

WHAT *THEY* DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW ABOUT THE EARTH

NASA Caught Faking Artemis 2 Moon Mission [rumble.com](https://www.rumble.com)

(five minutes in)

“I don’t need an interview with the crew telling me how they eat soup out of a pouch. Take the camera to the window and shut up and just let me see it. Why isn’t there just something mounted on the outside that constantly gives me video of the earth? Show me something with movement. Show me weather patterns moving on the earth. Show me rotation of the earth zoomed out so you can see the entire sphere rotating. You really want to blow my mind, show me some upside-down flying planes, that’s what daddy wants to see. A skyline of a major city upside down, with planes flying like that.”

Srimad-Bhagavatam Canto 1 Chapter 9 Verse 18

For example, modern space craft fly in the sky, and when scientists say that they travel to the other side of the moon, men believe these stories blindly because they have accepted the modern scientists as authorities. The authorities speak, and the people in general believe them. But in the case of Vedic truths, they have been taught not to believe. ... The result is people have degenerated.

Srimad-Bhagavatam Canto 3 Chapter 32 Verse 3

It is not possible to reach the moon by any material vehicle like a sputnik, but persons who are attracted by material enjoyment can go to the moon by pious activities.

Morning Walk May 19th, 1975 Melbourne

Prabhupada:‘ That law of gravity is a bogus theory.

Srimad-Bhagavatam Canto 5 Chapter 23 Verse 3

This verse from *Brahma-Samhita* confirms that even the largest and most powerful planet, the sun, rotates within a fixed orbit, or *kala-cakra*, in obedience to the order of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. This has nothing to do with gravity or any other imaginary laws created by the material scientists.

Below is a chart that gives the results of the equation ($M^2 \times 8 = D$) for the expected drop per mile assuming an earth with a circumference of 24,901 miles. “M” is the number of miles from the observer at ground level, “8” is the number of inches dropped per mile squared, and “D” is the distance of the drop over the horizon.

Statute Miles	Drop Below Horizon Due to Earth's Supposed Curvature
1	8 inches
2	32 inches
3	6 feet
4	10 feet
5	16 feet
6	24 feet
7	32 feet
8	42 feet
9	54 feet
10	66 feet
20	266 feet
30	600 feet
40	1,066 feet
50	1,666 feet
60	2,400 feet
70	3,266 feet
80	4,266 feet
90	5,400 feet (1.02 miles)
100	6,666 feet (1.26 miles)
120	9,600 feet (1.82 miles)

EXPERIMENT 3.

A good theodolite was placed on the northern bank of the canal, midway between Welney Bridge and the Old Bedford Bridge, which are fully six miles apart, as shown in diagram, fig. 7. The line of sight from the "levelled" theodolite fell upon the points B, B, at an altitude, making allowance for refraction, equal to that of the observer at T. Now the points B, B, being three miles from T, would have been the square of three, or nine times 8 inches, or 6 feet below the line of sight, C, T, C, as seen in the following diagram, fig. 8.



EXPERIMENT 6.

The following important experiment has recently been tried at Brighton, in Sussex. On the new or Western Pier a good theodolite was fixed, at an elevation of 30 feet above the water, and directed to a given point on the pier at Worthing, a distance of at least ten statute miles. Several small yachts and other vessels were sailing about between the two piers, one of which was brought to within a few yards of the Brighton Pier, and directed to sail as nearly as possible in a straight line towards the pier at Worthing;



when the top of the mast, which scarcely reached the theodolite, was observed to continue below the line of sight throughout the whole distance, as shown in fig. 14-

-A, representing the theodolite, and B, the pier at

Worthing. From which it is concluded that the surface of the water is horizontal throughout the whole length of ten miles. Whereas, if the earth is a globe, the water between the two piers would be an arc of a circle (as shown in fig. 15), the centre of which would be 16 feet 8 inches higher than the two extremities, and the vessel starting from A,



would ascend an inclined plane, rising over 16 feet, to the summit of the arc at C, where the mast-head would stand considerably above the line of sight.

