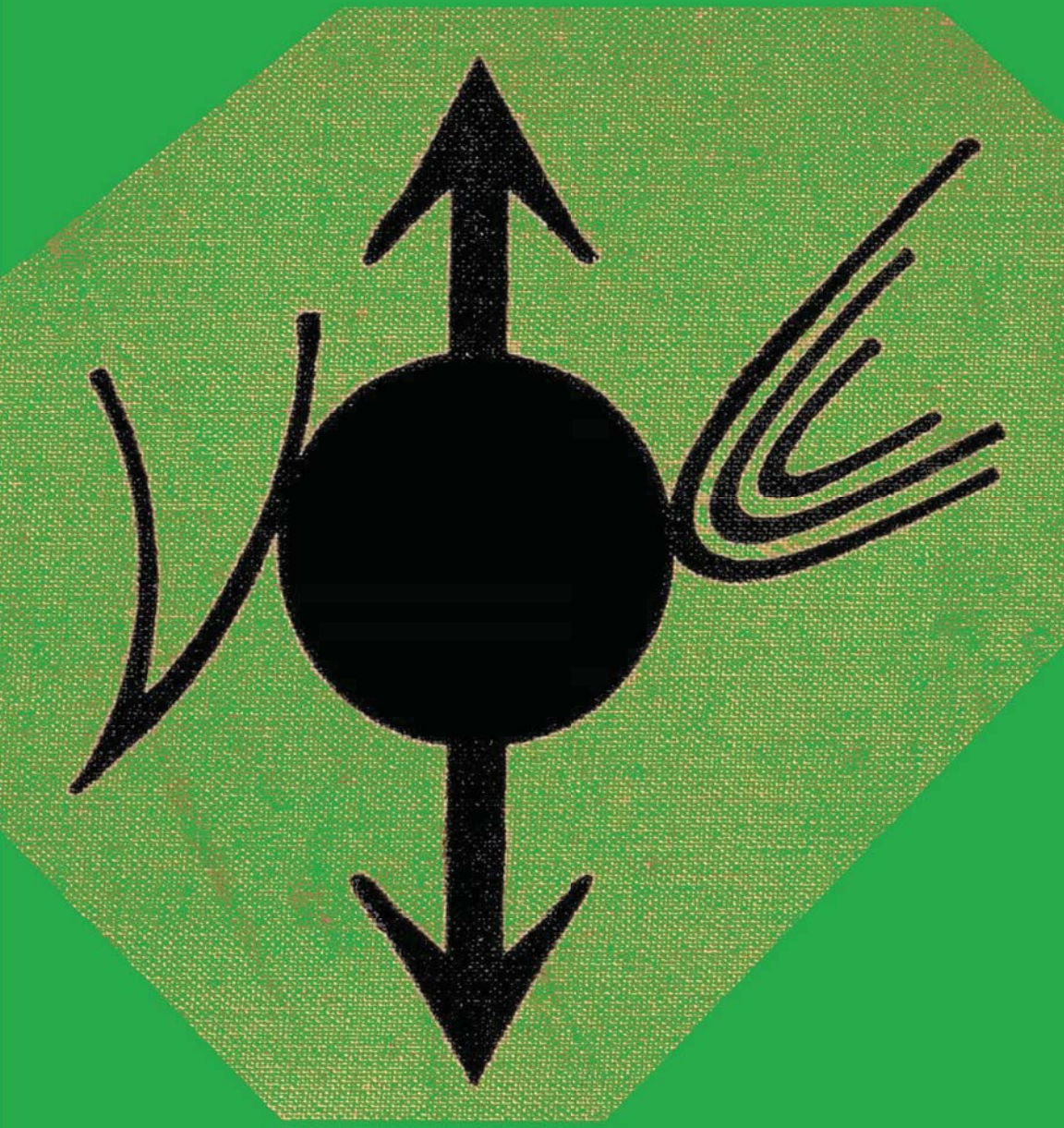

WORLD-ICE THEORY

ARTICLES & ESSAYS

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Egyptian Sin Flood Mystery Games and the Bible

We owe our knowledge of the universal Flood primarily to the Bible account, from which, however, several hundred flood legends from all parts of the world have become known in recent decades. (1)

Until recently, therefore, the Bible account was regarded in scientific circles as a mythological tale, but from the point of view of the theory of world ice it has taken on a completely new face.
gets. (2)

Here I want to talk about the fact that I recently discovered a completely new reading of this in Egyptian religious literature. The texts in which this reading is found are actually already known as the royal tomb texts. Unfortunately, they have not yet been studied in detail, and so it has not been possible to analyse the material they contain. In studying these texts, I owe it only to a fortunate coincidence that I was able to understand them. The inscriptions in question are so extensive that it is not possible to analyse them here.
It is only possible to give a brief introduction to the core of the matter at this point.

This is the first time we have heard of the Flood Mystery Plays, which have an extraordinary dramatic composition. They tell us of the fall of mankind before the Flood and of God's decision to punish the sinful human race with the Flood.

The details of these mystery plays and the report can be found in the tombs of Kings Thutmes III, Amenhotep II, Seti I and Ramses III and also in the so-called "Cow Book", which belongs to the latter two tombs.

The Egyptian Deluge Mysteries games are divided into 12 acts, each of which takes place in a special space is presented. Each of these sections is subordinate to an "hour of the night". The main character of these Egyptian dramatic deluge mysteries is the ram-headed sun god.

The 12 hours in which the ram-headed sun god travels through these 12 spaces in his ship in the lower sky or on the ocean gave me the inspiration to compare them with the 12 moons that Noah spent in his box or his ark on the great waters of the Flood.

The ram-headed sun god, who plays the decisive role in the fall of the moon and the (second) Flood.

The photograph comes from the temple complex of Karnak (Egypt), which was dedicated to the ram-headed sun god.

On closer examination of the two readings, it emerged that it was the same cosmic event. Thus the biblical account begins with the news of the destruction of the human race and the decision of the deity to destroy it from the earth, or to punish it with death, which we learn in a similar way from the "Book of the Cow".

During the great flood we then see Noah swimming in his box on the great waters. The great waters of the Noahite Flood, however, are completely identical with the ocean on which the ram-headed God sails in his ship during the 12 hours; he himself again resembles the biblical Flood hero, but not only him, but also the older Enoch.
Matatron, the representative of the older Enos Flood.

The Egyptian Flood Mysteries are almost everywhere permeated by lunar elements. They depict the fall of the moon and the various phases of its dissolution in a lively play.

In these texts, the moon appears in the form of the giant serpent "Apophis", which begins the battle with the sun and is slain by it, or rather by the sun god. This struggle and the defeat of the serpent a r e described and portrayed very comprehensively and dramatically.

The Kabbalistic works also relate the Flood to the earth's satellite, the moon. According to the Kabbalistic texts, the fall of a moon, which is also accompanied by a flood, opens a new epoch. The moon, the originator of the world catastrophe, is here called
is depicted as a monster, dragon or the like. There is plenty of evidence of this in the Bible itself and in the extensive cabalistic literature.

According to the Egyptian texts and the Kabbalistic writings, after recognising and destroying the sinful human race, the deity departs for heaven.

The Enoch-Matron mentioned above is also identical to the Egyptian sun god in all his prerogatives and functions.

According to Egyptian and Hebrew writings, the Flood Mystery Plays must have really existed in early historical times. In these performances, the leading role was played by a person in the mask of the Egyptian ram-headed sun god or Enoch-Matron, who was the head of the priestly brotherhood. The mystery plays were structured in such a way that they depicted all the details, accompanying phenomena and human history during the great world catastrophe in a symbolic and allegorical manner.

Apparently, the Hebrews (or the Jews who later emerged from them) no longer performed these Flood Mystery Games during the historical period known to us, but the abstract science of them has been preserved in various ways down to the present day. They probably renewed their knowledge of it during their stay in the Nile through contact with the Egyptian reading. They may have lost their own mystery plays during their travels to Charran.

A study of the relevant Egyptian literature shows that the Egyptians of the New Kingdom no longer saw these mystery plays in their actual form, and it cannot be ruled out that they were no longer performed at the end of the 12th Dynasty (Middle Kingdom). On the other hand, it can be assumed that they were still performed in their dramatic form during the 4th - 6th Dynasties.

It is interesting to revisit the question of why the Egyptian sun god was associated with the
Aries mask is adorned. - We can get an answer if we realise that the ancient peoples, i.e. the Egyptians and Babylonians, practised a great deal of astronomy and astrology and
these terms merged with it.

In this science, the different epochs are subordinated to different zodiacal signs, according to which the ancients calculated the great periods of time. For example, we find that Enoch-Matatron is placed in relation to different signs of the zodiac.

According to Egyptian texts, the foundation of the Flood Mystery Games dates b a c k to prehistoric times. They contain the symbolic representations and games of the capture of the moon, various stages of its approach to the earth and its collapse.

Here we have one of the oldest written and symbolic confirmations of Hörbiger's thoughts.

Dr A. Trofimovich

Author's notes and sources:

(1) Riem. Die Sintflut in Sage und Wissenschaft, Rauhes Haus 1925 Usener, Die Sintflutsagen, Friedrich Cohen, Bonn. - Riem, Weltenwerden, Rauhes Haus, 1925.

(2) Hörbiger-Fauth, Glazialkosmogonie, Voigtländer, Leipzig, 1925, page 340 ff, 433 ff, Fischer, Weltwenden, Voigtländer, 1928 - Hinzpeter, Urwissen von Kosmos und Erde, Voigtländer, 1928.

(Article source: Zeitschrift für Welteislehre, issue 7, pp. 212-215, year 1934, Verlag Luken & Luken-Berlin)

Ancient Germanic observatories and schools

Imprint

Data protection

Our ancestors operated astronomical systems a long, long time ago.

The highly deserving explorer of the legendary Externsteine in the Teutoburg Forest, Wilhelm Teudt-Detmold, to whom we owe wonderful insights in the field of astronomical history, especially with regard to the Germanic sun and moon sanctuary on the tower rock of the Externsteine, has crowned his life's work with the discovery of a "place where our ancestors
around the year 1850 B.C. established a centre of astronomy on a large scale". (Dr Alfred Seeliger)

But let us now let Wilhelm Teudt h a v e his say in his book "Germanische Heiligtümer" (only the most important points):

"On the edge of the Senne, where the landscape at the foot of the Teutoburg Forest has already been transformed into a fertile
It was the Oesterholz estate (Haus Gierken), 2 km west of the Kohlstadt ruins, which attracted attention on the map with its large and unusual shape and, when visited, with its monastic character and strange enclosure. Partly
strong, almost fortress-like ramparts with outer wall support, partly walls, the ramparts of which have been torn apart, partly only walls, enclose a 32-acre property w i t h a total length of about 1040 metres, mostly forest, a considerable pond, garden land, marshy meadows, a residential building, an administration building and smaller buildings; a modern farmyard has been built outside the walls for the associated agriculture.

The first visit gave the impression of a camp or refuge, which was later used as a settlement and then probably fortified again. But all sorts of considerations about the need, the purpose of a fortress-like structure at this location and the execution revealed its mysteriousness even then, when I was not yet aware of the judgement of military experts and the historical concerns. However, a fortification whose defence required a considerable force of troops was out of the question.

But then the peculiar shape of the boundary lines must have been conspicuous from the outset, because they did not reveal any anlage in the flat terrain.

It seemed unlikely to me that the first settler or a later owner could have been the reason for this form of land. And yet

This is partly recognisable on the map, partly determined by a site visit, as the shape is sharply defined by straight walls without interruptions. For the most part, these are walls that have saved the enclosure from decay, and for the lesser part, they are made of collapsed stones were rebuilt in later times with lime putty.

There are only two places where the layout is more severely disturbed, one by the encroachment of a farm building, the other by a country road encroaching on one corner. A somewhat unsteady line at the beginning of one side in a third place and other minor unevenness are also unimportant. In view of the fact that we are not dealing with a new construction but with an archaeological object, the verdict can be that the irregular hexagon is clearly defined in its lines.

Fig. 1 (Image source/text: Book "Germanische Heiligtümer" by Wilhelm Teudt, 4th edition, 1936, Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Jena)

Cadastral extract of the estate. The expected change is indicated by the two points marked with its dot Dot-dash-dash line

pages II and VI have been added. I is omitted.

Even though the layout of this estate was initially of general interest, my astronomical questions had remained awake. The compah placed on Wall I showed the north direction without any noticeable deviation. The neighbouring Wall II showed with striking accuracy the same azimuth of the northern lunar equinox to the setting side that I knew from the Externstein.

Is this an astronomical hexagon in which the astronomers of earlier times, a s I once read somewhere, put several lines together in order to have them conveniently next to each other?

Negotiations then began via the Oesterholz estate with the observers at the astronomical computing institute of the University of Berlin, Professors Riem and Neugebauer, who had advised me on the astronomical question of the Externsteine. .....Their work, whose scientific calculations and their application to the submitted cadastral extract were never in doubt, led to the surprising result that the estate was recognised as a must be recognised as an astronomical installation.

My attempts to gain clarity about the prehistoric character of the site through excavations failed. The investigations undertaken by the state curator Schulrat Schwanold in several places shed little light. The state curator at the time, Dr Stieren, estimated the cost of a thorough investigation of the estate and its enclosure at several thousand euros, which could not be approved in those years 1926-28. So it remained until 1935 with the various favourable study results on the prehistoric age of the farmstead and on Germanic celestial science. It came to the general and also in the Oesterholz special case correct consideration, which I formed at that time as follows:

"The lines we encounter in nature and in the cadastre have been drawn by human labour at some point and somehow. They have formed a mathematical figure that has a meaning in itself. It doesn't matter whether the lines have been marked by cyclopean walls, by earth walls, by ditches, by hedges or by single landmarks, a n d it doesn't matter how often the material representing the lines has changed over the millennia - if only the lines as such are still there for us."

Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 show how they currently manifest themselves; we do not know how they were originally.

Fig. 2 (Image source/text: Book "Germanische Heiligtümer" by Wilhelm Teudt, 4th edition, 1936, Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Jena)

The changed borderline II

Fig. 3 (Image source/text: Book "Germanische Heiligtümer" by Wilhelm Teudt, 4th edition, 1936, Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Jena)

Border wall VI

It is extremely strange and has become fateful for the Oesterholz problem, because no-one,
Neither I myself nor any of the extremely numerous visitors and assessors of the enclosure of the farm, neither the learned nor the unlearned practitioners asked the question of whether the highest prerequisite of the usability of a cadastral extract could really be assumed to be fulfilled with as much probability for the eastern half of the enclosure of the farm as for the western half. In 1935 this question was answered in the negative.

After Reinerth had established the congruence (the coincidence) of lines III, IV and V of the cadastral extract with the corresponding walls of an ancient fortification of Germanic-Celtic construction (Fig. 4), it was a surprise for everyone, as a result of the aforementioned omission, when the search for the corner point of line V began to reveal the fact that the eastern part of the
The fortification extended a few metres further into the terrain than the current walls and the cadastral extract indicate. Instead of the shortest, previously most controversial
On side I there is an angle whose enclosing sides deviate from the corresponding cadastral sides by a few degrees. The current pentagon still has 3, perhaps 4 sides, which correspond exactly to the astronomical evaluation in the report. The dotted lines entered in the cadastral extract (Fig. 1) are intended to give an approximate indication of the nature of the change, as the survey report is not yet available.

Fig. 4 (Image source/text: Book "Germanische Heiligtümer" by Wilhelm Teudt, 4th edition, 1936, Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Jena)

Traces of the wooden construction of a rampart

.....

Not as a representative of an exact science, but as a historian making use of the freedom of the interpreting historian, I summarise my thoughts about the Oesterholz estate, as they have been shaped by the recent findings up to now, in a few sentences and
then let the entire facts and circle of ideas surrounding the Oesterholzer Kultburg (called Sternhof for some years now) follow:

1. The most important result of Reinerth's excavation in the summer of 1935 was the complete proof of the prehistoric origin of the estate in Germanic times and put an end to all doubts raised against it.

2. Just as the Germanic hill forts, whose enclosure has the characteristics of a warlike fortification, in no way lose their original character as places of worship for this reason, the discovery of a splendid fortification dating from the Germanic period can also be interpreted as a sign of the Germanic period. fortifications around the Oesterholz estate in no way c a l l into question its status as a place of worship. All the serious reasons in favour of it, which have nothing to do with astronomy, which in themselves have won over and inspired many people to visit the place of worship, remain completely untouched and are even reinforced by Reinerth's discovery of the strange corner tower.

3. Looking at all the circumstances together, we realise the special nature of this farm's purpose
This suggests that it should be regarded as the seat of those who were responsible for the indispensable services in ritual acts and religious tasks. This also included the scientific endeavours closely linked to religion in ancient times, especially astronomy.

4. If the geometric basis of the astronomical expertise of Professors Neugebauer and Riem on the Oesterholzer Gutshof is reduced to 4 or 3 fixed star lines of a pentagon, so that I withdraw the sentence from the scientific discussion for the time being, there still remains an astronomical phenomenon that requires constant attention.

5. In the absence of a strategic or other warlike-military significance of the courtyard, those who cannot imagine the fortification without a warlike purpose can assume that the work may also have been reinforced to protect the sanctuaries in the years 14-16 AD, after the Romans had shown for the first t i m e through the destruction of the Tanfana sanctuary that they no longer wanted to spare the places of worship in Germania.

To this day (in 2010), part of the Sternenhof perimeter is still visible.

Also for the sake of historical interest, I bring the astronomical report in small print below the line (1), unchanged with the consent of the authors.

I would like to make a few remarks that serve to aid understanding, which are suggested to us not only by the expert opinion, but also by Germanic celestial science in general.

Even for those who have not yet studied astronomy, it is not too difficult to familiarise themselves with the main points of the report.

Extend the sides of the figure given by the cadastral extract and imagine the extension to the horizon. The angles that these lines form with the meridian (north-south line) are called azimuths. The question is whether the wall azimuths of the Gierke manor can be compared with astronomical or mythologically significant celestial azimuths to such an extent that the system can be shown to have been created with astronomical considerations in mind.

When the weather is clear, we can observe every night how the starry sky appears to revolve around the earth from east to west. For us, the fixed stars always rise and set in the same place because the change in the position of the earth, which is caused by its orbit around the sun, completely disappears and plays no role compared to the enormous distances of the fixed stars. It was to be assumed that the Germanic tribes had not followed the fixed rising and setting points of the
fixed stars, as w a s done by the ancient Chaldeans and others. Their primary purpose was to observe and determine the distance of the rising and setting points of the celestial bodies important to them from the north or south point. In contrast to the fixed stars, the rising and setting points of the sun, the moon and the
planets on the edge of the sky throughout the year within certain limits. The sun's course, which repeats itself annually and evenly, can be easily observed by determining the rising point on certain important days, especially on the days of the solstices. As already mentioned, perfect moon observation requires a period of 18 to 19 years. Before Copernicus, however, the apparent regularity of planetary motion presented even the most experienced observer with almost insurmountable difficulties. This was reflected in the fact that no planetary lines were found in the Oesterholz estate, but four fixed star lines, a lunar line and a solar line.

Regardless of whether the ancients were aware of the fact that the fixed stars change their position in the sky gradually, noticeably over centuries, there was a fact that enabled our astronomy to calculate the time at which the star's position could be determined with an accuracy of up to decades from the fixed star azimuths of earlier times that came to its knowledge.
has established.

This celestial time calculation is applied to the perimeter lines of the Oesterholz estate with the result that all six lines showed an astronomical significance and that four of them, as star azimuths, provide the most favourable basis for drawing conclusions about the time of origin of the complex, namely the fixed star azimuths clearly point to the time around 1850 BC.

It should be noted that only a small number of the large number of fixed stars have such significance that they were considered here. All the others either have no rising and setting or they had no mythological or other significance for the ancients. I have only included Spica, Capella, Sirius, Pollux or Castor, Pleiades or Aldebaran, Arcturus and Delta Orionis in the study. If no result could be achieved with these 7 stars - apart from the sun and moon - I instructed the experts to discontinue their endeavours.

The astronomical experts were extremely grateful for the fact that, in addition to the stars indicated to them, they also calculated all the other bright stars for all periods between 1000 AD and 4000 BC to see whether it might otherwise be possible to identify a coincidence between several star azimuths and the wall azimuths of the Oesterholz estate in a similar way to that f o u n d in the fixed stars identified for the period from - 1850. The completely negative result of this work must have been decisive for the experts to reject the assumption expressed in their report that the findings at the Oesterholz estate could also be attributed to coincidence.

The assumption that the Germanic peoples probably attached religious, scientific or astrological importance to the same celestial bodies that appear in the mythology of the Eastern and Southern peoples, in the Edda and in the Bible, could be regarded as confirmed by the celestial lines of the Oesterholz estate. In addition, however, there is a later finding, namely that the astrologers selected from the number of mythological stars those that have a relationship to the concept of the female fertility and blessing deity, the Mother of God. This is as follows.

What Istar and Astarte are in the oriental world of astral myths, we probably have Ostara in Germanic. Ostara is a name that seems to have become particularly popular in north-west Germania. It was obvious that Istar and Ostara were the same word.
The concept of the Mother of God has undergone greater changes in the Greco-Roman world of the gods than between the Oriental and Germanic worlds, but the same ideas can also be found there.

One of the strongest historical confirmations of the importance of Oesterholz, which had been recognised in quite different ways, was the discovery of a manor house that was still alive in the area in the 17th century.
Tradition (2) that there was a sanctuary of the goddess Ostara (fanum Ostarae Deae) near Oesterholz.

It is therefore highly noteworthy, and our thoughts on the significance of the astronomical layout of the estate are greatly clarified, if we assume that the lines were chosen with the eastern radius in mind.

1. Sirius is the most pronounced Istar Easter star among the Oesterholz stars, among which Venus, which also belongs here, could have no place. In the Sumerian
winter solstice calendar, it is actually called the Madonna star and is regarded as another
Manifestation of the virgo coelestis (celestial virgin), or also as the "dog star", as a companion of the Babylonian Madonna. In Egypt, it is Sirius-Sothis after the great goddess Sothis, who rises the Nile with the heliacal rising (reappearance after invisibility) of Sirius (3). In

In the "Quellen zur Frage Schleswig-Haithabu etc." by Scheel and Peter Paulsen, Kiel 1930, p. 130, we learn of a travelogue by the Persian world traveller Quaswini from the time of Schleswig's conversion (9th-10th century). Quaswini tells us that before a small number of Christians, the inhabitants of Schleswig were "Sirius worshippers". It is a stroke of luck that such news has reached us. It means a ray in the veil covering Germanic intellectual life, more informative than even a large number of material finds tend to be. It is a ray of light on the important role that Sirius played in Germania. It is a supplement to the information provided by Tacitus and is probably more valuable than the latter because it comes directly from an earwitness.

2. Capella (in the Edda the goat Heidrun?), in the Greek myths the suckling of Zeus, has her unmistakable relationship to the female deity.

3. Orion. The connection between the belt stars of Orion and Ostara is evident in Germanic folklore in that they are regarded as the skirts (or spindles) of Freya and have become the most popular of all the stars. In the Orient, however, Orion is also the messenger of the gods who enters the underworld. rises to redeem Istar (4).

4. The meaning of the twins is most colourful in the myths of the peoples. "In the lists of the gods of the Istar," we read in Jeremias (5), "Bubal is mentioned as one of their servants, whose twin brother is called Batarak; both have their revelation in the constellation of Gemini, opposite Orion. Orion and Gemini as opposition stars are of great importance in astral mythology until the latest times." Whether boundary line VI of the old census can now be considered a Gemini line despite its displacement will only be ready for judgement after the measurements have been completed.

If the origin and acceptance of the cult of the Virgin Mary was first brought about by the Germanic peoples in the Christian church, and was then practised so fervently, then its basis is to be sought in the Easter worship of the Germanic peoples. In addition to the above-mentioned meanings, we also know the twins as the still-seeing eyes of Thiassi cast into the sky, Sirius as
The star of the underworld, whose first appearance in the light of the setting autumn sun was often regarded as the beginning of the new year, the delta of Orion as the symbol of virility (phallus),
Spica as the blessing and giver of human nourishment.

In Heliand, the stars are called "shining destinies", proof that in ancient Saxony even astrology, which presupposes considerable astronomical knowledge of the course of the planets, had an important role to play.
was a well-known thing. That should be noted here in passing.

The phenomenon that the four Oesterholz star lines refer to the four to five stars, which according to folk mythology can be described as Ostara characteristics, should also be considered within the colourful world of astral myths.

If it is asked why the ancients might have chosen this and no other place, then the obvious reasons must be given as soon as it is assumed that the Sternhof was a
The Goths were a school of learning where astronomy occupied a prominent place in the all-encompassing theology, as is attested to by the Goths.

Seen as a human dwelling and working place for a school of scholars, which was to be located in the common sacred mark on the Osning and at the sources of the Lippe, surrounded by the megalithic burial grounds that bear strong witness, not far from the Exsternsteine, the location of the Sternhof is a Such, it seems to us, that the men once charged with the choice could not have envisaged a better place than this particular one.

The site is still located in the Sennewinkel, which is well protected from the north and east winds, on the border of the Sennesand and the heavy mountain soil. Nature had created a comfortable 6 km long path to it through a straight mountain valley from the Externsteine; two
excellent springs with fertile surroundings then indicated the exact location where the farm was to be built.

The - not too close - mountain range lent 5/8 of the horizon, from north-west to south-east, and the
The wide flatlands of the Senne offered the setting of the stars similar to what you see over the sea. Without any disadvantage, the advantages in life do not tend to lie side by side. If those stargazers stay close to the other holy places and do not venture into inhospitable high
mountainous location, they had to accept that they did not have the whole horizon free. Even if the stargazers in Oesterholz may not have liked the fact that the rising of the stars was delayed by a few minutes due to the elevation in the east (the highest elevation due to the Völmerstot is only 1.4 ˚ at a distance of 8 km), it is clear that it was just as easy and advantageous for teaching purposes to use the lines in the west to observe the sunsets as the sunrises. Compare this with the above consideration of the free and local horizon.

Nevertheless, the memory of the Germanic-astronomical school of scholars has survived to this day.

Anyone who, like us, attempts to penetrate the peculiar world of ancient astronomical localisation tendencies can be sure of a pitying smile from the outset from those who believe they can claim the prerogative of scientific thinking, even though they have long since become

have been forced to restrict their supposed right of refusal to Germania. But their point of view is also being demolished for Germania. A denial of astronomical localisation is simply not possible.

Due to the widespread localisation of public places in Germania, there was already a strong foundation for the Oesterholz phenomenon. In addition, Studienrat Hecht in Holzminden opens up a new field for the scientific investigation of the localisation question, where we would not have expected it. It is the ostension of the old Christian churches, which we have so far regarded as rather irrelevant, or at least unfruitful. The first brief publication was in "Kosmos". The insight Hecht kindly allowed me into his important material convinced me that the changes which the west-east axes of the old Christian churches underwent as a result of the later additions to the choir will lead us in an astonishing way to clarity about the localisation technique adopted from Germanic astronomy in the Christian era.

The enclosure of the Sternhof, as we have seen, goes far beyond the needs of an ordinary farm for demarcation, livestock storage, protection against game or sand drifts. It awakens in the parts, where the ramparts are still preserved, the idea of a fortification from the outset. In addition seems to have been even more of a fortress in the past than it is now, as an old map from the 17th century treats it as a fortress. It can also be assumed that the site was used for military purposes in times of unrest and that reinforcements w e r e then sought.

What is significant for us is that the military experts, Col. Schroeder and Col. Wittenstein, conclude their expert opinion:

"From a military point of view, the reason for the whole system is a mystery, let us consider whatever time period we want."

Neither the assumption that the factory was intended to be a barricade fort nor the assumption that it was planned as a refuge for the neighbouring population at any time is sufficiently supported by the actual circumstances.

This brings us back to the completely different cause of the plant, which is so impressively suggested to us that the assumption that it is a Germanic school of scholars is still justified. It has always been a good right to add an opinion about the meaning of the facts to the statement of facts. It is valuable that the Berlin astronomers have made use of their right in this case despite the expected contradiction.

Just as the Druids of France - after Caesar - had schools of learning, and the Goths of East Germania - According to Jordanes, there must have been schools of scholars, just as there certainly were schools of scholars in West Germania. Just as astronomy was part of "theology" there and everywhere, this was certainly also the case in the Osning (Teutoburg Forest). These are permissible conclusions, unless reasoning - the logic and evidence of things based on our other knowledge - should no longer be valid on the ground of history alongside written sources and archaeological finds.

It remains of great interest how the other circumstances of the estate, especially its history and any other existing phenomena, relate to the significance attributed to it.
behaviour. It is of considerable value that an old school of scholars, even if it was located in a proper fortification, must certainly also be regarded as a religious site, just as a monastery must necessarily be regarded as a religious institution."
.....

We find an "offshoot" school of the "main" teaching school in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

This "offshoot" school is described in detail in the book "Hoch-Zeit der Menschheit" by the author R. J. Gorsleben:

The "offshoot" school

"The so-called "Stone Dance" near Bützow has been recognised as an observatory dating back over 3000 years to the early Stone Age. The prehistoric observatory was used to observe the course of the annual sun and also served as a very accurate calendar. Based on the well-preserved astronomical directions of the site, the year of construction was determined to be 1181 BC. The stone circles were built with the help of a standardised masonry, which the still
almost the same as the rod used in Mecklenburg today. It is particularly interesting that the
The proposal to divide the solar year into 13 months of 28 days and a New Year's Day, which the League of Nations' Calendar Reform Commission is now proposing, was already in use several thousand years ago by the builders of this stone circle, the "Stone Dance". The proposal is therefore not particularly new; rather, we should agree on a clearly organised solar year."

"Werner Timm, Schwerin, writes in the "Mecklenburgische Monatshefte" of September and October 1928 about the "Stone Dance" of Bützow:

"The old Boitin Forest lies between Sternberg and Bützow in the heart of the Mecklenburg c o u n t r y s i d e , away from all traffic. Close to the Boitin-Zerniner Schneise, you can see 25 large granite boulders rising up to 2 metres from the ground on a raised spot in the forest on the left. As if arranged in a grotesque round dance, they stand there in three circles 8.8-14 metres in diameter. And on the other, southern side of the path, beyond the deep ravine of an old
In the centre of the moat is another stone circle with nine standing and a few fallen rocks. All these boulders f a c e the centres of the circle with their smooth sides, either naturally or through carving.

The scientists have not yet taken a closer look at the question of the origin and significance of the stone circle.

However, several other similar stone circles have been preserved in northern Europe. The best known of these stone circles are those at Stonehenge, Avebury and others in southern England and the Hebrides.

The first English astronomers, Lockyer (the well-known discoverer and namesake of helium in the solar spectrum) and others, discovered that the stone circles at Stonehenge, Avebury etc. were built by astronomers. The axis of the Stonehenge monument is exactly aligned with the sunrise point at the time of the summer solstice. Some other
astronomical directions could be determined perfectly, such as the direction of the setting of the Chapel in several installations. The ancient Greeks also carefully observed the chapel, the "goat star" in the constellation of the carter, whose setting at certain times heralded storms and rain. For us, the Chapel no longer rises and sets at all. The gyroscopic movement of the Earth's equator around the ecliptic pole, which completes its orbit in 26,000 years, brought this a b o u t ,
because in ancient times the chapel sank exactly in the direction determined by the stone circle builders with rocks. The years in which the stone circles were built can be calculated from the astronomical directions based on the ecliptic changes. It was found that all the sites investigated dated back to the 2nd millennium BC. The German stone calendar of Odry was also built at that time, around 1760 BC. In Odry, the date calculated by the astronomer is also confirmed by the archaeologist, who says that the graves found in and near the 10 stone circles date back to "around 2000" BC.

The word "stone calendar" has been mentioned several times in these explanations. The ancient astrologers not only divided the year into the four seasons according to the directions of the winter and summer solstices and the equinoxes, but also used the stone circles to count days, months and years. The sages of Stonehenge, for example, counted a period of 4 years: 48 stones were placed in the circle that counted the months, 30 stones in the circle that counted the days, 21 in the third circle that was added as a leap month: 30 x 48 + 21 = 1461 days = 4 years to 365 1/4

days. 5 "Triliths" can also represent the five-day festival week of Stonehenge; because
Even better known than the great stone circle monument of Stonehenge is its prehistoric racecourse, on which, in all probability, every 4th year at the time of the summer solstice - the axis of the
monument indicates this - a five-day festival was held with competitions of all kinds. The day of the festival's return was determined by the Stonehenge calendar. Later, the Greek Olympic Games were also celebrated for five days every 4th year at the time of the summer solstice. Should the Indo-European ancestors of the Greeks have adopted the custom of the
Olympic festival from their Nordic homeland and borrowed it, so that the age-old
Nordic racecourse, as preserved at Stonehenge, later returned to us in Greek guise as a "stadium"?

(Of course! Because they had immigrated from the north!)

In Avebury, just like the Greeks later, the months were counted alternately as 29 and 30 days; both month circles with 29 and 30 stones are enclosed by a circle - 450 metres in diameter - counting 99 months, which corresponds exactly to the course of eight solar years. The Greeks later also counted this eight-year period and called it "octaeteris".

In addition to the astronomical measurement of the directions of the sun and stars and the measurement of days, months, years and periods of several years, the ancients also knew how to measure distances and areas almost 4000 years ago.

So how does the Mecklenburg Stone Dance fit in with the other stone calendars? It is

one of them. And it is one of the best.

The sheer size of its stones, or rather boulders, is impressive; their average height above the ground of 130 centimetres is three times that of Odry alone! And then the layout of the stone dance is rarely clear, simple and very well preserved: it doesn't take long to build.
Reconstructions as with other plants in order to recognise their meaning. From the stone dance
Over the millennia, far fewer stones have been removed than from the other sites i n England and
Odry, and the few gaps are so conspicuous that even a layman can recognise them immediately.
terrain recognises.

(Image source: Book "Hoch-Zeit der Menschheit" by R. J. Gorsleben, facsimile reprint from 1930, Faksimile-Verlag Bremen)

Plan of the stone dance near Bützow/Boitin

The plan shown here is drawn according to an exact trigonometric survey and calculation, which was carried out with my assistance at my request by the Mecklenburg-Schwerin Surveying Office in Bützow.

Circles I, II and III together form the "Grohe Steintanz"; circle IV lies 140 metres to the south-east, the "Little Stone Dance". Between circles I and II, almost hidden by the earth, lies a single stone. There are four stones on the outer side of circle IV, three close together, the fourth on its own. The one stone of circle III is split in the middle, both halves are close together and yet far enough to see from the centre of circle I across the centre of III to the centre of circle IV. In addition to the three centres, there are four (or five?) stones with the "sighting stone" of III in this direction, which forms the exact angle 133˚ 11' 29" with the north direction.

The sunrise point at the winter solstice is fixed here and thus the ancient New Year's Day. The 28 days of the month were counted in the "Great Stone Dance", whose three circles had 28 stones. The 13 months (= moon revolutions) of the year were marked on the 13 stones of the "small stone dance".

View of the stone circles I, II and III

In the centre we see two stones standing close together, this is the "sighting stone"

The boulder in Stone Circle II, in which 13 square holes were cut to count the months and lunar revolutions of the year.

Only 10 square holes remain today.

However, 13 x 28 gives only 364 days; therefore, one day was added to the single stone between circles I and II (probably the New Year's Day for the winter solstice), and the solar year was complete with 365 days.

Until the exact direction of the solstice was determined and the construction of the "small stone dance" for the months could finally be started, the months were counted on the largest stone that had already been brought to circle II or that was resting there as a boulder; the 13 square holes that were cut into it could also be used to count the lunar cycles of the year. But when the exact direction of the solstice was found, the year circle IV with the 13 month stones was built around the target point. For a long time, the ancients may have counted the year as 365 days, beginning with the winter solstice, until they realised that the sun rose a few days later in the solstice direction I-III-IV than their calendar showed. Again, many a year of diligent observation went by until they realised: in every 4th year, the sun rises one day later exactly in the direction
which we determined. Then they placed four more stones around circle IV: three close together to mark the usual 365-day years, the fourth in particular, because every fourth year the winter solstice and New Year had to be celebrated for two days if the stone calendar was to be able to continue to claim the most precise validity.

The pulpit in stone circle II: when you enter it, you are facing due south.

But what do the two stones in circles II and III mean? The vernacular refers to them as the pulpits because the builders cut steps into them. If you climb up to these pulpits and place a compah in front of you on the rocky hilltop, you will see that your view from the pulpit of circle II is directed exactly to the south and from the pulpit of circle III exactly to the west. One pulpit was therefore the observation point for the noon line, the other the observation point for the sunset at the equinox, i.e. at the beginning of spring and autumn. The fact that the builders considered it necessary to observe these two lines from an elevated position is due to the fact that
The route was therefore quite distant from the end points of these directions. This can also be seen from the terrain of the noon line: to the south it drops sharply to a meadow bottom, behind which it rises again to a height about 1 km away, which borders the southern horizon from the stone dance. The end stone of the noon line must have stood on this height, which has been under the plough for a long time. Perhaps it was one of the two stones that have been placed on this open height in more recent times as fixed point stones for national and local surveying.
related. -

The fact that circle II is outside the winter solstice direction suggests that it was assigned to a different direction. A rock on a hill about 250 metres to the north-east and many rocks, some lying in a row, on the hill about 200 metres to the south-east indicate the
It can be surmised that this direction of about 48˚, pointing from the south-west via circle II to the north-east, is where the sunrise was marked at the summer solstice.

However, the most important astronomical feature of the system is absolutely certain, namely the determination of the 13 moons and the 365 1/4 days of the year and the winter solstice as the beginning of the year. The marking of the equinoxes and the noon line is more than likely due to the existence of the observation pulpits.

What about the distance measurement? Was a standardised mah also used for the construction of the stone dance?

Yes. - Thanks to the extremely careful measurement, the old unit was found from the tables of measured distances after a short calculation:

1 original rod = 16 Fuh = 4.679 m.

The greatest distance, that of the centres I and IV in the direction of the winter solstice, according to measurement, calculation and map, corresponded to

168.44 m, that is exactly 36 rods; the verification of the sections I-III with 28.07 m and III-IV with 140.37 m resulted with the same absolute accuracy

6 rods and 30 rods. The same applied to the centre distances I-II and II-III, which at 1872 m each amount to exactly four rods.

I was just as surprised, if not more so, when I looked up a compilation of old German mahe and saw that the original rod of the stone dance
hardly noticeably differs from other rod measures with which the German farmer still reckons today: today's 16-foot Mecklenburg rod is only five thousandths smaller than the Steintanz rod, 16 Bavarian rods are only two thousandths smaller than the Steintanz rod.

16-foot stone dance rod, the 16-foot Hanoverian rod is almost identical to the prehistoric original rod:

1 Hanoverian rod = 0.999 original rod!

So what was the division of the ancient rod mah?

The diameters of the stone circles give an indication of this: as already m e n t i o n e d above, the Ur-Rute was divided into 16 fuh of 0.2924 metres.

This basic mah, a "fuh", can be found in all European countries. If you take the average of all the older fuhmahs in Europe, which often differ by several centimetres, you get approximately the original fuh of the stone dance. It can be assumed that the Fuh- and Rutenmah made its way from the presumed original homeland of the Indo-Germanic peoples, from the northern German water's edge, through Europe - and in more recent times also to Russian Asia, America, Australia and all the English colonies. The prehistoric migrations to the south and west brought with them deviations from the Ur-Fuh used in stone dance construction. The largest deviations in the south are: in Saxony -0.92 cm, in Thuringia -1.04 cm, in Württemberg -0.60 cm, in Austria +2.37 cm, and in the west: in England +1.24 cm, in France +3.24 cm. At the points furthest away from the northern German home of the foe and the tail, such as Austria and France, the deviations are naturally the greatest, while near the home the mah remained almost unchanged. The deviations here are: in Mecklenburg -0.14 and in Hanover -0.03 cm difference from the Steintanz-Ur-Fuh.

The "Fuh" was certainly the very first mah. Several units of this basic mah were then combined to form a new, more practical, superordinate unit. The most common was 1 rod = 16 fuh. The measurement of the stone dance was carried out with this mah, which is also often used elsewhere: in Odry's stone calendar and still today in Hanover, Saxony, Thuringia, Brunswick and Mecklenburg.

However, there was also another mah, in which 6 fuh were combined to form a new unit, a "Faden" = 1.765 metres. The fathom = 6 fuh, which was already in use among the Steintanz farmers, can still be found today in Sweden (the Swedish fathom is 2% smaller than that of the Steintanz), as well as in France and Austria, where it is called "toise" and "Klafter". The Preuh and Oldenburg rods are also based on the 6 fuh thread unit: 2 threads (= 12
Fuh) is a Preuh rod, 3 fathoms (= 18 Fuh) is an Oldenburg rod.

Ancient Greece also used the Attic "fuh", which, like the Roman one, differs from the stone dance fuh by only 0.33 cm. Ancient Greece also seems to have known the thread unit = 6 fuh, because the hundredfold of this unit is a stadium = 600 fuh. Whether the
I don't know whether the Greeks originally used a rod = 16 fuh (75 rods = 2 stadia). However, the ground plans of the older Greek monuments could provide some clues.

It can be assumed that the units "fuh", "thread" and "rod" (and "chain"?) were already known and in use long before the stone dance was built. The solstice direction of the Stone Dance was determined around 1181 BC, as can be seen from the astronomical-mathematical calculation of the ecliptic changes of the earth's axis. The site is therefore
already 3100 years old. There is much to suggest that the Fuh rod system is several centuries older, so that we can assume an age of 4000 years for this mah system."

"The largest and most important of the sacred festivals that were once celebrated at the stone dance was probably the winter solstice festival. The main direction I-III-IV of the layout indicates this. This festival has always been of great importance in all Nordic countries. We also still celebrate it, consciously

or not, this festival - the old Germans called it Jul (= jubilee) - in our Christmas customs: the Christmas candles are the symbol of the triumphant light, the fruit, apples and nuts, point to the returning, newly sprouting life in the fields and meadows. And how we
Our ancestors celebrated our greatest Christian festival of Christmas in the shortest days of the year, our ancestors celebrated the winter solstice more than 3000 years ago at the stone dance.

The rocks of the stone dance stand immovable, deep and firmly anchored in the earth.

They saw millennia rise. And with them, the sacred site that their ancestors once appointed them as guardians continues to exist.

Our Faustian ancestors, who thousands of years ago first recognised the unalterable
They brought down the lawfulness of all earthly events from the starry heavens and created the sacred circles as a memorial to this realisation; they passed the torch of life on from generation to generation, so that from their blood and spirit the great ones of the Germanic kind could arise.

The site is still sacred today, because it gives those who make the pilgrimage to it both deep humility and great pride. In its sacred circles, we are enveloped by a shiver of pious reverence for the search and creation of our prehistoric ancestors and for their fundamental cultural deeds, whose - often thoughtless - beneficiaries we are after more than 3000 years."

(Excerpt sources: Book "Germanische Heiligtümer" by Wilhelm Teudt, 4th edition, 1936, Eugen Diederichs Verlag/Jena;

Book "Hoch-Zeit der Menschheit" by R. J. Gorsleben, facsimile reprint from 1930, Faksimile-Verlag Bremen)

Astronomical expertise and comment:

1) The accuracy of the astronomical judgements and calculations in the expert opinion has not been subject to doubt from any side.

Concerns the astronomical orientation

of the Gierken house in Oesterholz, Berlin-Dahlem,1926

Teutoburg Forest November and

February

We, the undersigned astronomers at the Astronomisches Recheninstitut of the University of Berlin, have been asked by Mr W. Teudt-Detmold to check the measurements of the azimuths of the enclosure walls of the Gierken estate in Oesterholz am Teutoburger Wald to see whether the assumption is correct that they were originally built in prehistoric times from an astronomical point of view. An official cadastral extract, on which the enclosing walls are recognisable as such, was enclosed.

A width of 51˚ 50' was introduced into the calculation. The northern part of enclosure wall I should be disregarded because its original direction was disturbed by the recent addition of a farm building; likewise the south-western end of enclosure wall VI because
its direction is inherently fluctuating. The lines then have the following lengths: I = 14 m, II = 172 m, III = 193 m, IV = 270 m, V = 112 m, VI = 116 m. These lengths are completely sufficient for the desired investigation, even if there are more considerable fluctuations within the lines than is the case according to the cadastral extract.

The azimuths, i.e. the deviations of the directions from the north-south direction, have been measured and found to be sufficiently accurate, especially since an accuracy limit of several tenths of a degree must always be assumed when calculating prehistoric azimuths, which is based on abbreviations in the last decimals of the calculation and also lies in the uncertainty of the star words used. Therefore, a completely accurate determination of time cannot be expected, although this is by far the most favourable case, since the calculation can be made on the basis of several fixed star azimuths, whereas a calculation of solar and lunar azimuths would require a margin of centuries.

As a result of the investigation, we can report that the azimuths of all six lines in question correspond with sufficient, and in some cases surprisingly high, accuracy to the azimuths we calculated for the time around 1850 years before Christ for celestial bodies indicated as mythologically significant.

The more limited the number of celestial bodies to be taken into account, the more it appears as a
It is impossible that these six azimuths could have arisen by chance, i.e. without astronomical considerations, during the construction of the estate. To arrive at this judgement, there is no need for a formal mathematical calculation of probability, which would require a complicated understanding of the factors to be used. As a check, we have calculated the following for all bright
stars, the azimuths for the epochs + 1000 AD 0, - 1000, - 2000, - 3000, - 4000 BC have been calculated, with the result that only for the specified epoch of 1850 BC the azimuths are equivalent for

several stars resulted in azimuths that corresponded to the official measurements of the boundaries of the estate, and only for the stars listed below. The azimuths are calculated taking into account the elevations caused by the Teutoburg Forest in the east to north-west at distances of 5-14 1/2 km, as well as an average refraction of the rays.

Designation of the line	Calculated star azimuth
Time I	
II	
III	
IV	
V	
VI	
180	(0,8)
39	(39,8)
141	(143,2)
59	(59,9)
151,5	(151,5)
72,5	(71,5)
138	(137,2)

Meridian

Southern lunar extreme, rising Northern

lunar extreme, setting Sirius setting

Capella setting Delta

Orion setting Castor

rising

180

39,0

141,0

59,1

151,3

72,6

138,0

- 1850

- 1850

- 1850

- 1850

Rising and setting have the same meaning for the determination of the star words.

Given the rapid change in stellar orbits due to precession, the accuracy of the time determination can be estimated at around fifty years.

The locations of the moon change very slowly, and then the rising and setting of such an extensive structure as the lunar disc is very difficult to observe in a point-like manner without sufficient instruments.

The calculation of time therefore had to be limited to the four fixed star azimuths, as the constant meridian line is also not considered for the calculation of time.

A special value of the lunar azimuths lies in the proof that the rising of the moon was given such attention here at that time and that the knowledge of the moon's rising in
known in chronology as the Saros period.

In our opinion, the significance for the history of astronomy of the facts uncovered at the Gierke estate lies firstly in the aforementioned discovery of knowledge of the saros, which points to a long period of astronomical observations. Secondly, in the realisation that the rising and setting of stars was also observed, and that the same stars
were favoured, which played their role in the astronomy of the Orientals and the ancient world, and Finally, the Germanic tribes at that time already possessed an ancient and highly developed art of observation.

As far as the purpose of the whole complex is concerned, its nature, size and location give rise to the assumption that it was a centre for the cultivation and teaching of astronomical science of importance to the whole people, with its many functions for religious worship, astrology, agriculture and other folk life dependent on the calendar.

The purely astronomical result is less important than the other result, since it is highly probable that a high culture already existed in the Germanic countries in prehistoric times.

signed: Prof. Dr P. Neugebauer signed: Prof. Dr Johannes Riem

Certain differences in the measurement of the angles formed by the boundary lines to the pole line were due to the way the ruler was positioned in view of the existing unevenness. The differences in measurement that gave rise to criticism of the astronomical findings were so limited that the astronomical experts considered them irrelevant to the
have declared their overall judgement.

A calculation of the sidereal azimuths by Prof. Hopmann dating from around 600 BC can perhaps be easily reconciled with Riem-Neugebauer's calculation in view of the fact that the celestial experts around 600 also felt the need to utilise the existing lines for their science.

2) Wasserbach, De statua illustri pag. 6, Lemgo 1698.

3) Jeremias op. cit. p. 274, note 4; 172 and 339; 274 note 304.

4) Jeremias, Handbuch der altorientalischen Geisteskultur, Berlin, W. de Gruyter, 1929, p. 232.

5) Jeremias op. cit. p. 339.

Turmoil in the ocean of air

Each of us could write our own little weather chronicle, i.e. report on experiences that are linked to particular storms. Everyone here has had experiences and gathered impressions, and these usually don't go back to days when it was slowly "raining in", but to days when it was "raining out".
the devil had a hand in it, so to speak. What happened came out of the blue, so to speak.
The rain came in unexpectedly and usually just as unwelcome, and while heavy hail was still lashing the corn and small rivulets were swelling into roaring torrents, the sky was already clearing again behind pale walls of cloud. Soon the sun was smiling again, as "if
nothing would have happened", and the storm had "moved on". A haunting was over, the aftermath of which, depending on the strength of the raging elements, could be seen to a greater or lesser degree in the wind-tossed trees, shattered corridors and jumbled objects.

Basically, man is quite helpless and helpless in the face of this haunting. It worries the countryman the most and sometimes even more the scholar who wants to find out its secret. There i s something uncanny about all these spooky weather patterns that urges us to find out why. Here
The world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) intervenes in an unprecedentedly convincing way, as it is now to be presented and as it can actually already be guessed from what has been said so far.

From a world-ice perspective, every strong hailstorm has been caused by the ingress of a compact cosmic ice body. The insertion of such a body originating from the icy milk stream occurs more or less tangentially into the uppermost layers of the atmosphere. The size of the
The direction of the ice body, which may vary between 100-300 metres in diameter, is of significance for the speed at which it is inserted, which in exceptional cases can rise to 50-60 kilometres per second. Again, for reasons of space drag, the direction of ingress is on average more tangential for the largest ice bodies and more vertical for the smaller ones. Consequently, the large ice bodies are also very horizontal and long-distance hailstorms around the relatively infrequent impact of a particularly large ice body or bolide.

A small body, on the other hand, is only capable of generating a gust that usually descends vertically and occurs frequently.

Each coarse ice shoe now creates a one-shoe vent that reaches down to the earth's surface. However, the vent should not be thought of as a truly airless hole in the denser lower breathing air, but only as an air-diluted space reaching down to the earth. This air-thinning vent occurs

for a certain observation point, since the vent axis moves, i.e. has a large horizontal displacement, corresponding to the direction of the ice bolide creating the vent, which gradually disintegrates on its path. It is therefore not at all surprising that the actual centre of an air thinning vent is only a few metres away.
minutes to race over the observer, as the transverse area of this vent is at best the size of a village or town. This also brings us closer to the secret of the hailstones overrunning all obstacles.

The air thinning vent resulting from a coarse ice shoe can never close radially, but the circulating air flowing towards it must start to rotate, whereby the rotating air masses are revitalised with centrifugal force and thus the vent has a longer service life.

However, the air masses of this vortex rubbing against the ground (buildings, trees, ocean waves and the like) cannot rotate at the speed required to maintain the centrifugal force needed to maintain the central thinning of the air. They therefore flow spirally towards the centre more slowly than the higher air masses have to circulate. At the base of the vortex, they reach the air-thinned centre of the vortex and are then sucked upwards with vehemence. This is the cause of the upward flow, which can generate such enormous upward air velocities that entire house roofs are lifted and transported. The formation of a vent is undoubtedly the result of a coarse ice injection, whereby the body is transformed by the external compression and frictional heat into such an air stream.
The cloud of ice is crushed into spherical shells that rapidly detach and crumble one after the other. And this cloud of ice grains can no longer penetrate the air in the individual grains, but instead lines up the whole of the ice grains in a row.
affected air area into the depths, leaving an air-diluted air pipe behind it. In an endeavour to fill this air tube again, the circulating air then starts to rotate as described above.

(Image source and text from the book "Der Rhythmus des kosmischen Lebens" by Hanns Fischer, 1925)

Formulaic representation of the impact of a cosmic iceberg into the Earth's gaseous envelope. Top right pressure diagram of the earth's atmosphere as a hydrogen gas envelope with a thick gas sediment of 79 parts nitrogen and 21 parts oxygen at a very blurred height of about 700 km, as it gradually merges into the approximate depressurisation of planetary space without the earth's surface ever being covered with a gas envelope.

could be saturated. (Drawing by Hanns Hörbiger)

(Image source: Image and data are from a forum)

In this picture we can see very clearly the effect/cloud formation (as shown in the drawing above) caused by an ice bolide shoe.

This picture was taken on 17 July 2009 in the morning over Munich.

The cloud (ice bolides) had a speed of 60 km/h and floated/swooped in a north-easterly direction.

If we take a closer look at the process that manifests itself in the hailstorm, we must first bear in mind that the atmosphere itself acts as an elastic buffer and that the bolide is slowed down and warmed up by friction on its surface. Nevertheless, its front half is completely melted and vaporised, especially since ice is a
is a poor conductor of heat, but thermal expansion material stresses are generated in its outer crust, causing it to initially peel off and crumble into grains. Tension differences in the material cause the shell to crumble into particles that spray apart, which in turn fall rapidly and slowly, slowly absorbing heat and rubbing and melting together to form round ice bodies, i.e. hail. In view of the high speed at which the ice is formed, the peeling of the bolide occurs extremely suddenly, further layers of ice peel off, so that the body dissolves more or less explosively into a cloud of ice grains in a few seconds, still at a relatively high speed.

This triggering takes place from the entire length of the impact channel in the air, and the mass of ice that is shattered billions of times is nothing other than a cloud of hail. This cloud now penetrates in its The inert mass of air, which acts like a ten-thousand-fold resistance surface. The cosmic shoe movement is thus cancelled, but a still sufficiently strong living force of the countless summed individual bodies defies this resistance. It pushes the resisting air area in front of it at storm speed, sending a compression wave ahead of it, so to speak (due to the elasticity of the air). Naturally, due to air friction, considerable, constantly increasing neighbouring air masses are also torn diagonally downwards or more or less tangentially into the depths. This is how the
This is due to the air masses pushed ahead by the hail cloud.

The compressed air area pushed ahead naturally leaves an air thinning vent behind it, in which the surrounding air wants to fall behind and in doing so must start to rotate (roughly comparable to the phenomena visible at water outlet openings).

The rotation is also gradually communicated to the air compression wave in front of it, and it
The storm that precedes the hailstorm can grow into a hurricane. It is initially followed by the high-friction meltwater as a cloudburst with violent lightning and thunder. This hailless cloudburst is in itself nothing other than already completely
melted ice that can no longer reach the bottom of the ocean of air in the form of corneal ice remnants. Only in the course of the cloudburst does the rest of the hail ice follow, as its kinetic energy is consumed to a certain extent by the air resistance.

In any case, only a small fraction of the kinetic energy of the ice bolide is used to break it up, and the much larger remaining part is used in air movement work and
Frictional electricity, i.e. converted into storms, lightning and thunder. This electricity caused by ice-grain friction can also be called coarse ice electricity, which is only generated in the ocean of air during the inrush and during the crushing and melting of the grains. The electrically charged cloud of grains and thunderstorms is the capacitor, so to speak, which is charged to such a high voltage that it sends sparks (lightning) to the ground.

The odour of ozone, which is noticeable after every heavy hailstorm, is also due to the high-voltage frictional electricity.

The cold that can be felt afterwards is also a straightforward result of the cold air masses that were pulled down from above after crushing.

Since the hail cloud is still space-cold at the moment of bursting, it must remain invisible to the meteorologist's eye (still completely without its dark cloak). But it is already pushing the
This wave of air compression is increasingly expanding and provides its already sharp-edged ice grains with highly charged frictional electricity. This cannot discharge downwards for the time being, as the entrained and surrounding cold, dry and thin air still has an absolute
is a non-conductor. However, the further heating and electrification of the individual ice grains by air friction p r o g r e s s e s inexorably during such a rush of the still invisible hail cloud. Only in deeper, denser and warmer layers of air and after some slowing down of the hailstorm is the melting and evaporation temperature reached. The hail cloud begins to envelop itself in vapour and finally becomes visible to the meteorologist. This is probably not yet true evaporation, but only atomisation or misting of the melt water. This highly frictionally charged water dust now saturates the accompanying air compression wave, which is usually already rotating, and colours it black. The hail cloud is now "boiling" or "boiling", as the countryman aptly puts it!

The sound heard before the fall of large hailstones has repeatedly been compared to the rattling produced by shaking a bunch of keys. Hörbiger would like to recognise in this sound the atomisation of the melting water and the now beginning crackling of skipping friction-electric sparks, which can remain invisible in the dense and black hail vapour cloud until the electrical energy accumulation creates discharge through lightning and thunder. The sound of the last remnants of the ice bolide being crushed may also have been heard.

A simple calculation shows that a spherical bolide with a diameter of around 200 m will, on average, deposit around 36 mm of precipitation in the form of hailstones and meltwater on a hailstorm strip 40 km long and 3 km wide, i.e. an area of around 120 square kilometres. If we assume an average value for the speed at which the snow falls, we arrive at a work output of 280 trillion horsepower, which is primarily converted into storm and frictional electricity. Such a work output is only conceivable in a cosmic-dynamic manner and is suitable for making a hail cloud race over long distances. However, a much smaller body of ice is sufficient to set a corresponding mass of air in motion, which bends trees and iron pillars, covers roofs and topples buildings. If a hailstorm were merely a matter of earthly atmospheric equilibrium regulation, the sky would not clear up too quickly immediately after the storm, which is usually the case.

The fact that such bolides, melted by the air temperature and friction, actually reach the ground is evident from the fact that pieces of hail sometimes have an extremely low temperature and only melt slowly. They have, so to speak, a residual
Space cold.

But apart from these bolid fragments that reach the ground without further ado, hailstones are often subjected to very different transformations as they fall, as the
microscopic structure of the hailstones can be recognised. They may very well have grown from the inside out and have a centred structure. An originally sharp-edged hailstone may initially melt roundish when the melting temperature is reached and become smaller, which
should still occur at a height of 50-30 kilometres. After reaching the speed of fall within the already slower moving air pressure wave, this melting process can possibly come to a standstill again and even reverse i t s e l f . Supercooled droplets of the meltwater dust must be able to move further as the
Hail vapour clouds condense on hailstone remnants, coating them with onion-like, densely crystalline layers of ice and thus coarsening them again. With this layer-by-layer overfreezing, even individual grains that have already frozen over in several layers can freeze over again. freeze together, only to be layered together again later. Such processes must inevitably lead to the most bizarre and irregular hailstone shapes.

All this is unambiguous and clear and frees us from the embarrassment in which a weather researcher finds himself and must find himself who endeavours to interpret hail events exclusively in earthly and not cosmic terms. Thus we read in Hann-Süring (the comprehensive modern textbook of meteorology) that "at present one must still refrain from giving an account of the more specialised processes involved in the formation of the many different ice bodies that fall from the air as hail. The flattened disc-like shapes of the hailstones or those with bulge-like ice attachments along an equatorial plane may owe their formation to the rotational movement of the hailstones, which they undergo as a result of collisions or in the
generating air vortices. However, the almost regularly formed large ice crystals that sometimes sit on the hailstones remain inexplicable for the time being, as their formation seems incompatible with the rapid and stormy nature of ice formation in hailstorms. The thicker layers of clear ice on the hailstone, which could only be formed by the solidification of large quantities of liquid water on it, are also difficult to understand because the necessary
cold seems to be missing in the lower water-rich layers of the hail cloud, unless the hailstone itself brings this cold with it (!) We currently have no evidence to assume that a process takes place in the thunderstorm and hail clouds that causes local heat extraction and produces cold."

The missed clues have become clear to us, and we don't need to marvel at the coldness brought by the hailstone itself, because the cosmic insole explains it.

The often astonishing size of hailstones also causes weather researchers a lot of headaches and the interpretative material spread out before us is merely exhausted in an almost unmanageable wealth of opinions and counter-opinions. The meteorological definition of hail states that bodies of ice of various sizes, shapes and structures fall from the clouds. The
The statistics of the experts show that hailstones weighing up to 1 kg are not uncommon and that much larger pieces have been found. If you rummage through weather chronicles and carefully examine the material scattered in specialised journals, you will come across plenty of examples of unusually large ice bodies falling, which by their very nature can only be of cosmic origin. In the absence of an explanation for their size, such pieces cannot be ignored with the excuse that they a r e "probably hailstones caked together". It is undisputed that hailstones that have fallen to earth can at best bake together afterwards, but the resulting structure does not even remotely resemble a hailstone.
compact piece of coarse hail that has come down. Hailstones weighing several kilos cannot be carried by a supposedly rising air current in the same way as "the glass balls dancing on the water jets in sliding hailstones". This hint was believed by a very
a well-known Munich weather researcher in response to an enquiry about the respectable size of hailstones. Unfortunately, the comparison excludes any technical-physical consideration.

The sliding glass ball, which is actually a sphere of air at an almost weightless height, is a water column whose density is several hundred times that of the glass sphere. But now an ice body in the hail cloud is supposed to float on a column of air that is around 900 times lighter, which at the height of the cumulus cloud i n question only has about 2 centimetre seconds of climbing force! The impossibility of this comparison is too clear.

Only cosmotechnical research can help here, and it also explains a phenomenon that so far defies any satisfactory interpretation and that should have been noticed by anyone who cares about wind and weather.

Many meteorological observations vouch for this, and statistics compiled over many years clearly show that particularly large hailstorms prefer to move in long and narrow strips. An eloquent example of this in meteorological works is still the
The terrible hailstorm of 13 July 1788, which travelled straight across France from the Pyrenees to North Holland, is cited here.

