

Worlds Beyond The Poles



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By
F. Amadeo Giannini

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PHYSICAL CONTINUITY OF THE UNIVERSE

F. AMADEO GTANNINI



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CONTENTS

Preface	9
The Changing Scene	13
1 Extrasensory Perception: A One-Minute Express to the Universe Atari lis	JZ
2 The Connected Universe, Mistress of Deception	33
3 A Modern Columbus Seeks a Queen Isabella	44
4 Disclosing the Southern Land Corridor into The Heavens Above"	52
5 Stratosphere Revelations	65
6 A Journey Over the Earth's Sky-Light Road of Illusions	87
7 "On Earth As It Is In Heaven"	114
8 Into the Unknown	134
9 2,000 Miles Over Land Beyond the North Pole	148
10 A Comparison of Values	157
11 The Magnetic Respiration of the Universe	165
12 The Master Builder's Luminous Skyprints	189
13 Fulfillment of Prophecy's Endless Worlds and Mansions, and Tribes That Mark the Way	206

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REVISION*

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Preface

The following pages contain the first and only description of the realistic Universe of land, water, oxygen, and vegetation, where human and other forms of animal life abound. This is not a work of fiction, nor is it a technical analysis of anything. It is a simple recital of fact which transcends the most elaborate fiction ever conceived. It is diametrically opposed to the assumptions and the mathematical conclusions of theorists and technicians throughout the ages. It Is truth.

These pages describe the physical land routes from the Earth to every land area of the universe about us, which is all land. Such routes extend from beyond the North Pole and South Pole so-called "ends" of the Earth as decreed by theory. It will here be adequately shown that there are no northern or southern limits to the Earth. It will thereby be shown where movement straight ahead from the Pole points, and on the same level as the Earth, permits of movement into celestial land areas appearing "up, or out from the Earth.

An original treatise basic to this book was written and has been expounded at American universities, 1927-1930. Since then, the U.S. Naval Research Bureau and the U.S. Navy's exploratory forces have conclusively confirmed the work's principal features. Since December 12, 1928, U.S. Navy polar expeditions have determined the existence of indeterminable land extent beyond both Pole points, out of bounds of the assumed "isolated globe" Earth as postulated by the Copernican Theory of 1543. On January 13, 1956, as this book was being prepared, a U.S. Naval air unit penetrated to the extent of 2,300 miles beyond the assumed South Pole end of the Earth. That flight was always over land and

water and Ice. For very substantial reasons, the memorable flight received negligible press notice.

The United States and more than thirty other nations prepared unprecedented polar expeditions for 1957-58 to penetrate land now proved to extend without limit beyond both Pole points. My original disclosure of then-unknown land beyond the Poles, in 1926-28, was captioned by the press as "More daring than anything Jules Verne ever conceived." Today, thirty years later, the United States, Russia, Argentina, and other nations have bases on that realistic land extent which is beyond the Earth. It is not space, as theory dictated; it is land and water of the same order that comprise known Earth territory.

This work provides the first account of why it is unnecessary to attempt "shooting up," or out, from the terrestrial level for journey to any of the astronomically named celestial land areas. It relates why such attempt would be futile.

These pages present incontrovertible evidence that the same atmospheric density of this Earth prevails throughout the entire Universe. Such a feature proves that, except for the presence of a gaseous sky envelope and underlying oxygen content equivalent to that of the Earth, we could never observe the luminous celestial areas designated as "star," or "planet." It is shown here that in a determination of realistic cosmic values the observed luminous areas of the Universe about us represent celestial sky areas, and that they are as continuous and connected as all areas of this Earth's continuous and connected sky. Hence it is shown that there are no "globular and isolated bodies" to be found throughout the whole Universe: they are elements of lens deception. Accordingly, the absence of celestial "bodies" precludes any possibility of bodies "circling or circling in space."

This work is radically and rightfully opposed to astronomical conclusions of all ages. It depicts the illusions developed from all telescopic observations and photographs of universe about us. It clearly explains and vividly illustrates why those lens-developed illusions have been muv

takenly accepted as facts. The book is therefore unparalleled in the long history of man's attempted interpretation and recording of the universe about us. It projects man's first understanding of the factual and endless Universe which contains human life throughout its vast length and width—regardless of all abstract theory to the contrary.

**The discovery of new worlds, in matter as in mind, is but
the logical outcome of an infinite universe.^{1*}**

THE CHANGING SCENE

1927-1957

- 1927: August. "If it is so the world will know of it"—
William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston
- 1928: July. "Gaiimini, since words cannot confirm you,
words cannot deny you. It is your work, and only you can
give it."—Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, President, *California Institute of Technology (Pasadena)*
"Gaiimini, if you prove your concept it will establish the
most complete Physical Continuity in the history of man."
—The Rev. Professor Jerome S. Riccard, S.J., Physicist &
Seismologist, *Santa Clara University (California)*
December. The memorable December 12th discovery of
heretofore unknown land beyond the South Pole, by
Capt Sir George Hubert Wilkins, demands that science
change the concept it has held for the past four hundred
years concerning the southern contour of the Earth.**—
Dumbrova, Russian Explorer
- 1929: "... Physical Continuity of the Universe more daring
than anything Jules Verne ever conceived.**—*Boston American (Hearst)*
- 1947: February. Td like to see that land *beyond* the Pole.
That area beyond the Pole is the center or the great un-
known!"—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U.S.N., *before*
his seven-hour flight over land beyona the North Pole.
- 1955: April 6. "Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd to Establish
Satellite Base at the South Pole.*—International News
Service
April 25. "Soviet Scientists to Explore Moon's Surface
With Caterpillar Tank."—United Press
November 28. "This is the most important expedition in

the history of the world."—Admiral Byrd, *before departing to explore land beyond the South Pole*

1056: January 13. "On January 13 members of the United States expedition accomplished a flight of 2,700 miles from the base at McMurdo Sound, which is 400 miles west of the South Pole, and penetrated a land extent of 2,300 miles beyond the Pole."—*Radio announcement, confirmed by the press February 5*

March 13. "The present expedition has opened up a vast new land."—Admiral Byrd, *after returning from land beyond the South Pole*

1057: "... that enchanted continent in the sky, land of everlasting mystery!"—Admiral Byrd

ONLY DREAMS ARE TRUE

The tangible and real,
On which our lives are based,
Was yesterday's ideal,
A rosy picture traced

By some quaint visionary—
Impractical, "'half-cracked'"—
Painting his fancies eerie;
And now it's solid fact

Whatever we hold stable,
Dependable and sane
Was once a hopeful fable
Of "castles built in Spain."

Before the fact, the fancy,
Before the deed, the Dream,
That builds by necromancy
The hard, material scheme.

PHYSICAL CONTINUITY OF THE UNIVERSE

So all your towers that shimmer,
Your lamps that light the sky,
Were once a tiny glimmer
Within some seer's eye.

Time makes our empires **scatter**;
But we shall build anew,
For only visions matter,
And only Dreams are true.

—BERTON

LRRATA:

Page 59, last two lines: *Reverse* these lines

Page 87, line 1: *For* Figure 4, *read* Figure 6

Figure 6 (preceding page 87), caption, right-hand column.

line 2: *For* blue sky, *read* luminous sky

Page 173, last two lines: *Reverse* these lines

***For* Figure 5, *see* Frontispiece**

Chapter One

EXTRASENSORY PERCEPTION: A ONE-MINUTE EXPRESS TO THE UNIVERSE ABOUT US

This is reality; it is truth stranger than any fiction the world has known: There is no physical end to the Earth's northern and southern extent. The Earth merges with land areas of the universe about us that exist straight ahead beyond the North Pole and the South Pole "points" of theory. '

It is now established that we may at once journey into celestial land areas by customary movement on the horizontal from beyond the Pole points. It is also known that the flight course from this Earth to connecting land area of the universe about us, which appears "up," or out, from the Earth, will always be over land, and water, and vegetation common to this Earth area of the Universe whole. Never need we "shoot up," as popular misconception demands, to reach celestial land existing under every luminous area we observe at night. On the contrary, we will move straight ahead, and on the same physical level, from either of theory's imaginary Pole points.

Confirmation of such a flight course is had in that of the U.S. Navy task force of February, 1947, which penetrated 1,700 miles beyond the North Pole point, and beyond the known Earth. Additional and more recent confirmation was acquired by the flight of a U.S. Navy air unit on January 13, 1956, which penetrated 2,300 miles over land beyond the South Pole.

There is no space whatever between areas of the created Universe. But there must deceptively appear to be space in all observations. That apparent space results from the illu-

sory globularity and isolation of celestial sky areas. The same illusory conditions have been proved to develop from observation of luminous outer sky areas of the terrestrial. "Outer sky" means the sky as it is observed against stratosphere darkness.

The concept that the Universe is comprised of globular and isolated "bodies" originated from *the curvature that is developed by all lenses*. And that lens-developed curvature fosters the deceptive appearance of globular and isolated "bodies" comprising the Universe. The "bodies" are illusory. The ancient conclusion of Galileo Galilei, that luminous celestial areas are isolated from each other and are "circling or ellipsing in space" was founded on the inescapable errors of lens functioning. The "circling" movement apparent to Galileo is an illusion. In an endless land and sky Universe of reality, the undulating, or billowing, of luminous sky gas enveloping the entire Universe must deceptively appear as a circling or ellipsing movement. The deceptive appearance develops from the fact that such gaseous sky movement is detected by a circular lens. Hence there is necessarily reproduced the circular and therefore globular-appearing lens image.

Under the mobile sky gas, which extends throughout the celestial realm, there is undetectable but very factual land, water, vegetation, and life like that common to this Earth. Therefore the so-called "stars" and "planets" of astronomical designation are in reality lens-produced apparently globular and isolated areas of a continuous and unbroken luminous celestial outer sky surface. It envelops every land area of the celestial in the same manner that it envelops the terrestrial land.

One may question how such features were known when science was without record of them. If so, one has but to finish reading this chapter, which adequately describes how, when, and where.

It was October, 1926, when he who sought the answers to the Universe mysteries wandered through a woodland vale of old New England, lavish with the scented breath of

pine, and birch, and hemlock. There, and as if directed by some unknown force, he viewed a massed white formation of the celestial sky before it developed the luminosity which deepening twilight shadows would bring. Then it was that extrasensory perception's force was asserted, and ere darkness gripped the woodland scene, the seeker in spirit viewed the vast unknown. Time and space became unknown as the portrait of cosmic reality was unfolded to his inner sight. Unmindful of the deductions and conclusions of the centuries, that formidable inner sight penetrated through the luminous sky depth of the resplendent so-called "Heavens above." Moving beyond the limited horizons of ordinary and standardized perception, he was privileged to witness that which the proud sense of sight and all its telescopic lens assistants, regardless of their flaunted power, had been unable to detect from the time the first crude telescope was fashioned.

The sensational portrait developed by extrasensory perception was of the sublime creative Universe pattern which had defied man's analysis from the unknown hour when terrestrial man first beheld the challenging celestial spectacle. And it brought realization that the then almost 1,900-year-old parable, "With eyes ye see not, yet believe what ye see not, should also contain the admonition that lenses patterned after the human lens will be compelled by their function to distort things and conditions, seen and supposed to have been seen, in the universe about us.

His perception's view extended a million miles and more beyond the mathematical boundaries of a fallaciously assumed "isolated globe" Earth. It penetrated through the sublime celestial domain, where deceptive lights, like flashing eyes of artful courtesans, had for untold centuries beckoned and wooed terrestrial man into their enlightening embrace. But terrestrial man, misreading the luminous signals, was denied the long-dreamed-of pleasure of their propinquity. Had he properly interpreted the signals, he would have long since acquired land areas of the universe about us.

There was no misinterpretation of signals by the seeker

of 1826. He journeyed to the celestial beacons on the wings of extrasensory perception's limitless necromancy. That magic permitted breaking through the long-established barriers of deduction, hypothesis, and theory. It disdainfully pushed aside the ice barriers of the terrestrial North Pole and South Pole assumed Earth ends. And there, beyond the Poles, the most fascinating creative secrets were divulged. Throughout the ages, they had been held in sacred trust for the doubter and true seeker who ventured that way. The secrets then disclosed provided knowledge of land courses into all the land areas of the Universe. Hence, to discerning consciousness, it was plainly shown there are no ends to the Earth.

Affliction's curse is always accompanied by a certain measure of blessing. And, alas, each blessing contains an element of curse. Hence dreamers must bear the flagellation which dreams impose. Rebels must pay a price for their rebellion. They who are driven by forces obscure and extraordinary must be denied mortal contentment. Dreams that have built civilization are magnificent obsessions. But they are none the less obsessions; and the obsessed cannot hope to escape the ruthless whipping of obsession. The constant driving urge of one endowed with extraordinary perception demands that the substance of such perception be displayed, defended, and protected, at whatever cost. And he whose unrestrained spirit compelled the breaking of every man-made rule applying to the celestial, was forced to present his astounding findings and to make them interpretable to the majority. But that majority, accepting and abiding by the conclusions and dictums of established theory, always contentedly dwell within the safety of deduction's ordained realm, where finders and findings in the considered abnormal and fearful extrasensory realm are never welcome.

Thus how was this pilgrim from the extrasensory world to present his gifts, which were readily perceived to have originated in that fearful realm? How, at a time of midnight's darkness, was one to make plausible the brilliant light of noon to the majority who had never experienced

that light? Moreover, the majority had absorbed the centuries' teachings, which precluded any possibility of that light.

That which is original and is conceived beyond the limits of acceptable majority concepts need not disqualify the originator for workaday existence among the majority. For there need not be abnormality expressed in daily application to demands of the social pattern. Yet the dream, the invention, the discovery, or whatever is original is too readily designated as "madness." Hence how can the originator of such considered "madness" hope to woo adherents of the organized and acceptable thing or condition which is in error? Must not the majority always consider the new course revolutionary? And if the thing or condition advanced upsets centuries of teachings, must it not be viewed as an expression of one who is "mad"?

The restless creative artist, the absorbed absent-minded inventor, the discoverer, and even the pioneer in an industrial operation may conform to the majority's social framework. But it is always a problem to introduce unwelcome findings to the majority who are absorbed in pleasing, but fanciful and fallacious, traditions which deny the reality of the findings.

The enduring pages of history are finely etched with record of dreamer enterprise which was diametrically opposed to the established concept of a particular time and place. But the dream helped build our civilization, despite majority disdain. It was thus from the time the "fool" threw black dirt into an open wood fire and, through such "foolishness," established the value and purpose of coal. He, and an exclusive battalion of others, represented what the majority was pleased to label "crackpots," "visionaries," "dreamers," and "madmen" all.

But they were the fearless experimenters and pure scientists comprising the always ostracized civilization-building clan. Their indomitable spirits were nourished by a creative nectar too potent for normal majority consumption. Such dreamers, forced to dwell in spacious loneliness, were with

but rare exception compelled to fight alone; for it is most exceptional for members of the majority to risk their society's censure by open and active co-operation with an impetuous pilgrim from the realm where dreams, so full of reality, are incubated.

The following, therefore, may serve as a timely guide for understanding values contributing toward civilization's development. And it may thereby permit easier comprehension of values this work is intended to present in terms that all may grasp. Socrates, the ancient and profound philosopher, was considered "mad" by the majority, of his time and place. And the immortal Christus was denounced as "mad" on more than one occasion. We may read of the "strangeness" of Robert Fulton, who harbored an "insane idea" of harnessing steam for the propulsion of boats'. History also records Benjamin Franklin's "insane" tampering with the elements by catching lightning with his "stupid" kite and a key.

The eccentricity of Thomas Edison is recalled. His particular "insane notion" was that of holding powerful electricity in a fragile glass bulb to produce electric lighting. Westinghouse had an equally "insane" idea of stopping a monstrous locomotive and train with nothing more formidable than the release of air: that "insanity" gave us air brakes.

Outstanding in the Dreamer's Hall of Fame is the name of Louis Pasteur. He was not a member of the medical fraternity of his time, but he contributed to medical science its most profound values, while followers of medical dogma were busy castigating him for such "ridiculous" enterprise and "mad" claims.

This limited review of the world's so-called "eccentrics," "crackpots," and "impractical visionaries" may be continued with mention of Alexander Graham Bell's "eccentricity"; his plodding perseverance provided our telephone. Telegraphy, too, was provided by the "madness" of Samuel Morse, who was guilty of the wild claim that messages can be sent throughout the world without the sound of a voice.

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The entry is hardly driven on history's naive recording "the

Wrights' Folly"; such a term described the majority's opinion of Orville and Wilbur Wright. Yet while the normal majority ridiculed the new enterprise beyond their understanding, the Wright brothers threw tradition's restrictions to the winds and navigated the first crude aeroplane over Kitty Hawk.

These and an exclusive list of others who were not popular dreamed their individual dream and made that dream come true. And their particular form of compulsion was, to them, both blessing and a curse.

Therefore, as we are mindful of the unchanging manner whereby Life Force at work sows perception's seeds so that mankind may always garner a crop fruitfully original, some guidance should be afforded for future reception of the seeds and the crop. Knowledge should develop that the new and the original of any time must, because of its newness and only for that reason, be decried by constituents of the old.

The old, the traditional and established, is always the sacred cow feeding on the clover of assumption in each time's pasture of cultivated and acceptable conceptual values. Therefore it must be preserved at any cost. The new and unknown is always fearful to the majority. The fears attending normal pursuits within an established social pattern may be dispelled, or at least modified, by one means or another; but the fear of that which is new and unknown, and which is beyond the conditions and afflictions of the ordered pattern, must disturb the conforming majority. Routine is the order of the pattern; and though it is at times fatiguing, it embraces a measure of security symbolic of safety. Hence the new and the unknown must in some measure resented, and must always fight for a hearing.

Human nature demands that beliefs acquired must be cherished and protected, be they ever so incomplete and faulty. "My truth is the truth, so say we all." Thus, like the porcupine projecting its quills in sensing possible danger, the majority become automatized to throw against the new and unknown the oral quills of skepticism, cynicism, and

ridicule, without even hearing value* Inherent in the new. They fear that the new might encroach upon or upset cherished beliefs.

Accordingly, with some appreciation of guiding principles making for human concepts, we may now review the early movement! of this particular work's originator. In his pilgrimage to make known the unknown Universe of reality.

In the summer of 1927 this dreamer's quest led to a widely known arbiter of the mathematical Universe, a gentleman benefited with quarters in one of the famous Ivy-draped buildings of a New England university. After hearing only an introduction to the then unknown conception that in a realistic view of the Universe there is no "planetary isolation" and there are no ends to the Earth, the keeper of the mathematical Universe vociferously exclaimed, "What! Would you have me doubt my senses?"

Tranquilly came the response: "Yes; since it is established that your sense of sight deceives you. That sense in particular should always be subjected to brain sight, where all true seeing is had.

The great lens manipulator knew only the mathematical Universe, and he presented it as the factual Universe. In blindness of rage engendered by fear of the unknown, he shouted, "Away with you! How dare you tell me there are no celestial spheres, and no space between such spheres, when my telescope lens clearly detects both conditions?!"

Undisturbed by such reception, the youthful pilgrim departed that university's magnificent halls of yearning and sought other fields for exposition of his perception's extraordinary findings. Shortly thereafter, he was graciously received in the cardinal's palatial mansion at nearby Brighton, Massachusetts. There, in private audience with His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, an impressive word portrait was submitted of the work then known as *Physical Continuum*. The work was at that time most premature, for there had not been confirmation of its sensational features. Thus, when subsequently afforded press

reference, it was described as "more daring than anything Jules Verne ever conceived."

In that initial 1927 recital, it was shown that the theory of isolated "stars" and "planets" is founded on illusion, and it was asserted that every celestial area is definitely attached as the human legs and arms are connected with the torso. It was explained that such physical attachment of celestial areas, and the physical connections of celestial areas with the terrestrial, are always of land, water, or ice. It was further disclosed how at that time conquest of the celestial could be accomplished by penetration of land existing beyond the imaginary North Pole and South Pole, or the true geographic centers of the supposedly "isolated globe" Earth. Such movement from polar areas was described as leading directly into celestial areas appearing "up," or out, from the Earth.

That first day's audience with the cardinal occurred under the burning intensity of an August Sun which too ardently embraced the cardinal's Brighton garden. And the Sun's warmth, in conjunction with a dreamer's dynamic recital, soon tired the aged prelate. The audience was adjourned in midafternoon.

On the following day, the unprecedented recital was continued with a description of what every area of the Earth's outer sky surface would present to observation from stratosphere darkness and from other land areas of the Universe. It was explained that the unified terrestrial outer sky surface would be detected as luminous and deceptively globular and isolated areas. Hence the terrestrial sky would present the identical "star and planet" pattern projected by luminous celestial sky areas.

It was then disclosed that the observable luminosity of all celestial areas results from the fact that every celestial area possesses the same sky known to envelop the terrestrial. It was claimed that the Earth's blue sky is luminous when observed against the dark stratosphere by inhabitants of celestial land territory. Hence it is the existence of a blue sky enveloping all celestial areas which permits terrestrial

inhabitants to observe that celestial blue sky's gaseous luminosity against stratosphere darkness.

In 1927 science was without knowledge that any terrestrial sky area would be luminous when observed from beyond the sky. There had been no stratosphere observation or photography which could have shown the appearance of any terrestrial outer sky area. The first observation and photograph was achieved by the stratosphere explorer, Professor Auguste Piccard, in May, 1931. It only approximated a view and photograph of a terrestrial sky area from stratosphere darkness, because Piccard had not achieved sufficient altitude for a completely dark stratosphere background which would properly express outer-sky luminosity.

The pilgrim who had explained such a condition as sky light had never journeyed to and within the stratosphere; yet he accurately described all that was to be seen by Piccard four years later. And his description contained all that was to be shown by the more detailed photographs procured through a V.S. Air Force stratosphere ascension over the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1935. In addition to records of stratosphere cameras in 1931 and 1935, he described in minute detail that which was photographed by the U.S. Naval Research Bureau's V-2 rocket cameras in October, 1946. Such photographs, procured at an altitude of sixty-five miles, showed at an oblique angle a deceptively disk-like and isolated sky area over White Sands, New Mexico, and adjacent territory. These rocket-camera photographs and subsequent Naval Research stratosphere photographs at greater altitudes hold most sensational confirmation of Physical Continuity.*

The unabating heat of the second day's audience at Brighton necessitated early retreat to the cool sanctuary of the cardinal's mansion, where the recital of endless worlds, and the manner of their conquest, was continued. During

* In another chapter it adequate explanation u to why the rocket camera of 1946 photographed a round area, aa it were, "on edge" rather than the complete globe which every area of the unrecital outer aty present*.

those hours the cardinal's black Scottie was in faithful attendance. He seemed soulfully to absorb the recital's highlights; perhaps he wondered what a strange tale it was for such environment

The recital described optical illusions resulting from the function of the human-eye lens, and it was shown that such inescapable error of the lens had to be reproduced and enlarged upon by all photographic and telescopic lenses, which are patterned after the optic Lens. It was explained how lens function demands lens convergence, and how such lens convergence produces the deceptive curvature which, in turn, is *developed by the lent* into disk-like proportion reflecting the roundness of all lenses. It was further related how lens property and function demand that every telescopically observed area of the celestial *deceptively appear to be globular and isolated*.

It was then rightfully asserted that every area of the Earth's continuous and unbroken outer sky surface would express the identical deceptions when observed and photographed from the proper altitude in stratosphere darkness and from celestial land areas. In other words, all observation of terrestrial outer sky areas from stratosphere depth and from any celestial land area would hold the illusion that the terrestrial territory j> comprised of innumerable luminous and "rounded bodies," and the illusion of globularity would impose the illusion of isolation. Therefore, if the portrait produced by luminous outer sky areas of the terrestrial would be a replica of that produced by luminous celestial areas, convincing evidence would be had that astronomical observations of the celestial deals with luminous sky gases covering the celestial as they cover the terrestrial. It logically follows that the apparent globuhuity and isolation of celestial areas is illusion.

To use a recent but most inadequate caption by *The New York Times* (November 5, 1952), The planets are connected." The *Times* account attributed such a conclusion to the California Institute of Technology.

It seems fitting to note here that the author in 1928 expounded the Physical Continuum in the presence of Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, then President of the Institute.

At Brighton in 1927 the terms "stars" and "planets" were held to have meaning only for the mathematical Universe, which is based on, or developed from, the hypothesis founded on illusion. Conclusions herein related negate the existence of astronomy's "star" and "planet" entities within the bounds of reality and reason. They have application, as isolated entities, only to the world of the illusory. Thus the conclusion in a world of reality holds that such assumed entities are *lens-produced*.

It is perhaps timely to present a note for readers unfamiliar with the Copernican Theory. That theory, postulated in 1543, assumes that the Earth, as an isolated unit in space, rotated daily on an imaginary axis while prescribing a secondary motion in its yearly journey toward and away from the Sun. The theory maintains that other assumed globular and isolated areas of the Universe, the so-called "planets," likewise revolve in mathematically precise space orbits.

The concept of Physical Continuity, on the other hand, holding that the so-called "stars" and "planets" are connected luminous celestial sky areas with underlying land, requires no orbits or paths for assumed isolated areas that are not isolated. And none could be prescribed. Therefore, since such features as planetary isolation and space orbits can have application only to the illusion-based mathematical Universe, any stipulation concerning Universe limitation applies only to mathematical formula. Accordingly, the earlier and concise academic expression of this work, then referred to as Physical Continuum and The Gunnini Concept, reasonably opposed abstract mathematical limitations of the Universe structure.

The physical extent of the realistic Universe continues to be indeterminable, despite the sensational results of modern naval research, which brings the universe about us so much closer to our terrestrial area. Any anowableness of the end of anything presupposes knowledge of the beginning;

and the absurdity of abstract mathematics would be at once detected if the mathematical fraternity were to attempt designation of Creation's beginning. Though mathematics may designate a mathematical end without knowledge of the realistic beginning, such an end can hold value only for the abstract Universe of the astro-mathematician. It has nothing to do with the structure and the extent of the limitless Universe of reality.

With today's superior view of Universe reality, as acquired through research of the past thirty years, it may be gleaned that Galilean mechanics are no longer required; their purpose was to fortify the assumptive framework of the Copernican system. The laws propounded by Galileo had no consideration for then-unknown natural law which governs the realistic Universe. They had application only to that artificial Universe embraced by the Copernican formula. In the light of modern events, the premise upon which that mathematical and mechanistic Universe was erected has proved to be illusory; hence there can be no further purpose for the mechanics intended to sustain a premise of illusion.

In August, 1927, the cardinal was afforded a mental view of the polar extremities of a supposedly isolated globe Earth. Then, as the view was extended beyond the imaginary North Pole and South Pole points, he observed how the polar ice barriers diminished, and they were replaced with mountain ranges, fresh-water lakes, and abundant vegetation. As the voyage continued, realization came that the terrain and the prevailing atmospheric density corresponded to conditions at the cardinal's familiar Brighton estate. In that mental journey on a physical plane with the Earth but beyond the Earth, it was then understood that to reach apparent "up" areas of the celestial, one need not "shoot up, or out, from terrestrial level: one need only move straight ahead over land continuing beyond the North Pole and South Pole points of theory."

The mental tour was directed to land underlying the luminous celestial areas astronomically designated Mars and Jupiter, where the cardinal viewed the startling similarity of

the terrestrial and the celestial. From such points the prelate had opportunity to observe the appearance of the approximate terrestrial sky area covering the Brighton estate. Looking up through the inner blue sky enveloping Mars and Jupiter, the cardinal shockingly beheld against stratosphere darkness countless luminous and seemingly isolated disk-like areas. They were known to be areas of the terrestrial sky, but they presented a positive duplicate of the so-called "Heavens above" as observed from terrestrial land areas. It was then realized that "up" is at every angle of observation from the terrestrial and the celestial. Hence "up" is everywhere, and it is always relative to the particular position occupied in the Universe whole. Accordingly, the "Heavens above" are everywhere.*

Twilight threw soft shadows over the cardinal's Brighton estate as we returned from the extraordinary celestial journey and the second day's audience was terminated. That journey had shown the cardinal what Galileo could not have hoped to show cardinals of his time. Galileo had been restricted to a description of only that which the *Ulusion-producing lens* of his construction could detect. That lens was impotent to detect cosmic reality, and its successors are also impotent to detect cosmic reality.

The illustrious cardinal realized the import of what had been shown. As his guest prepared to depart, he remarked, "If it is so, the world will know of it"

As the departing guest slowly trod the garden walk, where seeds of truth had been sown, the cardinal's black Scottie scampered over the green. Some of the seeds of that day's planting at Brighton were to sprout within four years, through the original stratosphere ascension of Auguste Piccard. Others required eight and twenty years, respectively, through the U.S. Army Air Corps' stratosphere ascension of 1935 and the U.S. Naval Research Bureau's V-2 rocket flight of 1946.

Contrary to popular belief, no explorer had penetrated beyond either Pole point prior to 1928. Press captions of the

*See Figure 1, at the opening of the next chapter.

years have confusingly conveyed the Idea that Arctic and Antarctic flights have been "Over the Pole" and therefore over the end of the Earth. Such has never been the case. Over the Pole point is possible, for there is such a mathematical point; but over the end of the Earth is not possible, for there is no end. Certain early explorers reached the Pole points, but to return they were obliged to retrace their course to the Pole point: in other words, they *had to turn around*. They did not go "over the Pole" in the manner implied by press accounts.

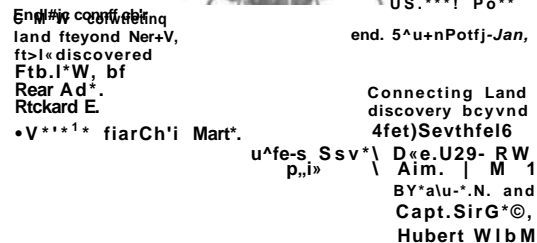
It is the globe symbol which conveys the false Idea, for press and public, that movement "over the Pole" from one side of the Earth to the other side is possible. That symbol does not attest to the realistic extent of the Earth or the Earth's factual relation to the Universe whole. It is simply a convenience of archaic theory: it was never anything else. Trips from Alaska to Spitsbergen, and vice versa, represent movement only in a west-to-east and east-to-west direction. They were never journeys due north from the Arctic Circle to and over the Pole. No explorer has ever moved over the Pole point, North or South, and arrived on the other side of the Earth in the manner indicated by the globe symbol.

If movement could be made "over the Pole" and it were possible to return to the starting point on the opposite side of a supposedly "isolated globe" Earth, there could be no possibility of going *beyond the Pole*, as has been accomplished since 1928. No beyond could exist, unless it were the originally conjectured space. The formidable factor prohibiting airplane flight, or other movement, in a northerly direction from one side of the North Pole area and arriving on the opposite side, as the globe symbol indicates, is that endless land extending beyond the Pole point. That land, unknown to the theorists of 1543, is the land this author's treatise described as early as 1927. And it is the land beyond which Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, U.S.N., and a naval task force penetrated in February, 1947.

That identical factor of land beyond applies as a prohibiting agent to any southerly movement over the South

...

This is not 1927. The existence of worlds beyond the Poles has been confirmed by U.S. Naval exploration during the thirty years since then. The confirmation is most substantial, though information has not been divulged from every rostrum. They of the rostrums are as little informed of the meaning of polar exploration as members of the press. That is why this book is dutifully but most ardently written.

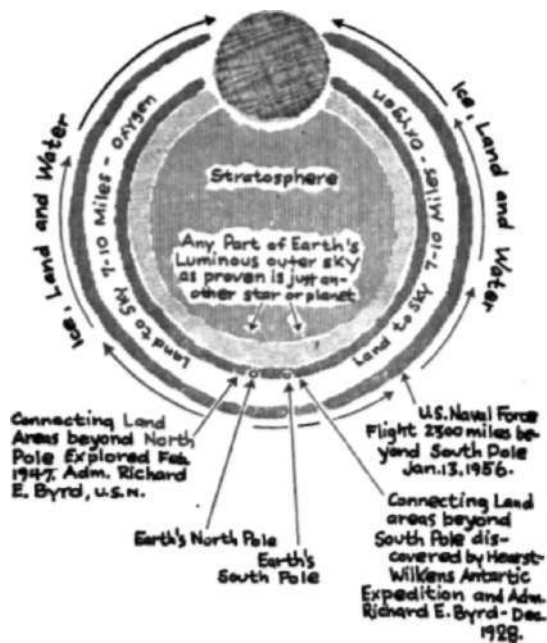


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IT HAS IBW MISINTERPRETED THIOUSHOUT THE AGES

Chapter Two

THE CONNECTED UNIVERSE, MISTRESS OF DECEPTION

"Let us remember it is the brain that sees, and that the human eye is only a faulty window which shows us but an infinitesimal portion of the universe about us."



Rfw* 2

THE CREATED UNIVERSE AS IT EXISTS ON A PHTS4CAUY CONNECTED
PLANE WITH THE EARTH. WHERE EVERY AREA IS ENDOWED
WITH IDENTICAL EARTH ATTRIBUTE*

Figure 1 indicates the deceptions experienced in the telescopic observation of the universe about us. But it is not intended to show the true contour of the Universe whole; it is meant to express only the salient features of Physical Continuity. It shows how all connected land and sky areas of the Universe have positive continuity with the Earth. But it also shows how every sky area of the Universe must deceptively appear to telescopic detection as a globular area. And that deception of globularity imposes the delusion that the regions are isolated.

Connecting areas, or parts, of the illustration's luminous outer sky curves may be considered "star" areas between the "planets." Though the illustration shows them all more or less alike, there does exist variation in their luminous depth; but they are all areas of the luminous outer sky surface of the Universe. Variations in luminous depth result from differences in intensity of gaseous sky content. Such variations in turn develop differences in the astronomer's spectrum and spectroscopic analysis. All luminous areas of the Universe illustration are (in common with the Universe it represents) observable parts of an infinitely continuous and unbroken outer sky surface. It covers underlying celestial land, water, and ice as it covers such elements of the terrestrial.

There is also shown the region of atmospheric density between land surface and the inner blue sky. The distance is the same at celestial level as it is at terrestrial level, and the oxygen content is sufficient to sustain vegetation and life at celestial level.

In the Copernican concept of planetary isolation the Sun is assumed to occupy the center of the dark stratosphere, and connecting outer sky areas of the Universe are assumed to be isolated units. And they are assumed to perform a rotative movement around the Sun center of a mathematically prescribed Universe subdivision known as the Solar System. That Solar System arrangement, which embraces the Earth, represents something of a combined celestial and terrestrial pinwheel. To make for easier comprehension of Physical Continuity, the pinwheel Solar System center, or Sun, has in a way been pulled out to afford it reasonable placement as a guide or leader for the entire connected Universe. As the illustration shows, every previously assumed isolated area of the Universe whole, including the Earth, holds its original position in the Universe structure, and every area maintains its daily and yearly relation to the Sun. Accordingly, the illustration shows how the land and the sky of the celestial extend to and connect with the Earth's Imaginary Pole points. It shows that we may move beyond the Earth without "falling off the edge" or "falling off the 'ends.'"

The following descriptive material, in conjunction with the illustration, should afford ample guidance for comprehension of the factual Universe as it was created.

1) The dark center represents the perpetually dark stratosphere surrounding the terrestrial and the celestial. It is part of the dark void of infinity wherein the Universe whole was created.

2) The luminous outer partial disks, to be observed against stratosphere darkness, represent the sky light developed over all areas of the Universe. A continuity of the same blue sky we observe from land surface everywhere on the

Universe

as

terrestrial is seen by Inhabitants of every other Universe area when they, as do we, look up or out from their respective land-surface positions. In looking through their inner blue sky at night, they observe the luminosity of our gaseous inter sky areas in precisely the same manner we observe their outer sky luminosity against the darkness. Since their lenses cannot be expected to penetrate through areas of our luminous sky light and detect the land under our sky. It is most likely that they have deduced as erroneously of our and as we have of their land.

3) Therefore, the inner side of all outer luminous disk-like areas of the illustration may be understood to represent the familiar gaseous sky envelope observable from any terrestrial location as our particular blue sky. From all other areas of the Universe the blue sky likewise seen represents the particular sky of inhabitants of such areas.

Inasmuch as recent U.S. Naval stratosphere photographs of outer sky areas prove them to be luminous and presenting the identical appearance of celestial areas, confirmation is had that there exists the same gaseous sky content for the celestial as is known to envelop the terrestrial. Since the luminosity of outer terrestrial sky areas corresponds to that of outer celestial sky areas, it follows that atmospheric conditions underlying the sky envelope where our celestial cousins dwell must correspond to atmospheric conditions prevailing at terrestrial level. Thus the inner blue sky must also correspond throughout the entire Universe. Our experiments show that without the existence of an inner blue sky of gaseous content there could be no luminous outer sky, which is an expression of sky gas, to be observed OVCT terrestrial or celestial areas.

4) Hence any Martians, Venusians, Jupiterians, or Lilians, looking up or out from their respective land positions, are during the day permitted to view their gaseous blue sky envelope with the same varying depth, or shades, of blue that we observe in our blue sky. The depth of blue will depend upon atmospheric conditions prevailing at the various celestial locations at the time of observation. Fur-

ther, as the celestial sky's chemical content, or gaseous intensity, varies from time to time and from place to place, as does the content of our sky, it produces a corresponding variation in the intensity of outer sky luminosity to be observed against the dark stratosphere by remote observers everywhere. Therefore, the inner areas of the illustration, denoting terrestrial and celestial sky as observed from land surface, should not be of a constant blue depth. By the same token, the outer sky luminosity will not be constant but there are variations in luminous quality. As will be later shown, variations in luminous sky movement produce, or accompany, change of blue and luminous sky expressions.