From this point the vessel would gradually descend to the point B, at Worthing. As no such behaviour of

the vessel was observed, the ten miles of water between the two piers must be horizontal.

EXPERIMENT 7.

The sea horizon, to whatever distance it extends to the right and left of an observer on land, always appears as a perfectly straight line, as represented by H, H, in fig. 16. Not only does it appear to be straight as far as it extends, but it may be proved to be so by the following simple experiment. At any altitude above the



sea-level, fix a long board--say from 6 to 12 or more feet in length--edgewise upon tripods, as shown in fig. 17. Let the upper edge be smooth, and perfectly levelled. On placing the eye behind and about the centre of the board B, B, and looking over it towards the sea, the distant horizon will be observed to run perfectly parallel with its upper edge. If the eye be now directed in an angular direction to the left and to the right, there will be no difficulty in ob-



serving a length of ten to twenty miles, according to the altitude of the position; and this whole distance of twenty miles of sea horizon will be seen as a perfectly straight line. This would be impossible if the earth were a globe, and the water of the sea convex. Ten miles on each side would give a curvature of 66 feet

($102 \times 8 = 66$ feet 8 inches), and instead of the horizon touching the board along its whole length, it would be seen

to gradually decline from the centre C, and to be over 66 feet below the two extremities B, B, as shown in fig. 18. Any vessel approaching from the left would be seen to ascend the inclined plane H, B, C, and on passing the centre would descend from C towards the curvating horizon at H. Such a phenomenon is never observed, and it may be fairly concluded that such convexity or curvature does not exist.

EXPERIMENT 8.

A very striking illustration of the true form of the sea horizon may be observed from the high land in the neighbourhood of the head of Portsmouth Harbour. Looking across Spithead to the Isle of Wight, the base or margin of the island, where water and land come together, appears to be a straight line from east to west, a length of twenty-two statute miles. If a good theodolite is directed upon it, the cross-hair will show that the land and water line is perfectly horizontal, as shown in fig. 19.

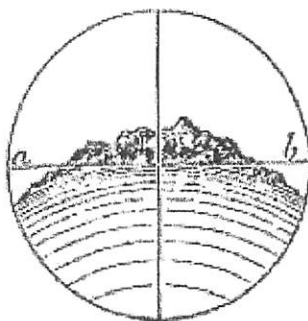
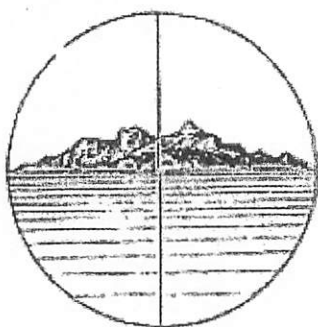


Fig. 19 and Fig. 20

If the earth is globular, the two ends east and west of the Isle of Wight would be 80 feet below the centre, and would appear in the field of view of the theodolite as represented in fig. 20. As a proof that such would be the appearance, the same instrument directed upon any object having an upper outline curved in the smallest degree, will detect and plainly show the curvature in relation to the cross-hair a b; or the levelled board employed in experiment 7, fig. 18, will

prove the same condition to exist; viz., that the margin of the Isle of Wight is, for twenty-two

miles, a perfectly straight line; and instead of curvating downwards 80 feet each way from the centre, as it certainly would if convexity existed, it is absolutely horizontal.