(Image source and text from the book "Der Rhythmus des kosmischen Lebens" by Hanns Fischer, 1925)

A dead straight railway line of a huge hailstorm that travelled from the Pyrenees to North Holland over a width of around 50 km at a

more than 1500 km long railway devastated everything. (Drawing by Karl Wernicke)

The ratio of the length and width of this storm was around 25:1, which means that roofs were smashed through, windows smashed, fields smashed and fields smashed over a very small width of around 50 kilometres.
devastated, trees broken, thousands of sheep and small animals killed. Again, this only happened in a field of two successive hailstorms, one to the west and one to the east, about 19 and 10 kilometres wide respectively. This giant, straight-line storm could only have been triggered by the impact of a particularly large ice ball, which split into two components, i.e. two unevenly sized ice ball halves, in an almost explosive manner. These had diverged somewhat in the horizontal transverse direction when they reached the denser layer of air suitable for the disintegration. This led to the giant double hailstorm, one leading and one lagging behind by two hours, which resulted in the differences in size of the disintegrating halves.

Observations of hailstorms in Switzerland (H. Mantel and Cl. Heh) as well as in the Austrian Alps (K. Prohaska) and other places have shown that a hailstorm moving in a certain direction maintains this direction, regardless of whether mountain ranges and valley directions coincide with it. It has been established beyond doubt that several
hailstorms of the same day usually follow the same direction or are arranged in parallel and in a straight line, so that sometimes one hailstorm appears as the later continuation of an earlier one or the mountain ranges of

2000 metre crest height and above can be exceeded without changing the direction of the draught (!). This was characterised, for example, by a (in meteorological literature still much quoted today) Styrian hailstorms on 21 August 1890, which occurred in three waves over 2000 to 2400 metres above sea level.
high mountain ranges in a straight line. The first train, 172 kilometres long and 11-14 kilometres wide, led to a continuous solid ice sheet in Graz, over which one could walk.
could. During the second hailstorm (110 kilometres long, 10-12 kilometres wide), hailstones the size of an egg or a fist fell.
The third (210 kilometres long, 12 kilometres wide) also has considerably large chunks of ice. It seems remarkable that a 70-kilometre stretch, which runs via Graz to the Hungarian
border, lies in the path of all three hailstorms and the ice masses left behind by the first hailstorm formed no obstacle for the second and so on.

In this storm with an hourly difference between the individual strokes, a bolide entering the atmosphere tangentially from the west-east had broken up into three unequal parts at the beginning of its entry, whereby it is probable that this coincidence was due to its original cosmic concentration. According to the gradually occurring air resistance, the hail cloud originating from the largest third of the bolide had to reach the ground first, the one originating from the second largest third after that and the one developing from the smallest third last (thus lagging the furthest behind in the line direction). The date (21st August) of this three-part hailstorm also reveals its cosmic origin, as at the beginning of the second third of August our Earth passes through the special condensation of the ice inflow to the sun that has become known to us in the ideally constructed "ice funnel".

This gave the Earth ample opportunity to catch ice bolides and force them to retract into the atmosphere about ten days later

(Image source and text: Book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eisozean" by H. Fischer, 1924)

You can see that the Earth passes through this ice funnel descending around 10 to 20 August and ascending around the end of October and the beginning of November, at which times we can also observe the two main annual times of shooting stars, which occur as icy bodies in the

reflected sunlight shining outside the earthly atmosphere. (Drawing after Hörbiger.)

Our cosmotechnical interpretation of such thunderstorms, which still occur over our home soil every year on a reduced scale, also eliminates the contradiction that underlies the usual interpretation of hailstorms. If hail formation required a warm ground layer of air for the rapid uplift of water vapour-saturated air masses, it would not be possible for hailstorms t o occur at short intervals over parts of the country that have already cooled down considerably, as they pass through areas with very different temperatures and, in turn, take little account of the terrain they pass over in their astonishing penetrating power. Of course, this does not exclude the possibility that a horizontal air current can be directed more upwards by a mountain slope or the like and consequently continue to flutter along the mountain ridge as a cloud plume. In the same way, the possible equalisation of the terrestrial air envelope can lead to coastal and mountain winds etc.. Such air movements of purely terrestrial thermodynamic origin are at best relatively gentle and begin gradually and cannot develop into major storms and major catastrophes, as is the case to an even greater extent with major vortex wind events on earth.

Moreover, not every thunderstorm originating from a raw ice skate needs to produce hail, as in many cases the ice bodies contained in the grain cloud can melt completely. The grain cloud, which initially remains invisible, has pulled down a large area of cold air in a somewhat compressed form. However, the cold air mass remains stuck and expands back upwards in the familiar heap cloud form and c o o l s even further as a result. As this already vapour-fed cold air is quite sharply defined against the surrounding warm moist air, the warm air must visibly excrete its moisture content at this boundary and produce the familiar sharply defined cluster form of the summer cumulus clouds. These are also strongly charged with raw ice electricity, but their discharge occurs slowly through dispersion and not through lightning and thunder.

A cumulus cloud with its sharply defined and powerfully rounded boundary surfaces can be compared to a cloud of powder gases lying in front of the muzzle of a gun loaded with a cartridge. It was also a shoe, so to speak, that allowed the ice bolide to enter the atmosphere, but the charge was too small (falling force), the projectile (ice bolide) too small.
small than the pieces (ice) could reach down in the form of hail. Frictional heat and
The higher temperature of the lower layers of air have dissolved the hail, and in particularly thirsty and less saturated air, this dissolution product is sometimes completely absorbed, so that it no longer even comes to rain. This may fall if the bolide was larger and the air i t s e l f was perhaps more humid. Then the well-known rain cloud (nimbus) is formed, which releases both the excess water and the excess electrical energy to the earth. Only with corresponding

In the case of large bodies of ice and atmospheric conditions that are otherwise favourable for hailstorms, hailstorms can actually become a reality and sometimes cause those hailstorms and thus at the same time those shattering disasters that have a deep impact on people's economic lives.

Every cosmic ice shoe is determined by factors that are based on the size of the ice body, the speed of the shoe, the direction of the shoe, the air temperature and the humidity content. If the time of the icefall is such that unmelted, sometimes refrozen and refrozen remnants of ice grains reach the ground, we speak of hail. If, all other things being equal, the ice body is relatively small and the air is correspondingly warm, we register a downpour or a rain squall. If we consider the interacting factors to be even more limited in their extent, the result is a rainless squall, as in this case the warm air has vaporised and swallowed all the melting products and a corresponding air pressure wave glides down as an almost vertical gust of wind. Over hot, tropical desert soil, even a large body of ice can trigger the same physical phenomenon, but with increased force, whereby extremely rich evaporation products are swallowed up to the point of invisibility and then only the single-shot air pressure wave asserts itself as a dreaded desert storm or camsin. The sky darkens and resembles molten lead. The desert floor seems to be shaken from below. The sand bounces and swirls as if the ground were criss-crossed by pipelines from which thousands of jets of vapour spray upwards. Only the nearest camels remain visible in the mist, and the environment is filled with pattering, pinching and stinging tormentors. The body is bombarded with sharp stones, and the
Sand blower climbs up him, sprays him in the face and finally hits him over the head. The traveller tries to keep the storm at his back in order to escape this torture. He wants to close his eyes, but has to keep them open so as not to lose his way. And if walking in the sandstorm is torture, keeping them open is certain death. This is how the desert explorer H. Bey describes the experience of the dreaded sandstorm.

Hailstorms are, of course, just one special case in the large-scale sorting of locally occurring storms, ranging from squalls, downpours and cloudbursts to tornadoes, typhoons and sandstorms. If we think of the factors leading to ice collapse and its accompanying factors in terms of certain mahvalues, then we arrive not only at cloudbursts with or without hail, but also at typhoons or tornadoes, desert samums, sirocco in Sicily, harmattan on the Guinea coast and Senegambia, leste in Madeira, camsin in Egypt, hurricanes in America, cyclones and certain hurricanes, weather columns, sandstorms and waterspouts. The final effects triggered in this way must vary depending on the height, speed and the respective angle of collapse of the ice bodies with the vertical.

The well-known sea tornadoes, for example, are feared, which suddenly appear out of thick clouds in a previously clear sky and quickly envelop it in darkness, only to unleash a terrible storm shortly afterwards. Monstrous storms, often with hailstones of astonishing size
mixed tides rush down. The sailor, who usually encounters them f r o m the 10th to 12th degree north latitude, as well as at the Tropic of Capricorn or the Cape of Good Hope, knows this
The "bull's eye", the appearance of which i s no secret to the world ice expert, is a very good example of this. The described play of air particles swirling around an omnipresent calm centre only takes place here in a magnified scale. When passing this centre, the sailor must of course experience a temporary calm when the barometer drops sharply and a brightening of the sky. However, he is well aware of what this "eye of the wind" m e a n s , because the gale soon starts again and only subsides as soon as the vortex continues.
has migrated.

Every year, the daily newspapers report on giant cork disasters. A minute-long gust of wind, a cloud reaching down to the ground in the shape of a pillar or an overturned cone approaching at a speed of 15-20 metres per second - a rush, a crash and the phenomenon is over, bringing with it inexorably harsh fortunes and resembling more a sudden, terrible explosion than a storm. The force of the air vortex filling the cone is described as
described as extraordinarily large. Where the tip of the cone touches the earth like an elephant's trunk, nothing can withstand its destructive fury. A very low pressure inside the vortex causes closed containers to burst, bottle corks to pop out and the walls of buildings to fall apart on all sides. But the effects of the vortex also go upwards, because objects
Whole blockhouses are lifted into the air, carried far away and then dropped again. Well-known meteorologists, for example, compare the destruction caused by a tornado with a gigantic dynamite explosion. The meteorologist Wm. Ferrel calculated the wind speed in a tornado vortex to be as high as 140 metres per second, but also emphasises very significantly that at a very short distance from the path of destruction there is hardly any lively wind and even the smallest objects remain undisturbed and undamaged (!), while in the adjacent tornado field the largest and strongest buildings are reduced to rubble.

If one considers that the work output of a Cuban hurricane has been calculated at around 500 million horsepower per second, which corresponds to around 15 times the work output of all human, animal and machine power on the entire earth in the same period, one gains a further idea of the forces that prevail in an ocean of air in turmoil. It should also be borne in mind that the useful effect of the energy carried by the ice bolide is n e v e r t h e l e s s very small, since all the damage caused by it would be far greater if the
The insertion of the shoe would not be absorbed by such an elastic intermediate layer as air.

Such forces and figures make any attempt to discover a source of power in the earthly atmosphere for the events quite superfluous. Ever since Columbus first brought news of such events from San Domingo, the history of the Antilles and
The Gulf of Mexico area is also one of hurricane disasters. We have a

We have described such an event, which took place around ten years ago, in more detail and would like t o present some remarkable evidence in favour of the cosmic powers.

The neighbouring swamp forest that stretches for miles between the Lake Worth lagoon and Palm Beach is more captivating to the nature-loving eye than the luxury of the Florida beach. Life in the almost impenetrable jungle cannot be over-saturated, but it keeps the senses alert and requires avoiding the venomous fangs of the dreaded diamondback rattlesnake in good time. Where the mockingbird mimes between liana-entwined almond and melon trees, blood-brown sandalwood shoots, scarlet coral tree blossoms, palm and ficus plants, the ashen grey
cat bird meows strangely, the bright red Lukas cardinal constantly whistles and the chameleon plays the quick-change artist - there is virtually nothing to suggest a terrible riot.

But suddenly the jungle world comes alive. With whip lashes that crack the crowns
The sound of the tall palmetto palms breaking begins. Then, soon afterwards, it is as if a thousand sirens are wailing, invisible giant hands are carrying whole sections of jungle up into the air and throwing them crashing down on the jungle that has remained on the ground. The day is darkened and a bright yellow colour f l a s h e s in rapid succession. The roar from above is countered by wildly churned up sheaves of mud. A planter's movable and immovable inventory wanders somewhere between heaven and earth or lies in desolate tattered, chopped and split debris in a jungle clearing.

For around fifty minutes, the unleashed elements rage at their most terrible. It gurgles, groans, rumbles and screeches as if a thousand circular saws were at work at the same time. The environment seems to have lost its
The idea of losing contours and wanting to turn into a mishmash of swirled together fabrics and animal corpses.

The most hidden burrow is no longer of any use to the skunk, the raccoon has lost its fear of humans, and rained down bundles of sparrow dove corpses bear witness to how nature hammers life to pieces. The gale-force winds rage almost continuously and sometimes seem to want to carry the ground away from under your feet. As if all the kettledrums in the world were in action, everything trembles in jerks under the roar of thunder.

The following day, distraught occupants of a Pullman car that narrowly escaped disaster in Miami give an approximate picture of the hours of misfortune experienced. Steel pylons snapped like matchsticks, sturdy buildings almost flipped, c r u m b l e d and collapsed, and the huge roof of a large depot floated up and away. Swept-away cars smashed into the fronts of houses, fallen orange groves were overrun by the spring tide, and
They took hundreds of people with them to be carried up again as corpses when the waves surged again. The lights went out, telegraph traffic was cut off and the colourful bathing beach looked like a pile of rubble with smashed ship keels and the remains of stately yachts in between. The Last Judgement seemed to want to fulfil itself in order to remove a lavishly heaped luxury. Meanwhile, with minds still barely calmed, the news is spreading that the storm catastrophe will have a similarly terrible effect on the entire east coast and large areas of the

inland has struck. The bad news about villages almost levelled to the ground, destroyed farms, ruined fruit crops, people killed and drowned is increasing. The number of victims rises rapidly, reaching the first, second and third levels.
A thousand and it doesn't stop at the tenth. The streets of Palm Beach are flooded with refugees, injured people and wandering children. Emergency hospitals are springing up like mushrooms and lorries are constantly rolling in with paramedics, doctors, military and relief equipment.

Fifty thousand people are said to be homeless in the coastal area alone, as several thousand houses have been damaged, washed away or swept away by the whirlwind. A proclamation by the President of the United States calls for general aid, and in view of the great need, feelings of charity and helpfulness are awakened. Apart from irreplaceable human lives, values totalling many millions of dollars have been destroyed, as well as many values that cannot be p u t a price on money. Viewed individually, a catastrophe was only ever the work of one
This was the first time that the forces that haunted the land at a depth of sixty miles had done so. A signal from the cosmos had once again reminded people that there are things between heaven and earth that the conventional wisdom of the past could never have dreamed of!

All the overall events in such a major hurricane, the sudden onset, the sharp boundary to other layers of air, the calm centre in the middle, the direction of the
The vent axis moving along the path of a shoe, which can be many hundreds of kilometres in the case of large storms, and a number of other things that cannot be discussed in detail here, are far too obvious to be able to accept a view that assumes a narrowly limited area of the earth's surface in calm weather conditions, which is only strongly irradiated by the sun, for example. One concludes that the air space above this area represents a warm layer charged with internal energy in stable equilibrium. This warm layer would appear to be separated from the atmospheric environment like an island and "possibly" a cold layer would be deposited above it. As a result, both layers would then form a total layer with a cold effect from above and a warm effect from below. However, this would mean a disturbance of the equilibrium and, as a result, rapidly developing hail or hurricane disasters would be likely to develop.

One then also thinks of a vent that would form, as stored solar heat energy would be converted into kinetic energy.

But the cosmotechnician asks: How can an air mass isolate itself like an island from the general airspace under calm conditions? How can a narrowly circumscribed and supposedly energetic area of air remain undisturbed for a longer period of time? How can a layer of cold air, which moreover remains hypothetical, remain neatly separated and persist above it? The
The scholar (Emden), as the author of a "Thermodynamics of the Stars", gives us the answer himself in wise caution and simple scholarly fidelity: "Should I, however, not give in to the desire to speculate?

I apologise in retrospect; anyone who has worked in a similar field will certainly not deny me this."

Not everyone is fortunate enough to undertake special research in the desert regions of the world and yet take on the associated dangers. But even where the
Where the driest and holiest regions of the earth stretch out, where the brown-gold sand billows in an endless swell, many explorers have already experienced the great miracle of receiving an unexpected gift from the heavens when they were close to starving. A dark spot in the sky suddenly appears in the boundless wasteland, standing out sharply against the shimmering
The sea of air descends, gets bigger and bigger, approaches in a furious rush and sends down a torrent of water that even the parched desert floor cannot swallow up quickly enough. The event experienced by a military division of General Pedoya in the Wadi Urirlu around the turn of the 20th century has become very well known. At nightfall, huge masses of water suddenly roared down, flooding an area of about one square kilometre within a few seconds and barely giving the troops, who had been scared away in their night quarters, time to save themselves on a neighbouring mound of rubble. Several kilometres wide, a torrent of mud raced along and even washed away six soldiers as corpses. The extraordinary thing about such an event, which was the result of a cloudburst in the central Sahara region, have already been marvelled at by many African researchers without being able to give an explanation for it or obtain one from the weather experts. Dr Werner Sandner, as a world-ice orientated
researcher took the trouble to work through all the relevant travel sources for similar phenomena, and he has subsequently written a very estimable article on the
Meteorology of the Sahara.

It can be seen from this article that sudden precipitation in the Sahara occurs at times when the sun is very much in evidence, and consequently the earth has had the opportunity to capture a relatively large number of coarse ice blocks of not insignificant size. We have used the desert example here in order to convince even the most unbelieving that every earthly
emphasised interpretation of such an event fails muh, but it becomes transparent without further ado if it is based on an ice skate.

Finally, we must say a few words about the daily and annual periodicity and localised distribution of such storms.

All three phenomena, which could not be analysed so far, are inevitably based on the described air deformation by fine ice blowing, on the different feeding of the earth with coarse ice in the course of the year and on the
The realisation that the collapse of the coarsest blocks of ice primarily follows the high position of the sun, i.e. ice bodies become trapped in the earth's atmosphere where the sun is highest during the day and throughout the year.

It is known that hailstorms and (only gradually differing from them) larger whirlwind disasters occur most frequently in the early afternoon hours. However, in addition to this main maximum, the proven daily period of hailstorms also reveals two subordinate maxima in the morning and evening. The main maximum can be explained by the fact that the ice bodies subject to the sun's high altitude are predominantly in the centre of the daytime side of the earth.
or it comes close to reaching the uppermost layers of the atmosphere and gets caught up in them. This means that a thunderstorm will have an effect in the next few hours. If, on the other hand, a small block of ice touches our "evening wall" (see the previous subcategories), it may lose its vitality, finally get caught in the "morning wall" and a little later fall to earth as hail. If a block of ice collapses in such a way that it remains trapped in the "evening wall", this results in hail falling later in the evening. Smaller ice bodies are much less dependent on the sun's high altitude due to their faster shrinkage towards the earth.

Everyone probably remembers from school that the solar maximum moves up and down every year in a flat helical line between the two tropics, and that a solar maximum area is located either north or south of the equator. Consequently, certain geographical latitudes must receive both the annual and the daily maximum of the cosmic ice inflow and experience corresponding weather patterns. In other words, it can also be said that the solar zenith causes the local maximum of the afternoon large-block inflow to rise and fall annually between the tropics, and to be dragged around the Earth on a daily basis. The probability of coarse ice being caught by the Earth is therefore fixed, as are the resulting storms. However, these will always have to occur most strongly as soon as the Earth ploughs through areas in space that are heavily populated with ice bodies ("ice funnels" and "counter funnels").

(Image source and text: Book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eisozean" by H. Fischer, 1924)

You can see that the Earth passes through this ice funnel around the 10th to 20th of August descending and around the end of October and beginning of November ascending, at which times we can also observe the two main annual times of shooting stars, which light up as icy bodies in the reflected sunlight outside the earthly atmosphere. (Drawing after Hörbiger.)

As a result, we experience the most violent storms in the northern hemisphere in August and in the southern hemisphere in February, as is to be expected. Let us add to this

If there are shooting star maxima at these times, a transparent ring is closed and - all this cannot be a coincidence. Finally, the fact that all these events do not take place in the same way every year and at best only repeat themselves cyclically every few years is based on the sufficiently discussed fact that the disruptive effects of the planets inhibit or accelerate the migration of the cosmic ice and this becomes apparent in the sunspot curve.

If we assume that we know (because we also learnt this at school) that the sun crosses the equator at great speed during the equinoxes, but approaches the tropics at a constantly decreasing speed and only moves away from them at a slowly increasing speed, then the corresponding latitudes of the earth near the tropics have considerable time to intercept cosmic ice flowing towards the sun. It is therefore only natural that the areas of origin of major cyclones (hurricanes, typhoons, pamperos, etc.) are on both sides (north and south) of the known zones of calm that occur at the equator.
(Kalmen belt) must be located.

With all the prevailing laws between cosmic ice and earth, which are not in the
The most distant of these can be developed and rolled up, a respective moon position would of course also have to be taken into account.

If we briefly summarise once again that the space drag causes small bodies to shrink more quickly and large bodies to shrink more slowly, thus giving the latter the opportunity to move their actual place of insertion even closer to the sun's high position, the result is that only
certain latitudes of our earth are particularly favourable for the ingress of ice bodies, because no compact coarse ice can ingress at all in the highest latitudes, because ice bodies ingressing at high latitudes are too small to communicate their residual traces to the earth's surface, or because ingressing ice in tropical latitudes or over desert areas has long since melted and evaporated from the less saturated and warm air there or falls as rain, and hardly reveals anything of its cosmic origin "tangibly", so to speak. Due to the constellation and the distribution of attractive forces on ice bodies between the sun and the earth, it is easy to see why it does not usually hail in winter or on the night side of the earth.

As the ice skate is primarily determined by the height of the sun, the resulting
cosmic water accumulation of the earth has its maximum mainly in the tropics and always moves with the seasons to those zones where the sun is at its zenith. In this context, the phenomenon is also clarified that the lawfully migrating tropical rains
(which was discussed in the previous subheading) occur with a temporary increase in cloudbursts.

However, we in Europe are a long way away from those zones that are rich in ice, especially in December and January due to the tilt of the Earth's axis away from the sun at the North Pole. In general, therefore, we have a certain degree of protection against the worst disasters caused by ice and hailstorms. We experience
In a sense, these are only attenuated offshoots of the tropical weather paroxysms that occur here in winter.

can hardly lead to pronounced hailstorms. If one also considers that large ice bodies have relatively more angular motion than falling motion, whereas smaller bodies move more steeply towards their target, these small bodies will glide towards the earth earlier and further away from the equator with shorter lifetimes, whereas the large bodies will glide relatively later and closer to the equator. The "ice funnel passage"
The annual periodicity of the coarse vortex winds that can be recognised on Earth is also peculiar to our hailstorms. Clearly recognisable maxima occur in spring and late summer or autumn, as is to be expected and requires no further explanation.

In general, our Earth is able to acquire a few very large ice bodies, so-called "solar defects", primarily in January/February, but their collapse into its atmosphere can be delayed u n t i l March. If such a large block shrinks flat towards the earth, it can ultimately turn completely into snow or rain and trigger correspondingly large, usually sudden flooding catastrophes. If a block of ice slides more steeply towards the air (which can only be the case in certain years based on the fall path conditions), rapid winter storms with hail may occur. However, many of the large icebergs merely slide past the earth; if, however, this sliding past occurs relatively close to the earth, this can lead to disturbances in the atmosphere with a collapse of
space cold (February 1929!). As soon as our Earth floats through the "counter-funnel walls" in February or at the end of April, it has an increased opportunity to capture medium or large blocks of ice for several weeks at a time, and this is more or less clearly reflected in the weather. A beautiful March (earth in the ice-free "funnel interior" everywhere!) speaks in favour of little ice accumulation for the air area in question. However, sporadic coincidental errants or solar aberrations can bring about a sudden change in the weather with sleet and snowfall. The peculiar April weather results in the fact that many small bodies of ice can be caught and cause a very different change in the weather.

In the following months, the Earth moves further away from the actual ice body zones, but it can still frequently encounter medium-sized solar aberrations that fall into these months. This can lead to flood catastrophes of unusual proportions, especially in the years when, due to planetary perturbations, a large number of out-regulated ice bodies can be expected. The Earth's encounter with large blocks of ice, which can occur in May, brings us closer to solving the riddle of the "ice saints". In July/August, the Earth is given the opportunity to capture an abundance of almost unsorted ice bodies, mainly belonging to the upper coarse classes, although the largest bodies may delay their entry into the Earth's atmosphere until after the autumn equinox. The Earth has now already entered the main zone of migrating world ice ("ice funnel") in order to find itself in September in the less ice-rich or briefly ice-free "funnel interior". This explains the generally splendid September days that often follow each other for several years. It is mainly in October/November that the earth is able to receive medium to small ice bodies, the last of which may be delayed until January. All of this is somehow reflected in the weather and should be
only be at least hinted at here.

The world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) has already provided the broad outlines for such an event, and it remains for research to build on this and develop it further. Of course, we are only at the beginning of this kind of research work, and it will certainly be many years before precisely defined results have become the secure basis of a significantly changed scientific picture.

The fact that such a development promises to be of considerable practical importance for economic problems and economic issues cannot be emphasised enough. It is due to the universal scope of the glacial cosmogony that it can influence various disciplines of economic life, in particular those of
agriculture and thus nutrition. In the future, we will be a b l e to make long-term predictions about such natural phenomena that affect economic life once the new knowledge linked to the sun and the Milky Way has been scientifically developed in greater depth. In other words, we will be able to organise our economy more independently of elementary surprises and will know with some certainty how to counter impending harvests, famines, epidemics, floods, earthquakes and storm disasters etc. in good time.

The true relationship between precipitation, runoff and evaporation, between short and long-term periods of increased or decreased precipitation, is still poorly understood, but this will have to be proven later in all projects for dams, river regulation, drainage and irrigation. It is therefore understandable that many water experts regret that our current knowledge of the fluctuations in the turnover of the water supply is not sufficient.
sufficient to meet the demands of water management. All in all, however, it is not just a question of making enormous progress here, but above all of creating the conditions for carrying out the relevant research work in t h e first place. What should or must be done in this area cannot be specified at this point.
but has been discussed several times in our other publications.

However, because we are not among those who really only have a particular desire to speculate, t h e following sub-heading - "Earth's water balance" - contains a major cross-check based on the Earth's own water supply.

H.W. Behm

(Source excerpt from the book: "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser-Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin;

Image sources from the books: "Der Rhythmus des kosmischen Lebens" by Hanns Fischer, 1925, v.Hase & Koehler Verlag, Leipzig; and "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eisozean" by H. Fischer, 1924, R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig)

Note from the WEL private institute management:

1) The following extract is from the article "Die Welt-Eis-Lehre von Hanns Hörbiger" by Uwe Topper:

"In the summer of 1997 there were also reports in Germany (e.g. DIE WELT of 26 June 1997) of the exciting discussion by American astronomers that centred on this topic: Is it true what the research satellite "Polar" has been reporting for a year in terms of measurement results? Is it true that many tonnes of snow enter the Earth's atmosphere every day and thus enrich the Earth's water supply?

Louis A. Frank (University of Iowa) explained that the measurement results show that cometary objects the size of a detached house, weighing 20 to 25 tonnes, are constantly falling to Earth. There must be at least 30,000 such bodies every day. Their speed is around 10 to 15 kilometres per second. The snowballs begin to atomise at an altitude of 24 km above the earth's surface, and at an altitude of 8,000 m they have turned into water vapour at the latest. According to the scientist, this is best described as "cosmic rain". The only things under discussion are
Details, the fact as such is - mathematically - certain. Or h a v e the gentlemen read Hörbiger and are now interpreting the satellite data accordingly?"

2) Other news agencies reported the following on 3 September 2008:

"Gikingi, Kenya. Snow in Kenya - that doesn't happen often. The surprise among the inhabitants of Gikingi Village, a small village around 220 kilometres from the capital Nairobi, is correspondingly great. But the joy won't last long, as the snow left behind after a hailstorm has melted too quickly."

The newspaper reports above speak for themselves and confirm: the ice in space.

3) In the monthly magazine "Mitteilungen des Hoerbiger-Instituts" (volume 1, issue 10/12, September 1940), an "observation of an ice impact" is documented in writing and in pictures on pages 176-177. We would like to reproduce the report from that time here:

"Observation of an ice impact

I observed a conspicuous cloud phenomenon in spring, which most probably concerned a smaller, already strongly decelerated ice skate.

Fig. 1: Beginning of the inward cloud in the west at 11.05 a.m.

Fig. 2: End of the inward cloud in the east at 11.05 a.m.

Fig. 3: Advanced defibration at 11.15 a.m.

On 8 April 1940, at 11 o'clock a. m., I noticed in Vienna-Salmannsdorf on the Dreimarkstein a dead straight strip of cloud that ran almost on a great circle exactly from west to east and in about 15˚ altitude in the east ended with a small, spherical cloud. It was a sunny, cool spring day, + 2˚ C, the sky partly covered with cirrostratus moving NNW to SSE. The in-shoe cloud was significantly higher - which was easy to see - and almost at right angles to it, exactly from W to E (see Figs. 1 and 2)

While I ran into the house to fetch the device, the cloud was already beginning to fray somewhat (Fig. 1, top right). After about 10 minutes, the defibreing had stopped due to the direction of the the vertical wind direction is already well advanced (Fig. 3), which is a

This is particularly clear evidence that the inbound cloud had penetrated the atmosphere from above. At 11.35 a.m. the entire streak had dissipated.

The fact that a friend from Döbling, about 5 km away, telephoned me just as I had taken the two photographs and asked whether I had also observed the strange, dead straight cloud and whether it could be a streak of fog from an aeroplane!" (Dr Ing. M. Reiffenstein)

Bushman paintings?

Fascinating rock paintings can be found scattered from southern Africa to Morocco's coasts, but also in northern and southern Europe, on rocks, in mountain crevices and lonely caves.

These rock paintings are witnesses to a distant past. Many of these paintings are of a very high artistic standard, while others are more primitive in character.

Eugen Georg writes the following about this:

"On his ninth African expedition, Leo Frobenius travelled through an area half the size of Europe between the Cape, Zambezi and Tanganyika territories. .....

Just as enigmatic, just as mysterious are the South African rock paintings and cave paintings, which (in part) date back to the early Stone Age, counterparts to the ten-thousand-year-old famous 'Art of the Ice Age' to the paintings in the Altamira Cave and the caves of eastern Spain, Cantabria and southern France.

Chiselled into the rock or drawn with a fine yellow, yellow-red or wine-red pencil on sandstone, incredibly naturalistic, expressive in their movement, stylised with an almost modern taste, they are the legacy of an ancient culture.

More than 25,000 sites of such 'Bushman' paintings have been discovered, Frobenius had about a thousand of these pictures copied, then organised the copies into an exhibition (which was worth seeing).
The collection is united in the Berlin Ethnological Museum. They include unique pieces, fresco paintings 11 metres long and 2.5 metres wide, compositions that are remarkable not only for their size, but even more so for the diversity of their figures or the strangeness of their depiction - in addition to hunting scenes, processions and dances, there are hordes of fantastic animal-men creatures and strange scenes of erotic-magical content. .....

It is to Frobenius' credit that he made it accessible - just as it is to his credit that he saved the majority of these 'Bushman' paintings and drawings for art history. (Art history registers the paintings as Bushman paintings. But no one is able to prove that they are in fact the creations of these shy, wild inhabitants of the jungle). (1)

Eugen Georg doubts that these are pure Bushman paintings. He, Georg, is not the only one who doubts this.

But what is the origin of these paintings? What period are these paintings from and who were the artists?

Were there different artists?

Herbert Bahr writes:

"Professor Frobenius, for example, has identified two very distinctly different styles in Africa.

The first is the southern style, which extends from Cape Town to the south-eastern Transvaal, and the northern style, which is mainly found in Rhodesia. He ascribes very special characteristics to both styles. The southern style, for example, shows a clear tendency towards polychromy, a surface treatment by rubbing and depicts human bodies with animal heads. It is also based on compositions, uses curved shapes, cylindrical bodies and has excessive movement in the course.

The northern style, on the other hand, uses almost exclusively iron oxide colour, i.e. red. It has a monochrome silhouette style. It also shows a tendency towards angles, wedge-shaped bodies and a measured gesture. Landscape compositions also occur and, above all, there is a tendency towards uniform surface coverage. .....

The question comes to life when we take a closer look at the great variety of paintings and styles: Who painted these pictures? For one thing is clear, these rock paintings cannot only be the work of the Bushmen, even if it can be admitted that they were the creators of a final, most recent layer of paintings, especially since we are told by L. Adam and Dornan, for example, that old Boers still saw them being painted. Nevertheless, almost all researchers assume that the better rock paintings in particular are of much older origin. And for the following reasons:

Firstly, the South African rock carvings remind us strongly of the rock carving monuments of the Franco-Cantabrian style discovered in the caves of southern France and north-west Spain, which belong to the Palaeolithic period (Solutrean, Aurignacian and Magdalenian). Since bones of animals from the Ice Age were found in these southern European caves, e.g. a shoulder blade of a reindeer engraved with the head of this northern deer, which corresponds exactly in style and type to the rock paintings on the walls, it must be assumed that they were already inhabited during the Ice Age and that these Ice Age people were already the great artists of the rock paintings.

Very lifelike engravings of the mammoth are also preserved. Our South African rock carvings are also very similar to those of eastern Spain, Asia Minor and the Sahara.

A rock painting on the 'Beaulieu' farm in the Bergville district of Natal, for example, bears an astonishing resemblance to a rock painting in North Africa (Fezzan), right down to the shape of the body (steatopygia), the position of the arms and legs, and even the entire composition of the painting, with the only difference being that it is not a rock painting.
the figures in North Africa are clothed, whereas in the painting in 'Beaulieu' they stride along naked.

It would therefore appear that there is a relationship to the paintings in northern Africa and Europe.

Sir Arthur Keith and S. P. Impey in particular believe that many of our rock paintings are very old, although opinions among archaeologists still differ in detail. S. P. Impey traces the origin of South African paintings back to Grimaldi man, who, in his opinion, arrived in this country around 50 000 years ago and influenced the artistic style of the rock paintings.
Aurignacian period.

Sir Arthur Keith, on the other hand, believes that the Boskop and Fishhoek people, who populated South Africa around 15,000 years ago, executed these works of art. Burkitt also considers the good drawings to be very old. L. S. B. Leakey assumes a parallel development in South Africa, but he is also of the opinion that these rock paintings originate from the very distant past. He points z.
B. to the engravings, which are obviously very old, but which come from a time that was obviously culturally and ceremonially related to the rock paintings, since some very special features and characteristics are visible on both the engravings and the paintings.
occur.

The great age of the engravings also becomes clear when one thinks of the fact that Professor Frobenius states in this context. He points out that only works engraved on very hard stones such as basalt, diabase and diorite have survived and then continues: 'On these, the colour of the punch marks and that of the stone surface is quite the same. This proves that they are very old, because it takes centuries for the coloured nature of the freshly cut surface to be covered by the patina of age. disappear'.

Recently, Professor van Riet Lowe, the director of archaeological research in South Africa, and the world-famous archaeologist and probably the best expert on prehistoric art, Abbé Breuil, have also expressed the view that many South African rock paintings are thousands of years old.

Standing in front of these rock paintings is like standing in front of a great mystery. We don't know much yet. A deep darkness still lies over the origin and development of this ancient art."(2)

(Picture and text source: "Eingriffe aus dem Kosmos" by E. v. Vestenbrugg, p. 56, 1971, Verlag Hermann Bauer KG.-Freiburg i. Br.)

Cave painting from the Altamira cave

The Ice Age artist indicates in the picture that the drawing of the bow

costs him so much effort that he expands his own body in the process.

(The photo was made available to us by H. Krüger) Bushman drawings in

south-west Africa on the Brandberg (Namibia).

S. P. Impey assumes that the rock paintings could be over 50,000 years old.

In our opinion, this only applies to some of the rock paintings. This would then indicate a person who once lived and suffered during the Tertiary Moon Age. We must probably regard the figure of 50,000 years as too low. Here we can rather assume thousands of years.

As a result of the tertiary lunar approach (increasing ice age and flood mountain changes - see "Cosmically orientated earth history"), some people were certainly forced to look for other places to live (see "Migration, dwellings and refuges"). This also included the African continent.

Since a tertiary lunar approach takes place over very long periods of time - certainly thousands of years - people at that time also had enough time to engage in artistic activities. It is therefore very likely that some of the rock art that we find in southern Europe was also introduced to Africa by individual artists.

(Picture and text source: Book "In mondloser Zeit" by Hanns Fischer, plate 15, p. 104, year 1930, Jungborn-Verlag Rudolf Just, Bad Harzburg)

Art of the Ice Age. The forefathers of the early Germanic peoples of Europe were by no means the uncultured hordes that people who confuse "culture" with civilisation like to refer to them as. The few examples illustrated here may indicate this. They were created in the period before the Flood, which was many thousands of years, probably millions of years ago. Note the splendid and famous "Venus of Brassempoup" from the "Grotte du pape" in Gascony, shown above left, to recognise the figure of the Ice Age woman and the art of representation. To the right is the "Venus of Willendorf", which - apart from the curly head - does not quite correspond to our modern ideal of beauty, but is no less valuable for that, having been made of limestone and discovered in 1908 in the Löh of Willendorf. Incidentally, the Löh is a result of the Flood and originates from the remains of the dissolution of the moon's predecessor. The artist undoubtedly wanted to depict only female fertility. This is why the abdomen and breasts appear particularly emphasised. The face and arms are therefore also treated quite incidentally. There is no evidence of exaggerated facial fullness. In Africa, for example, we still find similar, simply shaped "goddesses" expressing fertility. In any case, it is clear that the Ice Age artist emphasised the shape of the human body,
as the knee pieces also show. In the centre we find an excellent bone carving from France depicting a horse's head. The two lower pictures are cave paintings, i.e. wall paintings, one of which from the cave of Pont de Gaume in the Dordogne depicts part of a reindeer, the other from the cave of Altamira near Santander a reclining bison. The last picture in particular is outstanding. The reclined head and the
The whole depiction is vividly reminiscent of the most modern endeavours. What we see on this panel is not the creation of hordes, not of the uncultured; it is the artistically valuable heritage of our ice-age enclosed, consecrated early fathers. (Drawing by Prof. H. Maier.)

"Sir Arthur Keith again believes that the Boskop and Fishhoek people, who populated South Africa about 15,000 years ago, executed these works of art." (2)

We also agree with this. But again, this only applies to a certain part of the rock paintings.

In our opinion, these so-called Boskop and Fishhoek people are Survivors, one could also say stranded people, of the flooded areas of Lemuria and Atlantis (see "Fall of Atlantis, Lemuria and Rapa-nui"). These continents or land islands disappeared around 11,000 to 13,000 years ago, it was flooded by the capture of the moon (today's Luna) and thus perished.

There are two indications that survivors reached the African coasts.

There is an old tradition of an old Herero saga that Hanns Fischer has passed on to us:

"If we now look at the Herero saga, which reports a great, terrible flood from the original homeland of Kaoko, from which the Hereros could only save themselves by fleeing to the mountains, we are struck by a completely different story.
incomprehensible remark, namely that this flood had brought two people from whom the lighter-coloured Hereros were descended. .....

We also know that when the moon was captured within a day and a night - the setting of Atlantis - the torrents stormed from the north and south to the belt areas (equator) of the earth in just a few hours. It is therefore very well within the realm of possibility that harrieres were washed up to the Hereros from the north or north-west." (3)

It is therefore very likely that not only stranded people or survivors from Atlantis landed on the south-western coast of Africa (today Namibia), but also survivors from Lemuria on the eastern and southern coasts of Africa.

The second reference is to the famous rock painting of the so-called "Weihen Dame" in Namibia. This "Weihe Dame" is "coincidentally" located in the former Herero homeland of Kaoko (a part of Namibia is still called Kaoko today). The traveller and author H. O. Meissner writes about "Die Weihe Dame":

"The Consecration Lady - in the Leopard Gorge (on the Brandberg) - is an unsolved mystery of early art history. The clothing and depiction are reminiscent of the paintings on ancient

Greek vases, even Minoan Crete. But how could an example o f this ancient Mediterranean civilisation have reached South West Africa? .....

Finally we are there,.....in front of the narrow crevice that leads to the cave of the Lady of the Harriers. opens. She is not alone, this lady, but is in the company of numerous other people and many animals.

The first glance is disappointing, ...the painting has already suffered greatly, namely through too much
passionate photographers. To make the colours shine and stand out more, they sprayed the pictures with water.....As a result, only the outlines of the White Lady and a pale hint of her of her former colours. If you want to admire her in her former glory, we recommend colour photos from earlier times, when the famous lady was still in her best condition. .....

The White Lady is barely forty centimetres tall. .....If she is nevertheless highly renowned in specialist circles
and much disputed, she owes it firstly to the special art of her painter and secondly to her astonishing resemblance to the figure decoration on ancient Greek vases. The old master of prehistoric science and greatest expert on prehistoric painting, Abbé Breuil, came to the conclusion after visiting the lady in person that her home, at least the
The artist's origins are believed to lie in Knossos on the island of Crete. Modern colleagues of the erudite priest dispute this. But even they cannot deny that this enigmatic creature is as un-African as possible. Whether the image is really a female being, as is usually assumed, cannot be said with certainty, nor does it play a decisive role. The mysterious figure carries a semicircular, snow-white chalice in her right hand and a pretty bonnet with a chin strap on her relatively small head, as well as a bow with two wings on her left upper arm, as if a large butterfly had settled there. Such attributes as well as the soft colour from the middle of the body downwards and the bright, fine face are unparalleled in southern Africa. None of the many thousands of rock paintings show any resemblance whatsoever to the White Lady in the Brandberg Mountains. Only the Minoan civilisation of Crete, more than a thousand years before the birth of Christ, and the artistic style on Etruscan and Greek vases from the ancient golden age show certain parallels. But how could it have been possible for a painter from ancient Greece to have travelled all the way here to the
Leopard Gorge? If only the type of depiction with chalice, bonnet and butterfly has travelled so far from hand to hand, one is justified in asking why it was only found here in this one and only place?" (4)

(The photo was provided by H. Krüger.)

The Brandberg (2573 m). The "Weihe Dame" is located here.

(The photo was provided by H. Krüger.)

The figure in the centre, with the consecrated abdomen, is the "consecration lady".

Is the "consecrated lady" one of the people who was washed ashore by the flood in the Herero saga?

The connection to Greek culture is repeatedly cited by the author. However, this does not mean for us that the origin of the "Holy Lady" is Crete or Greece.

It is important to remember that the ancient Greek civilisation was once a daughter culture of Atlantis. It it is therefore very likely that the "Lady of Consecration", as well as the companion, were washed up from Atlantis.

Was the second person, i.e. the partner of the "Consecration Lady", possibly the rock painting artist who once drew the "Consecration Lady" in stone?

Or were the Herero the rock painting artists on the Brandberg? (Today's Herero know nothing of such artistic activity by their ancestors).

Be that as it may. The two stranded men once had to hold out with the Herero on the Brandberg (2573 m) for quite a while until the moonshine floods had receded.

Are our above considerations pure fantasy or not rather logical conclusions?

But let us return to the current scientific thesis that all rock paintings in Africa are or must be Bushman artefacts.

50 and 100 years ago, the Bushmen (now Saan geheihen) knew nothing about their former artistic expressiveness - in the form of rock paintings.

They repeatedly stated that these paintings were once created by other people, creatures or gods.

Margarete von Eckenbrecher writes about this in her own experiences (1903!):

"At Spitzkoppies. We descended into the gorges and caves. .....They seemed to have been to have been inhabited. We found potsherds and potsherds, but in shapes that were unknown to us. The material they were made of seemed to be a kind of baked clay. In several caves we discovered Bushman drawings, which are known throughout Africa. We also managed to find a recording of it.

The Bushman drawings have a charm of their own. They are remnants of a people that was and is no more. They depict human figures, almost always in diagonal rows.
parade. Either they are carrying a musical instrument that is now completely unknown to the tribes in the south-west, or bow and arrow. The archers have a strange headdress, which even the oldest natives cannot remember ever having seen or heard of. A species of gazelle is also favoured, either individually or in packs.
There are also other leopards, lions and hyenas. All the drawings are painted on the rocks with red colour, probably red lead. The colour is so deep that it cannot be scraped off. It is as if it had been etched in.

I don't know why these drawings are called Bushman drawings. Nor do I know whether they have anything to do with the Bushmen. Because today they are at such a low level that they can't draw even the simplest of figures. My husband used to borrow drawings from Bushmen in the Kalahari. The guys laughed at him, they had never seen colour or anything like it, and they were stupid beyond words when using a brush or a tuft of hair used as a brush. What they produced was completely devoid of character and talent. It made a childish impression and was in no way comparable to what he had found. Even his many questions and researches with the Bushmen always had a negative result." (5)

Margarete von Eckenbrecher has emphasised the foreign appearance of the drawings, such as the unfamiliar musical instruments and the headdress. These cultural and everyday objects are completely unknown to today's tribes in south-west Africa. Are the drawn people a lost culture? Or are they survivors from Atlantis or Lemuria? And again the question arises, who was the artist?

At the end, we also mention the well-known missionary and cultural collector from South West Africa (now Namibia), Dr H. Vedder, and want to know what he has to say about the Bushman paintings:

"There are ethnological books in which it is flatly asserted that the original population of Africa consisted of Bushmen from various tribes. It is pointed out that from very ancient times there are signs engraved in all kinds of rocks and paintings on all kinds of rock faces throughout Africa, the uniformity of which is obvious and whose origin must be traced back to the Bushmen.

As difficult as it is to prove this statement, it is just as difficult to provide evidence to the contrary. .....

However, one can point to the fact that the engravings of figures in stones are very probably much older than the coloured Bushman drawings. .....

The paintings are always based on an overall idea. For example, a battle is depicted in which men armed with bows and arrows face each other, or the picture shows a dance party or some other scene from the life of a primitive people, whereby, despite all fidelity to nature, the human body is rarely given a human head with clear facial features, but rather an animal head is placed on the figure.

If one considers that it is difficult to distinguish such paintings from those found in the Altamira cave in Spain and in the south of France, one must also assume that the coloured paintings in Africa are very old and that the painters of these paintings may have belonged to the same race that left us their artistic products on the walls of many caves in Europe. .....

Could it have been the Saan (also known as Heikhom) who made the engravings in the stone benches and painted the rock paintings on the rock faces in a thousand places in the south-west long ago? It could well be so. One would then have to assume, in order to d o justice to all the indications, that before the Saan another people already lived in the southwest, who left us the engravings, and that the Saan came afterwards and c r e a t e d the coloured rock paintings. But if you ask the Saan who probably made the engravings, they answer that they did not.
Heiseb, a mythical heroic figure of whom both the Hottentots (Nama) and the Saan tell marvellous stories. If you lead them to a colourful rock painting, the
Saan, because they could not take such pictures."".....(6)

So who were the former rock painting artists?

For example, "prehistoric humans" from the Tertiary period, as well as later survivors of the Lemurian and Atlantis catastrophes?

Why not? This sounds logical and understandable to us.

New paths of revolutionary knowledge have been broken.

These insights and puzzle-like conclusions now need to be taken on board and then further developed.

Private Institute for World Icology

Sources:

(1) Monthly magazine "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 9, from the essay: "Verschollene Kulturen" by Eugen Georg, pp. 290-291, 1930, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig

(2) "Afrikanischer Heimatkalender", essay "Das Geheimnis südafrikanischer Felsbilder" by Herbert Bahr, pp. 52-53, vol. 1956, Verlag John Meinert Ltd. - Windhoek/SWA.

(3) Book "Weltwenden" by Hanns Fischer, p. 74 and p. 75, 1935, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig

(4) Book "Traumland Südwest" by H. O. Meissner, pp. 121-123, published in the 1960s, J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung-Stuttgart

(5) Book "Was Afrika mir gab und nahm", Margarete von Eckenbrecher, pp. 102-104, published by E. S. Mittler & Sohn-Berlin, 1940

(6) "Afrikanischer Heimatkalender", essay "Bushmen in South West Africa" by Senator Dr H. Vedder, p. 69, p. 71, vol. 1953, published by John Meinert Ltd. - Windhoek/SWA.

Atlantic America

The old American problem

Time and time again, the observer of ancient American cultures finds himself in a state of strange confusion. For he constantly notices strange similarities, striking similarities between mythological-religious, artistic and folkloristic facts in old-world cultures.
and new worldly soil.

It is the great chapter on the enigmatic pre-Columbian, pre-Christian, prehistoric connections between the cultures of ancient America and the cultures of the Old World - connections so striking that even decades ago the ancient American cultures were described as "perhaps
scattered components of the "old world culture".

A problem of enormous cultural and historical significance. But not only that. - It is just as much a geological, anthropological and transport-related problem, and the problem of the sunken Atlantis may also stand or fall with the Old American problem.

Since 1520 - even then the Spanish Jesuits, but also Mexican scholars, noticed the strange parallelisms between the two cultures - people have been arguing about these inexplicable Old World influences in the ancient American cultures right up to the present day, have racked their brains about the strange relationships between ancient America and East Asia, India and the whole world in general, and have tried to make them out to be a coincidence.

Be that as it may: the civilisational-cultural-American relationships are there - just as, initially quite puzzlingly, there are conspicuous (pre-Columbian!) relationships with Christianity, and the only question is how to explain the appearance of these apparently imported cultural components.

But however problematic the case may appear, there is only one explanation: somewhere and at some time, there must have been common areas of contact - common origins? - must have existed. For example, on the basis of early historical (pre-Columbian), even early Christian direct relations between the Eurasian cultural bloc on the one hand and the New World on the other. And on the assumption that it was also possible for the ancient peoples to make voyages across the world's oceans despite primitive shipping conditions. - Or there are indeed prehistoric, unknown geological facts. And perhaps there really is a connection with the lost

hypothetical Atlantis: as an intermediate part of the earth that reduces the distance of many thousands of kilometres across the Atlantic to a thousand or fewer kilometres.

Basically, research has not made much progress in its endeavours to unravel the mysteries of the American Sphinx for a hundred years. It still stops where
Humboldt. He rescues himself with the less than satisfying observation that all these strange similarities would one day certainly be elucidated by the discovery of facts that have so far remained completely unknown.

Well, there have been enough finds and comparative material since then. And yet: we are still only at the beginning.

Whether the ancient American cultures developed in isolation; whether connections between the ancient American cultures and the cultures of Egypt or East and South Asia can be assumed; whether colonisation by Mongols (via the Behring Strait) can be expected; whether there are connections between the Indian Mounds and the Mexican pyramids; whether for the North and South America's common ethnic or cultural origins are in question or not - everything unresolved, perhaps even unsolvable questions. The investigation is made even more difficult by the difficulty of dating the finds - and it is really not always easy, for example when determining the origin of art objects, to distinguish pre-Columbian art from everything that was produced by the skilful and studious Indians in the first decades of Spanish colonisation in the style of European imported goods.

Clarifying the prehistory of America therefore seems to be a task for many a generation of researchers. Even on the basis of the available material, one overlooks a 4000-year-old ancient American history. History.

The last heyday of the ancient Mexican-Yucatecan-Peruvian cultures fell in the first half of the 20th century. post-Christian millennium. Morley dates the oldest Mayan document known to him to around 1200 BC. But many works of art are older; in Peru and Bolivia there is evidence of at least six pre-Columbian cultural periods. The Inca culture was the most recent. When the Spanish invaded, the empire was only just being consolidated. It is certain that advanced civilisations flourished in South America as early as 2000 and 3000 years before Christ. And these Tiahuanako civilisations are already mature, grandiose and powerful. They must have been preceded by developments, thousand-year-old pre-civilisations.

But where they came from - nobody can say.

Old-new world connections

Since Columbus landed in the West Indies, Cortes and Pizarro on the Mexican and Peruvian coasts, the New World is populated by a race that is, however, divided into two sharply differentiated groups: nomadic, primitive hunter tribes that steadfastly resist any attempt at civilisation - and highly developed cultural peoples whose luxuriant, refined feudal cultures need not fear comparison with the brilliant civilisations of the Egyptians or Romans, the Persians, Indians, Chinese. There is nothing to prevent these Indian cultures from being regarded as autochthonous - were i t not for the mysterious cultural connections with the Old World. In addition, numerous traditions speak of forefathers migrating from a land around sunrise. That the female skin colour and the blue-eyed appearance of the North American Tuskarora Indians undoubtedly point to a former mixture with European blood. Dah the Shavans, who now sit on the Ohio, claim that Florida was once inhabited by holy men who wielded iron tools. That to this day, memories of land submergence in the East due to horrific floods are still alive - all indications that the Americans imported some of their cultural goods after all (and that there is undoubtedly a certain kernel of fact behind the Atlantis saga).
is). Not only do we have to assume historical (pre-Columbian) old-new world contexts, but also prehistoric ones.

Neolithic stone tools from Europe have (equally old) American counterparts. Bosnian ceramics and clay vessels from Romania have corresponding ceramics of North American origin. The same meanders on both sides. The same braided bands, the same swirls and spiral ornaments on both sides.

Incidentally, the ancient Americans always adopted the cultural elements in a peculiar way.
continued, stylised, specialised. Furthermore, in addition to all the cultural components that are supposedly or actually of foreign origin, the wealth of the ancient American cultures in terms of their own heritage, in terms of what is thoroughly and undoubtedly down-to-earth, is extraordinarily great.

The Egyptian component of the ancient American cultures is particularly striking. There is no doubt that somewhere, in primeval times, the development curves intersect. It may be that the culture of the Egyptians, this "people without a childhood" - standing there without roots, suddenly emerging, immediately at the heights of perfection and equipped with all the achievements of a many-thousand-year-old past - was also imported from foreign lands.

Mayan architecture imitates the Egyptian style in almost all construction details. The Peruvian architects borrowed the temple pylon, house entrance, trapezoidal doors and windows from the Egyptian canon. The complicated construction of an inclined wall (with a vertical inner wall), actually an Egyptian speciality, also dominates the Tiahuanako district.

Peruvian-Central American sculpture - the same applies to painting, drawing and ornamentation - is literally inspired by Egyptian motifs. There are profile depictions in the Egyptian manner. Bolivian granite monoliths, strewn with symbolic signs and figures, echo the obelisk.
Ancient American statues of gods in the form of the so-called Tschak-Mol type or the hairstyle on a sculptural representation of the water goddess Tschaltschiuhtlikue can be regarded as purely Egyptian.

Ancient Peruvian weavings alone provide a wealth of strange similarities. Not only were plants woven (or painted) into Peruvian fabrics (burial objects) that do not even exist in the New World! - But on these blankets, shawls, caps and robes, strangely enough, Egyptian, Coptic and ancient Christian symbols and weaving patterns are also repeated, with all the graphic, representational and technical details: orants, dove with cross, grotesque
Animals, bird necklaces, animal-people creatures, ornaments.

In addition to these Egyptianising details in ancient American cultures, there are countless elements common to other cultures of the ancient world.

In Peruvian paintings, Falb has not only identified links to mythological motifs from the Egyptian world, but also from the ancient Orient in general. In the monolith gate of Tiahuanako, the Isis motif, the trident of Neptune and the eagle of Zeus come to life. The totem itself may be a repetition of the "pillars in the land of Siriat", the mysterious, Egyptian Thot-
Hermes, if it is not identical with them.

The Peruvians embalm their dead like the Egyptians. All the cult, mummification and bandaging details are the same. The Egyptians place their dead in sarcophagi - a sarcophagus made of pure gold was recently discovered in Guatemala; the inner, copper-lined mortuary box contains two excellently preserved mummies.

On enough Central American reliefs - black Africans appear, on the other hand the Egyptians, when depicting their fellow tribesmen, conspicuously paint red-skinned people, real Indians. (Their neighbours, the Libyans, have always worn the
Feather headdresses - that's why western Egypt is called the "land of feather wearers". The Libyan Nasamons still wore this headdress in Byzantine times, and before them only the Philistines in the ancient world - and it was only in Colombian America that people were once again known to wear feathers around their heads).

In ancient Egypt, feather headdresses were often worn (Elephantine Island near Aswan), as was the case with the American Indians.

Does the feather headdress indicate an Atlantean-Egyptian origin?

Ancient Oriental and ancient American mythological concepts apparently draw on the same sources.

The many-breasted Diana of Ephesus - she is identical with Isis and the primordial goddess of the Iberians - is repeated in the Aztec earth mother Koatl-Ikue. The ancient Babylonian Styxfluh, which the souls of the departed cross, also recurs in Mexican-Peruvian legendary circles, and here red and black dogs are Charonian ferrymen. The lactating she-wolf, Rome's emblem, corresponds to a female dog in the Cyross legend, the Amalthean goat in the Greek, the goat Heidrun in the Germanic: a mother jaguar plays her role in the American legend.

The Atlas: the giant supporting the heavens, embodied in Mayan Cult by the ancient Toltec god Ketsalkuatl. He, the wise one, who transcends suffering and happiness to become the sufferingless one, the living a-t-las, the non-suffering one - unchanging, immovably resting, like the pole of the sky.

Incidentally, the motif itself is international: in Hesiod, Atlas carries the sky on his neck and supports it with his head and upraised hands. In the Odyssey, Atlas is the lord of the pillars, which in turn hold up the earth and sky. The Egyptian Atlas carries the four pillars of the world, while the Germanic Irminsul clearly symbolises the earth's axis supporting the heavens. - If the four pillars that support the sky become rotten and threaten to collapse, the Angekok Atlanteans - among the Eskimos - set in.
them again. And with the Maoris, the falling celestial sphere is caught by the broad-shielded plants Masao and Teve. Tane-Atlas straightens the sky and lifts it back onto its four posts.

The theory of an Asian origin of the Indians, whether via the Behring Strait or the Great Ocean, is also passionately defended.

Quite apart from the striking somatic similarities between Indians and Mongols, there are plenty of factors that suggest - if not direct immigration - then at least an influence from the West. And it is not only the North Asian
Chinese, but just as well the Indian and Malayo-Oceanic cultural circles as influencing factors.

The Peruvian poncho returns in Melanesia as the tiputa. The knotted cords of the Peruvians can be found in the Marquesas and, today degraded to suampans, primitive calculating devices, in China. A Mexican fortune-telling board game apparently originated in India, at least it is played there according to exactly the same complicated rules.

In 1927, Elliot Smith published illustrations of stylised, distinctly Indian-style
Elephant heads. Nobody wants to believe him that he found them on stelae from Kopan, in friezes from Palenke - by the way, certain ornaments, reliefs and round sculptures (from
Kampetsche) or priestly figures with the typical Buddhist ray gloriole or gods with elephant heads and elephant trunks, i.e. Mexican formations of the Ganesa (in the Codex Borgianus), belong to the group of Indianising ancient American works of art.

There must also have been relations with China in pre-Columbian times. Face masks from the early Mexican period with an almost sophisticated expression or the three metre long jaguar made of smoothed lava material discovered during excavations in the city of Mexico point unmistakably to Chinese models. Chinese coins have been found in ancient Indian burial mounds on Vancouver Island. The beginnings of writing are the same for China and Peru. The symbolic land of Tahuantin-Suyu, the "Four Worlds Land", has its Chinese equivalent: in the four sacred Yao Hills, which the emperor - to document his world-encompassing power - had to climb. (A symbolic act that is later even practised in Europe through the mediation of the Urasian Hungarians: The newly crowned Hungarian king, resplendently armoured, rides up the coronation hill, waves his sword towards the four corners of the world and symbolically takes possession of the globe).

Important American-Asian connections exist in the areas o f calendars and cosmograms. Mexican and Chinese zodiacs agree down to the last detail. The Peruvian custom of giving each day of the month its own name comes from West Asia - probably from Elam. The five leap days of the Mexican calendar, the nemontemi-"g o o d for nothing", which are considered ominous, have their Asian counterparts. This is because the Chinese and Indians call the leap day periods "child of pain", "lord of affliction", and the ancient Babylonians call the leap month magru, which means "the calamitous one".

In view of all these cultural parallels, an ancient traffic between West America and East Asia cannot be denied. Ancient Chinese chronicles tell of the priest Hui-Shen from Kabul, who (around 500 AD) undertook an expedition to distant lands beyond the Great Sea (California), stayed there for 40 years, civilised the natives and converted them to Buddhism. It is a historical fact that "bonzes and other adventurers sailed the eastern sea in search of a cure that would make man immortal. Thus, under Tsin-Shi-Huang-Ti, a band of 300 pairs of young men and women were sent to Japan 209 years before our era. Instead of returning to China, they settled in Nippon. Should not chance have led similar expeditions to the Fox Islands, to Alaska or to New California?" (Humboldt).

Wash up on the coast of northern Dorado (Colombia) (at the beginning of the 16th century) ocean currents bring debris from ships from Catayo, i.e. from Japan or China, and in this context it is at least curious that the form of government of the Columbian Muscovites is reminiscent of the

The relationship between the secular ruler (Kubo or Shogun in Yeddo) and the sacred person of the Dairi in Miyako was exactly imitated by the Moskas.

Of course, the "travelling people of the Phoenicians" w e r e also associated with the ancient Americans. On the island of Carolina in the Mexican Gulf, an enormous, hollow metal statue was found at the time, a statue of the Huitsilopotschtli, the man-devouring god. The metal image still contained scraps of burnt humans - the victims of a cult, which is, however, an analogue of the cult of the glowing god, the Carthaginian Moloch.

E. G. Squier points to prehistoric sacred buildings on the Cordillera plateau: circles and semicircles made of smooth, well-jointed stones, perfect copies of the so-called sun circles (Druidic circles) - the star temple stone settings of England and many areas of northern Europe and Asia. Y. Serrano again attempts to derive Mayan culture from Chaldean culture. - Etruscan vase paintings, sarcophagi and bronze dolls have served as comparative objects for Peruvian artefacts. - There are stele-like stone monuments with distinctly "early Ionian" volutes from the Huashtian region. - And finally - in terms of the colour combinations used, the way warlike scenes are depicted and the use of the octopus motif - magnificent Grecian vases from Pachakamak and ancient Greek vases with marching hoplites seem to come from the same artistic area.

Kingsborough, who was the first to systematically collect American antiquities, is the father of the theory: the ancient Americans are the mysteriously lost ten tribes of Israel! There is indeed no lack of similarities in the religious inventory of the two tribes (Holy Ark, circumcision, worship of the Ark of the Covenant, sacrifice of the first crops, festive celebration of the new moon, boo festival in early autumn), but this adventurous theory is a l s o based on Guatemalan relief depictions, in which scenes from the Old Testament, a fall of man, a sacrifice of Isaac, are recognised, and finally Condamine in 1746 and 150 years later Falb pointed out strange etymological relationships between Incan and Semitic word stems.