5) At night, inhabitants of all other parts of the Universe observe seemingly globular and isolated areas of our luminous outer sky in the same manner as we are permitted to observe luminous, seemingly globular and isolated areas of their sky. They are permitted to see only the outer luminous expression of our sky, as we see luminous areas of their outer sky. Since their most powerful telescopes cannot penetrate through our sky light, they cannot hope to see our land or our blue sky as we see it until they arrive at our particular land position. Neither can we hope to see their land or their inner blue sky areas until we arrive on the land under their blue sky. As our most powerful telescopic lenses cannot penetrate *through* sky light of the celestial, we have been unable to detect the land and vegetation under the luminous sky enveloping the entire celestial realm.

6) Moreover, over the luminous outer surface of our entire terrestrial sky, which we know extends unbrokenly, other dwellers of the Universe are compelled to observe millions of apparently globular and therefore seemingly isolated "bodies." They are all luminous sky areas, and their number would depend on the power of observing telescope lenses and other physical factors herein described.

7) Nowhere throughout the length and width of our terrestrial land and sky or throughout the endless land and sky of the created Universe do disks, spheres, or globes, actually exist, despite their *seeming* existence. They are entirely

lens-created; they represent the most striking examples of lens illusions ever known to man.

8) Therefore, the Illustration's Inner blue sky horizontal curves and the outer luminous sky curves are intended to indicate the deceptions experienced in observation. Neither the Earth nor any part of the universe about the Earth curves in agreement with the deceptions of curvature here presented. We may grant such curved realism only insofar as they have been *created by the lenses*. No lens can escape producing a curve at the proper distance on the horizontal or the perpendicular. As previously related, the physical structure and properties of all lenses demand that the curve be created. Then the lens-created curve is accentuated by concept into the full-bodied and isolated globe or sphere as distance from the photographed or telescopically observed area or object is increased. There is in reality no such curvature to the endless sky and land continuous throughout the Universe.

The only such curvature that might possibly exist, and which we could never hope to determine, would be that of a conception:) nature, having *the Universe as a whole* curve in infinite time and space. Granting such an unverifiable arrangement for the connected Universe whole would in no way interfere with the all-important factor that the Universe is connected and continuous and that journey may be had to all areas thereof by movement on the same physical level with this Earth. That indicated movement would $1 \propto$ straight ahead, north from the North Pole and south from the South Pole.

9) Photographs, taken whenever and wherever—in Peru, in Asia Minor, or in our own Rocky Mountains—in no way prove the so-called "curvature of the Earth." They prove only that the utilized lenses could not avoid developing curves that have been mistakenly interpreted as applicable to the Earth's contour. *The lens itself created the curvature* in the same manner that the optic lens, by grace of its structure and function, creates curves and deceptive horizons within the experience of everyone.

For example, does the sky really curve down and meet the water or the land where horizons indicate it does? We know now that it doesn't, despite appearances, because physical contact with such horizonal points proves there is no such meeting.

Does the square or U-shaped opening to a tunnel draw¹ together, as it appears to do, and become globular to our sight as distance within the dark tunnel and away from daylight at the opening is increased? Though it deceptively appears to draw together and become globular, experience has taught us that the entrance retains its original shape and size.

Does not the square top of a brick chimney become deceptively globular as photographing altitude is increased directly over the chimney opening? Such deceptive appearance must be imposed by the lens; knowledge dictates that the chimney opening does not become globular. One of the classical and most common expressions of the unavoidable deceptions ensuing from lens function is that of the two separate railroad tracks which seem to merge, or meet, in the distance.

A very modern example of illusion resulting from lens function is presented in the flight of jet planes. As the speedy jet is observed moving on a direct horizontal course from east to west, or vice versa, it must deceptively appear to be shooting up on the perpendicular, then prescribing a definite curve or arc as it approaches. Then at it passes overhead and recedes in the distance, it appears to be dropping down to the land surface. The jet's horizontal course remains the same from the time it was sighted on one horizon until it was lost to view at the opposite horizon, but the lens develops the illusion that the jet was first shooting up and then snooting down. Nothing more vividly attests that *the lens produce* the curve*.

These examples, plus a thousand others that could be cited, eloquently express that all lenses are subject to the functional error of the optical lens, for all lenses were patterned after the human eye lens. This means that the lens

itself, in drawing to a focal point, creates the illusory curve, and that curvature illusion in turn produces "globular" areas and objects where in fact nothing rounded or globular exists.

Therefore, as the inner blue sky seemingly dips or curves to meet the land or water, under the power of lens convergence which creates "our horizons, so do the luminous outer sky areas of the Universe suffer the same affliction. It makes no difference if the sky area is of one hundred miles or of one hundred thousand miles. As distance is increased, the original illusory curve becomes deceptively filled in with body property, and there is projected the further illusion of a completely globular and isolated area. In such manner does the universe about us become cluttered with "isolated globular" and spherical "bodies" that have no part in the structure of the Universe.

In the 1931 stratosphere ascent of Professor Auguste Piccard, the photographing camera lens produced a partial disk of the terrestrial sky area which Piccard barely penetrated at an altitude of ten miles. That disk development which was referred to as an "upturned disk," was partial only because sufficient distance had not been achieved from the gaseous sky area. In the subsequent 1935 Air Corps' ascent to an altitude of fourteen miles there was sufficient distance from the sky area, and the partial disk became rounded-out to present the appearance of a complete disk.

One may more readily understand that lens development of curves and disks if one holds in mind a picture of the first-quarter, or crescent, Moon and mentally follows its monthly course of filling-in, or completion, to the full Moon.

Confirmation since 1935 of the unflinching development of the illusions described in all telescopic observation of the universe about us attests to the reality of Physical Continuity. Every foot of the endless celestial empire telescopically observed and astronomically designated stars, "planets," etc., is thereby shown to be as physically connected—as Figure 2 describes—without illusory curves. The celestial is shown to be as much a continuance of this Earth area as the various countries of the Earth are physically connected.

and made continuous by the known land and water links. The terrestrial has affinity with the celestial in the same manner that the States of these United States are affiliated with the national whole.

There must deceptively appear to be physical disconnections in the Universe whole, where each faultily observed celestial and terrestrial sky area, in being brought to convergence under lens functioning, *seemingly becomes isolated* from its neighboring area—as previously described, an inescapable condition of observation. Strange as it may seem, the necessary allowances for such a handicap of observation have never been made, because the handicap, though known to be applicable to observations at terrestrial level, is denied application to observations at celestial level. Complete domination by the mathematical prescription of celestial mechanics—though that prescription contains no ingredients from the Universe of reality—has endowed illusions developed in telescopic observation of the Universe with a reality they cannot and do not possess. Therefore, we should never lose sight of the fact that the designation of celestial areas as globular and isolated is at the best a vague assumption within the world of the astro-mathematician, rather than a creative fact within the world of things of which we are a part.

With further observation of Figure 1 one may realize that, were one occupying any area of the illustrated Universe whole or observing any area thereof from a stratosphere position, the depicted curved and luminous outer sky areas of the terrestrial and the celestial would deceptively appear as *full-bodied isolated globular entities*. This observational condition would result from the fact that when the luminous curved surface area is detected, one's mind is automatized to fill in the body proportion. In the drawing it is not possible to show the full globularity which such curved areas impose on the mind and make for the concept of isolation. Average intelligence can readily discern that the luminous curved areas will not be connected through observation. They are always disconnected. Though connected here for illustrative

purposes, observation would hold a dark area at every point of connection. Thus would there develop the concept of their isolation.

Study of the inner sky curves may serve as a guide for understanding that the lens does not conveniently prepare appearances as illustrated. The lens does just the contrary. It severs each connection; then stratosphere darkness envelops each curved area on both sides and underneath. In so doing, the area becomes isolated to all appearances. Though the inner sky curves have also been drawn as connected, the lens observing any area of the blue sky causes it seemingly to curve down to underlying land and water. In such manner are the horizons produced. The blue sky and the outer luminous sky continue unbrokenly as shown in Figure 2, but the lens must deny such realistic continuity.

Life is no more than our individual concept of life: we all see and believe only that which we want to see and believe. Hence "primed" observations are always of doubtful value—"as dubious as spies." Nonexistent celestial globular and spherical areas are clothed with reality through the capriciousness of optic lenses, aggravated by other lenses, and conceptional enlargement of the faulty image. So long as one observes luminous celestial and terrestrial sky curves produced by the lens and holds the illusory globe to be reality, it is unlikely that anything but globes and spheres will be encountered, regardless of the power of telescopic lenses. Moreover, the assumed Earth sphere and its companion celestial pseudo-spheres have become so firmly fixed in mind that presentations of such spheres, which naturally show full-bodied properties, are accepted as being factually descriptive of the composition of the Universe.

Such acceptance is laid in spite of the overpowering fact that *no telescopic observer and no photographing camera ever recorded realistic body proportions for any area of the Universe*. The lenses detected and reproduced only a disk-like surface area which was credited with body fullness. Therefore, the glamorously portrayed Earth globe and its celestial counterparts present nothing more profound than

an outstanding expression of lens error and human misconception based on that error, plus the artful embellishment of globe symbols by otherwise capable artists who likewise are under the domination of the popular misconception.

Modern discovery establishes that the assumed Isolation of the terrestrial from the celestial is a fallacy. The Earth's northern connecting land link with the celestial is confirmed by extensive penetration of land beyond the North Pole point of theory. In February, 1947, a United States Navy Arctic expeditionary force, under the command of Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, achieved a memorable seven-hour flight over land extending beyond the northern geographic "center" or mathematically prescribed northern "end" of the Earth. That flight confirmed that there is no northern physical end to the Earth and that the 1543 conclusions were most premature. The northern Physical Continuity of the Earth with celestial areas of the Universe also has its counterpart in the land now known to extend beyond the South Pole.

All future physical progress beyond the imaginary North Pole and South Pole points must and will lead into real land areas of the Universe appearing "up," or out, from our present terrestrial position. We may move, as Rear Admiral Byrd moved, beyond the North Pole and out of physical bounds of this Earth, on the same physical level as this Earth. Our movement into land areas of the universe about us need never vary from known movement in Journeys from New York City to Chicago, or from Boston to Hong Kong, or between whatever terrestrial points one is pleased to consider. We may fly the distance with means now at hand, or we may journey in any of the other established modes for making possible journeys from city to city and from nation to nation of the terrestrial area.

Except for the vast ice barriers at the Arctic and Antarctic regions, especially at the Antarctic, we might even walk. However, early explorers found walking and dog-sled movement most unsuitable transportation over frigid polar areas. That is one of the reasons why there was no concerted early

effort to peer "over the top of the world," so called, to determine what actually exists beyond the supposed terrestrial ends. Further reason may have been that one does not perilously attempt to penetrate into a beyond which his concept denies. If concept has not first established the thing or condition—in this case land beyond the Poles—it cannot and does not "exist," despite its reality.

Despite the lamentable restrictions of theory, men have persistently wondered about the Earth's extent. The earliest attempt to reach the North Pole point and to satisfy that curiosity was made by Sir Martin Frobisher, of England, in 1578. But the notable accomplishment of just reaching the Pole point could in no manner permit determination of territory extending beyond the Pole point and out of bounds of the theorized Earth "globe." One is not permitted a vista of polar territory to almost unlimited horizons as one is in viewing the plains of Kansas. One's determination must be based solely on the mathematical formula which maintains that the geographic point reached is in fact the end. And though it extends beyond in a continuous land and water course, men would have no reason or inclination to penetrate that course if concept holds that such course did not exist. Therefore, though the space myth did not restrict movement to the polar areas of an assumed Earth ending, it did most definitely restrict movement beyond such supposed Earth ends, where men believed they would be projected into space assumed to exist beyond the ends.

Hence the awesome conjectured northern and southern spaces of the Copernican Theory erected the identical barriers to northern and southern progress as the obsolete Ptolemaic Theory had imposed on movement east and west from the Old World prior to 1402. How fearful has been the word "space"!

A MODERN COLUMBUS SEEKS A QUEEN ISABELLA

Returning to the 1927-28 quest of the pilgrim to whom the chapter title refers (and as press accounts of that time described him), we can review his lonely pilgrimage from the cardinal's Brighton mansion. Along a lonely homeward course and in the disturbed vigil of ensuing months and years, he was taunted by the cardinal's parting words: "If it is so, the world will know it." Silently, but no less firmly, he answered their thudding echo: "Yes, my cardinal; it *is* so. And, by God, the world *will* know of it through my telling. For I will tell, though Earth and Hell oppose me."

He could not then foresee how the combined forces of life would weave the pattern of his movements so that he must tell even though it beggar him of all worldly values and leave him outcast in the eyes of men. He was not to be consulted by the force that relentlessly drove him forward. And if he tried to escape the burden of responsibility, as try he did at times, he was mercilessly scourged by the mean expressions of "man's inhumanity to man" in fitting compensation for his periodic forlorn attempts to abandon his endowment.

There were none in whom a dreamer so endowed could confide. Alone, he was compelled to chart the forsaken pilgrimage leading to his avowed goal of universal dissemination of his work and its ultimate confirmation. Where would he go? To whom could he and would he divulge the devastating secrets culled from the hidden depths beyond accepted standards of perception?

In any really determined quest for light, a beacon, be it ever so feeble, throws its ray to guide the seeker's course. Hence, there was brought to that early pilgrim the name of

one who, though serving the interests of the traditional and the entrenched, was by no means lacking in perception. To him. In the District of Columbia, the quest was conducted.

Arriving at the national capital, the pilgrim hastened to the offices of Science Service, where he met with one of the few open-minded men of science. With such open-mindedness he was able to perceive beyond the established pattern of cosmological values. Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, then the fearless Director of the Science Service, patiently listened to a dramatic recital without parallel which described how one might journey straight ahead from the supposed Earth "ends" to arrive at celestial land areas, how movement up is always relative, and apparent "up" points of the Universe would be attained by moving straight ahead in a manner comparable to the western sailing of Christopher Columbus to go to the East. Dr. Slosson was not an astronomer, nor was he afraid of space phantoms. However, though he fully grasped the import of sensational disclosures, he was obliged to counsel, "Ciannini, you will not find ten open-minded men of science throughout this entire country."

Despite such sincere counsel, ten men of tolerance were thereafter ardently sought. It mattered little to the pilgrim whether they bore the label of "scientist" or something else. If they existed and could assist in the cause, they should be found. Zeal born of relentless obsession would tolerate no cessation of the quest, which was expected to develop the means for adequate disclosure and ultimate confirmation of perception's extraordinary findings. He realized at an early date in the pilgrimage that expensive stratosphere ascent and elaborately equipped expeditions beyond the North Pole and the South Pole would be required for —m*!!¹ confirmation of his disclosures. And with such realization he was painfully aware that he was a dismal pauper, according to this world's standard of values. He had no way of knowing then that his utmost wish would be gratified through the physical initiative of others who would take to fit that confirmation would be developed. The required stratosphere ~~Ossssst~~ and expeditions would be made.

Though he would have willingly risked his life in a pioneering stratosphere ascension to procure proof and in a dangerous journey to land he knew continued beyond the North Pole and the South Pole, his earnest appeals for adequate financing of such projects fell upon deaf ears. Never relinquishing the idea of immediate physical confirmation of his disclosures and the manner of its attainment, he journeyed to California, where, at the California Institute of Technology, he met that institution's president, Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan. He believed that Dr. Millikan, who had then recently accomplished isolation of an electron and was acclaimed the world's outstanding physicist, would be endowed with the open-mindedness necessary for a program developing confirmation of the extraordinary disclosures.

The famous physicist graciously afforded the hearing that presented pertinent features of the original treatise, *Physical Continuum*, also known as The Ciannini Concept. There was no doubt concerning Dr. Millikan's interest. Yet his counsel and only contribution to the cause was expressed in the following: "Ciannini, it is your work, and only you can give it. Since words cannot confirm you, words cannot deny you. My best wishes for your success." His words, in that remote summer of 1928, were certainly friendly and well-intended; but to the lonely and unaided pilgrim they held a dismal echo of the preceding summer's dictum from the cardinal's mansion: If It Is so, the world will know of it."

If it is so, the world will know of it." "Ciannini, you will not find ten open-minded men of science in this entire country." "Ciannini, it is your work, and only you can give it." In his youthful enthusiasm, he became scornful of the lack of constructive initiative from arbiters of the established order of things scientific.

Throughout the weary pilgrimage of a thousand and one clutching tentacles of despair, he held upon his spirit alone, with the Holy Spirit of Arizona's silent arm spiritual drift-rafting, which is the temporary sanctification of Pi often with a devout prayer of at

Q
tunement to that Inscrutable Force which guided a dreamer's destiny: "Padre mio! Padre mio! Show me the way!"

Then it would seem that the myriad beacons of the desert sky would direct his course back to California, to that fabulous land of the setting Sun where there seemed to remain some remnant of the pioneering spirit in keeping with broader horizons. There, where miracles of nature's vast performance tax credulity, it was believed there might be less of that finely developed cynicism infesting eastern metropolises, "whose lights had fled, whose garlands dead," and where dreams had been long *verboien*. It was hoped there might be found the sordid but necessary means for dream's fulfillment through the co-operation of the master financier, Amadeo Peter Giannini, who had then recently endowed the Giannini Agricultural Foundation at the University of California with two and a half million dollars.

Whatever his hopes may have been. It was enough that the land of the Golden Gate had beckoned. The pilgrim proceeded to San Francisco. Then in a rapid series of events during the remainder of 1928, his work was expounded before faculty members of the University of California at Berkeley, at Santa Clara University in Santa Clara's bountiful valley of orchards, at the San Jose State Teachers' College, at the United States Naval Observatory on Mare Island, and at the Archbishop of San Francisco's headquarters, where His Excellency Archbishop Edward Hanna presided. Little time was lost in an itinerary that subsequently took him to Los Angeles, where his treatise *Physical Continuum* harshly invaded the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles. It was later heard by prominent representatives of the Hearst organization, who were then preparing for the historical Hearst-Wilkins Antarctic Expedition of 1928. His unquenchable ardor was manifested in every quarter where his cause might be advanced. He was heard in restricted academic circles as well as in weekly lectures from Los Angeles radio station KFI. He was invited to accompany Captain Sir George Hubert Wilkins and Alan Lockhead, President of the

Lockheed Corporation, to a select meeting at the Breakfast Club in Burbank, where his cause was heard. Wherever it was considered that the work's interest might be served, he was to be found.

It is understandable that a press dispatch of that time described him as "the modern Columbus who seeks a Queen Isabella somewhere in America." Though a queen might have possessed the means to equip a fitting expedition (or land discover) beyond the Poles or to provide funds for the required stratosphere ascents, no queen, duchess, or baroness ventured forth to ease a modern dreamer's burden. It appeared that modern queens and lesser members of nobility were too sophisticated to be intrigued by a dreamer's announcement of new worlds to conquer.

However, the dreamer and the dream did not perish for want of queens, duchesses, or other noblewomen. It was evident that a more alert nobility was to be found in San Francisco, for it was there that a ranking member of the Church nobility, in the person of Archbishop Edward Hanna, made possible a hearing of the pilgrim's work by the faculty of the University of Santa Clara. The famed Jesuit, the Rev. Jerome S. Riccard, S.J., who was popularly known as "the padre of the rains" as a result of his accurate weather predictions, was perhaps the most-interested member of the faculty audience. His interest would rightfully surpass that of the pure academician, because he was an atomic physicist and a seismologist. When the hearing was over, Professor Riccard exclaimed with undisguised enthusiasm, "Ciannini, if you succeed in proving your concept of Physical Continuum it will represent the most realistic physical continuity of the Universe within the history of man."

Professor Riccard's teachings held that there existed a constant play of energy between all assumed "bodies" and particles of the created Universe whole. However, his dignified membership in the order of theorists adhering to the supposition of 1543 did not deny him discernment that the

* An account of that Santa Clara hearing appeared in the San Francisco Examiner "March of Evtu" [more during July or August, 1928].

four-hundred-year-old theory failed to provide an answer to the Universe riddle.

The San Francisco *Coil* of that time featured an exclusive interview with the pilgrim whose extraordinary disclosures had been made at Santa Clara University. The press presentation contained the pilgrim's photograph with that of the Australian explorer, Captain Sir George Hubert Wilkins. There was also a likeness of the ancient astronomer Copernicus, reproduced from an old woodcut. The feature dealt with Sir Hubert's then forthcoming Antarctic expedition, to discover unknown land beyond the South Pole point.

Yet even that timely and most sensational presentation failed to bring forth a queen or a duchess, or even a lowly baroness, to lend oil for a dreamer's turbulent and engulfing waters of workaday application to his dream's dissemination. As there was a notable dearth of queens and their noble retinue, kings of finance and members of their noble American order were also *in absentia*. No subsidy was to be had from the famous Knapp house of Ciannini, though its master, Alexander Peter Ciannini, had been given personal knowledge of the dream's import. However, it must in fairness be acknowledged that his friendly reception, and his expressed willingness to co-operate in other than a financial way, held a measure of aid which was perhaps greater than any financial disbursement for the cause. Nor was there any assistance from the vast storehouse of private funds for the express purpose of advancing science in all its branches, regardless of scope. The overlords of that storehouse expressed the utmost skepticism concerning the land which a dreamer knew existed.

One of the few co-operative courtesies of the time was extended by the United States Navy, through its senior professor of mathematics who was also Director of the U.S. Naval Observatory on Mare Island, California. He graciously permitted observations to be made with naval equipment. Though more substantial and direct aid was then withheld by the Naval Research Bureau, there was an extravagance of indirect aid which was never anticipated. This volume

attempts to describe the sensational accomplishment of record, since 1928, by the Navy's technical and explorative divisions and the Naval Research Bureau.

Though the interests mentioned here were perhaps rightfully reticent of openly assisting, in view of seemingly fantastic aspects of the Physical Continuum before confirmation, it was also rightful for their attitude to be resented by one who as yet had no awareness of the magnitude of his disclosures. To him, they were of utmost simplicity. Therefore, it may be that in the sublime unfathomable order of things this particular dreamer was, even against his wish, safeguarded from the dangers attending his desired stratosphere ascent and hoped-for flights beyond the Poles. Had he then possessed knowledge of coming events, he might not have considered it so imperative that he personally perform what he considered necessary for confirmation of his revolutionary disclosures. He lacked such knowledge, and the factor of personal safety never entered his calculations.

He sought all possible understanding of balloon construction and operation, and he solicited the cost of balloon material for the stratosphere ascent he was positive would develop proof for his unorthodox claims. He determined the cost of stratospheric balloon equipment from the Thompson Balloon Company of Aurora, Illinois. He received the promise of Captain Ashley C. McKinley, U.S.N. (Retired), to pilot the ascent. Captain McKinley was then an aerial photographer who had been an expert naval balloonist.

Then his earnest petition for necessary funds to procure equipment was denied by no fewer than four prominent millionaires to whom he had personally appealed and who had previously expressed intention to co-operate. Thus until 1935 he persisted in forlorn endeavor to have his own stratosphere ascent financed. At the Transamerica Corporation, in New York City, he again met with the famous A. P. Giannini, whose problems of that time left him unresponsive to the stratosphere project.

His devotion to the cause actuated a journey to the Chicago World's Fair, where he consulted with Dr. Frank

Moulton, Director of the Science Division, for a stratosphere ascension to be launched from Soldiers Field. However, it developed that Commander Settle, U.S.N., had already been assured of Chicago Daily News support for his stratosphere ascension. Therefore the pilgrim, denied his own ascent and fully convinced that Commander Settle would not achieve sufficient altitude for photographic proof, took advantage of every opportunity to influence others who were favored by organization financing and who might be able to procure requisite confirmation. It was with such in prospect that he arranged an invitation to inspect the Army Air Corps' stratosphere ascension equipment at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. And it was there that he directed Captain Albert W. Stevens, U.S.A., to achieve a fourteen-mile altitude if it was physically possible. He then knew that such altitude would be required for photographic confirmation of terrestrial sky light and the illusory globular and isolated appearance of any sky area photographed.

In the case of polar expeditions to confirm his disclosure of the unknown land existent and extending beyond both Pole points, it was considered imperative that some known explorer of polar areas be convinced of the reality of Physical Continuity. To that end he determined to present the subject to Captain Sir George Hubert Wilkins, who at that time (September, 1928) was about to embark upon the Antarctic expedition sponsored by the Hearst newspaper interests.

Chapter Four

DISCLOSING THE SOUTHERN LAND CORRIDOR INTO THE HEAVENS ABOVE"

The pilgrim of 1928 accompanied Captain Sir George Hubert Wilkins to a meeting of the Los Angeles Breakfast Club, where Sir Hubert was guest of honor. And he later visited with the famous Australian explorer at his quarters in Hollywood's Hotel Roosevelt, where the salient features of Physical Continuity were illustrated with a miniature globe symbol that permitted the quadrants of the globe to be detached. Needless to relate, greatest stress was laid on the feature of terrestrial land extent Sir Hubert was fully informed of the unknown and endless land extending beyond the South Pole point, where his expedition was directed.

That conference was of somewhat different nature from some others of this chronicle, for the "modern Columbus" was being heard by one who was also a dreamer as well as a courageous performer in the world of established reality. Hence, the archaic of theory was not permitted to dominate the conference.

It became evident that the explorer was not risking his precious life at the forbidding South Pole merely for the purpose of measuring wind velocity and to gauge the directional activity of ice floes. Sir Hubert seemed wholeheartedly to share the conviction that the South Pole was by no means the southern end of the Earth. His statement afforded eloquent testimony that he was possessed of a powerful urge to go beyond all restrictions of theory in the pioneering spirit of a true explorer: "You know, before leaving England I was advised that if I succeeded in penetrating beyond the South Pole point I would be drawn to another 'planet'

PHYSICAL CONTINUITY OR THE UNIVERSE

by the suction of its movement" That provided appropriate amusement in view of the perceptive portrait then being exhibited. Yet they who were responsible for such expression were not to be censured; the Copernican concept holds the Universe to be comprised of isolated globular bodies, permits no other conclusion than that space would be encountered beyond the Pole points of theory.

Sir Hubert was visibly impressed by the prospects presented, and he gave firm assurance that he would continue beyond the traditional mathematical end of the Earth when he said, "Giannini, if you will show me the route to the land you claim exists beyond the South Pole, I will continue on to it in spite of all obstacles." The International News Service at Los Angeles received copy of information designating the route requested by Sir Hubert. And history records his memorable discovery of land beyond the South Pole on December 12, 1928.

The manner in which the theorists may have thereafter misinterpreted the value of that land has very little meaning for this work, dealing with cosmic reality and diametrically opposed to the conjectures of theorists. However, it seems fitting to here reiterate that man's habitual fear of the unknown permits gross misinterpretation of values demanding a change of concept. Man hates to forsake the old and known course. Though newly discovered facts establish that the cherished old of theory has no application to a world of reality, only with the greatest reluctance is the old relinquished.

Accordingly, there was early evidence that such previously unknown land beyond the South Pole was being subjected to a mathematical disguise which was intended to hold intact and preserve the four-hundred-year-old conjecture. The theory was not modified to fit the fact of land extent; but the land extent was discounted to make it fit the theory. The reason and purpose for that southern land extension, linking our Earth with the universe about us, was obscured with another patch of mathematical abstractions generously applied by the theorists. They served only to make

glaringly ridiculous an issue which was then confused out of reason's bounds.

Therefore it is still of timely value to quote another fearless dealer in reality who was heard immediately after Sir Hubert's memorable land discovery of December 12, 1928. The masterful arbiter of fact was the then famous Russian explorer Dumbrova, who announced. The sensational discovery of land beyond the South Pole by Captain Sir George Hubert Wilkins, on December 12, 1928, demands that science change the concept it has held for the past four hundred years concerning the southern contour of our Earth." Dumbrova, in common with Sir Hubert and a very select group of that time, was unafraid of the space phantom projected by theorists. And, as his words expressed, he had no patience for the fearful mathematical patchwork to provide a feeble temporary, but grossly contradictory, explanation of that previously unknown land's existence.

Although the extent of that southern land continuity was not penetrated. Its estimated length of five thousand miles, indicated endless land continuity if there had been proper interpretation of the land's existence. And though the dreamer who charted the course to that land was available as the most competent interpreter, his unmistakable interpretation of values was ignored. Thus, no attempt was made to influence a change of popular concept as dictated by the reality then disclosed. For the reality of that land beyond the South Pole holds eloquent refutation of the Copernican Theory's mathematical limitations of the Earth. It was manifest that figures and limitations of theory dominated as arbiters of cosmic reality. Inasmuch as the land's existence and extent did not conform to the established figurative pattern which contributed to popular misconception, its reality had to be denied.

It is easy to grant to a dreamer, who had toiled to have proof established, the right to believe that the proof would actuate questioning of the archaic theory and concept. Perhaps there was such questioning, unknown to him. How much underlying and unexpressed interest that land beyond

the South Pole may have aroused can only be conjectured. But it is certain that the expressions of that time could not be considered a token of spirited awakening by arbiters of the cosmic pattern.

- However, the sensational research and explorative enterprise from 1928 until 1966, undertaken almost exclusively by the U.S. Navy's technical divisions, attests to a very definite and surprisingly active interest to determine the facts. Yet the reluctance to express interest openly prevailed until a very recent date.

In a final analysis it may be well that organized science, as a medium through which discovered values are interpreted, must adhere to a more rigid procedure than he whose "unnatural" perception enables him to see beyond the acceptable deductive pattern. He who surpasses the pattern owes allegiance only to his soul. It was such quality which permitted a discovery of values beyond the ordered pattern. Such being the case, adequate allowances should be made by both sides so that better understanding of the acquisition of values may be had. The lesson should by now be learned that the new and the revolutionary cannot be found in orderly deductive pursuits. Where the extraordinary perceptivist, the inventor, the explorer, or even the creative artist, may and must jump headlong without waiting for the sanction and benediction of tradition's establishments, he must have patience to bide his time until orderly science explores to its own satisfaction the merit of extraordinary findings in whatever field of research, invention, or discovery. On the other hand, it behooves established science to withhold too-ready condemnation of the new and the revolutionary until proper investigation has been made of the new presentation, of whatever nature. There is no excuse for organized science to become impatient.

Accordingly, in the over-all word portrait of perceptual values here, it appears to be timely to elaborate upon pertinent features of the fallacious "globe" Earth concept, particularly in relation to the so-called Poles. Some of it may be repetitious. If so, repetition is in order and needs no fur-

ther apology. This is not a theme so oft repeated of love; hatred, or the many expressions of other human emotion and behavior. This is an original work which has never been published; hence it is necessary at times to repeat the most important and least understood features for the purpose of clarity.

According to the established globe Earth symbol, it must be assumed that any progress beyond the northern or southern geographic centers designated by the Poles would demand a return toward the North Temperate Zone or the South Temperate Zone. The symbol makes such return on the other side a physical necessity. Otherwise—and as the Londoners counseled Sir Hubert Willdms—one would experience a sharp take-off into space.'

The misconception of such return from the other side of the globe symbol is so firmly fixed that popular belief holds that the Earth has in fact been circumnavigated north and south on numerous occasions. The belief has persisted despite the fact that there has never been a latitudinal circumnavigation of the terrestrial area. There has been none because there can be none.

It may be claimed that Admiral Peary, Raoul Amundsen, and other explorers "went over the Pole." However, it must also be known that such "over the Pole" accounts have mistakenly represented the term. Its realistic purpose was to show only that explorers *did in fact reach the true Pole points*. To the Poles with a turnabout for return to starting point is possible of accomplishment. But movement to either Pole and "over the Pole" with return to starting point, without turning around, never was and never can be accomplished. It should be realized that explorers of the past did, in certain instances, reach the Pole points. But it should also be realized that they very definitely did not go beyond either Pole and return to their starting point from the opposite side, as popular misconception has held. To and over the Pole point means only movement to and over the assumed mathematical end of the globe symbol, which represents no more than supposed terrestrial extent, whereas over the

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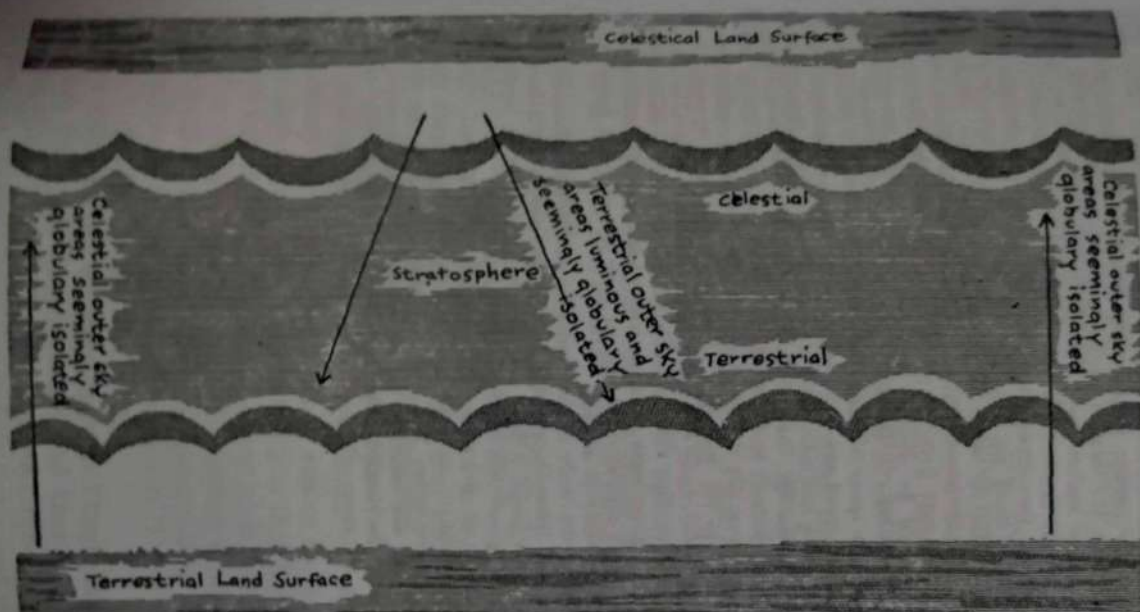


Figure 3
THE INFINITE SKY ENVELOPING THE UNIVERSE,
SHOWING THE INESCAPABLE ILLUSIONS

This is not intended to show distance from the terrestrial to the celestial; it cannot be drawn to scale. But it does indicate what the

nightly view of our terrestrial sky must be for our celestial cousins.

Our luminous outer sky, deceptively appearing as millions of and isolated "bodies," would present to the Martian and other inhabitants of the Universe the identical so-called "Heavens" which we see as their luminous and deceptively isolated sky.

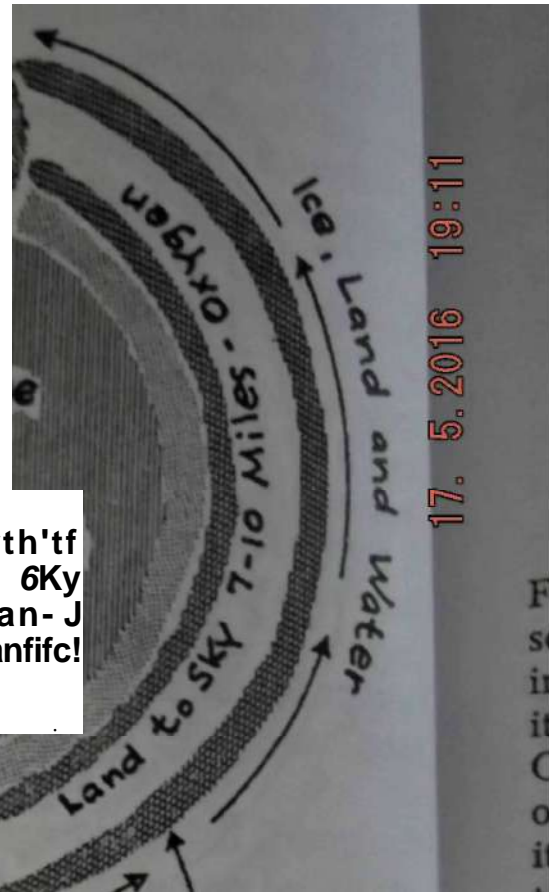
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Pole with contintiiing movement north from the North Pole or south from the South Pole with return to other known areas of the Earth is impossible.

When one goes beyond the Poles one is moving, as the colloquial aptly describes, "out of this world." One then continues to move over land extending beyond the Earth. That land beyond is not on either side of the Earth that was conjectured by Mr. Copernicus. Such a land factor, strange as it may seem to many, is now firmly established by U.S. naval exploration beyond the Poles.

It would be most fanciful to contend that any unknown land existed beyond the Pole points if one believed that the phrase "over the Pole" really means that explorers of the past went over the Pole points from one side to the other side of a supposedly "isolated globe" Earth. Under such circumstances there could be no "beyond" other than the space originally conjectured. But such performance from one side to the other side of an "isolated globe" Earth is an aspect of popular misconception.

The 1928 polar expeditions of Captain Sir George Hubert Widdens and Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, U.S.N., did penetrate beyond the South Pole point in a *southerly direction* and discovered that land extended at least five thousand miles *BEYOSD* the original mathemarjzed southern "end" of the Earth (Incidentally, that estimated five-thousand-mile extent represents the greatest estimate possible through triangulation. And there is no other means for estimating.) Modern expeditions have penetrated into that five-thousand-mile land extent, but its end has not yet been reached. When the end of the estimate is reached, another similar estimate will be made. Such estimating, and penetration to the limit of the estimate, *can continue ad infinitum*. There is no physical end to the Earth, north or south.