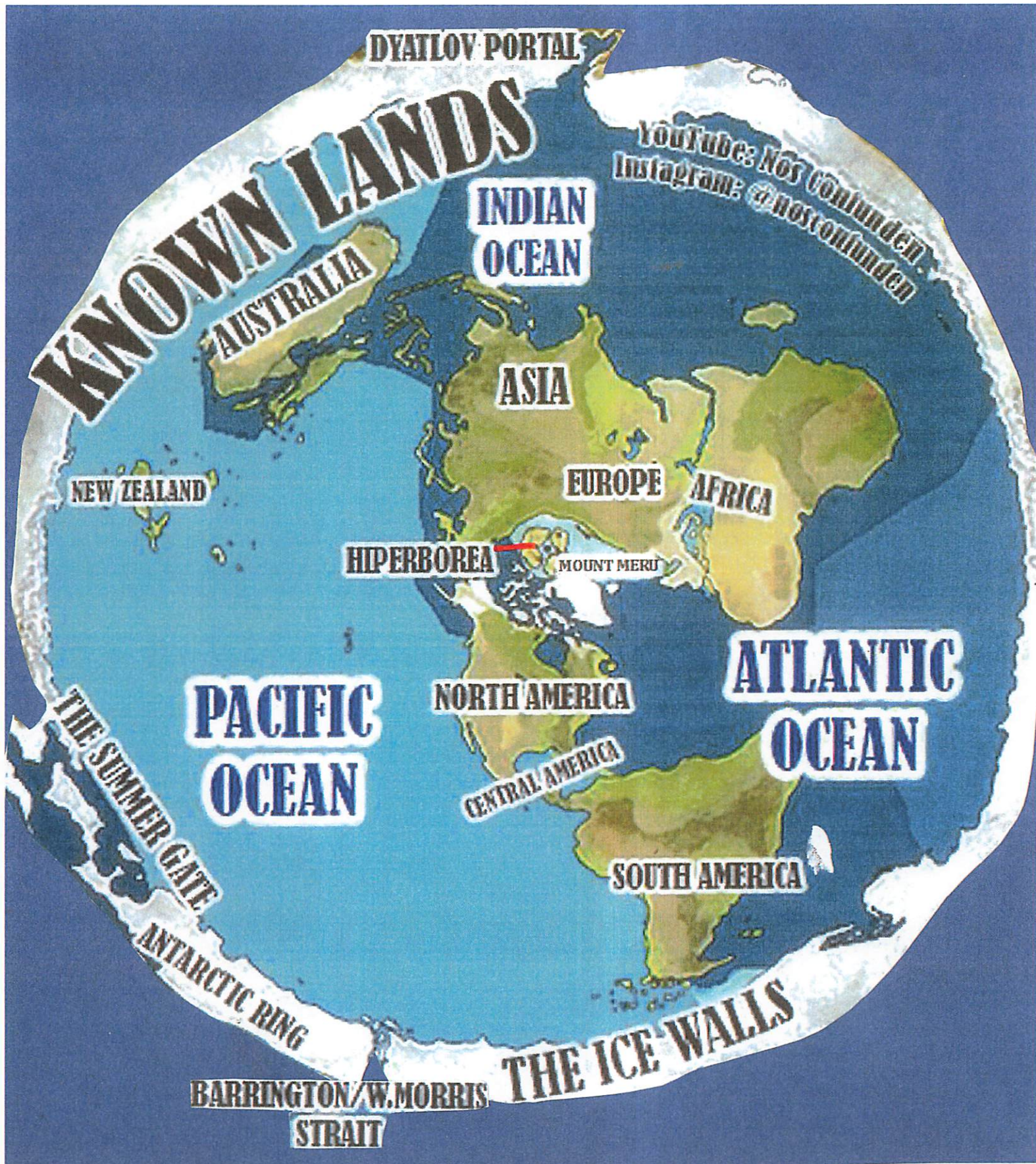
From the lighthouse on Bidstone Hill, near Liverpool, the whole length of the Isle of Man, on a clear day and with a good telescope, is distinctly visible, and presents the same horizontal base line as that observed in the Isle of Wight. From the high land near Douglas harbour, Isle of Man, the whole length of the coast of North Wales is often plainly visible to the naked eye--a distance extending from the point of Ayr, at the mouth of the River Dee, towards Holyhead, not less than fifty miles. Whatever test has been employed, the line, where the sea and the land appear to join, is always found to be perfectly horizontal, as shown in the following diagram; fig. 21. whereas, if the earth is spherical, and therefore the surface of all water convex, such an appearance could not exist. It would of necessity appear as shown in fig. 22.