This raises the problem of the relationship between Old and New World language groups (which is still far from being ready for judgement).

Above all, it must be said that Humboldt warned against the philologists' habit of "inferring linguistic connections solely on the basis of sound similarities". And when, for example, Le Plongeon, world-famous as the discoverer of Mayan manuscripts, states: "One third of the Mayan language is pure Greek!" - or when other researchers state: "The Basque language, this

enigmatic, completely isolated European idiom, is only comparable with American languages.
related!" - These are generalised assertions that don't help much. But what applies to these cases
does not apply to all.

When Rudolf Falb, after comparative research into ancient Cordilleran languages, comes to the conclusion: "The Aymara and Ketswa (Kitschua) dialects on the one hand, and Aryan-Semitic word stems on t h e other, are wonderfully connected!" - This is an assertion that other
etymological findings upside down. But it is based on the richest material, on decades of linguistic studies in the country itself. It is therefore unacceptable to accuse Falb of dilettantism for the sake of such statements, however subversive they may seem.

According to Falk, examples of Ketswa (Aymara) Sanskrit analogues would be:

Kets: hvata (to bind) - Sanskr: vad;

Kets: hvari (god of strength) - Sanskrit: virya (strength) - Latin: vir (man); Aym:

uru (day) - Sanskrit: vara - Hebrew: or (light).

Or Semitic analogies:

Aym.: malko (chief) - Arab: malku (king) - Hebrew: melek; Aym.:

ham (dung) - Arab: chame (mud);

Aym.: hallu (rain) - Arabic: halla (to rain heavily);

Aym.: sisiva (red) - Hebrew: saser (red colour);

Kets.: allko (dog) - Arabic: elku (wolf);

Aym.: supaya (whirlwind, land trousers) - Arabic: subae (whirlwind, chief of the devils).

But it is not only for overseas languages (European, African, Chinese groups) that such linguistic parallelisms can be identified. -

They also refer to language groups within the American continent itself, which is important for a reason: Despite claims to the contrary, Peru and Mexico-Central America also appear to have common linguistic origins.

At the top of the Mexican zodiac is the sign ssipak-tli, which means "the one from the lake".
rises" - but the Aymara moon god sign is metathetically parallel pak-si. The Peruvian Lake Titicaca has not only its geographical, but also its phonetic-etymological mirror image in the (now dried up) Lake Teschkoko (near the city of Mexico). The lake immediately next to the

The ruined city of Tia-huan-ako on Lake Titicaca has its counterpart in the Mexican pilgrimage site of Tla-huan-alko, not far from Lake Teschkoko. (Oddly enough, Donelly has also found a counterpart for ancient Armenian city names such as Chol, Colua, Zuirana, Cholima, Zalissa, Central American parallel place names: Tschol-ula, Kolua-kan, Zuiran, Kotima, Schalisko). And even the actual and ancient name of Peru, the Flood name of the plateau around Lake Titicaca: Tahuantin-Suyu-"All four together"-"We are all one people" - finds its Central American counterpart in an almost cabalistic, metathesising paraphrase. Because the Mexican tribe name is: Nahua, and that means "I-people".

Linguistic and even cultural connections between the territorially widely separated cultural areas of Central America and South America have always been disputed - even if, at least occasionally, trade relations have been admitted: the emperors of Anahuak have always had the precious "green gemstone" or nephrite carvings from the Chibcha Empire sent to them.

However, if definitive proof of Central American-South American cultural connections could be found, this would at least bring us closer to solving a long-disputed special problem of Americanists: the problem of the immigration of the Central American Indian peoples - not from the north, but rather from the south.

This is where Falb and Hörbiger meet. For Falb says about the language of the Aymara Indians: "This idiom, which is regarded as the oldest Cordilleran language, and the closely related Kitschua, which was the most widespread language of the Indians of Peru and the ancient Inca Empire, are probably the oldest languages in the world, and they are identical in origin with the oldest cultural languages of the Old World, both Semitic and Aryan. Indeed, after detailed phonetic-physiological studies it has emerged that ... "that on the Cordillera plateau in South America there must have been a common mother tongue from which both the Semitic and the Aryan idioms later emerged ... The root forms, as they have been preserved here (in Bolivia) unchanged since the oldest times, represent the original ones, those of the Old World the ones derived from them!"

Falb thus anticipated Hörbiger's assertions. Decades before there was a glacial cosmogony, before the concept of "islands of life during a cataclysm" even existed. Especially for Hörbiger's thesis of life asylums of mankind during the Great Water - i.e. in the eons-long times when belt floods were dammed up towards the equator and life had to hide on narrow edges of tropical high plateaus - Falb's theory of the Peruvian homeland of the Aryan-Semitic and probably also Mexican language groups is a valuable support.

Image source/text: Book "Planetentod und Lebenswende", H.W. Behm)

Experimental labelling of the main living areas of the earth, as far as these are suitable for humans and a higher land fauna before the Diluvium (Flood)

of the Tertiary period come into consideration. Black = habitable; hatched = probably habitable; white = icy.

For decades, i.e. all the times of the stationary high tides, the majority of people live on what were then low rocky islets: the island-like remains of the Cordillera system that rise above sea level and are not flooded. Then, after the Cataclysm and the Flood, when the waters have drained polewards and the "Great Ebb" has set in, the (now post-Noachite) peoples descend from their previous (now high mountain) dwellings into the valleys. They migrate northwards or (via the Atlantic continent that emerged from the water after the end of the Flood)
eastwards. Mexico is colonised, Aryan tribes migrate into Europe, and Semites colonise Africa and the Near East.

The "banana and wheat question" is also interwoven into this complex of questions, still unsolved today, but a curious and characteristic detail in the great puzzle mosaic of the old-new world connections.

Since time immemorial, man h a s cultivated the banana and kept it under his care. It is seedless and tuberless. All seed formation is suppressed in favour of the development of the fruit flesh. The banana originates from Asian and African tropical regions. It is also at home in Central America and the West Indies.

But how does it get there?

It is, after all, a seedless and tuberless plant - so natural dispersal via large tubers is not possible.
land or by water, for example. It reproduces exclusively through shoals
- so it can only have been brought to America by a civilised people from its Asian or African homeland. - Or does it perhaps originate from a country in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean? And is it perhaps taken along by colonists emigrating in both directions, thus being transplanted to the Old World and the New World at the same time? -

And just like the origin of the banana, the origin of wheat is also shrouded in mystery. Theosophists claim: "Superhuman beings bring it from Venus to Earth." In any case, wild wheat species are unknown. No fossilised ones have been found either. But it has not yet been possible to trace wheat back to natural plant forms either.

So which people may have bred it first? Didn't European Stone Age people already cultivate several varieties of wheat?

Humboldt makes an interesting comment on the question of the origin of wheat: "It is a most striking phenomenon that on one side of our planet there are peoples to whom flour from narrow-grained grass fruits (Hordeaceae and Avenaceae) and milk food were originally completely unknown, while the other hemisphere has nations almost everywhere that grow cereals and produce milk.
cultivate milk-producing animals. The cultivation of different types of grasses characterises both, as it were Parts of the world. In the new continent we see only one type of grass, maize, being cultivated. In the old continent, on the other hand, we discover everywhere, since the earliest times to which history reaches back, the
Fruits of Ceres: Cultivation of wheat, barley, spelt, oats."

However, the case becomes completely enigmatic and convoluted with Humboldt's further addition: "Diodorus fables that the Atalantes did not know the fruits of Ceres because they were different from the rest of the world.
human race were separated before those fruits were shown to mortals!"

Doesn't that indirectly mean that the ancients must have heard something about the fact that the Americans only grow maize, or at least no wheat?

The religious-historical contexts

The Spaniards, who stumbled across Christian symbols, Christian institutions and ceremonies at every turn during their invasion of Mexico and Peru, began to feel uneasy: These barbaric heathens were almost imitating the sacred and honourable institutions of the Roman Church point for point.

It is true that symbols and sacraments were mixed with rites that were completely alien to their essence. The Mexican host was stale, bad bread. The virgin mother was not inspired by the Holy Spirit but overshadowed by a green gemstone that she wore as jewellery on her chest. - Nevertheless, the similarities could not be denied and the big question remained to be answered: Where did these elements come from, where did all these specifically Christian rites and customs come from? Was Christianity supposed to have arrived in America before Columbus?

Well, in contrast to so many other old American problems, the problem of "early Christianity in America" can be solved from two sides. On the one hand, these striking

The religious-motif contexts can be explained as the results of the missionary activity of the Norman-Irish Christian colonies that flourished around the turn of the first millennium in Vinland, Hvitramannaland, Nova Scotia and all the way down the coast to Florida. Alternatively, the triumphantly spreading Christianity bridged the vast Asian continent via world routes that had been trodden since time immemorial (in 781, Nestorian Christians erected a memorial pillar in Hsinganfu, on which an account of the then extensive spread of Nestorian Christianity in the Chinese empire is inscribed with Chinese and Syriac characters), crossed the Pacific Ocean (Chinese-Japanese-Korean
According to ancient chronicles, overseas expeditions were already commonplace around 500 AD), and this marks the beginning of the Christian era in Ancient America. The whole, so disconcerting inventory of the
ancient American civilisations in Christian-Jewish elements. Confession and communion, baptism and harvest festival, the Ark of the Covenant, the Virgin Mary, absolution, celibacy, fasting, marriage sacraments, fish and dove symbols all originate from this era. Peruvian clay bottles (and textiles) with depictions of oranges, curious counterparts to the Menas flasks found in abundance by Carl Maria Kaufmann in the ancient Christian city of Menas in the Libyan desert. The famous cross of Teotihuakan, the giant cross made of grey porphyry, excavated in the Plaza Mayor in Mexico City, with skulls in relief and rich symbolic pictorial decoration, and the phoinix-crowned cross reliefs at the Temple of Palenque, the wooden and stone crosses of Puebla, Tonala, Oaschaka and the snake-decorated basalt cross in the National Museum of Mexico (all of which have been determined with certainty to be pre-Columbian) date from this era.

This invasion of Christianity in Old America has been taking place since around the 6th century. The new teachings spread from California-Central America to Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.
Perhaps the "state religion" for centuries. And its apostles are perhaps to be identified with the great American prophets Ketsalkuatl, Votan, Botschika, Huira-Kotscha. - In later times, the Christian rites and symbols were again overgrown by the pagan native rites, alien to their essence, and what the European explorers found after 1492 were only grotesque distortions, last reminiscences, ruins of the former pure doctrine.

They all come from eastern (overseas) countries, the Huira-Kotscha, the Votan, Ketsalkuatl and Manko Kapak. They, the bringers of light and saviours of ancient America, they, the mysterious "consecrating gods"
- who in the end may be identical with the lost apostles Thomas and Bartholomew. For these figures are always: they are all pale, incandescent-coloured people, tall and gaunt, and a long beard hangs down to their girdles, framed by New and Old Testament legendary motifs (but also motifs of the fire and flood and Nordic myths shimmer through).

The blue-clad old man Botschika (or rather: the bearded messenger of God Nemtereketeba), the Buddha of the Colombian Moskas, wanders from the grassy steppes east of the Andes to the high plateau of Bogota.

Votan, the legendary creator of Mayan culture, arrives in the country with seven families from the east. He is a kind, wise prince who writes a book about his deeds. - A copy of this precious book was carefully preserved in Sokonusko for a long time. It falls into the hands of the Bishop of Tschiapa Nunez de la Vega, who has it burned - only one copy of the holy book is said to still exist.

But Ketsalkuatl, the Great Priest of Tollan, towers above all the prophets. He comes ashore at Panuko, on the eastern coast of Anahuak. A high mitre sits on his reddish hair and a long, soft robe covers his tall body. And many red crosses are embroidered on his robe.

"Pedro Matiz, the bishop of Chiapa, as well as others, affirm that the Indians on the islands belonging to Yucatan worship and honour the sign of the cross as their god," writes Garcilaso de la Vega, and the same applies to Peru, where the primordial god Chon teaches the peoples to paint crosses on their coats.

The faithful sacrifice flowers and butterflies, the firstlings of animals and crops to the cross-consecrated Ketsalkuatl, and his rites include the severe penitential rites of piercing holes through the tongue and ears and then pulling thorn-covered ropes through these wounds.

The great Ketsalkuatl myth of the Toltecs appears to be of immense importance with regard to the religious-historical study of American antiquity. This is because the main hero, "Our Dear Lord Ketsalkuatl", the "Green-feathered Serpent", is identical to the serpent god Kukulkan, the messiah of the Maya Indians, who build huge temples to him in Yucatan
-, a wreath of legends is grouped together, the themes of which a r e closely related to those of the ancient world. -

If they have not perhaps been taken from primeval mythological treasure troves that are apparently common to all peoples of the world.

The Ketsalkuatl legend is a variation on the Prometheus-Christ myth. With Buddhist and Old Testament echoes. She knows the virgin mother. The Babylonian tower appears - in the Schelhua pyramid, which is destroyed by the gods. The Buddhist legend of the imprints of the god on his resting place in the rock is repeated. The Sinai Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount find parallels in the "Book of Books" and the "Mountain of Calling". The resurrection motif is echoed: Ketsalkuatl-Kukulkan descends into the realm of the king of the dead, Miktlantekutli (Christ in hell,
Odysseus in Hades), stays there for four days, becomes a bone: "for four days he was a bone", returns to the world of the living. Like Prometheus, Ketsalkuatl brings the
people the Golden Age, he is overthrown by the envious gods. And paraphrasing the Old Testament, the Toltecs are led to the "Promised Land", to Yucatan, after four hundred days of wandering through the desert of Ketsalkuatl.

This relief can be found in Kom Ombo, the "crocodile city", in Egypt. The

relief depicts the original (biblical) "Revelation of St John".

Above the human-like figure we find the Henkelkreuz and the later Christian cross - see picture below.
Picture below.

Above the human-like figure we see the handle cross on the left and on the right, next to the headdress, the later Christian cross.

The time of origin of the (pre-Columbian!) Ketsalkuatl myth cannot be determined. As a result, it is completely open whether and which legendary motifs can be traced back to early Christian influences (Thomas-
Christianity?) and which belong to an older, timeless and international mythology.

For many apparently Christian motifs are in reality pre-Christian, far older ones. Borrowed from the realms of Egyptian (hermetic) cults or from those of ancient Asian or ancient Greek mystery societies. The mother with the divine child (Mary-Jesus, in Chinese culture she corresponds to Kuan Yin) is nothing other than Isis with the Horus boy. The idea of the Trinity is the property of almost all major religions. The baptism and communion of the Christian church find their counterparts in the initiations and ceremonies of Babylonian, Hermetic and Orphic mysteries. The Nordic Aryans, the Maya in Yucatan, Mexicans and Peruvians have been sprinkling newborns with water or immersing their children in water since time immemorial (which is why the stork "takes the little ones out").
the water") by blessing them with the sign of the cross and saying prayers of purification.

And the cross itself: its original form may lie in industrial techniques (wickerwork), which automatically lead to the cross ornament. As an artistic-symbolic motif, however, it has always been related to the concept of "life". Or to that which cancels out "life".

The Crux ansata, the "Nile Key", inscribed in hundreds of thousands of Egyptian and Coptic Monuments, the high priest of Memphis adorned his chest with the gold cross, Schliemann f o u n d it carved and notched in Mycenaean terracottas, it can be found in temples of Mexican ruined cities and on bronze plaques from Nicaragua (grave finds) - the Crux ansata is always a symbol of divine power: as a key that opens the Nile floodgates "from which the life-sustaining floods flow". The (Nile key) cross thus becomes the hieroglyph of life in general. And further (among Egyptians, Chaldeans, Phoenicians, Mexicans, Peruvians) to the hieroglyph

the "hidden wisdom" - the parable of all parables. As a diagonal cross, it shines on the war banners of the ancient Indians. As a vertical cross on the armies of the Assyrians. Constantine the Great ordered his soldiers to display the cross on their standards and shields as a symbol of the crucified Saviour of Man. And as a swastika, it has been a special hieroglyph of rolling life for perhaps four thousand years. In its countless aspects (fertility, sun movement, luck, protection). In a positive and negative sense - which is why it also has a direction of rotation to both sides, i.e. right and left. It is widespread among almost all peoples on earth. Among both Aryan and non-Aryan peoples. Only Australia lacks it. And also Strangely enough with the (Aryan) Persians.

The symbolism of the ancient Orient equates the cross - the vertical with the shorter horizontal bar - with the paradisiacal tree of life. But - the dyas is in everything! - also equals its cancellation. The "tree of life" of the Old Testament logically becomes the "tree of death" in the New Testament: Christ, the spiritual principle, dies, pinned to the cross (matter), violated and raped by matter. (The cross is also regarded as a symbol of matter, or rather as the equivalent of the symbol of matter, namely the cube: the cube and the cross are identical in form. For the cross, viewed as a purely geometric figure, is easily obtained by rolling up the six faces of the cube into the plane).

But the equation: "Cross equals tree (or also: cancellation) of life" still has two variants, two secondary equations with both positive and negative solutions.

For the "tree" of life can be substituted by the "water" of life. Or by the "fire" of life, - whereby "water" and "fire" are always in a highly magical relationship to the "tree of life".
Cross life symbol remain.

"Habebat de ligno vitae stabilitatem contra vetustatem et mortem", says Enoch. So he ate food from the tree of life and thus reached the age of 5512 years. This "food from the tree of life", this alchemical elixir of life (the immortalising nectar of the Olympian gods, the apples of immortality that the Asgard gods eat, the gods of the oceanic islanders drink Ava) is pulque in the Ketsalkuatl legend, which (Mephistopheles-Lilith-) Teskatlipoka instils into the decrepit Ketsalkuatl for restitutio in juventutem and for blissful continuance on Tlillan Tlapallan. This establishes the relationship to the three Thursentaughters who come from Jötumheim, enchantingly beautiful, voluptuous, seductive, one of whom is called Heid: "She could brew, she stole salvation", and in the Edda it is she who prepares the corrupting potion from fruits and berries. The corrupting potion - for the supposedly immortalising elixir reveals its negative side here. destructive component.

"Before Eve ate of the apple, the living creatures did not fall to death", claims the Talmud. - The legends of the apple of the paradise serpent, the mead of the heath, the pulque of Teskatlipoka and (in the Guatemalan legend) the motif of the roasted bird that the seductive woman presents to Yappan are all drawn from the same idea.

But the sacred fire of life (and death), which is also magically related to the great cross symbol of life: the Roman vestal virgins guard the "sacred fire", the Peruvian sun virgins guard it in the Ollyantai-Tambo monastery, it lives on in the eternal light of the Marian cult, and in Rome and in Kusko the extinguishing of the sacred fire means grave disaster, the guilty priestesses are hanged to the death, walled in alive - does it not also blaze as an eternal, billowing fire from the mighty mountains of fire? And does n o t the jagged, twitching, reddish flame resemble the trembling, red zigzag line of the cockscomb? Didn't the Völuspa already compare the fire-breathing mountains with red roosters? - Thus the "rooster" becomes a rune of fire: in Germanic mythology, the rooster heralds the end of the world through fire. The rooster sits on the towers of Catholic churches as a memento (the weathercock on the cross!). And it is not for nothing that it is called:
"Put a red rooster on the roof". - In Yucatan, too, the rooster, in Peru the condor (Peru is the land of the "griffins") is associated with fire. And thus further to the cross.

Rudolf Falb found strange depictions on ancient temple walls in Peru and French researchers in Yucatan as early as 1880: a griffin with a staff and one on a cross respectively.
a sitting cockerel. Such depictions appear again and again, remarkably frequently, and the question arises as to what meaning may lie behind these emphasised symbols.

In Arabic - Falb finds - the rooster is called: abu yoktan, that is: father of yoktan (yukatan?!) - Is this in the end a hint, a hint of magically compelling meaning? For if Falk's language migration hypothesis and Hörbiger's life asylum hypothesis are right at all, the symbol "cock on the cross" means: "cock-patron of yukatan"! And further: "The eternal fire shields
Yucatan!" Or: The fire of life shields Yucatan, the "throat of the earth"!

That is the meaning of this double fire symbol - but its relationships do not end there:

The cock on the cross is also the bird of Votan, the Yucatecan Messiah - his bird (a cock or hawk) is perched on the cross of Palen. Just as the eagle perches on the world ash tree Yggdrasil above the Urd spring at the head of the Norse Wotan. Just as the golden-redttite
Double-headed eagles, like the Jewish cherub, like the Christian dove - they are all symbols of the divine spirit - hover above the tree of life.

And this closes the circle. For the world ash tree: is the paradisiacal tree of life (i.e. the cross in the positive sense - Christmas tree, maypole, church tree are still vague reminders of the original idea, tender coarsenings, verbalisations of a high meaning by descendants who have become unmagical and unwise).

But the world ash tree is also the cross in the negative sense - in other words, the tree of death. During the defence of Asenburg Castle, the wounded Ase Odin is hung on the tree Yggdrasil by his enemies, just as Christ is nailed to the cross.

But because the optimistic person believes indestructibly, eternally in the ideal, in victory, in affirmation, in the triumph of life, the condemnation of the tree of life to the tree of death is not final. The myth conciliatingly cancels it out: According to the legend, Ketsalkuatl pierces a tree with a golden arrow, the tree dies, withers - but Ketsalkuatl prays to Tonathiuh, to
God the Father. Then the tree turns green again, and the golden arrow turns green - and its crossbeam forms a living, blossoming cross with the tree.

Knowledge of America

There is no shaking the fact: Antiquity had ideas, and strangely correct ideas at that, not only about islands off the African continent, but also about countries on the other side of the Atlantic.

Do Atlantis memories play a role here, or messages from individuals who were displaced from American waters to European ones (ship displacements)? Should we assume an emotional sense of a western continent by the ancients, perhaps in connection with a dawning realisation of the spherical shape of the earth? Or whether this "premonition of America" should simply be interpreted as the result of a crossing of the ocean? - One does not know.

For the time being, there is no known documentary evidence that it was, for example
It is not clear whether daring or storm-tossed ancient ships would ever have succeeded in reaching the West Indies, the American mainland coast, and bringing news of this sensation back home.

But this much we know: the old men have ventured out to sea.

One knows: in Roman times, almost scheduled trade voyages were undertaken to India, even as far as China.

Greek and Roman naval expeditions repeatedly reached the northern latitudes, as far as Scotland, Heligoland, Scandinavia, the Amber Coast (Baltic Sea?) and even Iceland. Apparently, the technical prerequisites for ocean voyages were in place: seaworthy ships suitable for larger expeditions and various navigational aids. -

Around 1910, Greek sponge fishermen bring up an unknown, complicated device from the seabed: an ancient, as it turns out on closer examination, extremely clean and
precisely crafted sextants for position calculation.

Under these circumstances, the many references of the classical authors to distant Western countries appear to be the great mystery of antiquity:

the idea of America, in a new light.

Diodorus knows the island of "Africa opposite in the middle of the ocean, which is so
is worth mentioning" (Azores?). A lost author writes (based on quotations from Proclus) that the memory of Atlantis, whose kings commanded all the islands of the Atlantic Ocean for endless ages, is still alive among the inhabitants of the "seven islands in the ocean". Plutarch reports: "In the middle of the ocean lies the island of Ogygia, the island of Venus, the island of Calypso. But infinitely further to the west lie the three islands of Kronos, where proud, warlike men from the great mainland beyond the islands come every 30 years or so. They come to sacrifice to the sea gods." And in another passage, where he speaks of the Greeks faithfully preserving the memory of the sunken continent of Atlantis, he writes: "The great continent, the
which fringes the ocean as an otherworldly coast is said to be at least 5000 stadia (8500 kilometres) away from the island of Ogygia ... But those coasts were originally colonised by thirteen Greeks, descendants of the companions of Heracles who once remained in those lands. They c o n s i d e r themselves inhabitants of a great mainland."

This sounds like a thoroughly positive knowledge of an (Atlantic, or better) American continent. Seneca and Strabo are perhaps even more explicit: "Between the coasts of western Europe and eastern Asia there must necessarily be other land masses.
and they speak the prophetic word: "There will once again be discovered an immense continent!"

This "continent in the western sea" was already known in the age of Plato. Theopompus of Chios, his Works have been lost, Aelian quotes them and reproduces a dialogue between King Midas of Phrygia and the wise demi-human Silenus. The gold-hungry king listens lustfully to the story of the rich mainland of Meropis, far across the ocean. Silenus tells him that this is where the origins of mankind lie, that the Meropes live under a mild sky and that the fertile soil bears riches.
Fruits, the cities are huge and splendid, it is a land "in which gold and silver are found in such quantities that they are not valued more highly than iron among other mortals". The Meropes, however - their name derives from the Atlas(!) daughter Merope - once came to the Hyperboreans on a voyage of discovery, and it was from them that the news reached the Greeks.

In addition to the mysterious continent of Meropis, the late Roman period also recognised the equally mysterious, lost land of Siriat. Josephus Flavius reports: The priests of the "children of Seth" taught that the earth would one day perish by fire and water - and then all wisdom and science would come to an end. So in order to preserve these for future generations
they erected two mighty pillars. One they piled up from baked earth, the other from carefully smoothed stones, and on these pillars they buried all the knowledge they had seen. These pillars stand in the land of Siriat.

There is a parallel passage to this quote in the Chronographia of Syncellus: Manethou took his story from the pillars. They stand in the land of Siriat, and Thoth, the first Mercury, "engraved in them all knowledge in the sacred dialect and with sacred signs".

But this land of Siriat - in the end it is even identical with the "other world in which the griffins dwell" of which Apuleius speaks. And in the end, the "world of the griffins", the "pillars in the land of Siriat" are identical with Peru and with the monolithic gate of Tiahuanako - the existence of which was mentioned by the ancients on
must have received knowledge in some way. And Diodorus' remark about the
Atalantes, who do not know the fruits of Ceres, i.e. wheat, fits strangely into this context. Because it is clearly aimed at the peoples who exclusively cultivate maize
Ancient America.

Medieval people dreamed of fantastic Fatamorgan lands, of enchanted cities, of Ophir and Thule and earthly-celestial Grail castles and of seven-gated Jerusalems. The legend of Atlantis also still haunts people's minds. - But back then, the Atlantic Ocean was no longer an endless desert of water. Mysterious islands populate it, 27,000 islets, count
Arab geographers, are scattered across it. Since 1400 AD, for example, fabulous western islands and countries that have never been travelled to have been marked on the maps - the Spaniards have been fascinated by their
The Portuguese were so convinced of their existence that they had the undisputed ownership of the "as yet undiscovered islands" guaranteed by the Portuguese in black and white in the Treaty of Evora.

There is talk of the islands of Mayda, Tamnar, Asmaides and Satanaxoi. Of the island of Sirtinike, the black rocky mountain in the middle of the ocean. Of the giant islands of Bellicosa and Pia.

There is the fabulous island of Antilia, in the far west of the world, in the middle of the road between Spain and China - or rather: it floats around there, in those regions, because "it is forever changing its position, forever changing its shape.

There is the island of St Branda. Before the eyes of startled sailors, it sometimes rises suddenly out of the sea, but "the closer you endeavour to get to it, the further away it gets".

The island of Frislanda haunts late medieval maps. There is the Stocafixa (codfish
)land, it can probably be identified with the Newfoundland Bank. The atlas of the San Marco Library in Venice dates from 1436; Stocafixaland is already recorded in it. And the island of Brazil (Brazil: after the name of the Asian redwood highly prized by cloth dyers!) can already be found on maps from 1351 (Medicean Atlas) and 1367 (Map of Pizigano), and in 1480 and 1498 expeditions set out from Bristol to visit the island of Brazil.

Long before the great voyages of discovery at the beginning of the modern era, the peoples of Europe had strangely accurate ideas about lands lying in the misty western distance.

And after all, it is a fact: America was not discovered in 1492! It was discovered much earlier - and at least a dozen times - by harriers and by yellows. Mongols and Eskimos migrated to America via Alaska. Native inhabitants of Central America may have been tribes from Ceylon and Indochina, and the culture of the Cambodian Khmers shows strange parallelisms with the culture of the Yucatecan Maya. Some European emigrants may also have travelled to America via the "pre-Columbian missionary routes", i.e. via Asia, with enough European and Christian cultural heritage.

But the honour of being the first Europeans to set foot on American soil in a historically authenticated manner is shared by the Basques, Irish-Welsh and Normans.

Basques are said to have appeared in America as early as 700 AD. In the 9th century, at least according to a document in the Vatican archives, Bredan of Clonfort in Ireland undertook missionary journeys to New England and Delaware. And around the year 1000, the entire American coast from Nova Scotia down to Florida is called Groh-Ireland. Around 1170, the Welsh - 1200 colonists are said to have migrated to these fabled lands - as they had allegedly done 50 years earlier.
Arabs from Lisbon: Eight adventurers, writes the geographer El Edrisi, travelled for many, many days across the sea. Then they passed through a tough, stinking expanse of water (Sargasso?), finally landed and, to their astonishment, found a country full of people. There, in a mighty city, an emperor ruled over red-coloured people.

The expeditions of the Normans are the best documented and well-sourced. Between 870 and 1120, they colonised Iceland and Greenland, from where they reached the area of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and finally an island (Vinland) on the coast of Massachusetts or Rhode Island, in any case between Boston and New York.

In Hvitramannaland (Holy Man's Land, Karolina) - despite the hostile attitude of the surrounding Indians - there seems to have been an established Norman-Christian state for over 200 years, and it is entirely possible that a
Christianisation of America was attempted on a large or small scale. - In the long run, however, the North American colonies could not be maintained. The clashes with the natives became increasingly violent; the rune stone near Spokane (Washington State, found in 1926) is the memorial of such a desperate battle, in which a Norman expedition consisting of twenty-four men, seven women and one child was wiped out.

In the age of the Black Death, which devastated the whole of Europe around the middle of the 14th century, the Greenlandic and Icelandic colonists died out. This also severed the connection with the North American countries - the memory of these discoveries sank under the veil of oblivion, remaining alive only among the sailors.

When he set off from Bristol on a voyage to the north in 1477, Christopher Columbus heard sailors tell him marvellous things about "Vinland the Good", about these fertile, seductive lands, about Vinland, but also about the flame-spitting islands that lie to the west of the Azores and emerge from the ocean every year. And marvellous things of treasures that the Gulf Stream brings to the coast.
washed up. On the Azores, it is not uncommon to find bamboo cane or strange, artificially carved pieces of wood or the corpses of copper-coloured people adorned with colourful feathers. And on a western voyage, Spanish sailors told Columbus, they once encountered barques led by strange-looking people and built in such a way that they could not sink.

Back then, in the second half of the 15th century, voyages of discovery were all the rage - almost a sport, like Atlantic flights today (1930).

In 1470, the Dane Johan Scolus sailed across Iceland and Greenland to the mouth of the St Lawrence. Around
Around the same time, the Portuguese Joan Vaz Costa Cortereal reaches Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Frenchman Cousin also lands on the American coast. And even earlier, in 1455, the Venetian Alvise Cadamosto and the Genoese Antoniotto Usodimare reached Sierra Leone on three caravels. -

It was not scientific, but commercial and mercantile considerations that played the decisive role in all these expeditions. - For Cristoforo Colombo, son of the trade-minded city of Genoa, it was perhaps precisely these reasons that weighed most heavily in his plan to reach the fabled Asian empires of Mongi, Cathai and Shipongo (China, Japan).

For Constantinople had fallen in 1453. The cannons of Mohammed II blocked the straits of the Dardanelles, the Turks cancelled all previous privileges, and the situation of Western merchants in the Orient became more difficult by the day. Europe faces the loss of the Levantine
market ahead. New markets have to be won, Italians and Portuguese are racking their brains, but a sales region like the Orient is not easy to replace!

The rough equivalent, the full compensation - it could only be found in South and East Asia: in the rich countries of the tropics. But the trade routes via Eastern Europe are blocked by the Mohammedans blocked. Only one thing remains: to reach Asia from the west of Europe, f r o m the Atlantic Ocean!

This was the culmination of Columbus' idea. He was not interested in discovering new lands. He was interested in reaching Asia. Because Asia: that was the new market, that was new trading opportunities, that was new wealth for Europe.

The immortal glory of Christopher Columbus remains: not only did he realise his ideas d e s p i t e adventurous difficulties, but he also provided the impetus for the most grandiose expansion of the geographical, cultural and commercial world view ever experienced by Western mankind. After the many previous forgotten ones,

After the unsuccessful discoveries of America by the Basques, Irish, Normans, Portuguese, Danes and French, which repeatedly came to nothing, the new part of the world has remained forever linked to the Old World ever since the Columbian discovery of America.

Columbus lands on Guanahani. He believes he has found an island off the Asian mainland: The West Indies!

And died in this belief.

Eugen Georg

(Source: Book "Verschollene Kulturen das Menschheitserlebnis" by E. Georg, pp. 151-172, 1930, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

The main work "Glacial Cosmogony"

To mark the 100th anniversary of the World Ice Theory (1913-2013), we would like to take a look at the history of the origins of the main work "Hörbiger-Fauth Glacial Cosmogony", the official Birth of the World Ice Theory. (Under the following link you can download the main work of the World Ice Theory as a PDF file: Hörbiger-Fauth Glacial Cosmogony).

No one is better qualified to tell us the story of the development of the book "Glacial-Kosmogonie" than Hanns Hörbiger's closest colleague at the time, Philipp Fauth, and of course Hanns Hörbiger himself.

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To honour our friends - to teach our friends

Hanns Hörbiger has gone to his peace at a ripe old age, yet unexpectedly for those far away. Under the fresh impression of a painful loss, which is not only felt deeply by those closest to him, but also affects our entire cultural sphere beyond the circle of friends and followers of the world-ice doctrine, come memories of me as his first companion, the communication of which would have been necessary sooner or later for a clear understanding of the development of the uniquely comprehensive and consistent world-view doctrine of the present.
The content and form of our "main work", Hanns Hörbiger's "Glazial-Kosmogonie" (1913 and 1925), had long since called for a clarification, which seemed less urgent to us only because the matter seemed more important to us than its formation.

In 1898, in the midst of a heavy professional workload and a lively co-operation with the astronomer Leo Brenner, which related to successful lunar and planetary observations, Hörbiger approached me with a request to become acquainted with his new and, as he immediately and encouragingly admitted, revolutionary explanation of the lunar mountains. With regard to the plutonists Nasmyth,

I resisted Neison and Thiersch, who offered nothing that could satisfy the observer, with all due consideration: I wanted to collect at the telescope, I would find it sufficient until others could later interpret it cosmologically, I would not be impatient in this, I had little trouble, and after all, I was not an analyst either. But I read dozens of quarto pages with ever greater respect, which Hörbiger wrote to me partly to persuade me and partly to introduce me to the new trains of thought.
It became clear to me which high authorities had already waved off with scorn or pity and refused to take such confused, wrong, false, even insane ideas seriously. I now read, lurking
and eagerly looking for such weaknesses; but I also found the surprising, so very peculiar, very clear and logical and all the more interesting because it did not violate reason and lawfulness anywhere.

So the bird had been caught after all. And since I was not sparing with answers and questions, an increasingly lively exchange of ideas developed between Budapest and Landstuhl. I learnt the position of Vienna and Berlin, from W. M. Meyer, Prof. v. Radinger (in his speech of 9 December 1899)
Hörbiger's first major essay "Megvan" (Hungarian, roughly: "I found it!") and everything that had slowly developed from the face of Vajdahunyad (29 April 1895) up to that point.
As a specialist in lunar questions, I initially had to correct some ideas; in general, I was the recipient, who nevertheless also gave some suggestions for deepening the observations through objections and questions. But I also found Professor Eduard Suess' admonition justified: Intellectual products of this kind should lie in the desk for ten years b e f o r e publication, the ideas should be allowed to mature.

In the Leonid year of 1899, which so badly disappointed the high expectations placed on that November, Hörbiger gave a shooting star lecture in Vienna, just as Excellency v. Neumayer, the founder of the German Naval Observatory, gave one during his visit to the Palatinate in Kaiserslautern, albeit in a different sense. The installation of his patented ring valves took Hörbiger to the Saar region in 1901, where he took the opportunity to present his thoughts on the ice in space and its conflict with cosmic glow, i.e. the source of all cosmic movements, to the engineers of the v. Neumayer Institute. Stumm's work. I had to attend this lecture on 15 October because
Hörbiger was aware of the boundless topic and entrusted me with the task of bringing him back to his theme when he strayed too far from his train of thought. The beautiful
A debate on 18 October, which I again attended to help, was successful. And so there were two subsequent lectures at the Ingenieurkasino in Saarbrücken, which were very well received, although Hörbiger, naively assuming that the paradoxical, the unbelievable attracts the most and creates conviction because of its power, sometimes, especially in the treatment of the Milky Way, which had only just been outlined at the time, made heavy demands on the listeners' participation.

The example of the master, who only in the third year of lively correspondence and verbal exchange of ideas had completely converted me to world ice and to the belief in the icy moon

The fact that I was able to do so spurred me on to continue along the path I had already travelled and to seek further approval. At the Kaiserslautern Natural Science Association, I gave a 2¾-hour lecture on the basis of Hörbiger's blueprints, which filled the walls of the hall almost to the ceiling, giving an overall picture of the "glacial cosmogony" of the Austrian engineer, who had since moved to Vienna. This w a s followed, after a fortnight, by a debate on objections and questions raised by the invited factory engineers, secondary school teachers, chemists, physicists and doctors, which I answered in a 2½-hour presentation.

At that time (February 1902), Hörbiger, who was living with me at the time, had similar epiphanies on a morning trip to the forest near the observatory in Föhrenwald as he had once had in Vajdahunyad at the Maros breakthrough. As a consequence of this enlightenment, torrents of ideas now flowed out of him, filling new volumes of letters. When Hörbiger had to make the adventurous journey to Naples and Rome in 1903, I sent him a heavy roll of his blueprints to Rome at his request, to support his endeavours for understanding at the Vatican Observatory and the Royal Observatory. His fate drove him to knock on doors where he could hardly ever be heard.

It was undoubtedly fortunate that Hörbiger spent weeks in 1903 in the solitude of a
lead mine near Balia in Asia Minor. My time there resulted in the almost 400-page "Balia Report", which was sent to me in thick packets of letters section by section for two months and stimulated lively discussion. It almost seemed as if the final realisation was now at hand. But in his current state of mind, the explorer overstretched the arc
The fullness of the realisation that springs from the basic ideas could hardly be held on to, but the disappointment at not being understood anywhere could hardly be endured. The jubilation of ever deeper insight is accompanied by harsh dissonances and muffled sighs of pain. It was not someone who had been cheated out of the glory of discovery who lamented his bitter suffering, no, here he cried out and
a sore soul begged to be allowed to make a gift of culture to the blinded, deluded world around him, an ideal gift that would refresh millions spiritually, that millions would experience as a new, tremendous image of creation. The whole tragedy of the selfless helper whose hand no one can grasp, of the finder of shattering insights in which almost no one has confidence, of the
Auhenseiters, who is denied even the slightest sacrifice by those with the greatest vocation, grows into a poignant despair at his own development.

Then things took a turn. I was increasingly gripped by the thought of giving shape and form to the whole grand idea. Hadn't Hörbiger and I ourselves conquered the material in a series of lectures at least to the extent that it was possible to talk about it with others? - So I suggested that we should first of all decide on the structure of the material, and I compiled chapters and keywords on three folios. After this compilation had been scrutinised in Vienna

After some time, I sent a similar overview of about 12 rough pages, whose lengthy discussion by letter led to my final organisation of the material on 61 folio pages. It was approved by Hörbiger with minor additions. Now a separate folder was set up for each main section, and in each folder, in addition to the actual chapter content (as it appears in the table of contents
in the main work of 1913) a well-organised list of everything that belonged to it. This skeleton then served me as a guideline for the final elaboration.

There were internal and external reasons why Hörbiger did not take on this work himself. He was so deeply immersed in professional duties, in the demands of his design office, that he had to be happy to find the understanding of his partner W. Rogler for his correspondence with me - and others! - which gradually took on an astonishing volume; indeed, it seemed as if the flood of thoughts had to swell to a roaring torrent while I was writing the sections of the book so that nothing of the most important things would be overlooked. - If Hörbiger had been left to his own devices, he would have analysed each section, each sub-section, in such detail using the scientific literature.
The work of the seer was always shaped by the fear of inadequacy, as if there was a work in this respect that could not be expanded and deepened. His clarity in foreseeing the future development of a doctrinal structure, even where the view only became a certainty in the following years, prevented the seer from
Shaping his own image, which, in whatever form, would never have satisfied him.

So I decided in favour of the form of the first 33 sheets of our main work "Hörbiger-Fauth Glazial-Cosmogony" as responsible. But it is well worth knowing how the work had to be done.

How did it come to be printed (by the publishing house Kayser in Kaiserslautern)?

In addition to my job as a teacher at a school where I had to teach four year groups of boys and girls at the same time, I also had to supervise further education students once a week; I
I also "only" used to operate my very well-equipped observatory at night; due to the need of the time and the growing family, I "only" felt obliged to take on a few extra lessons at the Latin school, often also private lessons; in addition, I "only" served as organist and choirmaster - often of two choirs -, I led our monthly professional circle, I occasionally gave lectures in popular education associations; and what else was there that was not imposed on the teacher of a small country town. So I had worked my way through
He was persuaded by his colleagues to give in to the wishes of the publisher of local history literature, Herm. Kayser, and to found a "Pfälzische Heimatkunde" in the interests of the school and the home province and to manage it as editor. I did this "dutifully", as a teacher of the previous generation could hardly do otherwise, faithfully for five years until a freer person was found. Only someone who has ever managed a magazine can empathise with how heavy such an obligation can be. And anyone who asks how it was possible to do all this with and

today, when the memory has faded, I can only say: I was young, healthy, idealistic, prepared to make sacrifices for my poor friend Hörbiger, I needed little sleep, I was a workhorse and - I was able to put up with it, even cultivate music. Of course, I never went on holiday
if you don't want 81 kilometres of walking in the Hunsrück in a day and a half to count as recovery.

These were the circumstances under which I began and completed the writing of our "magnum opus". The excellent and handy structure of the material and the empathy with the new thoughts of the unerring master, who in words and sketches
was able to create an incomparably vivid picture, the manuscript sheets were created in the midst of the joyful play of my three sprites almost without any subsequent improvement. They went to Vienna, were returned, very seldom provided with additions, typeset, read twice as proofs and thus, in a constant struggle with time and costs, slowly, sheet by sheet, were brought into reality.
realised. At the same time, of course, the more modest monthly issues of "Pfälzische Heimatkunde", unfortunately "for God's reward". In between, as a member of the Pfälzische Naturforschende Society "Pollichia" for several years in their and the national weather observatory's (and in my own) interest, I took the usual daily readings on the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer and so on three times a day and sent in the monthly report. The fact that f o r 16 months two-hourly (and more frequent) pressure readings - even at night! - were taken only in passing; we wanted to and did "convince" ourselves!

Was it all necessary? Probably not! But just as Hörbiger was the victim of his profession at the drawing board and his self-chosen profession at the desk, so was I in the classroom, at the telescope and at the desk. If it wore the Viennese master down because his work took too long to come to fruition, this enormous amount of work had once again become both a necessity and a source of relaxation for me, even if there was a brief nervous breakdown when
diphtheria with serum treatment, but to this day has been freed forever from the symptoms of the summer heat. This was also one of the delays in the publication of the
sheets, 20 of which were distributed by me and 30 by Hörbiger to a circle of readers who were asked to get to know their judgement and any objections they might have during the printing process. We had a number of unpleasant experiences with this, and Hörbiger's motto "You have to say it three times!" was of little use. The prefixing of such classical words to the chapters was done at my suggestion and according to my choice and had a very noticeable effect in other respects. So there were soon delays on the part of the printers, too, who, after all, had relied on such a
The publishing house had not been prepared to print such a weighty work, which had also tripled in size under our hands. The publisher had supported me as editor of "Heimatkunde" in word and deed and finally agreed to print the work according to the model of "Stahl und Eisen".

There were also obstacles when I myself was not quick enough with the final writing.
Hörbiger's concern that he would hardly be able to add particularly powerful evidence to the already almost unbroken chain of evidence at a later date led him to send thick packages of registered letters, often several times a week, some of which were only to be read, but some of which were also to be answered in an exchange of opinions. There were weeks that were characterised by shocking excitement.
Weeks spent reading the endless continuations of the book, which caused a fever that tossed the overtired, sweat-bathed body restlessly around in sleepless hours of the night. What overwhelming things will this new, endless opening bring? How will that which reverses, negates and exposes all previous views be convincingly presented to others in poor words, in condensed paragraphs? - And time was pressing, the printers were waiting, instalments followed instalments, and the costs grew to unbelievable proportions.

And then came setbacks of a different, spiritual nature. In 1906, for example, the logical realisation of the transverse tendency of planetary orbits towards the solar apex was that the orbit of Neptune's moon Triton already showed the closest approximation to this state, so to speak; it is almost exactly transverse to that direction of flight! - Hörbiger telegraphed the result to the central office; but was it or did it appear to be Chinese - the answer to this successful experimentum crucis is still pending today. And Hörbiger, with his truly childlike disposition, who hardly knew any of the registers of scholarly inner life between ignorance and malice, suffered a very hard blow and fell into a new despondency. When such a realisation on the granite of incomprehension
If a book that had - unfortunately - already grown to so many sheets, cost a lot of money and would find all the fewer readers the more it cost.....

And once again, a violent effort: Work and don't despair! The government of the Palatinate, advised by benevolent superiors in my "narrower profession", arranged for me to take five months' leave "to complete the work" - which I had to pay for! Yes, I had to submit "petitions for clemency" to the ministry so that the leave time would not be deducted from my seniority and retirement! I was happy to do so, because I saw that we were governed precisely and economically.
The applications were also approved. But Hörbiger had not taken into account everything that came out of his pen in five months of increased work. The mountain of letters continued to grow. The thoughts had fruitful side paths to harvest, and then the field of vision widened again so extraordinarily that it was impossible to ignore these new insights: the rooms grew, the house expanded.

Looking back today, I can hardly understand how it was possible back then to obtain reasonably well-rounded observation results on the moon, Jupiter and Mars - in addition to all kinds of other observations in the fixed starry sky.

to peel out. And yet, at the instigation of the director of the Berlin observatory, Professor Wilhelm Foerster, I wrote my first moon book ("Was wir vom Monde wissen", 1906) and, together with the educational methodologist Adolf Mang, edited a supplement to his quadrant telescope and a "Kleine Himmelskunde" and even brought out publication III of my observatory ("Jupiter und Mars"). Of course, through several years of proofreading, for example, I had acquired a routine that meant that I hardly ever overlooked an upside-down S, but the work still had to be done and, as a kind of idle time, left large gaps in my regular progress
of the work.

And then there was a bad ending with a good ending. Had the "arch readers" made an effort to follow along? Had they at least penetrated their understanding, having been presented with the various teachings in convenient sections? We have unpleasant - by the way, everyday - experiences. experiences. But where really serious questions and objections were raised, poor Hörbiger moaned about a lack of understanding. Had I written so incomprehensibly myself? Was the insistence on the old so difficult to overcome? My friend Hörbiger hit the
We decided that he should contribute a few more sheets himself to deepen the more difficult parts of the work, which had grown to 33 sheets size 8˚. There were - fifteen more sheets, almost exclusively Hörbiger's own writing. To his credit, I also proofread the table of contents, epilogue and conclusion as well as the index and bibliography
so that the first bound copies could be published around Christmas 1912. The baby was born! Unfortunately, out of consideration for the costs and uncertainty as to how the educated would react, the edition could not be as large as Hörbiger would have wished. After a few years, the book was hardly available second-hand; but we had the satisfaction that it was mainly read and appreciated in technical circles, where one learns to deal with numbers and forces more responsibly than in pure science. If a hypothesis proves to be wrong, if a doctrinal structure collapses, then this is not even considered embarrassing, even if its author has worked with "glowing gas nebulae", with an exaggerated Doppler effect or just as much radium emanation with "gas spheres", with "negative masses" in the calculation or with millions of light years.
But if a boiler explodes or a bridge collapses, the technician is first and foremost personally responsible. Perhaps that is why he is more cautious in anticipating and inferring and more practised in having a clear view of things and their relationships. - Some people read the book in the trenches, broken down into several handy parts. But what use was a series of good reviews? It was lost and didn't even need to be "rejected" by experts; keeping quiet was now the most effective way of taking action.....

Hörbiger-Fauth Glazial-Kosmogonie, 2nd edition from 1925. 790

pages with 212 figures.

We breathed a sigh of relief when the work was finished. But Hörbiger was never satisfied with it, he thought he had only offered a patchwork. He had long envisioned a multi-volume work on glacial cosmogony, which had recently been christened "Welteislehre". But how could a man who had lost his savings as a result of the bad events after the war, who, despite the active co-operation of two sons, remained tied to the drawing board and spent an immense amount of time on his work?
used a rather fruitless correspondence with well-meaning and ill-meaning readers to find the courage to undertake a very broadened and deepened revision? He must have been glad that enthusiastic supporters, above all Dr Heinreich Voigt and Hanns Fischer, made his work accessible to many new friends, with the result that today there is not only a WEL library, but even a WEL magazine in its 7th volume. While Dr Voigt was the incomparable methodologist in the presentation of text and atlas, the new edition of the out-of-print main work is due to Hanns Fischer's energetic efforts and Otto Voigtländer's understanding. (Note from the
Editor: The main work had apparently been completely forgotten as a result of the war, so that a large part of the first edition was still lying dormant at the publishing house. After the publication of Voigt's book: Eis ein Weltenbaustoff, Gemeinfahliche Einführung in Hörbiger's Glazialkosmogonie, 1920, the entire remaining stock of the expensive book is said to have been sold within a few months).

Critics have criticised me in particular for the strongly personal tone of the book. Anyone who reads the above comments will not find this incomprehensible and will not attribute it to arrogance. Those who rely solely on misunderstanding and a lack of good will - from very
to remain silent in the face of harsh rejection - is allowed to speak clearly for once. Modern science, which itself has been forced to change its foundations so and so often, but has acted as i f it did not need new ideas at all, a science that today nevertheless utilises the most diverse ideas of the WEL - without citing sources! - should have been allowed to scrutinise a "working hypothesis" without bias. (However, both authors were not only punished by being silenced, but Fauth was also severely punished for his support of this fight against the "fruits of a thousand-year spiritual struggle of mankind" by the astronomical journals refusing to accept his otherwise highly esteemed contributions on lunar and planetary observations for years. The editors) If "the living man is really right", then he also wants to feel this in the circle of his cultural comrades. We were both no longer young men when the work was completed, and the very true words of the Excellency von Neumayer:

"Oh, you work most fruitfully between the ages of 40 and 60" was little consolation to me, to whom it was a d d r e s s e d , as I still had this period ahead of me at the time. -

I, who almost preceded my friend in death a year ago and was absent on his 70th birthday, feel the need to dedicate these lines in honour of his memory. How did I personally feel about him? You can guess from my statement. Anyone who sacrificed the fifteen best years of his life to a good cause and even significantly reduced his observational activities with precious telescopes in order to devote his time and energy to a higher goal needs no explanation. And it was probably also me who was the least likely to pressurise my friend, who was beset with requests from everywhere, with wishes. People w e r e surprised that my friend Hörbiger didn't exchange a confidential "Du" with me. My esteem for the man, whom I value above everything I could achieve myself, would never have allowed me to accept that. That may be a matter of feeling; I am not ashamed of my subordination.

- And I will, just as I did in my time to the much-maligned Leo Brenner on Lussin as a Observer, they also remain loyal to the immortalised, despite all the difficulties!

Philipp Fauth, Grünwald near Munich

(Source: Monthly magazine "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 11/12, p.374-383, year 1931, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

Hanns Hörbiger on his book "Hörbiger-Fauth Glacial Cosmogony"

Afterword by the editors of the "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehens":

Memories always remain incomplete. However, the history of the origins of "Glazial-Kosmogonie" needs to be clarified, which is why Hanns Hörbiger once described it as

He wrote the epilogue to a great world ice essay by Max Valier, who unfortunately died far too early, which he published in the Astronomische Zeitschrift (issue 12, 1918):

As editor of "Glazialkosmogonie", Mr Philipp Fauth in Landstuhl did not merely lend his name, but worked diligently and devoted the best years of his life to the work. He was my lifesaver, my saviour from the agony of knowing immense things alone, after I had already approached the gates of all the scientific institutes I could reach (academies and state observatories in Vienna, Prague, Potsdam, Berlin, Kiel, even the Berlin Urania) and had rattled my "key" (boundless ocean nature of the Moon and Mars) and the "Great Chain" (glacial cosmogonic chain of thought returning to itself without gaps) in their antechambers several times to no avail. (Cf.
Offenb. 14, 20 and 20, 1.)

And no one has the right to criticise too hastily the form, the language, the sometimes fleeting and garish restlessness of some of the drawings, the sighs and sighs that flow in, the semi-metaphysical glances and sidelong glances, the individual repetitions, accusations and reproaches that have become necessary and so on, who has not gone through the most important sections of the work at least three times (on the basis of a time-saving reading programme provided especially for those who are interested).

Hardly anywhere has the famous Mephisto phrase "You must say it three times!", i.e. "Read it three times!", been more appropriate than in our case. Or Goethe's other saying: "Everything could be settled excellently if you could do it twice!"

But there is one more thing that our honoured sceptics should take to heart if, after studying our magnum opus three times, they still feel like criticising it: The "history" of this magnum opus has not yet been written! And this should be whispered into the ears of mechanical engineers in particular, who should also have read Max Eyth's "Behind the Plough and Vice" three times by now. Maybe I won't get round to it in my old age
to write this "story". But if one of my four sons (assuming Mars gives it back to me) should ever feel the urge to pick out this "story" from my archive of letters from the last quarter of a century, then - how can I put it so graphically? - then "the blood runs from this winepress of wrath to the bridles of the horses through a thousand and six hundred
Feld Wegs"!

But I will try to keep my composure and may I not spoil Mr Valier's refreshing joy of work with memories from the terrible time of my eventful life (1894-1913). But I do not want his honoured readers to get the feeling that even one of the derogatory criticisms of our main work that I have made so far might not be doomed to become immortally ridiculous in the eyes of posterity.

So I'm happy to admit that we've been doing this for seven years in quite a few stolen quarters of an hour. I will perhaps even begin with the last chapter of the appendix, should I still have the strength and time for a second edition.

Suffice it to say, perhaps, that the first and second parts of the book (Anticipatory Investigations and the cosmological part) originate from a manuscript by Fauth that had already been reworked for the third time at the time and was calculated to contain about 20 sheets, excluding drawings, while the material had grown so much under our hands in the five years of printing that the finished work comprises about 50 sixteen-page printed sheets.

It turned out that the matter could not be explained to anyone without drawings. (However, since the publication of the work, we have also had the experience that
especially in the form we are primarily aiming for, even these drawings should do little to facilitate understanding).

However, due to my ongoing business commitments, I was already so far too late with such drawings that the text could not be rewritten a fourth time and based on the figures, but the latter only had to be scattered loosely into the text afterwards. This happened in the first two years of printing, 1906/07.

Printing was not resumed until 1909, because after the experience gained with individual poster readers, the work programme in the third (the
meteorological) part was significantly expanded. It is true that the drawings of figures 74 to 120 could again only be s k e t c h e d in stolen quarter hours over the course of two years. But their inner context had already become recognisable through more detailed labelling. And through the mediation of some patrons who had already been won over at that time, Mr Fauth was able to obtain a 5-month leave of absence from the Royal Government of the Palatinate for the supposed completion of the work. Only now could the text of the meteorological part be rewritten for the fifth time, based on the drawings and expanded accordingly.
in order to achieve the present form in the meteorological part.

The detailed drawings relating to the lunar resolution (force diagrams, stratification, geological formations and main formations and so on), however, were also only produced at a later date
This was followed in 1910/11 by a sixth revision of the text and its foundation on the barely comprehensible figures.

And it was only because of this that I was able to complete my own work here (Mr Fauth had outgrown the geological part without another holiday), as a severe lung catarrh and attack of gout in autumn 1910 forced me to leave the royal seat on doctor's orders and go to a dust-free convalescent home at the foot of the Semmering. There he then

The chapter of the geological part, in which it is torrential and cataclysmic, was expanded a fifth time and based on the more recent drawings. - It was therefore a matter of course that the cosmological part, which was first printed in 1907, seemed to be much too short compared to the meteorological and geological parts, especially in its sections on solar physics and the Milky Way.

So in 1911/12 there was still the need for a supplementary appendix concerning the sun and the Milky Way, in which only those possibilities of proof were hinted at which the warmer reader would miss in the cosmological (second) part.

We have therefore now come to the point of offering the reader a special time-economical
The reader should first refer to this appendix (rather a kind of follow-up introduction) before starting the study from the beginning, without having to miss the most important detailed evidence.

The first volume, still wet from the bookbinder, found me so hard to bed around New Year 1913 that I did not hope to see even the slightest success of the book.

So this is a brief summary of the history of the book without any sideways glances at the other tyranny of all material and moral circumstances that has always accompanied us both in affectionate loyalty.

Hanns Hörbiger

(Source: Monthly magazine "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", from the essay by Philipp Fauth "Erinnerungen an Hanns Hörbiger, Heft 2, p.57-59, Jahrg. 1932,

R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

The life of the stars

The people of centuries and millennia ago, who with a few exceptions were even less clear-sighted, were even less tormented by today's great doubts about knowledge. He did not understand too much about science, and so he may appear to us as a carefree child of happiness on this colourful earth. Depending on his disposition and interpretative dispositions, he had put his idea of the universe into some beautiful, comforting formula. But man grew more and more in his thirst for knowledge beyond the earth, becoming the discoverer of undreamt-of dimensions and distances when he turned his gaze to the stars. Even the first pioneers of exploratory humanity recorded their amazement at reality in cosmological systems, and after the human mind had tired itself out over the ladders of correctness, a natural philosopher once again opened up a view of the great connections between all natural events and the universe.
showed the birth of visible being through the medium of the spirit. It would seem that every further exploration of the human spirit is accompanied by a conquest of space, a reorganisation of the relationship of the earth and man on it to space.

Research has constantly expanded the field of vision into the vast expanses of space.

If you look at the universe filled with solar spheres and other bodies with a supernatural eye, to which a million kilometres appear to be reduced to a millimetre, then even the most enormous suns or fixed stars in space just d w i n d l e to the size of pinheads.

If one wanted to include the distances between the fixed stars in this miniature image, the largest possible drawing arc would not be sufficient to express this. If one were to mark the head of a pin in Berlin, a neighbouring head near Küstrin or Stendal, for example, would have to be added to this miniature scale at a distance of around 100 kilometres. This is why star researchers have long since created special units of length, such as the "light year" (derived from the speed of light in space), in order to be able to make themselves understood. A light year is almost 100 trillion kilometres, and astronomers speak of distances of a hundred, a thousand and more light years.

In an immense space, the possible limits of which will probably remain forever beyond the grasp of human comprehension despite all scientific speculation, stellar research with a vast amount of technically refined equipment has produced thousands and thousands of

Thousands of luminous and non-luminous stars have been detected, from single stars and star groups or star systems, as one or more eclipsed suns orbit a luminous central star. The first pioneers of scientific astronomy, who only a few centuries ago were still working with a primitive telescope, would be amazed today if they could see how man is already working with devices that trace the distribution of substances and their transformation phenomena in the stars, how he tries to fathom the temperatures of the stars from the reflection on gold mirrors or endeavours to measure the diameter of the stars by other means.

It is of particular importance for the starting point of our consideration of the fate of the stars and the Earth that stellar research has identified giant stars that are large enough to hold trillions of globes and that are many thousands of times larger than our sun. For example, the large red shining star at the upper corner of the Orion trapezium, Betelgeuse, is said to have a diameter of at least 200 million kilometres, which seems monstrous compared to the sun with a diameter of "only" 1.3 million kilometres. There would also be Arcturus or Antares, the bright reddish shining star in Scorpius with a diameter of
estimated to be 500 million kilometres in diameter, along with a few others.

Not only the existence, but also the possible structure, the material composition or the physical state of such celestial bodies is still essential. It is easy to be tempted to plunge into a sea of theories in order to ultimately choose which of them could best correspond to reality. Of course, this must not be done here, but it must be said that the current state of scientific knowledge is at least equivalent to that of reality.
or appears to be very close to it, which has always been the first premise of the Glacial Cosmogony doctrine.

Two to three decades ago (today - 2008 - 90 to 100 years ago, WFG note), when giant stars were detected, for which the researchers Hertzsprung and Russell, among others, made a considerable contribution, there was no disagreement with the view that they could have a similar structure to our much smaller sun, with a heavy, viscous core and several layers of light above it.
has lighter layers.

Then, in the first years after the war (World War I), there was a certain change in the interpretation of the physical nature of the giant stars, which were basically nothing more than extremely light balls of gas.

The researchers, who are always inspired by A.S. Eddington, think of the interior of a star as a chaotic tangle of atoms, electrons and ether waves, and it is significant how the

Research sometimes endeavours to imagine this confusion and tries to bring it vividly to the general public.

"Dishevelled atoms", a literal translation of sentences by the Englishman Eddington himself
"Wearing only scanty shreds of the dainty electron cloaks torn from their bodies in the crush, they race around at speeds of 50 miles a second. Lost electrons run past us a hundred times faster still, in search of a new refuge.

Watch out! An electron that came close to an atomic nucleus almost collided with it.
but it gathers momentum and flies past it in a sharp curve. The electron escapes such dangers thousands of times in the course of a 1/10 billionth of a second; sometimes it slips when describing the curve, but continues to fly along anyway
increased or decreased energy. Then comes a worse slide than usual; the electron is properly trapped and bound to the atom, its free trajectory is over. But only for a moment. No sooner has the atom attached the new scalp to its belt than a quantum of ether waves comes hurtling along. With a huge explosion, the electron flies out again, heading for new adventures. At another point, two atoms collide head-on and bounce back, their scanty remnants of clothing suffering further damage.