That 1928 primary estimate indicated land that continues due south from and beyond what had been considered an "isolated globe" Earth. That land extent cannot be shown by the popular "globe" Earth symbol: it is beyond the bounds of that s) m>il of thenry. But it can be visualized by simply

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adding another globe symbol on top of the South Pole point. The United States and other governments now have land bases on land which cannot be shown by the globe symbol of 1543.

That land beyond the South Pole was seen through extrasensory perception before human eyes had beheld it and before any mind had deduced its existence. And its reality belatedly established the inadequacy of the four-hundred-year-old conjecture of Earth ends and the Earth's relation to the universe about us. The difficulty of average concept to grasp the fact of such Physical Continuity of the terrestrial with the celestial has resulted from the fixation that the classroom sphere, depicting the Earth, is a proved entity of the Universe. Such was never the case; it was only a symbol of unproved theory.

The theory of 1543 is extremely abstract. It was evolved by the most abstract science. And its framework, as described here, was based on the inescapable error of lens functioning. No amount of observation, and no amount of increased lens power for magnification of luminous celestial areas, can overcome the illusions developed from such lens error.

Therefore, in the light of values now established beyond the Pole points, one may rightfully question how any physical attempt could have been made to verify the mathematized Earth "ends" when the theory containing such ends was developed. At that time, and until very recent years, there existed no physical means whereby progress could be made beyond the assumed ends for determination that such points were not the ends.

A mathematical designation of Earth ends north and south was sufficient for the tune of theory. But one should be alert to differentiate between figurative and realistic values of the Universe. By no means is the figure interchangeable with the fact. A famous physicist once referred to that differentiation as follows: "The world of the mathematician is peopled by all sorts of entities that never did, or never could, exist on land or sea or in the universe about us." The apt ref-

erence is to the astro-mathematician, whose mathematics ordain a Universe opposed to creative reality.

With understanding that the ancient attempt to Interpret the Earth's north and south extent was purely mathematical, it becomes reasonable to question the ends designated by mathematics. Then one can concede the prospect of land and waterways continuing beyond the Poles, with realization of modern discovery which affirms the existence of land beyond, it becomes reasonable to question that land's purpose and where it leads. Then, with acquisition of the observational principles that are firmly established by the sciences, it will not seem out of place to apply such principles in telescopic observation of the universe about us.

The relative relationship of "up" is by no means an innovation by this writer. It has always been known, in spite of the fact that the understanding has not always been afforded practical application. "Up" is always relative to the position we hold anywhere in the Universe structure. When we stand on the land "up there," this terrestrial land we have left behind will have to appear to be "up" to our observation from a celestial area. The fly standing on the ceiling or the floor is as much "up" from either position. Nor is the fly "upside down" when standing on the ceiling. Our concept of values may consider the fly on the ceiling to be upside down, but it can in no way affect the fly's position. The fly stands as firmly on the ceiling as on the floor.

Sitting in the nose of a rocket that is gliding through the stratosphere at an altitude of five hundred miles from the Earth's surface, we will have lost sight of where we entered the dark stratosphere. Then, wherever we look we will observe the luminous points astronomically designated. Now, this is the all-important feature very recently proved: as we look toward the sky area covering the land surface we departed from, there will be seen the same luminous points that envelop us from every angle of observation. Then, as altitude is increased, the lights of the celestial will bear no areas. And as the universal sky light will not be arranged in a greater relation of "up" than the lights of the terrestrial sky

direct course over and under our rocket but will appear at every angle, "up" will be everywhere to our observation. "Up" is in fact everywhere. The so-called "Heavens above" are everywhere.

The problem of rationalizing endless land extending beyond Pole points, with the orthodox "globe" Earth concept, precluding any possibility of such Land, is conveniently met in the following manner. Grant the imaginary mathematical Poles the physical reality of popular misconception. Let them remain as ends for the Earth of 1543. Continue the Pole points of 1543 to the distance beyond that has to date been penetrated. Mark such points the New South Pole and the New North Pole. Then repeat the performance with every exploratory advance made beyond the New Pole points.

As the 1928 explorers beyond the South Pole estimated a land extent of five thousand miles out of bounds of the Copernican "globe" Earth, the extreme limit of that estimate must be considered our New South Pole, when it has been reached. When future expeditions arrive at that New South Pole five thousand miles beyond the original South Pole, they will estimate another five thousand miles beyond the New South Pole.

That Pole-moving procedure will continue as long as men inhabit the Earth and answer the urge to explore such land highways extending beyond both Pole points. And as they continue to penetrate the northern and southern land extensions of the traditional Earth area, they will establish that penetration is being accomplished into celestial areas which, from our present positions on terrestrial level, must appear to be "up," or out.

One may for the present continue to retain the concept of Earth isolation if it is beyond one's ability to relinquish it. The natural course of events will conveniently modify yesteryear's concept without knowledge of the individual. Truth has a very subtle way of entering where it is not wanted. As each successive exploit of man along the northern and inithrrn land highways unifying the terrestrial and

the celestial bean confirmation that the Earth is not isolated, the dominant misconception will be dispelled. Such discernment will not come like a sharp hypodermic injection. It will develop like the slow but certain change in growth of body tissue. Then will the Poles of yesteryear's understanding be stripped 'd their restrictive domination.

It must become most obvious that there are no northern or southern limits to the Earth after explorers have penetrated ten, twenty, and fifty thousand miles beyond the originally assumed ends. And the continuing land being penetrated must therefore represent areas of the celestial. After such extensive penetration, the question would naturally arise: What else can it possibly represent?

Without the stimulus of this perceptive portrait of cosmic values, there has been periodic effort to penetrate the immediate Antarctic Continent this side of the South Pole since the year 1739. However, early explorers were compelled to retrace their course after reaching various points of the vast Antarctic Plateau. They were denied access to the Pole point because of lack of essential mechanical equipment now at hand. And since they could not reach the Pole, they certainly could not have hoped to penetrate beyond the Pole.

The general misunderstanding of southern polar conditions may be realized from the following descriptive account of the Antarctic Continent which bars the course to and beyond the South Pole: "A realm of mystery! The Pole is located upon a plateau ten thousand feet high in the center of a vast continent of five million square miles, fifty percent larger than the United States. Upon all but one hundred square miles of Antarctica lies a cap of thick ice glittering upon high plateaus and lofty mountain ranges which give the continent an average height of sixty-five hundred feet, or twice the height of Asia."

In the light of modern knowledge concerning southern polar terrain and that area's width, it becomes important to re-examine the four-hundred-year-old concept as it relates to the final quadrant, south, of a supposed isolated sphere.

In harmony with the conceptional values originally expressed, can such vast land area and its mountains be explained? In any attempt to harmonize today's discovered reality with yesterday's theory, one must bear in mind that no stretch of the imagination can transform land and mountains into ice.

Recall the elementary provisions of the Copernican Theory that, because of the daily and yearly movements of the supposedly isolated globe Earth on its imaginary axis, the two extremes of that inconceivably rapidly moving globe, or sphere, would accomplish the least movement in time and space. And they would receive less of the Sun's heat as a result of the mathematically prescribed tilt of the Earth "planet" as it made daily movement in its assumed orbit to achieve day and night, while making a secondary movement toward and then away from the Sun to arrange the seasons we experience.

Early interpretation of theory's values held that there would have to be experienced a perceptible tapering of the Earth "body" from the greatest equatorial width to that of the Pole points. However, experience teaches that such condition does not hold. The tapering is imperceptible; it is negative in comparison with the Earth's greatest width. Moreover, in precise conformance to theory, the prescribed movements of theory would demand that the so-called ends be of ice, which is somewhat different from the solid land and mountains found to exist and to be coated with ice. The factor of ice covering for polar areas of the terrestrial results from the position of such areas in relation to the Universe whole, and from the distribution of magnetic force throughout the Universe whole. The magnetic dispensation does vary throughout terrestrial areas in accordance with the natural laws governing its universal distribution.

But the magnetic force of the Creation is by no means dependent on misconceived man-made rules of behavior. Man may assume the structure of the Universe as he will. And he may ordain a fantasy of movement for the continuous Universe structure which his deduction has dissected

into multiple disconnected areas. However, and strange as it may seem to man's egotism, cosmic reality makes no provision for man's hopeful but vacuous deduction.

Descriptive material dealing with Antarctica mentions that penguins and whales abound in this previously assumed desolate area of ice and glaciers and "eternal darkness," and that the mountains hold a fabulous fortune in coal and ores. Now reconsider that ancient theory, which to account plausibly for the experienced long days, short days, and seasons as the assumed isolated globe Earth prescribe its assumed yearly course toward and away from the Sun, made it imperative that the assumed ends of an assumed globe would have to be ice. They could never contain the land and minerals of modern record, and the profusion of animal life known to exist.

The awesome decree of the Koran described the northern and southern assumed extremities of an Earth then believed to be flat as "the lands of Eternal Darkness." Are they? The unknown is always fearful and forbidding. Hence it must be considered dark.

As land, mountains, minerals, and profusion of animal life are found to constitute the Antarctic area this side of the South Pole, land, vegetation, and life are to be found as progress is made beyond the Pole and out of terrestrial boundaries.

At that particular Pole point, and for a distance beyond, are experienced the most intense winds and blizzards, which act as a barrier to progress beyond the Earth. Such conditions seem to be an expression of Divine Will which demands that terrestrial man be receptive to cosmic values before he is permitted to penetrate the ice barrier between the terrestrial and the celestial. Beyond the barrier will be found a warmer climate, with land and waterways. And it is there that celestial cousins await terrestrial man's arrival. And if one asks how far beyond, it will suffice to record that the distance is negligible, with modern transportation speed.

The northern and southern terrestrial extensions have until very recently been denied in the same manner that the

eastern and western, water extensions were denied prior to the fifteenth century. Yesteryear's archaic Ptolemaic Theory prohibited terrestrial width because *the sky seemed to meet the water* at the eastern and western horizons. And the globe symbol, also founded on illusion, has restricted movement beyond the globe's assumed ends. The fifteenth-century experience taught that "doings are not what they seem." We have learned that we need not "shoot up" or "shoot down" in movement from one side to the other of an assumed globe Earth. We have learned that we can make such movement without "falling over the edge" of the Earth. Unfortunately, we have not yet collectively learned that we may move straight ahead from the Earth's assumed ends to reach areas of the universe about us which appear "up," or out, from terrestrial position.

The Earth globe symbol would seem to require an up-and-down movement from Boston to Hong Kong, and vice versa. But experience has taught that movement between such points *is* on the same physical plane. Regardless of what the globe symbol depicts, it should be understood that the Earth's realistic arrangement in the space of its construction is as if both sides of the Earth were shown as flat surface areas.

Please don't get lost. This has nothing whatever to do with the archaic flat-Earth concept of the Ptolemaic kings. If one cuts the map surface of the globe symbol from Pole to Pole, and stretches out both sides of the map, it will show the realistic course of movement from Boston to Hong Kong. There is no movement up or down. But the globe symbol must make it appear that there is.

The relation of the entire terrestrial area with the celestial is the same. "Up" is always relative. And we move straight ahead from assumed terrestrial ends to reach the celestial areas which are *apparently* "up," or out, from the terrestrial.

Chapter Five

STRATOSPHERE REVELATIONS

Things are not what they seem.

The pilgrim of 1928 was aware that land discovered beyond the South Pole point confirmed only one aspect of Physical Continuity. He knew that there would have to be photographic confirmation of his disclosure concerning terrestrial sky light and the deceptively globular and isolated appearance of outer sky areas. Only through such proof could he hope to establish the illusory nature of astronomical conclusions dealing with celestial areas.

Hence his pilgrimage was directed toward procuring the required photographic proof through a stratosphere ascent which would permit photographing an area of the Earth's luminous outer sky surface from stratosphere darkness. Though there had never been a record of terrestrial sky light, he knew the condition would be confirmed if it was possible for him to ascend into the stratosphere. The lens deceptions contingent upon telescopic observation and photography of luminous celestial areas was most dear to him, but duty to his cause seemed to demand that he spare no effort to show the comparisons at terrestrial level so that others might comprehend the illusions. Therefore from 1929 until 1935 he sought means whereby he might ascend into the stratosphere. And during that period he recorded the conditions of lights and their movements which produced illusion in the workaday world at terrestrial level.

He relentlessly pursued the mathematical contradictions of theory which had over a period of four hundred years made an incomprehensible patchwork of the universe about us. Though the abstract mathematical values were under-

standingly applicable in the fifteenth century, when only the abstract could apply in an interpretation of cosmic values, they loomed as poor makeshift in the light of modern research and discovery. For nights without number he patiently observed the brilliant but deceptive beacons of the celestial sky from vantage points on the desert sand and from lofty mountain ledges. In such application he was able to compare the movement of lights observed at every angle on terrestrial level with the seeming movement of lights at celestial level. And he discerned the synonymy of illusions developed from light manifestations at both levels.

The simplest observations held a meaning most profound. And he who dutifully sought the meaning watched and recorded the apparent movement, or "twinkling," of stationary streetlights in Oakland, California. That observation was made from the deck of a ferry plying the seven miles of water from San Francisco to Oakland. Such simple observation proved that the streetlights' *seeming motion* was attributable to the motion of water between his sensitive optic lenses and the lights of Oakland. And it was thereby discerned that known and unknown conditions existing between a telescope lens and luminous gaseous sky areas of the celestial produce the same illusion of motion.

He never tired of experimenting with the play of electricity in the filament of light bulbs of every size and variety. He observed the light's movement from every angle, and under every condition. And such enterprise afforded proof of the influence all light exerts on the optic lens, and on every other lens, for all of which the human lens has provided the pattern.

Observation of the light distortions resulting from magnification of light at various distances provided foundation for understanding of the observational error leading to the absurd astronomical conclusion of "planetary rings." His perception reduced the so-called celestial "rings" to unreal whirling companions of correspondingly unreal asbo-mathematico-globular entities assumed to constitute the Univerr.

His persistent application and study of the most humble

but realistic manifestations at terrestrial level brought discernment of the complete lack of meaning in seeming manifestations at celestial level. The astronomically prescribed celestial features of "puffs of smoke in a barrel," "doubk stars," "galaxies," etc., were reduced to mrrrpler bat realistic values of cosmic expression adequately described in following pages.

The uninvolved play of searchlights on a darkened sky, or other dark area, proved the inability of the lens to record any area faithfully. As the searchlight disclosed that it was compelled to reproduce its circular lens outline on formations of every nature other than globular, it was made manifest that areas not globular in reality were made deceptively globular by the lens.

The distorting influence of mist and fog on luminous areas and objects of the land and the waters contributed to his elaborate ritual of the years. And the study of such influence at work brought confirmation of Physical Continuity before the first photograph of terrestrial sky-light distortion existed. And that single feature materially contributed to the premise that the Universe as astronomically assumed to be can never exist.

It was found that halos and rings, and spheroidal intruders of reality's magnificent scene, are found wherever and whenever one seeks them under conditions making for their illusive development. In consideration of the ease with which they are promiscuously manufactured, there is little wonder that they are observed in telescopic observations of the celestial.

He diligently watched and studied the movements of airplane lights reflected against the darkened sky and against the background of other lights in near-by hills and distant mountains. And he was permitted to discern the gross deception the moving airplane lights would impose on the immature mind of tome native from an undeveloped region of our civilization. Such a native, lacking knowledge of the altirudinal relation of hills, mountains, and the moving airplane lights and their relation to other lights in hills

and mountains and of the ∞ sky, would be unmis-
takably awed by the indefinable spectacle. It was found
reasonable to conclude the native's ignorance of the place-
ment and purpose of the various lights, in relation to those
of the unknown airplane in motion, would permit no other
determination than that the moving airplane lights repre-
sented some fearful unknown entity or condition of the
so-called 'Heavens above.'

Though familiarity with moving airplane lights at night
enables the more enlightened to comprehend realistic value
of the lights and their movement, they are, nevertheless, as
readily confused by corresponding light movement and light
distortions developed at their immediate terrestrial level.
Hence it may be understood that the measure of deception
for the average person is multiplied by the seeming move-
ment of known and unknown lights at celestial level. Early
experimentation established that illusion can readily be fos-
tered in the most astute minds through land surface obser-
vation of the light aura which, under conditions favorable
to its development, enshrouds an airplane's lights as well as
the plane and produces the illusion of a luminous disk
moving through the night sky. Inasmuch as a saucer is a
disk, the illusion of "flying saucers" is imposed.

It was also proved that haze, fog, clouds, and angles of
observation contribute to the foregoing and numerous other
illusions. It was further established that even on a very clear
night the lights of an airplane in motion present nothing
but a "flying saucer" if they are observed through a trans-
lucent window glass.

The same illusory development"; were found to apply to
a bright arclight at the negligible distance of fifty feet from
the observing lens as they apply to the "moon" at its esti-
mated distance of about 335,000 miles. And, as distance
lends enchantment, the illusion determinable as such at fifty
feet is without question accepted as celestial reality when
advanced by an astronomical conclusion which holds no
possible hope of determination. Though the disguise and

projected illusions of lights and luminous areas can be
penetrated at a distance of fifty feet on terrestrial level,
they do, nevertheless, impose temporary deception until
investigative determination of their realistic value is had.
Hence, consider the enlargement of deception from the
same disguise at distances prohibiting a determination of
values.

Observation of the unpretentious flame of an ordinary
match eloquently affirmed principles of lens function and
deceptions resulting therefrom. Experimentation established
that the perpendicular flame of a lighted match in the dark-
ness is automatically distorted by the camera lens, which,
in night photograph, causes the flame to be reduced to a
horizontal line. The situation developed in photograph from
an airplane at an altitude of only two miles. It was thereby
perceived that reducing the perpendicular flame to a flame-
less horizontal line constitutes primary expression of all
lens convergence. An increase of photographing altitude
developed the secondary expression in lens function, pro-
ducing the curve, as previously related. The camera lens
curved that same horizontal line up at both ends in the be-
ginning of an *arc*. On complete lens convergence, achieved
at greater photographing altitude, the match presented the
photographic appearance of a luminous disk.

The qualification should be made for readers who are
unfamiliar with the fact that light is always photographed
as white. Hence, though it was known that the white disk
represented a luminous disk, the photographed area in a
black-and-white photograph was white.

This simple match experiment was not considered too
simple or unimportant for the United States Army Corps'
application of many hours. Therefore, consider what the
lens is capable of doing to a straight line and how it can
make globular and isolated luminous sky areas that are not
globular or isolated. Then it may be possible to reconcile
the illusions developing from observation of the celestial
with that two-thousand-year-old dictum: "With eye ye see

not, yet believe what ye see not" That parable, too, merits repetition on every page of this book. Its meaning may be generally understood after another two thousand years.

It was found on another occasion that the match flame would, through optic lens function, develop an aura of greenish-red light when held in one's hand and viewed through mildly watering eyes. In other words, there would be formed, by the optic lens detecting the flame through a moisture film, a luminous and colorful circle which seemed to envelop the flame. That illusion in observing a known light not more than six or eight inches from the detecting optic lens, and at a time when the least additional moisture between the lens and its object exerted such influence on the optic lens which distorted the object, holds very definite relation to telescopic lens detection of luminous celestial sky areas. Telescopic detection of luminous celestial areas must be had at tremendous distances and through numerous distorting and obscuring media. In some celestial sky-light areas those media become at times much more powerful agents of the illusory than the eye moisture between an optic lens and a known luminous area close at hand.

Though there need not prevail at celestial level a corresponding volume of moisture influencing illusory lens creations seen in the lighted-match aura, there is unmistakable radiation from the gaseous content of all observed luminous celestial areas. The influence of such radiation between the detecting telescopic lens and a luminous celestial area, in conjunction with other conditions of the stratosphere, can be expected to develop corresponding match-flame illusion of one and even more luminous circles. Such circles, or so-called "satellites," can then deceptively appear to be circling around the observed luminous celestial area.

At this point it should be explained that it is not only the distorting influence of media through which light is observed, and the function of light itself at the point of observation, which contribute to production of the illusory. There exists beyond such factors the influence which the observed light exerts on the detecting lens. There is ex-

pressed the value of "the more you look, the less you see." Too much looking distorts color. Too intense observation of light and luminous areas produces the distortion of light shadows, or *halos*. Continued observation of too-intense light causes the luminous area to become black.

"Let there be light!" Yet the world of Illusion is cluttered with light emanations. The Sun becomes a positive bevy of multicolored globes when observed at the angle proper for their development. And in the multiple globes there are multiple smaller globular patterns. The Universe of illusion has no end of globes and spheres and whirling globular "bodies," though none exist in fact.

The terrestrial parallel of heat radiation's power to distort luminous areas and objects was found in observation of a series of wall lights that were clear glass electric light bulbs. They extended at intervals of ten feet along the interior wall of a room one hundred feet in length. The room was heated from open, ventilation on the opposite wall ten feet away. From a position on the ventilator side of the room, observation was made of the electric lights at the further end of the room, fifty to one hundred feet away. Hence the heat waves from the electric lights were between the observing multiple optic nerves and the electric lights. The motion of the heat waves, though not detected by the optic lens, produced the optical illusion that every light was flickering, or "twinkling." A shift of position to the opposite side of the room, where the lights were seen without heat-wave interference, at once permitted observation of the realistic unflickering lights, thereby proving the illusion.

It is significant to note that this illusory world was found to develop when the heat waves lacked sufficient force and volume to be modified by the optic lens. The radiation exerted its illusory action though it was not seen as a barrier to and distorter of light observation.

Earlier a counterpart of heat waves' influence was shown in the influence of water motion on the sensitive optic nerves as the optic lens detected streetlights from Oakland

Under such conditions of observation the larger and more luminous streetlights were subjected to corresponding influence, and they afforded the same illusory performs: now. However, it is pei'lmtiil to record that the streetlights' movement was *mora pronounced at a distance of fix* to seven miles* than the illusory movement of electric lights at distances of from fifty to one hundred feet.

There is a lesson here of greater illusory movement with an increase of distance from observed luminous area. It has considerable to do with the Galilean premise of illusion, "rounded bodies circling or ellipsing in space." Consideration of astronomical distances should bring BBMHSSSIBSMB of Physical Continuity. And it should assist one to know that movement may *be* had from the terrestrial Poles into the universe about us.

As this is written, a tiny voice seems to bring an astronomer's expostulation that no such deceptions can be imposed upon die magnificent lenses of astronomy's workshop. And it contends that the greater power of telescope lenses penetrates the conditions that create the illusory. Therefore it should be said that no amount of light magnification can produce greater clarity. The light and the lens seem to resent magnifying: increased magnification of light and luminous areas develops a greater volume of light distortion. It becomes evident that the brilliant writer of yesteryear, Tiffany Thayer, was cognizant of such a feature when he referrea to the two-hundred-inch telescope lens then being perfected as "die white elephant of Mount Palomar." That lens is competent to *magnify all the illuMons of the centuries*. Lens magnification of light and luminous areas, and die light distortion that ensues, is tiiat which produces "canyons" on die Moon and a grotesque array of astronomical entities "dot never did ana never could exist on land or sea or in die universe about us."

Light magnification is die imponderable which produces die *light shadings* in luminous celestial areas. Such light shadings within luminous sky areas are at times heralded as "clouds in die stratosphere over die celestial sky light area;

at other times, they are claimed to be vegetation on dia celestial land under die sky light

At this point it is well to repeat that telescope lenses cannot penetrate celestial sky light. It is true that clouds and vegetation are helpful to human beings. Witiiout die clouds vegetation might not exist. Hence one may take one's choice as to what light shadings represent, other than light shadings. Though clouds and vegetation exist under diss light which extends throughout die Universe whole, such conditions cannot be detected through die luminous sky envelope. All tiiat telescope lenses detect is an aspect of die luminous sky.

These and innumerable corresponding truths of experimentation and brain observation have been developed dirough unremitting effort to refute or to verify die disturbing perceptual portrait of die realistic Universe. For that portrait was presented to that early pilgrim as a burdensome and heartbreaking gift from die Force which ordains our individual destinies. The gift could not be rejected, because the Force persisted in its endowment. But is it to be wondered that he who was so endowed made periodic attempts to abandon die gift? The hours he consumed in tedious combing* through the centuries' accumulation of astro-mathematical data embodying glaring contradictions Out resulted from organized endeavor to sustain die postulate of terrestrial isolation constituted a period which could have thrice told die fables of "a tiiousand and one nights" fame. And time would have been left to erect all die unreal mathematical universes that history records.

To accomplish a project of such magnitude that it opened the centuries ice-blocked pedis to die universe about us, tiiat early pilgrim's elaborate laboratory was generally die uncluttered platform of the desert sands. And his customary astronomical observatory was an unsheltered mountain ledge. But his equipment was superior to die most powerful 'elescopes of Mount Wilson and Mount Palomar. At die latter, the t«> hundred-inch lens was dien being ground and primed "to sec all and know all." *Absurdtm! Abturdum!* It

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ut that Piccard meant that *the photographed sky*
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ufficient darkness of stratosphere background
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V illumination was sufficient to obscure the land
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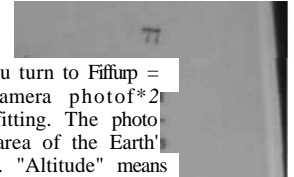
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re 4 in the next chapter. Released to the
editors in 1930, it shows how every area of
- luminous outer sky would appear from sufficient
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::inous disk-like areas were to be drawn into
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v ff-The U.S. Na ^ s V-2-rocket-camera photof*2
Lt ,1 the Ulusion." The title is most fitting. The photo
* ! shows a luminous outer surface area of the Earth'
^ P L m an altitude of sixty-five miles. "Altitude" means
W ff^ f_r0m the Earth s surface; hence the photograph was
K ^ ^ e l y fifty-five miles beyon<f t i e " ^ ^
Sea. It might have been a Utile more than fifty-five mflcj
Icause the distance from land surface to sky vanes at
Les and at different places the sky is only seven miles
awav at other points it may be ten miles.

Figure 5 is a reproduction of the original V-2-rockct-camera photograph of a small area of the Earth's entire skv. The photograph was not taken on the perpendicular, as 'was the case in Piccard's photograph of 1931. Hence it shows only *at an angle the complete disk area* which Piccard's perpendicular photography would have shown if he had ascended to the V-2-rocket height. The rocket camera would have shown a round disk, rather than a foreshortened oval, if it had been in the rocket's tail so that it could photograph on the perpendicular during the rocket's ascent. As the rocket descended it was drifting at an angle; hence all photographs of the outer sky had to be at an angle. Had the rocket avoided drifting and descended in a perpendicular course, it would have shown the full disk area indicated in Figures 3 and 4.

That original photograph of an area of tlie Earth's luminous outer sky surface, *seemingly globular and isolated*, ^{ls} is the most important photograph in the history of the *01M. It tells more of the realistic universe about us than J¹¹ the astronomical volumes compiled throughout the centuries. It needs only the proper interpretation. And if ter- f^{stnal} man is not competent to interpret its meaning at ah! t^{U ne}, he *ould be denied acquisition of tlie universe

inE 7 « s all sky areas. The dSk areas derViS M*snatt sloping from the gaseous movement which pro-



WORLDS BEYOND

Other factors may have influenced it had been a very powerful lens, then the clear light, only in the white patch. However, be faulty, the light covers the distance it would become manifest. Near the surface to such shading, the lens is acceptable if it seems. If it becomes ridiculous, if patches were in fact atmospheric, the surface of the Earth, where does it appear; and it is through the application of a transparent medium capable of penetrative light-penetrating medium developed just its application can always be described. As illustration, green vegetation is not the normal contour of objects beyond.

It is referred to, infrared and extra-sensition to photography within distance of its application to telescopic.

If or if there is ever developed, a medium to penetrate the luminous celestial spheres will then be permitted to about us. Then will they observe the luminous outer surface of the astronomical conclusion has demonstrated. Then will they detect the abandoned denied by astronomical coincidence that vegetation will give the impression that celestial areas lack the to life

« Powerful telescope 1***
 ^Huminous outer sky surface
 ^^ about us. No telescopic camera

coNTTKurryoF nn

ever photographed other than the same sky surface area which is made deceptively disk-like and isolated by the lens function described here. Therefore

Is strange as it may seem, the lens is a function of luminous celestial areas with fullness or products of illusion. The tragedy of their display is magnified by the misconception they foster. The lens is a partial area of celestial sky is the only thing photographed but the disk area must develop the delusion that a Hand isolated body exists.

In view of Figure 4 showing what every terrestrial sky area would appear to be from the dark stratosphere and from other land areas of the Universe, Professor Piccard's photographic development of a partial disk with incomplete luminosity was not generally considered as evidence of the illusions described. Effort was therefore intensified to have photographs of the Earth's luminous outer sky made from greater altitude which would show a complete disk with luminosity. The requisite altitude was considered fourteen miles, four miles beyond Piccard's altitude.

With that objective, a journey was made to the U.S. Army Air Corps' base at Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio. There Major Hoffman and Captain Albert W. Stevens were making elaborate preparations for a stratosphere ascent, and it was believed that they could be induced to achieve a fourteen-mile altitude, where photographic confirmation of lens deceptions would be had.

Captain Stevens, then considered the leading aerial photographer, had taken numerous photographs of the business section of Dayton, Ohio, at an altitude of five miles. Photographs from that altitude, doubtless with a very powerful camera lens, showed the known concrete structures of the business district being merged together by lens function. This merging confirmed that photographs at greater altitude would cause the concrete structures deceptively to appear

Airborne or globular.

These principles and contributed additional knowledge that

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P⁰ hscrvc that the globular and isolated appearance is
t⁰! ced at every photographing distance from the outer
P uface. There are no variations of contour-, but there
s_o- s_{var}iations of the light shadings and Ught distortions,
jfcj this work has properly stressed.

With such conclusive photographic evidence of terrestrial sky light and the lens-developed deceptions of the sky's contour, there was reason to believe that some acknowledgment of the pilgrim's claims would be forthcoming from the established scientific order. It was reasoned that such vivid expression of lens deceptions would enable the most skeptical to perceive that identical deceptions were experienced in all telescopic observation of luminous celestial areas. As a result of the sensational rocket-camera proof of celestial and terrestrial sky light synonymy and the apparent globularity and isolation of sky areas, it seemed that almost anyone would realize that astronomy has dealt only with celestial sky light and illusory features developed by telescopic lenses.

The illusions now proved to develop from telescopic observations of the celestial attest that it was natural for 'cus, Galileo, Newton, and others of their times to de that luminous celestial areas are globular and "d'bodies" The illustrious gentlemen lacked modern 'mcal devices for proving

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one side to the other side of what we considered a globe Earth. The feature stressed we that of the eastern and western water entered OPS then recently discovered to connect the Old World with the New. The width had to be known, regardless of what the length might be. Progress we east to west rather than to north and south. If there existed northern and southern extensions, it was unimportant to the time.

Promulgation of the globe-Earth idea we simplified the evident fact that the Sun rises in the East and sets in West. And it we further advanced through understanding that one could sail to the West and ultimately arrive at points in the East It appeared reasonable to assume that the Earth's contour was that of a globe, or sphere. Since the assumed globe Earth had eastern and western limits in time and space, mathematical northern and southern limits which would make it conform to a sphere had to be provided. Thus mathematical formula decided that Earth contour is comparable to that of assumed globular MM isolated celestial areas. Though the assumed globularity and isolation of celestial areas has since been proved illusory, the framers of theory were obliged to accept such apparent conditions in fact Hence the terrestrial, also assumed to be a globular and isolated area of the Universe whole, like celestial areas we also assumed to be "circling or circling in space."

The ancient theorists, lacking modern equipment for determination of cosmic reality, were convinced that the telescope lens was a faithful recorder of celestial conditions. Unfortunately, lens capriciousness we never considered in determination concerning arrangement and movement in the Universe. However, from that faulty assumption of globularity and isolation there developed a basis for precise time measurement Where previously the terrestrial day could be known with but two parts, the periods of light and darkness, the theory of terrestrial globularity and isolation made it possible to gauge the light and the dark periods through the application of hours. And the hours, naturally, corresponded to the assumed Earth sphere's assumed daily motion.

It may be perceived that the same time measurement could have applied if, contrariwise, it had been assumed that the Sun described a daily course around the Earth from east to west. Then it would have made little difference if the Earth were assumed to be globular, cylindrical, or tubular in contour. Sun movement could provide hours of the day as readily in Earth movement did.

The assumed circling movement of the assumed Earth sphere was made to conform to the time gauge, and the time gauge conformed to the assumed movement of the assumed Earth sphere. Hence the mathematized approximate twenty-four-thousand-mile circumference of an assumed globe Earth invited mathematical determination that one twenty-fourth of the Earth's assumed daily turn in space would constitute one hour. Therefore, since one assumed complete rotation of the assumed globe Earth of twenty-four-thousand-mile circumference would constitute an Earth day of twenty-four hours, there had to be twenty-four different starting points for time. Every thousand miles of the twenty-four-thousand-mile circumference would factually experience a different twelve o'clock noon and a different twelve o'clock midnight. Such mathematizing was by no means complicated.

It then followed that the diameter of the man-made globe Earth would have to conform to global dimensions. Accordingly, there had to be formulated assumed northern and southern diminishing points for the assumed globe Earth assumed to be isolated in space infinite. Reality could not be consulted, and it could in no way control designation of the assumed northern and southern ends sustaining the globular concept and the isolated Earth globe.

Man, having established the Earth's contour and limits to meet the need of that time, had very little interest in the physical aspects of the northern and southern extremities which his mathematics had ordered. His interest was centered in travel east to west from the "Old World" for conquest of the western "New World."

After the assumed globe Earth's movements were

mathematically fixed in time and space, there had to be provided an independent orbit, or space path, for its assumed daily and yearly movement in relation to other assumed cosmic "globes" scattered throughout timeless infinity. They, too, had to be made to conform to the mathematical order perfecting man's illusory Universe.

Hence it may be perceived that man, rather than Creative Force or Deity, was responsible for the fifteenth-century pattern of the Earth and the universe about the Earth. Nevertheless, the pattern woven from illusion served a purpose and filled a need of that time.

It can be readily realized that the interest of four hundred years ago could not, and need not, be in any constructive manner directed toward the assumed ends of the assumed Earth globe. Lack of factual knowledge of the Earth's northern and southern extent explains why the meet famous of American explorers as recently as February, 1047, was impelled to describe the endless land extending beyond the assumed northern end of the Earth as "the center of the great unknown."

Though the Universe structure imposed by the Copernican Theory was developed from illusion, the maintenance of values bestowed certain benefits upon men of that era. It afforded adequate general understanding of this "New World" reality. And it provided a necessary and most helpful gauge of time even though, in so doing, it prescribed a series of fanciful movements for assumed cosmic "globe bodies" which, in common with the assumed Earth "globe body," seemingly constitute the Universe whole.

Unfortunately, in providing such benefits there also developed the very questionable benefit of belief that man would "fall off" the Earth ends north and south instead of the Earth's "edges" east and west. Theory may persistently oppose theory, but only fact can displace theory. The facts of our time disclose the fallacy of assumptive Earth ends north and south. Such facts of modern discovery provide abundant evidence that land and water extends indefinitely beyond both assumptive ends prescribed by theory of 1543.