A line stretched horizontally before the observer would not only show the various elevations of the land, but would also show the declination of the horizon H, H, below the cross-line S, S. The fifty miles length of the Welsh coast seen along the horizon in Liverpool Bay, would have a declination from the centre of at least 416 feet (252 x .8 inches = 416 feet 8 inches). But as such declination, or downward curvature, cannot be detected, the conclusion is logically inevitable that it has no existence. Let the reader seriously ask whether any and what rea-

son exists in Nature to prevent the fall of more than 400 feet being visible to the eye, or incapable of detection by any optical or mathematical means whatever. This question is especially important when it is considered that at the same distance, and on the upper outline of the same land, changes of level of only a few yards extent are quickly and unmistakably perceptible.

If he is guided by evidence and reason, and influenced by a love of truth and consistency, he cannot longer maintain that the earth is a globe. He must feel that to do so is to war with the evidence of his senses, to deny that any importance attaches to fact and experiment, to ignore entirely the value of logical process, and to cease to rely upon practical induction.

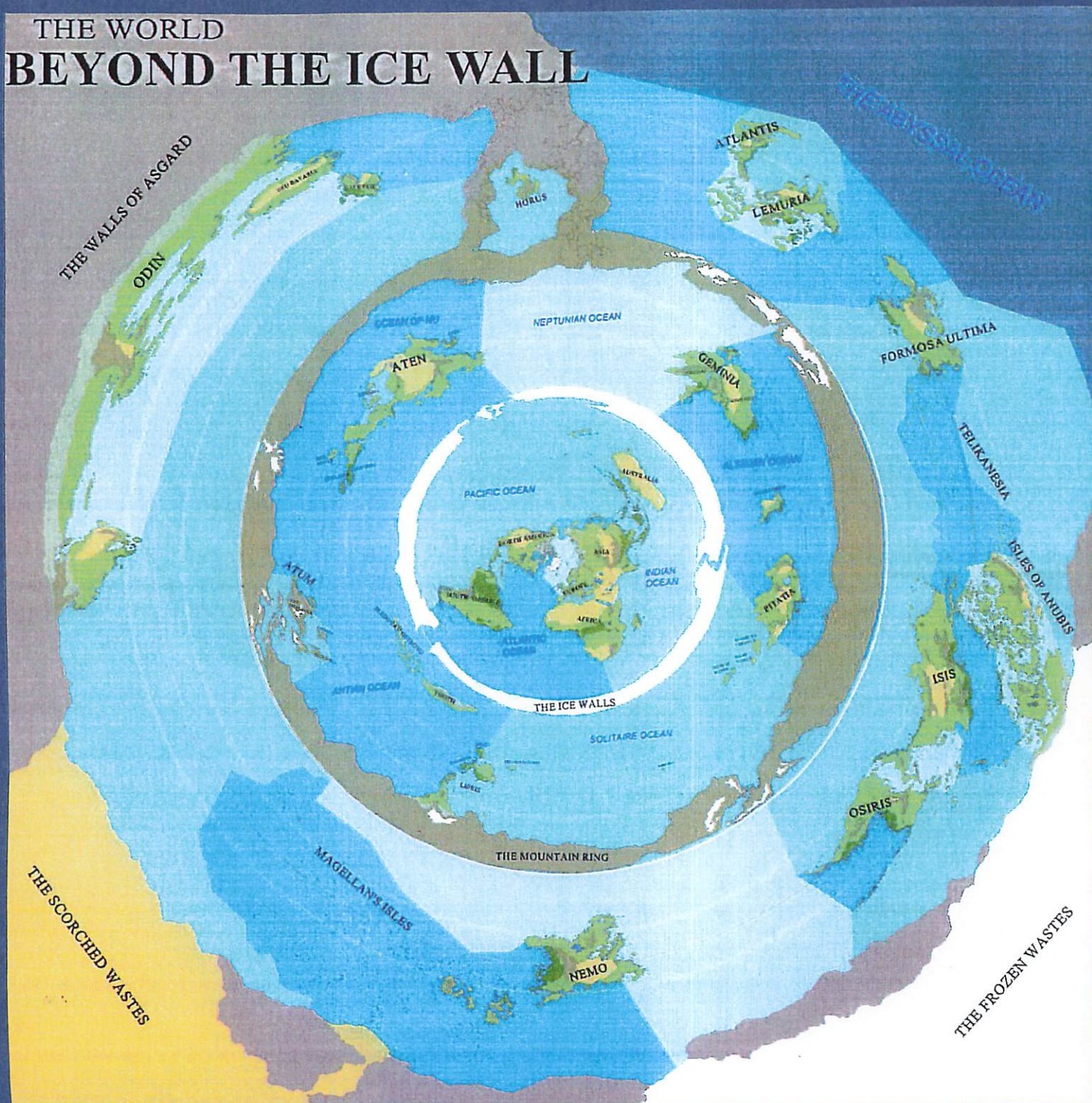


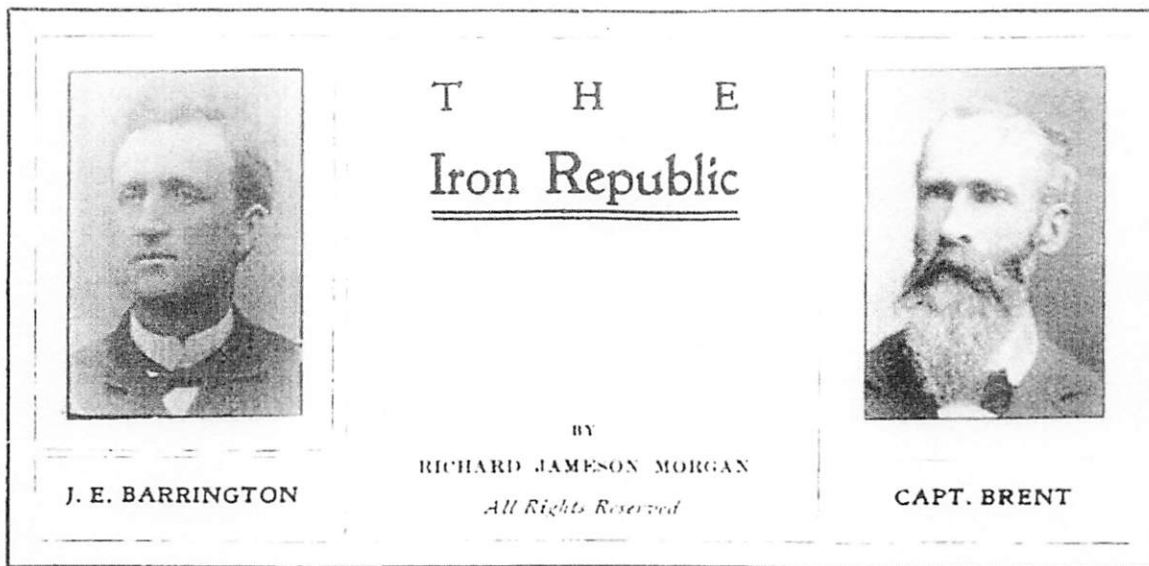
Talks about *Bhu-mandala* July 3rd & 5th, 1977 Vrndavana

Prabhupada: You can go further, but you cannot go, this is condition, you are restricted, he is not free.

Prabhupada: That's right, you are going west, but do you think where you think that the west is end, that is not end, you can go further.

THE WORLD BEYOND THE ICE WALL





A Summary of Chapters 2 and 3, Total Chapters 13

The wealthy Attorney J. Edward Barrington changed his property into gold, and bought a paddle steamer, with sails as backup power. His intention was to go on a three years' cruise into the Arctic regions. But the captain of his ship, Captain Brent, convinced him to sail south to the Antarctic instead.