In view of this spectacle, we involuntarily ask ourselves whether this can really be the solemn drama of stellar evolution? It is more reminiscent of a light-hearted tingling act in which the tableware is smashed. The crude farce of atomic physics seems to have little regard for our aesthetic ideals. In order to feel the elegance of the processes, we have to be able to recognise the
slow down the action or speed up our minds, just as slow motion in a film dissolves the powerful punches of a boxing fighter into extremely graceful, boring movements. ....." Quite Apart from the fact that we are talking here about the most elementary units of matter and force, which are The fact that these images remain closed to perception per se and can only be interpreted theoretically does not in any way eliminate many of the difficulties that still exist here.

In any case, stellar physics, which analysed atomic research, believed it could claim that
Giant stars would have to have extraordinarily low densities because they are relatively much lighter than the sun in relation to their diameter and are made of a perhaps
would consist of a hundred thousand times looser material than our daytime star! One spoke of a density that was still far below that in a vacuum, as would be no different for such giant stars composed of apparently only loosely joined gas atoms and the like
would be conceivable. Nevertheless, it was recognised that it is easier to determine star diameters than star densities, which can only be done b y calculation in exceptional cases with great difficulty and never without certain preconditions.

The following years already shook the defence of giant stars with barely imaginable low densities. It was believed that stellar densities had been determined that were more than a thousand times higher than the considerable density of platinum, for example, and even if this was not the case for the giant stars themselves, various speculations about the possible formation of such giants from a union of smaller stars also gave an indication of their densities. A rather cheerful and very extensive scholarly dispute about all these things finally led to a middle line, which makes it probable that our stellar giants may very well have had a middle line.
density like that of the sun, which is about a quarter of the density of our globe or 1.44 of the unit of water. Even doubters of this claim must at least
admit that astronomical calculations cannot be used to prove a particularly low density of stellar giants.

However, this means that research has only arrived in a roundabout way at a view that Hörbiger had already expressed decades ago, when research was only just beginning to prove the existence of star giants! He also needed the now confirmed densities in order to be able to justify the enormous significance of such giant stars for everything that happens in space. For him, every giant star is still a star mother or giantess that can become the starting point for a forming solar empire. Far be it from him to ponder the many possibilities of the formation of such giant stars or to investigate the order in which they might occupy the ascending and descending branch of stellar development assumed by researchers.

After the Star Mothers had forced themselves upon him, so to speak, as a logical necessity in the course of his technical survey of our narrower solar realm, how the fate of a single Star Mother was fulfilled could appear to him to be of a rather subordinate nature.
Rather, he was interested in uncovering the secrets of our own solar world, which a
a large, but in the context of the cosmos as a whole only a vanishing kingdom.

To put it in a nutshell: Star mothers of sufficient density, whose existence has now been proven, float in i n f i n i t e space alongside an infinite number of other celestial bodies (fixed stars or suns). The significant name Star Mother expresses the essence of motherhood, according to which a body is called to give life to another body. At the same time, motherhood is linked to the opposite pole of all living becoming. A body that has conceived becomes a mother, and another body belongs to the realisation of conception. If a star mother can give life to a future forming solar kingdom, then consequently a
partner of the star mother, who became her mate. If this also applies to our own solar realm, its history of development must necessarily have required a star mother who had previously given birth.

We will see that this must inevitably have been the case, which in turn leads us to the overwhelming view that everything that happens in the cosmos is intimately connected with our lives.
To understand what is connected. Our solar kingdom became, our earth exists and we humans live,

because in its deeper essence the great events in space are not subject to any other phenomena than those which the tiny little earth itself teaches us to understand by its miracles of life! We are not, They are not, as many researchers would have us believe, somehow "stumbled into this world haphazardly and by chance", but are a part of the cosmic whole and feed unalterably on the food and drink that a birthing star mother has given her solar child.

But before we run the great film that teaches our cosmic connectedness with uncanny certainty, let us anticipate some aspects of glacial cosmogony that are linked to the above for ease of understanding.

Today, research is well on the way (as already demanded by Hörbiger) to admit that gravity or gravitation, which chains moons to planets and these again to suns, is probably conditionally valid for our narrower solar realm, but that a sun itself is probably not subject to any system of stars above or below it in terms of gravity. In view of the distances between the celestial bodies in space (as we have made clear above with our pinhead example), it is also difficult to understand a mysteriously weaving gravitational connection. If, however, gravity is absent for too great a distance, it is all the more difficult for the researcher to find the
The movement of the celestial bodies has long been proven that the suns are not immobile or "fixed" (hence the old word "fixed star" for them) in space, but that they
The sun and its planets, for example, move from the constellation of the dove to that of Hercules. Not only individual stars, but also certain swarms of stars wander through space.

It is significant what the former director of the Göttingen Observatory, Schwarzschild, once said about the Hyades star swarm, whose individual stars are relatively far apart.
wandering: "In this silent wandering of the stars one feels most vividly the higher principle that governs them, however difficult it is to grasp it in precise concepts. One would like to imagine that the stars have shot off together, following the explosion of a great
central body to their origin. However, this explosion must have given the stars a great initial velocity in order to release them from their mutual attraction (g r a v i t a t i o n a l effect), and it would be a strange coincidence if the initial velocity
would have been just enough to guide the stars to their present positions..."

If this researcher had been aware of how this launch had taken place, he would probably not have made the additional remark that the origin of the stars could perhaps be traced back to a grohcosmic nebula, which he himself probably only saw as an uncertain phantom of an interpretation of the world that had long since become fragile and outdated, especially as its assumption could no longer be reconciled with other findings of research and is even less so today. All attempts to explain our solar realm, together with millions of other celestial bodies, as a world consisting of

The same inadequacy makes it difficult to comprehend the unity that has emerged from a giant nebula, perhaps initially arranged in a spiral, as a closed island of the world, and makes it difficult to recognise the forces that shape it.

The power of the launch that Schwarzschild sought in vain will become understandable to us from the act of birth of our solar realm, which was truly launched in the process. This also inevitably explains the flight of the solar world through space, which is based on a primordial impulse of movement or, in other words, which utilises the launching energy. In physical terms, this also means that the flight of the sun is only subject to the law of inertia, according to which a body retains its motion unless it is f o r c e d by forces (resistance) to change its state.

There is already no sufficient basis for cosmic nebulae as the basis for the formation of a solar kingdom. although the physical interpretability of such nebulae remains controversial. For better or worse, there must be a structure of matter in the universe that not only opposes the embers stored in shining suns and mother stars, but that at the same time, thanks to this
It is a substance that is called upon to bring about cosmic transformations in interaction with glowing masses and which, like these, is able to assert itself and replenish itself when consumed, so that an eternal state of equilibrium appears to be guaranteed in the entire universe within the framework of all transformations therein. This material structure is the world ice, which presumably plays a decisive role in a gestating star mother, as well as in the life path of a young and ultimately ageing solar empire. If we take this thought to its logical conclusion, a number of questions arise: can water exist in free space in a state of ice; what transformations take place when ice and embers come into contact; in what way is a constant replenishment of depleted world ice guaranteed?
It is important to remember that the elementary components of ice and water are oxygen and hydrogen. The concise answers are quickly given.

Anyone who climbs in the high mountains knows that where the air is rarefied and the air pressure is reduced, melting of firn and glaciers is almost impossible, even in strong sunshine. This can easily be explained by the special physical properties of ice. In outer space, on the other hand, there is no air pressure, no matter how low. Here, ice would be even less able to melt, but, as is still occasionally claimed,
must evaporate or, to put it in scholarly terms, "sublimate". However, this is contrasted by a significant experiment that is only roughly outlined here. It is well known that an air pump can be used to make the space inside a glass bell jar approximately free of air and thus depressurised. If there is a small bowl of water in the glass bell jar and enough air is pumped out of the bell jar, the water initially begins to boil.

Water is actually lost and the vapour is drawn off during pumping. But strangely - at around 10 % weight loss of the water, this process comes to a standstill and at around 13 % water loss, the water is suddenly frozen!

We can pump as long as we like, but apart from a small loss, the ice cannot evaporate completely.

As soon as the ice reaches -40˚, all evaporation stops. Even under the lowest possible
Ice that has become bone-chillingly cold due to atmospheric pressure, as can be calculated thermotechnically, at best only stores a hundredth of its weight. This shows that water cannot be in the liquid state of ice in space (-273˚), but it can be and remain in the solid state.

If, on a winter's night, you dip some iron bars, split open at the ends like claws, into a container of water and, after the water has frozen, you forcibly pull the iron bars out, they will each have a sizeable chunk of ice attached to them. If such chunks of ice are introduced into a blast-furnace ember with many thousands of coals (which requires the necessary caution and needs to be tested accordingly), some of the ice melts and vaporises, but the rest is covered in a kind of foamy slag. Only gradually does the rest of the ice hidden in the slag begin to melt, causing the melt water to heat up to boiling point. Boiling distortion is the term used by heat engineers to describe the phenomenon whereby water that is as free of air as possible only begins to boil at a higher temperature than normal. This can lead to an extremely strong
As soon as a pressure release is caused by a shock or the like, an explosion occurs, similar to that known from steam boiler explosions.

In the meantime, let the reader imagine what such processes mean when transferred to outer space, where they are increased millions of times over!

There is still the question of how to supplement the consuming world ice.

It is a flawlessly established characteristic of all glowing stars and suns, hydrogen
and communicate it to space. Our own sun demonstrates this with its enormous glowing gas jumps (prominences), which emit hydrogen that escapes into space at high speed, driven by the pressure of light. And even a superficially cooled body, such as our small Earth, may occasionally lose highly expanding hydrogen forever during volcanic eruptions, as was and is claimed by various physicists (Arrhenius and others). In this way, at least hydrogen as a component of water is permanently released into space.
Water or ice can only form naturally through the addition of oxygen, which in turn, without wishing to anticipate explanations here, occurs on a large scale in the initial period of a solar development. It is also possible, which is not hidden from observation with the appropriate means of astrophysical research, for vapour that freezes into ice dust to be ejected from celestial bodies.
so that in this way the universe is enriched with world ice or a neighbouring star also receives some of it.

The emission of hydrogen from glowing celestial bodies into the universe is proof that ice exists in space. Hydrogen emission is physically only conceivable if

Previously, ice or water was attached to a glowing star from outside, be it in the form of water-soaked or superficially heavily iced small stars or of massive chunks of ice themselves, which came into the area of attraction of a star and finally had to decay. Here the water compounds inevitably had to undergo decomposition, whereby the hydrogen released could escape into space with corresponding explosive phenomena.

All this leads to the idea that the universe is a machine that is constantly and uninterruptedly fed by the forces resulting from the conflict between embers and ice. As has been briefly shown, this assertion is by no means based on any evidence-free premises, but on well-founded evidence. The fate of our solar empire, which is to be followed here, will provide the test. In connection with this, much will become clear to us which at the moment, in order not to become a boundless confusion must remain unspoken, even though it is quite essential. Only the elimination
of certain prejudices justifies being understood, and those who are too hasty in opening the door often find that they have the sceptics and mockers on their side instead of the enthusiasts....

from H.W. Behm

(Source: Excerpt from the book "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser- Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin)

Note from the WEL private institute management:

The following extract is from the article "Die Welt-Eis-Lehre von Hanns Hörbiger" by Uwe Topper:

"In the summer of 1997 there were also reports in Germany (e.g. DIE WELT of 26 June 1997) of the exciting discussion by American astronomers revolving around this topic: Is it true what the research satellite "Polar" has been reporting for a year in terms of measurement results? Is it true that many tonnes of snow enter the Earth's atmosphere every day and thus enrich the Earth's water supply?

Louis A. Frank (University of Iowa) explained that the measurement results show that cometary objects the size of a detached house, weighing 20 to 25 tonnes, are constantly falling to Earth.

There must be at least 30,000 such bodies every day. Their speed is around 10 to 15 kilometres per second. The snowballs begin to atomise at an altitude of 24 km above the earth's surface, and at an altitude of 8,000 m they have turned into water vapour at the latest. According to the scientist, this is best described as "cosmic rain". The only things under discussion are
Details, the fact as such is - mathematically - certain. Or h a v e the gentlemen read Hörbiger after all and are now interpreting the satellite data accordingly?"

The newspaper report above speaks for itself and confirms the ice in space.

The riddle of Oldoway

It's a mysterious story right from the start!

In 1911, the Munich professor Dr Kattwinkel, on a hunting and research trip in the north-western, then still almost unknown part of German East Africa (today Tanzania, ed.
WEL Institute) in one of the countless gorges there, in passing, fossilised bones of prehistoric animals and brings the most beautiful pieces back to Europe.

No map shows the site, which Kattwinkel christens Oldoway Gorge because of the sisal found there, which the natives call Oldoway. In Munich, Prof. Stromer von Reichenbach and Prof. Schlosser soon recognise the value of the finds. In 1913, a young Berlin scholar, Dr Hans Reck, travelled to those East African territories in order to make a study in the area of the up to 23 kilometre
diameter giant crater there, he was given the secondary task of searching for Oldoway Gorge in order to find out more about its significance as a
to explore the fossilised finds.

This is the area of the East African Rift Valley, the great importance of which for the world ice theory Georg Hinzpeter demonstrated to us in his publications and above all in his work "Die Bildung der Hochgebirge".

For this reason, the Oldoway riddle is not only of general value to us, but promises to grow into a meaning which the present consideration is intended to indicate and to introduce into its preparatory details.

The task that Hans Reck took on was unusual in itself. In the middle of the most uninhabited, deserted wilderness of East Africa, where steppe, thorn bushes and impenetrable jungle alternate with huge mountain ridges and gigantic volcanoes, where tropical heat and sensitive cold, where desert and salt lakes form a framework in whose area finding a narrow gorge requires a great deal of intuition; here, where the existing maps only show the roughest
landscape features and where not a single native knows the name "Oldoway Gorge" invented by a travelling European, the scholar has no choice but to search gorge after gorge of an extensive area until he can finally and with difficulty bring three photographs taken by Kattwinkel into line with reality. He and

His black employees, who are well trained as prospectors, are finally at the site where the fossils were found.

All the details of this captivating event and the high drama of the discoveries that followed can be read in the excellent, richly illustrated work by Hans Reck, published by Brockhaus, Leipzig, under the title "Oldoway; Die Schlucht des Urmenschen".

Our only concern here is to present what is most important for the discovery and interpretation of the human find there in such a way that the value of the disembowelled man for the world ice theory becomes clear.

Even after a brief search and superficial excavations, Reck has the impression of being in a place that he refers to as "a graveyard of the Flood". Of course, this more oratorical phrase is not entirely accurate, as we are dealing here with embeddings that were created by the lunar floods in pre-Flood times.
were carried out.

The general findings are very significant. Magnificent remains of elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, fish and shellfish and many other creatures were uncovered. Not a single complete mammal skeleton, however. All the carcasses must therefore have been dissolved before they were embedded here. Arm, leg, shoulder, vertebrae and pelvic bones seemed to be randomly mixed together. Ribs and skulls lay in between. But the site was clearly demarcated. The fossilised bones stopped quite suddenly, so that almost nothing could be found in the neighbouring rock.

It seemed strange that there were no shells or fish among the bones of the prehistoric giants, but that their remains were discovered in special and more remote places in the 70 kilometre long gorge.

There were some unexpected surprises. Elephant teeth were discovered that no longer occur in present-day Africa, but which are known from the European and Asian ice age layers, whereas they had not previously been found in Africa.

The rear end of one such warrior from Oldoway Gorge stands in Berlin today and, at more than four metres high, gives the impression of a huge gate with two sturdy pillars. There are also slender and slightly curved stout teeth, also almost four metres high. There were also hippopotamus skulls that showed something very strange: the eyes of these
Animals saw on bone stalks, so that the animal once only had to stick its eyes out of the water like periscopes to see. This fact is not without general significance for two reasons. Firstly, it shows that nature invented the periscope for the living submarine hippopotamus before humans did, meaning that biotechnology anticipated human inventions by many thousands of years.

must have forced them to take such urgent safety measures. It must be left to the pre-world researcher to deduce the details from these findings.

Far more exciting than all of the above, however, was the discovery of the dinotherium of a primeval elephant ancestor, far, far older than the mammoth, now here as a contemporary of the ice age elephant.
occurred. Mystery after mystery. But the crowning glory was yet to come, for one day, after centuries of undisturbed silence, a splendidly preserved human skeleton was brought to light.

What was strange was the fact that this person must once have been buried in that well-known crouching position, tightly bound in skins with his knees pressed sharply against his chest. However, no grave goods were found, nor any traces that anything had ever been buried here, i.e. that the layer had ever been disturbed in its construction. The bright red deposits above were not damaged in the slightest, nor were there any traces of them to be found below their present position in the human layer, which would have been the case if a grave had ever been dug here, because chunks of the hanging material would have fallen into it and could not have escaped later discovery.

However, there was no evidence to support even the slightest suspicion that a prehistoric or even a relatively recent grave had been discovered here. No, everything
indicated that this corpse had once been washed from its original grave and deposited and embedded here at Oldoway Gorge. A seemingly new mystery, even a twisted one, became apparent. The skeleton could not be that of a Neanderthal, but it unmistakably showed the features of homo sapiens, a highly developed ancestor.

How was it possible that this son of man could be a comrade of the stalk-eyed hippopotamus, the ice age elephant and Dinotherium?

This is where everything began to get confused, because according to previous views, centuries, perhaps millions of years, had passed between the times when these beings had lived. And here they were contemporaries.

They certainly seemed to. Very understandable, since science was faced with unsolvable riddles with its geological theories.

Hans Reck, a keenly perceptive researcher, rescues himself from the confusion of contradictions with the following interpretation: "The large accumulation of carcasses in the old lake does not correspond to what we see today.
the inner African sea beds show. There is no longer any known cause or force that brings about this accumulation (of fossils! F.). Whether you walk along the shore of Lake Manjara or across the dry muddy bottom of the Magad, you will almost never find the bones
find dead game. The game dies lonely in the bush, its bones scattered, carried away
Predators and scavengers, fire and weather destroy the remains in a very short time. At the time of the Oldoway

There must have been other forces at work in the lake, which allowed it to collect and preserve its documents of life. They were provided by the humid climate and the activity of the volcanoes. Clouds of gas and rains of ash attacked the animals of the steppe and the inhabitants of the highlands in long succession, killing them or causing them to flee. Mire and sea swallowed up many a devourer. Floods of rain washed those killed on land into the water, where their carcasses, still more or less in context or already disintegrated into individual parts during further transport, came to their final rest in quiet places on the seabed, covered in ash and mud, withdrawn from the grasp of the predators and the destruction of air and water, to be saved for the archive of the history of life on earth." -

That is a beautiful and, if you look at it superficially, also a sufficient attempt at interpretation. But we would immediately ask about the causes of the massive volcanic eruptions, the huge, torrential rains and probably also why, here in such inhospitable areas where death occurs hourly where the large animal world felt at home, when far better living conditions existed and should exist a few days' journey away? We would also recall the fact that the animal world is almost never surprised by volcanic eruptions, but instead senses what is coming in a way that is still inexplicable to us and moves to safety.

No! We are unable to follow the interpretation given by Hans Reck, all the less so as, after completing his excellent work mentioned above, he signed a declaration, already reproduced here, according to which the man found could not have belonged in the layer that contained him, although there is no evidence to suggest that he was buried here.

Given the unnaturalness of many geological theories, however, it is understandable that Hans Reck resorts to this contradiction, even though not only the oldest and simplest stone tools were found at Oldoway Gorge, but also tools in all stages of development up to the finest arrowhead and the most sophisticated stone knife, as well as excellently crafted pieces of jewellery, a necklace made of 138 pieces, bone beads, a very fine bead of chalcedony and a piece of jewellery made of rock crystal.

How did all this end up in the same layer without belonging to it?

It is perhaps the strangest conclusion that has ever been drawn scientifically in our time, and it shows the tremendously difficult situation in which a researcher with the visual acuity of Hans Reck if he trusts his own findings less than geological theory. This theory fails here and should fail. If we sacrifice it, we immediately gain clarity.

This is not to pre-empt the investigations that Georg Hinzpeter amiably promised, but suffice it to emphasise that the embeddings were undoubtedly caused by the lunar tides in

prehistoric times. So we don't need an Oldoway lake at all. And yet we arrive at an interpretation that solves all the riddles in the simplest way.

We are by no means forced to r e g a r d Dinotherium, Ice Age elephant and Oldoway man as contemporaries. In truth, that homo sapiens was probably buried somewhere in the far north-east according to all the rules of the local cult. In the neighbouring area, however, the lunar tides had perhaps worn down and eaten away the layers of earlier floods to such an extent that they not only uncovered fossilised remains of the Ice Age elephant, but also much older Dinotherian remains, and with the help of their gigantic powers, drifted away. The grave of the non-African was also washed up, the body was recovered and transported with the entire alluvial load to the area of today's Oldoway Gorge, where it was embedded and fossilised.

The actual observation agrees very closely with this derivation, namely that the Oldoway Man was far less fossilised than the other bone finds. Although they were embedded in the same place at the same time, the age of the individual finds varies enormously.

It is now also clear why the individual finds, the heavy bones, the man, the shells or the fish do not show a common embedding site, but separate ones in each case. We know the the sorting work of the tidal waves, which release their alluvial load earlier or later depending on their size and severity. All things that are taken for granted and which Hans Reck observed and described very well.

The main find, whose age corresponds to that of the layer containing it, is Oldoway Man. But its high development again does not fit in with geological theory, because up to now science has seemed reluctant to assume that man was a keenly observant being as early as the high Tertiary period.

However, research into the world of legends, the distribution areas of the earliest cultivated plants, the original writing of mankind or the prehistoric buildings forces us to recognise Tertiary man as a spiritually highly developed being, whereby it must be emphasised immediately that Otto Hauser discovered is far, far older than previously assumed. Hauser was also inclined to agree with this opinion and was convinced that his discovery had brought an antediluvian ancestor back to light.

So if we consider the world ice theory in its current geological version, then the Oldoway enigma becomes proof of the fact that those questions that cannot be solved by today's science are self-evident in the sense of Hanns Hörbiger's work, but also facts that, on closer examination, provide further fascinating insights into the circle of life of that ancestor.

who, as an "Oldoway man", has not let the science involved come to rest for twenty years.

Hanns Fischer

(Article source: "Zeitschrift für Welteislehre", issue 11, pp. 328-334, year 1933, Verlag Luken & Luken-Berlin)

The Venus calendar of the Maya peoples and the theory of world ice (1)

In the Central American regions, Indian tribes have left us legends and reports about their ancestors through their peculiar culture, but especially through their worship of the gods as sun worshippers, which have provided us with invaluable services for the WEL.

Monuments and pictorial inscriptions in the rocky areas of the Peruvian plateau tell us about the great waters, the deluges, at the time of the last dissolution of the moon, which Hanns Fischer writes about in detail in his book "World Turnings".

And yet it only summarises a small part, to which many new observations and discoveries could be added today and should serve as building blocks for our glacial cosmogony.

At the end of the previous year (1927), news arrived that an English researcher had discovered a special pyramid among the numerous pyramid structures on the Yucatan Peninsula, the original home of the Maya peoples.
The construction of the pyramid, similar to that of Khufu's pyramid in Egypt, could undoubtedly be regarded as a building dedicated to science and astronomy. Here, too, we can see the connection between East and West, which requires Atlantis to bridge the gap.

This discovery compels us to have even greater respect for the already high culture of the Maya.

When the Spaniards under Cortez also occupied Yucatan, they found an ancient high Mayan culture. In 1549, Bishop Diego de Landa was entrusted with the conversion of the idolatrous Indians and, in his opinion, made a "pure economy", which he tells us about below:

"This people also used certain characters or letters, with which they recorded their affairs and their sciences in their books from time immemorial, and by means of which they could explain and teach them. We found a great quantity of these writings, but as they contained nothing but superstitions and lies of the devil, we burnt them all, which greatly grieved the natives and was very painful to them."

Only three of these handwritten books have survived to the present day, one of which is kept in Dresden, one in Madrid and one in Paris. From these books, which are already written in syllables

written pictorial script, we learn about the high culture, state institutions, trade relations and scientific activities of the Maya. A text characterised by dots and lines
A number system constructed with the whole number 20 (as in the French number system quatre-vingt: 4 x 20 = 80) even has a zero and is evidence of mathematical talent. Several researchers estimate
This culture is considered higher and older than that of the Egyptians.

The Dresden Maya manuscript tells us in detail about the well-developed calendar, i.e. the Mayan calendar, which in the records begins on 6 August 6613 B.C. and leads to
had already taken shape by this time. Around the year 1890, the first
language researcher Prof. Förstemann set himself the task of deciphering the Dresden Maya manuscript and, in particular, uncovered the calendar, which is based on the orbit of Venus.
was designed. Later, Dr Herbert J. Spinden, the curator of Mexican archaeology a t Harvard University, discovered further foundations of the Mayan calendar in astronomical events of the time and based this on the position of Venus between the two appearances of this mutable star as a morning star in conjunction with the summer solstice of the
The task of harmonising the Mayan chronology based on the cycle and phases of Venus with astronomical chronology in the modern sense was all the more difficult because the Mayans knew five leap days, even though they knew exactly how far their calendar year corresponded to the natural year. In the Dresden manuscript, the celestial phenomena since 6 August 6613 BC are tracked with astonishing accuracy and the days, months and years are recorded. The year was divided into 18 months of 20 days each and 5 leap days, in addition to a count of weeks of 13 days each. The Mayans were particularly gifted in the field of time calculation. The calculation of time and the calendar also played a major role in the life of the people; there is hardly a single remnant of Maya hieroglyphs that does not contain numerals and day or month hieroglyphs among the characters.

If we look at our present-day calendar, whose division of the months was adapted to the earth's year on the one hand, but also to the moon's orbit on the other, and this calendar, which had been introduced almost everywhere in the ancient world since time immemorial, we must ask ourselves the question: Why did the Mayans choose the orbit of Venus, which is difficult to observe, since Venus remains invisible in its position opposite and intermediate to the sun over a longer orbital distance, while the moon, on the other hand, remains invisible with a longer orbital distance?
its rapidly changing crescent produces a much more pleasing and clearer time calculation?

As the rescued Mayan manuscripts now tell us, the Venus calendar was perfected around 6613 BC and the culture was thus at a great height. The path to this height certainly required many thousands of years of preparation, so that the thought forces itself upon us: "The

Mayas, recognised by their own manuscripts as the oldest cultural people, founded their chronology as pre-moon people."

The moon was not available to them for this purpose, as it still travelled its path as an independent wandering star, but they could clearly recognise smaller periods of time by the crescent-like phases of Venus, which shone as a morning or evening star. In these latitudes, the seasons are not as visible as they are here and could therefore be used less as timekeepers (2).

Since its discovery, the Venus calendar has always b e e n a mystery to researchers of Mayan manuscripts, all the more so as the books also mention the moon, albeit in a subordinate role, and a deity is also dedicated to it. However, these records were made at a time when the Venus calendar had already developed into its perfect form over many millennia. Only the world ice theory allows us to solve the riddle of the Venus calendar a n d certainly gives the researchers of the Maya manuscripts clues to clarify many other questions.
Records whose meaning was not always understood. Today's observation also supports Plato's account of the Arcadians, in which we are told that they were
Proselenians or pre-moon people. This is all the more significant because the sources from w h i c h we draw are so widely separated.

The Mayas created 15 images of gods to express all the great feelings and events. In addition to the main god Tzultacá and Mam, there was the god of death, the god for natural phenomena, the god for the harvest, the god for the moon and the night, the corn god, the god of war, the sun god, etc., from whose pictorial representations the hieroglyphs and syllabic characters for their writing developed.

They also had 6 animal figures, the owl, the snake, the dog, the vulture, the jaguar and the tortoise.

The Mayans symbolised the new moon with the owl, the full moon with the jaguar's head and the solar eclipse with the leaping jaguar. It should be noted that the full moon was symbolised by a predatory animal. We can well imagine the impression that the mutable star Luna made on the ancient Mayans as a predator before its capture.
The jaguar, with its comet-like tail and sharply torn ice crust, may have made a fearsome sight. The jaguar, native and feared on the Yucatan, was the most fitting symbol. Here, too, we want to draw a comparison with the similar symbol used in the Revelation of John in chapter 13 verse 2, which is so significant for the world ice doctrine: "And the beast that I saw was like a pardel, and its feet like the feet of a bear, and its mouth like the mouth of a lion."

The whole of chapter 13 is about the seven-headed beast of blasphemy and the two-headed beast of seduction. This only symbolises the appearances of the new (present-day) moon, and in part also those of the old tertiary moon, and the panther native to Africa (old name "Pardel") is used to symbolise this. Although the jaguar and panther are zoologically different animals, their feline and feared predatory nature is the same. What connections are still to be uncovered here (3) !

The Mayas achieved outstanding results in ceramic craftsmanship, sculpture and temple and house building. Unfortunately, all the architectural monuments have been almost completely destroyed by the humid tropical climate; only ruins tell us of the Mayan people who were destroyed by "European civilisation" and whose mixed descendants today carelessly walk past the ruins of their great fathers.

Chief Engineer Paul Köhler

(Source: Monthly magazine "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 2, p.42-45, 4th year, 1928, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

Remark:

1) Literature used: 1. art and religion of the Maya peoples by E. P. Dieseldorf. 2. the legends of the gods in the Maya manuscripts by Dr Paul Schellhas. 3 "Gartenlaube", volume 1892, p. 704 and 746.

2) Many researchers consider the Venus year to be not only older than the lunar year, but also older than the solar year. We can easily understand this, as the Earth's axis was almost vertical in the late Quaternary. The sun's orbit always remained the same, seasons were completely absent everywhere, so that the only
only Venus could be considered as a practical timepiece. Note of the writer.

3) On the basis of ancient tradition and the doctrine of the world ages (world age = main geological period), it was well known to antiquity that the "evil", i.e. the dragon monster (the near-sunset satellite), developed over time from the young moon, which mythologically was often also regarded as the twin of the sun. Note by the author.

The staining of the sun

For years, the eerily grotesque image has remained vivid in my memory: the Bersaglieri looking o n miserably around the split marble basin of Messina's famous cathedral fountain, which Montorsoli's sculpture had created. With torn flanks, battered and bent, instantly close to collapse, the once proud and veined cathedral behind them, its golden sacristy covered in stone dust yawns in a rubble-strewn desert.
A few more seconds - and the image of the Madonna, hovering almost unsteadily above the crumpled house portal, will join the granite pillar stumps, which in ancient times supported a sanctuary of Poseidon.

Truly - the "protective gods of the grove" have escaped and the poet's chorus of vengeance from the Bride of Messina may now recognise the "Furies' step", the onset of the "avenging goddesses". For once again the fate of Messina, the Regina del Faro, the Queen of the Straits, had been fulfilled.

But to the gruesome mockery of all human wisdom, the Gristone and the Matta, two giant cardboard figures with plate-sized eyes, stretched unharmed at the other end of the cathedral square,
Processional remnants of the great feast of the Assumption of Mary. Now a symbol of an eternal truth: Patroclus dies and Thersites remains!

What had happened? In the early morning of a hazy December day, the first completely unexpected earthquake is enough to destroy and destroy flourishing climes and dream-happy people over a distance of 60 kilometres, from Castroreale via Messina to Palmi in Calabria.
shattering, opening fissures in the earth, throwing up cobblestones, turning buildings, chasing storm surges into the coastal area, enriching the air with breathtaking clouds of dust and
to cause conflagrations. And behind the Mediterranean pathos "Mentre sovrano regna il dolore" (while pain reigns supreme), with which Catania's "Azione" labelled its ongoing quake reports for days on end, lay the all-too-early deaths of thousands, the tragedy of people left without a livelihood or a home, the fate of the impoverished rich, the compassion of a better world, as well as the unleashed instinct to plunder in the wake of an instantly awakened chaos.

The scientific report first issued by the Katan Observatory notes that the direction of this terrible earthquake coincides with a well-known fault line on which

At the same time, Mount Etna rests. All too soon, a humanity seduced by the beauty of the landscape wanted to inhabit this south-west corner of Italy, in whose subsoil the gods of the ancients still have their
Forging armour means that the earth's crust has not yet come to rest. And man had recklessly built his huts and multi-storey palaces again and again without taking into account a construction method particularly suitable for earthquake zones, thus challenging nature. But Messina did not remain dead and dreams, although in the meantime
has once again been under severe threat, but is having another good day. It lies picturesquely nestled in a lavish splendour of forest and sun, sea and palm trees, roses and lemons and is still proud of the elegance of its Corso Garibaldi. Inevitably, people have found themselves building a new cityscape on rubble and ruins. But once again they have not, as
Goethe, under the fresh impression of a similar major catastrophe in 1783, noted in his "Italian Journey" that he had practised the wise caution of the ancient Sicans and Siculians to leave this troubled earth by travelling westwards.

Although this monstrous earthquake tragedy in the early twentieth century claimed 200,000 lives, it was followed by numerous similar earthquake disasters of an earlier and more recent date.
of a more recent date. Hardly a year goes by without a new event somewhere in southern Europe, Persia or Asia Minor, in the Himalayas or on the edge of the Pacific Ocean, especially in western South America and in Japan, the earth shakes violently, with ground cracks and fissures, subsidence and uplift of the terrain together with horizontal displacements of the earth being the visible and life-destroying consequences of this.

Peru's capital has been destroyed from the ground up no less than ten times since it was built. In Tokyo, an average of four earth tremors are recorded every day, and the terrible earthquake disasters of recent years (New Zealand, etc.) are still fresh in the memory.

All these large earthquakes at least indicate that some tensely bound energy of the earth's surface is transformed into mobile energy. Certain rock masses then break apart under jerky displacements and the like, and become a source of power (earthquake centre)
of a more or less large, elastic and wave-like oscillating shaking area. A
This type of event occurs in the vast majority of large earthquakes, whereby the strength of the shaking naturally decreases with increasing distance from the site of the excitation. If a superhuman being existed that reacted particularly sensitively to tremors or seismic events, it would, at a conservative estimate, be able to recognise 80,000 quakes, from the largest to the weakest.
downwards per year! If only the human mind could replace the failure of its senses with appropriate equipment, we would be able to tell from a seismometer or seismograph, for example, when a worldquake occurred with a focal intensity that set the entire surface of the earth in motion or even drove quake waves around the earth several times. All types of waves that an earthquake has are called seismic waves due to their different

The seismogram records the speed of propagation of the tremors one after the other. Violent earthquakes are initially preceded by successive individual tremors, and after transitional trembling movements, the main shock occurs, followed by gradually weakening wave movements. However, the expert eye of the researcher is able to elicit much more from the seismogram and generally recognises immediately whether an earthquake source is near the coast, inland or in the middle of the earth.
or under the bottom of the ocean (seaquake).

There is no doubt that previous findings on the nature and course of earthquake waves (and their artificial imitation using explosives!) have already allowed all kinds of significant conclusions to be drawn about the structure of the earth's interior, which are also of practical use everywhere (locating deposits of vital minerals, etc.). Earth physics research is also endeavouring to find ways and means of
to discover ways of averting in good time the dangers that unalterably threaten mankind as a result of the apparently constant unrest in the earth's interior. However, in order to be able to make progress in this area, or to make any positive gains at all, it is necessary to gain a clear understanding of the causes that trigger earthquakes. Research in this area seems to be failing here and generally admits that "little progress has been made in clarifying these questions" and that all methodological considerations about a possible predetermination of earthquakes are pointless for the time being. This is actually somewhat unjustified, as there have always been scholars who have pursued and continue to pursue the right line of enquiry.

It has been very rightly argued (e.g. by L. Neumann) that rapid and strong fluctuations in air pressure influence the inherently plastic rock layers and may intensify or cause those states of stress that lead to the triggering of earthquakes. A celestial influence (sun, moon and planets) has also been repeatedly considered, and last but not least, sunspots (!) are also repeatedly mentioned (recently by the earth physicists E. Oddone and F.A. Perret) in order to clarify the mystery of earthquakes. However, this can only happen when both groups of scholars join hands and are first aware of the connection between air pressure and processes on the sun that lead to spots, and when they know what sunspots are, what their long-established periodicity and much more is based on.

With this, we have calmly spoken a big word, and if we want to try to find a
To give a satisfactory interpretation of earthquakes, this cannot be done without presuppositions, but requires that we first look to the sun and open up a perspective in which the earthquakes themselves only appear as a special case within the framework of a cosmically governed earth, which is then quickly clarified. It was not entirely involuntary that the terrible example of an earthquake here
For, on the one hand, it is in the nature of man to listen only when confronted with the forces of nature that threaten his life, and on the other hand, events that we today perceive as grossly catastrophic have always been the starting points for researching and analysing the history of the world.

and recognising and to gain a picture of the nature of our Mother Earth. Earthquakes, along with volcanic phenomena, are the clearest and most tangible witnesses of
"Critical days" on earth, as otherwise storm surges or "severe weather" occur in mines, as radio transmission suffers unpleasant interference, rheumatism sufferers
feel particular pain, feelings of displeasure make their usual work more difficult, because offences against the law are becoming more frequent, certain animal species appear to be behaving abnormally and, above all, because
weather storms and much more.

Just as in the case of earthquakes, research is always faced with a puzzle when it comes to the question of the triggering cause, and the sky of hypotheses is as grey as a gloomy cloud, stretching over a "weather machinery" on earth that has remained inscrutable despite everything. Even the best minds openly admit that they know nothing for certain about crucial weather processes.

But we would like to say that all of these events happen and have happened since time immemorial on Earths, because from the primordial ice block pack (Milky Way) formed in the solar realm, ice bodies glide towards the sun on very specific orbits directed by the major planets, crash into it and
trigger phenomena here, which necessarily influence the earth and its atmosphere again.

Once we have briefly outlined this process in all its consequences and then considered the effects of the direct feeding of the earth with ice blocks, and finally read off the necessary cosmic water supply from the earth's surface itself, we will have to turn our attention to the incomparably greatest and most fateful times of the earth's star. Times that an old master of earth history research, Eduard Sueh (still more suspecting than researching), wanted to see filled with "events of such unspeakably shattering violence" that "the imagination resists following the leading mind and forming the picture". We will see that even the largest earthquake recorded today is only a minor episode compared to the gigantic forces unleashed, and we will have to examine the question of where we humans stand today in the midst of these periodically occurring events in the history of the earth.
For the time being, we do not want to leave the logically organised thread unfinished, even if it i s difficult for the pen to always stick to the surface of things and, for the sake of the overall interpretation, to be able to write down only the bare essentials. (We recommend the main work "Glacial Cosmogony" by Hanns Hörbiger and Phillip Fauth to interested readers and specialists who want to study the basics of glacial cosmogony in detail.)

If someone suddenly asks what is special to observe on the sun, any lover of celestial science will immediately give them the answer: the dark spots!

About a century ago, a director of the Paris Observatory advised a young beginner not to spend too much time looking at sunspots, as there was no lawfulness to the phenomenon.

would exist. Today, scientific research no longer doubts such a lawfulness and is seriously endeavouring to see through it in various ways.

The chronicler is aware that an older Chinese encyclopaedia from the fourteenth century already mentions the sunspot phenomenon, that the Jesuit priest Christoph Scheiner (1572 to 1650) devoted himself to it, Galileo's sunspot observations earned him the ridicule of the world, Schülen described the spots as enormous funnels in 1771, a n d it was an amateur astronomer, the Dessau court apothecary Schwabe (1789-1875), who published several
For decades, he studied sunspots and was the first to recognise their periodicity, i.e. their intermittent and rhythmically ordered appearance and disappearance. Around the middle of the last century (19th century), the Zurich Observatory in particular turned its attention to the observation and study of sunspots, and it is thanks to the scholarly work carried out there that an interest in sunspot phenomena was significantly promoted. A so-called sunspot relative number is determined daily in Zurich, which is given by the formula

R = 10 g + f, where g is the number of groups of spots and f is the number of individual spots. It goes without saying that external observation series must also be used to fill in the Zurich bad weather days on which solar observation is not possible.

For a number of years, scientists from a wide range of disciplines, physicians and practitioners have been studying the sun's spotting activity, and a considerable number of scientific institutes in various countries have been conducting almost exclusively solar research and investigating the wonders of solar spotting. It is not the place here to present e v e n a less than exhaustive overview of this, but a few sultanas from the still
more or less controversial cakes should at least be on offer. All these premature findings will only receive a tremendous boost as soon as the nature of sunspots is clear and the specialised researcher in any field is no longer assigned to a
The only way to solve the mystery of sunspots is through heat technology. According to all available observations and findings, the riddle of sunspots can only be solved using heat technology.

Already four decades ago, the physicist Rudolf Mewes pointed out that certain laws must prevail between the positions of the major planets and the tainting of the sun. He also tried to relate events in the history of mankind to events on the sun. Whether the great astronomer Herschel had already recognised a reflection of the influence of sunspots on harvests in the records of the London Grain Exchange remained unclear.
hidden from our previous research. However, since there is currently a world weather syndicate in the United States that analyses cosmic-electromagnetic processes on the sun (and also
The fact that the world's most important celestial bodies are associated with weather phenomena and that long-term weather forecasts are based on them (which are supposed to be of use to farmers) may just be mentioned.

After Maurice Faure, a doctor and private astronomer, was able to reconcile the sun's coarse spots with the simultaneous increase in deaths, it was primarily Georges Lakhovsky who largely defended the connections between earthly life and the cosmic environment. He does not limit himself to the sun, but also wants to see electromagnetic waves travelling to earth from other celestial bodies, to which a living being reacts in a similar way to the receiver of a radio set. Diseases could only be understood as disturbances in the balance between the reception and emission of these waves, and the theories based on and deepened by Lakhovsky are currently the subject of eager research at medical and other institutes.

Since comparative statistics and counts have shown that suicides and strokes occur mainly during strong sunspot activity, since solar activity has a high impact on our nervous system (Tschijewsky and other researchers), sunspots are almost the
This is no longer a foreign topic of discussion at medical congresses. Based on the realisation that epidemics and harvests have a certain parallelism with solar activity and that this has a social impact, birth rates and spot curves can also be compared.

Our winegrowers should know that the lunar researcher Ph. Fauth (and others have done similar work) carried out studies on "The cosmic dependence of grape ripeness", based on the question of whether a rhythm that is evident in the formation and frequency of sunspots is also expressed in the frequency of good wine years or earlier or later grape ripeness. A Wachenheim winegrowers' chronicle helped him to make a comparison. He
was able to prove that our sun, as we know, not only boils the blood of the vines, but that it does so in a certain rhythm that corresponds to the breathing of its stain formation. Maximum times of staining cause an early harvest, while minimum times cause a late harvest.

Measurements of annual rings of felled spruces and larches from the Jochberg near Kitzbühel led the same scholar to the conclusion that it seems as if "the stimulus for lively growth of the trees coincides closely with the respective sunspot maximum or lags behind it by a short time".

It is well known that the annual wood growth of our trees (whose growth is subject to
the changing seasons) can be seen in the annual rings.

Incidentally, studies by Douglas and Huntington on Californian sequoia trees, studies by Kapteyn on trees in western Germany and measurements carried out in Eberswalde have also shown that, despite everything, growth intervals can also be detected that are graduated over several years and are associated with the sunspot curve. The former director of the Bremische Landeswetterwarte, Wilhelm Grosse, was able to establish that the activity of sunspots has a general effect on vegetation by working through phenological tables that have been compiled since the 1980s (19th century) on the growth conditions in Bremen's Bürgerpark. He was also able to show that old oak trees growing near Hoja on the River Weser had been

In the years when the sunspots were at their maximum, the width of the annual rings was four to five times greater than in years when there were no sunspots at all.

This fact should also be of particular interest to our foresters, as the entomologist Eidmann was able to prove that large pest years, i.e. a proliferation and spread of harmful and often horribly angry forest insects, coincide with large sunspot maxima. It would take page after page to list all the other "coincidences" (how rightly Kepler felt) that have somehow been established with sunspots and life processes on earth. It was only important for us to show the direction in which research is heading, and we would like to add that the much-ridiculed image of the astrologer, who endeavours to gain some kind of clarification for his own destiny from peering into the vastness of the heavens, need not be completely forgotten and dusty in the corner. Behind the astrological image of earlier times, a piece of wisdom dawns. Wisdom that we, in our scientific judgement, often only need to free from the adventurously grotesque. At the moment when solar destinies are linked in a special way with those of earthly life and planets are allowed to beat time to them, only one perspective is actually opened up that transforms correct foreboding into reality.

It is easy to understand that all cosmic effects first penetrate the Earth's atmosphere as an intermediary between the Earth and the cosmos. Here they will not only experience attenuations favourable to earthly life (a very fruitful chapter of research in itself), but will also obviously have to change and deform the atmosphere. But the
weather research, which necessarily has a lease on the air (with a few exceptions), is quite limited, even if it can gradually decide on a cosmic orientation. Even today, it has based its "weather dynamics" (the sun as a heat source, of course) almost exclusively on earthly conditions and believes it can make do with the fact that the earth itself regulates and brews its storms and precipitation. Because the sunspots are far more than about
electromagnetic waves, perhaps also physical or somehow energetic
Sending particles of electricity, about which opinions are divided, is obviously difficult for our weather prophets to get their heads round, and so it doesn't really help much if some of them accept the sunspot influence on the weather and tie speculation to it, but are only playing with fire, so to speak. If one does not know what a sunspot is and therefore also does not know that its drifted material essentially represents the "weather dynamics" per se, then all that remains is the grotesque spectacle of weighing up a first phenomenon against a second, which is the "weather dynamics".
itself is only (as we will soon realise) a part of the first.

(Image source and text: Book "Der Sterne Bahn und Wesen" by M. Valier, 1924)

The sun with spots, flares, bursts of glowing gas and the coarse-walled stars depicted in the correct colour.

All searching and probing as to whether sunspots could be large whirlwinds in the outer parts of the solar body (Bjerknes), whether they are real or only apparent giant funnels or the like, is almost drowning in hypotheses. All that remains to be said here is what the most famous researcher Aitken, the former president of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Mills College, has already anticipated: "May we form an idea of the nature of a sunspot We do not know why sunspots appear at all, why they change periodically in number and why they reveal an eleven-year cycle. Research work at observatories such as Mount Wilson has brought remarkable progress in the understanding of solar phenomena, but our answers to the questions piling up here must still be regarded as more or less credible speculation." But strangely, when a researcher at least speaks of "cooled formations" in the sunspots, he is not completely ignoring the truth.

However, what the Munich astronomer H. Strebel said in a paper on "Thoughts on individual solar problems" seems like a rung already climbed high on the ladder of knowledge: "When observing sunspots, the dark umbra (spot core), especially at low magnifications, stands out as a form-giving contrast against the weaker sunspots.
visible penumbra (grey halo or penumbra surrounding the spot core) comes to the fore and causes us to assume that any existing changes in shape and extent are primary, but to attribute a more secondary role to the penumbra. On closer observation, however, one comes to the conclusion that far beyond the individual spot or spots there is an area of disturbance below the photosphere (solar luminous layer) with a quite enormous extent, whereby the dark spots and pores are only "eyes" through which the excitement below the photosphere manifests itself. Due to causes of an as yet unknown nature (!?), disturbances form more or less close to the surface visible to us
of the material equilibrium... It is reasonable to assume that below the umbra there is a temperature-increasing centre that acts in a similar way to a Bunsen burner, whereby condensed and lower-temperature masses are brought to complete combustion, i.e. they glow less than the lower-temperature masses in the surroundings... It is plausible to assume that auhersolar causes (encountering the sun from space), i.e. shooting stars, were involved in the formation of the Sunspots play a role, which are associated with lower temperatures..."

How correctly a thermodynamically-minded researcher tackled the problem here, and how substantially he thus meets what we now have to say. He is thinking of low-temperature bodies,
that could incorporate themselves into the sun, but since he does not know the cosmic ice or has not yet learnt about it

is convinced that shooting stars are nothing more than icy bodies that fall towards the sun, he will have to remain entangled in the problems he admits! He only needed to delve into the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) and would then discover that he was on the way to it.

So we first ask: What happens when an icy body plunges into the sun? If it has sufficient heat, it will not need to completely melt and vaporise before reaching the solar luminosity layer, according to thermotechnical insights. A
diameter of 100 to 200 metres, as Hörbiger has explained in great physical detail. Immediately after the collapse of the remnant of the ice body, the surrounding glowing masses attempt to liquefy it. This is only partially successful at first, as the glowing environment simultaneously condenses and solidifies as a result of the large amount of melting and vaporisation heat required. A kind of foam slag coating forms - as we saw in an even more gigantic form in the Star Giantess - which insulates the initially rapidly melting ice from further overly rapid heat dissipation. Only after the ice melting is complete is the central foam slag section heated to over 0˚ Celsius, and only after the complete evaporation of the (but well-insulated) meltwater, which is under enormous pressure from the solar layers, does the dissolution of the foam slag caused by the influx of heat begin.

(Image source: Book "Welteis und Weltentwicklung" by H.W. Behm, 1926)

Ice body moving into the sun and leading to the formation of an evaporation funnel (drawing by Alfred Hörbiger)

At the same time, vapour escapes, which, when overheated, breaks through the solar luminous layer explosively and lines up a hole from below that widens outwards like a funnel. Some of this vapour is thermochemically decomposed when it comes into contact with glowing gases on the funnel walls, i.e. oxygen is bound to the metal gases of the sun, while hydrogen leads to the formation of glowing gas jumpers (prominences) and escapes into space everywhere. However, another part of the vapour remains undecomposed, as the vapour decomposition extracts a considerable amount of heat from the neighbouring layers of glow, and it must be accelerated explosively to reach the surface of the sun.

A sunspot is therefore basically nothing more than an all-powerful evaporation funnel, caused by ice entering the sun! The funnel mouth, or perhaps more accurately the funnel tube, appears to us as a black spot centre. This is not surprising, because the water vapour constantly chasing through the tube (the duration of the process varies depending on the amount of ice) is not a glowing substance, and the gases still rising in the tube are undoubtedly much cooler than the surrounding solar body. It also seems only explicable that the funnel structure appears half-shaded at the upper end, i.e. towards the outside, because its walls have not cooled down completely.
can be created. Finally, the escaping vapour must come into friction with the funnel walls, which creates a certain circulation of the solar luminous layer around the funnel. This results in continuous bulges and radially escaping formations, and we may well say that on
at least some of the solar flares are created in this way. Star research has chosen this name for light-veined and mobile currents on the surface of the sun, and large groups of spots are also always surrounded by flares.

Again, even flares that do not include sunspots are usually bound to the same zones on the sun favoured by the spots, and the frequency of the flares is subject to the same period as that of the spots! This alone points to a certain connection between all solar phenomena, to a dominant cause with similar effects.

(Image source and text: book "Rätsel der Tiefe" by Hanns Fischer, 1923)

The formation of an average sunspot with the corona ray rooted in it through the gradual vaporisation of the foam-slag-covered remnant of an icy body that has penetrated the sun's glowing shell. It means Ph = glowing gas envelope of the sun (photosphere), DT = vapour funnel. At the bottom of the vaporisation hearth VH floats, still slowly sinking, the foam-slag-covered remnant of a penetrated world ice body. Well protected from the heat, it is in the process of melting and vaporising and the vapour flows out of the pores of the foam slag or pumice structure. This high-pressure and superheated water vapour finally overcomes the high pressure of the metallic glowing gas shell and escapes at tremendous speed. Due to the enormous friction in the evaporation funnel DT, which is constantly being ejected from the evaporation centre VH
vapour masses flowing through the funnel, the vapour is positively charged. Where the vapour funnel comes into contact with the glowing gas shell of the sun, the vapour decomposes. The oxygen is bound and the hydrogen as such escapes into space,
there, increasing the resistance that the celestial bodies feel on their orbital paths. The water vapour, however, soon freezes outside the sun to form the finest ice dust, which, given the direction of the exhaust funnel, also reaches the earth, impregnates the upper atmosphere with clouds or cirrus clouds of ice dust, blows apart the highest layers of air and in this way is transported to the earth.

Earth's surface creates a barometric depression. The ice dust blown off by the sun shines in the sunlight as a corona ray; the funnel mouth appears as a dark sunspot.

Even a moderately large telescope (with appropriate use of aperture glass) is sufficient to be able to observe and study all spot and flare phenomena on the bright surface of the sun more closely. Small dark "pores" can be observed, which can grow into larger spots in a few days and are therefore the precursors of spots or small spots. The growth of the pores into large spots is usually much quicker than the subsequent dissolution of a spot, the
The duration itself can range from a few days to weeks and months. Large individual patches are rarer than groups of patches, and within the groups there are also all kinds of more or less half-destroyed patches that are probably in the process of disintegrating.
Finally, certain appearances of a spot located near the edge of the sun indicate that the centre of the spot must lie deeper than the courtyard surrounding it.

All these phenomena are consistent with what is to be expected in t e r m s of time with regard to the ongoing vapour bursting, the formation of giant funnels and the like. In the case of Grohflecken, a correspondingly massive body of ice had penetrated, which naturally also guarantees a much longer period of time. Groups of spots indicate that several ice collapses occurred at different times and places or that a massive block had broken into several pieces, which were driven apart by the mutual vapour pressure and each developed its own evaporation funnel. Where flare phenomena can be seen without spotting, more or less deeply located glowing masses are obviously being vaporised.
of the sun is merely pushed to the surface, without the revolution caused by an icy body being sufficient to create a huge vapour funnel.

If the sun is projected onto graph paper using a telescope so that the diameter of the image of the sun is around 109 mm, then (since the diameter of the sun is around 109 times the diameter of the earth) 1 mm in the centre of the image of the sun corresponds approximately to the diameter of the earth. If the sun was stained to some extent, we may now measure spots of 1, 2, 3 or even 4 or more millimetres on the image of the sun. This immediately gives us an idea of the relatively extraordinary size and extent of a sunspot. A spot
with a diameter of 3 mm, for example, would actually have an extension of around 40,000 kilometres, as the Earth's diameter is around 12,740 kilometres. We could therefore actually fit several spheres of the earth into one spot funnel. As a result - and this thought is obvious to any non-specialist - extremely large ice bodies would have to be considered for the formation of spots, and this would not be possible for other reasons.
with the solar balance defended by the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony).

This objection has already been raised several times, but again only by "scientists".
Laymen" in the field of thermal engineering, even if they prove to be quite useful in their specialised field. If we noted above that ice block diameters of 100-200 metres are sufficient without the body having to melt before collapse, we can now add that this body size is also sufficient to form a considerable large spot, i.e. a blasting funnel.
Even at moderate pressure, highly superheated water vapour can take up many thousands of times the volume of the original ice volume, and in view of the relatively low basic density of the solar stratification, this volume is increased many hundreds of thousands of times. This may
This i s just a hint taken from an extensive heat and physics calculation. Water, ice and embers really have it "in them", and this again leads to a consideration that is not entirely insignificant for the guaranteed preservation of our solar realm for many millions of years.

It can be calculated from the physics of heat that the embers of an ordinary coal-fired room stove could be considerably increased by accelerating the supply of ice. However, we would then have to incorporate small pieces of ice into the stove six hundred times faster than a grenade would extend the muzzle of a long-barrelled gun. Ice bodies now arrive at the sun (as can be seen from motion phenomena etc. in the solar realm) at a final speed of 500-700 km per second and bring with them an unprecedented living energy or force that is calculated to be greater than is needed to liquefy, vaporise or decompose the ice. Consequently, when kinetic energy is converted into heat, a certain amount of heat is left over for the benefit of the sun, and this can be s u m m a r i s e d in the seemingly paradoxical formula that our glowing daytime star is heated with ice!

However, this provides the sun with a permanent substitute for its energy loss in the form of radiation (apart from the capture of real metal or stone meteors and that of dying planets in the rhythm of eons).

This loss of energy is quite enormous, because the tiny amount that the Earth receives from it amounts to an average of 350 trillion horsepower working without interruption. There have been and still are researchers who think that this loss can be compensated for by the absorption of foreign masses by the sun, but they have not been able to "find" the masses required for this, and they cannot succeed because they have not yet known of any ice bodies in space, and even less about the properties of ice and the properties of the earth.
of its melting processes. One particularly mathematically minded person has even calculated that the sun's temperature must fall by more than one degree Celsius every year due to the enormous heat loss, so that it will not be possible to enjoy all the glories of the sun for several millennia.
on earth is over, sinking into night, grey and ice. That this cannot be the case is shown by the fact that life on earth is certainly many millions of years old and that the sun has at least radiated with corresponding power during this period. So difficulties upon difficulties - if we want to do without world ice!

It is believed that we have gained a ray of hope in this darkest and most difficult chapter of solar physics through our more recent physical findings that penetrate deep into the atom. Since we now know that the heat-generating decay of radium particles also produces helium and that the sun contains an abundance of this substance (helios = sun), radium could at best be the source of the sun's energy.
be a supplier of lost heat. However, this is basically similar to the example (once followed more closely) of a spent mark from the right pocket sliding back into the left pocket after purchase. One also speaks of radiative equilibrium and imagines that successive layers of the solar ball swallow a portion of certain rays that pass through them from the interior of the sun, and that this swallowing means a supply of energy. These speculations have been further developed and "deepened" to date, and yet no one can say why
the actual source of continued radiation is not exhausted.

On the other hand, however, it can be argued that an ice fall continuously assaulting the sun on average can increase the mass of our daytime star by 1/100,000 in just a thousand years and that this results in a heat surplus that not only covers the heat radiation loss in the same period, but even exceeds it. This also puts to rest the occasional assumption that the dark sunspots are visible evidence of an ageing and cooling sun. Rather, they are the opposite, and we are happy to t a k e u p here a phenomenon that solar physics research itself offers us. Based on the finest
flour production methods have determined that the sun shines brighter in years of particularly strong spotting activity! After all that has been said, this seems natural and requires no further explanation.

Observationally, a strong tainting of the sun is also accompanied by an increase in its corona radiation, i.e. particularly strong rays are emitted into space from the bright corona surrounding our daytime star (which can be observed directly during solar eclipses or when the sun's disc is darkened near the sun). Researchers have now generally recognised that the corona (also known as the solar atmosphere) and the corona radiation consist of extremely fine material particles. Due to their small size, these are not invariably bound by the sun's gravity, but are able to remain in suspension, so to speak, as a result of the opposing radiation pressure, but they can also be driven off by the radiation pressure to a great extent if they are sufficiently fine.

Once this has been established and, as already mentioned, staining and crown light radiation show a connection, it is easy to guess that the vapour, which is driven off at a necessarily tremendous speed during stain formation (exhaust funnel), itself accounts for most of the crown light radiation. The radiation pressure, which acts as a restraining force against gravity, intensifies this drive, which is energised by a lively explosive force. It is only natural that the vapour escaping into space turns into the finest ice dust (fine ice) soon after its escape into space, so that we can say: Crown light formation and, above all, crown light radiation are a consequence of the sun's icy body charge, just as the entire solar activity in general is to a large extent only a consequence of the sun's ice dust.

is a result of the formation of ice. Most of the phenomena on the sun, which cannot even be mentioned here in their entirety, inevitably indicate that water is decomposed in its body or that water converted into vapour partially dilutes this solar body again.

This does not quite conclude our excursion into the realm of the sun, which we had to make necessary in order to subsequently understand earthly processes and conditions, because two more things about sunspots are still keeping researchers on their toes. It has not gone unnoticed by their observations that the spots favour two strips of the sun that lie roughly north and south of the solar equator, and that the spotting shows a periodicity with a respective maximum and minimum, as we have already mentioned in passing as a matter of course.
are assumed. If you work your way through the garden of hypotheses with regard to the spatial distribution of sunspots, the result remains completely negative and you look around,
If you don't know what answers are given to the question of periodicity, you will search even more in vain for a lifeline that could save you from mental drowning.

It has long been known that this periodicity is generally characterised by a recurring main period of around eleven years with a rapidly rising maximum and a slower fading minimum. But the "why" is just as unclear as the further "why" of possible deviations from the rule and possible large fluctuations. Eight years ago (1928), the astronomer C. Hoffmeister s p o k e a true word regarding these deviations, which has not become obsolete in the meantime, and which also applies unquestionably to the main period, which is surrounded by speculation: "There is no doubt that these periods are only a calculation result without a physical background." The word "calculation result" can certainly be used to describe an observation result, but the physics of the background is actually missing. It can only be clarified by a lawfully conditioned and recognised ice body coincidence to the sun, i.e. by the orbital conditions of the world ice passing through space, whereby also the
The spatial distribution of the patches (as characteristic locations of ice bodies) appears to be r e a d i l y understandable.

We will only discuss this very briefly below. More detailed information on this subject can be found in the work "Glazial-Kosmogonie" by Hanns Hörbiger and Phillip Fauth.

But without any idea of the path of the ice bodies, no one can understand why sunspots appear periodically, why the earth itself passes through zones with densely clustered ice bodies several times a year, or why all phenomena that trigger sunspots on earth must also occur periodically or, in the case of giant funnel formations, suddenly and disastrously. If, in spite of everything, some passages in this icy-glowing consideration appear sober, although they can be reduced to the shortest and easiest formula (all the more difficult for us!)
may forgive us for reminding him of one of Goethe's words and claiming this as his own.

"There is a big difference between reading for pleasure and revitalisation and reading for knowledge and instruction."

This much should probably have been guessed, so that we don't inadvertently end up with an earthquake tragedy.
and in order to be able to clarify these, like so many other things, later on, they boldly dared to make the leap to the sun, which after all had to cover 150 million kilometres. That is the average distance between our earth and the sun. Even if it is only a cosmic stone's throw, this distance seems enormous to us tiny earthlings. But it is easily traversed by the sun's rapidly rushing fine ice drift, which is charged with electrical energy. This sun-volatile fine ice may also hit the earth and trigger phenomena there that are beneficial to some and harmful to others, although these are only conceptual judgements that man has made for his short pilgrimage on earth, which is only a manifestation of his eternal changeability and immortality. Is
but a huge exhaust vent of the sun turned straight towards the earth, then, as we shall see, the scales of fate will unquestionably tilt to where man, trembling, recognises higher powers and where even the most indifferent and obdurate will gain the insight that it is not permanently permissible to tinker with the Godhead itself.