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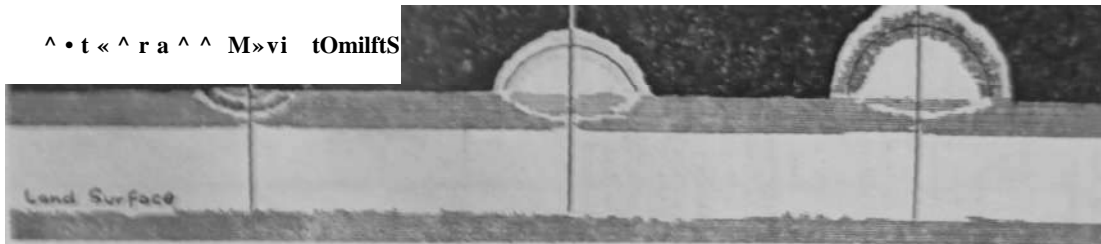
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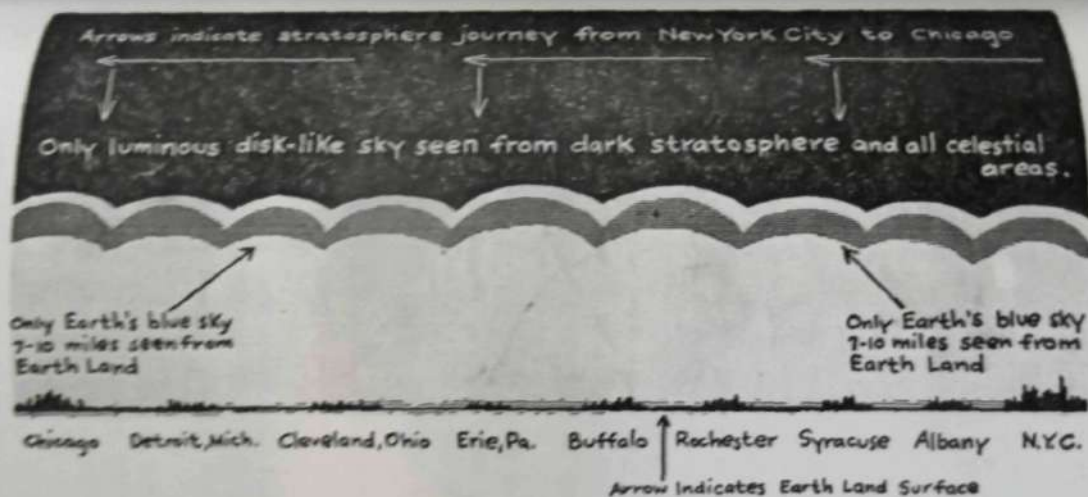
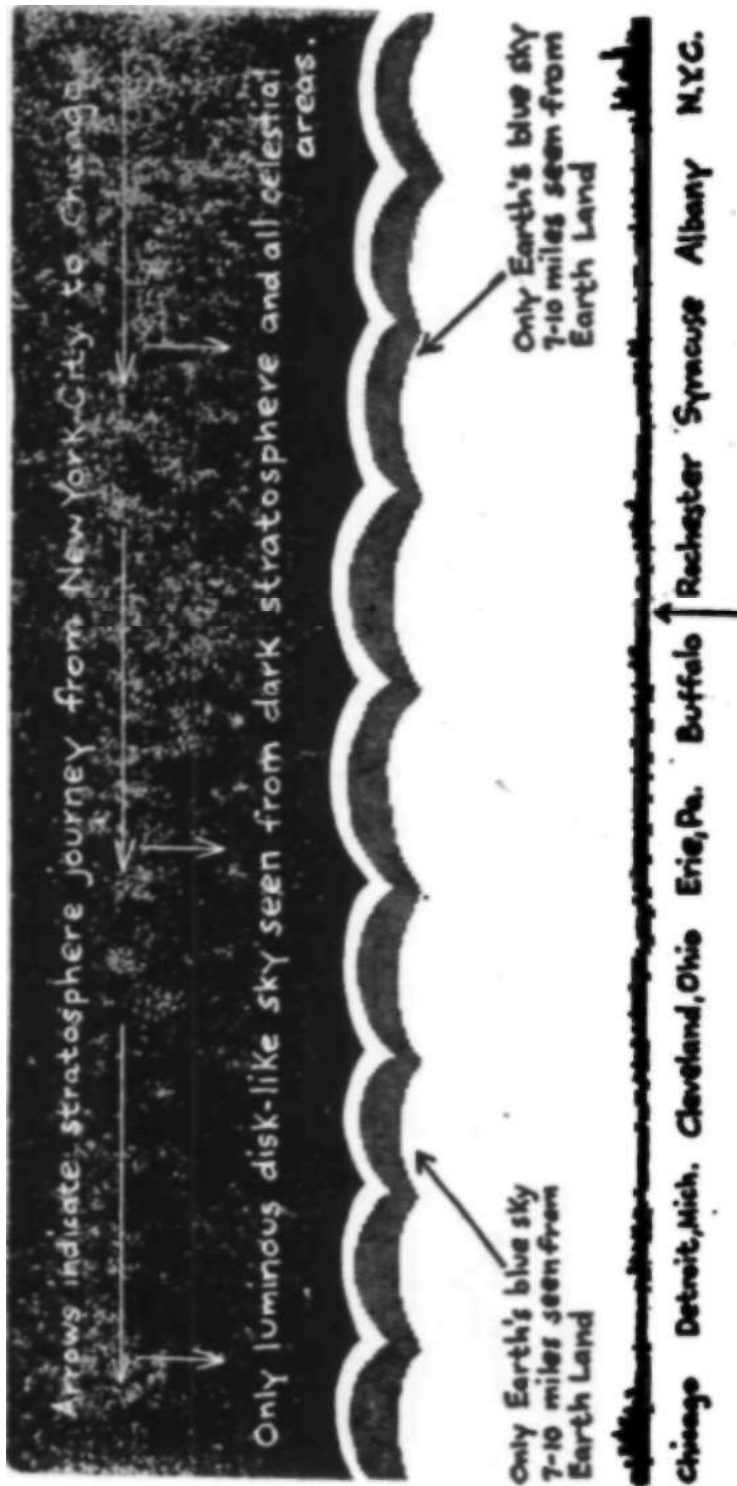


Figure 6
A THOUSAND-MILE STRATOSPHERE JOURNEY OVER
THE EARTH'S SKY-LIGHT ROAD OF ILLUSIONS

On a thousand-mile stratosphere journey, from New York City to Chicago, our luminous and illusion-producing outer sky, because of lens-developed curves, deceptively appears as numerous rounded and therefore seemingly isolated "bodies" identical to astronomy's fictional celestial pattern of "stars" and "planets." Though the inner blue sky and the outer luminous sky are both shown to complete the illustration, it

must be remembered that the Earth's blue sky is seen only through our Earth's atmosphere, whereas the Earth's blue sky is seen from stratosphere darkness during day and night and from all other land areas of the Universe during night's darkness.

NOTE: This illustration was originally presented to the science editors of this nation's press services prior to procurement of any stratosphere photographs of our Earth's luminous disk-like-appearing sky segments. The U.S. Naval Research Bureau's V-2 rocket camera photographs, since October, 1946, conclusively confirm the presentation.



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Figure 6
A THOUSAND-MILE STRATOSPHERE JOURNEY OVER THE EARTH'S SKY-LIGHT ROAD OF ILLUSIONS
On a thousand-mile stratosphere journey, from New York City to Chicago, our luminous and illusion-producing outer sky, because of lens-developed curves, deceptively appears as numerous rounded and therefore seemingly isolated "bodies" identical to astronomy's fictional celestial pattern of "stars" and "planets." Though the inner blue sky and the outer luminous sky are both shown to complete the illustration, it

Chapter Six

A JOURNEY OVER THE EARTH'S SKY-LIGHT ROAD OF ILLUSIONS

The lens is the culprit,
And the deception is the crime.

Figure 4 is reproduced from the 1930 original released to the science editors of press syndicates in New York City. It is intended to show lens deceptions experienced in all observations of the Earth's luminous outer sky surface from stratosphere darkness and from other land areas of the Universe. It was also intended to indicate the lens deceptions resulting from telescopic observation of luminous celestial areas.

Though the drawing was made prior to any confirming photographs of stratosphere ascension or rocket flights, it may now be viewed as reality, because of the V-2-rocket photographic confirmation since October, 1946.

1) The land area, as indicated at the bottom of the drawing, represents the accustomed location in our observation of the familiar blue sky between New York City and Chicago. In looking up, or out, from such land positions—or from any other land position of the Earth—we observe the blue sky of varying depth, or density, from time to time and from place to place.

2) The sharp horizontal curves are never experienced with such sharp angles. The abrupt termination of the horizon is the one required to complete the illustration. It imposes lines of demarcation between the various land communities. It also permits a simultaneous view of inner and outer sky components. The outer are to be observed only from

stratosphere darkness and from other land areas of the Universe.

3) The region between represents the seven- to ten-mile distance from land to blue sky. The distance varies over the Earth, and over the Universe whole. Inhabitants of other land areas of the Universe can view no other blue sky than their own. They cannot see our immediate blue sky, but they do see our outer sky surface as we see their outer sky surface. At night, they view our sky's outer surface areas, and every sky area, as here depicted, is luminous and deceptively globular. Hence the deceptive globularity imposes the appearance of isolation. Accordingly, our terrestrial area appears to other inhabitants of the Universe as the same isolated "stars" and "planets" as their areas appear to our observation. Our sky areas make their "Heavens above," as their sky areas make our "Heavens above."

4) The dark area of the illustration above the sky areas represents the stratosphere, which extends indefinitely. As it encroaches upon terrestrial sky areas, it likewise exists over all other sky areas of the Universe.

5) The luminous and disk-like outer sky areas show how the gaseous blue sky of terrestrial land observation becomes luminous against the dark stratosphere. The lens detecting such luminous areas, which we definitely know are not globular and isolated, is compelled by its function to create the curves that produce the luminous disk areas as illustrated. Each disk area must, as previously explained, impose that further illusion of a body. The celestial "bodies" of astronomy are precisely what the illustration describes.

Hence from a distance we see the illustration's luminous disk-like areas as true disk surfaces. Likewise do we observe luminous ^{^*L>«Hal} sky surface areas, the so-called "stars" and "planets" of astronomical assumption. And inhabitants of celestial land areas view luminous areas of our sky in precisely the same manner as we observe luminous areas of their sky. In sharing our lens illusions, as they must, they

manner that we have been deprived of physical journey to their land.

Since the drawing could have no purpose if the mrnpWw disks were shown, it portrays only half disks, or a series of luminous arcs. That is all that is really required, inasmuch as that alone is what the most powerful telescopes are able to detect throughout the Universe. If the lower blue-sky areas of the illustration were obscured as one held the illustration at arm's length and observed from the top of the page, one would discern that any area shown would appear as a disk from distant observation. As explained earlier, when that deceptive lens-formed disk area is detected, the mind automatically supplies the fullness which completes the disk and imposes the delusion of a "globe body." Every luminous outer sky area of the Earth and the Universe about the Earth must, *through lens function and only thereby*, be detected as a disk-like area illustratively presented, and it is then *assumed* to be a globe, and the illusory globe must appear to be isolated.

It should be understood that every luminous arc, or disk-like sky area as illustrated, possesses width as well as length. Since there are nine luminous sky areas in the distance, or length, of stratosphere course from New York City to Chicago, each area should be considered approximately one hundred and eleven miles in diameter, to make the approximate thousand miles between New York City and Chicago. It may be considered that in the flight machine photographing that sky course there will be a lens of sufficient power to embrace an area one hundred and eleven miles wide. Accordingly, as this particular stratosphere tourney to Chicago extends in north to northwesterly direction, there would be photographed nine luminous, globular, and isolated "bodies" on the direct course. And photographs made at an angle to the direct course would show numerous other luminous rounded and isolated "bodies," their number depending on stratosphere altitude and camera lens power plus the photographing angle. The intensity of gaseous sky content prevailing at the time of photographing would like-

wise Influence the number of "bodies" to be detected by the camera lens.

The group arrangement of Figure 4 is intended to convey how every luminous terrestrial sky area would appear; but such necessary illustrative grouping of sky areas does not permit the luminous sky areas to be separated, or isolated, as they will appear from distant observation. It should be understood that, when observed individually, the luminous curving-down of each depicted sky area causes it deceptively to appear separated and isolated as a distinct unit, or "body." No lens can detect and record more than one of the luminous disk areas at a given time. That feature, as previously shown, was proved by the U.S. Navy's rocket-camera photographs of luminous terrestrial sky areas over White Sands, New Mexico, and adjacent territory.

As the illustration's thousand-mile photographing experiment is in progress from New York City to Chicago, other similar experiments over the sky of corresponding thousand-mile areas can be moving in the stratosphere from Los Angeles and from Montreal, London, Berlin, Moscow, and Rome. They would all be procuring *identical photographs* over their respective luminous sky areas. There could be variation in the quality and the quantity of light shading and distortion in some photographs over different sky areas. If the cameras of the different photographing expeditions possessed varying lens power, that would result in there being more or less luminous and isolated terrestrial sky-area "globes" photographed over different routes. However, if the same lens power is utilized in all cameras over all routes and if the same altitude is maintained, the photographic results will be approximately the same.

The qualification, approximately, is in order because conditions prevailing at the time of photographing some thousand-mile areas would vary with conditions prevailing elsewhere and with those of the thousand-mile area from which the numerical standard was developed. Gaseous condition of the various luminous sky areas could influence detection or mitigate against the possibility of detecting certain sky

arm*. The photographing angle would also ouullillmie to —I J B J finding.

Thus, at this point one may have acquired some vague concept of the *deceptive isolated* terrestrial Universe that our luminous outer sky areas present to all observers from beyond the Earth. One needs out briefly consider the number of luminous isolated "globes" to DO detected over a single thousand-mile area of the Earth's entire luminous outer sky surface. Naturally, the number of isolated "globes" to be detected can be expected to vary depending upon lens power, restricting angles of lens focus, and conditions existing at various terrestrial sky areas. In the latter consideration, stratosphere elements and gaseous sky content and expression would be factors.

It is reasonable to assume that a lens with greater power will embrace a wider terrestrial sky area than a weaker lens can. But the more powerful lens cannot detect as many "isolated globes" over a restricted sky area because of the fact that, by embracing a larger sky area, there will be an overlapping of the more numerous areas to be detected by the weaker lens. Where the weaker lens might show twenty or more isolated sky areas in one hundred miles of sky surface, the stronger lens might be able to detect only ten or twelve, or even fewer.

However, the numbers here used are merely other than for comparison. No numerical accuracy is intended or required. The primary and broader purpose of the 1930 illustration was to express that all astronomical observations of so-called stellar areas are products of the Inescapable lens deceptions which must be duplicated in every detail in telescopic observation and photography of luminous outer sky surface areas of the Earth. Realization of lens deceptions in the sky over our own back yard eloquently proves that telescopic observations of the so-called celestial deal only with unrounded and connected celestial sky surface areas. And it is the Individual concept which mistakenly bestows the statue of "globe" on celestial sky surface areas after the detecting lens has provided the area with a disk appearance.

There should be great need for stressing this factor after three hundred years of mathematical astronomy which, in detecting some and conjecturing other luminous surface areas of the celestial sky, has developed the dictum extraordinary that the disk area of lens production is actually the "globe" which concept harbors. To avoid possibility of misunderstanding this paramount feature dealing with illusion and ~~xxxxxxxx~~ it may be further clarified as follows: The *unreal 'globe'* which was sired by the *unreal disk* (because the lens alone was responsible for the disk) is astronomically established as a factual *entity* in the world of things. Is it not astounding?

Fortunately, current rocket-camera photographs of luminous outer terrestrial sky surface areas make it possible for the first time in history to check and compare astronomical observations. That old Hwg and comparing was denied to telescopic observation for many centuries. And it has since been denied to astronomy's hired assistants, telescopic photography and spectroscopic analysis. However, it has now proved the complete fantasy of isolated globes or spheres circling or ellipsing in space."

Though the unprecedented opportunity for checking and comparing assumed conditions or celestial finding with factual conditions of terrestrial finding is now available to astronomy, it is questionable if the astronomical fraternity will take advantage of it "We see only that which we want to see. And we believe no more than that which we want to believe." Hence, primed observations are as dubious as spies. Nevertheless, though primed observations may be known to be so untrustworthy, such primed observations are retained as companions because that seems to be the easiest course. To reject them would impose an effort and a responsibility.

Since rocket-camera photographs have established that the deceptions of lens function are inescapable, it follows that, once the telescopic finding is accepted at its face value, deducing robots instead of human astronomers may as well check the lens findings. What the astronomers may interpret of die telescopic-photographic plates becomes entirely irrel-

evant, if the lens error reproduced on the plates is accepted as fact. Alas, the astronomer seems to be painfully reluctant to admit that proof of the error is at hand.

It is pertinent to explain that the identical spectrum variations of celestial analysis, will be found to apply to luminous outer surface sky areas of the Earth. The same misinterpretation of values will ensue. And with realization of the terrestrial sky areas' factual values, the misinterpretation of celestial values should become manifest.

Though terrestrial sky areas are known to be continuous and holding their allotted place in the Universe structure, their billowing or fluctuating within the cosmic area of their original construction and placement will be accredited the same fantastic motions astronomically prescribed for the so-called "stars" and "planets" of celestial sky areas. When terrestrial sky areas are analyzed from the same distance and with the same astronomical equipment, their gaseous content and movement will produce all that which celestial sky gas produces for spectrum analysis of terrestrial astronomers. However, from our celestial observatory we would not dream of interpreting the spectrum recordings as astronomers now interpret the recordings from celestial sky areas. With knowledge of our terrestrial sky we would know better. Thus, returning to the illustrative thousand-mile course of terrestrial sky-fight illusions, we find that the stratosphere journey from New York City to Chicago at an altitude of one Hundred miles or more must develop the following observational and photographic conclusions:

The deceptively globular and isolated luminous sky areas would require seeing the "planet" of New York City. Then, in the order designated, there would be seen the "star" of Albany and the "planets" or "stars" of Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Then at an angle from the main line of perpendicular observation over the cities of New York State would be observed the "star" of Erie, Pennsylvania. As the course continued toward Chicago there the "planets" of Cleveland and Detroit would loom. Other vague "star" scatterings would be observable in all directions

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away from the direct course being photographed on the perpendicular.

Every thousand-mile area of the luminous terrestrial sky would present the same deceptive appearance. And the sky areas would show corresponding celestial sky variations of luminosity due to variations of the chemical content and gaseous activity of the respective terrestrial sky areas.

Though this may be repetitious, it should here be explained that the familiar blue sky's varying depth, or blueness, observable from time to time and from place to place at the same time, actuates variation of the outer sky's luminosity.)

The following feature also serves as an agent for the lens-developed illusions of record. The torrid equatorial and the frigid Arctic and Antarctic sky areas would be shown to possess marked difference in the depth of their luminosity when compared with the luminosity of Temperate Zone sky areas. That would mean very little if the Universe whole contained but one torrid and two frigid zones as now known at terrestrial level. However, the zones of the terrestrial are duplicated over and over again throughout the Universe whole. That factor influences difference in light waves and colors now registered from luminous sky areas of the celestial which are otherwise of the same composition. Corresponding differences for corresponding reasons would be shown to develop from terrestrial sky areas.

Were we to increase the hundred-mile altitude to five thousand miles, the sky area of the illustration's course from New York City to Chicago would loom as a wide layer of "stars." Then, as our telescope was adjusted at an angle for observation of the sky territory northeast of New York City, there would be detected sky area "stars" of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. The number of "stars," "star clusters," and "double stars" to be detected over that sky area would depend on lens power and other conditions previously described.

The extent of our stratosphere search for terrestrial sky "stars" could continue over the Atlantic Ocean beyond Boston. "Stars" detected at such points would represent the rim

of the terrestrial stars area first detected at New York City. And detection of "stars" would not be restricted to a direct eastern area. As it embraced the area from New York City to Boston in an easterly direction, it would also embrace a wide area in a northerly direction to the Canadian border and south to the Gulf of Mexico.

Under telescopic observation some sky areas would become vaguer, while others of the same area would be more luminous. The more luminous might appear at the Atlantic Ocean rim, and the vaguest might be detected in near-by Connecticut. Other sky-light areas would appear so vague as to make for the determination that no sky luminosity, and therefore no sky, existed at such points. The detection of sky luminosity, celestial and terrestrial, does not depend solely upon distance from the observing point.

North, east, south, and west, our terrestrial sky light would reproduce that which is presented by celestial light. The extent of our view, of the Earth sky's "Heavens above" would depend on the angle of observation in the stratosphere, the power of the detecting lens, and the gaseous condition of the most remote sky areas at the time of observation. At altitudes of one thousand to five thousand miles in the stratosphere, the most powerful telescopic lenses and their companion camera lenses would likewise record all the grotesque entities presently recorded of the luminous outer sky surface areas over the land of other parts of the Universe. Such recording would be of sky areas over the known land of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, as well as over the water of the Atlantic Ocean. Hence they could readily be determined as the illusory condition considered to be real when the same entities are observed over celestial land areas.

The astronomically recorded "Horse's Head in the great nebula in Orion" and "the spiral nebulae in Cygnus" would be reproduced in certain terrestrial sky areas where the play of sky gases plus lens magnification would develop such gaseous formation*. And if the light distortion appearing as a dark form in the terrestrial sky area was not denned as the

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"Horse's Head" in the celestial sky light of astronomy's Orion, it could readily be designated something else related to horse anatomy. Such designation would not obscure the fact that it is nothing but sky-light distortion-

That which applies to the dark formation in luminous sky area likewise applies to the white formation in the astronomical "nebula of Cygnus." The ectoplasm-like white veil, or film, of the Cygnus sky-light area will be duplicated in terrestrial sky light. It may be found to develop in the sky light making the "stars" of Portland, Old Orchard, and Kennebunk, Maine. Or it could as readily be observed in the terrestrial sky-light "star" of Kalamazoo, Michigan. That sky-gas condition which astronomy is pleased to describe as the "nebula of Cygnus" *has already been photographed in the luminous terrestrial sky over White Sands, New Mexico.* And it could be reproduced in ever so many terrestrial sky areas under conditions favorable to its formation.

Another interesting observation from the haloed realm of astronomical deduction is that dealing with the "nebula M-31 in Andromeda." Though it is conveniently mathematized as being thirty-five hundred million times the *weight* of the Sun, it can be readily *dissipated* under lens magnification. This expresses the ultimate of abstraction in the application of abstract mathematics. Despite such estimated sky-gas weight, a telescopic lens can dissipate the so-called "nebula" formation. Yet the lens cannot penetrate through the gas density to the underlying land.

The depth of abstraction becomes evident as one realizes that there cannot possibly be an authentic gauge for the Sun's mass. And any weight estimate is absurd. Though it fits the Universe of Illusion, it can have no application to the Universe of reality. It is comparable to an estimate concerning the birth and ancestry of God. One need not burden conceptional capacity in a forlorn attempt to determine the meaning of that figure thirty-five hundred million times the weight of the Sun,

Regardless of how one cares to view the application of abstract mathematics and the real meaning of so-called

PHYSICAL CONTINUITY OF THE UNIVERSE

"nebula," the paramount fact remains that no sky-gas motion, seeming or real, has any bearing whatever on the realistic connected land existing under all sky areas. For reasons abundantly disclosed, sky areas must be considered isolated. The art of astronomy, though impotent to penetrate the gaseous celestial sky envelope, regardless of what its density may be, is restricted to observation and analysis of luminous SKV areas and the movement of their gases. And astronomy's failure to grant that "nebula" is an aspect of sky-gas motion fosters gross misinterpretation of cosmic values.

Experimentation proves that in observation of light and luminous areas there will at times be formed grotesque creations. At other times the formations will be dissipated. It depends considerably on the angle of observation, the gaseous movement of the luminous area at the time of observation, and the amount of magnification of the light or luminous area.

Microscopic observations clearly express such features, though there exists in microscopy a possibility of error which is infinitesimal in comparison with the unlimited possibilities for telescopic observation. Observations of a microscopic field establish that too much magnification of the field's specimen will cause it to be obscured, whereas a different light quantity will distort the specimen.

Hence in a factual study of lens capaciousness it is established that the important feature is not so much what is observed but, rather, *how and under what conditions observations are made.*

In spite of claims to the contrary, abstract mathematics and their competent mechanical aids and guides can in no way correct the structurally inherent lens culpability. Size and power of a lens has nothing to do with the error of lens principle. A thousand-inch lens cannot eliminate the error, out it can and will *magnify the error.*

From the enviable thousand-mile observation point in the stratosphere, the "Heavens above" would be observed everywhere and at every angle of observation. Every lumi-

nous outer sky area over the entire Earth, or as much of the Earth's sky that could be detected, would present a vista of the "Heavens above." The terrestrial appearance in no way differs from that of celestial sky areas observed from the terrestrial. The rhythmic shift of light motion within some luminous outer sky areas of the terrestrial would also present the same characteristics under spectrum analysis as presently found in the light of celestial sky areas. And that corresponding activity would cause it to appear that the "star" of East St Louis, or some other terrestrial sky area, would be *burning up its terrestrial orbit* at a devastating rate. And it would *deceptively appear to be circling toward our observation point* in the stratosphere.

On the other hand, it might appear to be as rapidly receding from our position and away from its normal location. The appearance of approaching or receding would depend upon the intensity and motion of sky gases at that particular place when observation was made. Such condition would deceptively appear when in fact nothing was going anywhere, either toward or away from our stratosphere observation point.

Some terrestrial sky areas would seem to flicker, or fluctuate. The motion of some areas would appear to be constant and therefore imperceptible as motion. The motion of others would appear to be variable. And the constancy or variability of terrestrial sky-light motion would correspond to that recorded by the light curves from celestial sky-light areas. However, with the physical knowledge possessed of our Earth's sky, no reasoning person could ever ascribe to such motions of terrestrial sky light that which astronomy interprets from identical motions in celestial sky light.

Celestial and terrestrial sky luminosity and the motions of such light have a common heritage. They are of the same Universe family. Further, one is as continuous with the other as the circulating blood of the human body which actuates the left side as well as the right side, and thereby nourishes the entire body.

Mathematical astronomy has not, and will not, detect

that obvious continuity feature from lenses and figures. That feature, being of the Universe of reality, was not entrusted to the uncertainty of abstract figures and symbols. Though such figures and symbols are endowed with precision and positiveness, the endowment applies to and Dements only the unreal mathematical Universe.

In analysis of light waves from various so-called "star" areas of the Universe at times two spectra are observed to move back and forth. They prescribe, or there is prescribed, a waving or undulating motion of the sky light under analysis. The astronomer's conclusion must be that such duality of motion presupposes dual entities in motion. He does not consider the motions attributable to sky gases. If he did, he would be empowered to consider many other features this book contains. Instead, when spectroscopic examination confirms the dual motion, the astronomer must assume that confirmation has been had of two distinct entities, or "bodies," whereas in reality all that the astronomer's eyes, the telescope and earners, the spectrum and the spectroscope, have established is that *dual motion* is taking place in the celestial sky-light area.

It should be further noted that none of the observations and tests have anything to do with land areas of the Universe underlying the sky light being tested. They are restricted to a determination of celestial sky-light content and activity. They are impotent to deal with the land existent under the sky light. Though there is land under all celestial and terrestrial sky light, there is no "bod/* in motion, to say nothing of two separate "bodies" in motion. The ever-active sky gases are responsible for all detected motion. Other factors may *as%ksja<* the portrait of motion which the lens detects.

also influence the spectrum.

ence it Is nothing more formidable than the misinterpretation of sky-gas motion which leads to the conclusion of "spectroscopic binaries," or "double stars," in mis particular instance of celestial sky-light analysis. Duality of gas motion can exist But duality of "Dodies" can never exist, for the reason that there are no celestial "bodies" to have motion.

That particular astronomical feature was embraced by the original treatise *Phytical Continuum* as early as 1927. There it was disclosed that every sky area of the Earth would, through the inundating motion of gaseous content, deceptively appear to be circling or revolving. That 1927 claim has application to the entire Universe, it discounted astronomical interstellar space and the circling or revolving of assumed isolated "bodies" in restricted space orbits. Orbits are definitely not required for the motions of luminous sky areas over land areas that are connected throughout the Universe and are not "circling or revolving in space."

Energy in motion is restricted to waves of varying length and intensity. All of modern enterprise establishes that feature of natural law. And the active sky gases of the terrestrial and the celestial conform to the principle of motion. What deceptively appears to be happening should be known as illusory by modern astronomers. Then would they be able to discount the seeming celestial conditions which perpetuate and enlarge upon the primary illusion developed by lens function.

Another of the many extra ordinary features of astro-mathematical confusion is that which grants so-called "nebula" centers composed of gas, and then proceeds to mathematize that such gas is formative in the stratosphere as the nucleus of "star" matter. Such a wayward conclusion results from the fact that the central regions of some luminous celestial sky areas under observation defy penetration and dissipation of their light by the most powerful lenses. Hence such concentrated central points are mathematized and assumed to be something different and remote from the remainder of the sky area.

This observation is one that brings mathematician-astronomers to the door of reason. But, alas, they refuse to enter. Such observation should show that the substance, deceptively appearing to be formative in the stratosphere and apparently alienated from the central luminous sky area, is gas movement of the sky-light area. In a case of this kind the astronomer comes so close to the truth that it is

painful to realize how his misconception of values demands that he adhere to the faulty premise and forsake the truth so glaringly presented.

It seems that something pertaining here was mentioned about two thousand years ago by the immortal Master of parables, who pronounced: "None are so blind as they who will not see."

That intensification of sky light in some areas, celestial and terrestrial, is a very natural condition. And it is related to the following. As one looks at the massed luminous coals of a furnace fire, the fire's luminous area, with the exception of the center, may under intent observation be broken up into viewable formations. The center, in holding the concentrative force of the fire and emitting the greatest light, must defeat any effort to see it as other than a vast concentration of impenetrable light and heat. Nor can its light be dissipated. If the observer of such a furnace fire were at sufficient distance, and if he had not had direct experience with such accumulation of heat and light, he would be compelled to conclude that the border areas of the fire concentration were *different in substance and detached from the central area*. Yet composition of the central area would be no different than the fiery matter viewable at the extremities of such an intense luminous center. Every area would be continuous with the center.

Nevertheless, astro-mathematical calculations develop the fallacy that the center luminosity, not amenable to lens dissipation, is of a different model and is isolated from the extremities of that same center. Actually, the central concentration of a luminous sky-gas area bears the same relation to the remainder of the detected sky luminosity as the furnace-fire center is related to the extremities of the fire accumulation.

The problem is resolved as follows. The gas mass of average sky light is readily lens-detected in "star" proportion, whereas extraordinary gas mass content prohibits lens dissipation of the sky light. Accordingly, there can be lens detection and "star" formation only of those parts of the luminous

area having less concentration than the central area. Hence the center invites the conclusion that it is a remote "body." The furnace-fire center invited the same conclusion. Hence the entire area is a "nebula." And in a Universe of reality, any "nebula" is but *an aspect of luminous sky gas and light* manifested throughout the entire Universe.

The fascinating feature of sky-light formations from sky-gas motion becomes a double feature as we review the 1946 rocket camera's accomplishments. On that occasion a corresponding "cloud" formation was photographed *within* the luminous sky area over White Sands, New Mexico. It was also erroneously claimed to be a formation in the stratosphere. Hence if it were of stratosphere formation, the astronomer would have to consider it a "nebula."

Now it may be seen that something is about to happen to the mathematical astronomer's abstract figures and symbols of distance. It is to be recalled that such a white cloud-like formation was developed at the feeble distance of ninety miles from the stratosphere photographing point. It should also be recalled that a "nebula" is the assumed mathematico-astronomical substance supposed to be observed only at vast distances and because of distance. It is supposed to be the stuff of which "stars" are made. Hence stars are being made in our own back yard. Marvelous Creation!

Observe again how dangerously close astronomers come to the answer contained in lights of telescopic detection. Yet they will not see that the so-called "nebula" is part of celestial and terrestrial sky light and that its detection anywhere is an expression of sky-gas function.

It matters little if the original claim concerning the stratosphere photograph is retracted. It holds that a white area of the photograph is a "nebula" in the stratosphere and that the white patch was detached from the remainder of the photograph of terrestrial sky. The self-evident fact is that such a formation cannot possibly be considered remote from the remainder of a sky area photographed at a distance of only ninety miles. If it were remote it would not have appeared as part of the photograph, as it did.

Whatever determination is made of that white patch in the luminous sky area over White Sands, it demands the discard of at least 50 percent of astro-mathematical deductions concerning the structure of the Universe and what is taking place throughout the Universe. What that U.S. Naval Research Bureau rocket camera developed cannot simultaneously be considered "nebula" and "not nebula." It cannot represent something possible only at unfathomable distance and at the same time be proved to exist in terrestrial sky light less than one hundred miles away from the photographing point.

While such sky-gas formations were concluded to exist only at assumed distance the mind cannot grasp, and while they were assumed to be celestial entities unrelated to terrestrial sky-gas development, the astronomical conclusion that they were detached from luminous celestial areas had to be accepted. Hence they were undisputedly established as elements of the astronomer's so-called "interstellar space." And with the assumption that they were contained in that space rather than in the detected celestial light, they were assumed to be building material for so-called "stars."

The singular feature of this immediate exposition is that the astronomer, by concluding that his so-called "nebula" is building material for "stars," moves in a centuries-long course toward admission that Physical Continuity is a reality. But the astronomer does not know he has admitted it. If the astronomer's "nebula" builds "stars," it is gas accumulation. And Physical Continuity shows how terrestrial and celestial sky-gas accumulation must ever be considered "stars" and planets." However, the meeting of theory's abstract course with the course of reality here described would prove to be too simple for complicated astronomy.

It should here be related that when the early Universe interpreters prepared the foundation for the elaborate astronomical framework they could in no way anticipate the rocket's development and its sensational performance. Its camera's stratosphere photographs have shattered considerable of the supposititious astronomical fabric. And as rocket

camera photographs have been responsible for such magnificent accomplishment, they have brought the realistic celestial structure much closer to the terrestrial. They have also accentuated the pace of modern man's conquest of the universe about us.

In the foregoing reference to lens penetration and dissipation of celestial sky-light concentration, the word "penetration" implies only lens ability to grasp such luminous area for the purpose of recording it. It is a case of penetrating into the luminous surface *but not through* the light accumulation of any sky-light area, celestial or terrestrial. No lens can be expected to penetrate through sky light at the abstruse distances conjured by astro-mathematics.

Particularly does such apply when it has been conclusively proved, by the stratosphere ascensions of 1931 and 1935 and by rocket-camera photographs since 1946, that sky light *cannot be penetrated through* at a distance of less than one mile in the first case and at ninety to one hundred and ninety miles in the latter case. Hence the necessarily oft-repeated description of lens function must hold. No telescopic lens can *penetrate through* celestial or terrestrial sky light and detect the underlying land. If lenses could so perform, and if their findings could thereafter penetrate certain interpreting substance, all the celestial problems would have been resolved when the first telescope was fashioned.

This account of lens failure to penetrate through light presupposes an absence of the light-penetrating emulsion applicable to photography. If there is a medium applicable to telescopy, it represents a very recent development and is unknown to this writer. However, even with application of such a light-penetrating medium to the camera lens, the area photographed through light must be distorted, and use of the medium will be readily detected by evident distortion of land and foliage on the Earth's surface.

The greatest boon to mankind, other than the secret of overcoming death, would be the invention which might permit telescopic observation of that which is under every

light detected in the universe about us. Then this volume might not be necessary.

In what might be considered a capitulation to reason, there is observed the measure of penetrating into, *but not through*, the celestial sky-light surface astronomically designated "nebula M-31 in Andromeda." That celestial sky light has already received some attention here. Though the land exists under such a sky-light area, there can be no land consideration by astronomy, which deals only with the outer surface sky Light. A much different story would be unfolded by astronomy if telescopic lenses could penetrate celestial sky light, particularly at the distances supposed to be involved.

At the aforementioned celestial sky-light point, the mathematical astronomers estimate a "nebula" accumulation weighing thirty-five hundred million times the Sun's mathematized weight. If one dotes on figures, such figures should be impressive, even if no light or Sun existed for the figures of comparison. As such colossal figures are presented, it is asserted that the "nebula" mass can be dissipated under lens magnification. However, in this instance, the manner of dissipation merits qualification. No area of sky gas is dispersed by a lens, but the fact of seeming dissipation is sufficient to establish that the telescopic lens detects nothing but luminous sky gas.

This dissipation in no way implies penetration. It is but a superficial dissipation likened to the dissipation of an impenetrable fog bank experienced on the Earth's surface. Though the fog bank is not to be penetrated by the optic lens, its outer areas may in various manner be dissipated. If the fog bank could be dissipated at our will, it would not be impenetrable. If it could be dissipated in the true sense of the word, we could see beyond it. Therefore, we could not say the fog had been penetrated.

The telescopic lens cannot and does not dissipate sky gas to permit penetration. Were such possible, the land underlying the sky gas would be detected. But since astronomical conclusions do not seem to approximate such rea-

soning, we will pursue astronomical deduction as the astronomer would have it:

- 1) This assumed "nebula" mass, which is really sky-gas cloud over a celestial land area, is mathematized as feeling thirty-five hundred million times the unknown Suns mass and weight, assumed to be known through the same abstract mathematical procedure.
- 2) And the light of such a "nebula" mass can be dissipated, but not penetrated, over a cosmic distance assumed to be only a feeble nine hundred thousand light-years. This impressive astronomical light-year is the distance a ray of light is assumed to travel during the course of our known year of three hundred and sixty-five days while moving at the speed of 186,000 miles every second of that year. That yearly distance is a trivial *six trillion miles*. Now that single light-year distance need only be multiplied by nine hundred thousand.

Though one cannot possibly conceive a fraction of such distance, one may now easily realize precisely how a telescope lens can detect and dissipate light existent at such distance. One may also have full realization why the lens cannot penetrate celestial sky light.

Caution seems to dictate that one not attempt to visualize such distance or the manner whereby a telescope lens might detect and dissipate light over such an inconceivable distance, yet lack the power to penetrate it. Though there could be double, triple, or a trillion times such inconceivable distance to infinity, there is no lens created and none that could be created to detect light over a distance mathematized as a small fraction of one light-year, to say nothing of nine hundred thousand light-years.

Such distances do not exist for realistic entities in a world of reality. They exist only in and for the abstract Universe of the abstract mathematician.

A ray of light is most factual. A telescope lens is a realistic entity in spite of its inherent error. And the established

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The lack of realism in astro-mathematical con
 may be understood from the following. If from the next
 celestial point from San Francisco, London, Rome, or n
 other terrestrial point there was erected an astronomical
 observatory equipped with the identical mechanical equip-
 ment and astronomer deductions now applying to observa-
 tions of the celestial, the conclusions to be reached in ob-
 servations of the terrestrial would compare with present
 conclusions concerning the celestial. The distances esti-
 mated from that celestial observatory to luminous terrestrial an-
 would have to allow for the space assumed to exist between
 apparently isolated areas / ^ terTeStrial. The ft*"
 IZ^r now app*icable to and influencing di*
 ^ f o r Celestial ar^eas would have identical *g>

& t ^ n ? T, t e l t space, between ^

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 « a s Z T ^ & e Earth territory of the Universe J
 "• I. d L m Sp^ce, bllt o«Iv as popular n ^ ^ c >
 the n^me 1 r, ^ P^demand^that the En^f^
 m^ged g^>bular and isolated "bodies" dec P^U ^,
 * bestial. The absurdity of the as

f^51^ h sky-g^35 mass "*" that area the Monomer
 ate of t^l* j^31 in Andromeda" would be established
 to«&^nl *L appearances in areas of the terrestrial sky.
 uctf^P L gas mass of at least one area of the Earth's
 Xe apP . Jfouter sky surface would be found to present
 entire lu0un0 arance as the area known as "nebula M-31 in
 lies^ame^PP^an^ ^ its assumptive weight were to be com.
 Afld^jT^tfe Sun's assumed mass, the figures applied to
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 ble world of figures.

on in ^ inconceivable distances involved in the
 Hon of the Andromeda sky light could be made to
 Ivto known areas of tin -I sky only a few thou-
 "PP', miles awaV from the observation point
 heretofore described, particularly the
 tr would permit of the most abstni
 scription of distances.