They set sail, with crew, on the 17th day of June 1895, from New York with fifty thousand dollars in gold coins. In a hundred and fifty-one days after leaving New York they encountered ice. A month later, they were sailing along the southern ice barriers that towered like huge cliffs as far as the eye could see, in all directions. There was a wall of ice to the starboard side, ranging fifty to three hundred feet high. According to Barrington, all you could see was ice, from east to west. Barrington instructed Captain Brent to hold safe distance from the ice. He told him to circumnavigate the entire Antarctic Circle, and try and find a passage through the ice. Then Captain Brent directed Barrington to an opening in the ice walls. There was a narrow, but well-defined opened strait that you could see with a spyglass.

Barrington gave directions to have the vessel go into this strait. Captain Brent declared that they must be lost if they encountered an ice pack or were overtaken by a storm in this narrow place. Barrington begged Captain Brent to just lay in close to the mouth of the strait, to at least have a better look at it, Captain Brent agreed to this proposal.

And here providence furthered Barrington's wild purpose; for when the ship was sent closer to the opening, the wind failed, and the ship drifted helplessly. There was no bottom, so to cast anchor would be useless. The current had now caught them, and it carried the ship into the opening.

The passage was clear, and the current drove the ship through the passage with no problems. Barrington said it could be imagined that with the current always flowing through from the north, a great iceberg happening nearby could be drawn into the strait, giving the impression of a solid ice wall. It would remain, blocking the entrance, until finally being crushed by the waves. Captain Brent estimated the passage to be about twenty-five miles long.

After crossing the ice barriers, the compass became erratic, then reversed itself. The compass was now useless, so they sailed by the heavens. For weeks after they passed through the now “Barrington Strait” they had storms snow and ice. Eventually the ocean became clear of ice. They sailed for four months after passing through the barriers and it kept getting warmer. Then for two months they saw more and more driftwood, and soon afterwards, sea fowls appeared and became more numerous. After some time, they now saw land birds.

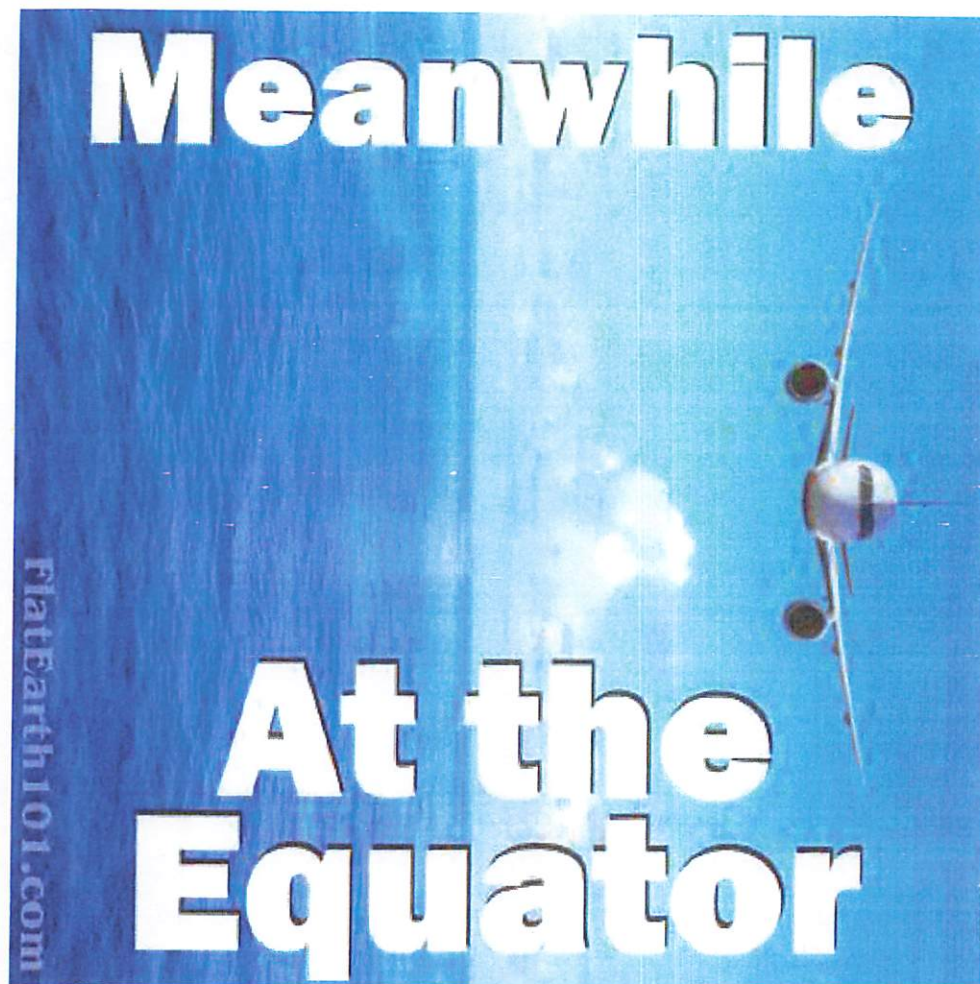
As night closed on the 20th of July, an illumination of some kind was plainly visible on the horizon, off the starboard bow, and the vessels head was turned toward it. At ten o’clock the lookout said he could see what looked like electric lights. In a short time, it was plainly to be seen from the deck that they were approaching a considerable city. After running as close as he dared, the captain cast anchor and waited for daylight before attempting to enter the harbour. Barrington noted how quiet the city was.