If we turn our gaze once again to the Milky Way and follow the path of the ice from there to the earth and the sun, then we are fully equipped to understand the play of the elements on earth in the present. And since the weather has the highest ranking in this respect, the
again in line with what the weather has always meant to mankind. It dictates their wishes and worries, triggers joy and suffering, determines capital and battles, profits and losses, trade and transport, good and bad harvests, social happiness and misery. As a demon in disguise, it dominates the entire world and national economy, and it touches the performance curve of each individual much more deeply than we would like to believe.

H.W. Behm

(Source excerpt from the book: "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser-Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin;

Picture sources: From the book "Welteis und Weltentwicklung" by H.W. Behm, 1926, from the book "Rätsel der Tiefe" by Hanns Fischer, 1923, and from the book "Der Sterne Bahn und Wesen" by Max Valier,
1924, R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig)

The first accurate map of Atlantis

Recently, the topic of "Atlantis" has once again been on the agenda, but without much substantial and positive results. Historical compilations on Atlantis theories merely reveal that almost no corner of the earth has been spared from Atlantis seekers. Reports of purely local, minor volcanic uplift and subsidence in the last hundred years say just as little as fantastically presented repetitions of the Plato report.

However, the evidence of cultural connections between North America and Europe is undoubtedly very interesting. Wirth draws the conclusion from them that Atlantis lies somewhere up north. Frobenius finds outstanding ancient cultural remains in Africa, Dr Rafael Requena in Maracay, Venezuela, collects a whole museum full of - surprise! - of "Egyptian" artefacts excavated on the spot.

The connections between the Central and South American cultural centres established by Poznansky and Kih are probably no longer disputed by anyone. But where is the legendary Aztlan, "which could only be reached by crossing a perilous sea?" It is certainly not in Tarshish (Tartessos) or at the Schott el Djerid - if one does not want to reinterpret Plato's very precise geographical indications in a spasmodic and sought-after manner.

Why is the Plato account so much fiddled with! After all, Plato is the only one who was able to write a report based on ancient temple books of the priestly university of Sais from the notes of his ancestor Solon. Plato left behind 44 wonderful philosophical reflections; in his old age he remembered his duty of honour to make the Solonian notes of the to preserve it for posterity. Unfortunately, he began this work too late, death took the pen from his hand and his report remained unfinished. But what he says about the geography of Atlantis sounds so clear, is so sharply delineated, that in my opinion it is impossible to g e t the idea that a fantastic novel is being written here. Certainly, Plato makes some things out of his Greek circumstances, and it may also be that his notes were not accurate here and there, or that Solon's Egyptian interpreter made a mistake when converting figures, such as the dimensions of the canal system surrounding the capital.
calculated. However, as I will show, other figures are very accurate.

Plato states that Atlantis was located at the gates of Hercules, i.e. off Gibraltar, near the Azores.
Father Kircher draws hereafter quite naively, without hesitation, but also without the slightest geographical reference, a large island near the Azores. It is obvious that a people that even impressed Plato culturally had colonies. The colony mentioned is the nearby mainland, i.e. the Spanish coast near Tartessos, where the Turdulians lived, whose high culture is reported by other ancient writers. The Turdulians, who are to be found in Andalusia, are said to have laid down their laws in poetic form as early as 6000 years before Christ. According to Plato's report, the power of the Atlanteans reached as far as Libya, Egypt and Etruria. That sounds quite natural. The Etruscans possessed a mysterious ancient civilisation, the sources of which are forever being sought, and the Libyans are described as African northerners who had founded a large colony in Sais. Did the sacred Saitic
Temple books perhaps via Libya from Atlantis to Egypt?

White, red and black stones found in North Africa - according to tradition, the Atlanteans made their ornate buildings out of such stones - are splendid evidence of the presence of Atlantean colonies in these regions. The sailors of Tarshish with their large ships, whose yellow-silk, purple-edged sails hung from cedar wood masts, cannot be described splendidly enough in the Old Testament. It was probably these ships that brought the building materials to the North African colonies, near which ancient shipwrecks have been found.

But Atlantean culture was also carried across the sea to the "opposite mainland", to America. Wasn't Aztlan supposed to be Atlantis in the end?

Specialised scholars, one-sidedly obsessed with their specialist knowledge, will never be able to find Atlantis on the basis of their knowledge alone. This requires a general education, which must have a good grasp of the basics of all disciplines, but which must never get bogged down in detail - and which above all requires knowledge of the WORLD. Anyone who is not familiar with Hörbiger's marvellous trains of thought will find even the oldest cosmotechnician, Plato, incomprehensible.

Not only the Atlantis Flood, which roared devastatingly over the earth and devoured Atlantis, but also Plato already mentions several such flood catastrophes and several belt floods, in general a multitude of great floods in connection with the collapse of a series of former moons of the earth is also known to the followers of the WEL.

But isn't a deep sea now spreading out where Plato searched for Atlantis? - The meteor expedition, the results of which are exhibited so vividly in the Berlin Museum of Oceanography, has provided decisive material on this question. There has never been a model of the Atlantic basin as accurate as the one on display. The undersea mountain range, which runs parallel to the coasts of Africa and America, can be seen with the greatest interest. If you now imagine the Atlantic Ocean around

2500 m, a series of islands appear. - Although the meteorological measurements do not reach as far as the Azores, they provide a different insight.

Several submarine erosion valleys cut through the steep edge of the African continental block. Erosion valleys always end naturally at the beach line of the ocean. Submarine erosion is out of the question, as the falling seawater quickly loses its flow velocity in the stagnant sea and floats on the heavy salt water. From the meteorological measurements, I was not only able to determine the enormous submarine Congo Valley, but also other valleys near Annobom Island, at the mouth of the Kunene River and near Cape Town.

These valleys are now sinking southwards deeper and deeper below today's ocean level, and they can be combined to form a submarine oblique horizon. The discovery of this oblique horizon did not surprise me at all, as I was already familiar with the Poznanski-Troll oblique horizon above Lake Titicaca and Norwegian oblique horizons. I cannot go into the formation hypotheses here in the limited space available, but if there is great interest in these questions, I may want to return to them later.

Fig. 1 Fossé du cap Breton (Bay of Biscay).

Regardless of all hypotheses, I would like to point out the following facts: On the Portuguese-Spanish coast, a submarine horizon can be found at a depth of about 2300 metres. The Fossé du cap Breton in the Bay of Biscay is well known (Figure 1), the enormous erosion valley that once channelled the waste water from the
Pyrenees at a depth of 2300 metres.

Fig. 2: Submarine erosion valley of the Mandego (Portugal)

But the Portuguese coastal rivers (Figure 2) also sink so far below today's level. Without first trying to work out why this was possible, this submarine horizon probably justifies the idea of a horizon at a depth of 2300 m i n the nearby Azores. Oblique horizons 3 - 4000 m below or
above today's ocean level, i.e. old belt tides, are well known. The 2300 m don't scare anyone

Followers of Hörbiger's teachings know how thinly the earth's water supply covers the globe, even the layer of varnish on a globe is relatively thicker. - On such a basis it was now easy to produce a map of the Azores region with a horizon lowered by 2300 metres using the latest nautical charts from the Geographical Institute (Figure 3).

Fig. 3 Map of the Azores region with a horizon lowered by 2300 metres.

Thus the first exact map of Atlantis was obtained; and how brilliantly justified Plato now stands! Atlantis lay at the gates of Hercules, i.e. larger than Libya and Asia Minor put together (13½ degrees longitude, see Figure 3). In the middle, the island is said to have been 2000 stadia wide - I first looked up the 2300 metre
I was then somewhat astonished when I took the compass and actually found a width of 200 nautical miles = 2000 stadia in the centre of the island. The authors of the Saitic temple books must therefore have had very precise knowledge of Atlantis.

At first - i.e. when approaching from Gibraltar - the island rose high and steeply out of the sea. The capital was situated on top of an almost rectangular plateau in the south of the island, s u r r o u n d e d by mountains that reached down to the sea, and particularly well protected from the north winds. Marvellous mountains and high altitude lakes lay in the surrounding area. In contrast to all earlier Atlantis interpretations, there was no longer any need to make forced, tortured assumptions. The capital was south of Dollabarat, the high lake north of it.

Anyone who still wants to claim after these findings that Plato wanted to write a novel is making a fool of himself. Atlantis - the sea-swept Aztlan - has been found; it has been found solely through the way of thinking conveyed by Hörbiger's crude hypotheses. - Galileo's colleagues refused to look at Jupiter's moons through a telescope in order to avoid conflicts of conscience. Even if the scientific community remained shy for a while about the submarine and
The map of Atlantis shown here can never disappear from the globe.

Major A. D. Kurt Bilau

(Essay and picture source: Monthly magazine "Der Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 2, pp. 38-43, 8th year, 1932, R. Voigtländers Verlag / Leipzig)

The tertiary existence of man

In recent weeks (in 1932), the European and American press has reported on a new anthropological sensation: the - allegedly - definitive
Discovery of the ape-man, the orang pendek, a strange, dwarfed, still living, poor, intermediate stage between man and animal, more precisely between apes (anthropoids) and man (anthropos homo sapiens), living in the primeval forests of the Rokan region in eastern Sumatra, which are shunned by humans. As early as 1925, in response to rumours spread by natives about the existence of such ape-like dwarf humans, the Dutch government equipped a scientific expedition whose forays through the primeval forests of the giant island were unsuccessful. In the meantime, a specimen of this mysterious early human species has been observed by a Dutchman: an ape-like pygmoid individual with a low, receding forehead, chinless, tiny teeth, unusually long arms and a shrill voice. And a young, female specimen of this mostly tree-dwelling human race was brutally shot at the request of the Buitenzorg Zoological Museum and delivered to the Rajah of Rokan's government office.

With this sensational news, the questions that need to be addressed in connection with the general question of the origin of man are once again topical. Namely, the questions about the current status of the problem of ancestry and ape kinship, the questions about the missing link, about new fossil finds and the important but difficult questions about the age of man and his culture and about the origin of man in general.

In the last five decades (1880-1932), these questions have been - supposedly - solved so and so often, only to be raised a g a i n and again in the light of new aspects that have come to light.

Countless finds of ash remains, animal bones, shells and stone tools, weapons and skeletal remains have made it evident that not only 20,000 and 50,000 years ago, but also a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand and more years before the Christian era, nomadic, game-hunting hordes of people roamed virtually the entire earth, leaving behind traces of their primitive culture. The prehistoric sciences, anthropology and palaeontology, palaeoarchaeology, palaeoarchaeology and paleoarchaeology are all focused on this legacy.

palaeoethnology in particular. They are empirical sciences and rightly say, from their point of view, that only these palpable earth embeddings - for the time being in most cases Quaternary embeddings - with the inclusion of all other storage conditions (accompanying industry) can provide the necessary clues to comment on the problems in question, in this case the problem of the age of mankind.

The Wood (Shell) Age - Stone Age - Bronze Age - Iron Age scheme, which was the basis of all prehistoric research for decades, has now been thrown overboard. It has become clear that in most cases these cultural sequences are only valid locally. This means that while there is still a Stone Age here, a highly developed Bronze Age or Iron Age may already be flourishing there. It
For example, people who still live in the Stone Age, such as in the Amazon jungles or on many islands in the Malay Archipelago, exist today at the same time as the steel and electricity era. Or the high Andean civilisations - Posnansky has shown that there are still people living there because the copper in its native form, i.e. it is just as easy to obtain as stone, there was no Stone Age at all.

This rough, supposedly generally valid scheme was therefore not sufficient. In his "World History of the Stone Age", Menghin has created a new and expanded framework; the starting point for all prehistoric investigations remains the stratigraphic chronology, which is based on the vertical sequence of the layers of earth containing fossils and artefacts. However, the chronology is different for the various cultural areas. - The stratigraphic investigation is most advanced in the European regions. Here Menghin establishes different sequences for northern western and central Europe and for the Mediterranean complex and southern France. On the other hand, the ancient and prehistoric developments in South Africa and Central Africa (Cape, Uganda, Kenya), Asia (Palestine, India, North China, Mongolia) and America are completely different - and this can already be overlooked today. There is no mention of a parallelisation in time. And the circumstances also come to light that any prehistoric investigation in such
make it extraordinarily difficult:

the enormous gaps that still exist in the available prehistoric material - they are due to the almost haphazard stratigraphic exploration of the widest parts of the earth,

and the realisation that the early cultural periods took place in geological and geographical conditions that are quite different from the present. This already applies to the earliest Stone Age. At that time, in the Tertiary and on the threshold of the Quaternary, for example, Europe was still connected to Africa by broad land bridges, the British Isles were still intertwined with the mainland, large areas of the Mediterranean and today's North African and Near Eastern desert regions were vast, fertile savannahs on which huge herds of elephants and monkeys grazed.

In Germany, in the Rhön and Eifel, volcanoes are still flaring up and ice age glaciers are moving across large parts of the European continent.

The attempt to determine these periods on the basis of dates encounters great difficulties. Menghin already states, when he uses the date of the end of the last Northern European
He admits "a certain uneasiness" when he assumes that the ice peak was around 14,000 years before Christ (this is roughly the same date that Kih-Rolf Müller calculates for the demise of Tihuanaku and the pre-Inca cultures - under the onslaught of the lunar inundation) and 20,000 years for the beginning of the Aurignacian. He even rejects outright the impertinence of assuming a settlement period of 50,000 years for the large site at Willendorf and concludes: "There is still no useful evidence for the absolute dating of the Protolithic cultures. One can only say that their development must have taken a much longer period of time than can be determined for the Miolithic."

But what "much longer periods of time" are we talking about if we want to go beyond the miolithic and protolithic cultural periods and attempt to determine the phylogenetic age of the biological human species?

According to Schultz, the entire Diluvium i s estimated to be 650,000 years old. Soergel estimates Homo Heidelbergensis to be 500,000 years old. The Tertiary period is 10 million years ago, the Cretaceous period is 60 and the Jurassic period 100 million years before the Christian era.

Time information thus becomes insubstantial. The year must be replaced by ways of determining time from other scientific fields - such as geology, palaeontology and palaeomythology. Investigations in this direction soon lead to the realisation that man must have existed on earth not for hundreds of thousands, but for millions of years and must have acted as a culture-creating factor. He experiences his fate in a tremendous up and down, and what - for the time being! - What has become tangible in palaeoanthropology, palaeoarchaeology and palaeoethnology is, for the most part, only the legacy of a very late, barbaric and primitive period into which man sank after enormous, revolutionary natural catastrophes had destroyed ancient and ancient cultural blossoms.

When the "dilettante" and "outsider" Hanns Hörbiger formulated his theses on the extraordinary age of the human race in 1912, they were not only considered bold, but downright outrageous. In the meantime, however - see Dacqué, Klaatsch, Osborn - they have become almost a

This has become a matter of course - yet another case of an ingeniously intuitive anticipation of later scientific knowledge.

What was the position of official anthropology at that time, i.e. 20 years ago (counting back from 1932) - and unfortunately still is in places to this day? Is t h e r e a uniform treatment and understanding of this question at all?

It does not exist. There is a blatant difference of opinion. There is not even a consensus among anthropologists (while a progressive group rejects the ape origin theory altogether) as to whether one should commit oneself to a monophyletic origin - i.e. one ape species as the ancestor of man - or to polygenism: the descent of man from various animal roots; each race has a tribal relationship to a certain ape species, the white race to the chimpanzee, the yellow to the orangutan, the black to the gorilla....

Recently, this thesis of polygenetic origin has been put on the back burner again, because at least this realisation has been accepted that "once biological specialisation has occurred, it cannot be reversed". However, it should be noted that both theses have more or less become the centrepiece of the entire theory of descent.

As is well known, Haeckel was the first person to sketch out a human family tree in his "Natural History of Creation". He was extremely cautious at the time. He compared man only with the lowest and most primitive ape, the gibbon.
phylogenetic relationship, because he correctly recognised that "primitively formed forms are much more likely to belong in the family tree than one-sided or fully formed ones"! This question of human-ape kinship has now been researched most emphatically. Officially, the descent of humans from an extinct ape type of the Tertiary or the Lignite Age. The higher apes only appear in the Miocene (Late Tertiary), for which 15 true narrow-nosed apes and some broad-nosed apes (Brazil-Argentina) have been recorded (as well as cat-sized, Oligocene, i.e. old Tertiary apes in Egypt). At the
Ape kinship - not ape origin! - is maintained under all circumstances, however, because (according to the now outdated opinion of Huxley) "the differences in the formation of each part of the body between humans and apes are smaller than between apes and the lower apes". And Weinert (from the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Anthropology), still today a representative of the
The most blatant theory of descent in the sense of Haeckel, fixes, apparently quite superfluously, a tribal group of the summoprimates, which excludes the gorilla, chimpanzee and man together, but the orangutan as an early split-off branch and especially wants to recognise in the chimpanzee an animal that is not so closely related to any other animal as to man by the common possession of many hereditary characteristics.

This human-ape relationship problem is also linked to the ongoing search for the missing link, which has still not been found, neither on Java (Trinilmensch) nor in Chon Kou Tien (Pekingmensch). Ranke has described what this is basically about: "... Darwinism believed that in older geological formations the remnants of a human ancestral form could be found that had the physical characteristics of a human being.
If the human race were to unite the characteristics of human races that now differ from each other in so many respects, perhaps it would also be able to bridge in some way the gulf between man and the human-like ape that is currently so wide. One has probably
theoretically constructed a picture of the expected prehistoric man; it was believed that one could assume
The main differences between humans and animals lie in the different development of the brain. Since the main differences between humans and animals lie in the different development of the brain, there seems to be little doubt that the representatives of the diluvial primeval race of Europe, those 'thoughtless' savages, would have had a smaller brain development and thus a correspondingly smaller brain skull (!) and a relatively larger and more animal-like facial skull. Should not the construction of the arms and legs and their mutual length and strength ratio, as well as the formation of the hand and foot, by which the human-like animals differ so strikingly from today's humans, have been even more animal and ape-like in prehistoric man?"

Well, anthropologists have been shipwrecked almost point by point with expectations along these lines. Both with regard to the idea of the former existence of a uniform ancestral form and an ape-human individual that is supposed to bridge the gap between the ape and human species. There seems to be nothing at all to do with ape kinship, at least not with one that can be dated back to the Tertiary period. - Dacqué expressly states that "the ape genera known from the Tertiary period are already so specialised that they ... cannot be considered as ancestors of a diluvial man".

And the views and conclusions of anthropologists at the time with regard to brain development and the formation of the hand and foot have proved to be particularly misguided.

Even today, supporters of the theory of descent maintain that all living beings originate from a single original form. This original form, as undifferentiated as possible, as little as possible determined by any special biological training, somehow carries the potential, the powerful ability, to form all later forms of animal (including human) development.

So where is the progenitor of man actually to be found? In this primary, above all
other animal species? Or perhaps in a later, for example a tertiary

Form? A forma typica, a secundo-genitourinary form already specialised in this or that direction, which bears ape-like, be it gibbon, be it chimpanzee-like characteristics? And with such a clarification of the relationships, is there not a certain relationship between this generally pre-existing archetype of the doctrine of descendants and the human-specific archetype of Dacqué, who defines the human race as a "separate persistent stock", which, albeit with profound transformations, reaches back to the oldest geological times?

This brings us to the core of the whole problem of human descent. The question is: where does the process of becoming human actually begin? From the point of view of anthropology, at what moment is it justified to say: "This is where the animal ends and the human being begins?" Is it correct, is it sufficient to define this moment from the appearance of certain
biological characteristics? Or is it necessary to prove the existence of artefacts (human technology!) as the most essential factor for the occurrence of that moment of becoming human? Is the prerequisite for the fixation of human existence on earth its spiritual
Foundation - for example according to the idea that says that before all specifically human-biological peculiarities there was the ego-consciousness of man, i.e. something like a specifically human soul or a specifically human intelligence?

According to the prevailing view of biologists, the human race "begins" - when?, but undoubtedly at least in a preparatory stage in the Tertiary period, and in any case - with the hands (ape hands!) "becoming free" and (gradually) the transition from the semi-upright posture to the fully upright posture being completed. The climbing feet become real walking instruments with an arched foot, calves and gluteal muscles, and the pelvic scoops become larger in order to better support the visceral load. The hair coat - the monkey fur - disappears, the brain weight increases, and with it - allegedly! - intelligence also increases.

This nameless individual on the border between apes and monkeys is therefore the Homo sapiens seedling. It still has no clothes, no fire, hardly any language, only the most primitive weapons and tools (unhewn stones, tree shakes), it still has heavy, massive eye bulges, a chinless head and more or less bent knees. But it has the specifically human hand with the opposable thumb, and it lives in hordes and thus develops its first social instincts.

What comes after him is the "Urneanderthal" of the (Miocene?, and the) Pleistocene (Pithecanthropus erectus-Javamensch?), who lives in areas that today are probably largely covered by the sea. It is the "new creature" (Mähler) that has completely shed its animal past, with
It walks with considerable skill, its foot has become a well-trained support and walker and its hand a gripper. It is a highly social creature that already possesses a primitive language and is able to generate fire as well as entertain.

Only the descendants of this "Urneanderthal" are the "pre-humans": the Eoanthropus Dawsonii/Piltdown, the Austral Pithekus Afrikanus/ Betschuanaland, the Homo Heidelbergensis/Mauer, the Sinanthropus Pekinensis/Chon Kou Tien, the Bañolas Man, the Tabghamen Man/Galilee, the Rhodesia man, whose skeletal remains with such primitive characteristics were found in late Tertiary-early Diluvian layers. They form the transition to the true Neanderthal type, which is still primitive enough in itself.

The Neanderthal man, who follows stratigraphically, the prehistoric man of Düsseldorf, Gibraltar, Spy, La Naulette, Krapina, Moustier, Malta, appears - this is the most important - already on the threshold of the Tertiary period, separated into several races!

You could almost say: so many skeletons, so many races - this fact alone was enough to postulate an immensely long evolutionary reach of man back into the history of the earth, i.e. "his ancient, albeit not yet clearly elucidated origin".

- But what do we really make of all these seemingly so casually linked assumptions? Well, it is already clear that, as we will see on closer inspection, the evolutionary processes did not in fact take place in quite the same way as anthropology has assumed up to now, and that
especially the beautiful combinations of hand, foot and brain training.

The hand that "sets humans free" did not actually d e v e l o p from the monkey hand. It has nothing to do with it at all. Compared to the human hand, the ape hand is a further developed (regressed) organ. It no longer has the opposable thumb - the decisive and (currently) unique characteristic of the human hand - or it has lost it.
But the opposable thumb is an ancient prop that is already found in the ancient chirotherium tracks (Thuringian red sandstone). Humans, in contrast to apes, have retained this Mesozoic prop - this fact alone would be considered peculiar,
This is probably an argument that points to a Mesozoic existence of humans. What is important for the position of humans not only in relation to apes, but to all animal species in general
However, as Dacqué notes, it is not the possession of the hand as such that is remarkable, but the fact that man has retained this structure in its original form.

And what about the human foot? - In all mammals, the foot is a walking extremity. Even in humans. The monkey foot, on the other hand, is not a walking foot, but a grasping foot. Monkeys can only hobble on their feet and usually only walk very unsteadily, preferring to walk on all fours - if they can move across the ground at all, which they prefer to avoid.

Strangely enough, however, there was once a time when long-extinct, much more primitive apes than those living today had a very flat sole, i.e. a walking foot. - Now
In its embryonic development, the human foot goes through a phase of grasping, the big toe protrudes like the thumb in the hand; only then does the walking foot develop.

What conclusions can be drawn from this? That the human foo probably originates from the climbing foo (Greiffuh), but in its overall development it is the result of a special development, which cannot have started with the anthropoid forms, but much earlier (Corvin). -

However, everything connected with the chapter on cranial capacity is particularly suitable for shedding light on previous misdiagnoses of developmental theory and at the same time shaking certain of its fundamental views.

The development of the cerebrum - which replaces the pineal gland (parietal organ) that still dominated in the Mesozoic era - is said to go hand in hand with the ape's rise to ape-man and true man, and hand in hand with the development of human intelligence and culture. There is no doubt that, of all animal forms living today, humans possess relatively the most extensive
brain, and it seems that the degree to which a being possesses reason, i.e. is able to draw conclusions and apply them to other cases, depends on this, i.e. on brain quantity (Corvin). Nevertheless, this assumption is only correct to a certain extent. A juxtaposition of the skull contents of apes, pre-humans, pre-humans and full humans yields the following astonishing results: Chimpanzee 427, Gorilla 557 cubic centimetres; Wedda 950-1200, Akka 1072; recent European 1500 (on average, Schubert 1420, Kant 1650); Trinilmensch 900,
Peking man 1000, Piltdown man 1070, Spy man 1233, Galley-Hill man 1350-1400, Ofnet skull 1140 (female specimen)-1500, Neanderthal man (according to Ranke)- 1532, La Chapelle aux Saints 1600 (!) and Cro Magnon man even - 1640!

So what does that mean? That the volume of the skull (brain volume) is not important at all. It is not the quantity of brain mass that is decisive. It is the quality, the brain structure: the cell density of the cerebral cortex and the surface area of the cortex. No mammal has more than 5000 cells per cubic millimetre of cortex - in humans this figure rises to more than 50,000! The surface of a rabbit or bird brain is virtually smooth, the orangish brain, with all its furrows, folds and convolutions, covers barely more than about 500 square centimetres - the human brain, on the other hand, when spread out, covers an area of about 2000 square centimetres!

The investigation of the true age of the human race can now be approached under completely new conditions. For the time being, official anthropology is, of course, still resisting any attempt to push back the origins of mankind beyond the Diluvium, not to mention very early geological periods. Schultz-München comments on the question of
The first of these is an outright rejection of the tertiary existence of humans: "As far as tertiary humans are concerned, we know nothing at all about their existence, not even the remains of tools, fireplaces or the like have been preserved. The earliest remains of very primitively built human beings are only attested from the beginning of the Diluvian." However, he adds immediately afterwards: "The fact of the occurrence of humans in the early Diluvian does not leave us with the assumption
that there were already human-like forms in the late Tertiary that were even closer to the great apes..." - Weinert writes: "A human between dinosaurs of the Cretaceous period
or even the subsequent Tertiary period is such a figment of the imagination that no researcher would fall for these strange ideas if it were a question of the phylogeny of plants or animals...!"

It is almost the same situation as 75 years ago (around the year 1857), at the time of Fuhlrott's Neanderthal discovery. Today we are talking about humans who are older than the Diluvium - they are passionately rejected by the scientific community. Back then, it was about humans who were older than -
6000 years! The majority of natural scientists, anthropologists and palaeontologists alike, rigidly and firmly adhered to the biblical tradition according to which man was physically and mentally complete about 6,000 years ago.
millennia had appeared on earth. Moreover, Cuvier, who died exactly one hundred years ago, in 1832, had expressly declared that there could not have been an Ice Age man, a contemporary of the extinct pachyderms, that man had only been created after the Ice Age - and, despite the fact that at that time, in 1856, Lyell's and Darwin's writings had already been published and many undoubted diluvial finds (artefacts) had been made; this, Cuvier's opinion, was still the alpha and omega of virtually all scientific wisdom at the time. When the simple grammar school teacher Fuhlrott dug up a few bones in Hochdahl near Düsseldorf and, ingeniously and divinatory, immediately recognised in them the remains of a diluvial precursor of man, all hell broke loose in scientific circles; as an echo to Fuhlrott's assertion, a storm of indignation arose, which was the prelude to decades of passionate for and against - before the existence of the Neanderthal race in particular and that of diluvial humans in general was recognised as historical fact. The great Virchow was in favour of cancelling the find altogether because it had been excavated "without the supervision of experts". He initially declared the skull to belong to an 1813
fallen Cossacks and then, having been made aware of the osteological peculiarities, the strange (today we would say: primitive) thickening and plumpness of the bones, for pathologically altered, namely as the legacy of a person suffering from arthritis deformans, i.e.
gouty, or at any rate alluvial individual, whose illness can be explained as a consequence of his way of life in a damp cave: ". .....I have, since I began to concern myself with the
I have collected a whole museum of bones, where I can show the most marvellous specimens of arthritis deformans on all possible parts of the cave bear.

This cave gout, which is perhaps really connected with cave life, which may owe its origin to the damp cold of the caves, was also present in Neanderman, and it certainly p l a y e d a part in some of the strange phenomena found in him." And the Rhenish
Scholar A. W. von Zuccalmaglio, who had recognised the true significance of Fuhlrott's finds from the outset, reported: "The Bonn scholars wanted to know nothing of my assumption; only when Lyell, when the whole of the learned world had long since taken note of the find and confirmed my original ... assertion had been confirmed, the distinguished Bonn scholars also descended from their high parade ground."

Humans and dinosaurs lived in the same era. (Ethnological Museum, Berlin) Here, man is

depicted without "ape-like features". How old are humans?

So it is almost exactly the same today as it was then. Despite all, and indeed the most conclusive new findings, Ranke's point of view still basically applies, which rejects the recognition of the fact of a tertiary existence of man in a carefully coded form: "The ... development of scientific thought believes in the tertiary man or at least ... a precursor of man in the tertiary epoch to solve many a theoretical difficulty, especially in ethnology and racial science. Despite this very general benevolence towards the recognition of tertiary man, the claimed traces and remains have not yet been able to gain sufficient recognition to elevate its existence to a scientific fact." So even the most renowned scientists may be in favour of the
Tertiary humans may have emerged: Osborn, the great American palaeontologist, does not doubt the independent emergence of man alongside the ape in the early Tertiary period; Hermann Klaatsch was the first to dare to assume a culturally capable Tertiary man; Dacqué postulates not only the tertiary, but also the secondary, even an even earlier man as a "species-differentiated type, differentiated in nature from the very beginning" - somehow there has always been the possibility of an evasion, an opportunity to object to the recognition of the tertiary origin of the find in question. If, for example
If human teeth or bones are found in undoubtedly Tertiary layers, then it is said that they could have entered these layers through burial or in some other way! Or the treatment of the eolith problem: when in 1872 the French clergyman Bourgeois dug up flints from Tertiary marl layers at Thenay-Orleans (they can still be seen today as "curiosities" in the museum at St. Germain), the sceptics had nothing more urgent to do than to explain them as "coincidences" - thus reviving the "lusus naturae" with which one had thought to be able to explain dinosaur skeletons 200 and more years ago. For the eoliths, however, researchers such as Klaatsch and Hahne

most emphatically. The African researcher Schweinfurth identifies 58 eolithic forms for Egypt, Verworn sees in the eoliths evidence for the important fact "that the Miocene population (of the Cantal) possessed a culture that could not possibly have formed the beginning of human cultural development. The selection of the best stone material, the knowledge of the artificial splitting and edge working of the flint, the differentiation of certain types of tools for special purposes, the beginning of a culture that could not possibly have been the beginning of human civilisation.
purposeful shaping ... these are all cultural phenomena that already presuppose a long series of experiences. However, this places the beginnings of culture far below the Upper Miocene, at least as far back as the older Tertiary..." Luschan reports on finds from the surrounding area
Thebes, which are particularly thought-provoking: "There are extensive areas there on which artificially broken stone tools are as common as blades of grass in a meadow, and the rocks themselves
... contain safe stone tools... However, these rocks are sediments of a large
These stone tools do not correspond to the oldest types known from France."

But despite such serious evidence, the authenticity of the eoliths is still disputed, with the argument that flints found in the Cretaceous could have been damaged by pressure, rolling in open areas of the quarries, natural blasting or flooding.
that would give the impression that they were worked by human hands! Menghin is in favour of treating the eoliths with all reserve, although he adds that "the rejection of the eolith theories does not mean anything against the possibility of tertiary ... human finds. However
I do not think it is likely that they will be found on European soil; they are much more likely to be found in central Asia, where, for palaeontological reasons, the original home of man is to be assumed." (?)

In the meantime, however, new finds from the Tertiary period are increasing. These are - apart from the disputed eolithic artefact finds (worked flint) - footprints and pieces of bone.

In Otjiwarongo (South West Africa) in 1931, the physician Dr du Plessis found the quartz filling of a human footprint in an undoubtedly Tertiary environment - nearby is the site of a fossilised frontal bone retrieved from a grave in 1929. Another famous footprint exists in
Southwest Africa, namely a six-toed track (which one has tried to pass off as a Hottentot or Bushman product). -

A block of lava from Nicaragua, cut out 7 metres below the humus layer, is kept in the Natural History Museum in Vienna; it is pre-diluvial and shows a human footprint. - In Georgia, at the top of the "Enchanted Mountain", there is a long row of footprints of adults and children and unshod horses, and at Carson/Nevada there are footprints of mammoths, wolves, horses and humans. The "fossilised shoe sole from the Mesozoic era" has already been reported on here

have been discovered. - Famous is the Paraguayan so-called "footprint of St Thomas" (which has also been interpreted as a Chirotherium track) on a Tertiary red sandstone slab, where there are a l s o three other tracks that show similarities with human footprints and "have not yet been recognised".
are explained". - In the spring of 1918, human toe and foot pad impressions were found near flint shards (drills and scrapers), artificially broken up walrus bones and sawn enamel-edged teeth of an ancient predatory shark species in the Late Tertiary gravel at Hol (near St. Gilles-Waes, west of Antwerp).

This is a short list that could easily be extended. Then there are the skeletal finds: the Pithecanthropus find from Cohuna/Melbourne, excavated from a Pleistocene layer in a mineralised state (12 millimetre thick skull bone thickening, very prognathous face, receding forehead); the bone remains and teeth find (alongside stone weapons and shattered animal bones) Ameghinos in the South American Pampeanos layer; the famous atlas vertebrae and femur find from the
Monte Hermoso near Buenos Aires (Tetraprothomo argentinus).

Dubois' Trinilmensch (Pithecanthropus erectus, Java, 1891), taken out of a Tertiary layer of the steep bank of the Bengawan River, has also been referred to as a Tertiary find. The battle of opinions also raged over it - it was not a human at all, it was said, but a
an extinct ape species from the Hylobates group, in any case a post-Tertiary relict (Virchow, Ranke)!
The same pros and cons as with the Piltdown find (Eoanthropus-Homo Dawsonii; a possibly Tertiary "monkey-snouted creature with a highly developed, almost recent male skull") and more recently with Peking man (Sinanthropus Pekinensis, three skulls, whole or fragments, skeletal-
Parts, teeth, remains of over a dozen people, detached from a very hard travertine layer, 1930), which "geologically still belongs to the Tertiary period, and indeed it is the most recent
Tertiary and oldest Quaternary, i.e. the oldest traces of humans that we know of scientifically - apart from Pithecanthropus erectus from Java". Its earlier habitus: strong
developed eye bulges, high cranial vault, receding chin, long, robust teeth, skull bones up to 18 millimetres thick. But Peking man certainly had a high degree of intelligence - technically sophisticated tools have been found alongside him, and he was also able to make fire.
so it is a "real human being".

The discovery of these skeletal remains of a Pleistocene man - including a complete brain shell - cannot be overestimated. Chronologically, the Peking race
between the - even more primitive - Java race and the Neanderthal race; the anchoring of mankind initially in the Late Tertiary with at least two proven races would thus be proven as certain.

Even without including the Cohuna, Pampeanos and Monte Hermoso finds, it is therefore possible to compile a kind of genealogy of the most ancient human race generations. As the oldest (currently fossilised) human race muh be called Javan man, the "furthest ancestor downwards into the morphogenesis of the human skeleton" (who has an alithic wood culture?).
Then comes Peking Man - probably at the same time as Heidelberg Man and Piltdown Man. And then Neanderthals, who would be classified as belonging to the oldest European Palaeolithic period.

It is therefore Peking Man who witnessed the great geological upheavals on the threshold of the Quaternary, these periods of intense volcanism and cataclysmic catastrophes. And the fact that human races and cultural developments must have existed before him, i.e. in the Tertiary period, is clear from the Peking burial finds alone: thousands of tools and vessels made of quartz and other stones, deer antlers and deer bones - and the fact that Peking Man was already in possession of fire. And only after Peking Man, in the Quaternary period, came Neanderthal Man and the Neanderthaloids: the people of Gibraltar, Spy, La Naulette, Ochos-Moravia, Krapina, Moustier, Correze, Malta and Rome.

In connection with these findings and observations, however, the following very legitimate question must not be ignored:

The geological sequence in the Tertiary period is hardly interrupted. It is possible to trace the evolution of some carnivore, ungulate or rodent species back millions of years. So why do we find human skeletons and skeletal parts and artefacts mainly from Quaternary deposits and only rarely older traces of humans?

Darwin already provided the answer to this question when he commented on the situation of palaeontologists who rummage through the fossil-bearing layers of the earth as follows: "Do they not study and search through a document that counts a thousand volumes and deals with a thousand countries? But of the thousand volumes, only one is preserved here and there. And the volume that has just been rescued is not at all intact. It only covers two or three countries. Countless pages from the volume are missing - and only a few lines are legible on the surviving pages!"

Fossil finds are therefore accidental. Basically, it is not very wise to speak of a "conclusiveness" of the fossil material. Just think: a few dozen fossilised human skeletons have been unearthed so far - but they are spread over hundreds of thousands or even millions of years! The anthropological inventory is therefore regrettably extremely meagre. There are six sites in Africa (Broken Hill, Springbok Flats, Boskop, Oldeway, Egypt, South Tunis).

From Asia (Palestine, Syria, India, North China, Mongolia) there are about a dozen human finds, from Australia only uncertain ones, America in this respect still as good as terra incognita, in Europe about 50 sites are known.

This is the total inventory. So it is probably justified to speak of "paucity" and "chance finds" and "isolated finds". The skull finds are mostly within the range of variation of modern humans - but what does that say apart from the fact that even the few old diluvial African finds belong to three different races? -

And as far as the rarity of Tertiary finds is concerned, Dacqué and Hörbiger h a v e already pointed out that Tertiary man may have lived on lands that are now submerged or icy. So who knows what human fossil remains a stratigraphic exploration of the Atlantic and Lemurian continental remains still rising above sea level, the Arctic or the Antarctic will bring to light! - It should also be considered whether a burial or destruction ceremonial was introduced very early on (cremation), which excludes the preservation of early human remains.

And there is another, particularly strange circumstance in connection with the
Corvin draws attention to the comparative rarity of tertiary human remains: "It is striking that even in layers containing masses of animal skeletal remains, one has never come across the always sought-after transitional forms from ape-man to man, and one has indeed marvelled at this long enough. It is likely that the initial assumption was that we were looking for a creature whose height was close to that of modern man, whereas it is quite possible and even probable that this creature was only a few spans long. We are justified in making this assumption because we believe we know that the ancestor of our horse was no taller than a rabbit. We also know that the early apes were, without exception, very small fellows; it is therefore quite plausible that our ancestor did not reach much higher than the knee, a tiny, thin-skinned creature. .....It was never thought of until very recently, to search for such small bone remains when thinking of prehistoric man. Where such bones, either individually or in random mixtures with other skeletal remains, they were classified as more or less certainly wrong, and Klaatsch describes very humorously that many natural history collections, museums and cabinets undoubtedly contain a large number of the most diverse prehistoric human bones under false names."

This raises the important and interesting problem of the early existence of a dwarf humanity.

The great phylogenetic age of the dwarves is beyond doubt. It may be that the pygmies anthropologically represent the oldest surviving human clade, in which human evolution is not yet known.

In any case, they are long before Neanderthals (Menghin). Not only that, but all ancient primitive human forms that still exist today - or rather vegetate:
Central African Pymäen-Akka, Wädda, Negritos, the "forest people" of Celebes (Toala), the Kubus, Aghai Ambos (New Guinea), not to forget the Orang Pendek, without exception (in addition to long arms and weak legs) show short stature; Even among the extinct younger types of humans, finds of extremely small Stone Age skeletons show a striking number of pygmoids (short stature) and even more pygmies (dwarf stature).

This applies to the finds in the caves of Lang-Cuom (Tonkin), the Hauserian
Moustier skeletons (140-150 centimetres) such as for the 1.60 metre high old man from La Chapelle aux Saints, for the late-miolithic African pygmoid skeletons, which, as Menghin points out, have received far too little attention from anthropologists to date, and above all for the almost 1.60 metre high, strongly negrid, Bushman-related early-miolithic Grimaldirasse of southern Europe.

So humans are obviously also subject to the same law that applied to all vertebrates in the beginning. of their evolutionary series. The dwarf also dominates somewhere in the phylogenetic curve of man - who once flooded the earth, at least in its middle latitudes, in Europe as far as the Alps, but today, long since consigned to extinction, only vegetates in the tropical jungle forests between Central Africa and South Asia-New Guinea.

The (fossilised) early European Wood Stone Age man was also a dwarf, little more than 150 centimetres tall - moreover crooked-legged, bent at the knees, a duck with a stooped head, only hesitantly waddling upright.

This only changed - but then with a bang - when a new race emerged in the Europe of the Würm and Baltic Ice Ages (after the Penk-Brückner Ice Age system): the Aurignacenser-Cro Magnonmenschen, a Homo Sapiens race in the modern sense: tall, slim, with outstretched knees, developed chins and normal eyebrows. This is the beginning of the biological present.

Insofar as anthropology still clings to the theory of descent in the Haeckelian sense, it lags miles behind the new findings. The furthest it can go is the following consideration: Prehistoric (= younger) time lies before "historical" time.
Stone Age), and before that the Palaeolithic period, which is to be dated to the Quaternary Diluvium. However, since the Palaeolithic already testifies to a relatively high stage of cultural development, "the discovery of a pre-Paleolithic period of human culture (which therefore no longer belongs to the Diluvium, but already to the Quaternary Diluvium) is not possible.
Tertiary fall muh) to be expected!"

In contrast to this coded concession is the opinion of those researchers who do not restrict themselves narrow-mindedly to the minimum of "established facts", but rather analyse the problem in all its breadth and depth with true scientific, clairvoyant foresight.

tackle it. It is exactly as H. F. Osborn says of human knowledge with regard to the theory of development that it basically offers "little certainty and certain guidance, but countless probabilities and possibilities between which one may choose". Or as Steinmann - Dacqué says of him that he is the only palaeontologist who has also drawn the appropriate conclusions for the human phylum from the more recent phylogenetic and comparative anatomical findings - writes in his "Origin of Mankind" on the question of the tertiary and secondary existence of mankind: Because human skeletal remains and tools had only become known from the Diluvial Period, humans as such were thought to be a product of this last geological period. It is more likely that man ... already existed in the Tertiary period, albeit in a somewhat different, phylogenetically ancient guise. Apparently, both types (humans and lower primates) already existed on the
At the beginning of the Tertiary period, the clan had a long independent history behind it, so that one could no longer avoid the conclusion that the whole clan went back in several separate lines to the Mesozoic era.

Hanns Hörbiger considers the existence of tertiary alluvial man to be proven and continues: "If we now also shyly hint at secondary man further back. then this is just
means the original stock, on whose centre stem.....an already purposefully directed rice is grafted to become an upright mammal with a gradually dawning ability to transmit and think like a natural human being much earlier than today's palaeoanthropology, which judges on the basis of merely quaternary-alluvial finds, would perhaps like to admit." - Perhaps, according to Hörbiger, the first moment of human evolution already falls within the primary cataclysm, since "it is precisely in cataclysmic times that ample opportunity for species separation, repeated isolation, divergent up-breeding and accelerated 'progressively directed' development appears to be offered".

Herman Wirth is also of the opinion that the Arctic Northman (who he postulates developed an advanced civilisation in the Arctogean) emerged as early as the Tertiary period, only to be replaced by the Arctic Northman in the course of the progressive development of the Arctic.
The Arctic glaciation in the Diluvium caused them to migrate to North America, North Asia and Atlantis.

Karst considers the existence of pre-diluvial Atlantis peoples to be certain and specifically identifies a Tertiary island continent (Uratlantis) in the Indo-Persian Ocean as the original home of peoples of t h e Ibero-Ethiopian type, which was then largely submerged by a Neptunian-Plutonian cataclysm at about the beginning of the first Ice Age devastation in north-western Eurasia. In this context, the early Arabic tradition of a pre-Arabic great people Ad, who had previously ruled the whole of southern Erythra-Ethiopian Arabia and had also perished through a cataclysm, is also important. Moreover, Karst, like Dacqué, also assumes a primeval island continent located between Ceylon and South Africa: Lemuria-Gondwanaland, the ancestral home of the oldest (Tertiary ?, Secondary ?) humanity.

This is the viewpoint of progressive researchers, anthropologists and palaeontologists, archaeologists, ethnologists and prehistorians. After Steinmann and Klaatsch, it was above all Dacqué who pointed the way. And he did so radically and to the ultimate consequences: "We can expect to find the human tribe as such in the Early Mesozoic, indeed in the Late Palaeozoic, i.e. a being that is distinguished entelechically from the rest by its humanity, i.e. also by certain mental and spiritual possessions. animal world." - This thesis has recently been commented on so extensively, especially from a phylogenetic point of view, that it was sufficient to begin with the
ape descent theory ad absurdum. The breach that has been m a d e in the Darwin-Haeckel theory will never again b e filled - even despite Weinert's proposals, for example. Westenhoefer caused a sensation in 1926 with his declaration that it was easier to derive apes from humans than vice versa. Humans are in some respects more primal than apes (hand!). Both are independent primate branches, both probably originate at the root of the mammalian phylum, but beyond that they don't have much to do with each other. Klaatsch, Heilborn, Bolk and Dacqué in particular have pointed out that the moment an animal form is specialised to a certain degree with regard to its organ development, it also remains fixed to this specialisation. Something fundamentally new will no longer emerge from it. Such
- definitive - However, specialisations can be found very early on. Even secondary land animals have the ability to walk upright on their hind legs. The opposable thumb is already part of their biological inventory - for example in the Chirotherium or in upright walking iguanodonts from Belgian Lower Cretaceous formations. The theromorphs from the Secondary already have a mammalian-like structure. As early as the end of the primary period (Permian), mammalian characteristics begin to become visible in the form of five-fingeredness, sole-walking and other features.

A derivation of the human form from a higher animal is therefore certainly out of the question - but according to Dacqué's "theory of types", the assumption that the individual animal types, including the "human" type, are differentiated and differentiated from the very beginning and continue to exist independently of each other, always preserving their species core, their "essence". Proteically, however, their outer guise changes - under the impregnating power of the "nature" that is characteristic of every geological
The "time signatures" peculiar to the age, the "favourite props of the age" that determine its biological manifestation.

The time will come when official anthropology will also accept the temporarily ostracised thesis of the tertiary existence of man. It will then, as is usually the case, accept it as something that has long been expected and anticipated; it will take it for granted. Today it is not yet that far - even if the fact of the existence of a
Tertiary humans in themselves hardly need any more proof. Or more correctly: not the existence of a Tertiary man alone, but, in general, the shifting back of the origin of mankind to very early geological periods.

In fact, Haeckel's theory of ape descent, which separates humans from the prosimians, lower apes and great apes - through the inclusion of the infamous Missing
link - seems ripe not only for revision, but also for replacement by a fundamentally new theory that puts an end to the view that the zoological genus Homo sapiens was born like a Homo ex machina in the middle of an animal environment that was at a high stage of development and specialisation, as the top of a family tree, the seed and germ of which was once, millions of years ago, the most primitive animal cell, endowed with the first traces of its own life, was sunk into the maternal mould of the earth.

The fact that Palaeolithic man had - tertiary, but also secondary - ancestors will soon be a truism. And then it will no longer be possible to ignore the fact that it was Hanns Hörbiger who clearly recognised the core of the problem when he classically formulated the question of the age of man (monthly magazine "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", 1929, page 39):

"Why should the most mentally developed type of mammal be the geologically youngest?
Is it not much more obvious to consider this one a priori as the geologically oldest, which, because of its of its long-achieved perfection among the higher species might almost alone have been capable of penetrating the brief cataclysms as unnoticed by our palaeontologists as the entire
organic world could live through the long alluvia with him without a trace?" And it will not be possible to ignore the fact that Hanns Hörbiger was already capable of this in 1912 ("Hauptwerk Glacialcosmogony", page 384), to solve the riddle of the non-detectability of human skeletons in tertiary layers from his insights: "Should one still not ... believe that the tertiary-cataclysmic Ice Age man could not find the dangerous embedding areas for him?
to avoid at all times? ... The Ice Age man knows how to avoid this real, preserving transgressive corpse-embedding alive and dead ... Only the diluvial embedding threatens him, and not the transgressive one. That is why we find no traces of tertiary man in the tertiary layers, but only in the diluvial mud fillings of Ice Age dwellings ... This diluvial man is therefore as good as identical with Tertiary man."

The question of the existence of an early human being who is both biologically Homo sapiens and culturally capable expands into such perspectives. Initially, it is only a material problem, i.e. a problem based on biological-historical and cultural facts. Viewed in its totality, however, it goes beyond this framework. For it then emerges f r o m its earthly background and flows into a larger, cosmic and spiritual one, namely the problem of the origin and development of life itself and the nature and origin of the human soul.

This, however, is the limit of a purely material, biological-anthropological, palaeontological-ethnological, historical-cultural-philosophical approach. It is shifted to a higher octave
transposed: into a metaphysical one.

Eugen Georg

(Essay source: Monthly magazine "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 8/9, pp. 251-271, year 1932, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

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Traces of dinosaurs and humans in Germany

In 1931.....

Osnabrück: The local Natural Science Association organised a discussion evening on Hörbiger's world ice theory.

A question posed by Tax Councillor Däumer: "Can conclusions be drawn from the geology of the Osnabrück region regarding relationships with the world ice theory?", had given rise to this evening of debate.

The presentation, which was given by Tax Councillor Däumer himself, familiarised those present with the fascinating theories of the Austrian engineer and, in conjunction with a subsequent
In his speech, Däumer first tried to outline Hörbiger's world ice theory in broad terms. In his presentation, Däumer first tried to outline Hörbiger's world ice theory in broad outline, but then he spoke about observations from the Osnabrück landscape that could provide support for Hörbiger's world ice theory. Däumer mentioned as special
Evidence of the Vatthauer quarry in Barkhausen (Wittlage district) and the Johannissteine on the Piesberg near Lechtingen.

If you look at the Vatthauer quarry near Barkhausen, you will immediately notice the angle of the stone walls. However, the stone walls must have been horizontal in the past, otherwise the dinosaur tracks imprinted on them could not exist. These dinosaurs must have lived in or shortly before the Ice Age, because their tracks can only have been preserved for us.
because they immediately froze rock-hard. Now the main ice ages of the Earth must have coincided with the times of the stationary moon. Since the moon's collapse onto the earth did not follow much later, it is easy to explain why the traces have survived to this day. They froze to stone and were lifted out of their horizontal position by about 70 degrees when the earth's crust shifted as a result of the catastrophe. -

The dinosaur tracks in the Vatthauer quarry.

The stone wall on which the dinosaur tracks can be seen. You can recognise the 70 degree displacement here.

The oldest mountain formation in Osnabrück is the Piesberg, which dates back to the primary period. Traces of human activity can be found on it in the form of the Johannissteine. Däumer now believes that four signs of these Johannissteine, namely two hollows of human footprints, a small hole and a depression in the shape of a plate, are older than the others. First of all, the inclined position of the marks indicates that these footprints must undoubtedly have once been horizontal. The St John's Stones may, however, have been formed when, after the lunar catastrophe, the masses of water that had accumulated at the equator poured down towards the poles again and caused all living creatures on Earth to die.
Earth brought danger and destruction, and served other purposes.

The Johannissteine on the Piesberg near Osnabrück

The human footprints - next to the small hole - on the Johannissteine.

The "plate" recess on the Johannissteine.

Ice Age caves have been found in the Danube valley in Württemberg, whose location - always where a tributary valley flows into the main valley - and nature suggest that they served as watchtowers to inform their contemporaries living in the valley behind them of the approach of the water. The Johannissteine on the Piesberg may have had a similar purpose, because the Piesberg, as the oldest elevation in the Osnabrück region, has always towered above the water and would therefore naturally appear to be the most suitable place to keep watch. As further confirmation of this theory, Däumer adds that the Johannissteine in the municipality of Lechtingen
This is because the Low German "lecht" is identical to "light", meaning the place from which light signals were given. The ending "ingen" has a peculiar relationship with countless place names in southern German landscapes, so that one can perhaps conclude from this that the inhabitants of the Danube valleys fled from the advancing water here in the Osnabrück region.
The Piesberg was a place where, as in the Danube valley, watchmen were set up to warn of the approach of the water.

In his closing remarks, Däumer finally mentioned the Karlsteine, whose heaviest stone has shifted in a south-north direction. The uplifting of huge rock formations and their enormous displacement cannot have been accomplished by the forces that are at work on the earth today; only Hörbiger's catastrophe theory can provide an exhaustive explanation of these processes.

If Hörbiger is still fiercely opposed by scientists today, these scientists forget that they are rejecting him on the basis of the conclusions and inferences that they calculate from their own assumptions, i.e. that they use their own assumptions as a result to refute Hörbiger's assumptions. Therefore, it is not yet a refutation of the world ice theory if the calculations of applied mathematics do not agree with Hörbiger's conclusions.

(Source extract: "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 5, 7th year, 1931, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

Dead weight and gas ball theory

If we look at the pictorial representation of our solar world in a school atlas, we first recognise four small wandering stars projecting from the huge solar ball into space:
Mercury, the innermost, closest to the sun, then Venus, the evening star, then Earth and finally Mars.

We also want to mention the Moon here, which we will later have to recognise as an independent planet between Earth and Mars.

Our solar world. At the centre is the sun, around which the variable stars Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune move in circular orbits. Between Mars and Jupiter are the planetoids or asteroids and beyond Neptune are the trans-Neptunian planetoids, from whose realm Comet Halley also originates as a successful capture of Neptune's moon. The representation is formulaic.

If we look at these five solar companions, they appear almost infinitesimally small compared to the huge dimensions of the daytime star. Even if we were to place the earth at the centre of the sun and let the moon orbit the earth in its current path, it would still be a long way from touching the surface of the sun. Even if the distance between the Earth and the Moon were 1.8 times greater, the Moon's orbit would still fit comfortably in a hollow solar sphere.

In addition, we must first establish that of the so-called inner planets Mars the
The planet Mars is the easterliest, i.e. it forms the boundary against the much more powerful easterly wandering stars Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, which today is regarded as the last easterly companion. However, we have ignored the planetoids orbiting between Mars and Jupiter, of which about a thousand
are known, but we can disregard them for the time being.

Compared to the inner planets, the outer ones are true giants again. For example, against a diameter of 12,756 and 6,784 km for Earth and 142,745 and 120,780 km for Mars.

Jupiter and Saturn against 1,391,081 kilometres from the sun. But these are quite unimaginable sizes and they become only slightly more understandable if we say that each of the inner wandering stars has a

The Earth measuring 12,756 km corresponds to Jupiter (142,745 km in diameter, 1312 times the volume). Jupiter with a diameter of 142,745 km (1312 times the v o l u m e) corresponds to the Earth measuring 12,756 km; Saturn with a diameter of 120,780 km would be equivalent to Venus measuring 12,191 km.

(867 times the volume); Mercury, measuring only 4842 km, would correspond to Uranus with 49,629 km (1186 times the volume); or Mars with its 6,784 km would correspond to Neptune measuring 55,500 km, a size which, however, shows only 550 times the volume. We would thus arrive at

The result is that the four outer large planets together are about 1060 times as large as the four inner ones. Even if we add the moon to the latter, the result is only marginally affected, as our night star has only 1/50 of the Earth's volume.

The variable stars in the correct magnitude relationship to the sun.

But, as I said, these figures do not give us a real idea. In order to get a proper feeling for the true conditions, we must visualise all these values in a tangible reduction. If we reduce the size of our solar world to one thousand millionth of the true size, the size relationships become immediately clear. The sun then has a diameter of around 1.4 metres. If we now move upwards in the plane formed by the planetary orbits around the sun, we come across a peppercorn measuring 4.8 mm at a distance of 58 metres

diameter, Mercury; after another 50 m (108 m from the Sun) on a small cherry of 12.2 mm, Venus; after another 41 m (149 m from the Sun) on a cherry of

12.7 mm, the Earth; and after a further 79 m (228 m from the Sun) onto a 6.8 mm pea, Mars. The cherry-sized Earth is orbited a t a distance of around 38 cm by a 3.5 mm peppercorn, the Moon. The pea-sized Mars, however, is orbited by two

microscopic flour dusts about 0.01 mm in diameter at intervals of 9 and 24 mm. It can be seen here that the moons of Mars cannot be compared with our moon either in terms of orbital diameter or volume, as there are around 43 million moons of Mars in the volume of our moon. If we now go beyond Mars, after a further 550 m (778 m from the Sun) we come to the 14.3 cm cone of Jupiter; after a further 748 m (1426 m from the Sun) to the 12.1 cm cone of Saturn, whose ring is not considered here; to Uranus, which corresponds to a billiard ball of 5 cm diameter, we need 1443 m or 1.443 km (2.869 km from the Sun).

Sun); after a further 1.59 km we reach the billiard ball of Neptune with a diameter of 5.5 cm. From the sun to the last of its companions we would have to walk 4.459 km. Here

so the differences are now quite clear; next to the peppercorns, peas and cherries of the inner planets are the skittles and billiard balls of the outer planets.

But there are also other sharp differences between the inner and outer planets. While the variable stars from Mercury to Mars have a dead weight similar to that of the Earth, Jupiter to Saturn deviate greatly as very light structures. Specific gravity is understood to mean the following: If we weigh 1 litre of water at 4˚ C, we obtain the weight of 1 kg at normal atmospheric pressure. Let us now also weigh 1 litre of lead at 4˚ exactly. It goes without saying that the litre of lead must be considerably heavier than the litre of water. If we take a closer look, we would find the weight of the litre of lead to be 11.36 kg, which means that lead is 11.36 times heavier than water. If we set the weight of the unit of water equal to 1, the same unit of lead appears to b e 11.36 times heavier. We therefore say: the weight of water is equal to 1, that of lead is equal to 1.
Bleies equals 11.36.

In this way, the intrinsic weight of each substance can be determined. Through extended calculations, research is also able to determine the intrinsic weights of the stars of our solar world. And while we are now scrutinising our world island to its distant borders, we immediately come across a deep mystery that no celestial scientist has been able to interpret. Against the intrinsic weights of the inner planets (heliodes = solar matter planets):

Mercury

5.66

Venus

5.19

Eart

h

5.56

Moon

3,4

Mars

3.99

which thus all form a certain unity, albeit with not inconsiderable fluctuations, the older planets (Neptodes = water planets) drop off abruptly and surprisingly:

Jupiter

1.35

Saturn 1.20-1.30

(0.69)

Uranus

1.37

Neptune

1.33

which we, as a non-essential appendage, also form a group that, as you can see, is very similar in itself.

The only way out for the astronomers who were committed to Laplace was to regard the apparently millions of years older older planets as glowing balls of gas, while the
sibling stars should be more or less cooled inwards from Mars. This assumption, deduced without any empirical fact, was bound to lead to contradictions and led to them without, of course, providing a truly plausible interpretation in the deepest sense.

Now you understand why the honest ignorabimus pronounced by a cool head was so widely applauded and so openly approved.

On the other hand, it is downright amusing to observe the persistence with which science is trying to pass off such assumptions, such as the explanation of the self-weight of wandering stars, as proven facts of exact research.

Enough, let us confess that no present-day celestial scientist is able to solve the riddle of planetary weights in even a remotely plausible way. It can no longer be disputed that an explanation can only be found in a makeshift manner if processes are subordinated that fly in the face of the technical facts of experience. However, exact science has been satisfied with such solutions. But we should not now demand that we also believe in natural irregularities.

but allow us to make the facts of observation, and not assumptions, the basis of our view of the world. No, we do not believe in Laplace's gas ball fairy tale, because not a single person has ever seen a glowing mass of gas, none at all.
Gas mass that would contract. But that's what astronomers want us to believe!

Gases expand and distribute themselves evenly in space. Even the trickiest formulae cannot shake this. This is because they have prerequisites, and these prerequisites must be regarded as scientific fantasies that contradict the facts of experience and must be rejected as completely unfounded by anyone with an open mind.

Hörbiger and Fauth write about the gas (ball) theory in their book "Glazial-Kosmogonie" on page 27:

"There is no doubt that the hypnotising effect of Laplace's tenacious, because mathematically so elegantly founded theory of the formation of the world, that of a "glowing ball of gas" as the starting point for the development of our solar system and then, of course, of the nebula rings that form it, is a very important factor.
planetary group is entirely to blame for the fact that the solar physicist and spectroscopist
those world formations whose light manifests itself behind the prism as luminous lines are simply referred to as "glowing nebulous masses", because in the laboratory the diluted gases glowing in Geihler tubes have line spectra.

There is a veritable doom here. It would never occur to anyone to describe the moon, a dark body of the world that is only illuminated by sunshine, as glowing and as being illuminated by light.
The moon's spectrum, however, shows the exact image of the solar spectrum. On the other hand, however, it is not said that these and those nebulae emit light, as we examine it in the Geihler tubes, but an unparalleled physical absurdity is asserted, not only by teaching that these nebulae are certainly glowing gaseous masses, but even by elevating this alleged fact to the basis of cosmological considerations.

There is no accumulation of gas of a definite, limited form in outer space, for that would contradict the supreme principle of the gas character; and there are even fewer glowing, or luminous, gases.
gas masses, for it is precisely the mutual aversion of the gas molecules, which is increased to the highest degree and causes them to flee from each other, that consequently brings about ever greater Decrease in pressure, cooling. What appears as ring nebulae or clearly defined, sharply outlined
nebula in the telescope or on the photograph is not a gas, but solid matter that glows in the reflected light despite the line spectrum, otherwise the vapour that smoulders out of concealed Bengal flames would also be a glowing gas by virtue of spectroscopic evidence. Laplace may be responsible for the astrophysical derailment. However, one seems to have sensed that there

There is at least no other explanation for the fact that some people also assume luminous gas masses of lower temperature. The false
The prerequisite remains and the glow itself is a forced hypothesis because it is not causally justified.