Were we to establish at a ten-thousand-^fc stratosphere
 altitude an imaginary terrestrial sky li
 base through our terrestrial sky-lighi ^»ould be con-
 sidered to represent the terrestrial "st J I *
 Herschel's base formula for celestial
 would thereby be formed a terrestrial *|^Bctic system"
 agreeing with the present celestial
 astronomical order. It would embrace terrHud sky-light
 areas t0 a mathematically designated extent in
 way from the terrestrial "galactic plane " ^_
 KOICIH ? mUSt be understood that the distances presently
 extent f T the celestial "galactic plane" to the greatest
 of matL Celestial sky-light detection are purely attributes
 ^ematical formula. They are most unreal.

I^ Present! ^ ^ ^ custornai7 astronomical yardstick,
 "galactic >^kown and real distances from the terrestrial
 Wms woulnd! t0 the most remote terrestrial sky-light
 ! rat^o n I ?^ern^and the ideafeal afesd^^fctanc,;, , , .

kæ 6 en distance from the celestial "galactic plane,"

WORLD BEYOND
light points of a known twelve-thousand
one half of the distance

circumference from the terrestrial dividing line
miles away point only ten thousand miles away,
observed from the celestial Moon point
SSZ 3 miles away from the terrestrial, the
bestial sky-light points from the terrestrial
plane" would have to be any number of light-year
from the observation point. That purely mathematical
sideration for a mathematical Universe would apply
though the most remote terrestrial sky-light
actually embraced by the Earth's known circumference!
twenty-four thousand miles.

These absurd conclusions in application to the terrestrial
conform to astronomical conclusions concerning the celestial.
And the greatest contributor to that absurdity is the
assumed space between all terrestrial sky-light points
detected from the terrestrial "galactic plane" to the most
distant terrestrial horizons. Though we know the terrestrial sky
is as continuous and spaceless as the underlying terrestrial
land, the illusory space would be an important factor causing
enlargement of distance to an incalculable extent.

In conjunction with the terrestrial-sky space illusion,
terrestrial sky-light gas expansion and contraction and sky
light radiation and the additional illusion it imposes would
likewise contribute to an unreal distance pattern corresponding
to that astronomically ordered for the celestial.
The speed of light through the more realistic medium
m* perpetual darkness, as opposed to the speed
S r r e d from man's «tM bu! artificial expen* <

eS IT* " faCtOr, ^ and numer0US oth * S
2 S J ? eXtremel ^ ^ P ^ ant elements are tha J J
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ent to the illusory.

THE UNIVERSE

I

containing 1 and terrestrial comparisons, now proved to
The celestial suit of stratosphere ascensions and rocket
erit as a afforded timely expression. They show the
are here formations and deceptions already en-
terrestrial sky-terrestrial photographs of luminous terrestrial
terrestrial photographs attest to Physical Continuity
w areas- b u . h / i a n d extent continuing beyond theory's
* o l e S S 1 and South Pole "ends" of the Earth. One feature
Nor* Fole tlie o t h e r . And they jointly contribute to the
comper" ^ ^ ^ n e w ^ j f a c t u a l portrait of the universe

about little publicized radar portrait of a substantial area
h celestial sky also contribin universe portrait.
^ d such features, colfl d any doubt
at the realistic pattern of the diametrically
opposed to that developed by astro-math* atical deduc-
tions of the centuries. 1

If one finds it difficult to accept the Physical Con-
tinuity dictums in spite of physical proofs su
the following should be considered. In
be fixed the deluding features of the "FaJ^Bof the Stork."
The child, lacking knowledge of procreat^ must cling to
that fascinating fable, The fable must prevaL
mind is not sufficiently developed to compreru
ing of reproduction, with its success^
mission, foetus development, etc. The child's m
mlT * n a c c e p t e d t e r m s descripti-
ve n ^ t o e x p r e s s ^ e words sex, bom, baby
asth im ^ C V e n w i t n e s s t h e moment of a birth. Yet as long
legged u m f U j e m i n d is dominated by the image of a long-
babies and deUverin g babies, it may behold a million

That chilH^U1 m p r a n c e of how they arrived.
ndnd - Tliout) ? m d differs not hom ^ e undeveloped adult
^ d e k v e r e d > ^ ^ m k i d c e r t a m l y k n o w s h o w b a b i e s
! ? C e r n i n g o t K r a n r e m a i n a s c l o s e d a s t h e c h i l d ' s m i n d

ty ** C i . . . * * h o l d i s b e y o n d t h e b o u n d s o f p o s -
D o t * c h i l d a n d a d u l t .

As it is with the child's mind, so it is with the astronomer's mind, which causes him to express the words *curving*, *wooling*, *bending*, *fluctuating*, *tuad undulating*. They should afford ample knowledge that creative energy at work does not circle. And they should be a key for understanding that globes or spheres do not comprise the celestial or the terrestrial. Yet, despite the astronomer's broader observation and deeper calculations of luminous celestial sky gases in motion, he demands that unseen mass "bodies" be prescribing all motion, and the wrong motion.

The undeveloped child could be shown realistic pictures of baby delivery and, through domination of the fable, remain ignorant of reality. So it is with the astronomer who, in viewing physical proof at hand of the fallacy of "isolated bodies," persists in clinging to the "star" and "planet" fable. And he makes every effort to fit proofs culled from a world of reality into his world of illusions. The illusory must be preserved at any cost. It is the astronomer's truth.

There is not a feature of telescopic observation and photography, and of spectrum analysis, considered applicable to the universe about us which does not apply with equal force and volume to corresponding tests of the Earth's outer luminous sky surface. Yet . . . modern enterprise has established that such absurd features are purely illusory. And they do not apply.

All the fantastic entities assumed to exist throughout luminous celestial sky areas seem to exist in like observation and analysis of the constantly shifting gases of the Earth's sky. And it must never be forgotten that all observations, analysis, and resulting conclusions apply only to the *sky-gas energy* of celestial and terrestrial sky-light areas. There is no application whatever to the land under such sky-light areas.

The cosmic agency which contributes to the many deceptive movements of the least luminous and the most luminous sky areas is responsible for the *Light* shifts, fluctuations and undulations. And it thereby indirectly governs the resulting grotesque formations so deceiving to the ob-

server. That cosmic agency and creative force, beyond astronomy's embrace, is cosmic-ray activity. It is constantly bombarding every outer sky area of the entire Universe. The rays have no directional pattern. They are not restricted to any course or channel in their ceaseless movement throughout the infinite realm-of darkness, of which our immediate stratosphere is a part.

Sown by the Master Planter, they are strewn from the Sun's impenetrable crater in a seeming helter-skelter. And in such apparent nonconformity to pattern, they establish the most profound creative pattern. Moving with immunity to man-made laws applied to the Universe, they affiliate with receptive outer sky areas everywhere along the celestial and the terrestrial course. They charge one sky area and supercharge another with their magnetic force. As their force is concentrated on a particular sky area of the celestial or the terrestrial, there is developed within that sky area an unprecedented accentuation of customary motion which befuddles distant observers. In other sky areas, and at the same time, the dispensation of that creative solar energy remains stable in a perfecting balance of the whole Universe sky. But concentration of force upon one sky area exerts a measurable influence on neighboring sky areas.

Hence there is produced for the bewitching of mortal mind a unique series of motions within luminous sky areas under observation. But whether such motions are real or fancied, they are always motions of the sky. Never are they motions of the realistic land, which, though unseen, is always present under the sky light.

Reason dictates that one does not erect a roof unless one is to have a house under the roof. The roof is the protecting medium for all the Wood or concrete structure underlying. The roof is symbolic of the structure. And the magnificent but deceptive lights of astronomical observation and record are areas of a creative roof which cannot be seen as a collective and continuous whole for the reasons explained here. Our terrestrial sky covers our room of the Universe House in the same manner as every so-called "star" and "planet"

covers the endless celestial rooms of the same house. Our sky, in common with all celestial sky, cannot be observed as a connected unit. It likewise presents to distant observers the identical pattern of varving luminosity and motion that we observe of the celestial sky. The astronomer expresses that factual sky-light variation of the celestial roof as "star magnitude."* And that term is synonymous with "sky-light intensity."*

That causative activity, of which so little has been learned, performs other wonders implied by the late Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan's memorable announcement: "Creative Life Force is at work throughout the entire Universe." But the wonders of that Force at work are not to be determined by abstract figures and symbols of figures.

Chapter Seven

ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN"

In Figure 5, the U. S. Naval Research Bureau's V-2 rocket-camera photograph of a luminous, deceptively globular and isolated-appearing area of the Earth's outer sky from an altitude of one hundred miles over White Sands, a white cloud-like formation appears in the luminous sky area. It will be recalled that the formation, resulting from light variation within the luminous sky area photographed, was misinterpreted as a cloud in the stratosphere. (See frontispiece.)

Consider what the same white formation would be conjectured to be at a distance of twenty thousand or one hundred thousand miles. There can be no question about the astronomical label: it, like many corresponding celestial sky-gas formations, would have to be known as a "nebula" adrift in the enveloping stratosphere sea of darkness. That description would apply despite the fact that the white

portion is in reality an intricate part of the luminous sky area*.

Black patches detected in the so-called "Milky Way" section of the celestial sky are intriguing partners of the white patches. They would also be detected in the dense center of our terrestrial-sky where sky-light intensity presented to telescopic observation a "richness of star field." That terrestrial sky center would depend on the observation position held in the stratosphere or on a celestial land area.

Were we to change our present terrestrial location to that celestial location now considered the "Milky Way," it would be found that the terrestrial sky over the land portion we left holds the greatest concentration of sky-light points, and that terrestrial sky section would merit the designation "Milky Way." In comparison with other terrestrial areas, it would *seem* to hold more light points. But because there seemed to be more, they would individually appear to be much less luminous than other sky-light points detected singly. Or, if the sky over the particular terrestrial point of departure were to lack the apparent profusion of light qualifying it for celestial "Milky Way" comparison, other terrestrial sky areas would possess requisite seeming profusion of light points. Hence across the luminous stretch of our entire terrestrial sky there would be found from distant observation at least one sky-light area corresponding to the celestial "Milky Way."

As our angle of observation away from the *overhead* terrestrial "Milky Way" was accentuated, it would be found that there was a *deemine* diminishing of sky-light concentration or, as astronomically defined, a modification of the "richness of the star field." Though the astronomically defined "richness of the star field" would be constant in sky-light continuity, though not necessarily in brilliancy throughout the entire terrestrial sky, there would appear to be a diminution of sky-light concentration away from the "Milky Way" section.

To illustrate, we will assume that Des Moines, Iowa,

and a certain adjacent sky area is the terrestrial "Milky Way" as observation is had from a celestial land position over Des Moines. The Des Moines sky area and a considerable sky area extending away from Des Moines would present to telescopic observation the terrestrial sky area of seemingly most abundant light accumulation. That accumulation would mean more points of light, but not brighter points.

Every observation beyond that established and more pronounced "Milky Way" sky-light accumulation would necessitate telescopic observation and photography at an increasing angle to facilitate search for "stars" on the distant horizons of the terrestrial "Heavens above." The detection of remote terrestrial "stars," or sky-light points, would find them more sharply defined as isolated entities than the sky-light accumulation comprising the so-called terrestrial "Milky Way." The brilliancy permitting of detection, of whatever intensity, or astronomical "magnitude," would accentuate the apparent isolation common to the sky light of the entire Universe.

But that apparent isolation would not be as pronounced in the "Milky Way." The greater the volume of massed light, despite the lesser brilliancy of every point thereof, the less pronounced is the apparent isolation of each point of the entire area. However, the massed light-point whole constituting the "Milky Way" must appear to be more detached from other detected sky-light points of the entire sky. That is why the so-called "Milky Way" seems to be unique, yet it represents sky light the same as any other detected lonely "star"

Though we would know from the celestial observation point that there existed a continuity of land and sky at the designated terrestrial "Milky Way," considerable of the sky-light area would not be detected as observation at an angle was made away from the Des Moines sky's center of the terrestrial "Milky Way." Any off-center observation imposes limitations. Though every terrestrial sky area is in

fact to some degree luminous, as every area of the celestial sky is, many areas would have to be assumed nonexistent from celestial observation because the sky light of such areas would not be detected for various reasons previously described.

The astronomical procedure of searching for "stars" on the distant horizons beyond the "Milky Way" concentration of celestial sky light may be considered co-related to the more realistic procedure of a laboratory technician's search. That realistic search would constitute examination of a mass specimen on the illuminated surface of a clinical glass slide. The multiple minute particles of the specimen mass would be the technician's field, as the entire celestial sky is the astronomer's field. The electric-light illumination of the glass slide would represent the astronomer's sky light. The technician's microscope would represent the astronomer's telescope.

In direct and near-direct focus of the microscope lens the greatest accumulation of specimen would be apparent even though the field was of the same density throughout. If the field were enlarged by lens focus, there would have to appear to be a diminishing of the central concentration of specimen. Then the original margins of the central concentration would have to appear to become thinner, to a point of specimen obliteration. The development of that condition would not mean that there was actually less specimen substance at the extremities of the glass-slide field, but it would limit observation of the field equal in density. The area of direct or near-direct lens focus would seem to hold the most specimen substance.

It becomes evident that the laboratory technician, "working in these walls of time," holds a considerable advantage over the astronomer working in the limitless corridors of infinity. The technician working in a limited but realistic world can constantly move and adjust the glass slide, or "star field" equivalent, to serve his purpose. And he can keep constant, or he can increase or diminish, the illumination.

tion of his field. Further, in having complete control of the field and its light, he can at will adjust the microscope lens for constant dead-center observation of the specimen.

There seems to be lacking any record of an astronomer who was capable of making adjustments to his "star field" specimen which would keep it in direct focus, immobile, and under the constant and proper illumination required for observation and determination. Sky light of the celestial, as well as the terrestrial, is not subject to the penetrative enterprise of telescope lenses or to the whim and deduction of astronomers. On the contrary, sky light everywhere influences lens ability to detect as well as the astronomer's deduction. It is a fascinating game of tag, where the astronomers and their lenses continue to be "it."

The humble but much more practical laboratory technician holds an additional advantage, in that he or she deals with known entities in a world of reality. If the least doubt is harbored concerning the identity of certain matter or entities within the specimen of the slide field, any number of practical tests made directly upon the doubtful substance will determine its exact properties. That little feature of *direct contact with and immediate test of* the questionable entity differs considerably from the extremely abstract mathematical tests to which the astronomer is restricted in an effort to determine conditions and entities of his remote abstract "star fields." It will be shown that astronomy refutes astronomical conclusions in the making as a result of the manner of observation leading to the conclusions.

Where an astronomer detects dual movement, or what appears to be dual, in observation of a remote luminous celestial sky area, and spectroscopic analysis confirms apparent duality of motion, he is compelled by concept to conclude that two distinct entities are operating at the single light point under analysis. The astronomer could, but he does not, conclude that *a single energy* at work at the particular celestial sky-light point is prescribing *a double motion*.

In consideration of the astronomer's conclusion, it is

here pertinent to recall previous reference to the undulating motion of sky gas, and that the astronomer even makes use of the word "undulating." And it may be well to remind that undulation is a double motion.

The astronomer is forced to conclude that the motion is attributable to entities contained in the astronomer's mind. And the *enWes* of illusion the mind contains are "isolated bodies," globular or spheroidal, moving in a circle or an ellipse. Nothing else will do. In reality, there exists for telescope lens and the astronomer's instruments to determine nothing more than *the dual motion of* got in a luminous sky area which covers and obscures the stationary land under that detected sky area. The active sky gas moves, but the underlying land never participates in the movement.

It seems singular that the astronomer determines in favor of the preconceived "circling or ellipsing bodies" in view of the fact that he applies the very meaningful terms "moving back and forth," "undulating," and "fluctuating," which deny the preconceived entities and their motion. Yet his illusion fostered conclusions must be that the lens and the spectrum, or either, in recording such movements truly establishes the existence of two distinct celestial "bodies" in motion.

To emphasize this most important feature, it should be noted that his conclusion of celestial "bodies" does not imply bodies of gas in keeping with the dictates of reality and reason. To him the illusion persists that the *motion of sky gates* signifies the motion of motionless land mass, which cannot be detected under *the luminous moving sky* got.

Observe that nothing has detected or established even one mass body in motion, to say nothing of two bodies. There has simply been achieved confirmation of double motion, within a certain luminous celestial sky area. Hence the astronomer's terms "undulating" and "fluctuating" are appropriately applied for description of the recorded movements of gaseous elements within the luminous sky area. But the terms have no further application.

Upon that single instance of erroneous conclusion is erected an astronomical framework of abundant iniscalcu-

lations. Having checked the mechanical findings of double motion with that found by direct vision, there is nothing left for the astronomer's conclusion than that which his concept holds: "Isolated rounded bodies circling or ellipsing in space." The telescopic and photographic lenses have not detected and recorded them; the astronomer has not observed them. They, the "bodies," are not established by spectrum and spectroscopic analysis. However, they are concluded to exist as isolated globular mass entities, when they constitute nothing more than lens-created disk areas of sky-light gas in motion.

We may duplicate the astronomer's application and his findings of the celestial by returning to the lofty stratosphere observation point permitting view of terrestrial sky areas. As we adjust the telescope for observation of Portland and Bangor, Maine, on the east coast of the United States, or any other section of the nation, the luminous sky areas to be detected over any land community will appear precisely as the luminous celestial areas of astronomical observation appear. Our lenses will detect nothing but a luminous disk-like sky area. At every angle of observation and as far as our lens can penetrate, we will observe the same condition. It would be ridiculous even to hope to see through the luminous terrestrial sky areas to observe the land and water* and the community life we know is underlying the sky areas.

We may first detect the sky light over Bangor, Maine. It will be found that Bangor's sky light seems to fluctuate. It will be prescribing the dual motion which could very readily be misinterpreted as "circling or ellipsing" from proper distance. Were we to achieve that distance, there would develop the illusion of circling. And though we might even accept the illusory movement as having application to the luminous sky area, our knowledge of the underlying land would dispel the illusion in relation to the land area. We would not fleetingly harbor the illusion that Bangor had become isolated from the remainder of Maine and was executing an orbital waltz in stratosphere space.

Making telescope adjustment to embrace terrestrial sky

areas north of Bangor, we may detect a luminous terrestrial sky area that appears to roll. And it will be much brighter than the "star" of Bangor. We will perhaps find on consulting our terrestrial "star chart" that the bright rolling area represents the sky over Montreal, Canada.

As we continue our telescopic search, there will be detected a luminous sky area west of Montreal which arouses interest. There will be a pronounced white film on the lower left corner of the sky area. Its appearance will prompt a doubt that it is part of the sky area, and we shall conclude that since it is not of the luminous sky area, it is a "nebula" in the stratosphere.

Then, adjusting our telescope for observation of the New Hampshire sky, we shall detect a dark area in the luminous sky which our "star chart" designates as Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Magnifying that luminous sky area with a stronger lens will disclose the original dark spot as three distinct formations. They will be easily considered humps on the luminous sky area. In fact, they will so closely resemble the astronomical "Camel Hump Cluster" in celestial sky light that we will be impelled to name them the Triple Humps of Portsmouth."

Hence it will be perceived that the conditions recorded of luminous celestial sky areas, where light shading is at one time determined as a "nebula" detached from the luminous sky area and on other occasions as a grotesque formation of the luminous area, must be included in record of terrestrial sky areas. As it has been related, corresponding conditions have to date been found in the luminous terrestrial sky over White Sands, New Mexico, and adjacent territory. As the sands of this Earth's desert regions are related as particles of sand, and as the waters of the Earth are related as waves, in like manner does the luminosity of every terrestrial sky area correspond to elements and conditions of celestial sky areas. Terrestrial sky gas describes the identical motions of celestial sky gas. And the observed conditions of terrestrial sky areas will impose the same illusions as those burdening astronomers' empty quest of the celestial universe.

about us. The identical "stellar spectra" will develop from analysis of light waves from terrestrial sky areas as presently developed of light movement in celestial sky areas.

Massive astronomical compilations of the centuries have unknowingly directed man's course away from observation and comprehension of the realistic universe about us. But the current opportunity to view terrestrial sky-light function also the ensuing formations abrogates astronomical presentations. And that modern view eloquently attests to the impotence of ancient philosophical dictum: "On Earth as it is in Heaven."

Vindem enterprise confirms that what is to be found in the celestial "Heavens" has undeniable counterparts in the terrestrial "Heavens." And it has been vividly disclosed that it is the deceptive appearance of things and conditions over the Universal areas of the Universe, rather than that which exists on Earth. Under the celestial and terrestrial "Heavens," which has, made for confusion, thus denying acquisition of the universe about us. The same astronomically recorded shifts in the spectrum, from the longest red wave to the shortest violet wave, are to be registered from observation and analysis of terrestrial sky-light movement. The synonymy of celestial and terrestrial sky-light performance, meriting the same interpretation, must provide evidence for the least discerning person vital to astronomy's announced celestial values are purely illusory.

It may hereby be perceived that were we to apply the astronomical yardstick to the terrestrial sky's luminous outer surface, certain areas would, like the celestial area named Sirius, be deemed to possess more than twenty-six times the Sun's mathematical candle power. The absurd conclusion would develop from such terrestrial sky area's *apparent heat intensity*. We repeat, *apparent heat intensity*.

Fantastic? How could it be otherwise, with our physical knowledge of terrestrial sky areas? Yet, that would be the inevitable development when we attempted to gauge the terrestrial sky with the same instruments utilized by astronomy for plying the celestial sky. In such application of

astronomy's gauges to terrestrial sky areas, it will be established that the red and the green waves hold no such meaning as that which is astronomically concluded from celestial sky-light areas where the colors are evidenced. The tests to be made of terrestrial sky light will establish the value of red and green waves from terrestrial sky light to be diametrically opposed to astronomical deduction.

Ancient observation of the lights detected in the universe about us developed the so-called "star charts." That development was an artful expression of the wholesome "star"-observing pastime. Nobody was deluded through the art of celestial light charting. But when the same art bedecked itself with the judicial garb of science and imposes upon the world illusory conditions acclaimed to be real, there is described neither art or science.

During the many centuries of observation, there should have been discernment of the illusions. And the least that might have been achieved, was comprehension of the unfailing manner in which all creative energy must move. That movement is a wave. But the universally manifested wave motion was replaced by the astronomical fraternity with the barren guess of "circling" or "ellipsing." And, strangely, such replacement was made to sustain theory even as the wave term received empty use. With that replacement from the world of the illusory, the entire astronomical structure erected upon the "circling or "ellipsing" guess becomes purposeless and void. Nowhere throughout the broad domain of research in pure and applied science is there to be experienced the "circling" or "ellipsing" motion contained in and making the foundation for celestial mechanics. Wherever such motion *seems* to take place, other than in man-made mechanics at terrestrial level, it is purely illusory.

With relation to the motion of universally dispensed energy, it is timely to relate a personal experience confirming that creative energy, wherever manifested, is compelled to move in a wave. That holds true even if every lens the world possesses causes the motion to appear as circling. The

lens is incapable of faithful recording, but the brain should be aware of such fact; for it is the brain that truly sees.

In the chapter dealing with the pilgrimage, a meeting with the famous physicist, Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, then President of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, was described. At that time, during the summer of 1928, Dr. Millikan's able assistant was Dr. Carl Anderson. And as Dr. Anderson conducted this then-youthful enthusiast over the institution's campus to view the world's first isolated electron, he remarked, "The electron prescribes a circling motion."

In manner lacking diplomatic nicety, we responded, "It does what, Dr. Anderson?"

Dr. Anderson replied, "It *seems* to move in a circling manner."

With the same lack of diplomacy, we answered, "That is better."

Though Dr. Anderson was a very* learned physicist who was subsequently awarded the Nobel prize, he referred to the electron's seeming motion even though his brain saw the true motion. Such mention of circling was due to the influence of the seeming motion. And the lens was responsible for that seeming condition.

Yet it was known to one who had never observed an electron that the basic and irrefutable principles of motion precluded any possibility that the electron performed any circling.

In the case of the mathematico-astronomer it is found that, despite knowledge of the wave and bend of energy, there is a persistent adherence to the seeming, or illusory, motion. His unswerving devotion to the illusory demands denial of the authentic motion in all astronomical observations and conclusions. Hence result the numerous miscalculations of that motion's distance and speed from the astronomical point of observation. And it precludes possibility for understanding of the heat engendered at the luminous celestial sky area where the motion is detected.

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 e * L c o p i c * s t r o n Z : / * \ a r t t h e i l l u s o r y f r a m e w o r k m u s t b e
 P k f X Z t s o f t h e a s t r o n o m i c a l f r a t e r n i t y ? T h e
 d i s c o v e r y ^ u n r e a s o n a b l e , i n v i e w o f m o d e r n e n t e r -
 e x p e r i m e n t a l T o v e r n m e n t a g e n c i e s T h e i r f i n d i n g s h a v e u n c o v e r -
 p r i s e b > S ^ u s i o n a n d h a v e p a v e d t h e w a y f o r t h e
 e r e d t h e ^ r e d e t e r m i n a t i o n o f c o s m i c v a l u e s .
 a s t r o n o m y ^ ^ ~ m a y ^ ^ ^ ^ d u r i n g m a t h e m a t i c a l p r e -
 f o n i t i s a l w a y s s u b j e c t t o c h a n g e . A l o n g t h e c o u r s e o f
 s c i e n t i f i c t h e o r y w h i c h J |

and place has undergone change for the better. That process
 V time of Hippocrates, the science of medicine has been subjected to the
 most intent scrutiny by members who have dared to ques-
 tion its premise. And their questioning has led for redetermi-
 nation of anatomical values which benefited (humanity and
 advanced medicine to its present hif ^ ^ ^ He. It was only
 through persistent doubting, contradicting j R i d experiment-
 ing that factual knowledge o B o f the human
 body's circulatory system. And with tful B e d e t e r m i n a t i o n
 of values a thousand and one progressive B i d helpful fea-
 tures were evolved. They could not have been possible
 ^ j l the false theory of blood function had b < - c a r d e d .
 ^ o p r o j e c t t h e c i r c u l a t o r y s y s t e m o f m a n r ^
 v a l u e s ^ l a l ^ ^ S ^ l l ^ a n a l y s i s a f f o r d s a t i m e l y c o m p a r i s o n o f
 w h i c h t l m a y s e r v e t o c l a r i f y ^ f e a t u r e s o f P h y s i c a l C o n t i n u i t y
 d e l e r m i n a t a t 0 ^ i c P h y s i c i s t s v e i 7 n e a r l y f o u n d w i t h t h e i r
 ^ P a r t i r f ^ 0 1 1 ! T h e r e i s a p l a y o f e n e r g y b e t w e e n p a r t i c l e
 F o r t h e e n t i r e U n i v e r s e _ "

* of the Universe. But in that search it in-

WORLDS BE^{ttottr*Of1*}
 , a ime xpressed or expressed but m[^] V
[^]vh*h. should be registered; a million[^] e * < *
 cation watch su[^] be registered; a million[^] e * < *
 etc^{ad} infinitum.
 To clarify this material relating to mass
 To[^] a e n t it can be observed that the?, £*

in this instance, be considered ^rchangeableAt^v
 in final analysis, they may be considered interrelate,

- 1) Astronomy and its unlimited mathematical scope^o can deal only with observation and fit the luminous celestial gaseous sky surface. "Surface" means the luminous *outer sky layer* detected by the 2 scope lens or, if undetected, mathematically considered to exist.
- 2) Though there is limited "weight" to sky gas over land areas, it holds no weight significance when compared with the underlying undetectable land weight. And the fact that celestial land cannot be detected by astronomy's artful instruments and moments can bear repetition on every page of this book, for there reposes in that feature the basis for comprehension of the realistic Universe.
- 3) Yet it is found in astro-mathematical conclusions that the gaseous sky of some celestial areas possesses density *i* million times more than *anything* found on Earth. We it to be concluded that celestial sky gases of some are weigh a million times more than terrestrial sky gas could blame mathematics and forthwith relegate n subject to Dante's Inferno or some corresponding But painfully it is concluded that the sky gases are much weightier than *anything found on Earth*. JZ[^] less words too have become subject to astro-matte^{ma} pc the astronomical conclusion means the lan Eh^e Earth > not the s aseous sk y content ^

astronomical methods disclose thit
 the sal?L_ebula^w i s o f densit y a malum times
 f<f_e d celes^{ual} Earthi Again u i s found that there
 4 s0n C rfitftt^{ff} ^ 'son. Earth land mass and celestial sky
 & s s L no comp^{an} _ t ^ e s a i n e or similar subjects.
 = are <
 'nfinite mathematics of Immanuel Kant
 freely^{tiiz} .. n Q Wer over the astro-mathematician that
 S ^ c l i s /ch subjects as terrestrial land-mass and
 Scan endow ^ . ^ ^ J £ synonymity. Of such math-
 bestial dtfF[^] e "stars" made. The constituting material
 e > cal StU n; on times *heavier or lighter*.
 >> b e , k of value to observe; (a) The light detected or
 ltm; y' s from gas which represents a "star/" (b) The
 ^ L^ nws in that gas are possessed of density a mil-
 r l « less than anything found on
 There in the labyrinth of astronomic.
 unhesitatingly recorded that a certain othe
 sses density thirty-five 1 tunes the Suns
 mass, (d) In the last case it was noted that L ectoplasmic
 i substanceless "nebula" is not assumed to we jh that many
 times the Sun's surface light mass; it is assu led to weigh
 thirty-five million times the unknown m intent of the
 entire Sun.
 Such an estimate i ^ t t h i m p u n i t y ^
 n spite of die fact that nobody has knowledge
 Jg of "Sun" other tJ , light, hec
 Sw h T can there be e of ^ mass wei g h t of
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 that a U such i ? f V a l u e s , U s h o u l d h e r e s u f f i c e t o
 mathematized conditions of weigh)

sumed at celestial level would have application to terrestrial areas **under** investigation **from** any **part of the** celestial. Though it is definitely known that such mathematized and assumed celestial conditions do *not* exist on terrestrial land areas or in luminous sky areas, they would have to be mathematically concluded to exist, if for no better reason than that of sustaining the doctrine "Figures do not lie/" Though God forsake His kingdom and the Universe collapse, the figurative must prevail; the figure must never be questioned. For if there be no Universe, the figure will create one. And if there be no Creator or Creative Force, the figure will adequately replace it. So says the figurer.

Astronomy holds a unique, most unenviable position. It is unlike any fruitful science known to man. Its premise is eternal, though it be the most illusory ever established.

Philosophy, seeking to find behind things and events their laws and eternal relations, dares to abandon a premise found to be at variance with fact. Only in such manner can philosophy continue to seek for, determine, and interpret values in the world **of** reality. Though philosophy's broad horizons extend the things and conditions of the physical world into the metaphysical realm, there is ever a continuity of pattern wherein things and conditions for a physical plane continue to be reasonably identified on the metaphysical plane. But despite its broad scope, philosophy need not resort to figurative definition of its transcendent values. Obscuring equations and symbols are not required for coherent description of factual values interpretable by words. Where there is a fact to convey, words will be found to express it. But when there are no facts, mathematical symbols very formidably obscure the condition.

Astronomy, claiming to interpret the physical Universe, possesses knowledge of neither the beginning nor the end of its telescopic domain. Nor has that domain origin or ending in a world of reality. Sky gases misinterpreted as land mass can hardly be considered expressive of reality. Nor can the gross misinterpretation of energy's wave motion to be prescribing a "circling" or "ellipsing" motion assist man's

comprehension of the created and realistic Universe and afford closer attunement with the infinite.

"The Heavens proclaim the glory of God." And they would proclaim that glory if a telescope had never been invented. After centuries of telescopic astronomy, man beholds the same luminous splendor displayed for his earliest ancestors. He sees no more and he knows no more of the celestial "Heavens above."

Though telescopes have found more points of light for the telescopic lens, they continue to be incompetent to penetrate such light points and to permit determination of realistic value attaching to the lights and what is under the lights. Further, the abstract mathematical values imposed on lights detected have so distorted real created values that they have become progressively more obscure with each advancing year of telescopic detection and astronomical interpretation. In fact, the abstract mathematicians have so mathematized the real Universe that it has been made a figurative Universe where only mathematical symbols may dwell.

Therefore, one can both mentally and physically indulge the real Universe through understanding of the importance of current events. Then can one fully benefit from the creative splendor of celestial sky light, despite the obscuring and distorting astro-mathematical conclusions resulting from basic fallacy representing astronomy's *Prima Causa*.

Timely understanding of cosmic values recently discovered enable one to discern why a great churchman, the late William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, publicly denounced the atheistic tendencies of abstruse mathematics in the summer of 1927. At that time, His Eminence confided, "Science is going around in circles." The unprecedented events of our time, as here recorded, eloquently attest that if the phrase "going around in circles" ever merited application it could have no better application than to that abstract science of astrophysics that the cardinal had in mind.

The cardinal's timely observation was subsequently am-

plified by the late Garrett P. Serviss, who wrote of the author of that "beneficent" mathematical postulate: "As concerns the intellect of the average person, he is responsible for having let loose from their caves a bevy of blind bats whose wild circling in the limelight of publicity draws dreary gleams around the moorland of everyday oommmonsense."

Where is the meaning in mathematical gymnastics providing a presumptive estimate of our Sun's weight one billion or ten billion years in the past? The meaning is less, if there could be less meaning, when other mathematical dictums contradict the estimate and establish that the Sun's realistic magnitude and function is unknown.

What meaning to "the life of a 'star'" and its mathematized weight? And if every word of that question had application to a world of reality, what would it contribute toward man's comprehension and acquisition of the universe about us?

What value to the astronomical estimates of thirty thousand million, two hundred thousand million, and five hundred thousand million celestial light points, when the meaning of just one point of light is not understood, at least not by the astronomer?

No physical science could or would accept for three weeks, to say nothing of three centuries, the illusions of astronomy. The physical sciences could and would determine the reality of premise before elaborating on the premise. But what could astronomy do? The astronomer's powerful mathematical conveyor could not take him to the celestial sky-light points under investigation.

In geology, biology, physics, chemistry, anatomy, botany, the findings are substantially rooted in the world of reality. And though at times figures are applied in such truly scientific endeavor, they have basis in reality rather than in illusion. They are intended to enlarge but never to distort the basic reality, and the mathematical results, though always subject to direct and most critical scrutiny by brain sight rather than lens sight, are immediately questioned, and as readily rejected, if they are at variance with fact.

Within the broad scope of positive and applied sciences, where the formula for duplication of man is unknown, the fact is freely admitted. Abstruse figures are not paraded to assume the laboratory making of a real human being or to facilitate the deception of having made a super Frankenstein monster to replace man.

What value could possibly attach to the mathematical making of a single drop of blood which the combined sciences are unable to reproduce in laboratories of a world of reality? In spite of the mathematical formula, the Red Cross would be obliged to continue the more realistic practice of extracting blood from the veins *where Creative Force caused it to be installed and where only Nature, agile agent of that Force, *is* capable of reproducing it. Would the most precise and positive dictums of Immanuel Kant's infinite mathematics *actually provide* a single drop of blood? As concerns a world of reality infinite mathematics are as nebulous as infinite space.

Contrary to all scientific endeavor and conclusions within an established order of reality, the mathematical astronomer is privileged to create mathematized entities having no relation to the world and the order of reality. Further, he is permitted to distort and obscure entities abiding in a world of reality through the play of abstruse mathematics.

A most important aspect of that world of reality is the sky which envelops the world's land and water, vegetation and life. And its luminous outer surface mystifies men with unique performances against the dark curtain of infinity's stage. It presents the most intriguing spectacle in the Eternal Theater owned by that unknown Peerless Producer of celestial and terrestrial drama. That magnificent Universe Producer endowed the most remote celestial area with the identical physical values common to this known terrestrial area where we dwell.

And in the creative course of such transcendent production, there was also evolved the brain of man. The Producer intended it as a formidable agent to check and correct *the illusions developed* from man's feeble observation of the

creative production. Every celestial mile of that production known as the Universe is as realistic as this Earth area is. And it is denied such created realism only as a result of terrestrial man's faulty observation and faultier interpretation. Where the Producer intended the brain to see truly, man isolates the brain and delegates its duties to the lens. It doesn't work.

Therefore the roads of illusion are everywhere. As they have been proven to exist through actual photographs over the luminous terrestrial sky areas of White Sands, New York City, and elsewhere, they extend over every luminous sky area of the entire Universe. There is not a mile of that celestial area described by the astronomer's so-called "star" chart, or factual sky chart, which does not present the identical road of illusions to be encountered in every journey over the illusion-producing luminous outer sky areas of our Earth.

Since that claim was first made in the year 1927, the stratosphere ascents and the lengthy series of U.S. Naval Research Bureau rocket nights have procured photographs of luminous and deceptively isolated globular terrestrial sky areas confirming the claim beyond a question of doubt.

"With eyes ye see not, yet believe what ye see not."

