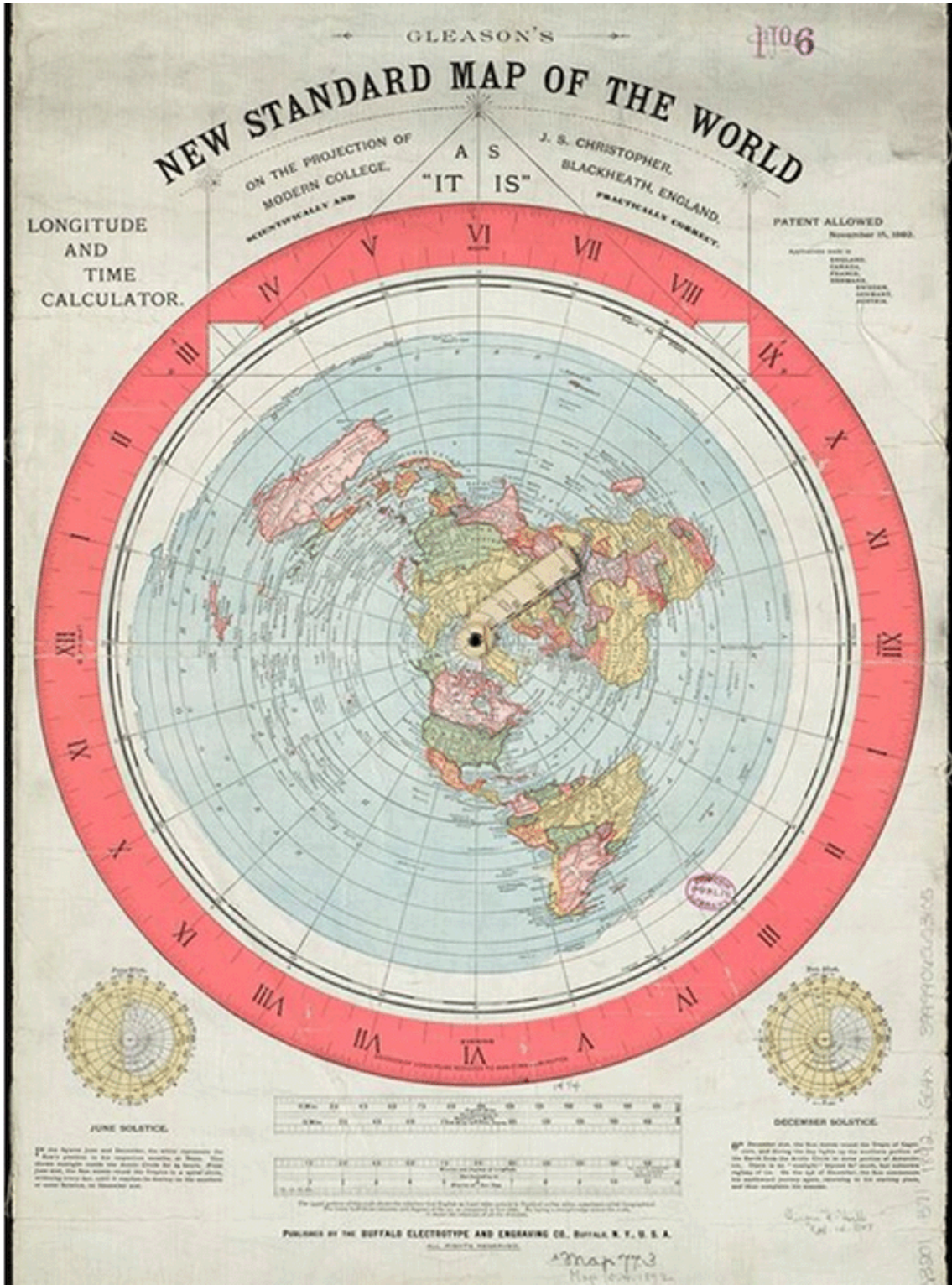




Even more obvious is the copying of imaginary cloud cover, over and over again:



Then we have the problem of the map projection shown here:



If this map is correct, then the South Pole is not a country surrounded by sea, instead it is a land mass of unknown size, bounded by large vertical cliffs of ice:



Ships have sailed some 60,000 miles along this wall while trying to circumnavigate the South Pole and they confirm that there is no break anywhere in it. If the earth were a globe, then at just 80 degrees South the circumference of the Earth would be about 12,409 miles and it would be physically impossible to sail 60,000 miles along a continuous coastline near that latitude.

If the Earth were a globe and the Sun a very large body some 93,000,000 miles away, then the North Pole and the South Pole would receive the same amount of sunlight and heat. That is not the case. Near the North Pole summer and winter are very different and they are like this:

Arctic Winter, Arctic Summer



While near the South Pole it is just too cold for plants at any time of the year. In fact, at the same distance South of the equator as the United Kingdom is North of the equator, this is what it is like in “summer”:



In the UK in summer there are thousands of plants, crops, fruits, etc. and even as far North as the North Pole itself there are animals:



And that is a major contrast to the Southern land mass where it never gets warm enough to melt the ice. The average temperature at the South land mass is minus 50 degrees Centigrade while at the North Pole the average temperature is minus 15 degrees Centigrade.

So, without taking the details any further, we can see clearly, using just common sense, that the Earth is NOT a spinning planet globe.

So why do NASA and others promote these silly notions? There are various reasons. They want an excuse to take for themselves, large amounts of money which they **don't** spend on space rockets, orbiting space stations, space shuttles and the like. They also want you to believe all of their lies no matter how silly those ideas are. They want you to feel insignificant – just a tiny part of a tiny planet in an insignificant part of an amazingly large universe. They want you to serve them and be their obedient slave all through your life – aren't you delighted that these charming people run the world?