Incidentally, we are in good company when it comes to doubting certain interpretations of spectroscopic findings. Thus F. Strehle states in 1907 (Der metaphysische Monismus p.56) with
The Kirchhoff-Bunsen spectral analysis has lost much of its reliability.

Dr E. Thiessen says in a report on the current state of the natural sciences: "I must confess that I have rarely been so deeply shocked by a scientific experience as by the news that even the beautiful reliability of spectral analysis is a delusion." It has been discovered that oxygen has five completely different spectra, nitrogen two. The "lines" of the substances in the spectrum are very variable everywhere and therefore their measurements are unreliable", etz. etz. All this proves sufficiently that - spectroscopic observation technology in all honour! - the
spectral analysts need to be a little more careful in interpreting their findings. Perhaps glacial cosmogony is capable of guiding the need for interpretation in the right direction."

Hörbiger and Fauth write more about the gas (ball) theory in their book "Glazial-Kosmogonie" on page 421:

"In truth, however, a sphere of gas can neither form nor exist. Of course, we are not talking about a soap bubble, but about the metallic glowing gases that make up the photosphere of the sun and the self-luminous fixed stars. For those physicists who believe that our sun could have been formed from a ball of glowing gas the size of Neptune by contraction, our warning cry "There are no balls of gas!" will at best elicit a pitying smile. We believe, however, that it is high time this problem of homogeneous cosmic gas spheres was brought to the forefront.
more competent forum than our cosmic gas nebula representatives are in order to finally put an end to the nebular hypothetical haunting. Such a forum can only consist of practical and practising physicists, of physicists whose work checks itself for correctness, and these are the engineers.

We therefore think that the Association of German Engineers should be asked to send a commission of gas power engineers and metallurgists to deal with one question first: How can homogeneous glowing metal gas spheres be created and under what conditions could they exist, be they polytropic or isothermal or adiabatic gas spheres?

If the question is answered in the affirmative from this point of view, then we would have to put our glacial cosmogony back a few centuries. But if it is answered in the negative, then

one could ask the additional question: Are irregular accumulations of glowing gases in space possible, as which the various cosmic nebulae are interpreted by spectroscopists?
become? If this is also denied, then the forum in question would have to be lectured to its amusement about all the things that can be attributed to the supposed possibility of the existence of homogeneous gas spheres in order to show that our entire world view depends on this symbol of the nebular hypothesis, so to speak."

(Source: Text and pictures are from the book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eis-Ozean" by Hanns Fischer, 1924, R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig

and the further text from the book "Glazial-Kosmogonie" by Hörbiger and Fauth, 1925, R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig)

Introduction to the basics of glacial cosmogony (world ice theory)

The spiritual content of glacial cosmogony is wide-ranging, its field of vision is immense, and the scope of the conclusions to be drawn from it can hardly be overlooked.

It is neither arbitrarily conceived nor artificially constructed.

Rather, it critically examines the knowledge of our time about astronomy and weather, geography and life.

The reader will learn in the simplest and most concise way possible what the glacial-cosmogony a t all.

Here we list the most important points of glacial cosmogony, which was published in 1926 by the biologist, Hans W. Behm, in his book "Welteis und Weltentwicklung".

We hope that after working through the basic views presented here, the reader will feel the desire to delve deeper into glacial cosmogony.

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Hanns Hörbiger and his work

The creator of glacial cosmogony was the Viennese engineer Hanns Hörbiger, who was world-renowned in the field of refrigeration machine construction, among other things. In 1927, he was almost in the seventh decade of his life and looked back on a research career rich in disappointments and successes. Since the nineties of the last 19th century, he had been preoccupied with all the tremendously serious questions that were provisionally clarified under the term "world ice theory" (glacial cosmogony).
It was the first time in the history of human exploration that an engineer had attempted to grasp the structure and the growth and decay of the universe in the spirit of technology, opening up previously unimagined insights and perspectives in this r e s p e c t .

It is true that the findings that led to glacial cosmogony were based on practical experience. These were then transferred accordingly to the mechanics and physics of the celestial world. However, this alone would not be sufficient to interpret the process of all coming into being and passing away. This requires the ability to recognise the mental inevitability of individual things.
link them. This is the only way to understand the fate of the stars, which changes with the times, as well as that of our solar world, our earth and its life. Hörbiger had the fortunate gift of being able to create an overall sequence from individual facts. He discovered fragment after fragment and, inspired by the foresight of a genius, put the fragments together into a moving whole. Under unimaginable inner turmoil and all the agony of not being able to realise quickly enough
Glacial cosmogony was founded and developed in its beginnings.

Without the selfless and active co-operation of the outstanding planetary and lunar researcher Philipp Fauth, the preliminary writing of this theory would not have been possible. The main work of Glacial Cosmogony was completed for the first time in 1913, having grown under the greatest conceivable difficulties. This most peculiar work is entitled: "Hörbiger's Glacial Cosmogony, a new history of the development of the universe and the solar system. Based on the realisation of the conflict between a cosmic Neptunism and an equally universal Plutonism".

Philipp Fauth was the author of the book, which appeared unchanged in a reprint in 1925.

This title alone (stripped of all foreign words) implies that the powers of ice and water and the powers of embers play a decisive role in world events.

The word "world ice" initially expresses the fact that ice in the form of ice bodies or ice dust can exist in cold space without evaporating in unpressurised space. In addition to glowing stars with very high temperatures, there are also water-soaked and icy stars.

Such celestial bodies may consist of earthy stellar material at their core. But just as a thick skin is wrapped around an orange, a considerably thick ice shell may cover the orange's side or the centre. surface of such celestial bodies. It was not an intellectual construction devised at the green table that led Hörbiger to this realisation early on. Even as a young man, he observed the moon through a small telescope in his mornings.

His observations put him at odds with the conventional wisdom about the nature and composition of the lunar surface. There had been occasional reports of suspected traces of ice on the lunar surface. However, the assertion that our Earth's moon was encased in an ice shell many kilometres thick, which all lunar formations that

No one had ever before dared to say that mountains, seas, craters and rilles were nothing but ice formations.

This realisation that the moon is a heavily iced celestial body formed the starting point for all further conclusions.

Our moon is just one example, and the most striking one, of the fact that in space there are not only celestial bodies that are glowing red hot, but also those that are completely cold and, in fact, considerably ice-swollen. We have to imagine the entire universe populated with two kinds of celestial bodies. There are hot stars and icy stars. Apart from wandering meteors, the hot or glowing stars can sometimes reach considerable size and density. Many icy stars, on the other hand, are called upon to incorporate themselves into the shoal of glowing stars in order to then initiate the act of birth of a more circumscribed solar world. This will soon become clear to us in the description of the history of the fate of our own solar world. In any case, all world events are based on an eternal conflict between the powers of embers and ice.

A glowing star is the carrier of the actual star building material, an icy star provides the impetus for new evolutionary processes. Glacial cosmogony denies the existence of gas nebulae in space, as such formations are physically impossible. Nor can gas nebulae condense into planetary bodies. Glacial cosmogony firmly denies this and has no need of it. It also refrains from touching on the question of the beginning of all things, of the existence of the entire universe. Rather, it is content to show how, within the framework of the entire universe, there i s an eternal descent and ascent from the conflict between embers and ice. It suffices mainly to unveil our own solar world, and what we learn from this may be enough to assume similar courses of development in greater or lesser numbers throughout the universe.

Never before has the history of the origins of our solar world been presented in such a grand and all-encompassing (and unprecedentedly clear-cut) manner.

It has never been emphasised before that life on our earth would simply be impossible without a cosmic or extraterrestrial influx of water, that several moons have already joined the earth, that no earthly mountains could pile up, no living creatures could be preserved in fossils, no coal and petroleum could form, and no ascent to man would have been possible without a considerable lunar approach. And it has never been said that we humans could exist if our earth were not constantly fed with the ice that rushes to us from the far reaches of the Milky Way.

Never has there been a more compelling explanation of why repeated ice ages, Great Floods and Floods have occurred on earth and why the legends and traditions of the oldest civilised and primitive peoples still echo the events that took place on earth in recent geological times.

May the attentive reader, in order to understand all this, not so much marvel as patiently follow our unprejudiced explanations.

Theories of the origin of the world

Everyone knows that our Earth orbits the sun as a variable star or planet. A number of other wandering stars do the same. The orbits of all planets are almost circular. The orbital periods around the sun and the distances from it are different for all of them.

Mercury is closest to the sun. It is followed by Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune. Mercury, for example, orbits the sun at an average distance of 58 million kilometres in about 88 Earth days. Jupiter, on the other hand, at an average distance of approximately 778 million kilometres from the sun, takes about 11 years to orbit the sun. We currently see our sun and the planets, i.e. our solar system, in a certain ordered present state
dwell. As soon as we now ask how this state may have been reached and what fate may be in store for it one day, the solution to this question culminates in a theory of the origin of the world or cosmogony.

Since the earliest antiquity, there has been no lack of more or less ingeniously conceived
Theories of the origin of the world. Mankind has constantly tried to gain the best possible idea of the development of our solar system. The fact that views on this have varied greatly is due to the respective advances in science and technology. In more recent times, the theories put forward by Kant and Laplace have become fundamental for all further discussions in this regard. According to Kant, all the bodies of our solar world were originally in a very fine distribution filling the whole of space. The sun and planets were formed from mass accumulations of this nebular material. Through a play of attracting and repelling
forces, an order slowly emerged from the chaos, the general confusion. This order took place in such a way that a few planets orbited the sun in one and the same direction and on almost the same plane. Laplace, on the other hand, starts from an initially existing sun. Glowing nebular rings detach from it, which in turn lead to the formation of planets. Although this Kant-Laplace nebular theory or nebular hypothesis, which at least seemed to interpret many mechanical peculiarities of the solar system well, was subsequently considerably improved and modified, its essential features have remained unchanged to this day. In any case, research has not stopped at the idea that bodies of worlds originated from nebular formations and that gas balls floating in free space are possible.

Three essential principles of glacial cosmogony

It should then be expected that today there is some clarity about the overall development of a star system. Nothing of the sort is the case.

And finally, the question of a permanent cosmic dependence of our earth has only been touched on very imperfectly or not at all. It is therefore not surprising that we have, at best, an accumulation of views and no satisfactory deepening of the
overall contexts before us. Above all, little attention seems to have been paid to the fact that there is absolutely no completely empty space in the universe, that no form of any force can propagate in this space without interference, and that only a contradiction can ever be the source of all events. These three things are fundamental to glacial cosmogony.

There is no doubt that everything that happens is based on an opposition. There must always be two different powers or forces, two opposing poles, in order for an event to be triggered.
can. If a solar system does not exist from eternity, but has a beginning and an end, in other words, if it is subject to development, then decisive opposites must have originally caused and initiated this development.

We hardly need to say any more that, in the sense of glacial cosmogony, embers here and ice there embody this contrast. Embers muh somehow meet ice to initiate the formation history of our solar world. And what we can report about our own solar world muh most probably also apply to similar formation processes in space. But our own solar world offers us the guarantee that we can look deeper into the connections and shed light on many of the previous shortcomings in an almost astonishing way. We assume, not arbitrarily, but confirmed by celestial observations, that a smaller star will incorporate itself into a much larger giant star as soon as it has entered the latter's area of attraction. On the basis of practical laboratory experience and thermotechnical considerations, we can again understand that ice can be immersed in glowing embers without melting completely.

Star mother and the origin of our solar world

The preparation for the later birth of our solar world consists of nothing more than a smaller, heavily water-soaked and icy star finally entering the glowing body of a gigantic celestial body after a previous orbit. This was once the case an unimaginably long time ago in the region of the constellation of the Dove. We call the giant incandescent star of two hundred million times the mass of our sun the Star Mother, and the icy star of at least forty thousand times the mass of the sun the Iceling or Catchling. A comparison of the circumference would bring the star mother to about the size of an apple and the captive to the size of a pea. With this ratio, our current solar sphere would appear to be just the tiniest dot.

The considerable coarseness and firmness of the iceberg means that it is not completely dissolved in the immediate vicinity of the glowing star. A significant remnant penetrates deep into the glowing body of the star mother and
The molten rock is encased in a foamy slag formation. Over the course of perhaps tens of thousands of years, however, the slag shell is gradually destroyed by the heat of accumulating embers. At the same time, the rest of the iceberg hidden in the slag shell gradually begins to liquefy, causing the melt water to heat up to the boiling point. Boiling distortion is the phenomenon whereby still, preferably air-free water only begins to boil at a higher than normal boiling temperature. This can cause a sudden and large amount of vapour to develop, sometimes leading to an explosion in steam boilers. This only requires a small amount of pressure relief. Now imagine what happens when such a catastrophe caused by boiling delay i s triggered in the glowing body of the star nut. A gigantic explosion takes place that is completely unimaginable in terms of violence for our concepts.

By way of comparison, we can think of a grenade which, due to the late setting of the fuse, only dies deep in the ground after impact. As soon as it explodes, the ground is torn open like a funnel and masses of earth are hurled upwards with considerable force. However, due to the Earth's gravity, the ejected masses fall back into the surrounding area. Similarly, the vast majority (99 3/4 %) of the stellar material torn loose from the star mother and hurled into space falls back onto it. Nevertheless, the fraction that escapes into space is

(1/4 %) of this stellar building material is considerable enough to provide more than the building material mass for our entire solar system. We can now get an idea of the enormous dimensions that we have to visualise here. It is only thanks to a tremendous speed, further increased by bursting gases, that the above-mentioned fraction of stellar building material can escape the gravitational pull of the star mother and continue its journey for trillions of years in the given direction. Here, however, we immediately realise that the sphere of influence of the force of attraction or gravity does not extend into the infinite distance, but is limited.

Even of those ember masses that have escaped the gravitational pull of the star mother, only a vanishing part contributes to the provisional structure of our solar world. Trillions of pre-divided small embers storm through space as a meteor race. Considerable quantities of so-called reversal escapees, which are just about to swing around an emerging mean mass accumulation, are also escaping. These reversal escapes lead to the formation of a ring of densely packed small stars, which is considerably removed from the nascent solar realm as an ember milk stream.

And further ahead scattered burst fugitives later form those stellar condensations that are well known to star researchers under the name "Stratonoff condensations". What

What finally remains and builds up our solar world is a remnant of initially wildly swirling embers.

The fate of these embers is that of the history of the building material of our solar state. And this history alone should now become clear to us in the following and convince us that the present state of our solar world is an inevitable consequence of the explosion that took place in the ember body of the star mother, that it will not remain as it is, but will be replaced by other states in the future.

We understand without further ado that a certain rotational value is already inherent in the ball of embers that remains to form our solar world.

At the moment of detachment, or rather the launching of the glowing masses from the star nut, this star nut rotated incessantly.

The embers of the ball will gradually arrange themselves around a common centre of gravity. The seedling of a later sun will emerge as the first result of order in the primordial ball.

This sun seedling continues to capture considerable masses of embers, thereby visibly enriching its own mass. Around this sun seedling itself, countless thousands of embers are still vibrating, which in turn are enriched by the continuous capture of smaller embers.
increase in size.

They cavort, so to speak, in a flattened wedge ring-like (i.e. widening towards the outside) space and constantly nestle more and more into an emerging centre
plane. The structure would resemble two plates with their undersides cemented together, whereby the space between the edges of the plates is filled with a multitude of swinging spheres. The direction of rotation of the globules corresponds to the direction of rotation of the sun seedling. O n e must then continue to bear in mind that this entire nascent solar kingdom storms through space in the direction in which it was originally caused to depart. This is still invariably the case in the present state of our solar kingdom. Since the game of capturing the embers is constantly going on, eventually only a few hundred bodies, now grown into planets or convertible stars, will orbit a finally young sun. But these planets are not all the same in terms of their material composition, any more than the remaining planets today. To understand this, we need to look at other processes that took place during the formation of our solar world.

Oxygen, hydrogen and the milky way

It needs no further explanation that the building material masses of the solar realm originate from the interior of the star mother. Both lighter and heavier materials were thrown into the space. Above all, however, there are also considerable quantities of oxygen that were swept away, which had previously been absorbed like a sponge in the metallic-earthy glowing masses of the star mother. We can therefore conclude that from the very beginning, a large amount of oxygen gas was also incorporated into or enveloped the ejected ball of embers. This gas naturally endeavours to expand far into the surrounding space. On the other hand, the ball of embers, which is constantly forced to rotate more and more, sucks in hydrogen from space like a gyroscopic pump.

It is a compelling realisation of glacial cosmogony that space is not completely empty. Rather, we have to imagine that it is continuously filled with hydrogen gas in the finest possible distribution. Every glowing star constantly exhales hydrogen. This means that the consumption of hydrogen from space is always balanced out again. On the one hand, space hydrogen is used for water or
On the other hand, hydrogen is released again when Eislingen is immersed in glowing stars and makes up for the consumption. There is a miraculous
This is a balancing game, and world events as a whole unfold eternally in a constant recurrence of things. The hydrogen glow gas jumpers that can be observed on our own sun offer the most meaningful example of how a glowing star exhales hydrogen.

As soon as the oxygen in the glowing gyre comes into contact with the hydrogen in space, nothing other than water is formed, because water consists of certain quantities of oxygen and hydrogen. In any case, this formation of water is of the utmost importance. First of all, we have to deal with enormous quantities of water vapour. This water vapour in itself has a considerable tendency to expand.

In addition, new quantities are constantly being generated. As a result, large quantities of water vapour are constantly pushed outside the rotating glowing ball or gyroscope. The result is a ring of vapour surrounding the glowing gyre. The more this vapour ring is pushed outwards, i.e. towards free space, the more the water vapour eventually turns into ice vapour. And this ice vapour in turn leads to more or less strong ice formations. It is well understood that such ice balloons finally reach outside the area of attraction of the young forming sun. In other words, they are gradually pushed beyond the limit of the sun's gravity. This again confirms that the range of gravity is limited. This in turn is essential for the further history of our solar world. As soon as the replenishment of ice ceases as a result of the gradual decrease in the formation of world ice, the ice mass located outside the s o l a r g r a v i t y accumulates to form an ice body cloud. This ring-shaped cloud
is described by the creator of the glacial cosmogony as a stream of ice milk. The still remaining
Remnants of this ice body cloud reveal themselves to every observer as the familiar milky way.

Since the beginning of its formation, this stream of icy milk has no longer possessed any rotational movement of its own, for this would have had to cease of its own accord after its expulsion from the realm of solar gravity. In any case, we are facing tremendously revolutionary views here. After all, a widespread assumption is that the Milky Way visible to us consists entirely of solar or fixed star formations. Only the distance, which is beyond all comprehension, does not allow us to recognise this without further ado. Glacial cosmogony teaches us quite differently. For them, this visible Milky Way consists of pure, predominantly block-like piled up ice, and its distance is, with measured in astronomical dimensions. We can say, for example, that this stream of ice milk is only about forty to fifty times as far away from the sun as its closest planet, Neptune. And this icy milk stream has been an inseparable part of our inner solar system from the very beginning. To a certain extent, it is the eldest member of this solar system. It is it (as will soon become clear to us) that still today constantly guarantees the Earth's water balance, produces sunspots and brings about a great deal of interaction throughout the entire solar system.

- This realisation eclipses everything that has so far compelled mankind to enthusiasm and admiration. Above all, however, we realise once again that it is not only the birth of our solar world is a consequence of the fertilising powers of embers and ice, but that only embers and ice again guarantee the development or course of events of a solar system over trillions of years.

Our different planets

We have already indicated that the planets remaining today from the capture game are not all of the same material type.

When the ice formation was still in full swing, not all the ice was used to build up the The ice milk was used in the rapture of the sun's gravity. There was still plenty of ice left in those regions that belonged to the more distant area of attraction of the young sun. While those planets that were very close to the sun were mainly composed of metal-earthy stellar building material, those planets that were more distant from the sun were therefore richly supplied with ice captives during their construction. This would mean that the outer planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, which remain to this day, consist mainly of ice or water. This must then be expressed above a l l in their peculiar or specific weight.

Its specific weight must not deviate too much from that of water (= 1). This is indeed the case. The mean proper weight for the outer planets is 1.35. Of Jupiter, the outer planets consist mainly of water or ice. Hörbiger therefore also refers to these older planets as water planets or neptoids. They possess

probably a core of primeval star building material, above which, however, enormous masses of water and finally a
ice armour. The inner planets Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, on the other hand, have a considerably heavier peculiar weight (on average 5) than that of water. They are mainly composed of stellar material and are called solar material planets or heliodes.

Clearing the solar neighbourhood - a look into the past and future

However, the entire path from the primordial ball to today's solar realm and its future will only become clear to us if we now list some further remarkable insights from glacial cosmogony. The few planets and other (later to be mentioned) formations orbiting the sun today indicate that the space around the sun has already been considerably thinned out. This clearing of solar space will continue in the future, indeed we can claim that eventually the sun will have forced all the planets towards it and united them with its mass.

Originally, there were millions of bodies orbiting a young sun. Many of these bodies were incorporated into the glow of our sun, while others were captured by larger bodies orbiting the sun and contributed to the growth of their mass. The fact that in a solar empire all moons must eventually enter their controllers, all planets into the sun, is a result of the general orbital shrinkage.

This web shrinkage is ultimately caused by the resistance that a not completely
empty space exerts on the orbital paths of the celestial bodies. The original circles as orbital lines around the ball of the sun become finely wound circular spirals that narrow inwards, comparable to the path of the stylus on the gramophone disc. The same applies to smaller celestial bodies, which as moons orbiting planets. The smaller an orbiting mass is, the faster its spiral orbital path narrows. Originally, hour after hour, year after year, small bodies descended towards the sun or merged with larger masses orbiting the sun.

Gradually, a state was reached in which there were about ten celestial bodies (intermediate Mercuries) within the orbit of today's Mercury and the Sun, an intermediate Venus between Mercury and Venus, an intermediate Earth between Venus and Earth and several intermediate Mars orbiting the Sun between the then considerably wider orbits of Earth and Mars. Today these
Intermediate features have long since sunk into the sun.

The intermediate Venus and the intermediate Earth had become moons of Mercury and Venus respectively and have long since been united with the mass of their planets.

However, it is of particular significance that our Earth has made those intermediate bodies (originally leading an independent planetary existence) into its moons one after the other and brought them down onto itself.

The immense significance of this realisation will only become clear to us in the description of the narrower fate on earth within the framework of the heavenly world.

If we look into the past, we see more celestial bodies originally completing their planetary or lunar existence than today. This was the case not only in the just-discussed and originally even larger orbits of today's inner planets, but also in those of today's outer planets.

If we look into the future, however, there will be a time when Mercury has already found its grave in the sun, the earth has already brought its current moon down upon itself, Mars has been captured by the moon and finally united with its mass, Venus is already orbiting very close to the sun and will soon find its dissolution in the glow of the sun. Our Earth, united with the Moon and Mars, will be the last inner planet to fall to the Sun. Of the outer planets
Jupiter will bring its siblings down on itself and finally orbit them in solitude u n t i l it dips into the sun.

Then our sun, grown in mass and fervour and perhaps enriched by the capture of further celestial bodies, may beckon the dignity of one day becoming a star mother itself.

This probably gives us a rough idea of the past and future fate of our solar world. The explosion in the heart of a star mother resulted in a dance of billions of celestial bodies, which will eventually become one of only a few. And before everything finally comes to unite in the one great ball of the sun, on a truly favoured planet like the earth, the highest miracle for our terms, culminating in the word life, is triggered. But in order to recognise that only our earth can bear highly developed life, that this very life is constantly subject to cosmic influences and could only lead to mankind driven by cosmic forces, we have to look a little further into the history of development and the connections of our solar world.

Small ice planets and asteroids

We already know that the icy milk stream wraps itself around our sun and its planets like an enormous ring. It is part of our solar realm and storms through the universe with the sun and planets in i t s very o w n direction of descent. We now have to mention two other celestial formations of our solar world that are also taking part in this stormy journey.

For compelling reasons, astronomical research has correctly surmised that there must be another celestial body orbiting the sun outside the orbit of Neptune, the planet furthest from the sun. Hörbiger's derivations also show that there is indeed a celestial body orbiting the sun at two to three Neptune distances.

However, the structure is not a uniform body, but a belt of countless ice bodies or icelets. The diameters of these small bodies can be up to several hundred kilometres. They bear the descriptive name of small icy planets or planetoids. As they orbit the sun beyond the orbit of Neptune, they are called trans-Neptunian planetoids. They also play a very important role in shaping the fate of our solar world.

A second ring of ice bodies (asteroids) orbits the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Star research has already sighted well over a thousand of the larger of these small bodies, even if it has so far failed to realise that they are also made of ice in terms of their material nature.

Orbital and storage conditions in the solar realm and direction of flight of the solar realm

We are now trying to gain clarity about the orbital and positional relationships of the celestial bodies in the solar realm. We need this in order to understand the interplay and interdependence of all the celestial bodies belonging to the solar realm. In doing so, we will disregard all secondary matters and emphasise only the most essential things in an unambiguous and comprehensible manner. We therefore choose the simplest possible means of visualisation. We place a known children's toy, a tyre, on the table. This tyre with a diameter of around 1 metre is the A ring-shaped ice-milk hoop. A string stretched horizontally across the hoop extends to the left and right of the hoop and is attached to the edges of the table on both sides with pins. This string is intended to mark the direction of flight of the entire solar realm. The take-off would come to rest to the left in any imaginary extension of the string; the flight target point, to which the The whole solar realm would have to be assumed as an endless extension of the string to the right.

We place an apple in the centre of the hoop, i.e. the circular area that it encloses. It is supposed to r e p r e s e n t the sun. Now we use chalk to draw the orbits of the planets in a circle around the apple of the sun and place a pea or a grain of millet, thought to be a planet, on its orbit.

The Neptune pea would come to rest on a circle that stretches around the sun about 5 to 6 cm away from it. The Uranus pea would be about

3 1/2, Saturn's pea 2, Jupiter's pea 1 1/2 cm from the sun. We could no longer visualise the inner planets (Mars, Earth, Venus, Mercury) and the minor planets orbiting between Mars and Jupiter with peas, at best with millet grains that come very close to the sun's orb. Again, it is much easier to visualise the ring of minor planets orbiting beyond Neptune's orbit with a chalk circle and millet grains placed on its circumference. This circle would surround the solar orb at a distance of about 12 cm.

Since the total diameter of our tyre is 1 m and the radius is therefore 50 cm, an empty zone 38 cm wide remains between this chalk circle 12 cm away from the sun's orb and the circumference of the tyre. We would draw another circle approximately in the centre of this zone to mark the boundary of the sun's gravitational pull. This would give us a makeshift idea of the solar realm, with everything initially lying and taking place in one and the same plane
demonstrated.

(Even if our measurements of length and distance are proportionally correct, our celestial bodies represented by apples, peas and millet grains are not. These would have to be reduced to an almost vanishingly small body size in a solar realm reduced to only 1 metre. At best, the sun could still be expressed as a dot. The planets could no longer be visualised at all. If we were to produce the sun as a sphere with a diameter of 2 mm, the Milky Way ring would span around this sphere with a radius of 257 mm).

Inhibition of flight due to space drag and penetration of Milky Way ice into the sun We will now

make a few more considerations.

If outer space were completely empty, the solar kingdom would be able to fly through space unhindered. But space is not empty, and a resistance must a s s e r t itself here. This resistance hinders the flight. And this inhibition proves to be effective from two points of view. Firstly, all bodies in the solar realm that are travelling in the direction of flight are most likely to be affected by this resistance. Then this resistance acts on
smaller bodies than on larger ones. Accordingly, the effect of our visual aid
The front part of the frost ring on the right-hand side of the Milky Way will feel this resistance significantly. In other words, they are blocks of ice in the Milky Way (which are quite small in relation to convertible stars) that are slowed down in their flight. As a result, they are caught up by the lagging sun together with its group of planets or they seem to sink back towards the sun, which means the same thing. Hörbiger therefore also speaks of the Milky Way's orbits sinking back.
Initially, the paths of the ice sinkers will probably run fairly parallel, as long as the

The sun's gravitational pull has not yet reached the sun. However, as soon as they feel the gravitational pull of the sun, a certain proportion of them will head more or less directly towards the sun.

Blocks of ice of the corresponding size will then be able to enter the sun and be absorbed by it, even without melting completely beforehand.

Since space travel has been going on incessantly since the formation of the solar realm, milk jet ice, slowed down by space resistance, will also constantly penetrate the glowing body of the sun. We refer to the Milky Way ice that is constantly pushing towards the sun as coarse ice.

Our planets are naturally exposed to this coarse ice influx to a greater or lesser extent, especially as they all orbit relatively close to the sun. However, this coarse ice influx also causes (as we will soon learn) another cosmic ice influx that also affects the Earth.

We can now add this new realisation, i.e. the coarse ice inflow, very nicely to the of the visual aids spread out on our tabletop. The curved section of the tyre on the right represents the ring section of the ice-milk stream that initially experiences the aforementioned space resistance.

From here, therefore, the ice recessions are to be indicated by chalk lines inwards; first running parallel, then curving from above and below towards the solar orb. The curved paths would begin at the boundary circle of the gravitational or attraction area of the sun.

In reality, therefore, the space between the front (i.e. towards the flight target) ring part of the icy milk stream and the transneptunian

The ring of icy bodies is not empty of celestial formations, but is continually ploughed through by receding Milky Way ice. Corresponding to the thickness of the Milky Way ring, a broad strip of Milky Way ice tapers towards the Sun and extends towards our daytime star. This rejuvenation is naturally already very strong in the area of the planets. We only need to look at the retreating chalk lines in our visualisation tool. There, where the realm of the planets begins, the receding chalk lines, which are first drawn parallel and separately from the Milky Way ring and then curved towards the solar orb, already converge considerably.

Inclination against the flight path plane

As mentioned, our visualisation is based on the idea that the sun, planets, Milky Way and all other objects lie in one and the same plane. But this is in reality

This is not the case, and we must therefore extend our consideration of the orbital conditions a little further. Our string, stretched from left to right and intersecting the solar orb, characterises the direction of flight or the trajectory through space.

The trajectory of the sun lies in the plane of the table top. This is how we readily understand the term trajectory plane. The milky way lying on the table top, like all the planets, etc.
also coincide with the trajectory plane. Once again, however, this does not correspond to natural conditions. Both the Milky Way ring and all the orbits around the sun
The orbits of celestial bodies are more or less inclined from behind against this trajectory plane. The milky way ring about 15 %. The left half of our tyre therefore struggles to rise above the tabletop, the right half, which is closer to the

The half of the hoop facing the centre of flight should run below the table top. If we wanted to realise this in the visual aid, we would have to draw a hoop diameter running vertically towards us and intersecting the sun apple. We would have to drill through the tabletop at both ends of the diameter in order to be able to pull through a hoop made of wire, for example.
We would therefore be looking at a wire ring cutting the tabletop diagonally from top left to bottom right. However, this inclination would not be very significant, as the angle that the
The angle between the plane of the wire hoop and that of the table top, i.e. the actual trajectory plane, is only 15%. If we were to visualise the actual inclination of the orbital path of the trans-Neptunian small ice planets using a similar wire hoop, the corresponding angle would be about 30 %.

The angle for the orbital paths of our planets would be considerably larger, around 66%. This is roughly the situation today.

Our planetary orbits in particular show an endeavour to align themselves more and more against the orbital plane from behind. Today an uprighting around

66 % (in 1926), in the future it will be more. In any case, it should have become clear to us that the Milky Way ring and planetary orbits do not lie in one and the same plane. This is very important to realise.

Planets in an ice tube

These different plane positions mean that each planet in its orbit around the sun only occasionally intersects the coarse ice or, to put it more vividly, the sunward ice tube. We can say even better that a planet encounters the ice tube, passes through it, passes under it and then moves away from it after passing through it again. Since the orbital periods of the planets are very different, it is clear that each planet is affected differently by the coarse ice influx. Furthermore, it follows that certain planets, before

The larger ones, in particular, can have a disruptive effect on the influx of coarse ice towards the sun and, finally, the state or structure of a particular planet reached today is essentially determined by the influx of coarse ice that has been going on since time immemorial.

As inevitably as what has been said about the orbital conditions in the solar realm follows from the derivations of the
Glacial cosmogony, so logically has this already unravelled considerably intricate things that can be formed into certain laws in the rhythmic play of the solar realm. The reader will already surmise of his own accord that this whole ice-floe interplay is fundamentally significant for
is our earthly weather situation. But before we say anything about this, we must first look at the other side of the influx of coarse ice. We have to answer the question of what consequences the coarse ice entering the sun triggers.

Appearances on the surface of the sun (sunspots)

In any case, the world ice theory is certain that the most diverse phenomena on the surface of the sun are primarily explained by the collapse of milky way ice. If relatively large bodies of ice succeed in sinking into the glowing body of the sun, a similar process takes place on a small scale as in the case of the already discussed capture of icebergs by the star mother. The coarse ice block that has penetrated the sun gradually vaporises under the protection of a foam slag shell. Heated and thermochemically decomposed water vapour strives for an escape route.

A funnel-shaped vent is formed at the surface of the luminous layer of solar gases; highly charged and superheated water vapour escapes from this evaporation vent into space at tremendous speed (overcoming gravity and driven by radiation pressure).

The vapour is blown out, as it were, and soon freezes into very fine ice dust at some distance from the sun. Hörbiger calls it fine ice.

Nevertheless, hydrogen also escapes into space as a result of the decomposition of water vapour in the glowing gas shell of the sun. During this decomposition, oxygen is bound and released to the sun.
and the escaping hydrogen c o n t r i b u t e s to the enrichment of the space drag felt by the celestial bodies on their orbital paths.

The exhaust funnel is now nothing more than a sunspot that appears dark to us because water vapour is a non-glowing substance.

The problem of sunspots, which has always been controversial, thus finds its interpretation in enormous evaporation funnels from which hydrogen and water vapour that turns into fine ice flows. Depending on the particular collapse conditions and block sizes of the coarse ice, sunspot groups, glowing gas jumpers, solar flares and similar formations can develop. The blown-off fine ice now also affects our planets in particular. These are therefore not only temporarily fed by such blocks of icy milk (coarse ice) rushing towards the sun, but are also exposed to the influx of fine ice flying towards the sun. And this flow of fine ice is, as already mentioned, only
again a consequence of coarse ice collapsing into the sun.

We have thus shed light on this twofold game and derived a number of very important insights from it.

Planets and ice inflow

First of all, our planets are exposed to this twofold ice influx in very different ways.
In relation to the Earth, Mercury is hardly supplied with coarse ice, and only to a small extent with fine ice. Today, its ice crust suffers frequent crustal fractures due to the influence of the nearby solar orb.

Originally a relatively small glowing sphere, Mercury had only a short time to reach its present form, and it can never have supported what we would consider a highly developed life. Venus is by far the most strongly influenced by cosmic influences, both coarse and fine ice.

A shoreless ocean of ice, estimated to be 50 kilometres deep, covers its surface. Crustal fractures with water eruptions occur only rarely here, as the ice crust of the Venus ball is hardly exposed to solar tidal forces. The fine ice that has fallen over t h e course of time probably still lies on the Venusian ice carapace like powdery snow. The time it took for the once glowing ball of Venus to reach its present form must have been much longer than for Mercury. It is
It is possible that Venus once bore life, but that its fate has long since been sealed. In any case, Venus is not, as has recently been surmised (in the 1920s), a still-youthful Earth that has just reached the once-earthly state of a coal age and is ready for further development.

The Earth's inner masses have long been covered by an impenetrable ice shell. Just as the inner masses of Mercury and Venus have long b e e n covered by an impenetrable ice shield, this is also the case with Mars and our Earth's moon. However, Mars owes its several hundred kilometre thick ice shield far less to the influx of coarse and fine ice than to a
another special type of ice inflow, which we will now briefly discuss.

According to glacial cosmogony, the boundless Martian ocean has been filled up by the capture of countless small ice planets. We already know that there are two ring formations of small ice planets, one beyond the orbit of Neptune and the other between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The small size of these bodies also means that they are in constant orbital contraction towards the interior of the solar realm. Incessantly shrinking smaller members of the trans-Neptunian ring of icy bodies fill up the ice ring between Mars and Jupiter. And bodies from this ice ring in turn push towards the orbit of Mars from outside. Mars has therefore already captured a considerable number of such icebergs or forced them to orbit or, in other words, to become small moons
made. He eventually incorporated such small moons one after the other. Even at present
Mars has two small moons (Deimos and Phobos). They are nothing more than probably only relatively recently captured small moons and will merge with the Martian mass in the not too distant future and increase its ice supply. Mars undoubtedly intercepts almost all shrinking small icy planets and today, as in the past, protects our Earth from too much ice pressure from such icy planets. In general, this type of cosmic ice attachment is currently only of significance for Mars. Only very occasionally may small wall ices escape the orbital inclination of Mars and enter the Earth's gravitational pull. This is currently the case for two small celestial bodies of this kind (Eros 433 and Albert 719). They may one day become minor moons of the Earth and eventually incorporate its surface.

Presumably the Earth has often had such 2-5 kilometre moons fall on it. It is to be assumed that such a small moon low break is a well-recognised event from recent times.
triggered. The violent storm of 29 May 1613, which destroyed the flourishing regions of Thuringia within a few hours. At that time, the storm raged almost monstrously, the thunder rolled and fist-sized hailstones rained down.

In this context, it should only be mentioned in passing that by no means all of the shrinking minor planets reach the orbit of Mars. Depending on the particular orbital conditions and the respective position of the outer major planets, a shrinking minor planet can soon become a moon of Neptune, Uranus, Saturn or Jupiter, or, thrown into an elongated orbit, become an errant star or comet.

Finally, it should also be said that the controversial canals and canal duplications on the surface of Mars are the formations of the Martian ice crust, which can be explained on the one hand by the type of ice loading and on the other hand by certain solar tide forces acting on Mars. Cracks in the ice armour caused by the ice slipper, together with the solar tide forces, form the basis of the canal network, with refreezing helping to complete the picture. In any case, it is completely
Mars, which is covered with a thick layer of ice on all sides, cannot support life of any kind, and presumably no life of any noteworthy size has ever existed there, even in earlier periods.

can unfold. The surface of Mars is also not a desert of sand, but rather a desert of ice. With the exception of the Earth and its present moon, the fate of both of which will still occupy us sufficiently, we have thus said all that was necessary to say about the inner planets. We have already heard that the outer large planets are almost completely water bodies with an extremely dense outer ice armour and an inner metallic-earthy core. They all have a fairly uniform structure and could never become carriers of life forms due to their very pure ice accumulation. Only one structure stands out here, namely Saturn's ring, which has so far remained a mystery. According to Hörbiger, a once independent planet (intra-Uranus) must have moved between Saturn and Uranus. Saturn captured this planet at the time of the great moon. When this rough moon came to its final dissolution, it was able to form a ring of
to form enormous dimensions.

Questions about the fate of the earth

We will now take the Earth itself as the starting point for our further observations, placing it at the centre of our discussions, as it were, and will thus easily learn to understand all further events caused by the influx of coarse and fine ice. We have already realised that the Earth is the only planet capable of supporting life, that Mars protects the Earth from complete icing by shrinking small icy planets, that the Earth must bring its present moon down upon itself and that Mars must be the next and last Earth moon. Then we heard that the Earth has already turned several planets that once orbited between the Earth and Mars into moons and that Mars will be the next and last moon of the Earth.
has incorporated. A number of questions immediately arise, all of which are waiting to be answered. What effect does a coarse and fine ice influx that also hits the Earth have on its surface?

Does the earth need this cosmic influx of ice? Are there legal capabilities that open up previously unimagined new territory for us to clarify weather issues, possibly predict the weather and record other things of great economic importance? Or what will happen as soon as the Earth turns a planet into a moon after a moonless period? What happens again as soon as the Earth finally forces a moon that has come considerably closer to it to dissolve and
united the downcast lunar masses with their mass? Shouldn't everything that previous Earth history research has had to say about the historical development of the globe be put on a new footing? And should the whole marvellous unfolding of living beings, which we today
in the sense of development and descent, cannot they also be v i e w e d from new perspectives?

Questions upon questions that must now be answered logically. However, the attentive reader should already be struck by an inkling of the inevitable interlocking of all world, earth and life events in a way that no previous doctrine has ever been able to demonstrate.

Important ice escape to Earth

In the current state of our solar system, all planets with the exception of Earth are heavily waterlogged or covered with substantial ice crusts. Thus
our earth has a highly peculiar and exceptional position. On its surface, even today
continents rise from the sea. And their surface is equipped with all the conditions necessary for the development of living beings.

There are several reasons why our Earth can occupy this exceptional position. It was originally formed in the same way as its inner sibling planets.

But due to its favourable orbital position, its greater distance from the sun than Mercury and Venus, the size of its own body and the ice protection provided by Mars, it has been able to defy the twofold cosmic ice influx (coarse and fine ice) to this day. And it would never have become what it is today without this cosmic ice influx. It is precisely the absorption of cosmic ice and water that has enabled it to become highly utilisable. It still possesses a considerable amount of primordial warmth, which can be utilised through inner-earth water withdrawal or through
water decomposition will be able to cope with the twofold cosmic ice influx for many millions of years to come. In other words, there is no danger of our Earth drowning in a time that is all too near by human standards as a result of the constant influx of ice. Since the earth is still continually
Water binds and decomposes is a well-known fact.

It follows that without cosmic or extraterrestrial water replenishment, there would simply be no more water on our Earth star. The earth's surface would have long since turned into a desolate, arid desert, barren of any living creatures.

There is therefore a miraculous balancing game between extraterrestrial water replacement and inner-earth water retention. On the one hand, the Earth does not receive too much ice inflow for its size, and on the other hand, it is not exposed to any significant supply of small ice planets. It alone has therefore been able to allow the metal and rock gases to escape in large quantities during the cooling process and to accumulate on its surface as a dense envelope of air with a mercury pressure of 76 cm. It alone has the preconditions for the development of living organisms of all kinds and is protected by its air envelope against the harsh effects of sunlight on the one hand, and against the damaging effects of the sun's rays on the other.
protected from the effects of space cold.

Air as a light converter

The air almost alone serves the planet Earth as a light converter. This means that there is no heat radiation in space itself. In addition to the three fundamentals of glacial cosmogony already discussed, namely that ice can exist in space and penetrate into glowing bodies without immediately vaporising, that the area of attraction of a celestial body is limited and that space, which cannot be assumed to be empty, acts as a resistance, the denial of thermal radiation in space is also a denial of the existence of heat radiation in space.
the actual fourth foundation of glacial cosmogony. With these four levers, the entire process of being in the world is brought about. Consequently, heat radiation can only take place in the air space of the earth. Only this one form of light emanates from the sun. A special means of not inconsiderable density is required to slow down the kinetic energy of light into that of heat.

In this way, the terrestrial air envelope becomes a heat accumulator in its capacity as a light converter. But this air envelope guarantees even more.

At the same time, it serves as a buffer to mitigate the disturbances as soon as foreign celestial bodies join it. And it also acts as a braking device for the collapse speed of coarse and fine ice, which would otherwise restrict or cancel out the conditions to which the existence of living beings is linked due to its sudden appearance.

Total cosmic ice inflow to Earth and terrestrial water balance

According to Hörbiger's deductions, the total cosmic ice cover for our Earth is equivalent to a 16 cm high layer of water around the entire globe every year.

This amount of water is just enough to replace the constant loss of water mentioned above. It is quite clear that this remarkable state of equilibrium will probably continue for a considerable time.
period of time. But we already know that the earth is also subject to railway shrinkage.
The cosmic ice will be subject to a change in its position in space in relation to the sun and it will eventually merge with this sun. In the meantime, the cosmic ice loads will also have changed. In the course of time, our Earth's surface will have to turn into a boundless ocean of ice just as hopelessly as Mercury and Venus have already done. Again, today's planet Mars, after the current Earth's moon has long since ceased to exist, will fall to the Earth as a moon. And as soon as this Martian lunar mass joins the Earth (a process that will become clear to us in the description of the fate of the Earth's moon), the Earth will suddenly be filled with an ice ocean.
be enveloped by a water mantle over 200 kilometres deep. The Earth would no longer be able to vaporise and bind such an amount of water, even with its current internal heat reserves.

Since our earth began its actual development and became the carrier of the first living beings, it has owed its entire surface formation mainly to the cosmic water supply. And today, as in the past and in the future, it is still characterised by this water supply.

It is therefore unacceptable to calculate the Earth's entire water balance solely from terrestrial water. to see it regulated and realised by its own ability. It is self-evident that since the existence of water on the globe, the water cycle culminating in the water balance and the resulting weather phenomena can take place to a certain extent without cosmic influence. It is undoubtedly quite true that water constantly evaporates and rises, forming clouds that generally return their water supply t o other parts of the earth's surface. However, this earthly water cycle would at least soon come to an end if, as noted, a cosmic influx of water did not constantly replace the loss of earthly water.

It is precisely this cosmic influx of water that considerably expands our field of vision, as it c a n be held responsible for the most important weather phenomena on our planet. This is certainly a completely new realisation.

First of all, we may say in general terms that it is still today the front part of the ring of the ice-milk stream, which is initially heading towards the centre of our entire solar empire, in which the water reserves useful for our Earth will still be well stored and piled up like blocks of ice for millions of years.

Hour after hour, the earth draws from these immense, richly stacked ice reserves. The ice sinkers we are familiar with originate from this Milky Way ice reservoir. Some of them (coarse ice) hit the Earth directly and share its surface. Others of these backsinkers move on to the sun, experience the fate described above, are completely blown off as fine ice and reach the earth via this diversions. The questions arise as to what phenomena on Earth trigger these twofold ice supplies, how and in what form the cosmic ice attaches itself to the Earth and communicates, what laws exist here, especially since there is no longer any need for special reference, since the type and mass of the fine ice supply is causally dependent on the coarse ice supply from the sun. After all, the other planetary orbits also cross the coarse ice travelling towards the sun. Since the mass and orbital periods of the planets are different, this suggests that there are certain disturbances, obstacles or amplifications of the coarse ice inflow. And these disturbances must in turn have a corresponding effect on the supply of fine ice.

Visibility of coarse ice blocks, shooting stars and meteors

From the position of the Earth in the solar realm, it has become clear to us that it will at times pass through the main stream of Milky Way coarse ice travelling towards the Sun. A relatively large number of coarse ice blocks will then pass close to the Earth, and such blocks will also reach the Earth's atmosphere and descend to the Earth itself. Blocks of ice that now pass quite close to the boundary of the air envelope will be visible to the naked eye. In contrast to meteors, these are the real shooting stars that flash towards us in the reflected sunlight from outside the decelerating layers of the earth's surface. Since such shooting stars with a diameter of several hundred metres are made of pure ice, it is only logical to call them icy shooting stars. The colour of such shooting ice is always pure white, at best with a hint of
Bluish or yellowish. A particularly large number of these passing ice flakes will penetrate deeper into the glowing gas mantle of the solar ball and create the sunspot vents.

It is also understandable why we occasionally, and with regular punctuality, see certain swarms of shooting stars every year. As soon as the Earth passes through the sunward-facing coarse ice tube from around mid-August to mid-November, passes underneath it and finally extends it again, the passing of the ice blocks can be observed in the form of swarms. This is how the well-known annual August shooting stars or Perseids and the November shooting stars or Leonids find an unconstrained interpretation. They are neither meteorite-like bodies, which in their entirety fulfil an elliptical orbital ring around the sun, nor comet remnants, but rather on the move
blocks of icy milk travelling towards the sun. Some of these blocks will now miss the sun again, overshoot the target, as it were, and only reach the sun from the opposite side. The orbiting Earth will also become acquainted with this influx of ice blocks, namely in early spring from February to April (e.g. the Lyrid swarm).

It goes without saying that real meteors, i.e. not ice bodies, can also occur. Glacial cosmogony in no way denies this and is in agreement with current opinion on this point. Meteors are all those bodies that enter the Earth's atmosphere from space. They can then either be caused to disintegrate or evaporate due to air resistance or, if their mass is sufficiently large, they can reach the earth's surface.

While the actual shooting stars consist of pure ice and by their nature are incapable of glowing, but only glow in the reflected sunlight, meteors or fireballs are bodies made of real earthy-metallic stellar material. Such fireballs usually flare up with considerable luminosity and shine in bright rainbow colours, soon red, green or blue. The effect of air resistance causes meteors to burst like shrapnel after a particularly bright flare-up and send their pieces, which glow in cooling colours, plummeting almost vertically to earth. The meteors, which enter the solar region and are temporarily

The meteors that also hit the Earth now mainly originate from the small embers mentioned at the beginning, which were precipitated and escaped during the formation of the solar realm. This during the
This means that the small population of glowing bodies hurled ahead of the star mother bursting will continue to contribute to the fattening of the sun, because by far the majority of meteors will crash into the sun. It should also be emphasised that there are also ice-encrusted, so to speak disguised star-building material-like meteors that have acquired an ice mantle during their space journey.

They will naturally show some phenomena like shooting stars, but here too glacial cosmogony has clearly described the characteristics worthy of note for differentiation.

Earthly coarse ice and hail phenomena

We now turn our attention to the coarse ice blocks descending to Earth. We have already realised the importance of the Milky Way ice supply for the Earth. Now it is quite
It goes without saying that the Milky Way ice does not reach the Earth's surface in its original form of giant blocks, but that these blocks break up beforehand. As was to be expected, this coarse ice shoe triggers certain phenomena on the earth that had previously seemed puzzling to weather researchers, unless they were expecting a cosmic ice load on the earth. An ice shower approaching the earth with tremendous speed
block of ice does not hurtle straight down to earth, but, orbiting it, gradually reaches the earth's surface. the uppermost hydrogen layer and finally into the actual air layer of the Earth's atmosphere. Here its flight is slowed down. This braking generates heat, which in turn causes the
block of ice. The more partial bodies are formed, the larger the total effective area of the explosive pieces, which constantly push larger air masses in front of them. These air masses generate the considerable storm that tends to precede hailstorms. In addition
The initially formed downward-flowing cloud of ice grains leaves an empty space behind it, which begins to rotate when it is filled with light air masses. This rotation creates a vortex that manifests itself as a whirlwind. As soon as the almost space-cold cloud of ice grains
When the ice reaches denser layers of air, the sharp-edged grain ice begins to heat up considerably and become enveloped in a cloud of vapour. The grains melt more and more from the outside, rounding and shrinking. The water vapour condenses into droplets. Such droplets may in t u r n accumulate on the remains of ice grains that are still considerably cold and freeze there. They then create a shell of crystalline-transparent fresh overfreeze over a uniform, firelike ice grain.

If the original block of ice was relatively small and the air was also less saturated with moisture (e.g. over desert areas), the air will completely absorb the cosmic influx of water without precipitation occurring. However, if the ice block was particularly large and the air itself was more humid, rain and hail will reach the earth. With relatively little

The speed at which a block of ice slides in and the consequent low-yield melting of the grain debris will allow considerably large pieces of hail to reach the earth's surface. Of course, the
The whole spectacle of the shoe-in is characterised by considerable thunderstorms as evidence of an equalisation o f opposing electrical charges.

Sudden weather phenomena (weather disasters)

All the remarkable storm, whirlwind and hail catastrophes on earth, which seem to come out of the blue, find their uniform interpretation in the crash of ice blocks to earth. Within a short space of time, such catastrophes trigger a sometimes unprecedentedly terrible work of destruction.

Meteorologists are familiar with the difficulties of deducing these sudden storms from merely terrestrial phenomena. Tropical cyclones, for example, have already caused incredible devastation. During a powerful hurricane in Cuba in October 1844, it is estimated that forces of several hundred million horsepower were at work. This would correspond to about fifteen times the total power of all wind and water wheels, steam engines, human and animal energies on earth in the same period. Just recently, everyone learnt about the destructive work of American tornadoes. A suddenly rising thick cloud covers the previously clear face of the sky as quickly as possible, pushes towards the ground in an inverted cone shape with incredible speed, unleashes a terrible storm with thunder and lightning and leaves behind it a strip several hundred metres wide of wretched devastation. These tornadoes are also like the Samum of the desert, the Scirocco of Sicily, the Harmattan of the
Guinea coast, the Leste of Madeira, the Khamsin of Egypt, in addition to weather columns, considerable gusts, sand and water spouts caused by coarse ice collapse.

Depending on the time of year, the latitude and the nature of the ground, such collapses occur in different forms, especially as their intensity depends on the time of year and the latitude itself. In any case, the glacial cosmogony shows very clearly why it is mainly the tropics that must be hit by the most violent of these catastrophes, whereas we in Europe are spared to some extent and are generally offered a certain degree of protection against the most violent hailstorms. At the very least, the hailstorms in our latitudes, which race along in a dead straight direction, also speak in favour of cosmic ice loading. A well-known example of this is the hailstorm of 13 July 1788, which travelled straight across France from the Pyrenees to northern Holland, covering a distance of more than a thousand kilometres over a width of only 50 kilometres. Such unleashed hailstorms defy any explanation of being caused by heat equalisation efforts of terrestrial air currents. An incoming block of ice with a diameter of a hundred metres is enough to cover an area about 10 kilometres long and more than 1 kilometre wide with 5 cm of water and hail.

Our earth is constantly fed with coarse ice and kept from exhausting its water supply. This water supply cannot be exceeded.

If we imagine the earth brought to the size of a globe with a diameter of 12.75 metres, that would be earthly water only covers this globe uniformly to a height of 2.7 mm. In the case of an ordinary school globe, a touch of the mouth is sufficient to visualise the ratio of the earthly water coverage.

Fine ice from the sun, effects on the weather

We already know that our Earth is also fed with fine ice, i.e. the ice dust produced by the collapse of coarse ice into the Sun, which is propelled by the radiation pressure of the Sun at enormous speed far beyond the boundary of the Earth's orbit. The paths of the blocks of coarse ice travelling towards the sun result in two particularly favoured ice collapse areas on the sun, which lie north and south of the solar equator.

In these areas the sunspots, i.e. the exhaust vents blowing off fine ice, appear vividly. Our Earth orbiting the sun is exposed to the blown-off fine ice to a greater or lesser extent, depending on whether the spot activity is increased or decreased. As a result of its opposing electrical charge, this earth collects a part of the sun-volatile fine ice in such a way that especially those areas over which the sun is highest during the day and throughout the year are heavily charged with fine ice. Such areas or Consequently, blowing districts will change according to the given high position of the sun. It would not be difficult to convince the reader how, as a result of this circumstance, all the periodic and lawful rainfall in certain areas of the earth over the course of a year can be interpreted. These rainfall events are mainly based on the supply of fine ice. We h a v e them, for example, in the rain floods of the tropics, which move partly north and partly south of the equator. With a deeper insight into the interrelationships, it would also become clear why rain falls here mainly at midday.

While the earth's coarse ice load triggers tornadoes and typhoons, hurricanes, downpours, hailstorms and cumulus clouds, our tropical rainy seasons, cirrus clouds, land rain and warm thunderstorms are caused by fine ice loads. Where in higher latitudes, for example, a
If the fine ice does not penetrate to the bottom of the earthly air mantle, the sky is usually covered by feather clouds or cirrus clouds.

This ice needle cloud can sink and cause rainy weather or be swallowed up by layers of air in need of moisture.

Cirrus clouds float at the highest altitudes, where no airflow from the earth's surface can reach, let alone earthly water that freezes into ice. The mysterious sudden appearance of the cirrus clouds, their thin spread of layers, their division into parallel bands and their own movement, which is not linked to the Earth's rotation, are excellent signs of an extraterrestrial
Origin. If considerable masses of vapour leading to fine ice are blown off one after the other from an exhaust vent of the sun, a strong and divergent cirrus coverage takes place. After a descent into deeper layers of the atmosphere and the corresponding transformation of the original ice needle cloud into water vapour and water, an extensive land rain can develop. If an evaporation funnel is located at a particular depth and the vapour exhaust changes from time to time, a heat storm caused by fine ice may also trigger
A thunderstorm, which is usually preceded by the well-known thunderstorm sultriness with its disturbing influence on our sensory life. If an area of our earth is swept by a constantly intensifying stream of fine ice (as a result of a particularly large sunspot), we experience a storm accompanied by magnetic storms. There is no doubt that everything that is alive on earth
The electrical forces of the fine-ice charge affect all living beings to a greater or lesser extent. Forces of electrical nature are awakened that noticeably influence living beings and, not least, determine human behaviour and actions. There is no longer any question that this opens up new insights for the assessment of the entire cultural process.

Actual cause of the weather

If we were to analyse the entire ice inflow by strength and periodic change of a closer
If we were to take a closer look at the Earth, it would turn out that it mainly "makes the weather", while the naturally undeniable cycles of terrestrial water only play a subordinate role. All weather, atmospheric and geomagnetic processes are mainly witnesses to the influx of fine ice from far away from the sun. Our Earth sometimes virtually wades in the fine ice inflow from the sun and, as a negatively charged collector, catches electrically positively charged fine ice (also known as zodiacal ice), particularly abundantly as soon as it passes through areas of increased coarse ice inflow. Then the Earth not only has the opportunity to capture blocks of coarse ice, but it is also particularly exposed to the evaporation results of the coarse ice entering the Sun, i.e. the resulting influx of fine ice. It then passes over the favoured collapse areas of the sun. Our earth's moon is also affected as a weather shaper, especially when the earth, moon and sun are in a line at the time of the new moon and the moon's gravitational forces are added to the influences of the sun.

Finally, there is one more important fact to mention. If our sun had no planets orbiting it, it would be constantly covered by more uniform spots. The number

of these spots would probably correspond to the mean value of the spot numbers we have actually observed over long periods of time. However, we know that there are years with particularly rich and years with relatively weak spotting activity. This periodic change in sunspots has long been known to science. From what we have heard about the nature of sunspots, we conclude that strong or reduced spot formation reveals nothing more than the coarse ice influx to the sun, which fluctuates in subtle intensity. Accordingly, the flow of fine ice from the sun to the earth must also be subject to periodic fluctuations. It is above all our outer major planets that cause these fluctuations. In particular, the orbital period of the giant planet Jupiter around the sun, which lasts a good eleven years, causes these spot changes. As it passes through areas of increased coarse ice, Jupiter lines up gaps in it or causes the coarse ice to form particular swarms. It can happen that Jupiter and Saturn combine all their immense power to accelerate the coarse icy bodies rushing towards the Sun and hurl them towards the Sun from wide areas. Then the
Earth with particularly rich quantities of water and we experience abundant and frequent rainfall. However, such wet years are followed by more dry years. Then, of course, the planetary giants put the brakes on the influx of ice to the sun with all their might, and they entangle the orbital threads so that most bodies miss the sun or only reach it in a roundabout way. In a sense, our major planets are beating the
The rhythm according to which the vital activity of the sun pulsates. And we are already endeavouring to capture the temporal interplay in lawful formulas that allow us to predict the Earth's general weather situation with foresight. Knowledge of unprecedented importance is laid out before us and tasks that no-one had previously thought of are given to us. There is no longer any question that our entire agricultural and national economy, in particular, can make considerable gains here.
All human community life in its cultural and economic, spiritual and moral interplay is irrevocably subject to cosmic powers. And these powers are in turn only a consequence of the very own spectacle of bursting in the glow of the star mother. Even then, the oxygen supply was sent on its journey, which was to condense with the hydrogen of the surrounding space to form a stream of milk. And this icy milk stream is in turn necessary to provide the earth with the drink it needed and still needs to produce plants, animals and humans and to keep them viable today.

Cosmic influence of catastrophic significance (moons and their effects on the Earth)

We saw the fate of the earth being fulfilled year in, year out under the constant action of cosmic forces. But we have not yet characterised the overall fate of the earth. There is also a cosmic influence that occasionally triggers very considerable catastrophes on earth. Through these, the otherwise everywhere calm course of the earth's history is violently disturbed. The earth's surface has been shaped over the course of time in the wake of these catastrophes.

stormed, triggered floods and ice ages, destroyed living beings or provided them with new development opportunities. An Earth moon was always the cause of these catastrophes.

As already mentioned, our Earth has already seen several moons that previously led an independent planetary existence. It made these planets, which orbited the sun between the orbits of Earth and Mars, into moons one after the other and finally brought them down onto itself. As long as the Earth is orbited by a moon, it is under the sign of a lunar period. As long as it lacks a moon, it remains in the state of a moonless time. Since the distant primeval times of the earth, lunar periods have alternated with moonless periods. Lunar periods are catastrophe-preparers, while moonless periods are periods of rest on earth. Measured by the scale of Earth's history, these periods are relatively short, whereas the moonless periods are considerably longer. When considering the essence of a lunar period, it is basically irrelevant whether we are looking at today's moon or a predecessor of the current moon.

At all lunar periods, pretty much the same spectacle takes place again and again. The only difference is that the forces that are triggered in this process increase from lunar period to lunar period, as the Earth has always captured larger moons in turn and brought them down on itself. If the predecessor of our current moon was smaller, its successor (today's planet Mars) will be larger.

In general, the momentary tensile forces of the moon exert a barely perceptible effect on the individual points of the earth's solid surface. In contrast, the moving
water shell to follow a force acting on it all the more due to the easy displacement of its particles.

Even the moon, which today is about 60 centimetres closer to the earth, triggers the powerful pulsing of the sea around the globe, which we summarise as high and low tides under the name of tides. The daily double period of the tides is based on the fact that on the side facing the tide-generating body the water mantle is drawn in, but on the side facing away (as a result of the Earth's movement around the system's centre of gravity, Earth-Moon) a tidal mound must also arise. As a moon slowly approaches the earth and therefore moves with a shorter orbital period
its tractive forces will experience an increase. Their effect will also be felt on the land mass and not least on the atmosphere.

What may be considered a catastrophe today, for example when a spring tide causes devastation on certain coasts at full or new moon time, is only child's play compared to things to come.