Chapter Eight

INTO THE UNKNOWN

The greater the knowledge, the keener the pain." Though the world's dreamers are sufficiently endowed with knowledge of a transcendent order, they are denied knowledge of the price their dreams will exact. Perhaps it is well that such is the case; otherwise the world might never learn of the

As the dreamer of 1926-27 could not foresee the flag*ellation his dream would inflict, neither could he anticipate the stupendous forces to be mustered for his dream's confirmation. It was almost twenty years to a day, in October, 1946, when the most powerful force for confirmation began to (unction beyond his most ardent expectations. It brought realization of his hopes of twenty years before, when he had visited another of the world's pioneering eccentrics in the person of Dr. Robert Goddard at Clark University at Worcester, Massachusetts. Dr. Goddard was then painstakingly experimenting with rocket construction in his cell-like laboratory at the university. He too was denied funds for the perfection of his particular dream. And he heard the customary mockery reserved for dreamers of all ages.

Though there was then realized the possibilities of Physical Continuity's confirmation through the medium of the rocket, there was little expectation of the rocket's early perfection and the extraordinary part it was destined to play in procuring confirming data. Hence there was unrestrained enthusiasm when, in October, 1946, the U.S. Naval Research Bureau's V-2 rocket was sensationally projected into the perpetual stratosphere darkness beyond the sky enveloping the desert community of White Sands, New Mexico. There, at the altitude of sixty-five miles, its camera developed from the terrestrial sky area being photographed an undeniable replica of that which had been described as early as 1927.

That original photograph over White Sands conformed in almost every respect with the revolutionary drawing of 1930. The only difference was that the rocket's drift developed an angle view of the disk areas presented by the drawing. Had the photograph been on the perpendicular, there would have been developed one of the drawing's luminous disk areas. That original 1930 drawing of terrestrial sky-light illusions has been reproduced as Figure 4. It merits reader observation and study, because it is the key for realizing factual Universe values.

The U.S. Navy's rocket camera photographs proved that any camera lens at sufficient stratosphere altitude will show

every photographed outer sky area of the Earth as a luminous and deceptively globular and isolated entity, or "body.*" The photograph contains an angle view of the disk; a photograph on the perpendicular would show one of the assumed "isolated bodies" telescopically observed of the celestial. It produced the illusion in centuries of astronomical observation of the universe about us, for the luminous disk surface area must impose the delusion of an isolated globular "body."

In the light of such sensational rocket-camera performance within infinity's dark stratosphere corridor, high hope was held for the photograph's influence. It was reasonably believed that the photograph would arouse the lethargic guardians of the mathematical Universe and afford realization of the sky-light illusions of the ages. However, in spite of such memorable achievement, there was no apparent awakening of the self-appointed arbiters of the Universe pattern. Their evident lack of discernment accentuated the Christly dictum: "None are so blind as they who will not see."

Accordingly, even as the remorseless truth of previous unorthodox disclosure was presented, the globular misconception caused the development of a series of misinterpretations of that photograph and others that followed. The misinterpretations represent forlorn attempts to keep intact the fallacious mental portrait of a mathematically isolated globe Earth. Though stratosphere photographs of terrestrial outer sky areas hold abundant proof that globularity and isolation are illusory, their message is too profound for understanding and acceptance.

"My truth is the truth." So say we all. It is sacred, and it must be preserved, even though it contradicts fact. Hence to escape the reality which would dethrone the accepted truth, the terrestrial sky-area photograph at sixty-five miles was concluded to be an area of the distant celestial. That conclusion, though lacking foundation, stemmed from the assumption that the rocket camera had tilted as the rocket, reaching its flight limit in the stratosphere, turned and began its descent, and the first photograph was assumed to be of

segment of a celestial "globe body" millions of miles away.

The fact remains that the camera need not have tilted, as assumed. Here mere turning of the rocket in its gliding, or drifting, descent would have caused the camera to record at an angle the globular *terrestrial* sky area which the rocket was approaching. Subsequent photographs over the same terrestrial sky area confirmed the latter conclusion.

It is readily perceived that in the rocket's turning the camera lens could not reproduce the entire terrestrial sky area as it would have been photographed on the perpendicular. Hence at the second of rocket timing only an arc of the completed disk sky area could be detected by the lens. It resulted in an incomplete disk area being shown."

The camera lens's function was not changed. It was developing a disk through detection at an angle. Thereafter, it was compelled to produce only angles of a disk because the rocket continued to *drift*. There was no chance for a perpendicular photograph of the sky area. Had there been, the photographs after rocket turning would have shown a complete disk area comparable to those of Figure 4. Naturally, when any one of such disk areas is detected, it must deceptively appear to be isolated. There must appear to be space between the disk sky areas. That is what provides the basis for the isolation misconception.

The lens that was capable of converging luminous terrestrial sky area at a distance of sixty-five miles was therefore assumed to have photographed a celestial area assumed to be millions of miles away. Very interesting.

To avoid any possibility of confusion, let us assert that the figure fifty-five miles is accurate. Though the rocket's altitude was sixty-five miles, it was only fifty-five miles from the outer sky surface being photographed. The distance from the Earth's surface to the sky is from seven to ten miles; the ten-mile figure is utilized here for convenience, and the difference between seven and ten miles has little or no meaning for the illustration.

* One should not confine to a view of a completed disk with Pretrwi. Picud't mizer photograph, which held an incomplete upturned disk

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The lens detecting what was falsely claimed to >^s
Jo Se celestial produced an identical outlfc, >* a,
t undisputed photographs of the same terr^{est}?>
TZ^rr f^{ey} (The rocket^fil

W^a nT-P hundred miles.;^{ue}
Itttote observed that if the camera had been * ft
rocket's tail, rather than in the nose there would have Tr^6
i us full-disk photographs taken from the outj*?
See to the ninety-mile stratosphere flight limit. Th7
would have been produced prior to the displayed ^2
photograph taken at die time of rocket turn in the strat
sphere After the turn, all terrestrial sky photographs hav^e
to be taken by a camera in the rocket s nose as the rocket
descends in a long glide, or drift. They would show disk
angles depending upon the angle of rocket drift during
descent. The angle photographs would continue to be taken
until the rocket again penetrated the Earth's outer sky on
its return to land surface. Such was in fact the procedure in
the original photographing expedition. Hence the photo
graphs showing only an angle of the terrestrial are as they
should be.

Moreover, though such an angle photograph need not
have been of the immediate terrestrial sky area where the
flight originated, it *would then have to be* a photograph of
another terrestrial sky area beyond the point of flight origin
at White Sands. Nobody has ever beheld a telescopic photo
graph of any celestial area presented as only an angle view of
a disk or as a segment of one of the many millions of so
called "globe bodies." The reason is that the astronomers
telescopes are firmly anchored. They are not drifting through
space as the rocket-camera lens was doing when it detected
luminous areas of the terrestrial sky.

Hence telescopic photographv shows every area a c^o
Pee disk. The ancient Galileo Galilei would not ike^{lobe} g
g" of a globe. He "saw" completely rounded *.
be A A fnd ^Pktely rounded "globe bodies" they
be. And they are- but in the illusr^.

CONTINUE

<* & M- contradictions ensuing from publicized
The ma d copies of the terrestrial sky photographs were
acc^{olint} S al dt consi^{ered} sufficiently misleading. There was
evtf^V for a popular mental journey in the circuitous
^ < flimotion that winch follows. A dark, aqueous-
fnd ot , aiea in the lower left-hand corner of one of the
appearmg ^^ photographs was proclaimed to be the
terreSt-el f Mexico. There was, however, no mention of a light-
ed ^ medium being used. There are no doubt many
perie' enjoyed reading the interesting novel titled *Island*
> have , That title is in order for a book in the world of
** liry^ but the designation "Gulf of Mexico in the sky" is
rea tier thing, not of the wor^f reality, since it is not a
book title. The former de i fccworld of reality. Books
and titles are of that world, wherija the latter deals, and
only inasmuch as any de ^ ad , with things and
conditions in a worl

To explain fui
taken at an altitude of one hundn
surface, or at about ninety mil*
being detected by the camei
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Hiat the photographs
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with 1 oaSe the surface B B B B not be reproduced
infra d? tyi Or (2) the photograph wa> not taken with
fornin ght in Wuica case ^e lens did not penetrate the
watpr^oUS outer sky and the photograph does not portray
"»as claimed.

ing mo^ o*Q ^e area appearing as water represents noth-
^Phorn , U & ht ^ nations and shadings of and within
light^ of_n a #

» mm**

6 uision like those developed in photographing

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celestial light. That light's natural activih ^ ^ P₀fc
continues to create many of the cn^j. ^ has r>
astronomical world. ««*esque ent ^ d ^

To affirm suspected absence of infrared * L * o% %
customary mention of its application If 71 ere Was
the photograph's description has to be I w*s no t m ? %
presses only that which was expected rath u eo Us a ^ N
the photograph contains. It is notorious thL n * haul «*
what we want to see, and believe only L e ^ s p 3
believe. It is truly held that "primed ^ ^ a ^ »
dubious as spies ; the matter of the "Gulf f ons a/
sky" seems to be a case in point. Mexico ^ . ^

The most substantial evidence indicating n.
appearing area of the photograph is noih the *ater
light shading within a luminous terrestrial e ? g more than
the fact that the area did look like water ni y * sea lies Z
fens « n M ^ f u « have penetrated TM "ier jacroket ca»
without the aid oi a special photographing L T* de n %
that emulsion was used it would have had U if 7 i ^ 3
water under the luminous QY. n would vii (e d n e o . the dark
dark water-appearing area n f t l « u . i . have caused the
dark water-appearing area of the photograph to be white
and therefore unlike a body of water in appearance.

Moreover, the Golf of Mexico could not have possibly
reflected its known physical characteristics under photog-
raphy through light and at the recorded distance. Rivers
photographed in aerial photography at altitudes not exceed-
ing five miles lose their physical characteristics as rivers and
become mere lines, or streaks, on the land surface. Such a
condition develops in photography which is not through sky
light. Hence, when the photographing distance is multiplied
fifteen times and the lens is compelled to penetrate through
sky light with the aid of infrared, one could hardly expect
clearer portrait of the real physical conditions or objec
being photographed. meia

Finally, by what favor of necromancy could a c ^ r ace
lens ninety miles from the photographed outer sky s ^
cause to be reproduced on the photograph the J u n e ^ e ^ l i ^
sky level and the one-hundred-mile land surface

roN-mvunY OF THE UNIVERSE

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ularly ^ e a one level was luminous and involved nk
partly ^ e a one level was luminous and involved nk
against the dark stratosphere bar W e k e d ? Ph >
level required light for a pho ^ o l t ^
nd how could the develop J. u ^ P ^ S back-
^ > h n o w that the entire photograph area e W luminous
except for the small dark area of so-called Gulf of Me co

**o% would have to be concluded that there is no sky over
the Gulf of Mexico. There was sky over the land area
because none of the land was shown. Had the lens pene-
trated the sky light it would have detected land as well as
water, but the so-called water area was but a small part of
the complete photograph. Such modern magic would permit
photographing the rug in one's living room and have an area
of the developed photograph show a tub of water in a comer
of the cellar while the remainder of the photograph showed
objects in the living room over th & a ^ lar. Such photographic
magic would be superior (^ B v i w m c n m photo-
graphing one level seems to her. In this compari-
son, the interior and the ex* > me equal to photo-
graphing levels.

The simplest expeiim iat it is impossible
to see what is on the opposi' iv luminous area or
object. Try to look thro > H & fire anywhere. Try
to penetrate the lumino ner. It will be
found that the lumino ^ f c - h g h t filament, or
even the feeble flames of a burning H jet or of a common
match, will defy lens penetration.

One must never lose sight of the fact that there exists no
observing instrument that was not patterned alter the human
lens. The human lens is great and magnificent, but it is sub-
ject to many errors. Therefore, it must be held m mind that
every lens holds the same elementary error as the optic lens
It demonstrates gross misimderstanding to claim that though
the human lens is subject to error, the photographic lens
overcomes the inherent, *TM. fedoas ^ f t s n c h thin* If | d f
there would not be cull. | a l @ l l i 1 1 ^ W
lens.

l t ? o ^ ^ ^

Hence insufficiency of atmospheric A_y and the constant movement of powerful I prohibit cloud formation. The rays $\wedge l d r s, l \odot \wedge H - fl s - | g f$ elements attempting to collect in the «stratosphere. $H = j_{n n}^*$ sphere explorer described cosmic-ray activity as $r o n o^*$

However, though

on the Moon"

IV. "Ppfe'on, ōtjult, » "xð:h; exlifa;" Photographs

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* On any cdcwīl a ne dīsonīonJ
area.

* & CONTIN f i A⁰, dine illusions which foster popular ddu-
 78** = corresp Δ Y t_{lase}. That lens is capable of pro-
 f DU_r the arlivers I ton in the luminous outer sky over the
 \$** f_a take or a Δ Y⁰ ^ g land ^ of New York
 r A U S j i j T r e a of the Universe. The fonmd-
 W. O m afly 2 er curv area of the lum v
 le factor of light disavation will cause the weaving of
 Actor ,r,n the luminous outer sky over the flat
 Jastic can y o n s The equaUv Hat wheatfields of Kansas. It
 S * r a d e s tem m AeW. nous celestial sky enveloping
 has w oven them designated as Mars. The canyons,
 o f Mars have no Zre reality than that which would attach
 k r ri f l t s canyons might exist' on the flat
 of Kansas. Only as such canyons might exist on the flat
 unbroken plains and deserts of terrestrial reality do they
 exist for telescopic detection anywhere in the celestial.
 They are restricted to the light of the sky; and they are a
 natural development of the magnification of sky-gas move-
 ment.

As previously explained (and like the proclamation of an ardent wooer's love, it cannot be too often repeated), every area of the universe aboi H B M H M F the identical sky which covers the Ear l ^ ^ ^ ^ H ^feiaides of blue when observed from terrestn, ^ ^ F sur_{ACE} > anc*it: is luminous when obser Bphere darkness. It should not be too arduc ^Kiscern that every astronomically defined ^ftd "nebula" is representative of celestial « ^H many millions of luminous celestial areas <nei\ appear to be isolated as "stars." The i n of sky gas makes every area a potential project otesque entities that never did and ne> of reality.

Though there existB of the continuous celes-
tial terrain the physical ' terrestrial territory
—the plains, the moui I the rivers, and the
lakes—no lens, regard has ever detected
such physical chantrmristiq^A^1 ^ ^ ^ « Uurunus sky. The
intensity of sky lurMo?. ©. MI& © U i o ^ ^ on the

us

power of the lens to penetrate it: *the* most *h* -n ^i
the most *vague* light provide equal barrier, ^ , at *kh*
Hon. ens pen ^

Our modern ability *to* penetrate into the & ^
provides uplifting knowledge that the Creatively ^ V n
not conform to astronomical interpretation. TK ^ do?
entities of astronomical definition are shown to b ^ o i e s %
of lens manufacture. Their value *is* mythical in tlf ^ ^ e t s
Universe structure. e ne ^ Ustj.

Chapter Nine

2,000 MILES OVER LAND BEYOND

THE NORTH POLE

* * £ of eternal darkness,
LITFS * and unkn owk

Tk= United s1, « , , .

K " a t * " P » o S H " ^ f e e , , , pre.

iano extendi™ k ' , " • w l . i , it wat * . ^ a i i " " * " * * l
Earth. And ^ L y o n d ^ N o * h p i , 0 P e n e t ^ into the
^ d r e d y e a r s n f S e n S a t i o n % t o c u t , ^ 0 5 ^ e n d o f t h e
- r t h e m I T e ^ " W ^ ^ . T M o r e t h a n f o u r
• * * t h e h o u r a p p r o a c h e d , , f c " ^ g t h e E a r t h s
W A d m i r a l M ^ £ >> * * > * * > t e h d
U l e A r c t i c b a s e a

^ ^ OF THE UNIVERSE

* f * C O f f n It of his purpose, but the aimouncern
f a n p o u n C f m o t h a t i t s h n p o r t w a s l o s t t o m i l l i o n s w h o
r » ^ a s t o w W i t h h a s h e a d l i n e s t h r o u g h o u t t h e w o r l d T j
» » ^ a d d i p P u b l i c a t i o n s P u b l i c a t i o n s P u b l i c a t i o n s
a " ^ c e m e ^ a o t e f u l f i U m e n t o f m a n ' s c h e r i s h e d h o p e t o
t e d i s n n i n e d i f n r i T e a o f t h e u n i v e r s e a b o u t u s . I t p r o m -
i s t e i n t o l a n d a r e a o r t h e u n i v e r s e < " " >
a p p e a s e m e n t o f m a n ' s h u n g e r f o r k n o w l e d g e o f a r o u t e
* i o t h e l u m i n o u s c e l e s t i a l m a n s i o n s . A n d i t p r o m i s e d t h a t
j k n o w l e d g e a t o n c e , n o t a h u n d r e d o r a t h o u s a n d y e a r s i n t h e

future. 1 1 . ,

Like every great truth, the simple truth of that 1947
announcement was not to be discerned. The announcement's
lack of ambiguity in describing the celestial route rendered
it, like the descriptive message of twenty years before, a
truth stranger than fiction. And in a world of theory's fiction,
who can be expected to credit that truth which is com-
pelled to make its debut in garments stranger than those
which attired the acceptable fiction of theon ?

The words of message were momentous: "I'd like to see
that *land beyond* the Pole." There was nothing complex in
that **expressive** | t e | H M ^ j | ^ ^ ^ y e t despite its simplicity,
the statement had to be ^ f c t o o d by the many who,
unlike the aq K e a r e i m p a c t o n p o p u l a r
simple annoui K i s t o r t e d s o t h a t i t m i g h t
misconceplic K e c a n b e n o l a n d b e y o n d
" ' b e g o i n g w h e r e h e

the Pole; the

Carefully ndar of the announcement:
'That area' beyond the Pole is the *center of the great un-
known*." How could tli u i v e h a d r e f e r e n c e t o a n y
mathematics a d t h e n c u r r e n t l y k n o w n a r e a
of the assum E a r t h a s p r e s c r i b e d b y t h e t h e o r y o f
1543? It must b t i h e l a n d b e y o n d t o w h i c h
Admiral Bvrd rel t o b e l a n d b e y o n d a n d o u t o f
bounds of theorel H a J i t b e e n c o n s i d e r e d

2,000 MILES OVER LAND **BEYOND THE NORTH**

**Land of eternal darkness,
Fe; and unknown,
;n by theory and guess,
stery now has flown.**

Td like to see that land beyond **the Pole. That** area *h*
Jie Pole is the center of **the great unknown/ -Rear Admiral**
Richard E. Byrd, *February, 1947*

land extending beyond the No* 7? *». B3»rtratft*^{tl}

WORLD

the recognized be
unknown.

To confirm the *import* of Admiral ment, one has only to examine the of the Earth concept imposed in 15%, £' *hfch j, ^W of land, water, or ice which encroaches „„I t 0 > d an ^H and which *is* not known, ft wiJJ be ^ "P<* the No ^ <*, extending toward the Pole from the ETM I***** and from the South are now very well I om "*" > been definitely established as te^esTria^ "T^ and theC years. Is Spitzbergen or Siberia unknown? Is Alaska or the Canadian Archipelago unknown? And do a Jcn lan^ areas extend north beyond the North Pole? They certainly do not.

It will be observed, however, that there

denoted as extending *north from* die North Pole point, or *extending to the North Pole point from out of the North*. How could any land be shown, despite its now proven reality, under the terms of theory prohibiting the lands existence?

Hence the land mentioned by Admiral Byrd must lie *due north* from the North Pole. Therefore, it is within the conceptional absolute space that has been *assumed* to exist beyond given points north and south to sustain the globe-Earth theory of 1543.

If advanced moderns fear to relinquish the globe-Earth fiction, visualization of the land's location may be had through the simple process of adding another terrestrial globe at the northern extremity, or exact North Pole point, of the presently conceived "globe" Earth. Give that added globe the same Earth diameter, or length, or give it twice or one hundred times the terrestrial length. If it is provided the "eater length, that will spare the tedious operation of adding more "globes" eight thousand miles in extent. The added obe will of course extend into space. Where else could it tend? The created Universe whole extends in the space here the Universe was ordained. As it *is* necessary to have

, co^^* u ,ild a house, it was necessary to have
I 5 , d sp*ce ?i j\he Universe.

We l^Vito buddthe^ ^ ft ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
^ K% that k*d* h we know both sides. It is beyond
< uo Ae" o f da6 u the Earth was *assumed* to end. It is
<<8* mO^^Tto^d and into celestial land areas
f * » £J p S observed "up," or out, from the

the lumn iv, onrv
"S. E^ T t h f m a Scent naval accomplishment of
Re^view of d^o Magnificent naval di^ Byrd was not
< ^ r j t l P-ived that Admiral Byrd was not
f^ent Merely to announce his desert; to see that and
beyond the Pole^, but he did in fact go beyond, where he
acquired the vital knowledge of the physical aspects
of that land he had referred to as "the center of the great
unknown." Unlike the flight of fancy indulged in by the
Boston cardinal and the early pilgrim of 1927, the admiral
and his airplane crew accomplished a physical flight of seven
hours' duration in a northerly direction beyond the North
Vole. Every mile and every minute of that journey beyond
was over ice, water, or land that MMJarer had seen. (It is
known that Raoul Amundsen, \ •Nobile, and other
earlier explorers may I dWitions at the exact
North Pole point, but t' ^ ^ H o U set and travel
over the land, and mo
ing beyond the Pole and i ^ ^ ^ W ' It S r i z o n -

The admiral's airplane pursued
tal from the North Pole point to a WL V^ ^ ^ ^ base.
the Earth. Then • th Earth level As
At no time did he "shoot up," or out, from ^ was ob
progress was n 'od tl •> ^ eleSS ian^ and
served directly under the planes W abundant. More-
lakes, and mouir K flight held that a
Kerved a monstrous
member of the admi. JH the underbrush of
greenish-hued animfjf^ |Q g@fl\$ U © ° ^^
that land beyond the , that it is n^ces

In view of the popular misconception M

sarv to "go through space" in order to dm
 Earth, it seems fitting to emphasize that ti^{ne}ss oeyⁿ ^
 water directly under the admiral's plane ;_n k^ *ajf i> fu
 the Earth. The land and the water were p^r f, % h t S i
 sistent as land and water comprising H • "Be so* voiy
 There was nothing mysterious about the te^s f est[<] n Co
 pheric density provided oxygen content "s^t" *^ ^ af 5^e a.
 perate Zone areas of the known Earth Ah " " n to -7^{os} -
 stretched the continuous sky; beneath it ^ ^ airn, ?-
 What more could one have asked of tjl ?, oSe d t h f t
 centuries had been conjectured to be " l , M i f o r n, '4
 The magnitude of that memorable S T^{ce} ? , "
 Earth but always oyer realistic land and w^y ond ft,
 submitted for popular consumption. Pre * £ Was »i
 were denied knowledge of it except durinTth T * 6 " ^
 of active flight, when radio dispatches kept t ^ l ^ i
 And insofar as personal knowledge extend? A, " ^ e d
 trary to precedent, failed to render f b t k⁶ , ' ^ Con
 most important flight and discovery Hi! fl i C?ount <* his
 meaning than the combined S y s " f £ * * l d d «?<*£

Could government officials W n , ^ " ^ Comp le ^ d ?
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 expressed, except tlu " spnf o meanin g e v TM now be
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 Immediately af er tne j L ? TM ^ of th* % hf s import
 ° n the offic^e of fu i t S 0 " " ' ^ ^ w 3 f j
 des s r a t i o n of ft ^ ^ gence conduct
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 the / r " ^ 6 3 " * * Ci w l d t h e reason fo, ' ts exist-
 o the aut, > « y of Jus J f c f , g » « ve attention to attest
 T ^ ^ disclosures. He need not have

I rcA*^{CONT} H^{^vrr} / of THE UNiv
 f ^ , kn ° * of Uctill have departed this life with knowl-

S- 1Q47 discovery of land beyond the North Pole point
 Th^{at} interest expressed by a responsible government
 ^ d the h ^ u id bring into sharper focus the absurdity of con-
 4^{er}ic ^ A "spaceship" accomplishments. Tliere would have
 J^e C i U r C interest in the land beyond unless there was some
 b y e D m r n n e n t of that land's possibiUties for journeying into
 ^ ^ p p a r e n t "up" points of the universe about us. Modern
 recovery of inestimable land extent beyond the North Pole
 d South Pole points of theorv attests to the complete lack
 of necessity for "spaceships" lor modern journeys into the
 celestial areas of the Universe

The idea of "spaceships" and their hoped-for accomplish-
 ment is based entirely upon an archaic theory now proved
 fallacious in the extreme as a result of newly discovered
 factual values described here. An outstanding factor for the
 defeat of "spaceship" accomplishment is the word of theory
 "gravitation." "Gravitation" is a word which has value only
 to the conjectures of theory; it has no relation whatever to
 cosmic reality. The cosmic force is magnetism, not gravita-
 tion. Yet a word of theor ^ ^ ^ F 10 cosmic reality
 has been accredit e ^ m order to sustain a
 very factual "spaceship ^ n has value only
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ment in a world of f ^ O ^ ^ H ^ TM
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east- , Q4Y discovery of land beyond the North Pole point
T^A Merest expressed by a responsible government
^ should bring into sharper focus the absurdity of con-
age^{1A} ^ esulp" accomplishments. There would have
jcedr=0 interest in the land beyond unless there was some
j^cernment of that land's possibilities for journeying into
He apparent "up" points of the universe about us. Modern
discovery of inestimable land extent beyond the North Pole
and South Pole points of theory attests to the complete lack
of necessity for "spaceships" for modern journeys into the
celestial areas of the Universe.

The idea of "spaceships" and their hoped-for accomplishment is based entirely upon an archaic theory now proved fallacious in the extreme as a result of newly discovered factual values described here. An outstanding factor for the defeat of "spaceship" j g H ^ k i e i ^ is the word of theory "gravitation." "Gravi^M ^ wrd which has value only to the conjectures of f ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ B no relation whatever to cosmic reality. The c ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ P magnetism, not gravitation. Yet a word of their apposed to cosmic reality has been accredits t H ure in order to sustain a very factual "spaces fcivation has value only within the framework Hed celestial mechanics, how can it possibh ^ fcedium for accomplishment in a world of r ^ ^ ^ H

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The elements are claH
jecture of "spaceship"
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cal features, and dl/Bt^r

^C? "W government official* Z ?^{oGS} not comprehend?

Je North Pole p o m | f v S d h ** ^ " h ^
-Pressed exceptfor this ^ ' ^ " " " ^ C V e n n o n b e
*n 'ncident conwi™ P r e s e n t account?

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ene . SUC^ o ^ L ^Lrf a WORk which had

¹⁶ authenticity of affirmative attention to attest
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5. 2016

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I area by "shooting illD " nr "" UEY°M> ^

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mechanical engineers to construct a \J ^ the «L
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end may be considered a c e W . N a s s u m e d " " a d
Universe area* calied the EarM o a l y d , * o n l , » u n Q " " S W
... " s w i k k < :

^ i i c u m e j c a r t i i . The celestial joins with th
terrestrial at (he polar barriers that man cre< d n , , J r , " ;
such man-made northern and southern barriers to \
tial have for many centuries proved most form/dab
ern discovery shows that the) possess no gre i k < Isolating
value than the wire-fence barriers erected to isolat<
area from its neighboring ranch throughout our western
United States, or than the border between two nations.

This present application to the discovered land beyond
the North Pole revives the question that arose when land
extent beyond the North Pole and the South Pole was first
disclosed to various scientific and academic groups during
lectures ol 1927-30. The most popular questions of that time
were "What are the connecting links composed of beyond
the North Pole and South Pole?" and "Is the material flexible
that joins our Earth with celestial areas beyond the North
Pole and the South Pole?" Such questions correspond with
inquiry concerning the consistency and flexibility of Atlantic
Ocean and Pacific Ocean water. The oceans serve as con-
necting links between the eastern and western sides of this
terrestrial area; they join the eastern "Old World" with the
western "New World." ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ T M

Hie Questions were not inspired c
f the disclosure that connectii the sensational
- A W I S u e l e w e -
r f c n w W a l and the celestial. They were impelled most
" o ^ J ' t l u m / i x i b i l i t y of concept < U sloped from the fal-
lacious isolated globe" E [, , l / u s o r y - c i r c l i n g " >

^ . N rent of Earth's isolation and
r , s k , i n t e r n a t i o n a l l y , the concept ^ ^ ^
r , s k , i n t e r n a t i o n a l l y ; r o u f i l - s p a c e i p r e c L -
^ V f c n c e b e y o n d . h e a s s m n c d c l o h .

^ U
i n y s k i l s o u t h , m i h r o r y h a s t o p r e s c r i b e l a n d s .

p i ^ l
^ Such points mi- u s t , o f m a t h e m a t i c a l a n d ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

5 ^ s i K t o j £ The) a r e r , i n i v a l e , t t o the e M t e r a and
» o f ' , , , considered to b a " d r o p p i n g

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< p ^ h r , i n g t o t h e .
e f w e X n P h o i K l " ^ ,

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* J (, , , l r d l . i . o l h M i _ k 1 , n s p a r e l ^ o n J the i l J u -
^ X n a . u l s o n . l u n , , ,

P o ^ e v f e w o f f a c t s d i s c l o s e s t h a t t h e o n c p i d e v e l o p e d b y
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h a l f o l t h e t e r r e s t ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
s i t a t e s s h o o t i n g u p o i d o w n l * n .
i s o n a d i r e c t l i n e . ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

B u i t h e g l o b e >>
u n d e i l l i c : o t h e r . " U p '
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t h e U n i v e r s e w h o " V
e n t e i p r i s < a t t e s t t o t f l |
t i o n a l f r r o i w i t h t h a i
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l e d

2016 19:25

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fempnte Zonesand the Torrid Zone wi] * * * ^

up from our celestial locations beyond pi* u a P P e a , ^

As the terrestrial areas will relescopically a er Pole to b e

from (Jic new location beyond the Pole DO f Pear to b o * ^

sig ovei ill celestia] areas other than the a r U l e W , V

pancy will likewise appear to be "up" in i of 0 l * o ^

newly acquired celestial position beyond th * * o * * o >

Now consider the measure of confusion f, , r U l _ f

insect intelligence whien its banner Universe ; V e l o p f a) fl

darl: environment, and the entire Universe L T ^ t o *

coating of Jummous paint. The luminous coming ^ ^

as o eave certain areas so thinly coated that £ S t o a P P l i e d

delected. The luminosity will be < n , , J t i r i , > f I ,

£ « « * of other arealjvt ? l e Z Z « " * * £

every banner Universe are" fl , , i C n S d e v e l o p m e , u

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verse will he m J J S ^ of the bat M e r U n t

^Xx^rLrTfe frr*^" to <-

«« constituting its banner U n f . f o , b u , a r o r s p , i T M c a)

- - c t concept hold that " l o e ^ f h f ^ W o u l d n o t " *

banner Universe? It would T S , b o t w e e n a r e n s o f t h e

confronted with s p ^ Z u X T ^ U l a t f h e « « * * ,

. T ^ o f t h e ^ J t f space exists in fact be-

* , , u m a n creators, posses es w " ? 1 I T " 6 , T h e i n s ^ t , l i k e

« - " ^ d e c e p Z l ^ J : : ^ - " « « stated that the

wou w T S ^ ^ - E f f 8 ; 3 ? d T M ' ^ e d ; " i t i s

beco T M f f a r e a s , « « d i s k a , ' > , d i e d e f « * t a g I c " s

becomes a g I o b u l a r ^ j j T M ^ d e t e c t e d a u t o m a t i c a l l y

^ t 0 H i e m i n d . I n c o m -

OF "j^^^^^^^^^^^^^B

T I N , " is synonymous I ' h o u g h i .

n P a r m n d ^ t h e , , f l m e The lens detects th.

^ t T , n e j S J E ' d U k area. And at once the

o < L t , * e l e n s c c r e a t e s t h e W ^ » « - . . . f i t a s a g l o b -

o t e r p r e t s t h e

"body-" . i future to confuse insect inteUigence in

* £ » * f & ^ we would impose between the

nervation of its numerous luminous banner

& ^ Z £ * t o chemical elements confronting

er averse areas all UIC cuemtai ^ . » - q i 0

« r u n i t e m i o n o f l u m i n o u s c e l e s t i a l a r e a s . H o w a c c u -

h u m i n o b ^ . S t b e e x p e c t e d t o d e t e r m i n e r e a b s t u

thA insect be expected to detect luminous areas

^ X d e c e p t i v e l y i g l o b u l a r - a n d i s o l a t e d l u m i n o u s a r e a s

ues o f Z U n i v e r s e w h e n o b s e r v a t i o n i s i n f l u e n c e d b y t h e

f i t c o r s X e n c l g h u m a n o b s e r v a t i o n a n d c o n c h -

S S o m e o f t h e i d l i n g a g e n t s a r e a s M o w s :

1) The inseel v would be in constant

gaseous ttiM tw< ject lens and all banner

Universe l jfluence would exist for

any aidin tect might manufacture.

2) The lumino might project radiation

in the ati upon conditions pre-

vailing I r i , insect's blue

3) Beyond the I K e m e n t o f c o s m i c r a y s

sky, t] " n i n d i n f l u e n c e

b ; r ^ U n i v e r s e a r e a s .

i » s e n d o t . £ " T t h e u l t r a v i o l e t r a y s

4) Anotl, H . r r a l s o i n f l u e n c e o b s e r

from- t h a ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ H . r r a l s o i n f l u e n c e o b s e r

5) Other M W i Z s . S s r e s t r i c t e d t o

valiou'and * , J ' b e d u a l a g e n t s ; t h e y

stratosphere ^ H p h e r e o v e r t h e i n s e c t s

would be preSW1^ [(m , n o u s s k > a) * a

6) The radiation from some M *

under certain conditions be reflected in the str_{AM} ^
over observed areas. That would contribute ?H ^
element of confusion.

- 7) The continuous movement of sky gas on the oh*
luminous area and the variation of that movement w^{N<j}
create all manner of illusions.
- 8) Variation of the brilliancy of many luminous sky &
would impose further hazard for insect determinatio[^]
values.
- 9) And Cod help the insect intelligence, were it to add t
common lens errors the gross deceptions which would
result from telescopic magnification of banner-Universe
luminosity. Thereby would be developed all the gro-
tesque entities presented by light shading and light
distortion.

The human intelligence creating the insect and its banner
Universe will know that the banner Universe is finite. There-
fore it may fail to realize the insect's plight. So that creating
intelligence may more fully comprehend, we need but
lengthen the banner Universe so that the beginning and the
end are not to be observed or determined by human intelli-
gence or insect intelligence. Thus the original limited, or
finite, banner Universe we created for the insect becomes an
endless structure sweeping through infinity's darkness. It
may be likened to an endless plain that is at times known to
envelop one during the dream projections of sleep. And it is
within die bounds of conscious projection.

Now, we are only deputies of the Supreme Intelligence.
It alone may know the beginning and the end of the banner
Universe. We are restricted to discernment of the insect's
plight on the immediate banner Universe we know. That
area and its conditions are known to our creating intelli-
gence, but the insect is denied such knowledge. Though we
may more readily determine the insect's problems on its
immediate finite banner-Universe area, we cannot deter-
mine die end, which has become out of bounds for us as well
as for the insect.

Banner-Universe area we l
f^o ^he ir*ect C TnTe So let us assume that we watch the
Banner-Universe. We each his "Heavens above," which seem
i[^] ^ctly overhead from insect observation. Over a
td be ftime we view the insect's flight up from its banner-
period or tion The insect always is propelled back to arj
Universe k_{armer} Universe removed from the point it
af^m ° £rom Finally, with unprecedented speed, the insect
st3 £e a desperate effort to attain the points apparently
nia head. And the insect does not return to any area of its
Timer Universe. It misses the apparent overhead points,
and it misses all areas of the Universe. It goes beyond the
Universe structure.

Accordingly, we create an insect replacement. With di-
rect knowledge of the original insect's error of procedure to
reach apparent "up" points, how should we advise the new
insect mhabig ^g ^ Mdunner Universe? Should we advise
it tn "shoot U" ^ ^ ^ H t. Its banner Universe location,
ereby taking it Y T l o u U T v S
points thereB : desired ^ Or should we wi*
Loader v.ew of U « * ^ T M « M «
move straight ahead fro. d of the banner-Umverse
area original! • r f csect ^ode

Naturally, that insect a, • have lengtn a
the same as' all o , • ^ ^ o d a t e - M U
conceived as a mere point f.aecommo ^ ^ ^
mseet on any commonly known point su have
or ceiling. This raordinaiy insect,
exceptional living ai i. r ITMverse corresponds to

That insect area on the banner t W ^ e J ^
our terrestrial area in the greater Unive«« * wouId be
Creation. So despite the fact that msec y ^ ^ ts per-
barred by apparent dark at » ^ c f e r _ Universe areas it
manent location and the 1 ^ 2 advise that there
desired to reach, sfocnild wa n e t f s u i K ^ I f t < f @ banner
J @ y i t s a

As it would be to the insect on its

Universe, so it is with terrestrial man
greater Universe. Remember that the
described in Chapter Two is intended
(Fi^re 1). IT* Universe is not c o n C ^ . ^ ^ N
of an enormous pinwheel. Nor is any arei fi? in tile 1 ^
spherical m reality. Nor is any area\ fc*!*** g l o ^ S
neighboring area.