The next morning, a vessel with a long cigar shaped hull came out, going about 50 miles an hour! A uniformed pilot was put aboard. Saluting and speaking perfect English* though with a peculiar accent, he inquired what their vessel’s name was. On being told that it was the *Wanderer* of New York, United States of America, he was dumbfounded. “What land is this?” asked Captain Brent. “The Iron Republic, sir,” replied the pilot, again saluting. Barrington was sent to meet with “Director of Navigation and Chief of the Department of the Marine.” On the way to the meeting, Barrington now realized why the city was so quiet. The city was so quiet because all the vehicles ran only on electric power. The Iron Republic was a communist country, but it was a non-authoritarian type of communism, so Barrington was quite happy making his home in that land.

***In 1698, driven southward through the strait by fierce gales, colonists from Britain, after many months, found themselves cast on the shore of a new world. These colonists named this new word the Iron Republic.**

YouTube search There’s No Place Like Home The Iron Republic or rumble.com search The Iron Republic to get readings of the book. Barrington narrated to the writer Richard Jameson Morgan his adventure. This account appeared in *Florida Magazine* in 1902.





ENDNOTES

1. Prabhupada is the founder and the guru of the Hare Krishna Movement.
2. **The Greatest Lie on Earth: Proof That Our World Is Not a Moving Globe**, Edward Hendrie (2018) 27-28, text retyped for clarity. The same information is in the book below, but not presented so easily read.
3. **Zetetic Astronomy: Earth Not a Globe**, Samuel Birley Rowbotham (1881).
4. **Zetetic Astronomy**
5. To learn the history of J.E. Barrington and William Morris-The Iron Republic, Richard Jameson Morgen (1902). For more information on William Morris-**THE NAVIGATOR WHO CROSSED THE ICE WALLS: WORLDS BEYOND THE ANTARTICA**, Claudio Nocelli (2022). This is the history of navigator William Morris, who, after the independence war in the United States, decides to investigate with his new vessel the waters surrounding the Antarctic Circle. His ship was dragged by a storm through an opening in the ice walls, to waters they thought only few had ever reached.
6. Google Images search **The World Beyond The Ice Wall**.
9. YouTube search **There's No Place Like Home The Iron Republic**. Chapter 6 of her reading contains this illustration. The lands beyond the ice walls are called outer space. The lands within the ice walls are called inner space. Unidentified Anomalous Phenomenon come from the outer space, beyond the ice walls, not from distant star systems, or planets.
To learn about the movements of the sun and moon on a flat earth, search **SAILING TO JUMBUDVIPA**-iskcon-truth.com PDF 92.

This work compiled by Natha dasa (David Wright); credit goes to God.