Every lunar period begins with the capture of a previously independent planet. Our current moon was also originally an independent planet whose orbit was quite close to the Earth. Like the Earth, it orbited the Sun and not the Earth itself. As a smaller celestial body, however, it felt

The moon's gravitational pull (hydrogen) was particularly strong, it was forced to shrink its orbit considerably and was finally captured by the gravitational forces of the earth, i.e. forced into satellite service. During this capture, the extraordinarily deep ocean covering the moon, which was heavily encrusted with ice, was suddenly exposed to enormous tidal forces. These tidal forces formed the current lunar surface. All the formations on this surface are made of ice and have nothing in common with similar formations on Earth.

Even a moon capture triggers strong tremors on earth. Considerable masses of water are quickly gathered together everywhere, equatorwards or equidistant. This play of the capture tide is accompanied by strong and frequent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, undersea and coastal magma eruptions. There is no doubt that more or less localised life forms are wiped out in one fell swoop by drowning or earthquake catastrophes. If the moon w a s captured not too far back in geological history, land-dwelling generations in particular will have succumbed to the flood. When our current moon was captured, high human civilisations w e r e apparently already washed over by the sea. At that time, the fate of the civilisation spreading between America and Africa
The end of the Atlantis empire was sealed. After a moonless period that had led Atlantis to a high level of civilisation and prosperity, it succumbed to the floods rushing towards the equator.

Lunar lifting forces of unprecedented force

As the orbital period of the moon shortens and the satellite comes closer to the earth, the lifting forces increase enormously. Even at a lunar distance of 17.7 centimetres and an orbital period of only four days, the moon's gravitational forces increase to almost forty times the current amount. In comparison, consider that today an increase in the tidal forces to just 1.7 times the average value is enough to produce the most dangerous spring tide. At a lunar distance of about 7 Earth half-metres and a lunar orbital period of one day, the lifting forces are five to seven hundred times higher. And at times when a dissolving moon (approaching 2.8 Earth half-metres) orbits the Earth three times faster than it rotates on its axis, the flood stroke on the side of the Earth facing the moon is twenty thousand times and on the side of the Earth facing away from the moon seven thousand times today's values. This is where forces are awakened that cause events of unprecedentedly immense significance to erupt. Research into the history of the earth to date has always correctly surmised this from time to time, but has never been able to correctly interpret the causes.

A moon approaching the earth has a threefold effect on it. Not only the water, but also the air and rock shells are subject to the pulling forces of the moon. The moon sucks the earthly water masses more and more towards the equator.

When the moon is close enough, a high tide that encircles the earth like a belt surges along the earth's equator. As the moon initially still takes longer than one Earth day to complete its orbit, but orbits the Earth in the same direction as it rotates around its own axis, the water masses of this first belt flood are held back against the Earth's rotation due to the moon's influence, i.e. they flow around the Earth from east to west.

The more the moon pushes the earth's water into the equatorial regions, the more areas at higher and middle latitudes are drained.

Air expansion, air depletion and the influence of the rock envelope

Like the water, the easily mobile sea of air is also subject to the gravitational pull of the moon. As our air envelope is pulled away from the poles towards the equator, a correspondingly high mantle of air is deposited on the water masses that crowd together here. The areas of the Earth's poles and the mown latitudes are more or less considerably denuded of air and influenced by the cold of space. At the same time, large quantities of hydrogen are constantly escaping into space from the mountains of tidal air lifted by the moon's influence. A general air depletion of the earth occurs.

This inevitably solves the mystery of an ice age on Earth in one fell swoop. High levels of air depletion and ocean deflation are the factors that have repeatedly caused a lunar ice age on Earth. The lunar forces naturally exert their increased influence on the Earth's rock shell. An oval formation of the earth's body t a k e s place, as it were, or, to put it even more exaggeratedly, a distortion of the earth into an egg shape. It is all too understandable that the earth's surface is violently shaken in the process, and that pressures, compressions and faults occur.

Flood mountains, broad flooding

However, the largest events brought about by a lunar approach actually only take place as soon as a moon orbits the Earth in one day at a distance of a few half-metres from the Earth. Now is the state of the first belt high tide, which is now considerably higher and
had become narrower, was completely cancelled. As the moon was now constantly over the same area

of the Earth, the belt tide waters begin to separate. On the side facing the moon they are sucked together to form a gravity tide mountain and on the side facing away from the moon they are pushed together to form a centrifugal tide mountain. The area over which, according to glacial cosmogony, each moon in the sign of the one-day month remains for decades is the African continental shelf. The waters of the
gravity tide mountain, while the waters of the centrifugal tide mountain are located above the Pacific Ocean. However, both flood mountains anchored in this way still perform a certain sloshing movement every day. This sloshing movement is of the utmost importance because it leads to mountain building and, in conjunction with glaciation, to real fossilisation. In short, it brings about a state of geological geological coarseness. This sloshing movement takes place according to latitude. Every day, the waters of both tidal mountains are thrown either northwards or southwards. We therefore speak of latitudinal flooding or latitudinal oscillation of the tidal mountains. The cause of this latitudinal flooding is easy to guess. Since the Earth's axis is by no means vertical, but is inclined by several degrees to the lunar orbital plane that intersects it, the Moon comes closer to the Earth's Tropic of Capricorn during one Earth day. It forces
As a result, the anchored tidal crests each have a northward and a southward latitudinal tide. While the gravity tidal crest anchored over Africa swings northwards, the
the centrifugal force tide mountain lying over the basin of the Pacific Ocean is thrown southwards and vice versa.

Effect of broadband flooding

The two tidal mountains follow the heavy lunar mass extensively enough. On the one hand, they cause an enormous shearing (abrasion) of the subsurface and, on the other, an outer-edge stratification (sedimentation). In view of the unprecedented strength of the broadly oscillating tidal crests, this abrasion is so thorough that everything on the various ocean floors covered by the tidal crests is washed away down to the bare rock.

This rock is also gnawed and planed away in the most productive way. All the material washed up and all the shavings from the violent shearing of the seabed are washed away into the marginal low tide areas,
The sediments were deposited there in a well-sorted manner, i.e. used for actual stratification. Thick, muddy shells and skeletons of small organisms, green, blue and red clays, remnants of limestone-forming organisms, and the remains of calcium carbonate and other calcium carbonate deposits. Marine plants, molluscs or corals, crustacean shells or fish bones, mixed with algae or other plant debris, are also subject to the dredging action and end up in the low tide areas. The remains of living creatures may well h a v e been deposited on the seabed before, but only the pendulum impact of a high tide carries them to those areas where finally durable and genuine stratification is guaranteed under the effect of the ice age cold.

It is a fundamental insight of glacial cosmogony that no stratification processes that can be observed today ever produce solid rock, that real stratification is only limited to the low tide areas exposed to the cold of the ice age at that time in the Earth's history.

It is precisely here that alluvium is predominantly washed up, redeposited and cemented with the help of the sea's lime content. Each layer of sediment in the ebb waters must first be hard as a rock. The clay must be frozen down if it is not to be dissolved again by the next day's tide. Only in this way is hardening and consolidation into sandstone, clay sandstone and shale possible when high pressure sets in later. Without the enormous daily latitudinal floods, without ice age cold, neither real stratification nor mountain building can take place. According to the stratification, both flood mountains must eventually rebuild themselves with an oval wide stratification wall. In the process, individual near-frozen groups of layers on a thawed, loamy, greasy base form a glacier-like flow. They fold up at the broadly oscillating flood mountain or other partial obstacles, overturn, overthrust and thus create ring-shaped mountain zones. In this way, the pulling forces of the moon pile up gradually hardening chain mountains at least along the low tide areas. Volcanic eruptions caused by the stratification of old fissures support the mountain formation to a greater or lesser extent. Daily deliveries of broadly oscillating tidal mountains are thus constantly building mountains.

Formation of coal stores

Our mighty coal deposits were also predominantly formed during periods of anchored flood peaks or geological upheavals. They are a product of broadly oscillating
Flood inundation. Particularly at the time of flood peak anchoring, the daily outflows
The soil of the flood mountain masses is richly cleared plant material. This is mixed with sand and mineral substances. Day after day, the oscillating moon drags a thick, cloudy broth across the vast icy deserts of the earth. The heavier mineral substances in this broth are sediments. Their lighter, plant components are floating substances. When these substances are deposited, a certain sorting process takes place. The heavy sinking substances are deposited at the bottom, the lighter floating substances at the top, while in the centre there is a more or less thick layer of water. But before the whole broth can think about returning, huge areas are already frozen. As this spectacle is always repeated at short intervals during the one-day month, the layer of ice between the sinking and floating layers gradually melts under the effect of the pressurised heat that builds up and the water that forms is slowly squeezed out. The sinking and floating materials now come into direct contact with each other, but remain sharply separated from each other and are sealed off from the outside air. If the floating layers were exposed to the air immediately after their deposition without travelling

they would have to rot, decay or decompose. What we call coal would never be formed without the influence of the ice age, at least in the main.

The conditions for the formation of coal are finally fulfilled in those mountain sub-layers that are free of ice due to melting. The plant remains are carbonised by the pressure and the slowly increasing heat. A seam with a hundred or more intermediate layers can form, whereby the intermediate layers themselves correspond to a clayey-limestone sedimentary layer. Our coals, as miners extract them from the depths today, therefore originate from the layers of floating material from times of former flood anchoring. Coal forests once sprouted in areas with warmer climates, but not where we now recover their remains, which have become coal. We need not assume that the distribution of the Earth's climate was significantly different in the past than it is today, that geographically different climatic regions existed, or that a tropical belt surrounded the polar regions. The approach of the moon, twinned with an ice age and accompanied by the swelling tidal mountain waves, effortlessly managed to transport the vegetable coal soup over areas that were once widely covered with pre-glaciers into areas that were developed as coal basins in modern times. This would be a very brief outline of the view that glacial cosmogony has to offer on the formation of hard coal. The vast majority of coal deposits are not localised or
but foreign to the soil, i.e. formed from plant remains that have been washed together.

Formation of layered rocks

Similarly, most of the stratified rocks found on earth, some of which are caused by living organisms, were formed by the corresponding subsequent rearrangement, i.e. alluviation into the stratified areas. There is no doubt that it was primarily low-organised living organisms, which were only effective through their masses, that contributed considerably to the deposition of the respective stratified material in the first place. In peaceful times on earth, calcareous shells and pebble formations of the most diverse species and genera of lower organisms sank billions of times to the surface.
sea floor. There they were piled up to form huge deposits, only to be transported during times of broad flooding of the anchored tidal mountains and finally transformed into solid rock.

For example, the layers of soft chalk, the platy and uniform karst limestones, many coral and coal limestones have formed. Lime sludge deposits from the seas always provided the building material for later limestone mass constructions of a stratigraphic period.

Formation of oil reservoirs

We also have good reason to believe that our oil deposits owe their origin to the cosmic influence of a moon. Since it has been possible to produce crude oil from animal raw materials by applying pressure and appropriate heat, we have at least been informed about the origin of crude oil. However, the question still remained as to how mass graves of animals came about in certain places on earth, the contents of which, over a long period of time, yielded crude oil through chemical transformation. Glacial cosmogony provides an answer to this question. In those days when the moon chases the cloudy floating and sinking sludge across the earth, most sea creatures will free themselves from it and seek refuge in sheltered bays. Depending on the particular tidal conditions, certain bays are formed, which are teeming with all kinds of sea creatures. Enormous quantities of creatures are destroyed in mutual competition. Unprecedentedly large mass graves grow up. These are protected from decomposition, putrefaction and decay by the ice age cold that creeps over them. In the case of considerable overburdening, the lower grave layers come under high pressure. By triggering the corresponding distillation processes, crude oil is finally produced from the fatty bodies of the animal corpses.

Gaps in the history of fossilisation

Mountain building and real stratification, coal and oil formation take place overall and mainly in times shortly before, in and after a flood mountain anchorage or are fundamentally timed there.
When you consider that a daily tidal oscillation can easily overflow mountains as high as the Caucasus, and that the entire globe is thrown into convulsions when the play is intensified, creating endless deserts of ice
If, as the earth's surface becomes rigid, areas that were previously inhabitable alternately fall to the ocean, while other areas are literally cleared every day by enormous waves, we will readily understand that the course of the earth's history has been determined by all-powerful catastrophes. It is no longer acceptable to see the face of the earth moulded by the mere buzzing of small events that can be observed today over millions of years.

We further conclude that only in times of lunar-induced latitudinal flooding can animal and plant remains that have been transported far and wide be embedded in a durable way under the cold of the Ice Age. It is only from these periods that remains of plants and animals, track marks and the like are preserved for posterity.

The large gaps in the history of fossilisation that prevent the pre-world researcher from finding a
The fact that he has not yet been able to design a firmly established family tree of life and whose existence he has not yet been able to explain is thus interpreted. Durable embedding goes hand in hand with real stratification and only sometimes took place on earth. If we were to squeeze the history of the earth into an hourly metre by comparison, we could say that only one second every ten minutes is sustainable.

is embedded. And this second corresponds to the period of time when a moon triggers the latitudinal tide.

In the peripheral zones of the daily northward and southward oscillating flood peaks, there is only alternation between surf tides and absolute icing. Here, almost every daily flood provides a boost of building material for the earth's crust, which freezes together and can be recharged by the next flood as rock-hard soil. Well-preserved embeddings of corpses, soft and hard parts are to be expected here. The frost-hardened life here can preserve even the finest details of the form, but the next day it is covered by a new frost-hardening layer of mud and sand. The main material for the fossilisation researcher is thus always provided by a broadly oscillating tide mountain. As soon as a fish, dead or alive, is carried by the wave into the marginal area
or when a dragonfly pressed down by the storm on the still damp mud was left lying on the mud, the frost fell on both. This frost hardened them and cauterised their decay. In this state, they were covered by subsequent layers of mud.
covered and sealed off from any access of air. Embedded and protected from decay, they were able to survive for millions of years. If we only have their physical imprints today, this is b e c a u s e their body components have been volatilised by the so-called dry distillation to which they were later exposed. A further, but less significant embedding period towards the end of a lunar period will soon become known to us when it is described.

The supposed heyday (dinosaurs)

The realisation that real stratification and sustainable embedding of living beings can only take place temporarily gives us a clear insight into the real course of prehistoric events for the first time. At the same time, however, this insight also protects us from all the ambiguities and completely false perspectives inherent in earth history research to date. For example, there have never been great periods of prosperity on earth in such a way that new and different plant and animal species suddenly and abruptly appeared. If particularly richly diverse and newly formed animals and plants are discovered fossilised in a certain stratification, we usually have the spectacle of their former destruction before our eyes, but not that of their particular heyday.

These animal and plant species developed in long moonless times, when they were not embedded and fossilised, and at best experienced real periods of prosperity. Many
Intermediate links in the development of life have apparently been lost forever. Only in the short catastrophic spans separating the moonless times are samples taken of all the developmental stages that have been climbed in the meantime and deposited in the layered structures that were built up at the same time. Not so much the simply built sea creatures as the sometimes gigantic land and sea dinosaurs and especially the first land mammals are recorded during a

floods may have hit them hard. Entire populations of these animals were wiped out in the intensified course of the earth's surface tremors and flood violence. Lack of food and warmth will have been particularly noticeable for them, most likely for the herbivores.

The highest heyday of the dinosaurs, for example, was certainly not where fossilisation science would have us believe. Many dinosaurs may have arrived in the long moonless period of the Mesozoic Era as surviving remnants of the flood power of the Palaeozoic Era. A time of undisturbed expansion had come for them. Right now they may have experienced their most glorious days. Soon after the capture of a new moon, living conditions became increasingly difficult. These dinosaurs may have survived the beginning of a lunar period quite well.

In the further course of the floods and stratification, however, the living conditions finally became so harsh that they gradually began to die off. At the peak of the catastrophe, even the mighty marine dinosaurs had finally reached the end of their lives.
Date set. During the several-thousand-year-old Mesozoic mountain building period, the reduced ocean volume was probably already so salty due to freezing and so opaquely calcified and silted up due to deep basin agitation that the dinosaurs could no longer use the water as a habitat in the long term. At the very least, they were no longer able to spot their prey in the murky water and catch it in sufficient quantities. A timely conquest of the land did not seem tempting because of the ice-age deserts, and the change in conditions had come too quickly for a corresponding adaptation process. This is probably how the fate of the once mighty prehistoric animals would have become comprehensible. At that time, death began its triumphal march across the earth.

At that time, ice was embedded under ice-preserving aid. At that time, fossilised layers may have formed. Back then there were dying times, not blooming times.

Not all living creatures were equally resistant to the slowly increasing hardship. Some were just able to hold their own for a shorter or longer period of time, while others perished earlier. Many species of marine animals may have been able to survive. However, they were thrown into the flooding fringes in large numbers and at full vitality, where they were embedded and embedded. Thus the researcher can actually be fooled into believing that there was a certain continuity of development, depending on the various degrees of resistance and vulnerability, an approximate sequence of embedding from averagely weaker to averagely stronger and higher forms automatically emerges.

The shattering of the moon

We now continue to follow the fate of a moon approaching the Earth. As the moon approaches to within a few centimetres of the Earth and its orbital period is then faster than the Earth's orbital period, the anchored tidal mountains again enter into an initially noticeably creeping, then more rapid the moon begins its gradual longitude migration. The moon now moves ahead of the earth. It finally orbits the earth several times in one day. As this condition gradually b e c o m e s more and more significant, the moon now drags the tidal mountains around the earth from west to east, slowly at first, then more rapidly. As a result of the inertia of the water masses, the two tidal peaks converge again to form a belt tide spanning the globe along the equator. This special
This narrow and high-arched tide is the second belt high tide of a lunar period. The time is now approaching when the moon is about to dissolve completely.

Immediately before the moon comes out, the earthly atmosphere is in a constant state of turbid and rainy turmoil. Our Central European latitudes are experiencing two total solar eclipses every day and two lunar eclipses every night. There is now a certain calm before the storm. The faster the approaching moon covers the tropical surface of the earth
The more the Earth's rocky shell, which is already flattened like a lens, swings around, the more stable it becomes and the more powerful the accompanying vibrations are. As a result of the misty cloudy air it is never really day and as a result of the luminous moon it is never really night.

Finally, the great shock that comes with the beginning of the moon's disintegration approaches. A comet-tail-like swarm of ice debris is travelling from the rapidly swinging moon towards the earth. Each of the swarms is eventually destined to deliver a giant hail cloud that descends to Earth in short spiral orbits. Even glacier-like blocks of lunar ice plunge into the atmosphere. In
At a considerable height in the earth's atmosphere, it is first torn into larger, then increasingly smaller hailstones. A giant hailstorm lasting several weeks, hitting the earth everywhere with the exception of the highest latitudes, sets in with increasing intensity. Cloudbursts of
indescribable violence accompany it. Cosmic storms and electrical discharges, against which our usual thunderstorms are child's play, hit the Earth. Initially it was pure lunar crust ice that travelled to Earth, but this continues to be mixed with mud from deeper in the lunar core. Heavy mud showers lick the earth for days, especially in the tropical regions.

Finally, all that remains of the fragmented moon is a remnant of the actual core. But even this core falls apart and pelts the earth with a hail of rock and iron slag.

Now that the forces of the moon have been extinguished, the compulsion that shaped the earth's body into an ovoid shape ends.
and which, above all, had dammed up the water to form a huge reservoir at the equator. Now the earth is being returned to its spherical shape. All kinds of decay, rift valleys, sinkholes and magma effusions are triggered as a result. The ocean water is often given the opportunity to reach the hostile inner-earth embers and boil at high pressure. From the equator to the poles, explosions take place from below and the rock shell begins to bubble.

The deluge

Most significant, however, is the unleashing of the water dammed up at the equator. Now the floodgates are open, ready to be lifted. A deluge is coming. Two giant ring tides roll northwards and southwards from the tropics towards the higher latitudes. They ebb back and forth in repeated oscillations. They are also able to travel considerably polewards, as the broad current increasingly narrowing spherical calottes. Even these deluge events do not leave life unscathed. In the course of a lunar period, life had already been steeled and armed against the most violent blows of fate. Where the forces are strongest
had managed to avoid them. It had created new homes for itself or made itself comfortable in such places where it could just about hold its own. But it had also been severely shattered. In the sign of the Flood, a final, terrible blow was dealt to all life. Countless generations are swept into the depths of the water by the tidal waves. Only those can
The floodwaters can be withstood by those who reached certain altitudes early enough or had already set up camp there beforehand. You also have to bear in mind that these floods are not crystal-clear water, but heavily salinised and sulphurised muddy water. This means that all kinds of marine and freshwater creatures are doomed to die. The waves of the Flood certainly also carried huge animals far and wide. For example, the mammoth was undoubtedly transported to north-eastern regions during the last Flood and preserved in the ice of Siberia. While
While smaller steppe animals became exhausted and died in swimming endeavours, many a mammoth giant may have reached the place where it was found today, swimming with its trunk raised in the swift current.

In any case, the mammoth provides an instructive example of a torrential (diluvial) embedding. Such embeddings mainly concern the animal world of solid land and at most isolated representatives of the larger freshwater and marine life. Representatives of the bird world, for example, usually escaped such embedding. Of all the earlier deluge embeddings, the one caused by the predecessor of our current moon and thus the youngest in geological history is

This is also the only flood bedding that we know of, as no other stratigraphic and mountain-building epoch has yet descended upon it. In such a case, older Flood d e p o s i t s are more or less destroyed, relocated and subsequently preserved
has been layered.

Gradually, the water drained away. The convulsions of the earth's body diminished, the earthquakes subsided. Muddy ground and depressions became colonisable again. The time of constricted living space was over. The time of the moon had done its work. Now t h e earth and life with it could look forward to a long period of tranquillity. Living creatures could once again
Earth colonised more extensively. In contrast to the time immediately before the Flood, the Earth's shorelines have changed considerably.

The origin of the earthly blanks

The earth is newly rejuvenated and fed with lunar loess. According to glacial cosmogony, the loess that occurs frequently and extensively on the earth's surface is the original deep-sea mud of the icy lunar sea, which covered the earth like mud when the moon collapsed. The Earth's Löh deposits also extend almost parallel to the equator.

Without this Löh, our wheat, maize and sugar beet fields would wither everywhere. Everywhere you come across Löh, its great importance for the colonisation and development of our countryside is evident.
economic conditions of the inhabitants. Both the rustling grain fields of the Lower Bavarian granary and the vine-covered slopes of the Rhine and Main valleys owe their origins to the Löh. Here, too, we can sense the cosmic conditionality of earthly
The life stories ring out. Behind the cornfield where our daily bread ripens, the predecessor of our moon dawns, which first gave the plant itself a favourable soil.

From deluge to deluge

From Flood to Flood, the ages of the earth pass through the earth's past. And each earth age begins moonless, receives its moon and ends with the shattering of the moon. And this has been the case several times since time immemorial. But since life has also been part of this earth star from a grey distance, it has been forced to undergo this change from earth age to earth age. Without the occasional tremendous tremors that a moon approaching the earth triggers on earth, the miraculous rise of the whole of life, the specialisation to an infinitely diverse abundance of species would simply remain

incomprehensible. Cosmic forces determined the rise of life and the development of living beings in the course of the earth's history.

It should only be mentioned here that the still open question of the driving forces behind the
The emergence of species in the sense of glacial cosmogony thus also finds a certain glamorous interpretation.

Man and the Flood

There is also no longer any question that mankind has already experienced a lunar age of catastrophe and its conclusion with a deluge. When the predecessor of the current moon dissolved, a deluge rushed over the earth. The memory of a once immense water shortage has remained with the most diverse peoples of the earth. In more than sixty traditions, the Flood
which would never be the case if the report only referred to a localised event. The fate of the moon, the Flood and other things thus gain a natural interpretation, for the narrators of the most ancient events did not draw on anything arbitrarily, but were under the impression and awareness of the most overwhelming reality. All Flood traditions characterise the experiences of those people who lived on both sides of the banks of the Belt Flood and who felt the end of the Belt Flood and the outflow of the waters as a powerful flood.

Conversely, we find quite different flood reports among the peoples of tropical highlands. This becomes quite clear to us as soon as we remember that before the dissolution of the moon, the waters in the tropical regions were dammed up to form the Belt Flood. The deluge caused by the dissolution of the moon must have appeared considerably different to such peoples, since the tropics were now denuded of water and the deluge rushed polewards in the first impulse. They perceived the Belt Flood itself as "Great Water", which was characteristic of their living areas until the outbreak of the Flood. In those regions, the Belt Flood reached as high as today's areas and over the course of thousands of years, increasing almost imperceptibly, pushed the inhabitants to ever greater heights. This is why the Bolivian Indians, for example, do not tell us about the Flood as such, but only tell the consecrator with a superior smile about a time of "Great Waters", in which
where their fathers travelled high up in a canoe, where today we find the artificially marked beach lines on inaccessible rocky heights. The ruins at the high altitude of Lake Titicaca also lose their previous mysteriousness. They are probably the buildings of a clever primitive people whose fathers survived the "Great Winter" up there with its catastrophic end. The memory of the "Great Water" is widespread throughout the entire northern part of South America. The mysterious Inca buildings are probably also related to this. Involuntarily, the sea pushed the peoples up into those mountains without them realising it.

Here they formed the union of the peoples, and here they witnessed the dissolution of the moon, which showered these regions with an increased barrage of ice and stone hail.
As a result, it became necessary to build vaults, the ruins of which we can still marvel at today.

This concludes our remarks.

What we were able to give is once again insistently emphasised nothing but suggestion, Abrih, Mediation of imagination. We live in a time when the longing for a new world view is omnipotent and the renunciation of mechanical and material judgement is equally compelling. We all feel that we have to tread a new path that allows us to understand all world events in the sense of an organic, living interplay. Do we really need to ask whether glacial cosmogony has paved this promising path?

Hans W. Behm

(Source: "Welteis und Weltentwicklung" by H.W. Behm, 1926, R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig)

Decoding the myths through the world ice theory (I)

Myths from the time before the Flood

Although almost all written documents about the early historical period of mankind have been lost and about the distant prehistoric period, the Edda, the Calendar Gate of
Tiahuanaco, the Epic of Gilgamesh and the Bible, hardly any other written documents still exist, numerous myths and legends that tell of ancient events have fortunately survived down to the present day.
and still live on in oral tradition among many peoples of the world.

It is still far too little known that behind the seemingly dark words and images in the various myths of ancient peoples lies profound wisdom. You just have to understand how to read these oral documents correctly, which go back to decades, even centuries of experience.

The ancient sages knew very well that knowledge and teachings could be lost, but they also knew that it was not always advantageous to impart knowledge to the people that they were not yet ready for. That is why they clothed their teachings and experiences in mythological images that have survived untouched and undamaged to this day. Anyone who believes that the myths and legends of the peoples about prehistoric times, especially the traditions of the Edda, are just beautiful fairy tales or tired fantasies is mistaken. For the most part, we have no other sources for the scientific understanding of prehistoric times.

Particularly surprising are countless passages from the oldest oral traditions of ancient peoples of the world, which illustrate Hanns Hörbiger's findings with almost astonishing clarity.
and confirm them: after all, myths are nothing more than great summaries of experiences and discoveries that go back to grey prehistoric times and originate from people who were still close to nature and experienced the things of the world in a direct, natural way.

For example, according to the Edda, Niflheim and Muspilheim, i.e. Nebelheim and Flammenheim, cold and heat, are the origins of all life through many ages before the Edda came into being.

The Edda's profound and far-sighted account of the creation of the world tells us that streams of ice once gushed out of Niflheim, in which warm sparks from Muspilheim were caught. This is a symbol of truly cosmic grandeur.

If we now look at the cosmic myths of the various peoples, we will realise again and again how astonishingly these myths correspond with Hörbiger's findings as far as they concern the time before the Flood, the time of the Flood, the moonless time and the time of the moon's capture. The basis for these investigations can be found in the works of: H. S. Bellamy "Moons, Myths and Man" and G. Hinzpeter "Urwissen von Kosmos und Erde".

In the section "Lunar time and earth catastrophes" it was explained in more detail that after the stationary period, i.e. after the one-day month, the orbital period of the tertiary moon became smaller than the rotation period of the earth, so that the moon no longer rose in the east but in the west. Strictly speaking, this is also what our moon does today: it only rises in the east and sets in the west
because the Earth is currently rotating on its axis much faster than the Moon is orbiting it. However, if you observe the moon's movement in the sky more closely over the course of a few nights, you can easily see that it is actually moving from west to east.

In the aforementioned section it was also explained to what a gigantic extent the size of the disc of the approaching tertiary moon grew. You can get a rough idea of this if you consider that you can completely cover today's moon with a small pea held at arm's length, whereas a plate held at the same distance would hardly have sufficed for the size of the tertiary moon's disc at that time.

It is clear that the tertiary moon, which, as the myths say, "covered almost the entire sky", was a terrifying and gruesome sight. As the ominous celestial body was always accompanied by
West, many peoples regarded the west as the most important celestial region and held on to this view even after the tertiary moon had already disappeared from the sky.

These peoples included the Aztecs, who also claimed in later times that the moon had once set in the east, in the direction of the "black and red" land that emerged as the land of "Atlantis" after the moon set.

The Chinese say that the stars only began to move from east to west in more recent times. It was explained in detail in the section "Lunar time and earth catastrophes" that two enormous rings of large and small icy bodies formed from the disintegrating tertiary moon, which then formed in

The Chinese zodiac was moving in a west-east direction and also descended on the earth in this direction. The memory of those times may not only have given rise to the above strange assertion, but also to the peculiar fact that the Chinese zodiac is formed in the opposite direction to the course of the sun.

The Indians call the Vedic deity Varuna not only the "thousand-eyed one", the "all-encompassing one", but also the "ruler of the West".

The Greeks not only lent the Cyclopes, but also the Gorgons and, above all, Kerberos to live in the far west.

The West, as the point from which all evil comes, is still alive in many myths. Thus Apepi, the great cosmic serpent of the Egyptians, emerges daily from her lair in the west, accompanied by the gruesome retinue of Qettu demons. The Egyptian deity Sekhet,
who helped Hathor destroy humanity with an all-destructive flood, is explicitly referred to as the "Great Woman of the West".

The disintegration of the tertiary moon is described in mythical disguise in an extremely captivating tradition of the Algonquin Indians from the Lake Superior region in North America. It reads:

"The Manitou Menabozhu warned his best friend, a little wolf, not to venture onto the ice of a certain lake where the snake king, Menabozhu's hereditary enemy, lived. But the wolf, in his curiosity, did not heed the warning and secretly ran across the lake. He had barely reached the centre of the lake when the ice broke (1) and he sank into the water. Menabozhu, who was soon
(2), suspected what had happened, but had to wait another two years before he could avenge the wolf's death. He then went to the lake where he could clearly see the footprints of the unfortunate wolf (3). In response to his loud lamentations, the serpent king lifted his horned head out of the water, whereupon Menabozhu turned into a boulder. This
But this made the other snakes suspicious: they all came out of the lake (4) and one of them, which was 20 cubits long, encircled the boulder and squeezed it with all its might. Every single one of Menabozhu's limbs cracked (5), but he still made no sound. This calmed the snakes and they lay down to sleep again (6). Menabozhu then returned to his natural form and killed the snake king and three of his sons (7). The other snakes awoke and fled (8), howling and making a terrible noise (9) and finally scattering the contents of their magical medicine bags everywhere (10). Now the waters began to rise and form a boiling whirlpool (11). A pitch-black darkness filled the sky and terrible torrents of rain poured down (12). The whole country, half the earth and finally the whole earth was flooded. Menabozhu scaled the highest mountain in horror and then the highest tree on it. There the water rose up to his mouth. But then the
The water couldn't rise any higher because the snakes' magic stopped working at that very moment."

This beautiful myth describes so vividly and expressively that a commentary is hardly necessary. The dissolution of the tertiary moon begins naturally in the centre (1) of the lunar disc and initially makes only slight progress (2, 3, 6). Then the beginning of a tail or ring formation becomes visible.
visible (4). The forces of the dying satellite decrease abruptly, resulting in violent earthquakes
(5). The snake slayer motif (7) is rarely found among the North American Indians. The disintegration of the moon is now making rapid progress (8). The first blocks of ice and metal enter the e a r t h ' s atmosphere (9) and finally reach the earth's surface (10). The tertiary moon disintegrates
more and more, so that its forces are no longer able to maintain the belt tide. The waters begin to recede (11). Finally, however, the descent of the second ring of ice bodies is also faithfully described in the form of devastating rain (12).

The Edda offers us the most beautiful and probably also the best tradition from the times before the Flood.

In the Book of Wafthrudnir in the Edda, which, after the Völuspa, contains the most marvellous lore, Gagnrädhr (Odin) and the wise ice giant Wafthrudnir, the keeper of powerful runes, try to find a way to make their way through the world,
each other with difficult questions. In the seventh question, Odin wants to know how Örgelmir (Ymir, the roarer) could have offspring since he was unable to find a wife. The giant's answer is convincingly clear:

"Under the arms of the ice giant, he

grew a husband and a wife.

The arm with the foe of the terrible one

fathered the six times beheaded son."

In this verse we are not only told what material Örgelmir is made of, but also how his offspring came into the world: it is an origin in the literal meaning of the word.
The ice debris lent the dying satellite at the zenith and nadir points to then form the circling ice tails or ice rings around it. "Man and woman" is just a figure of speech, which means that the debris that had been ejected had the power to move closer to the centre as it spiralled.
the earth to repeatedly produce terrifying phenomena. Seen from the northern seat of the Norse, the Nadir Ice Stream was now known as the "Arm", and the Zenith Ice Stream as the "Fuh"

interpreted. In Ymir, the howler, the northerners saw the terrifying, e v e r - a p p r o a c h i n g and finally disintegrating tertiary moon.

It was around the time when the tertiary moon began to overtake the Earth's rotation after the one-day month. However, this advance did not happen without tremendous tremors. The African block, the Abyssinian highlands, to which the satellite was anchored, so to speak, tried to hold it back with all its might. But the tertiary moon, the Fenris wolf (also embodied in this form in the Edda), tugged incessantly at its invisible shackles. The earth shook with every jolt. Cracks and fissures appeared, from which the volcanic forces erupted with ever greater force. Then - a tremendous vibration, a distant thundering and crashing - the Fenris wolf
had broken up his gang.

The Edda tells of this event:

"Shackles had fallen, the bonds were broken,

the earth shook, mountains and trees

are released from the earth, and the sea roars

on the coasts."

Even today you can still see the wounds that the tertiary moon inflicted on the earth when it broke loose. Between Abyssinia and the regions to the east of it, an immense abyss opened up under the conflict of earthly and cosmic forces. A wide chasm still gapes today
from the edge of East Abyssinia northwards to the Dead Sea, and southwards to the heart of former German East Africa. The land within sank. Under the effect of these terrible forces of nature, the people had to fear the worst from the ghastly moon monster, the Fenris wolf:

"Outside the rocky gate the hellhound barks,

The shackles line up, the Fenris wolf runs!

I am aware of many things, from afar I realise the

twilight of the gods, the ruin of the aesir."

This is how the Völuspa tells of this fateful time. The worry about the future weighed heavily on people and gods:

"The Aesir feared foreboding,

Because the dice of the runes fell knowingly.

The strength of the dwarves is fading. The worlds

fall to the yawning bottom of the night."

Over the course of time, the tertiary moon came closer and closer to the earth and sucked the air mantle from the northern regions towards the equatorial regions. This allowed the cold of space to penetrate into the mowed zones, and mighty glaciers pushed their way across what a r e now Belgium, northern France and northern Germany.

People had not known a warm summer for a long time. But now the
The worst was yet to come, the cruel, relentless Fimbulwinter. And this winter would not end, not a month without snow and ice, a time of immense hardship:

"Snow flurries are coming in from all directions,

there are severe frosts and storms.

And there is no benefit from the sun. There

are three winters in a row

And no summer; but three other winters go

before that - "

That's what it says in the "Gylfaginning".

If the northerners travelled south at the time of the approaching flood mountain, where the sky often shone in a blazing glow at night, they saw something terrible from the steep slopes of the Cevennes or the Catalonian coastal mountains: the waves of the flood mountain roared upwards, thundering and overturning, roaring up the steep slopes and growing immeasurably. Then the waters receded again and the eye beheld something elemental, the immense abyss "Ginnungagap" of the Edda, which is mentioned in the Völuspa:

"It was in prehistoric times, when Ymir lived,

There was only a yawning gap (Ginnunga-gap)!"

Gradually, the French low mountain range was also covered by ice glaciers, from which huge meltwaters crashed and disappeared to the south where Ginnungagap lay. The
Melting created a permanently moist and foggy air at the edge of the inland ice, through whose veil of haze the sun rarely peered. This was the "Niflheim", the "Nebelheim", which is said in the "Gylfaginning" to be located in the "north of Ginnungagap":

"It filled up with frost and ice

And inside the fountain Hwergelmir rushes,

From which eleven rivers flow

After Ginnungagap poured out."

But when people looked southwards over Ginnungagap, they noticed an eerie brightness through the haze of the clouds at dusk and night, a huge glow of light, as if the whole south was enveloped in embers and flames. There, only a few degrees above or
below the horizon, the tertiary moon, more than three thousand times larger in area than today's moon. This tertiary moon was a sea of brightness, was the "Muspilheim", the
Flame kingdom of the Edda.

Sometimes "Surtur's sword", a pale giant crescent, could be seen partly above the horizon.

Immediately before the dissolution of the tertiary moon, its monstrously enlarged disc must have presented an even more terrible sight. The deep black shadows of its ringed mountains fooled the imagination of the ice age hunters into believing it was a hideous visage, an unbelievably huge giant head that could just see over the horizon. Its forehead towered high into the sky, its limbs and Bodies seemed to be hidden under the earth. It was the terrible ice giant "Ymir".

This terrible fiend left an indelible mark on the memory of the people of that time. He raced round the earth about five times a day, causing storms and thunderstorms and wild unrest in the air and water. His icy nature is expressly attested to in the earlier song of "Wafthrudnir". When the moon was full, the satellite so close to the earth always entered the earth's shadow, which then darkened it; during this time, Ymir's face was surrounded by pale streaks of light, and all kinds of colours, from the brightest red to the darkest violet, made the sight of him even more ghastly. Even during the day

the terrible giant could be seen, as the sunlight bent back onto the moon by the earth's gas envelope meant that it would always remain visible.

When the tertiary moon began to disintegrate over the tropics, the sun was eclipsed for days and black clouds chased in the sky at night. From their heights, the Ice Age people saw a veritable cauldron in which it bubbled, steamed and hissed, and from which the roar, roar and howl of the collapsing pieces of ice and rock roared incessantly: Ymir, the
Schlammbrauser, Örgelmir, the mighty roar, filled everything with paralysing horror.

Here the Edda refers in marvellous truth to the mighty rain of mud that was reported in earlier times. The moon debris, seen from the north, created a huge
Rain of sparks; so the "Gylfaginning" tells:

"Sparks flew from the far south, The tan

gave life to the ice."

There is also a mysterious place in the Völuspa to be solved in connection with the moon low. In
It is said that Odin once descended to Mimir in the underworld and pledged him an eye in exchange for being allowed to draw wisdom from his well. Since then, Odin was one-eyed, as he only had the eye of the sun left. The Edda says nothing about the other eye.

In this context, Trofimovich proved that the Egyptian king of the gods Ra, like Odin, originally had two eyes: a right one, which represented the sun, and a left one, which Ra lent by descending from heaven when people began to go bad. The eye became the fire-breathing serpent that killed the people after the land was plunged into darkness under the turmoil of heaven and earth. This also sheds light on the mystery of Odin's second eye, which is apparently also connected to the catastrophe of the fall of the moon.

The "Revelation of John" also offers an astonishingly faithful description of the tertiary moon close to the earth. The events reported there originate from tribes who presumably lived in the midst of the belt tide on one of the four life asylums, probably on the Abyssinian Highlands.

The passage from the Old High German fragment "Muspilli" about the end of the world is also famous:

"When the blood of 'Elijah' (who had been wounded in battle with 'Satan') falls on the earth, the mountains begin to spout fire, the trees are uprooted, the heavens begin to burn with a cloudy colour, the moon falls down, the earth is on fire, not one stone is left upon another."

Various Brazilian Indian tribes preserve astonishingly faithful memories of the dissolution of the tertiary moon. For the Cashinaua, the sky shatters at the end of the moon and its pieces fall down, killing all life. The Tupi, on the other hand, tell in their myths that the moon, for them an embodiment of all evil, repeatedly falls to earth after certain periods of time and destroys everything.

We will see that the myths about the Flood can be found among all the peoples of the earth. Less all-encompassing are the myths of the "Great Fire", the "Sintbrand", which rained down on the earth as part of the same great cosmic catastrophe that caused the "Great Flood". The
The ingress of heated and glowing pieces of the moon was only observed by the inhabitants of a relatively narrow zone, namely the life asylums protruding from the belt tide. People living further north or south only saw a more or less
less distant rain of fire without feeling it themselves.

The Thompson Indians tell us that in the time of their forefathers, the waters rose up like giants to extinguish the "Great Fire" that raged throughout the world.

The Muskwaki Indians in western Canada have preserved a myth according to which Kitche Manitou destroyed the world twice, first by fire and then by a flood.

The Algonkin Indians living in Iowa and Oklahoma tell the story of how, in ancient times, two mighty Manitous felt insulted by the hero Wisakä. Roaring and howling with rage, they raced across the earth, which trembled and shook under their terrible footsteps. They threw blasts of fire wherever they thought Wisakä was hiding. Finally they sent an immense rain. The waters rose, and Wisakä mooed out of his hiding place and climbed a high mountain and there
again a tree on its top. Finally, he managed to save himself on a canoe.

The Wintun Indians in Northern California have a myth that Manitou Katkochila once had his magic stone stolen. He then sent down a "Great Fire" from the sky, which burnt the whole earth, and finally a "Great Flood", which extinguished the fire.

Similar myths of the Grohe fire being extinguished by the Grohe flood have numerous
other Indian tribes, such as the Tuleyome Indians, the Groh Ventre, the Cato and the Washo Indians, who all live in California.

The Aztecs say outright that the moon was destroyed by the Great Fire. In order to make the sun, which was not yet shining at the time, shine, the goddess Metztli made a sacrifice b y burning Nanahuatl, the leper, on a pyre. The sun then appeared

actually in the sky. Nanahuatl, the leper, is a figurative representation of the crater-scarred tertiary moon. The fact that the sun reappeared after its setting is a well-observed and reproduced fact.

The Maori have the following beautiful myth:

"The god Maui needed fire and obtained it with the help of his blind grandmother Mahuika. But he did not know how to handle the fire, it spread to his surroundings and soon the whole world was on fire. Even Maui and his grandmother were in grave danger. In his distress, Maui asked the sea god for help, but his water was already boiling. Now he sought help from the rain god Ua, but the fire continued to burn. He then called the sleet god Nganga for help, but the fire continued to burn; then he begged the storm god Apu-hau to help him, then the storm god Apu-matangi and finally the hail god Whatu. But even these could not diminish the fire. Only when all the gods decided to make a final joint effort and let their floods flow down at the same time did they succeed in extinguishing the great fire."

Understandably, the residents of the four Lebensasyle did not experience a "Great Flood". On the contrary, the
To their great astonishment, the mighty belt tide disappeared after the disintegration of the tertiary moon, but they experienced a "Great Fire" instead. Numerous myths about this have also been preserved.

In Hindu mythology we find the belief that at the end of each kalpa, each world age, the whole of creation is destroyed by a fire that comes out of the mouth of the serpent Sehsa.

In the Zend-Avesta, the holy book of the Persians, we find the story of a great fiery dragon that rose up in the south and destroyed the whole world. It raged for 90 days and nights. Then came a terrible rainstorm, followed by a gigantic flood.

The Sumerian Epic of Gilgamesh also mentions a rain of fire followed by a great flood.

Related section: Myths about the Flood

(Excerpt source: Book "Eingriffe aus dem Kosmos" by R. E. von Vestenbrugg, Hermann Bauer Verlag KG - Freiburg i. B., 3rd edition 1977)

Origin of our solar kingdom

People move about this strangely colourful earth with a very often strange equanimity, carrying their small worries and hardships home and generally not asking much about the fate of their planet. Millennia that are barely more than the blink of an eye in world affairs
have to a certain extent made mankind carefree and instilled in it a sense of security that, in part with good reason, no longer even allows the thought of any serious changes to the earth's centre of gravity to arise. Human generations come and go, and the same sun burns constantly above them, and on the whole it seems as if the earth's star itself is built for eternity.

But we heard that celestial bodies are also a living thing that fulfils itself between death and resurrection, even if trillions of years seem like a day here. We also hinted that solar realms have their own destiny, but one that is related to life, because some sink here
and new ones may arise there again. We understand the universe itself as infinite and eternal, but all substances and celestial bodies in it are changeable and thus also our solar realm together with its earth, which embodies only a special case, perhaps the greatest, among many similar cases in the cosmic structure. But if we want to understand its structure and its present state as the result of an all-powerful
If you want to understand the act of conception and birth, you have to go back a long way, i.e. feel your way back into the past.

It is certainly no longer difficult to guess that our sun, together with its planets and moons, that this royal realm among others and similar ones in space, owes its origin to a star mother, a glowing giantess. According to the current direction of flight of our solar empire, we have the seat
of this giantess in the constellation of the dove. She hovers there l i k e other giants in the universe, and nothing prevents us from assuming the state of the entire universe at that time to be different from what it is today. What our giantess was to prepare and develop into a gigantic becoming may, measured in cosmic terms and compared to an earthly one, mean no more than when a butterfly emerges from its chrysalis and unfurls its wings, or when some marvellous little creature on earth completes its life cycle, which lasts only a few days.

Even then, hundreds of thousands of luminous, darkened and cooled celestial bodies drifted through space, and there were all kinds and ages of individual celestial formations, young, mature and ageing solar stars, incandescent and icy bodies, still unformed and already overripe systems.

Here a star mother might be pregnant, there another might be conceiving, our
The giantess in the pigeon star image did not need to be bothered by all this, because she was and remained just a single member of the great family of all the stars.

Wild and untamed, its fiery body looms, in which a good 20 million suns could disappear. It has probably literally fattened up to such an astonishing size over the course of trillions of years, because whatever wandering, scattered stars or any
If the debris of the world came into its vicinity, it was doomed to sink into its glowing body in one way or another. Naturally, water-soaked and more or less icy celestial bodies must have been among them. Then it may have shaken itself in feverish discomfort and spewed out some of the water compounds as ice dust or even decomposed clouds of hydrogen into the universe in order to replenish the quantities of hydrogen in space.

If we ask for a partner who could possibly marry the glowing giantess, or who could penetrate her as a kind of cosmic giant sperm, then this can only be a considerably large celestial body, which does not reach the size of a giantess by a long way (think of sperm and egg cells in an earth-biological comparison), but which again puts an "ordinary" sun in the shade.

Looking back from the current state of our solar realm, we must
We can imagine that such a fertilising star encompasses a good 40,000 solar masses and that, in contrast to the glow of the giantess, it is of a mineral and water-containing nature, whereby one could think of the composition of a water-soaked soft brick.
Again, such a star, once it has come into the gravitational or attraction area of the star mother, cannot fall to her overnight, but it will first attract her for eons of time.
circles that become tighter and tighter. During this time, the captive is largely influenced by the giantess, who fills him with ice vapour (originating from her swallowing of icy and in
The sun will be fuelled by the energy of the stars that have decomposed in its interior, so that it will be shaped into a primeval, strongly watery and icy star. These are some of the preconditions for the later birth of our solar kingdom.

We now prefer to go into medias res and first give an overview of the history of the organisation of the solar kingdom as a whole in the briefest of terms, in order to then
special explanations of things that seem unheard of and are in stark contrast to all previous views on certain celestial formations. We stopped at our giantess as she described her lonely pilgrimage through space.

For trillions of years, our giant did not encounter anything conspicuous, at least nothing that particularly disturbed her way of life. That is changing (we like the hand of the world clock from today onwards).

many billions of years), when a cooled coarse mineral star becomes entangled in her invisible arms (gravity). In view of its size and power, it does not fall directly towards her, does not crash down on her, but begins to swing around her in a dizzying ride. In any case, he is chained to her for better or worse. But the circle of his orbit becomes ever tighter and ever more menacing as he closes in on the giantess. The spitting of ice dust
of the giantess has given it the appearance of a giant ice bomb over the course of time (which, comically, is quite considerable).

Suddenly, this bomb is no longer able to keep the turnaround around the mighty Star Mother. Its alluring power is too strong and its desire to possess the fabulous emissary from afar is too burning. And almost vertically, it plunges towards the giantess, piercing through the lofty glowing mantle of her surface and drilling deep into the metallic glow. This cosmic act of fertilisation takes place relatively quickly and the primal will of creation has ensured that a star mother capable of giving birth does not remain an old maid.

Fig 1.

Example image of a star mother and her captive.

Mother-giantess and captive as primordial necessities for production

of our solar world in the sense of glacial cosmogony (Hörbiger's drawing).

Fig. 2.

From its orbit by a passing larger star P ejected parent giant (M)-
Companion B, which now plunges back into M in a steep path. In most cases, however, such a large water-soaked companion is so ferruginous and solid that it can penetrate the glowing ocean of the parent giant (M) without being torn apart, even without such an aid disturbing it from its orbit

(Fig. is for illustrative purposes only).

It should now be clear why we have taken a closer look at the densities of the
of the star mothers. Such things can never happen in a ball of gas loosened up like air, nor can any of the resulting consequences. Finally, it remains technically incomprehensible how a celestial ball of gas of such dimensions can be held together by the effects of gravity, especially as these are calculated to be extremely small for its surface points. If a giant of about 300 times the diameter of the sun is only 100 times the mass of the sun, the gravitational force on the surface of the star becomes 1/900 according to a simple Newtonian formula.
The fact that the giant star's gravity is around 32 times weaker on the surface of the star itself than on the small but dense Earth is due to the enormous half-metre diameter. A kilogramme weight, from the earth
for example, moved to Betelgeuse, would weigh little more than three decagrams. This example, however, is only given in passing as an incentive for ponderers! It is technically and physically impossible in any case
It would seem impossible that such a low gravitational force could prevent the gases from flying apart, which is why stars with an excessively loosened gaseous composition only exist in the human imagination, and giants in particular must h a v e considerable masses and densities. This is not affected by the many attempts at mathematical speculation with page-long formulae to make gas balls in space plausible in spite of everything. A phrase that the famous physicist Philipp Lenard used in connection with a consideration of Gauh's
He once said: "Physics taught in this way is not a training ground for healthy, simple thinking on the basis of nature, which it could be for mankind to the highest degree, but only a training ground for arithmetic, the pleasure of small minds..."

But after this seemingly necessary intervention, back to our stermother!

Our giant can now be regarded as an expectant mother, after the impact wound has closed again and wildly flaring ember gas jumpers come around to calm down. Inside the star mother, however, the miracle of her cosmic gestation is taking place.

Its glowing plume is not able to trigger the enormous water supply of the penetrated giant ice bomb quickly enough. A foam slag shell inevitably forms between a considerable residue of water and the glowing embers, as the experiment with the chunks of ice in the melting slag of a blast furnace taught us on a small scale. The slag envelope prevents the water vapour from escaping, the pressure of which constantly increases when overheated.

A vapour bomb gradually penetrating from the depths of the star mother to the outer glow shell awaits the moment when the densely packed clouds of vapour penetrate the increasingly brittle cinder shell. The shackled vapour particles race more and more violently against their dungeon walls, and the elemental energies that have accumulated are urging their discharge. We need to understand the process a little

The explosion is not caused by a third body "accidentally" entering or passing by the star mother, which triggers the expected explosion by shaking the giant. For when the intruder becomes warm inside, it slowly expands and slowly rises upwards until the external pressure, which also decreases upwards, is no longer sufficient to delay the blowing up and bursting even further. The internal temperature rises and the
The vapour pressure also rises, and with the "Cartesian" ascent, the air pressure falls until bursting occurs. But because great things are supposed to happen, the law of the world also prescribes a certain amount of patience here and endows the vapour energies with super-fantastic force and unheard-of penetrating power.

Millions of years of noise. Then, finally, the tethered explosive bomb is ready to burst. A jolt - and trillions of cubic kilometres of superheated water vapour are released. A giant column of vapour, gliding as if in an irregularly drilled giant mortar, smashes through the surface layers of the earth. The masses of glowing fluids, which are then propelled into the universe at unimaginable speed, are then lined up with a considerable amount of glowing fluff. Anything that does not experience the necessary acceleration in the Grohmörserschuh to escape the giant gravitational field of the star mother permanently falls (and this is the
The far greater part of the masses shot down) returns to them in a wide arc.

However, a fired core mass of the glowing river bids the giantess farewell for ever and, thanks to the immense firing energy, is able to storm through space for trillions of years. As a child of the giantess, she also possesses an irrepressible creative power, a cosmic drive to organise and shape, which urges the agglomeration of planets, the formation of the earth and ultimately also of life and man!

Trillions of years ago, we humans were nothing more than whirling cosmic particles that escaped from the star mother. As part of the All-Life, we resonate in the round dance of the launched flow of embers, and it remains the primal mystery of world events to conjure up that special kind of life in the course of the coming events, which confidently appears, and which, bound to the
The human brain mass is chained to the human brain and seeks to grasp the great secrets of its whence and whither. Here we humble ourselves and increase our admission to symbolise the deepest truth of which man is capable in this life: Only those who have long struggled for the final realisations The path into the realm of faith is not barred to him, and he can then say with Hörbiger with regard to the history of the development of our solar realm "that it seems to be an exceptional case willed by the world spirit".

Fig. 3.

The completed vapour bursting of our mother giant M in the southern constellation of the dove as a result of the explosion of the water-soaked bomb B of the former captor and companion; S = future sun, at the same time the centre of gravity of the ejection RF/LF, which starts to rotate; SB = straight-line centre of gravity or solar orbit, FF = future bursting fugitive. M gives the ejections their own direction of rotation, so that the higher accelerated light masses of the right wing RF want to run ahead of the slower fleeing heavy masses of the left wing LF, but are forced by the gravitational effect of S to swing over to the left. As a result, in the area of the ejection furthest from S, a vane throw effect scattering forwards to the left is created, but in the area closer to S, gradually a perfect

Rotation around S in the sense of rotation arrow U (Hörbiger's drawing).

Just as a projectile fired even from a carefully drilled cannon barrel never travels through space without rotating, so it is with our glowing flood projectile. Even when it is launched, it is given a primordial rotational movement around a forming centre of mass, to which the planes of revolution of our planets, which are directed in the same direction today, can still be traced back. Nevertheless, the direction of the outward journey of our solar realm corresponds to the constellation of Hercules to the primordial direction of descent. Without further ado, the act of the birth of our solar empire can be equated with a gigantic launching spectacle.

In the shape of a giant discus, for example, the glowing molten mass chases through space. Billions of individual bodies arrange themselves in a central plane, encircling a centre of gravity in which millions of embers cluster to form the seedling of the sun. All metal embers are still richly laden with oxygen, for the atmospheric pressure of the star mother, to which they were originally subjected, was quite enormous and made it much easier to obtain this useful gas.
A physical law tells us that highly pressurised molten metal easily binds gases such as oxygen. However, when the pressure is released, the molten metal begins to give off gases again. The situation is similar with our embers, which, originally full of oxygen, now release gases when the star-motherly atmospheric pressure is released.
release considerable quantities of oxygen, which in turn are pushed towards the outer edge of the disc and thus towards free space.

Because the rotating discus works in a similar way to an emery disc, which sucks emery dust towards itself in the direction of the disc axis, considerable quantities of the hydrogen, which is thinly distributed in space, are nevertheless sucked in by the discus and come into contact with the oxygen expulsion!

The constant source of hydrogen release into space has already become known to us, and we are beginning to sense the wondrous closed connections, the uniquely closed bonds that exist in space and which we will encounter again and again in overwhelming numbers.

Enormous explosions of oxyhydrogen gas, for which we have no comparison on earth, against which the most gruesome fantasies of the Last Judgement seem harmless and which no Dante could describe with sufficient fervour, are the result of the oxygen-hydrogen encounters. The resulting product is superheated water vapour, which finally liquefies at a considerable distance from the glowing vortex. As the drifted quantities of vapour and water then reach cooler areas in space, they freeze solid and accumulate world ice, which represents the normal cosmic state of the
Water* embodied!

Huge flurries of snow and sleet drift around and coalesce into smaller and larger bodies of ice. The suction and centrifugal forces of trillions of horsepower are at work. It hisses and streams and bangs and roars and sings and crackles, as if trillions of guns are roaring, endless sirens are wailing, trillions of machine guns are rattling and countless Bessemer bulbs are causing the gases contained in the metal to burst. Unimaginably violent battles between heat and cold, embers and vapour and ice take place. New masses of ice are constantly spiralling outwards from the glowing discus into space, constantly replenishing the ice reserves that are forming. Nothing happens in nature without a purpose, and here there is a truly great purpose to fulfil, a huge amount of fighting is necessary to make later harmony, later bliss, a greening earth, beating hearts and human dreams climbing to the stars come true!

Fig. 4.

Development of our solar and milky way world from the state of the initiation of rotation symbolised in Figure 3. The ice formation leading to the later inner (ice) Milky Way is in progress. For the purposes of this paper, we are only concerned with the right-hand part of the illustration up to the centre dividing line, i.e. including the ice cloud E. In the middle of this cloud is the
The remaining glowing fluid gyre, the shape of which is essentially shown in Figure 5. This central glow flow gyre, the nature of which can b e learnt by comparing Figures 4 to 10, forms a kind of double-sided, i.e. biconcave "lens", which becomes increasingly flattened and shrinks in the course of the above-mentioned figures and becomes more and more
more depopulated, since the mutual capture takes place in it at first, the inner edge emits ever larger and larger ember spheres to the sun, which is becoming central, while from the outer edge a myriad of such ember spheres escape outwards in the orbits marked G as a result of centrifugal excess force, in order to reach the outer (ember) sphere, which remains out of consideration for our thoughts here.

Milky Way. The thin space hydrogen of the nearest and then ever more distant surrounding space soon participates in the rotation of the whole. An effective ventilator effect is initiated, so that vast quantities of the thinnest hydrogen (H) are sucked in from both polar regions, which burn to hydrogen (H_2O) with the oxygen (O) released by the depressurisation of the glowing plume. This is pushed out radially in two planes and compacted into snow. It continues to ball up into countless ice balls and blocks of the
It is already outside the solar gravity due to the mechanically continuous supply of newly forming ice. The ice between it and the gyre
Areas are thus populated with a myriad of ice planetoids, which, however, must orbit within the solar gravity (Hörbiger's drawing).

Fig. 5.

The glowfluh gyro is a formula, representing the centre areas of figures 4 to 10. A cross-section through S in Figure 3 perpendicular to the sun's orbit SB may initially show the form a, which, however, through the development of the centre of gravity S in Figure 3, becomes more and more central, so that the averages b, c, d, e are formed from a. In d only the pure half cross-section of the wedge ring space KR is shown, in figure e with the solar embryo in the centre. This wedge ring space KR flattens out more and more due to mutual capture, shrinks and depopulates. Oxygen also escapes from both sides of this glowing gyre, the filled wedge ring space KR, which initially combines with the space hydrogen sucked in from both poles to form vapour and provides the building material of the ice milk stream E as shown in Figures 6 to 10. If you look over Figures 4 to 10, you will find a representation that would occur naturally,

when the observer quickly moves away from the scene of the sun becoming world (Hörbiger's drawing).

This actual world ice formation may last for two, three or more millennia, until finally all available oxygen supplies are used up and an ice body cloud of considerable thickness surrounds the glowing discus like a ring.

To this day, this cloud has been preserved in large parts - and to our blessing - because it is a component of the solar realm itself, and we can see it every starry night in the well-known milky way!

The Milky Way, as far as it is at least freely visible without special astronomical aids, is supposed to consist of ice? Is it supposed to belong to the solar realm?

This may sound quite outrageous compared to all previous interpretations of the Milky Way, but we will be happy to understand this later after a few convincing remarks.

While the spinning glowing discus is still working as a cosmic emery disc (the comparison with a centrifugal pump and its legal capabilities is even closer) and is active as a world ice manufacturer on a grand scale, its centre of mass is gradually growing into a young sun. Thousands and thousands of individual embers in the discus clump the solar body together. In turn, sub-centres are formed, which pull together smaller, previously independently orbiting glowing bodies and thus grow in mass. As a result, the space around the young sun is increasingly thinned out. Originally, billions of embers whirled around the gravitational field of the growing sun, but subsequently there are only several million, then a few thousand and finally hundreds, which orbit the sun as planets, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, depending on their size. The general tendency of development is to leave a few more or less powerful planets, as has been achieved today, and even these few planets are not built for all eternity.

Everything that comes into being also carries the seed of death or, rather, of transformation. It appears in a certain way in order to change into another manifestation of existence. This applies to celestial bodies on a large scale as well as to people on a small scale. Everything must die in its own time in order to take part in world events in a different way and to mature into a new fulfilment. In world events per se, there are only changes in the imponderable structure of its eternal wholeness.

As decisive as the hydrogen content of outer space is for the formation of world ice, it is also decisive for the fate of all planets orbiting the sun. It puts up a natural resistance to their orbits around the sun, slows them down and forces them without exception to shrink towards the sun. On this death path towards the sun, billions of years are like a day, but smaller planets that are shrinking faster must also come into the gravitational field or the capture range of larger planets. They are now forced to orbit their masters as moons, shrink towards them and crash down on them in due course!

World ice was also used in the construction of various planets, as it was naturally present in extremely rich quantities in the zones between the glowing discus and the forming icy milk stream. Again, this could happen all the more easily because the distance of the planets from the sun was initially far greater, which is evident from their (now billions of years)

shrinkage is easily explained. In this planetary structure, too, the hostile and yet complementary brothers embers and ice fought violently with each other, so that turmoil and revolutions in the solar realm did not come to rest for a long time. There is no doubt that the planets further away from the sun were able to accumulate world ice in the first place and thus become celestial formations heavily saturated with water and armoured with ice. This is still reflected today in the specific gravity of the planets Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn and Neptune, which is generally equal to that of water or less than that of the Earth. From the very beginning, our earthly body was already relatively close to the sun and thus to the centre of the glowing discus, so that it had to grow into a body of a more metallic-earthy nature, as is also expressed by a correspondingly high specific gravity.