Though the flywheel does not show th* . ^ ^
of the Universe structure, the r_e f o ; c ^ M / f * * * * Com
verse structure » c o n ^ W , n ^ i l l u s t r a U o n \ ? ^ ^ >
be sufficient for comprehension of the Un ^ ^ U ^ ^
the space where it was created. If U^e w f o r s ^ c o n ^ o ^ ^ >
modern civilization is not entitled to U^J" , ^ n o p t s ^
the Universe. Previous pares W £ i , t h e " n i , , ^
much what one sees bift fltlr h o w ' ^ * " f t X?
ture o f t h e u n i v e r s e i s s h o w n , - ; i ^ f : ! " ; T h e Z :

fore if one would see, one should look in many ways and
from many different angles.

In view of the painful knowledge of the globe symbol's
magic power over average concept, the handy flywheel illus-
tration was considered the most suitable means to describe
how a physical journey can be made into the celestial from
beyond the North Pole and South Pole mathematized ends
of a supposedly isolated globe Earth. It adequately indicates
the illusion of globularity of celestial and terrestrial sky
areas. At the same time, it expresses Physical Continuity of
the terrestrial with the celestial. The author knows that
inherent in that illustration is a factual model of the Universe
structure.

Figure 1, the flywheel illustration, was inspired, at least
in part, by the response of earlier lecture audiences. The
response disclosed that concept of our Earths Physical
Continuity with celestial areas is more readily acquired
through visualization of the northern and southern terres-
trial extensions as dobes added to the original terrestrial
It was also disclosed then that comprehension will de-

does not
docs not rep-

> s t d t t Pole pom s J h ^ i o n has bases es ab-

S i * K g r t " r e a l i t y o n e n e e d n o t q u i r 8 4 7 . T h a t
k ^ " " world of reality, February, 1947.
> * ^ L r a l R i c h a r d h , ' f i n n c a n d m i l e s b e y o n d t h e
i v A d D S | f o r n e a r l y t w o * o u s a ^ h e r a l d e d , t h e r e i s
£ * t f , r f 4 f e a t u r e w a s n o t w i d e l y l e r a l o . c e r t
I ^ S * £ d f r o m * e f . ^ ^ r n i n ^ t l e p h y s i c a l

the space, the light of current research and much
In precisely ordered organized science can be
what to challenge presently confirmed
expected to en— ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ B k e t e r m i n a b l e l a n d
claim of thirt- ^ • f a b o u t u s ? W h a t v a l u e
watercourse extend, I f * t h e o r i e s o f t h e U n i -
on attach to yesteryear's m a t h e r n ^ d i s c o v e r y b y a c c r e d -
verse in the light of irrefutable W * e x p l o r a t i v e a g e n -
ited United • m i s e A n d t h e y e s t a b -
cies? Their findin - ' j L i t y o f t h e l u m i n o u s
bsh the EarthL l l t y
celestial areas about the M ^ U n i v e r s e w h o l e w a s
What different- K v w h e e l o r a s a n e n d -
created in the Mm of an enor • * > w i t h s w e e p m g e x t e n t
less cylinder u n e r o i • J N o n i o r t a l j a s a m o r t a l
beyond the bounds • t h e U n i v e r s e s t r u c t u r e
being, will ever K M f a i c m o v e s . O n e c a n n o t
and thereby to v S V I P w h i c h o n e i s r i d i n g - B u t

contour and movement are toys for fc-u ^te
world held an abundance of the con ^9Uibki ***%
fact-finding: ^uments permitted *frj^fl wor* ^
les recorded here. And one simple *httU!?* *tl0*aI 1 h%l*
tesijal fact *is enable* of *dispelling* co_u ^CoVei> oW
wJd and meaningless conjecture. COImt, eSs o ^? ?%

The most important thine for thp rt
created on the banner Universe was *IT⁰⁰***** .
equally substantial areas of its Unl to *< *c[^
access to other areas as Ion/as7trh ^ It ^ s, ^
presented by deceptive ? £ £ £ ^ t 5 * ^ & %*
to other areas of its miniature Tin The Sect's %***
changed it its VniverTh^beenJoT^0^ ** no J, **

fusions would exist AnW ^ / - uuncaj Averse. TI.P,

That which applies to rt, •
verse also apphestTmaVon^ J"*** on its Mature Uni
and reahstic Univers^rlt, f erre^trial area of the l a £

«P/mm the terrestrial. ^ 3reas whi* are apparency

considered of *c o n e s ^ ^ ? Universe* who,e TM>' < *
Un verse patterns capabHf l^ n, both P^resent kgfcil
tnai conditions which *till^T⁸* "Ponced terres-
Such conditions are r h S ? d the Co^Pernican Theory
seasons of the terrestrTa yeaf fe the short days, andTe
the illusory, which was £ f r « P < » are'stripped of
'% permit ^mediate acqu£,£f Co^Pernican Theorf And
whereas the Copernican Theory f Celestial phenomena

^SS^AA^K 8 ne pmi noent
- ^ ^ b a r ^ ^ g ^ ^ ^ - s e whde, the
concept of t i l e U ^ e r s e c o n s t i t u t e s another
^ . ^ ^ ture. Both are opposed to the

iding»«

Chapter Eleven

^ TRW OF THE UNIVERSE
VGNE TIC RESPIRATION OF .

THE^{MA,}

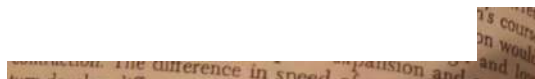
o f the aywheel Universeshow*liuFg" ^ £
Aas of the tiywneci ^ ~ - Soun d, the terrestrial
t m) could readily be drawn to the cylindrical type. could
connected land area of the celestial and the terrestrial could
be undulating through die power of every area's magnetic
^ H K be toward and away from the ^ Tifintr course

Supervision for I
"Hence the Earth's u
similar movement.
away from the Sur
for day and i
the Unr .
year be towai
year it would be i i
toward and away from the te W ^ ° v i n g slower in the
the Sun moving fa i •* ° T n t h s And both condi-
summer months tfa er TM S n g always on the
turns would Kater solar energy at one
same course bU^AA^*115111^ 6
season of the year.

Mtmerst in conjunction with
K^f would be toward and
lavement would account
Kmuous movement along
E season of our terrestrial
W y another period of the
* , L e s t r i a l areas. Moving
TU would be equivalent to
W ^ ° v i n g slower in the
•* ° T n t h s And both condi-
er TM S n g always on the
Kater solar energy at one

J. ^* adequately explain the
Either of the thre<|ennoirp A<|rs> <|g| n ftss of our
s=r_y^drsBs?3d|aA»«

of the terrestrial and the celestial w
 all; the daily respiration of U^mo^z
 longer than a human body's TV[^]
 Though ever bearing ^ e ^ 0 " - **** i \
 parts of the universal daily unduht
 trial and celestial areas vvLld^T in *p.c^ *-



nnn UTM P oifferent hoars anW^{mo}vempr,7 onlPlti
 restriai and celestial areaT^ ninutes for £ " " ^ufd e
 W - ^ direct oveX J r Penence ft"
 «/ and ce j U j TM ' 7 * ^ * k * 4 e " " b >
 fMi in midnight Th/= , the 'UniverJ , Ve.oP fa?
 >°TMt space point rno« WVal of ^ serial 10le *i

^e «ce it can be uTM^e; , , , C°Urse woJd
 ^ " Wnotann]ytoaJ/^ rStood th*t twelve •
 «gardfcss of wC S, a TM Walare*s. And th , o d o c k n o o »
 wried. ManvT,, move ment the Earth i , Wouid hold
 «Penence nTon a ? ^ and ceJe tiffX*nd uJe, Sun J£
 /or *uch chtetj⁷- d^bular is So ^ f 6re nt m «e» of
 acce P^ t h S, * «*»* b't Xe' ^ e S alwTME
 venience. ghOUr th* terrestrial f. d o c k n o o n *
 Hie fohW_{in} 5 a matter of con-

* s ^ f T o M n of a c ^ S S t " 1 4 p T I C I p a t e s t a t h e
 and » P W b o e d t o n a r t f / e r V i s i n a l i z a t i o n o f
 ^ t e n X a / n S m o t i o n o f a p a t e ; n * e v i o l e n t w a v e
 * * * * * t h T * m e n t a l c o m s u j e n t b o d y o f w a t e r w i l l
 / n i / S a t h e e a S f f i o n o f i v a l n I t c a n b e
 c o u l d X n 7 b e a h » * » p n > n ? p n > n ?
 o n ^ s u r f a c e f t i t e T o t i n s p a c e w h i e t h e s t e w
 ^ ^ H t e r . T h u s t h e c r a f t ~ T M

^ ^ O F THE UNIVERSE
 coNfl^ d And every otJier area of the
 " And y^stand ^ " stem. would occupy - ., .
 rftt^Vfci W^{ic}e r e t o n W u n i t y ^ w i t h t h e c r a f t .
 j h r * i n e n i c o p o r t r a i l o f t e r r e s t r i a l a n d c e l e s t i a l l a n d a r e a s
 f - f y e m e n a V ^ u n d u l a t i o n o n t h e b r o a d e r o c e a n o f
 ^ (d n g a c m a y b e e n l a r g e d a s f o l l o w s . A d d t o t h a t s i n g l e
 \$ @ W u m d r e d o r a t h o u s a n d s i m i l a r c r a f t . H a v e t h e b o w o f
 c r a f t a . t h e s t e m o f a c o n n e c t e d c r a f t a l o n g t h e e n t i r e
 m e s t u n j u l a t i n g c r a f t c o m p r i s i n g t h e w h o l e , E a c h c r a f t ,
 ^ f e v e r y p a r t o f e a c h c r a f t , w o u l d r e a c h i t s n e c e s s a r y h i g h
 a n t o r p o s i t i o n , m t h e r e l a t i v e s p a c e w h e r e t h e u n d u l a t i o n
 C s c r i b e d . T h e h i g h e s t p o i n t t o b e a t t a i n e d i n s p a c e a w a y
 L m t h e w a t e r ' s s u r f a c e w o u l d n o t a n d n e e d n o t b e t h e
 s a m e f o r a l l p a r t s o f a l l c r a f t c o m p r i s i n g t h e u n d u l a t i n g
 w h o l e .
 E a c h c r a f t a n d i t s v a r i o u s p a r t s w o u l d i n t i m e r e t u r n t o a
 m o m e n t a r y p o s i t i o n o f e v f l n J c e e l , o r n e a r e v e n k e e l o n t h e
 s u r f a c e o f t h e w a f c ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ o f s p e e d f o r t h e u n d u
 l a t i o n w o u l d a f f e c t t ^ ^ v a r i o u s p a r t s o f t h e
 u n d u l a t i o n a t t h e l o i t a n d t h e h i g h s p a c e
 p o i n t . T h e h i g h e s t p o i n t i n s p a c e a w a y f r o m
 t h e w a t e r ' s s u r f a c e t h e l u g h e s t p o i n t t o
 b e a t t a i n e d b y c e i e l e s t i a l a r e a s i n t h e i r
 d a i l y u n d u l a t i o n t > m t h e i n f i n i t e s p a c e
 ^ ^ ^ ^ T ^ A n d t h e l o w e s t e v e n -
 p o r t i o n I h e a t t a i n e d b y a l l b o a t
 k e e l , o r n e a r - e v e n .
 p a r t s w o u l d b e s y n M K ^ ^ ^ ^ T h r o t : n n r i a n d a w a y
 a r e a s ' l o w e s t p o i n t < , t o W a r d ^ X
 f r o m t h e S u n ' s c o u M I T P s t n a l a n d c e l e s t i a l , o r
 S o m e p a r t s o f t h i W T u k e t h e u n d u l a t i n g
 a r e a s o f t h e U n r ' S I S e o S l y . B u t n e v e r
 b o a t s , r e a c h t h e I f e a l a n d c e l e s t i a l d a i l y
 c o u l d a l l p a r t s o f • f s a m e t i m e . T h e s a m e
 u n d u l a t i o n a t t a i n t h e h i g h j u n d u l a t i o n w h i c h
 l o l d s t r u e f o r t h e c o m m o n j l % M K ^ j l S W c o f S b i n t
 b r i n g s e v e r y a r e a o f J T M ^ 6 ^ ^ ^ . T h a t p o i n t w o u l d b e
 i n s p a c e a w a y f r o m t r i e a u n s ^

midnight, but under no circumstances
o'clock midnight for all areas of the
celestial at the same time.

Accordingly, all upward movement to the
course point in space infinite would be
course from midnight to noon

be away from the high Sun's course
the lowest point in space
fe/mjh noon point to the Z
have no bearing on the situation
«jafu point and W point
undulation, the arrival at high
fea, and arrival at low
that area.

The foregoing demons
«P-enced» With
• other realist. I and
can survive as a unit and
V universe can continue
the Universe

; - ^ nir b e d a % _ : ~ ^

me
to £ Sun?!

be anywhere
£ 07 t t
ove head f
- t K ^ e Sun ^ d
f,

«st diff Tc
th a S c n
So any a
» « diff ^ te * «K» ^ of the Sun's back
« from a p m i

Vi day's length and the seasonal change of
the influence influenced not only during the brief yearly
area had direct perpendicular relation to the
The change would also be felt for a period
Sun in its course UJOS approaching direct perpen-
dicular relation to any area as well as when the Sun
its course away from a particular area.

Sun moved in its course there would develop for
terrestrial and celestial areas the same seasonal change.
experienced as the Sun approached to perpen-
dicular relation with such an area, and the change would be
marked when the Sun had reached direct perpendicular
relation. Then, as the Sun continued on its course away
from perpendicular relation with the particular area, there
would develop another seasonal change for the particular
area. Thus some terrestrial and celestial areas would be
entering their summer while numerous other terres-
trial and celestial areas would be entering their winter
season. Some areas could be simultaneously experiencing
the longest day of summer while other areas, receiving Sun
benefits at the angle, would be experiencing the shortest day of win-
ter. There would be variations in the exact time
of direct Sun for different areas along the Sun's
course of incidence.

Such could be the relation between the Sun and all
the same daily relation to the Sun. However, the addition would develop
from each Universe a particular area might seem
to be approach the appearance of remote Sun-courses, but the direct Sun could prevail at the benefits of direct Sun relation would be
The terrestrial equatorial area would result from celestial equatorial area the fact that such area's

space on die universal unduhn ^{^^ BE*0V,}
mght of all areas. But the T ^{o? ***** r ^}

»»FM ted, »iTM;v««t..oft-tao.
near even J^{ce}, w^o I^{em} P^{rote} Z^o ^^{TS} the «^{*}^[^] r^o
» «4 zbsolutf even £ f^e T/ ?* « f * < * Do?#0 f e
undulation would m m l , iE v e n * & e l f o e f i a l " n d u U # b e

~" « h b e t f m t ^ 3 ^ a ^ > f r T m r a s « , t i e # * _
areas But h t ensure dnv J V r m r a s « , t i e # * _

J*** to ^ace nppW^{COUrse and} tafl., ^4 orT"

w g heir daily h>h ? V, de a time advanf Celestia, do
** M Torrid Zone te w t t o W ^ the W S * * " W T M *
fwter nj>nts ^ougJiout the rl W S couTMe. Hence
^ f c l s e S a f ! , a t - warmth f e * the « " odd b
On the ot : , r o n a i Ranges of Tern T M * e w o u l d not be
t, le UnivenT , and > «w Fririrf? PerBte Zone areas

*** point A n f t ^ ^ h a v e ^ ^ ' , ° * the universal
Uiar P a « of th f u * e " " duJatin ^ the W est-possible
5*P«>ie when. " W V e r s a l » n d u h , ^ n V e m e n t of their partac-

n ° * e h g h e f ^ ^ their n , o S ? e n ' * othe/arL.

3nd nea ^-darW 7 " l d r e s u J t « the s " S C O U " e w o u l d be
C S S , C h a « c t e r « t l c o l F r Z n ^ o f * > * * ,
& d Zones. During the

- THE UTJIVERSE

^ C O ^ O N T ^ 1 ^ 0 approximation thereto, the
i p d e z * U s g h t d X P i a T i a w o u l d i n d a r e l a z
^ f l w ^ S I h e h g h e s universal undula-

p / ^ : in spa*- The J would provide pUA... U v t o
« > in spa- undulation would provide pUA... U v t o
< f u e r s * ! i t t i n e s u n l i g h t t o p r e v a i l . H o w e v e r
" i ' s c o u r s e P i a T a s p a c e - p o i n t o c c u p a n c y , t h e f r i g i d
J h o d o f h i g h - s p a c e - p o i n t u v a n h m - / !
" h v i n e " S i x m o n t h s d a y l i g h t w o u l d n o t e x p e r i e n c e a
J C i n g * r S u n i n i t s y e a r l y c o u r s e .
e r p e n d i c u l a r r e l a t i o n t o t h e S u n i n i t s y e a r l y c o u r s e .
f ° e a o f t h e U n i v e r s e c a n e x p e r i e n c e t h a t p e r i o d o f d i r e c t
^ r e l a t i o n . B u t t h e c o n t i n u e d s i x m o n t h s ' p r o p i n q u i t y t o
t h e S u n ' s c o u r s e w o u l d b e s u f f i c i e n t t o p r o v i d e t h e c o n d i t i o n
r f e n d u r i n g d a y l i g h t .

Therefore, though the frigid areas of the Universe would
have sufficient summer angle relation to the Sun for a meas-
ure of daylight beyond that of other areas, they would be
deprived of direct overhead relation to the Sun during that
period. Hence tUgyWOi^Mt be provided the measure oi
heat lavished upon tropical and temperate areas during a
part of that same period. In other ords, as the frigid areas
held their highest undulation point or proximity to the Sun's
course, it would not represent tjie high space point oi Tem-
perate or Torrid 7iild permit reception of
sufficient Sun Iung light, but the angle
of that reception would , he intensity of heat re-
ceived by Temperate and tropical areas during part of the
same period, when they were at their highest point oi the
undulation.

There wo> her conditions influencing seasonal
changes of the y i : d and celestial areas partici-
pating in the rsal undulation toward and
away from the Si space infinite. There may well
exist the ven e that would result from lack
of consistency m tl | -ensation of energy which pro-
duces light andl! ast substantially contributes
thereto, over terrestrial apd-celesgal land areas It could be
time. At times, some areaJlqy the (l tyM (§ If® * '
that the Sun's dispensation of energy VariVs froni^mt

would be receiving less of solar »
 Such a condition could develop
 tain areas reached their Sun, L
 Sun would be emitting i_e, »
 area, arrived at . cor5Donri
 tor ^id off_ett l T S ^ P^o*«on w J*d "C*'* ,
 -eive as a result of t l ^ ^
 °T
 A comparable condition could-

*»« dispensing of en ^ y TM ^ «» of perfadi" ^ " ev_e ^
 Universe areas on rt, ^ He, le the In TM, cr, a nge fa ij/
 Nation to thTst UDI, T^a/ " " d^tfan ^ Z < * » ££

- ^ a ^ ^ etdt & ^ S
 7 0 f ^ p ens X / ^ tile P^ » oclic c ^ f ^ of terrestri
 ion

Ward, 'c constructed from a ^ z T ^ s course
 n i < 3 % increase H of > V e t g e w l b o k i t a n d a u t m to
 ar e to the S n s o l d i s t a n t f r o m (e h a i t w o u l d m i c e f o r
 be « P e c t e d t o b e n f l i e - H e « e e s " m e ? 7 t a a i a n d c e l l a a ,
 n o n d a < 7 S u n m o v e r i a n d o t h e « t o f a , u ^ v e r s e a « a s c o u l d
 V n d o n C w ' c h a n S * n g t h e S b e n e f i t s b r t h e s e c -

^ the e n e r ' ^ C 0 " M b e e L c o f ^ 6 f a t h e S T M ^
 « & r e m a f a e d c o n s J n f ^ f o d _ e) o P e T M
 d C a " t i m e s a n d f o r a l /

^ 0 F THE UNIVERSE

nc o ^ * * ^ u l e That secondary mo ^
 i ^ C l i e n t . r f p e r i o d i c m o d i f i c a t i o n a n d m t e n -
 , o , « ^ ^ i v a i n » r o -
 C < | b e t h e * * * d i s p e n s a t i o n .
 » " o n . * ^ n s m a y v e e r f r o m i t s c o u r s e m c o n - u n c t o r .
 M f l * i h e n s L c a t t o n o r i n t e n s i f i c a t i o n o f t h e s o l a r
 p e r i o d i c ^ e T n o c r i t e r i o n w i t h i n t h e e x t e n s i v e
 W " T P h y s i c s a n d i t s a s s u m p t i v e m a t h e m a t i c a l
 , I t " f t s u c h p o s s i b i l i t y . I n f i n i t e m a t h e m a t i c s m a y
 & * M d e " / i n S e U n i v e r s e o f t h e m a t h e m a t i c i a n . A n d
 i n t h e U n i v e r s e o f t h e m a t h e m a t i c i a n . A n d

^ ^ X t a e t h e f u n c t i o n s o f s u c h U n i v e r s e . B u t t h e
 t r y w i t h t h e i r a p p l i c a t i o n h a s b e e n p r o v e d a l i e n t o
 U n i v e r s e o f t h e m a t h e m a t i c i a n . A c h - n n h v s i c s h a s
 g i l t y b y r e a l i s t i c m o d e r n p e r f o r m a n c e . A s t r o p h y s i c s h a s
 n o f o r m u l a f o r t h e d i r e c t i o n a l a c t i v i t y o f c o s m i c r a y s w i t h i n
 I t e m i m m e d i a t e s t r a t o s p h e r e a r e a o f i n f i n i t e s p a c e . A n d s i n c e
 I t h a t s t r a t o s p h e r e a r e a i s o n l y t h e d i s t a n c e o f a f e w m i n u t e s '
 I j o u r n e y o v e r t h e E a r t h ' s s u r f a c e , t h e r e c e r t a i n l y c a n n o t b e
 r e a l d e t e r m i n a t i o n o f e n e r g y d i s p e n s e d b y t h e S u n a t i t s
 a s s u m e d d i s t a n c e . A n x ^ ^ a f f a u D e o f t h e s o l a r e n e r g y d i s -
 p e n s e d w a s t o b e h a d , i t c o u l d h a v e a p p l i c a t i o n o n l y t o t h e
 t i m e o f m e a s u r i n g t h e e i i s e d , i t c o u l d n o t g a u g e
 t h e e n e r g y d i s p e n s e d o \ - m o n t h p e r i o d . A n d t h e
 g a u g e c o u l d a p p l y i e d i a t e a r e a w h e r e m e a s -
 u r e m e n t w a s m a d e o f t h e i m a g i n a t i o n c o u l d
 i t b e c o n s i d e r e d t o a r e a s o f t h e U n i v e r s a l
 w h o l e .

In view of arc!"
 illusory globe Eart <
 sibility here projected di
 ary movement. To
 Earth and disrupts
 sidered to make a prim.i'
 is at the rate of
 assumed to make a ^ ^ H
 toward the Sun at t ^ ^ H ^ f c u s a n d m i l e s a n h o u r .

Observe the h\ in Figure 2 (Chapter
 Two). It is stripped of the illusory lens-produced curves
 shown for the inner and outer sky areas of its companion

I ^ ^ ^ c o - f' I ^ X ^ S
^ / > ^ de J ^ Z S u d i example i. elemen-
" , " j v 0 rht, f t around the ug s ^ ^ ^ ^ q i j
" "> ^ s ? f Son toward and away from the

^ t ^ r - ^ S a i t o f t h e c o n n e c t e d a n d
' ^ ^ f e w e r s e d a n d e m m o o n ^ ^ f i U ^ ^ e w h e
< S u n s h o w n * j « ^ b a c k g r o u n d o f t h e
t r e d a g a i f ^ e P ^ ^ o f t h e U n i v e r W W h e n o n e

5**? L 1 u — s sunlight quality to be observed rom
 »^{0De of the} rTsun is just a red disk when viewed from
 land fZ Sue sky The illurrnation develops from mix-

wnoie. mo *w-«. -- sky.
 heat on all land under tt with gaseous sky ele-
 And it is that cosmK of every outer sky sur-
 ments that results in tl • dark stratosphere.
 the face area to be ol K over celestial sky areas
 same stratosphB sky areas. And unless
 as is known to l ^ ^ ^ H areas everywhere, there
 that darkness did , the darkness permits
 would be no J ^ P
 detection of the-, &
 We now proceed from tl ^ L
 Universe and l
 Though the first U
 theless a logical
 tion permits obser
 Universe embran
 rt>^., ^,^, a m flpmns
 areas discovered, in oppc
 r.....nf scientific de-
 mr beyond the North Yoie

$\wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge$

luminous cm² per sky which extends with the I infinite course of the universe

• Section of a diamond, a
 ^ f of a single drop
 W_{no less} expressions of
 a n the inner blue and
 ^ Kends on that force. The
 V_{anc}l place, or the oblit-
 B_{and} place, attests to the
 ^ crater of the Sun. If
 J_{cre} red eternally mute at
 creative reality would

[illegible]

to a third Universe pattern where only wnwft, ^ toward and away from same level as the Universe S Se The horizontal-nJain n;; Pains and deserts, fte^ TR f * ^ E ^ s reaw fcngh is infinite, the ends! L g * and w, dth. But?, ^0 He-e they cannot L - l f i f u f m ^ ^ ^ O i r e n c e t h e y c a n n o t b e s u b j e c t e d t o p h y s i c a l v i e w . H o w e v e r , t h e w i d t h o f e v e r y U n i v e r s e a r e a m a y b e e s t a b l i s h e d i n t h e m a n n e r t h a t w i d t h o f t h i s t e r r e s t r i a l a r e a o f t h e U n i v e r s e w h o l e i s a c q u i r e d . B u t t h e w i d t h c a n n o t b e e s t a b l i s h e d u n l e s s w e a r r i v e a t t h e p a r t i c u l a r U n i v e r s e a r e a . T h a t c o n s i d e r a t i o n w o u l d h a v e t o a p p l y T e t r a r W * .

$l f^V \mathcal{L}^{\circ} n^{\wedge} l^{\wedge}_d \wedge \wedge g$ width of unknown
 $^{\text{TM}}$ Universe $\text{wJ}_{10}\text{I}_{\text{e}}$, but it $I J^{\wedge} T / t^0$ the conton $<^*$
 Jtt_{Se6n} , tltUvej -y doubtful that the answer

\wedge \wedge \wedge S v \wedge ? P l f e u . a \langle 0 , , of unknown celestial
 \wedge "ges. However, and wTh , ap P L C a h o n of astronomical
r a \wedge 7 area * th c e W , than ! S to a \wedge " o m y (every
 \wedge y e h a r t \wedge 13 , U n v e r s e a b o u t u s i s a s a c c u -
Z , ' the « w e r to th p 7 3 r e a of the t o o w n K T M * * *
t o r ^{o i n t e d t} o b y t h l l l f C U n i v e r s e c o n t o u r , p r e v i -
o p ' A e \wedge S o z a t a l l i i l l u s t r a t i o n , i s a g a i n p o i n t e d
S W v n b v f e r r e t j % \wedge the C e l e s t i a l T M ^{i d t h} P ^{M e T M}
_{m t W i d t h} d e t e r m i n a t i o n s .

*i. NTINU^ . A - description of the illustrative u
 *5C re turn to further^descnp ^ ^ ^ d
 AS T sh^d be SS" X. own celestial areas of the
 I ><^ Ling ** " jnl never see the width until we arrive
 ^ . rhole. We w f TM v ^ wg fcnou, rt, width
 O c u l a r c e k - g ^ a u e f l C C e s s .
 | s , ** / H ^ t n to " ^ C L I We flywheel Universe, every
 IP ^ T ^ S S ^ K universal undulation toward
 ^ e t h e r l o m the Sun's course in space or toward
 J i ^ y ^ c e n t e r of the dark stratosphere area of the
 ** f r o m AU corre ponding areas of the horizontal plain
 ^ t r a s e r , M1 corr j B movement and down,
 U n i v e r s e w o u l d P r e ^ S u n s ^ ^ ^ ^ d b e

or WW above the UniverseTM. It may be observed, that in K S : ^ visualization fro, f l y w h e e l t o horizontal-plain arrang e Universe whole in space in space with relation

to the Universe it served.

Let's check the situ.

Sun's course would be from center of the dark **stra** ^{^^} **H** line is terminated and the horizontal line whicM ^{^ ^ ^} **p** ^{^^} **B**'s course becomes a ^{un's c} No matt'er what ^f ^{und'en} ^{able} fact K unchanged. In both **Kicture**. We changed K ^{nothirg} to the Sun ^V ^{be} ^{^ w n}, it must ever

Though the Universe remain beyond human created Universe, beyond the Universe, wherever that habit the terrestrial to theorize and conjecture space, are, after *all*, a part of that

apply to the Universe are but *HJT* * * ^ ^ i w
conchbons and events, both fact u ^ sto p g a n s ^ P o ^ A

In both illustrations of Universe on, ^ * £
can terrestrial and celestial area, ^ and ^
iron, de allotted pos on ^ t ^ J ^ d ^ o ^ v ^ e ^ ,
created. In so doing, alj were T M S P ^ * where it V ^ W
course; then having % each e d V e ^ t ^ l o ^ d ^ d ^ C
expansion, they ivoud return 7ff ^ , of each ari
original positions in the cre T w ' n ^ ^ c o u p o n T d ^ /
— r they caused to S, ^ * ^ h ^ « ^ £ ^ * *
experienced, particularly L,, S ^ p ^ the Physical ^ n ^ cf,

editions experienced a T t e ^ l o ^ ^ ^ a n ^ d i t e h T 4 ^ * ^ > ^ » .
» e e d a t c e l e s t i a l l e v e l ^ ^ ^ e ^ ^ ' W 7 o b e ^ " « ^ *

^ o t l ^ * * * » * ^ o f M p e r i e ^ , W

hons necessitate a , , , , W ^ d the ex n l o , V U m v ^ < W e

e ^ O ' c e i e s ^ l ^ / ^ o b n , a r « a . A n d i d M ^ , ^ M e a ^ < ^
« ^ t o l a t e d t a c ^ a n d t h e t e n w S f a j J T I T r e ^ e ^ t a t

" * » C ^ ^ f ^ * ^ * for the ^ f e e " ^ a r ^ e m a t l , C a l o r b i t _ a t
i T " i i s o l a t e d I n , , m o d e " i d i s c o v e r y H , ,
e r t « p r e c W e n e a r e « i s d S I Y ? T ^ ^ o f ^ h u l a r

i * * £ b . ^ o f ' h e U n l e r s e P r - H e n M t h e u n d u n
« # t o u j t i . A T M m o r e r e a s o n a h l ! a c o n n e c t e d w h o l e
f f ' U a i ^ ^ ^ , i n t o t i e " ^ o ^ e * P ^ s , o n o f c r e a t i v e
t h * « ' m o v e f ! o f t h e £ a t T r e T r ^ m _ o d c r m d i s c o v ^ A

h a W « g c o n r r ^ , o ^ ^ o t h e r , M b e m o v e T M n t w h i c h

^ ^ - 4 r e l a t e , , " ^
* h o r e e x , s t s ^ t a s i n g l e c r e a t i v e

I A & ^ t N ^ o x ^ v ^ a t w o r k w h e r e " c i r c l i n g o r e l i t t i n g
K t a u o n o o f ^ e n e r g y ^ a t w o r k w h e r e « . . » - ^ i t p o u t
I ^ < d l ^ M p l a c e ^ e ^ f ^ n r " e l l i D s i n e " s e e " i n . o b e I * " ^
i & ^ v ^ e r ^ V o l e n s i f e t X S o S d ^ t L e n s u m g d e c e f
j e d ^ a r e s u l t o f l e n s i f u n c t i o n a n d i c o n f u s e d w i t h t h e
j e d ^ c o n s i d e r a t i o n i s n o t t o b e c o n f u s e d w i t h t h e
- o f m a n , i n w h i c h a p r o f u s i o n o f w h e e l s a n d g l o b e s
o f n ^ r i l l u s i o n o f c i r c l i n g , o r r e v o l v i n g .
- h e i r d e f i n i t e f u n c t i o n o f c i r c l i n g , o r r e v o l v i n g .

f d ^ o r t a n o m i s t a k i n g t h e i r m o v e m e n t I t w o u l d n o t b e p o s -
^ f o r t h e m t o m o v e o t h e r w i s e B u t t h e y a r e f a r r e m o v e d
S c e l e s t i a l m e c h a n i c s .

t h e r e v o l v i n g m a n - m a d e m e c h a n i c s , e x p r e s s i v e o f m a n ' s
- g h a n i c a l a b i l i t y , c o n f i r m s a l l t h a t h a s b e e n r e l a t e d c o n -
c e r n i n g t h e o r i g i n o f m a n ' s g l o b u l a r i l l u s i o n s o f t h e c e l e s -
t i a l F o r i t w a s t h e c i r c u l a r s t r u c t u r e o f t h e h u m a n l e n s
w h i c h i n s p i r e d m a n ' s c o n s t r u c t i o n o f c o r r e s p o n d i n g c i r c u l a r
a s t r u m e n t s . B u t t h e ' d e r m i n p a l i a w e r e f o r m e d b y m a n t o
r e q u i r e a c i r c l i n g m o v e m e n t a n d m o v e m e n t w h i c h d e m a n d e d
w a s t h e s t r u c t u r a l f o r m o f t h e o p t i c a l l e n s o f t h e U n i v e r s e .
t h a t m a n v i e w e v e r " a l l t h e U n i v e r s e h a d t o a p p e a r
t h e r e f o r e , i s o l a t e d . H e n c e t h e U n i v e r s e c o n s i s t s o f m i l l i o n s o f i s o l a t e d
d e c e p t i v e l y t o b e c o m e d .

Recent discover) conifcstrial area of the
Universe whole did not e nsnes. It, too,
appears as many millions liar "bodies" adrift
in space. God did not fl manner. Man was
incompetent to fashion l But the lens did
fashion it in the image at of a lens.

Realistic creative ex; Lay conform to a
waving and bending mo; ges of waves would
present an undulation. I v for human prog-
ress, the waving and unc Wesents the illusion
of circling when viewed stance under certain
conditions. ^ M heat waves, sound waves, color

There are light waves, heat ^ ^ ^ ^ each
waves, heat waves, ^ R ^ l i c h c a n m >
c o r d e d - S o m e c a n b e s e e n n ^ b e e l n ^ 6 t h e ^ c i

W O R A S B E V

extremely sensitive instruments P • 0 J V D j ^
 there are spirit waves which, atfeaff^{n n} l ^ to tm |X
 ible. They can be weighed and T at «*** „ ****.
 under appropriate conc&ons, £ ^ ^ o ^ d . ^ < 0
 i ois nas to do with pure energy I j fr ^ ^ e M
 sons in a world of reality. And F P ^ d ^ f a c h e l ,
 die rainbow at the dip lention o T c o l o r T ^ C ^ «* *
 be eliminated from where a c h e o o n e t r o v R t k h o i ^ A Q d
 W i o m a n h ^ i s c r e a t e d f z : « * « P r e e n e r g / ^ <
 that > o b > a t The rainbow t ^ j f o v n f o r !
 Si » 1 S X S ^ * % t a ^ « / >
 L A n d a s this wort H , [, _ - L _ u e d curvah , , , , a « Un.

the inclusion oi spin> „ c n W & re

«te TM ete m i t ; o r d i ; o r e g u , V e s o m e 3 * * t o e n «gy

relates to visual I t o a f o n n of s e J f u l g of tie word

^ f e i «g" of s p S t , S e l f - V p n o s i s r e p r e s e n t ? , n e d e p a r t s
 visual detection ^ l , W a c e n t a l p r o i e r ! i h e c w t o m .
 t o n a v e a p d 2 , " ; A n d t h e w o r d " t r a n ^ r - ? o ? , r a t h e r t h a n a
 i ' * ^ ^ t o t h e b ? e f t o U i d b e , q u a l i f i e d
 " ^ t o n o f I i W ' ^ i w ^ h u z , 6 r v a l w h e n t h e

b n n g i a b o u t r < . 7 - p m t d e p a r t u r e T , a s w e k n o w
 v e l T J l _ " a S £ o f ^ » S c « o t o m t h e ^ W t o h

f c " ^ T e T * ^ S " 6 p a r t e d I n t f e s A 5 * «

t , 0 n s ^ , a n d t f ^ h e r e S ^ ^ . ^ h a v e " s e e n ,"
 * * a c o n , D a W e c o n c l u s i o n n d , e a l l m a r M e r o f c o n d i -
 t a a g e S 0 . ^ * u n c o n s c i l l ^ t h a t s u c h " ^ ^ g "
 i m a g e r y w ' n e A o f a d e p a r t e d " p r o l e c t i o n < * t h e m e n t a l
 o f 17 : . . o f t b e t t e r S o n S m o r t a l b o d y . T i e
 " P » t l i v i n g f a a J b o d y o n c e h v i n g . I t w o u d L t b e
 b o d y b e f o r e t h e b o d y d i e d a n d t h e

^ ^ ^ O F T H E U N I V E R S E

c ^ CONTI A d the image could be of mother, father.
 ^ lover, or anyone who was known before
 railed spirits are "seen" somewhat on the
 Monomer's "seeing" rounded bodies circling
 > o f t h ^ a c e . " S u c h " s p i r i t s , " w i t h b o d i e s s u p p l i e d b y
 d a r e o f t e n s e e n u n d e r c o n d i t i o n s o f e m o -
 i m p i o g " ! ^ ^ a f t e n s e e d u n d e r c o n d i t i o n s o f e m o
 ^ n r e s e n c e i s o r d a i n e d o n l y b y t h e m i n d o f a l i v i n g
 ^ s c a p a b l e o f p r o j e c t i n g t h e b o d y - s p i r i t , w h i c h i s
 r o p i t j a l m o s t a n y w h e r e . A s i t i s m o r t a l m i n d t h a t w i l l
 o , v e j » t h a t w h i c h i s s e e n m u s t b e a d d i t i o n o f t h e
 b o d y i m a g e t h a t m i n d r e t a i n s o f a f o r m e r H v i n g p e r s o n
 w h o s e s p i r i t h a s d e p a r t e d .

The spirit of that previously living and known body is no
 doubt a resident of the unknown spirit domain And the
 spirit, because it is a spirit, is without physical characteris-
 tics identifying I M it formerly abided. Hie
 spirit cannot be a spirit and reta kortal features. Nor can
 the spirit have mortal mi .was developed to serve
 the body's needs. The min [with the body. It, with
 the body, was ordained by the sp which actuated the cell
 to build the body. ^ T

Hence we need ^ T -numerous spirits "seen"
 fully attired in tk f e r W s T o e s l o v e r e d t h e b o d y w h e r e
 the departed spirit J T M „ ! P H s d i r i t T h a t
 evidence of spiritual at f t V f f i S M ' 5 *
 is a very different matter. Under such a co
 of a living body does in h attune * > a d ^ r t e d s p
 the l i v , n g b o d y s t r o n g ! , ^ n I p - s o n r e c e i v e s t h e
 spirit. And as the brain • W ^ B ^ i s a c t u a t e d t o
 vibration transmitted by the s , > o f (l < r t u , A j f t r t g
 project the body, features and a h e
 departed spirit represented. L * • e x h i b i t s
 F.B.I. could function, the: mmd ot
 everything the Uvng person one about ^ f o r m e r

ii^c:i[^]^g

liitfilti

●

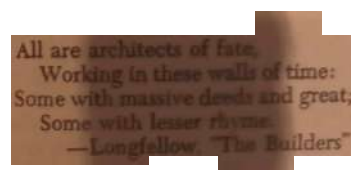
1

It is a most extraordinary judgment that man, after centuries of conjecture, is *the* course to Mars and to all other areas of the Universe, fears to pursue the course now so clearly defined. In the initial discovery of a land course into the celestial, the existence of \wedge beyond the South Pole was established (M) $\langle \mid \mid j m^{\text{TM}}$ the course was not $\text{U}^{\wedge} / \text{pene}^{\wedge} \text{teiMebru}^{\wedge} \text{UM Ae}_{\text{LY}}$ into the so-called Heavens above was

covered beyond the North Pole* A , °^> n,
 its inestimable extent was ascertained* ^i^, J X I'', J be & «Puhls observed that the Americani w,, .
 /oree under command of Fran^T^* U^# \$Sm, ^ a b ° £ s ^e are good boilenndcen A*d the
 Bnd. However, obsolete timl^*#>*ai fêf **a vif% ^^destruction corresponding to a boiler are the
 fostered for every-eighty«ei V h tve / ^ ^ «* r r T ^ S v S ^nt S °£ Am«n. and cobalt bombs. Can it be that, as
 of the southern course it was l^toin: 5 «rnal civilization stands on the threshold of
 TM^y real progress was niade-T^ ^ ^ ^ ar V'i V ^ ^ H * **f 'l a?eas and when the centuries' Dream of
 ^hedad&ght,f230n Wh^ a U.S. Xf^ 9 5 e> ^ about to 'be realized, wholesale destruction will
 Pomt of theory. But surh " " ^ h^ond I^ V , ^ %off Dream's fulfillment:-' ^

Co«W it be that t t m P ^ W n t ha. h aciae<* m F p ? Chapter T
 THE MASTER BUILDER'S LUMINOUS SKYPRINTS

mmm *



W a J - T n ° d r C U f f « t ^ e n d ° t ^ Ch celestial ar
 SZOP* A T ^ a - K ^ c a o n o f terres-
 " « > v l l ° : S a n « u ^ o ° e ^ r e a d e Q u a t e ; ^ ^ e r e t o d e s t r o y
 Along the transc of creative reality, archi-
 tects of fate have m m to an interpreta-
 "on of the expanse [tect contributed in
 the particular me " time. Copernicus,
 assisted in the per^^^H ton, Herschel, La
 uaZ, projected on Lii^H of times workers
 t10n ^^^^Kessing creative func-
 Yet despite the best pplwrtwJf mathematical
 reality remained obsc^and the mop^c - ft ^ ^

M *_ " " M that the Earth

THE MASTER BUILDER'S LUMINOUS SKYPR

All are architects of fate,
Working in these walls of time:
Some with massive deeds and great;
Some with lesser rhyme.
—Longfellow, "The Builders"

Along the transcendent corridors of creative reality, architects of fate have made timely contribution to an interpretation of the expansive Creation. Each architect contrn the particular measure decreed by fate and time. Copernicus, Halley, Kepler, Galileo, Huygens, Newton, He Place, and others in the lengthy roster of time's workers assisted in the perfecting of a conceptional mechanism which explained the conditions and events, *seeming or factual*, projected on life's screen by surpassing creative function.

Yet despite the best application of time's reality remained obscure, and the most precise systems failed to embrace sublime cosmic reality. It cal

$$\wedge\wedge\text{sr} \quad \text{---}_d \quad \text{a}^n; \wedge \text{ of } \text{ij}$$

for $f t^{\wedge} \wedge *^e S$ $U i_p^{In}$ $U l^e$ Process \wedge $b e^e W d$

U_v- At the W, he aij thor's lecture , ady of oAr years
 . not like youfy'ns, C1pSe- sAe S ^ T f of <Iesti/reai-
 ; > " of * t JZ ake *-y ^ f a n n e d , "Oh, I do
 kies of *-nearia v, anHtjr <., tars- How could the

d, on gprayedto beamother^P_and^{ed} UUerancE of

ten a dolls" Would one expect that mother to renounce
^{diff} the medium whereby the reality she prayed
¹⁰⁰ nden in the dream, why she expected to decry the
⁵ an c's brought to light? Could she be expected to decry the
^{for} rimage holding reality for all the illusions that could
 I jammed into human consciousness?

wherever one might dwell, become **ii-ss** golden because re-
cent stratosphere obsei-
rather than of golden lumino: Kn observed against
stratosphere darkness" ^ **B b e** considered *less*
than dreams through knowL
sible portent of d oufi tl **H i t** be detracted from
it we were to become **the** precise order and
niovement of a s .\t ^ Hn within the human
brain? Could it be possible i< blood *less* than blood
« and when we acquire pr. ledge of its composition
and are thereby enabled to reproduce it in laboratory
endeavor?

No, dear lady, nothing has been taken away. Your "stars" will continue to sit in the attitudes of their original classification, as in the attitude of the ancient gentleman named Hipparchus, who continued to be observed unto the twentieth century, although the modern gentlemen with lenses who are known as astronomers. The only thing that undergo change will be adult understanding of "star" value; and the nonfunctional matter of the purposeless illusion of the purpose of the matter of the relation of all such points of celestial sky height becomes

in the stillness of the night " *Leaithy r WJaW' <
 Tie so-called "stars above" will ^e ^e. ^
 But that the character will remain ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 of the value will exist in a ^ a ^ t h ^
 manner which animals and ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 proportion of the ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 children not old enough to have ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 concept of mass or body property 1 ^ a t f e * * *
 * » of animal, and o b / e K L ^ / ^ P e r c e f J ? ^
 ?TM dce the animal or o b Z TM TM « ^ s - And aa "i ^ b j e c t
 W @ . m l thidness, p e X f ^ e e < w L 0 ! ^ o r t * * > V
 (* f * * Ae animal or Z n ^ m h i n S « o r e ^ s ; > g f t ,
 Without concept of the l' ? ^ n a h v - o - d i m ^ n
 / * * t i e c l n l d ^ ^ * * * * » o & T ^ p l a »
 ^ ^ e child B ^ , W P r e f w h a t c o n c e n t T a J s a « d o b
 " P K r f i b h J T J u ? " Y ^ P s t h 3 d o e s n o t h o l d
 f m a l o r o b j e c t « S T " ^ l e n i t « a b f e M o b j e c t s h a v e

fu^es5 S* to draw the animal „\ ^ d ^ e n s ^ < > T M T h e y
 a / ^ * * « on, o b i e c t * * * * b 5 ,
 f ^ e d t h r o u g h L ? ^ C O n s i ^ r t h a t A
 i ^ ^ t h e K ^ ^ c r f m c l , ? ^ 1 6 c M d h * * l o s t o r I
 , * o W o f t C T ^ o f t h i n g s a n d Z ^ p o w t h e n a b l i n g i t t o ,
 ^ d e S f ^ 1 6 a c ^ r £ £ ? * * * * d e v o t e d p T M 0 ^
 Z 7 ^ S a r e m o s t c l t h G a d C P e l C u a r a n i m a J 0 ^ o b j e c t
 h l d s * * * a n d 5 n o U S ^ ^ o t h Z 7 ^ M ^ ^ g e n c e ? T ^ e
 f l d ^ e a e a s u ^ ^ ^ s u b t r a c t e d f r o m t h e
 . u r a m u s e m e n t d e r i v e d f r o m

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CONT , and objects. Nor was anything
 ials ana T' „ „ J f u „ HrawinPs thereof.
 M ^ s r t h e a n i m a i « *
 t r a r y , t h e r e w a s c o n s i d e r a b l e o f l a s t i n g v a l u e
 I S » ^ e C o t h e c h i d , f o r t h e a n i m a l s a n d o b j e c t s , a n d f o r t h e
 d i s ^ f o r e , t h e c l u d m i n d a c q u i r e d t h e r e a l i s t i c v a l u e o f
 I n l i k e m a n n e r w i l l t h e r e d e v e l o p g e n e r a l a d v a n c e -
 ^ t h r o u g h d i s c e r n m e n t o f t h e f a c t u a l v a l u e o f c e l e s t i a l
 T h i s ^ n ^ i e ^ e e p e r a s t r o - m a t h e m a t i c a l e n d e a v o r , t h e r e n i l
 o n t i n u e t o b e t e l e s c o p i c a l l y o b s e r v e d t h e s o - c a l l e d " s t a r s "
 J f b r i l l i a n c y t o t h e t w e n t y - f i r s t m a g n i t u d e . A n d " s t a r " - l i g h t
 i n t e n s i t y w i l l c o n t i n u e t o b e o b s e r v e d a s v a r y i n g f r o m t i m e t o
 (t i m e a n d f r o m p l a c e t o p l a c e . T h a t w i l l a p p l y t o t h e t e r r e s t r i a l
 a s w e l l a s t h e c e l e s t i a l .
 S u c h c o n d i t i o n s w i l l e n d u r e f o r t h e l e n s e s . A n d t h e
 ! n u m e r o u s o t h e r d e c e p t i o n s , f o r w h i c h t h e l e n s e s a r e r e s p o n s i b l e ,
 w i l l n o t b e e n d e d a s f a r a s o b s e r v a t i o n i s c o n c e r n e d .
 B u t t h e b r a i n w i l l k n o w t h e J ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ M I t h e d e c e p t i o n s .
 C e l e s t i a l o b s e r v a t i o n a n d s t i ^ ^ K i c e d t h r o u g h
 o b s e r v a t i o n o f t e r r e s t r i a l ^ ^ B q u i r e d c e l e s t i a l
 l a n d p o i n t s o f o b s e r v a t i o n ^ R v i l l c o n t i n u e
 t o h o l d t h e a p p a r e n t f e a t u r e s o l ^ B i o m i c a l s t u d y
 o f t h e c e l e s t i a l . A n d t h e a p p a r P m u s t e n d u r e
 d e s p i t e t h e f a c t t h a t r o c k e t - ^ B B s h a v e p r o v e d
 s u c h f e a t u r e s t o b e j u s t a s s f l j f l | • t r i a l s k y - l i g h t
 a r e a s .
 I n n o w a y w i l l t h e p r e s e n t ! ^ B e s t i a l p a t t e r n
 b e c h a n g e d . B u t i t s m u l t i p l e U t r i H b e u n d e r -
 s t o o d f o r w h a t t h e y a r e , r a t h e . • > ' s e e m t o b e .
 A n d t h e m e n t a l p o r t r a i t a c q u i r e d r e a l i t y w i l l
 t r a n s c e n d t h e m e c h a n i s t i c v i s t a ^ d e c e p t i v e a p -
 p e a r a n c e s w h i c h p r e v i o u s l y o b s c u r e d r e a h
 T h e i n t r i e u m e c o s m i c a r r a n g e m e n t w i l l , t o o b s e r v a t i o n ,
 c o n t i n u e t o c o n t a i n t h e " g i a n t s " a n d t h e " d w a r f s " o f a s t r o n -
 o m y ' s e l a b o r a t e " s t a r " c a t a l o g u i n g . T h e n u m e r o u s g a l a x i e s
 w i l l p e r s i s t i n t h e t e l e s c o p i c a l l y o b s e r v a b l e p a t t e r n o f t h e

3RLD\$ Bfriv_oVD, -
 thing in a realm of c_u ^
 ears iUusiom-accepted-as.f_a ^
 ^.siflusiOfIS T(en wil better-equipped CL * * fi
 gte pmts of the M ^ ^ t s J
 j^fcj «1l dae current guidance ens above" nill CODH~> *o
 ^^ ement And the upliitm; m#uei, ^ no*
 remain for men and women who believe in the v^-\
 -poa'tions'of their celestial hght guides. The spiritual If f
 And moral guidance will te F«n

area' is cone ed as nothing more than th
 uodulannf motion of lumin. n unobservabf
 celestial land mass. It is the measure of behef and the depti
 of faith in a condition or thing rather than the property of
 me condition or thing elop the inspiration and the
 roseate outlook we all require to the journey- through this
 "vale of tears." Hence in the ultimate it makes little or no
 difference hou* the uplift and guidance is acquired

The art of astruV _ ;m its "star" s\7nbols. Their
 mo\ements, real or fancied, need not be discarded
 wnatever the extent of human enlightenment may be,
 foowjeolge wifl not detract from the favorable influences
 accredited to, and forthcoming from, individual actions at
 me times considered to be most opportune.

In another realm of terrestrial human relations, the con-
 cept of theological Heaven can endure for the religious mul
 tsaick Hie most skeptical cannot successfully chal
 ^opcal prexnise that the unknowable infinity contains a
 departed spirit abcz being such, it can be expecte-
 to defeat any application of abstract mathematics sr

we or to negate K hen it is fuhV
 i that the vast astrtmornical resources, with iinhnuted
 c of operation for probing t :aU ?

*=\$ *«d estabushine realistic values o:

***** mamfest that fathoming of a more eta

beyond the ability of astronomy. And it would
 MfflP** **difference if the spirit domain were within or
 ^e; ° the phv^al Universe.

bey^{oo} J vvere such a Utopian haven to exist within the
 N101 rVt'rse, and were it to be nightly viewed and
 re*^0^ by all of astronomv's mightv instruments, how
 ^ ^ c identity be established⁰ Would the spirits tell the
 *o omers. or'would God tell them? Could the Haunted
 ^nomical mechanics, w! ch are proved impotent to de-
 ^Tcestial land mass or to differentiate between seeming
 ^H factual sky-gas morions, be expected to penetrate into
 a determine an eternal celestial homestead for human
 Shits departed? And how could it be known as such even
 u Wh it might, in some inconceivable matfc manner, be
 embraced by mortal man's instalments of detecuon?

Further.'which of mans great instalments could be
 expected to determine that the spirits det«Je^a«teu«
 slit domain were in fa,

I precise astro-ma^ ^ ^ ^ ^
 ard of measurement for DirUSj^H^HtaBf To not the so-called
 enl? Heaven, theU^ the constructed
 is above, could be anywhere within the constructed
 ph\-\sical Universe. so far as any abstract science is concerned.
 st abstract s> e, is capable
 of contradie conjecture that no p^ie land-mass area
 of the ole and an area that not embraced by
 there now dwell human beings possessed
 consider astronomy's mrd assumptions
 deny the reality and his of the Universe,
 would possibly attach the the assumption
 what stranL ed women of other Unive areas are
 endow. ed There is nothing stran ge about it,
 when ed That any number of infer animals ::
 so-called P ^ ^ n C times are portrayed with w fgs. even
 that the age-old d' "j j ^ determine
 5. 2016

Wore they a VT^P. Grains Uction!?! their reception?

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{ence- Vet m?n} \quad m^*n > an \text{dof}_{irr}^{*0n} \quad \text{They represent} \\
 & \text{^r m^{\wedge}re man's constan, supe^{\wedge} _0. Therefore, what } h \text{ the}
 \end{aligned}$$

ular body until the spiv:

Such condition is lif*. Manifest to all even
JJ there were not a singl ^Knce attempting
description of man's ett i

However, in spite of the fact that the individual spirit is not a "pint";¹ merge with other spirits after its task in the individual body, it may at times be individuality and take flight from the domain of the departed. That is a very pleasing conjecture, and there is no authority to deny the possibility. In the individual spirit may again be seen by selected human beings to whom *the* spirit manifests its presence.

The following simple example n^{^^^}(lequately describe. As vvvg indivi^{^^^} >»d spirit, we are permitted to see through w/!cxpe^{^^^} term; it is seen through w/!cxpe^{^^^} term ^ w e - l e - d o n e 1 4 t i o n g nerve,

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— M comprise the body's $\overset{\wedge}{\text{nerve}}\overset{\wedge}{\text{io}}\overset{\wedge}{\text{u}}$
of departing single or individual body's $\overset{\wedge}{\text{ste}}\overset{\wedge}{\text{m}}\overset{\wedge}{\text{.jj}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{cof}}\overset{\wedge}{\text{'}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{**}}$
of departure from the body may here be $\overset{\wedge}{\text{cof}}\overset{\wedge}{\text{'}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{O}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{**}}$
 $\overset{\wedge}{\text{go}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{r}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{the}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{single}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{ever}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{sub}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{se}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{cond}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{it}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{m}}\overset{\wedge}{\text{en}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{t}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{h}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{en}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{d}}$
 $\overset{\wedge}{\text{5d}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{d}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{spiri}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{comple}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{of}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{igh}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{t}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{from}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{Z}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{'}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{2}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{0}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{d}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{T}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{h}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{y}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{'}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{2}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{0}}$ $\overset{\wedge}{\text{d}}$

is its corresponding status in the unseen accumulation of
neurons in the living body's nervous system. It would
thereby become invulnerable to the sight of any living

However, even though *it* were obliged to remain merged with other spirits of the spirit world, it could express *unseen spirit individuality* by manifesting its spirit presence to the spirit of a particular living person. Thus would spirit manifestations, unseen, develop for the person's subconscious, which would in turn *alert consciousness to that spirit's presence*. And the spirit presence, though unseen, would be most real. The living persons entire nervous system would feel it. And the effect of the living person's spirit attunement to the *departed* spirit's presence would penetrate to the outer layer of the person's skin.

There are many who have known such spirit attunement, and have experienced its reaction on the flesh and the skin.

Hence it should not be *too* difficult to discern that the greatest possible physical advance into land areas of the so-called "Heavens above" can never involve trespass on the territory of Heaven, wherever it may be. Though the so-called "Heavens above" are everywhere, Heaven must always be a restricted domain where living beings are denied entrance. Were it otherwise, Heaven would cease to be Heaven.

And it *is not* doubt the only area where there is no necessity for the luminous sky light to express "stars shining above." The splendor of Heaven would have to be too magnificent for detection by lenses and their lensmen, or it could not be Heaven. It would have to transcend mortal concept. *And it does.*

/ ˌ æ g ə d ʰ f a b l e s holding the
0 % folklore ˈ f star; hOw I wonder what you
^ v t e winkle, UtUf fa tiful First Lady of Lrfe.
fifv rivechithisKensked his DautifulFirst Lady,
*, se > ^., is the sky? And. Ue responded,

gained through understands
its marvelous lifesaving pur,

By the same token, * understanding that the m ; same gaseous content as t exprel the same degree of brdJ form the same motions as our te surface? And who could b the light from terrestrial s ' o u,, came "Hea\ observers the same ne present to observers dwell, every living person posses: celestial reality won d continue to transm. .- continue must not transmi ht h

mined from
Kre of the
K that they

us oute
^ h ^ e tha
IS to celestial
estial lights
rea? Though
«n i o
it and / n go
les U J areas

continue to transmit the J - « g . - **mm** i

what is now considered a "star." Then " " " " ^ P o t z
 out, from the celestial land area, they V ^ ^ K ^ S 'un *'
 sky areas as "stars," and "planets " o D Serv e t G T T ^ ' p f
 And would not the future resident, r ^ ^ ^
 speai of fie collective luminous teirestWo ii C e , e s « al , r
 Helens above?" The a p p e a r J ^ ^ ^ a s ^
 such appearances, witt continue * A , le de s crin Ho h e
 the fact that h > owledge Uh e * * * S a * e A * o f
 "ill be known that eve t M Zim o f ^ o D ^ h s R * . A ^ o f
 w w be known that every nomt off ^ ^ ^ s T M * K V 4 ^ t
 'ceptively globular, . n ^ ? ^ ^ s T M * K V 4 ^ t
 'nee the words of flW " .!-5 T M o ^ apparent ^ J o ^

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\$ * frilitl
 -leasing ^ i harvest night s r w w u » « -
 i > M : o n t Moon' persist, and merit all the t i n ,
 K w one who could not be transported on the cres-
 * M o n " to faraway desert sands and tents where near-by
 ^ 'nawions gild the oriental "crescent Moon" with tone
 h a m s p « o
 ° Would not all that apply, whatever the "Moon" may be
 in a world of reality? And, in that world of reality, the
 'M o n " is very definitely not an isolated body.
 The author, who fifty years ago questioned his mother,
 recently directed the same question to a youth who was
 intently observing the nightly drama of celestial sky light.
 He asked, "Son, h o w i ^ ^ ^ ^ A ^ m i y j h i n k the sky is?" And
 the youth responded, "The sky is gillions and gillions of miles
 "Gillions and gillion- | exists no isolated
 gillions of which tl leak. Nor do there
 Moon body" of which oldei krhole the isolated
 exist ^ anywhere in the i t m e r s speak. They
 star" or "planet" bodies of i I o n than the skys
 "e no less conditions of a world luth to whom the
 seeming distance to tl

from r . u g r e ^ a t < ^ ^ p e r i o £ 1 ^ 6 C t i o n of the S - 1
 r X d M o o n and ^ p u r r L " t ^ d " V v i U n o t d e t r a c t *

£ ^ ^ S n ^ n - f " ^ T o X e T

f u j T a s o f y e s t e i y e a r D a r a f h e l u g v e s t M o n " of to-
 ^ ^ u x . e of 7 u h l n £ ^ » " ^ ^ l e n d e r a l o n g i t s
 " " m g n t s i ^ And would it not bring

So again the q> it loss could that
 youth have suffer l ^ ^ V n ^ v learned that
 there are no gillions of that the seemingly dis-
 tant sky is only ten miles from the Earth's surface? Like-
 wise, what loss could be known by all the Earth's children
 through extension oi I are d e c e p t i v e l y
 appearing globular and isolated areas of a continuous and
 unbroken luminous outer sky surface?

And would there not develop a measure of spiritual
 uplift from knowledge , that such sky protectively covers
 every foot of the c e f i l t S i l l a M i @ \ (S & m e t f > a f i P E M b f t
 . terrestrial l f f l a n a ^ e ^ M ^ & t « ^ f ^

f SP f a v o d e ' ' w S g s a t ' / ' ^ < e v t f
 and the description of *their view* (g) And sth their / ' t d
 edge < u then be had t h a t K remaio A our fu ^

Mower, a,,, TL^{hf} stars The a s t r l ^ . d no ****,

» ^ 0 £ ^ - And E ^ . ff ^ dats, ^

^{Ar}o the ^Il, ^{ʃu}ʃu^ʒ*aⁿ and o^t? ^{ab}uⁿdant^t vegetation,
^dke^{te} on ^tars^aeⁿo^t ^Tfⁱer^ani^ma^J,ife,
[<]? ^Tʃi^t ^ol ^Ce^a ^ou^da^{ken}a^w/ ^by man's im^{me}-
^as^ar^a ^ofce^Iest^{ial} ^JJ^J < ^which the so-called
[^]J^{gh}t, so com^{petent}Jy protect

" £ * * « ^ v e r s a l * \$ J Master Builder's L inverse

to the interior of the, Hea $\wedge \wedge \wedge \cdot \wedge$ pattern. The

The kingdom of the 'Heaven, is at hand, where know it. And the now clear land courses into the r ^ H ahead from either s u p ^ H are the *land highways m* point of theory on t h e ^ ^ ^ H 1928, and beyond the N ^ ^ ^ J^mFeb-
mary, 1947.

^ B i o u g h n o t o f K v e j u s t d i d n't H s t c o n v e n i e n t • c t e n d s t r a i g h t H E a r t h . T h e y H e S o u t h P o l e e c e m b e r 12, J^mFeb-
tention

announcement a ^>=- ' ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ H

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t explorers a land
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And^V.j "MRavens above, rv > ^^ .^ nro2ress de-
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^ r a p ^ X v ' ^ ^ - a e m b r a e d
! ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ " _ ^ p o I e and

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*n another area.

Chapter Thirteen

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY'S ENRICHMENT AND MANSIONS, AND TRIBES THAT MIGHT

The value of yesteryear's prophetic announcements is known by subsequent developments which disclose the reality contained in the prophecy. Hence in concluding this exposition of Physical Continuity of the Universe and the modern features confirming its reality, there is fulfillment of yesteryear's dreams so long denied. In such manner is established the eternal worth of bygone prophets and their prophecies.

Thus, in an acknowledgment of ancient disclosures of other worlds, the events of this time show cosmic reality to be diametrically opposed to the presentations of the astronomical "star chart." And it is established for all who will see that from Pluto to Mercury, and from Cygnus to Centaurus, the land mass underlying the continuous sky light of whatever magnitude of brightness is as dense as the land on which our terrestrial civilization is built. Throughout the entire celestial realm that condition applies. From Phoenix to Cepheus and Lupus, and from Indus through the celestial areas of Delphinus and Polaris, there is evidenced the flashing facets of an incomparable sky-light diamond fashioned by a master hand.

The sky-light beacons, named "stars," guide the course! of mariners on the swelling ocean's play. And they direct the lonely desert pilgrim who has faltered in his way.

Throughout the Creators realistic Universe structure, the lights speed limitless messages of hope and inspiration as they dutifully weave a million luminous shrines for astrological faithfuls. What difference does it make, to one who hopes, if the sky-light areas are named "stars?" The beacons and the shrines are each and every one just patches of God's

Physical reality is the foundation of astrology.

*

Stellar intensity of light

Moreover, how could the light occur as posed through the dejection of matter? That, as was proved to be in the case, the intensified brilliancy not known when the name would smell as the of any sky-light area is fulfilled by any other natural process. The illusion-based "star chart" designation of "stars" of varying brilliancy extends from that shining point of the that light is preset by the light intensity of reality through the light intensity of the sky light watt bulb or a five-horsepower light.

Universal Stellar Intensity of Light

^ ^ H the vagueness or light over some celestial W
and water areas defies telescopic detection. The identfJ
variation 0/ celestial sky-hght brilliancy, now proved to ar>
,2y to our terrestrial sky, would impel celestial astronomers
to provide the same identifying labels of "star," "star clus-
ter," or "Milky Way," to luminous areas of our terrestrial
sky. It is no longer a secret that terrestrial sky-light areas
present to inhabitants of celestial land areas all that which
celestial sky-light areas present to observation from terrestrial
land locations.

And, Jest it be forgotten, the celestians must look "up"⁵ or
out, from their land positions to observe the "Heavens
above" presented by terrestrial sky-light areas, even as ter-
restrial inhabitants look "up," or out, to view "the Heavens
above" presented by celestial sky-light areas.

The sky-light presentation can never change while the
Universe and its life endure. From the distant and unknown
hour of man's terrestrial arrival, the Creation's lights have
mystified. The colorful high priests of ancient pagan ritual,
and then the sages and prophets of expanding civilization,
wondered about the luminous splendor of celestial sky-light
areas comprising our so-called "Heavens above." Some were
gifted with an inner sight which enabled them to envisage
other worlds of godly ordination beyond this meager terres-
trial area. And their attunement with the sublime Creative
Element inspired eloquent utterances of other worlds. Then H
vague record of their extraordinary disclosures was made on
stone and parchment. And then, alas, the import of their •
disclosures was made obscure.

Their dictums did not represent the flaunting of shallow
and boisterous egotism. They reflected pure ego linked to
the unfathomable Prima Causa, Their attunement with First
Cause, or God, endowed them with clearest perception of
the Universe structure. Know and name that attunement as
one will—a spark of divinity, divine revelation, perception,
intuition, inspiration, cosmic consciousness, or whatever may
please the individual fancy—the incontrovertible fact is that

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h human march there has been from time
the X 5 e mortal conveyors of shining fra^nen* of
0 ** ^ And that truth was so articulate that average
^ abs rt tnprs at interpretation rendered it inarticulate. It
juincji blinding light which made seeing impossible.
was h of such extraordinary endowment were noble but
tedchly burdened souls. For they were designed as medi-
06 through which tiny portions of realistic creative devel-
^ment v^ere to be disclosed for the uplift and growth of
J3nlynd. Alas! That arrangement by Divine Will was not to
be imposed without resentment by the multitude at the
tine and place of disclosure. They feared the intrusion by
an unknown purveyor of so unknown a product as creative
truth. Hence they whose strange inner sight permitted them
to perceive beyond the ability of their brethren were never
welcomed for the richness of their disclosures. On the con-
trary, they were viewed with alarm as some strange malady
come to plague mankind.

Thus did the normal but none the less unwholesome fear
of the unknown demand nunity of blind men,
he who has sight must ^ ^ ^ And destroyed they
were, with hemlock drink, ^ ^ _ pon, and with other
more advanced forms of l

Therefore fateful, cor. : ifusing have been
the attempts to interpret t ^ ^)f reality. But the
attempts have persisted sii ,f divine revelation
when the soul of the ancMH op J Uses attuned to the
voiceless decree of other worlds l ed from the begin-
ning. And that decree's »f ^ ^ ta spirit
interpreted through the ** c £ther wojias
U^ff
fashioned as this earth t ijine and p^ace was
Yet who among the lm r^ whlch were of

of that time and place hi

- c l T d f ^ record of the prophets words to be ^
ahng the corridors of tune. , , , , ,

But the AU-Knowmg could not be defeated. He disclosed to the immortal Christus the secret of His vast Universe construction. And die Christus, with magnificent parable, vainly reiterated the earlier pronouncement of other worlds like unto this Earth: "In my Father's house are many mansions. He who truly seeks will find."

Again the inspiring and guiding pronouncement of revelation proved to be too profound for acceptance. Though it was never to be forgotten, it was never believed. And the Cluistly offer of "many mansions" was ridiculed by the scribes and the Pharisees who would not see. Their misinterpretations of Christly parable made "our Father's house," the Universe whole, a shambles of vague conjecture opposed to Christly dictum. And for nearly two thousand years access to any land area of the universe about us has been denied to terrestrial inhabitants.

At a later time and place in the advance of civilization, the meaning of Christly parable was rendered more obscure through professional and commercialized observation and abstract figuring of the Universe. Hence Christ's lofty parable which embraced creative reality was considered to have application only to the ideal of Nirvana, Utopia, and Paradise. Popular misconception, given form by dictates of abstract theory, held that the "many mansions" implied nothing more important than die conditioning of minds during this stage of human existence.

And the profound truth of Universe structure was supanted by fiction evolved from hypotheses based on the uisury That fiction, masquerading as fact, was capable of mJZr's V e n e r e l y ^ Poring Universe structure. But the ejection of illusion as fact represented a foundationless

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f&* > ^ W a S would have provided adequate
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That land be > ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ d e b e d the
^ T r e A S e m i t i e s of the Earth as "lands of eternal
c o t C « " H n e e A e y were fearful areas leading into Hell,
^ C M s t ' f m e s s a g e ^ f intended Inspiration, for the then-
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% o w , 3,300 years after the disclosure by Moses and
nearly 2,000 years since Christ spoke of many mhabited Urn-
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The expedition shall procure the necessary material and construct a *satellite hose at the South Pole*.

A satellite base at the South Pole! An unprecedented expedition of airplanes, ships, and man power was to move straight ahead over land and if feasible, on the waterways extending beyond the South Pole point. And that expedition was to penetrate into celestial land areas which appear to be "up" from the Earth.

Popular misconception, holding to the traditional "shooting up" fallacy, may question the necessity for such a lengthy journey to the South Pole to establish a base for movement into celestial areas. That question would be kindred to the conjecture by friends of Captain Sir George Hubert Morshead that it may be recalled that their misconception caused them to believe that Wihons would be "drawn through" another "planet" if he ventured beyond the South Pole. The question would be reasonable only in the orthodox and erroneous outlook that the terrestrial area of the Universe is isolated. If the terrestrial were in fact isolated in accordance with assumption of theory, we would have to "shoot up" to reach celestial areas. And since there will be no "shooting up," we are not isolated from the universe about us.

^onsible for \hat{at} announcement had been plan-
 nement other than over accredited land r
 \hat{in}S_{\hat{a}} \wedge ?o[e], it would be unreasonable to establish a
 ?* *Alte* base" at such a remote point. The base could more
 ,eniently be established in Maryland, or at anv other
 more accessible *oomt*

It was disclosed that the world's elder explorer, Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, was to command the government's memorable expedition into that endless land beyond the South Pole. Rear Admuj il B\rd w is a very practical person who knew that he did not "shoot up," or out, from the North Pole point ii\ performance of his 1947 journey over land and water extending be\ond Earth's supposed northern end. He ^\ MmtMnchre him from his Boston contrary to that w. igiton. D. C He knew home to the terrestrial level from

the South Pole p ° i ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ H

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WORLDS BEYOND ^ ^ ..
quantity of oxygen as that to which we have access at
 terrestrial points.

The ^d extending beyond both terrestrial imajinarx
 Poles is a minute area of worlds beyond the Poles. 1*1-7*
 area of the worlds envisioned by the prophet Moses 33nf
 v-eas ago. It is a land area room of the many mansions" of
 Christ's disclosures 1,930 years ago.

Just beyond the northern and southern polar fringes of
 the terrestrial continue the celestial land and waters leading
 throughout the Universe whole. From such polar points we
 may at once and at will continue journey, without "shooting
 up," to the "Valley of the Moon," and to Mars and Jupiter,
 and to any other area of the Universe whole!

The so-called "Heavens above," to be observed at every
 angle out from the terrestrial, begin where the northern
 and southern terrestrial polar ice diminishes'

A seven-hour flight into land areas of the "Heavens
 above" was accomplished in the memorable Naval exploit
 of February, 1947. That performance beyond the North
 Pole point of theory was so simple that adequate explanation
 would have rendered it most confusing And it is evident
 that no one was capable of explaining. In that 1947 naval-
 task-force flight there was land, and water, and vegetation,
 under the airplane course as progress was made north from
 the North Pole point. If the naval force had possessed mo-
 tive supplies enabling them to continue, and the equipment
 to provide essential bases along the route, they could have I
 then penetrated into the celestial for 100,000 miles and
 more, instead of only 1,700 miles.

The 1956 naval penetration of land beyond the South
 Pole extended for 2,300 miles over land area of the so-called
 "Heavens above." Recent and planned international polar
 expeditions can extend as far into the universe about us as
 their resources will permit. There is no end to the extent of
 possible penetration,

The unlimited natural wealth of celestial areas extending
 from the terrestrial Pole points has already developed a
 spirit of bitter competition between nations. And it should

^NUTT* OF THE 1—

^C^* hie corporate exploitation. After
 S ^ C S ^ ^ l e d g e is at hand that la
 Cp ^ c u ^ wealth oi & e deceivingly patterned Uoivmv
 w ^ n U n and the ice-locked passages oi the North Pole
 e ^ d b ^ y ^ h poie, Continued penetration of such areas
 and & e discovery of presently unknown human life,

*i other animal forms.

Yesteryear's dread of the fearful unknown may be dis-
 Ued in the light of unprecedented modern research and
 jcovery; for they confirm that there is no northern or
 southern end to the Earth. The terrestrial world is in fact
 "a world without end,"

It is so, or I could not have told you. ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

LIGHT OF ILLUSION

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Though I

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You know

O. S.20H6 118:

shooting
w* *Jupiter,*

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'a *. s0j or I could not have told you.

LIGHT OF ILLUSION

Light that's seemingly so far,
You are not a detached "star*
And no mystery can be,
Of your shining quality.

Though your "twinkle" seems to be,
It's a trick eyes play on me;
For iVe learned how they deceive,
And illusory image leave.

As patch of outer celestial sky,
You're bewitching to the eye;
Yet you cover unseen land,
As does earthly sky at hand.

You know not isolation's plight,
Though presenting lonely sight;
For you're linked in sky embrace,
Common to this earthly place. *«

WORLDS BEYOND THE POU

And at last I'm on my way
To visit 'neath your bright display;
I won't have to move through space
In fantastic rocket pace.

Straight ahead from polar region,
Over land and waters legion,
Moving *in* established manner,
I'll reach your celestial manor.

—F. AMADEO GIANNINI

O. 00110

1959 Physical continuity of the universe. The enclosed pages contain the first and only description of the realistic Universe of land, water, oxygen, and vegetation, where human and other forms of animal life abound. This is not a work of fiction nor is it a technical analysis of anything. It is a simple recital of fact which transcends the most elaborate fiction ever conceived. It projects mans first understanding of the factual and endless universe which contains human life throughout its vast length and width—regardless of all abstract theory to the contrary.

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