Since the immense interplay of forces of the world's ice formation has ended, the main result (we will leave out the details for the moment), the icy Milky Way ring (which is gradually l o s i n g its original rotation), has been rushing through space like a ring of wheels - with the sun and its group of planets as the wheel scar. If all the bodies orbiting the sun and the Milky Way were originally in roughly the same plane of rotation, this picture has changed considerably over the course of time. According to the laws of mechanics and physics, the orbital paths of the planets around the sun, in particular, slide out of this plane of flight, performing an all-encompassing wobbling movement that is still going on today and which aims to finally incline the planetary orbits perpendicular to the plane of the sun's direction of flight towards Hercules. One can comparatively (but only conditionally) think of a
It makes you think of a child's toy, a tyre, thrown flat through the air, which tends to tip up in flight. But what takes place here in just a few seconds takes billions and trillions of years in the solar realm in accordance with the size ratios! At present, the inclination of the planetary orbits has progressed to about two-thirds (around 66˚), which is the time it takes for the icy body to
We do not want to attempt here to describe the otherwise rather complicated relationships between the positions of all bodies in the solar realm. We have attempted to do this in special writings and have also shown in them that Hörbiger's constructive
distribution of all movements and bodies in solar space does not contradict astronomical research and certain laws, but rather provides a clear interpretation of many previously problematic movements of celestial bodies that appear to be out of line.

Fig. 6.

First state of development of the central glowstone gyre S from Figures 3, 4, 5; start of construction of the icy Milky Way E; S the future zone of the inner small-magnitude stars Mercury, Venus, Earth, Moon, Mars

with solar balling in the centre. E = beginning of ice formation as a result of the gradual onset of the fan effect described in Figure 5; H = hydrogen drawn in from both poles; O = oxygen escaping from both sides of the glowing flood gyre and also equatorially, resulting in water and finally ice formation at E E. The future level of the icy milk stream is still undetermined, as ice formation is only just beginning. However, the Glutfluh gyre is already beginning to wobble. The wedge ring spaces only schematic, in reality much more obtuse-angled and blurred (Hörbiger's drawing).

Fig. 7.

Second developmental state of the central glowflood gyre S in Figure 6. Structure of the ice-milk line E from H and O or H2O. The forward-left inclination of the central glowfluh gyre has already been initiated, hence the deviation of the plane of the ice-milk line from the Auschuhur plane or the plane of the solar trajectory coinciding with it (Hörbiger's drawing).

Fig. 8.

Third state of development of the central glowing gyre S in Figure 7. Structure of the ice-milk line E; in the centre the future zone of the inner planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Moon, Mars (Heliodes = sun-like) with progressing solar balling. The forward and downward wobble from the primordial plane is further advanced. Ventilator effect, ice vapour formation and ice-milk streak build-up in full swing. Although the ice-milk streak level EG has already been indicated, while the frontal downward swaying of the
The final position of the flattening, depopulating and shrinking Glutfluh gyre is still somewhat undefined (Hörbiger's drawing).

Fig. 9.

Fourth stage of development of the central Glutfluh gyre S in Figure 8. Structure of the ice-milk line E E almost completed. The part EG EG of Figure 4 could form the ground plan for this. S future heliodic zone with advancing solar agglomeration, whose front-left deviation has progressed to the point where Eismilchstrahengleicher EG encloses the angle of 13 to 17˚ with the solar path SB, which still exists today. Sch = very gradually blurring limit of solar gravity. The boundary still existing after the degassing of S resp. The ice masses that are still within Sch after the degassing of S or after the formation of ice and that are necessarily orbiting there in a Keplerian manner form an unbroken ice planetoid zone through interplay, which, as a result of the initially very rapid orbital shrinkage, separates itself from the non-circulating ice body vault (today's ice-milk line) that has fallen outside the solar gravity and thus creates the immensely wide ice-free zone that today gapes between the outer edge of the trans-Neptunian planetoids and the inner edge of the ice-milk line. The sun in the centre is not only by far the largest member among its smaller siblings, but also the queen of the two milky ways and not only of the narrower solar world. In Figures 6 to 9 it was not possible to show the slight leftward deviation of the circle of heliods in addition to the forward and downward deviation. This only becomes visible in Figure 10 (Hörbiger's drawing).

Fig. 10.

Further development of the icy milk line E, the neptode zone (water planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and planetoids) N and the heliodic zone (labelled S in the earlier images) after the formation of ice and the advanced game of catch within solar gravity Sch. All quite unimaginable and very schematic.

E E = Ice-milk line located far outside the solar gravity Sch. EG = Ice Milky Way equator with SB enclosing an angle of 13 to 16˚. N Neptoid zone, containing the four circles seen flat together with the heliod gyro, also the left deviation together with the forward inclination already recognisable. The four flat circles N may symbolise the orbits of the four Neptoids Jupiter to Neptune. In order to remain somewhat on the scale, one would then have to imagine the boundary of the solar gravity Sch to be about ten to fifteen times that drawn and the inner edge of E E to be forty to fifty times that drawn, so that not only a broad zone for the trans-Neptunian planetoids (Neptoids) would then result outside the orbit of Neptune and within Sch, but also a broad ice-free zone from their outer edge. This is because not only in the areas within Sch has the original margin of the trans-Neptunian neptoids shrunk considerably towards the Sun since the ice formation b e g a n , but since then Sch

as a result of the increase in mass of the sun, but without at least reaching E E backwards. According to this, the present state shown in the following figure should be immediately understandable (Hörbiger's drawing).

Fig. 11.

Development of the current state of the ice-milk line E E, the neptoid zone N etc. from Figure 10. Heliodic zone already shrunk to an inartificial smallness. All designations as before. NI and NA Inner and outer edge of the transneptunian neptoid zone.

SU = solar origin. As a result of the resistance exerted by the hydrogen in space, E E as a whole has already lagged a good distance behind the mighty mass of the sun, or the sun has crept forwards and upwards in the direction SB from SU or EG by the distance shown. All details, determined on the basis of the calculation under the assumption of the
mother star explosion are fully in line with the facts. Based on observation, the sun today is not only closer to the front (flight target "swan" side) parts of the Ice Milky Way than to the rear ("unicorn" side) areas, but it also does not form an exactly larger circle of the
Sky more. This is only at EP (ice-milk parallel plane). All of this is already known, as we know that the Sun deviates slightly from the plane of the Milky Way towards the galactic north. The gyroscopic wobble of the neptoid zone up to and including the orbit of Neptune, which can already be seen in Figure 10, has now reached an angle of 66 degrees to the straight solar trajectory SB

(Hörbiger's drawing).

Addition: It should be noted here that it is the massive Jupiter, marked in the drawing as the innermost neptoid orbital circle, that forces the orbital planes of Saturn, Uranus and Neptune to keep pace, which in themselves endeavour to stay behind in the uprighting process. At the same time, Jupiter restrains the orbital planes of Mars, Earth, Venus and Mercury, which endeavour to advance in the same gyroscopic wobble. This fact results in the almost uniform orbital plane from Mercury to Neptune, and the fact that Mercury's orbit nevertheless wobbles forward by 7 degrees can be explained. It
However, if Jupiter's infall only reaches as far as Neptune's orbit, the outer edge NA of the trans-Neptunian neptoid zone is still almost completely visible, the inner edge NI somewhat less s o , and the parallel plane EP of the icy Milky Way is still visible. A closer look reveals
It is known that a shrinking orbit of an older Neptoid can only approach the orbit of Neptune in the two regions of 90 and 270 degrees ecliptic longitude.

If such a neptoid is then captured, i.e. made into a moon, it can already be seen that such a lunar orbital plane can only be quite steep to the ecliptic, so that there is not much left for the resistance of the space hydrogen to do to set up this new lunar orbital plane completely perpendicular to the solar orbit SB, as is actually the case with the Triton plane. So here, too, a puzzle that astronomy has so far worked on in vain is effortlessly solved with the help of glacial cosmogony. I have dealt with this important fact in more detail in my book "The Eternal Circle". - Now, however, it can happen that such a Neptune moon capture fails. Then the moon candidate that has fallen through is thrown towards the sun in an equally steep orbital plane, and in this way the trans-Neptunian planetoid has become a comet with an orbital period of about 65 to 85 years (e.g. Halley, Brorsen, Olbers, Pons, Westphal), provided that the comet throw was not so well aimed at the sun that the comet swings far beyond the orbit of Neptune on its return and, crossing the solar gravitational boundary, no longer returns to the sun, but instead travels in a straight line with a certain constant residual speed. Many such comets have certainly been observed and erroneously calculated. The calculation must be wrong because it is based on the erroneous assumption that the sun's gravity can never reach zero at very great depths of space. All calculated comet orbital periods of more than 90 or 100 years must be just as wrong as the orbital periods of 5000 or more years. The
Most of such comets, as a result of the perturbation locations at 90 and 270 degrees, show on average the peculiarity that their major axes move in the direction 90 degrees to 270 degrees.
ecliptic longitude and vice versa, which, as expected, is indeed the case. Until now, attempts have been made to explain this peculiarity by the fact that it is precisely the comets with such orbital axes that are easiest to detect. However, the WEL provides the first compelling and flawless celestial-mechanical explanation for this, inevitably derived from the previously discussed act of birth of our solar world.

Since, as mentioned, the Milky Way is a component of the solar realm and storms through space together with the sun (approximately in the centre), it seems only natural that the front part of the Milky Way ring flying ahead has always felt and feels the resistance of the not completely empty space as counter-pressure. As a result, more or less large ice bodies are slowed down and loosened from the structure of the Milky Way ring. They must inevitably be caught up by the lagging Sun and enter its gravitational centre, whose boundary extends far beyond the orbit of Neptune but no longer touches the Milky Way ring. This catching up of ice bodies by the sun or, as we can also say, this sinking of ice towards the sun takes place in a spatial structure that can be compared to a flattened giant horn whose slightly curved tip ends in the sun. As soon as we have recognised the

weather phenomena to the interior of the solar realm, we will become familiar with the special features here.

Suffice it to say for the moment that correspondingly large icy bodies are swallowed up by the sun and trigger certain processes here. Other icy bodies fall straight towards the planets and the Earth or merely glide past it and are particularly numerous.
as soon as the earth ploughs through space zones heavily interspersed with icy bodies on its path around the sun! Then a relatively large number of shooting stars, which are nothing other than blocks of ice from the Milky Way travelling towards the sun, light up like swarms every night! As soon as these shooting stars pass through the shadow cone of a celestial body, especially that of the Earth, they are suddenly extinguished. They only flash when they are hit by the light of the sun, which they reflect accordingly. Nevertheless, metallic meteors also pass through space, which glow when they penetrate the earth's atmosphere due to frictional resistance a n d sometimes reach the ground undivided or in fragments. They are also descendants of the
Star mother, who rushed ahead of the building materials of the nascent solar empire in the mortar shoe into space and are now gradually being caught up again.

Generally speaking, we can say that a very large proportion of the ember masses that escaped the gravitational centre of the star mother were no longer suitable for the construction of our solar empire. Thus trillions of small ember bodies rushed ahead, were no longer detected by the gravitational centre of the ember disc and are now drifting around as a meteor people. Further quantities of glowing bodies, which were already in the process of participating in the reversal of the glowing bodies in the discus, were also able to escape as "reversal fugitives" and led to a ring-like formation of densely packed small stars, which, however, is far removed from the emerging solar realm. Hörbiger summarises them under the concept of a glowing milky stream that can only be seen with a telescope, but which is irrelevant to the fate of our solar realm and whose nature and position in space we therefore need not concern ourselves with here. Finally, "escapees from the burst" scattered very far ahead later formed those stellar condensations that are well known to star researchers under the name "Stratonoff condensations". They, too, no longer come into question for the history of the solar realm.

Fig. 12.

On the left, our solar world derived from Figures 1 to 11 in a somewhat crowded upright and ground plan. On the right, the part closest to the sun with the earth's orbital plane emphasised. In the left ground and top views we see the icy milk stream floating with us as a ring of icy bodies and the trans-Neptunian neptoid swarm schematically indicated within the solar gravity. The
the smallest ice bodies remaining from the ice milk stream due to space drag

are, as far as they penetrate into the area of solar gravity, gathered together like the roof of a circus to form an orbital structure, which then flows funnel-shaped into the sun. We can see this ice funnel in t h e right-hand picture, emphasised and enlarged. You can see that the earth surrounds this ice funnel around the
10 to 20 August descending and around the end of October and the beginning of November ascending, at which times we can also observe the two main annual times of shooting stars, which light up as icy bodies in the reflected sunlight outside the earthly atmosphere (Hörbiger's drawing).

Addendum: The ideal funnel just derived could of course only be realised in such smooth simplicity would exist if the Milky Way ice were much more intimately gathered together in a thin ring and, moreover, if no other planets outside the Earth's orbit disturbed the ice funnel. However, since these conditions do not apply, but rather the opposite is the case, the ice funnel will look very differently thick-walled and disturbed. The disturbed arrivals near the ecliptic will swarm the Earth's orbit with its orbital parts closest to the Sun in the areas labelled counter-descent and counter-ascent and give it the opportunity to capture raw ice there. This is the origin of the February storms in the southern hemisphere and the April weather in the northern hemisphere. With its September location, the Earth's orbit passes under the ice funnel. This is why we observe the secondary September minimum of shooting stars and the so-called sunny Indian summer in September. The further conclusions from Fig. 9, which here only show the path of the raw ice to the
sun must be reserved for special works as they fall within the field of meteorology. My book "Der ewige Kreis" (The eternal circle) provides a coherent, generally understandable overview. A detailed treatment of meteorology as a whole will appear later.

We feel obliged to add a few comments to this condensed overview in order to dispel any doubts that may justifiably arise about appearing to be a fantasy. This concerns above all the emphasised icy nature and immediate proximity of the Milky Way.

Let us imagine for a moment: Star research generally considers the loose Milky Way band with its canyons and cracks, bright and dull patches, dark spaces and corridors to be a structure of fixed stars or suns. Sun after sun would be as innumerable as the grains of sand on the seashore. But because these suns would be immeasurably far away from us, they would still be
"lie beyond the optical power of our largest instruments", i.e. the direct proof of their solar nature would itself remain in question. All celestial objects recognised as genuine fixed stars, whose distances are already gigantic, would be included in the Milky Way system.

which we could imagine as a world island that exceeds all conceptual dimensions and floats freely in space. This world island could be spatially described as a spiralling and flat lens-shaped body with an estimated longitudinal diameter of hundreds of thousands or even many hundreds of thousands of light years. Our solar empire would hover in the centre of this monstrous island of worlds as a relatively tiny cosmic dust. Since the thick diameter of the lens-like world island is considerably smaller than the long diameter (as the name lens already indicates), we would, following his line of vision, be able to see relatively few, or better said, perfectly detectable, cosmic particles.
fixed stars. If, on the other hand, we follow the longitudinal diameter, our view would cover a much wider space lengthwise. It would first encounter the celestial objects that are undoubtedly recognisable as fixed stars, but then even our best instruments would not be able to see them.
be able to "resolve" the fixed stars that are too far away from the edge of the lens as such. Corresponding to the gigantic distances, the celestial bodies would then consequently have to appear closer and closer together, leading to the ring-like image of the Milky Way.

Some researchers are of the opinion that this gigantic milky way world makes up our entire, barely recognisable universe with all the stars in it, while others, despite its fantastic size, see it only as a partial structure of the universe and see further and perhaps similarly shaped milky way systems in the spiral nebulae in space! Finally, there remain the
What remains are sceptics of stellar research, who can make friends with neither the one nor the other interpretation and who speak of "rather daring assumptions" for very valid reasons. They adopt a position that the director of the Heidelberg University Observatory once described as follows: "Only this much is certain, that the Milky Way presents us with great and beautiful problems, pointing us to processes and forces for whose description we still have terms and previous knowledge.

are missing (!). We are faced with a great mystery, without the unveiling of which our cosmos is a poor patchwork! "

Hörbiger lifted the veil on the mystery for the first time and also defended very obvious objections to it perfectly. Insofar as research speaks of a Milky Way system that encloses all the stars that become visible to us and that
In a sense, this speculation is based on the erroneous view that this foundation has only just dawned from a giant nebular vortex. In the eddy current of the giant world spiral, masses would become condensations
have flowed together. Like a thousand raindrops unite to form a pool, flow together, merge
would have raced impetuously against each other, would have been there and
star cluster islands formed there as the first partial formations of the large world island. Here there may have been hundreds, there thousands, there again tens of thousands of star clusters that made up the individual star cluster islands. But all the stellar condensations themselves would be

suns over the course of time. We have already discussed the compelling reasons that stand in the way of such an interpretation of the nebula.

But there is an even more special reason that prevents and has prevented many star researchers from recognising Hörbiger's Ice Milky Way and seeing it as an entity that is directly close to us, i.e. much closer than any other fixed star in the sky! If, in strict contradiction to all previous opinions, this icy milky way should only be a partial formation of our own solar realm, then a very large annual parallax (shift, from the Greek parallatto = I change) would obviously have to be observed here. But that would not be the case. The annual parallax is (in order to achieve a
This is the small viewing angle by which a not too distant fixed star shifts in perspective in relation to the network of degrees of the "celestial vault" when it is sighted from the two end points of an earth orbit diameter perpendicular to the viewing direction at two points in time that differ by half a year. For a very distant fixed star, this angle of displacement is naturally incredibly small. So far, research has not made any particular effort to
to search much at all for a displacement in the Milky Way, since it was agreed everywhere that the shimmering band was composed of fixed stars, which, with their already unimaginable distances, are out of the question for a displacement determination! But that is less important than another fact.

All sufficiently close and therefore also parallactically measurable fixed stars can still be focussed sharply, because they remain mathematical points, so to speak, even at the greatest magnification, and can even be observed during the day in order t o determine their parallactic shift within half an earth year. Bodies of a blurred ice cloud, on the other hand, lack this property and are far more difficult to detect parallactically.

At best, one could think of detecting a displacement of the entire icy milky way ring in front of the fixed stars, simply by observing a high observatory (in four to five thousand kilometres).
metres above sea level) close to the Earth's equator and from there, in March and September (highest and lowest position of the Earth above the middle ring plane), takes photographs of the Milky Way in the region of Sagittarius and Gemini using very powerful mirrors.

However, such investigations have yet to be carried out, and Hörbiger's lifetime
This is understandable given the repeated calls for the creation of appropriate observatories and equipment that would be of use to global ice research.

What is most convincing in this context, however, is the following: A real sun, i.e. a fixed star, remains, as just mentioned, always only a luminous mathematical point. With increasing magnification, more and more of them become visible per unit area, but none of these self-luminous points or suns disappear or increase in size with increasing magnification! Rather, they only become more and more clearly visible. But if we take certain
points of the freely visible Milky Way under a powerful telescope, these also appear somewhat

They also become somewhat larger with increasing magnification, but at the same time also increasingly fainter and finally disappear completely with very strong magnification. It only looks like this
explain that these are not self-luminous, quite distant glowing formations, but rather very close, small ice bodies that glow in the reflected sunlight.

The reader will forgive us for having included this digression here, but in view of the fact that the glacial cosmogony (world ice theory) stands and falls with the ice milk stream, he could not
should not be underestimated. A small but very significant reminiscence should quickly cheer you up.

Anyone who likes to dig into old chronicles, which hold the knowledge of the centuries before, makes the discovery again and again that many a decisive thought, which extends to the final conclusions of a completely new world view, has actually already been worked out at some point, even if it is not a new one.
has emerged, unclear and blurred. How pleased, for example, that honourable Professor Jakob Finke would be today if he were told that we had finally come so far as to pick up on a trail he had correctly divined and to evaluate it in a way that would revolutionise our knowledge! Certainly, what Finke wrote three hundred years ago in a highly erudite disputation seems more than muddled and confused to us today. According to the custom of the time, he tried to summarise his remarks in
In order to bring it into line with the Holy Scriptures, he lent the heavenly waters over the stars and put together a world in which pretty much everything appears to be wrong. But be that as it may, the decisive word was right: "And just as the sun today is the universal source for the
heat and is also regarded as such, it is necessary that cold also has a subject. As this we determine, among other things, the celestial body already described in detail, the Milky Way..." In any case, his aim was to make world events understandable from two "universal objects", cold and heat.

The paths of later research took a different course, gas balls and cosmic nebulae became the trump card and only occasionally did a head dare to defend ice or icy bodies in space....

H.W. Behm

(Source: Excerpt from the book "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser- Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin;

Image sources and image source text from the book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eis-Ozean" by Hanns Fischer, 1924, R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig)

* Thales of Miletus, who is known to have recognised water as playing an outstanding role in the whole of world affairs, is said to have discovered "in this dark, fairy-tale ancestor perhaps a problem of greater depth than mankind has yet imagined". Not only the undivided water as a compound, but also its parts oxygen and especially hydrogen would have an outstandingly unique significance in the entire universe and would contribute to the "reorganisation of the universe".
of an ancient intuition as a "modern problem". The hydrogen split off from water would in a sense be the carrier of the concept of space and infinity, the solid aggregate state of water (ice) the carrier of the principle of form and finiteness. In liquid water, however, "a primordial concept of substance is vividly concealed".

Traces of refugees from prehistoric times

Traces of refugees

Man, often unsuspecting, has always been a refugee!

Not so much from the lances, slingshots, bullets, shrapnel, gas and mercilessness of an overpowering enemy army as a fugitive from the monster of necessity.

When the fields became barren and the fruit no longer ripened, he "decided" to turn his back on his inhospitable homeland in order to move to that land of hope that thousands headed for, but on whose sunny shores no mortal ever set foot and which remained a dream and a longing: the land of milk and honey.

Because even on the way there, there were inhibitions about creating a bridgeless, serialised stream, a A storm, a tempting face, a slope of flowers, some sweet sound blown in by the wind - and the decision to drop anchor was already made, because this was a good place to be.

Not long afterwards, some decades of thousands may have passed, the wells became salty, or the grass of the pastures became hard and poor. Then man decided anew to set course once and for all for the land of his longing. Hope was his travelling stick.

Then, in a hilly parkland, he was overcome by heavy weather and had to rest. And as the weather persisted, he was forced to settle in to continue his wanderings at the first opportunity.
to continue. But one morning, when the sun was shining and the meadows were dewy and bright, he stayed, for the journey was long and it seemed necessary to gather strength. The short rest lasted only five or eight or nine millennia, they had slowly settled in, they had even made friends at home and sincerely regretted that the storm surges now so often soaked the meadows with salty water and became a danger to property and life. But what good was his better judgement! So, once again, the pack was tied; for there was no doubt that it

There were more fertile, friendlier areas. People set off. They wandered. They rested. They wandered. In colourful succession: escape from inhospitality and nourishing rest.

Through the centuries, through the millennia, through the decades - it was the lot of life to be an unwitting refugee, while vain self-conceit made man believe that he was only following his better judgement.

Was it not the case millions of years ago when the inhabitants of the South American Pampas had to flee from the sea, fleeing unawares, step by step, until they had covered the distance from today's east coast to the Andes, almost five thousand kilometres away, to their foothills, where the most unknown areas of the earth still slumber today? Always a fugitive from the rising Belt Flood. But its trail is blurred by endless jungle and covered by lunar mud, which the Flood deposited as loess in central South America.

Halfway between the eastern tip of South America and the Andes, in the area of the upper Orinoco, Humboldt found those strange rock formations, those grottoes and seats carved into steep rock faces, near which water marks from that time were often found, which the Indians reported as if they were a self-evident and historical fact when they mentioned the tradition all these signs and grottoes were put up when their forefathers were canoeing up here.

This area is now over 2500 metres above sea level. Unfortunately, until the present day, far too little emphasis has been placed by researchers on identifying traces of American prehistoric migrations, although, as the former director of the Roman Museum in Hildesheim told me, the Andes from south to north are "full of such early achievements". The death of this meritorious researcher has thwarted any further clarification. -

So once the original inhabitants of South America had reached the Andes in prehistoric times, the rising sea drove them higher and higher over the millennia, without them realising that they were ascending.

Having flocked here from the almost boundless lowlands, they now found themselves crowded together in a confined space and forced to utilise the extremely poor soil. They were forced to build terraces on the slopes (similar to our vineyards) in order to utilise the small amount of existing fertile soil for agricultural use.

These terraces still exist today, albeit in ruins and out of proportion in number and size to the current sparse population. In addition, they are now in a completely

inhospitable heights, up to the snow line, so that there is a suspicion that there are still unknown people slumbering under the eternal, holy blanket.

(Image source: Free image)

Macchu Picchu in South America. The terraced buildings can be seen on the right-hand side of the picture.

Terraces and cave constructions can also be found in the highlands of Abyssinia, in keeping with these South American witnesses of pre-Inca times. It is the Habesch, a massive mountain block that rises like a defiant fortress from the flat surroundings and thus characterises the area known as Managascha.

(Image source/text: "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 8/9, 7th year, 1931)

The living areas of the earth at the time of the Great Water of the Native American forefathers (second belt flood of the Tertiary period, close to the Flood). The black coloured

areas - note the narrow African islands and the small tropical Sunda islands - are habitable for humans. The shaded areas are probably habitable. Tasmania is connected to Australia (indistinct on the map due to the stippling!).

The areas that have been kept white are iced over. The Panama Strait is probably also under water (according to Fischer).

However, Managasha means "Holy Land" and, significantly, this area has been the property of the Abyssinian pope and priesthood since earliest times. The semi-Christian priests of the present day have probably adopted the name from their pagan predecessors.

The name "Holy Land" is quite understandable. This is because the remains of the Abyssinian population found their last refuge here during the Belt Flood; they probably survived the fall of the moon in the cave city. This is why this life raft was sacred to them, and the name remained similar to that of the refuge in the Andes, which according to tradition was known as the "Union of Nations".

Recently, further ancient terraces have been studied in Africa, unfortunately without regard to the world ice theory, so that their classification here can only be based on conjecture.

Nevertheless, what Leo Frobenius reports from his last South African journey about terraced hills and cellars ("Erythräa", Atlantisverlag, Berlin) is well worth examining, especially as he expressly emphasises that the natives do not actually know anything about them - which seems all the more strange as these areas are otherwise rich in ancient traditions. This should provide a useful indication of the extraordinary age of these installations, which we will find confirmed on closer inspection.

The stone settings of the terrace edging are around 1.3 to 1.6 metres high and delimit beds 9 to 11 metres wide. The blocks of the bed frame are made of quartz in this case and quartz in the other. Brown ironstone, made of granite, which, as Frobenius writes, is probably deep brown in colour due to its high iron content. He goes on to note that a tremendous amount of labour must have been involved in its production.
muh, because where one terraced hill stands next to the other in a narrow valley, everything is littered with boulders that should have been split and used. In many cases, the soil between the stone settings has been washed away, so that the frame walls look like small defence ramparts.
which they certainly cannot be. There are also irrigation systems everywhere, small canals that extend from the higher areas deep into the terraces. Nevertheless, the systems are useless for the Negro's crops and are never cultivated. There seems to have been only one possibility for cultivation in earlier times, namely the cultivation of mountain rice, as isolated wild plants of this species can be found here and there. However, this is no proof. In any case, according to Frobenius, it is an infinitely skilful
This is a complex that today's natives can neither relate to, nor say anything about its former purpose.

If we now examine the research results more closely from the point of view of the world ice theory, two possibilities open up in terms of chronology. One could t h i n k of the time of the advance of the Flood Mountains, which united to form the Belt Flood to make the South African region habitable for centuries. Later, however, the moon's orbit and the earth's rotation would lead to periods in which these areas were increasingly affected by floods and the inhabitants were forced to climb from the valleys to the heights (which also applies to the southern European caves).
can be ascertained). Out of necessity, they had to organise their agriculture in a similar way to

the Inca forefathers and the inhabitants of the Abyssinian Holy Land, who both lived within the zone of the Belt Flood, while South Africa lay beyond the South Shore.

This is how the ancients may have lived here until the moon came down, which is perhaps indicated by the cellars (which will be discussed later). And even if they escaped the only slight cosmic burial by lunar debris here, they still had to fall victim to the Flood, whose legacy - apart from the loess found in those areas - may be the boulders scattered in narrow, whirlpool-generating valleys that appear to be deposited here across the terraces.

That would be one way of placing the ancient terraces in chronological order. The other suggests itself with the memory of the capture of Luna and its tide - or rather its flooding during the various successful captures (for the world ice doctrine holds with good reason that the capture of each moon does not come about through a single approach and capture; but only after various failed attempts does the final enslavement of the approaching planet succeed).

The situation for South Africa is that its lowlands were exposed to the various lunar tides during the failed capture attempts. And it is conceivable that the
inhabitants felt compelled to leave the lower valleys or at least to move their farming to the slopes of the mountains. Such an assumption is not surprising, because we know today that those African areas have an Atlantic culture and that on Atlantis, in connection with the floods in question here, countermeasures w e r e carried out that consisted of a partial abandonment of the island areas. Moreover, according to all that we know (mainly through Herman Wirth), celestial science at that time was in fact the
royal science, so that the danger of subsequent inundations could very well have been foreseen. In the South African Atlantic colonies too, therefore, the danger would have been recognised and precautions taken.

The Flood experiences of the forefathers may also have been sufficiently vivid to serve as inspiration here. This is all the more obvious as the story of the construction of a tower - as an artificial life raft to protect against the danger of water - is explicitly attested for South Africa. Since the natives report that this tower was built in the south-east by the sea, one could probably think of the lunar floods rather than the Deluge.

Perhaps, however, the experiences during the lunar descent on the Andes (through Atlantic mediation) also inspired the construction of cellars in South Africa as a precautionary measure against the repeated approach of the later moon.

Of course, this is also a supposition at first. However, it seems to be the most obvious one, provided that one is convinced of the unusual height of Atlantean prehistoric civilisation.

What Frobenius describes can hardly be compared to any other conclusion. The cellar buildings are almost exactly the same in areas that also have terraced hills, they are even
mainly built into these hills.

These are artificially created pits, which are bulged out and protected on the valley side by an artificial wall built in a wide arc. These walls are up to nine metres thick. T h e resulting pits are four to eight, even six to ten metres in diameter. The entrance to these rooms, which are 2 to 3.20 metres deep, is always through a mostly
The passage is curved like a snail, sloping like a ramp, 0.55 to 1 metre wide f r o m the higher side. Its walls are mostly neatly built up in rock and covered with rock slabs, which are only
leave a small light opening. A water channel leads from the terraces through the bulwark wall to the valley side.

(Picture source/text: "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 8/9, 7th year, 1931, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

Floor plan and section of two cellar buildings (according to Frobenius: residential pits) from the Inyanga area,

South Africa (from Leo Frobenius: Erythräa, Atlantis-Verlag, Berlin)

No clues about the roofing of the terraces themselves could be found, as they are all open today and all traces of a ceiling construction are missing.

All previous attempts to interpret the purpose of these vaults have failed, as Frobenius himself proves, so that he comes to the conclusion that they are "naturally" residential buildings - something that no expert had dared to claim before.

As often as I have been surprised by the intuition of this unusual researcher, I cannot follow him here. After all, how could a farming population build such inconveniently accessible dwellings and erect walls of up to nine metres thick for residential purposes? These are things that simply don't fit together.

The relationship between the cellar buildings and the impending capture of the moon seems more plausible to me.

Let us repeat: It is likely that the Atlantic colonial administration issued sufficient warnings about the danger of flooding and the possibility of a fragmentary annexation of the dangerous planet, while at the same time advising the construction of terraces and bomb-proof cellars.
Perhaps there were also Atlantean garrisons here, an assumption that may not be without reason, as there are reports of the enormous army strength of the island kingdom.

This is how the terraces and cellar vaults were created. These shelters now had to be bombproofed. It is obvious to think of beams for this purpose.

However, if they had been used up immediately and left exposed or covered in clay, their durability would have been jeopardised. Perhaps this is why they were kept in special shelters for the hour of danger, especially as the Atlantean celestials were able to warn in time. But perhaps, although this is less likely, the structures were built at the same time and were not fully completed. This interpretation, however, is unlikely to be accepted, as it would be much more plausible to assume that the ceiling beams were stored.
think. Whether it was later used for other purposes or washed away by the lunar tide cannot be decided without closer examination. In any case, these are also traces of life from ancient times. Until now they have not been legible or have been overlooked as insignificant remnants of an indifferent past.

That is why we in particular have a duty to keep our eyes open and try to
The aim is to procure the means that will enable experts in the science of world ice to travel to those areas that promise us significant yields. There are still plenty of such areas, and discoveries are likely to be made here that will undoubtedly captivate the widest circles and present science with unimagined challenges.

In Africa, for example, there is an area that contains creations of antediluvian mankind, creations of almost cyclopean proportions.

Furthermore, the hitherto virtually unknown high mountains of Sumatra and especially New Guinea seem particularly promising. Just read the relevant chapters on New Guinea in Hugo Zöller's excellent work "Als Journalist und Forscher in Deutschlands groher Kolonialzeit" (Koehler und Amelang Verlag, Leipzig), which has just been published, and you will realise what r e m a i n s to be done here. But when Zöllner says that no human foot has ever set foot in this inaccessible, gigantic mountain world, we believe we can say that this was at the time of the last Belt Flood.
and that one day - perhaps in the distant future - we will discover traces of the eternal refugee here too.

This expectation, which I have expressed before, is one of those that the cautious shudderingly claim are only fantasies and not scientific in any way.

The fact that they are not only tenable or even justified does not mean that they are not fertile. And in the spring of 1930, so-called coincidence led to the discovery of an a n c i e n t stone circle in New Guinea, partly overgrown by jungle, which basically corresponds to that of Stonehenge - Atlantic Legacy, silent trace of the refugees, over whose remains the jungle rushes today.

Hanns Fischer

(Source extract: "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 8/9, 7th year, 1931, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

Consequences of solar activity on the earth

With poetic exhilaration, Goethe once speaks of "the sun's cold arrow" gliding through space. Perhaps playfully unintentional, but perhaps still based on that instinctive feeling that remains inexplicable to us, but which we think of as soon as the fairy tale turns into reality. After all, there are countless trillions of tiny arrows which, thanks to the unalterably active sun, also rush towards the earth, and in which it swims and will swim until the cosmic hour approaches for its household too, when it has to bid farewell to the stage of cosmic life.

Not an hour does the massive solar body remain without a world ice supply, and it also experiences this when the curious people on this earth notice no or only weakly developed spots. Strong spots are merely the sign of increased solar upheaval, which reveals that nothing in the world can assert itself without rhythmic increases. This is why an army of icy-cold suspended particles is constantly flowing to Earth and coming into contact with its atmosphere, which itself is only the great equaliser for all cosmic effects and prevents things from getting too rough.

However, when ice bodies come hurtling towards us at a good 2000 kilometres per second and the earth, in full possession of an opposing electrical charge, also gathers the fine ice stream in its vicinity, all sorts of things must happen. As delicate as the individual electrically charged fine ice particles may be, when combined and compressed they act as a powerful force, so that part of the kinetic energy of the cosmic storm troop is converted into movement of the affected air masses and into heat, while another part is converted back into frictional electricity, to which the fine electricity is added.

A crude and more playful comparison is more helpful here than an abrupt immersion in a flood of things and events and a thousand weighted ingredients. Let us compare the earth - there are people who deal with it in a much baser way - with a free-floating rubber ball that is evenly covered on the surface by a thin gas mixture.

If I now take a pipe and blow ice dust through it, this dust will depress the gas mixture of the ball at the point of impact like a trough. It will affect a relatively large area of gas in such a way that it will soften and create a wall-like bulging rim. Depending on how saturated the gas mixture is with water vapour and the corresponding temperature, the

the ice dust will either liquefy and sprinkle a considerable part of the ball's surface finely and evenly, or it will remain suspended or increase the sparse water vapour content of the gas mixture. If the rubber ball rotates like the earth (very slowly compared to the earth in terms of the size of its body), one edge of the hollow will be dammed up and bulged, while the other will be somewhat carried away and flattened by the rotation. If we allow the blown-off ice dust to become a huge, enlarged fine ice, then our thought experiment reflects nothing other than reality in the coarsest possible simplification, whereby the amount of gas enveloping it corresponds naturally to our air envelope.

As is well known, our earth is covered by an air mantle several hundred kilometres thick, which contains the specifically heavy gases conducive to life indirectly above the earth's surface, but which, with increasing altitude and a constant loss of density, ultimately consists only of light water gas and thus gains a transitional connection to a (as was wisely emphasised) not completely empty outer space. In the space surrounding the sun and earth, this space is even relatively denser due to the fine ice particles, but this is only hinted at at the moment in the
With regard to our seemingly harmless moon, which will bring something quite different to our Earth than just harmlessness. If we take a brief look at the physical properties of our atmosphere, we can say that there is a layer of warm, moist air directly above the earth's surface, which is electrically conductive everywhere. Above this is a cold, dry and non-conductive layer, and only at a considerable height is it joined by layers of hydrogen air of low density, but which are characterised by extremely strong electrical conductivity.

All incoming ice particles hit these highest layers first, either in the form of intact fine ice or in the form of fine ice vapour that comes out of the
The first play of elements and forces begins here. This is where the first play of elements and forces begins, which prepares an infinite number of things that happen on earth. Since a permanent fine ice blowing takes place to a greater or lesser degree, which we no longer have the slightest difficulty in understanding, the air envelope must therefore change in an equally permanent manner.
deformation. At the very least, their uppermost layers on the day side of the earth are pushed apart depending on the strength of the fine-ice impact and form a ring-like wall of air that surrounds the earth, i.e. runs along its light boundary or, in other words, fills the earthly border area between day and night.

But because the earth is constantly rotating, the deformation of the air envelope must also
c o n t i n u e . This is characterised by the fact that in the morning, our air wall has a particular congestion or
increase as a result of the counter-displacement of earthly atmospheric masses. The air envelope involved in the rotation of the Earth acts in opposition to the air wave, as it were, and bulges it upwards, so that the
In the early morning hours, the places on earth that are currently experiencing a "morning wall" are part of the general air wall. In the evening, on the other hand, the air envelope tries to carry our air wall with it to a certain extent, so that here too a more moderate bulge, the "evening wall", occurs.

The perspectives of the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) pile up almost gigantically in front of this fine ice influx, because wherever the earth is affected by fine ice to a corresponding extent, this usually leads to an atmospheric depression (low pressure), which is of course a major factor in the weather forecast of
has always played a major role. Both the fine ice itself and its electrical charge are the essential factors that determine the gross balance of the weather (which far surpasses all earthly cycles) and which at the same time also produce the most important phenomena in the electromagnetism of the earth, which is of extraordinary importance for all life. It seems only logical that wherever air masses are blown apart, the general air pressure is depressurised, whereas an increase in pressure occurs where there are corresponding bulges towards the morning and evening wall. How many sleepless nights
The daily barometer reading alone has caused many a researcher who cannot quite come to terms with t h e twice-daily maxima and minima. And how naturally
the barometer curve confirms the deformations of the air envelope shown here. It cannot be otherwise, because the maxima are in the morning and evening (morning and evening waves) and the times in between must indicate minima during the day and at night. Only those who still cling to the earth's surface and its atmosphere alone in order to see through the atmospheric machinery in this way will continue to encounter insurmountable difficulties. There is undoubtedly a huge difference between endeavouring to clarify atmospheric phenomena and associated events from above, from the cosmos,
or whether the earth alone is too modestly consulted. In the case of the barometer, for example, it must be borne in mind that it must be able to withstand the pressure increases caused by air deformation and
pressure reductions by about two and a half hours, because the changes in the air envelope affected from above need this time to propagate to the bottom of the ocean of air. For example, the increase in pressure caused by the "morning wall", once it has occurred in the highest layers at around seven o'clock, will not be visible on the instrument until around one and a half o'clock. This gives an indication that readings on well-tested and extremely finely designed instruments can still lead to erroneous conclusions
if you ignore the natural conditions of their registry.

This is also the reason why many weather researchers tend to give air pressure a more subordinate role in weather events and switch from the well-known air pressure weather map to the "frontal map", which is based on a constant battle between cold and warm air masses, as expressed in various circulation theories.
What is essential here is that temporarily impetuous rising air currents, which, physically and dynamically
The main reason for this is that it seems rather doubtful from the outset that the main cause of precipitation would be cooling.

Anyone who does not know about cosmic water and the way in which it accumulates on the earth, despite the sometimes quite plausible constant battle between water and cold air masses that overlap and

The fact that we are not supposed to impose our own ideas on the researcher's own assumptions is proven by a closer look at the available research perspectives.

On the whole, these push towards the image of certain air fronts facing each other like hostile brothers.

Soon one will gain the upper hand, soon the other. If a cold front slides under the warm front, the latter should be lifted, cooled and, depending on the water saturation of the air, caused to form clouds and precipitate. A warm front that slides up like this
would bring land rain or steady snowfall, a surprising, albeit again difficult to interpret, cold front would violently whirl up warm air masses and cause a
often be the cause of violent hail or snowstorms, whirlwinds and storm disasters. It goes without saying that the rotation of the earth and other accompanying circumstances are also taken into account in all these battle perspectives and are used to interpret certain wind systems.

But there are such enormous deviations from the rules that have been devised with regard to the weather events themselves, after which the weather researcher is all too often astonished and shocked. And it is significant that time and again, in observations by primarily American Meteorologists are often confronted with comments on the occasion of such events that the solution to the "preliminary riddle" can probably only be found with "cosmic evidence". Thus a considerable number of researchers (Browne, Huntington, Clough, Clayton and others) see the triggering cause for mild and cold winters, floods and associated epidemics in solar processes and lunar disturbances, and Charles G. Abbot, as head of the Smithsonian Institute (astrophysics department), is working to gain a standardised basis for winter forecasts from observations made at various locations on Earth, some of which are already closely related to the ideas of the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony).

Of course, it is much more difficult to record events in the extremely mobile sea of air than in the ocean or on the less mobile solid earth, but we would be in a
weather forecasting would be much further ahead if we had not been based on undoubtedly erroneous assumptions for too long. In fact, t h e r e is no danger of exaggeration if, in view of all previous attempts to make long-term forecasts, we judge that only one well-known and humorously coined weather rule has actually been scientifically proven to be completely flawless:

"The cock crows on the dunghill,

the weather changes or it stays as it is."

We are firmly convinced that this word will only have historical significance once the full extent of the air deformation caused by the influx of fine ice has been made the basis of meteorological and earth-physical research. In other words, the conviction must prevail that the characterised air wave or also atmospheric air tide ring - as a result of the trough-like indentation of the air envelope (day trough) caused by the fine ice drive - is the carrier of a whole series of weather and other phenomena.

Depending on the strength of the electrically positively charged fine ice inflow, which is swallowed up by the electrically negative earth (in line with the sun's high altitude), the formation of the daytime trough and the air wall surrounding it is more or less pronounced. A sufficient amount of fine ice blowing and projection from the earth allows fine ice masses to penetrate the uppermost layers of air and enter warmer layers, so that the ice dust can gradually turn into water and thus lead to the formation of clouds, which can often be seen at midday.

Clouds are generally differentiated according to their type, extent and density, and we only really speak of "clouds" when we consider their development, their growth and decay, their role, so to speak, in the spectacle that is called "weather". Everyone should know that there are many different types of clouds and that, as they are a very mobile and changeable element, it is only possible to measure their height, direction and speed. One
distinguishes between billow clouds, thunderstorm clouds, heap clouds, nimbus clouds and others. There are those with sharp and less sharp boundaries, strongly structured, ragged, fluffy, almost formless and somehow
otherwise shaped. A special group, however, are the cirrus clouds or feather clouds, which have a silver-white and fine-fibre structure. When a very well-known meteorologist says that the word "cirrus" comprises only two modest syllables, one is talking about "the thing they denote,
could write impressive volumes", this already indicates how strangely many secrets surround these cloud forms.

All sorts of things have been discovered about these cirrus clouds. It is known that they consist of ice particles, that they hover at extraordinary heights (from an average of 25 to 140 kilometres and more!), and that, as recent studies have shown, the frequency of their occurrence coincides with an increased occurrence of sunspots! Correspondences between cirrus clusters and magnetic disturbances on measuring instruments, telegraph and telephone sets have also been proven and the latter have long been interpreted as cosmically caused, i.e. one thinks of transmissions of magnetic and electrical forces that have their seat in the sun. Apart from the fact that a glowing ball cannot possess any magnetic properties (!) and that we can only attribute the transmission to the electrically charging fine ice, all these circumstances clearly speak in favour of regarding the cirrus clouds themselves as cosmic in nature, regardless of whether one respects the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) or not.

However, it explains the miracle of the cirrus clouds perfectly and basically gives the entire observational material of science only one more plausible interpretation. It has even been claimed that the peculiar shapes of feathery clouds give the impression that they have been blown into the air envelope, but when they descend into the denser air envelope they create a resistance.
that forces its front end to curl up!

We are happy to subscribe to this, and perhaps everyone will make the small effort to make such observations themselves, because cirrus clouds appear very clearly in the sky. The cosmic
The origin of the cirrus clouds makes it easier for many meteorologists to puzzle over how it is conceivable that an e a r t h l y air stream could carry water masses up so high!

But this is where opinions differ! Cirrus clouds do not originate from the earth's water, which could be carried upwards in the form of vapour by an incomprehensible stream of air, but they come from above, from the cosmos, and they primarily form as soon as sufficiently strong exhaust funnels are active on the sun. Then the sun's volatile fine particles come into contact with the electrically conductive layer of air above the earth's surface.

If this layer of air is not very saturated with vapour, large quantities of fine ice can accumulate in it. These need not initially manifest themselves as clouds, and spark-electric relaxation processes remain undetectable everywhere.

The eventual appearance of cirrus clouds is in turn related to the direction of the sun's funnels blowing on the earth. As this process is extremely important in many respects, it should be explained in more detail
explained.

Our daytime star rotates on its axis in around 25 days. This rotation can be recognised by the movement of the spots and flares on the surface of the sun. Spots with a longer life span appear at the eastern edge of the sun and set again at the western edge, and as they pass by the telescope we can observe changes in their size and shape and admire their appearance and disappearance. However, the latitudes of the sun near the equator rotate faster than at the pole.
As a result of the Earth's revolution around the Sun, 27 to 28 days pass each time until the same point on the Sun faces the Earth again and thus also a spot occupying this point. The largest circle of the sun, which passes through the centre of the visible
disc of the sun is called the central meridian (mid-longitude circle). Its position is therefore determined by the direction of the guiding ray from the sun to the earth. The spots approach it, cross it and move away again towards the western edge. Their passage through the central meridian is called culmination. If a spot assumes such a position, our earth is naturally moved away from the central meridian.
is the most sensitive to its particle abrasion.

(Image source and text: Book "Der Sterne Bahn und Wesen" by M. Valier, 1924)

The sun with spots, flares, bursts of glowing gas and the coarse-walled stars depicted in the correct colour.

In a period of about fifteen hours, the precursors of the funnel-shaped drifts that turn into fine ice reach the earth's atmosphere and then penetrate it relatively quickly. A fine cloud of ice dust suddenly becomes noticeable as cirrus clouds, and their electrical charge makes it easy to understand why electromagnetic disturbances are then also recorded on earth. We will see later that the activity of strong and earth-facing
We believe that the solar funnel is essential for life and the earth's solid crust and want to continue to follow the meteorological process for the time being.

It is known that cirrus clouds are usually the precursors of a low-pressure system bringing rain. (pressure reduction, decrease in barometric altitude), which in turn is consistent with o u r above derivation of air deformation due to fine ice accumulation. The effects of the weather can now vary from case to case. If sufficiently large quantities of ice dust reach the depths, they gradually transform into water vapour. We then see fewer cirrus clouds, but more veil-like cloud formations. Such a formation is generally referred to as a "cirrus stratus", i.e. a layered cloud formed from plume clouds. (Formation of rings around the moon in the cirrus stratus!) Layered clouds can also give rise to wispy and fluffy clouds, reminiscent of curdled milk or a cloud seen from above.
lambs' flocks (fleecy clouds). These cloud forms then merge more or less into nimbus or rain clouds, which are often shapelessly disintegrated. It is not uncommon to see cirrus or cirrus stratus shimmering through the corresponding gaps above. After all these processes have taken place, a real land rain can develop. Electrical voltage differences are then as good as cancelled out in the more calm course of events and thunderstorm phenomena are therefore ruled out.

However, these can occur when rapidly moving plume clouds appear, which suggests that solar evaporation funnels are working quite briskly and jerkily. Then, after the formation of plume clouds, we will experience so-called heat storms, which are characterised by a particularly oppressive sultriness.
precedes. This sultriness affects the nervous system of humans and animals to a greater or lesser extent many hours before the weather breaks. The entire course of such heat storms is very different from the thunderstorms caused by the collapse of ice blocks, the nature of which will be explained in the next section. The effects of these heat thunderstorms and of solar activity in general on the mind and body are described in the following section.

The perspectives that arise from the state of human health can only just b e hinted at here.

Today, the heart rejoices like the sun, the will to work is heightened and the joy of creation fills people. But tomorrow, strange discomfort will shackle this sound of lively liberation. As if paralysed by invisible forces, the day's work glides by unsatisfied.

Is it a sin against one's own body, overexertion, a prelude to an insidious illness that somehow wears down body and soul?

We may search in vain for the reason and become even more unsatisfied as a result. A recognised evil is also far less disturbing than one that remains inscrutable. However, if we were not often so vain as to allow the environment of our will to exist exclusively, it would already help a lot. We must learn to recognise ourselves more and more as environmentally conditioned beings. For years, researchers have been endeavouring to discover the rhythmic conditions of life. Numerical values are
The life of a human being has been calculated in relation to the rhythmic phenomena of the course of the sun, and one would like to understand (as our examples have already shown) that the life of all human beings is very largely entangled with cosmic forces.

But the formula of how these powers work has only been given by the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony), and natural research will first have to develop it in its full scope. Then it will also be possible to discover, especially in sensitive natures, that diagnosis which does not make an illness worse but helps to improve it. The fate of the stars is the fate of the soul, and the fate of the soul is the fate of the body. There are no dividing lines here.

As soon as we realise that magnetic thunderstorms, cirrus clouds, land rain, certain thunderstorms, etc., that weather sensitivity and weather predictability are dependent on the rhythm of the sun, on sunspots or on an exhaust funnel blowing particularly strongly at the earth, the broadest conclusions appear to be warranted. The supply of the air with highly positively charged fine ice seems to make us particularly aware of the dependence of fine-nerved people on the weather, who often sense the arrival of heat storms and other atmospheric phenomena for hours in advance. To a much greater extent than before, it will again have to become a rewarding task of medical science to recognise the weather as a phenomenon of the human body.
The medical profession is to be regarded as an organisation which it must take into account throughout when determining a clinical picture or during treatment.

There is no doubt that the glandular activity in the human body, which regulates the metabolic rate, is very largely dependent on external influences. In any case, cosmic events are reflected more or less clearly in the interaction between soul and body.

The sun and earth are in continuous contact with each other, and as soon as there is turmoil in the earth's electromagnetic force field due to strong fine ice blowing and a corresponding funnel position, the solid earth crust is also affected. Certain depressurisations lead to relaxation, which has long been prepared in the earth's crust. Apparently, most earthquakes are caused by heat-chemical pore water decomposition within the earth, accompanied by considerable explosion heights and corresponding explosions of oxyhydrogen gases.

On the whole, we can talk less about collapse and similar earthquakes and more about boiling delay earthquakes or, in short, brewing earthquakes. If a collapse in the
If it occurs in the space of the earth's crust, it will at best be recognisable on the surface by a slow settling in the constructional sense, but this is also not a matter of those well-known, sometimes serial jolts from below. Since the gases trapped in the earth's crust are held together in their reservoirs by the higher air pressure, but the earth's air mantle suffers a strong depression due to a suddenly approaching jet of fine ice, such a pressure relief is also the reason why such quantities of water in boiling delay suddenly turn into vapour formation with a tremendous explosive effect. If seepage water from the earth had penetrated as far as the volcanic magma, a corresponding fine-ice blast could cause superheated water to explode from boiling distortion.

Incidentally, the great physicist Svante Arrhenius, who died a few years ago, also held the view that water penetrates as far as volcanic centres.

He concludes by saying that the "pressure released can become so strong that it reaches thousands of atmospheres. It is precisely this pressure that allows the magma to
volcanic tube, and the water escapes with violent boiling phenomena."

If we let the statistics do the talking, we can see that of 23 major earthquakes (from 1692 to 1920) with catastrophic effects, only 4 did not occur in years of maximum solar activity. For example, a long-lasting earthquake swarm struck the landscape of Phocis (Greece) between 1870 and 1873, and this event also coincided with a very high sunspot maximum that occurred in 1870. The terrible Messina earthquake occurred when a giant sunspot passed through the centre of the sun (culmination) and the sun and moon were also in greater orbit.
were close to the earth. The quake that claimed 2000 lives in New Zealand on 3 February 1931 was probably triggered by a particularly well-observed group of spots.

To prove the dependence of volcanic activity on the frequency of sunspots, for example, the number of major volcanic eruptions that occurred in each year from 1811 to 1910 was compared with the relative number of sunspots derived for the year in question.

A relative number is used to provide an overview of the rhythm of spot activity by means of curves in which the monthly or annual mean values a r e displayed. With the help of the monthly averages, an overview of the duration and the play of a single period can be achieved.

With the help of the annual averages, it is possible to follow the overall course of the periods up to the eighteenth century. In order to make the comparison procedure more precise, a volcanic eruption curve (formed from five-year averages) was first produced, which equalises larger or smaller eruptions against each other. Only this balanced volcano curve was then used in comparison
with the curve of the relative sunspot numbers. The two curves are now closely aligned except for slight shifts, and the correspondence between volcanic eruptions and sunspots is obvious.

In addition, a special comparison table was produced for each of around 60 notable volcanoes. All tables clearly show the connections between solar activity and earthly catastrophes.

The terrible eruptions (Vesuvius 1906, Krakatau 1883 and Maunaloa 1916/17), for example, are accompanied by corresponding sunspot maxima.

The scholar Werner Sandner, on whose material we are relying here, has also carried out investigations into which type of sunspots are particularly effective for earthquake and volcanic events. His comparisons, which extend over several years, initially show that among 164
Disaster playback

157, i.e. almost 96%, fall on days with sunspots. As several different spots and groups of spots often occur simultaneously in maximum years, the cases of the 164 notations had to be separated, as only individual spots, single spots or individual groups were observed.

This left 85 cases, and in these it was found that two of the six types of spots are by far the most effective: firstly, the regular round spots, including those with pores in their surroundings, and secondly, the groups of two large spots together with the connecting spots.

The aim of such investigations, for which the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) first created the basis, ultimately boils down to gaining clues for predicting catastrophes. The horrifying eruption of Mount Merapi in Central Java (19 December 1930), for example, was based on certain groups of spots and a new moon was imminent, which apparently intensified the effects existing between the earth and the sun. The triggering of the New Zealand earthquake mentioned above is similarly transparent and gave rise to the assertion that the establishment of a disaster warning service will promise success if, in addition to the
In addition to stain activity, a number of other factors must also be taken into account.

For the sun, it is important to know the current phase of the sunspot curve, the flare and glow gas jumping activity, the shape, structure and stage of development of the sunspots in question, their size and their position on the solar disc. Accompanying factors are the position of the earth in its orbit around the sun and the exact position of the sunspots.
position of the moon in its orbit around the earth (in terms of phase, latitudinal variation, current distance from the earth). Detailed instructions for the preparation of such forecasts are already available, and they indicate that it will at least be possible to say when an earthquake, volcanic eruption and the like may occur on certain days and which days will be critical. "It would have been very possible to warn the population of the Merapi region in good time for these days in particular, and thus significantly limit the enormous losses caused by the catastrophe, if the factors that come into question for critical days had been known and sufficiently taken into account in combination with the o b s e r v a t i o n s made by the volcanological service in the Dutch Indies (Indonesia) in the summit area of Mount Merapi. For the future, this results in the task of not only making forecasts based on volcanological observations alone or unilaterally by following cosmic events, but to juxtapose the results obtained in both areas and to utilise them together. Then it will not only be possible to indicate critical days in advance or to predict imminent dangers in a volcanic or earthquake area, but it will also be possible to make a much more specific prediction about the place and time of the impending event."

All such investigations also clearly show that increased spot activity and exhaust funnels (culminations) directed towards the earth apparently cause tensions in the earth's crust to trigger prematurely and thus to a certain extent also reduce the catastrophic event. The meteorologist Myrbach came to this conclusion in a very plausible work on the earthquake-inducing effect of sunspots, which is based on seismometric observation statistics from the Vienna Earthquake Monitoring Centre as comparative material. Quakes are triggered, yet
before a certain threshold value is reached. They will then no longer have the same intensity as in times with few spots, but the total sum of the earthquakes will be greater with an abundance of spots, because even small stresses are triggered that would not have led to earthquakes under undisturbed conditions. "We can therefore expect an increased world total of earthquakes with a reduced average strength in the case of abundant spotting. Thus, the sun's spot formation seems to
"The earth's crust is therefore able to perform an extraordinarily beneficial watchdog service and generally trigger tensions before they grow to the most terrible dimensions." A similar conclusion was reached by the world-ice orientated scientist

Dr Karl Waitz, because he writes that in times of low solar activity, earthquakes are rarer but more violent, and in times of stronger solar activity, they are more frequent but harmless. "The most recent catastrophe (lively activity of all Cordillera volcanoes - including those considered extinct - over a distance of 700 kilometres, and further catastrophic events on earth from
10 April 1932) is a good example. While five earthquake days occurred in the period from 1 to 15 April in 1931, only two earthquake days were recorded in the corresponding period in 1932.

were reported, which were also 10 days apart. The sunspot ratio for the same period in 1931 was about 43, in 1932 about 7!" The correlations are obvious!

To touch once again on the question of prediction, let us take 15 January 1934 as an example of a catastrophic day of the first order. According to a report by Sandner, a group of spots appeared unexpectedly in mid-January (observed on 12 January) after the sun had remained spotless for a good six weeks, especially as we were in the middle of its minimum period of activity at the time. The group of spots may have been caused by "solar errors" in Hörbiger's sense.
Observation showed that the stain belonged to a type that tends to be followed particularly frequently by disasters.

These were mainly expected between 15 and 17 January. They mooed
The eruption may have been of a larger magnitude, as the rarity of such events in the previous year means that a larger amount of energy urging the eruption may have been stored in the Earth's interior. On 15.
The corresponding disasters also occurred on 1 January. Seismographs around the globe recorded the event. One of the quake centres was in Nepal, but the whole of southern China, the hinterland and the frontier of India were also affected, with devastation in the Ganges valley and the Brahmaputra valley. British India (India) alone recorded

23,000 dead. On the same day, the South American volcano Tinguirica (Andes), which lies almost diametrically opposite (!) the centre of the Indian quake, had a violent lava eruption of great magnitude, accompanied by a subterranean roar. At the same time, the atmosphere was in violent motion everywhere.

Here in Germany, the Palatinate and the Eifel experienced severe winter storms with lightning strikes and hail. In Madagascar, a violent cyclone destroyed several villages, and all kinds of other unusual events took place on earth.

A corresponding staining of the sun and the change of the moon are apparently also the triggering causes for those well-known firedamp explosions in mines. The fact that such catastrophes occur at predominantly low atmospheric pressure, during exceptional "lows", is well established. When the atmosphere is suddenly depressurised, trapped mine gases must therefore be forced to escape more quickly. As highly pressurised gases try to depressurise quickly, dangerous mixing conditions with the surrounding air must occur. Quite apart from excellent technical safety equipment to prevent the resulting accidents, experience has shown that there are still
catastrophes after all. But if, for example, a catastrophe occurs today on the eastern edge of the solar body
If a considerable spot appears in certain places, or if even a flare of particular activity becomes apparent, it is assumed that this is due to the rotation of the solar matter in connection with a general weather collapse can be expected as soon as the earth begins to feel the effects of the exhaust funnel (culmination).

This will be about a week later. Even if it is not yet possible to determine the exact location of the expected disasters, the areas at risk from gas leaks (including earthquakes) can be warned in good time and reminded of the coming critical days so that double precautions can be taken and disasters c a u s e d by carelessness can be ruled out.

In various more recent research works, the influence of the moon in corresponding disasters is also frequently emphasised.

Dr von Dallwitz-Wegner, for example, says that "a barometric minimum is able to draw firedamp gases out of the rock" and that "the moon's mass attraction is capable of producing small pressure changes and thus also inaugurating new weather. The
Of course, this is not yet known to meteorologists, it is still too new. But word will get around. We wrote about it ourselves years ago:

"The involvement of the moon must not be ignored in all this playback and may even be decisive in some cases.

As soon as the new moon is accompanied by strong fine ice blowing on the earth, the ice between the earth and the moon helps.
The moon standing on the sun plays a significant role in condensing fine ice rays or directing them towards the earth in an intensified manner. These are particularly critical days, which is confirmed by corresponding comparison curves."

One particular example should be emphasised. On 21 February 1931, the Stefanik Observatory in Prague reported a significant increase in solar activity.

A very large group formed from a small group of spots, in which, in addition to two large spots, around 150 small spots had already been counted on 20 February. The length of the group was 134,000 km. The group passed the mid-meridian (!) of the sun on 21 February. Immediately afterwards, Aachen was hit by a mine gas explosion. At the "Eschweiler Reserve" mine in Nothberg a localised firedamp explosion had o c c u r r e d on the 600-metre level in the third section of the south wing, killing 32 people. The rapporteur, Prof Löffler, asks the significant question:

"Was this really just a coincidence? Or is not this sad event an unfortunately all too retrospective proof of the correctness of the assertion made by the world ice theory?"

The fact that "critical days" of increased spot activity are very often characterised by a general weather collapse with a rapidly falling barometer hardly needs to be mentioned. The partial blowing apart of air masses over a considerable area creates a strong low-pressure area that develops from above, especially as the air masses that are blown away relieve the pressure on the air masses close to the earth below.

As a result of the accumulating downdraught air masses, corresponding high-pressure belts will develop in the peripheral part of the low-pressure area, as has already emerged from our description of the deformation of the air envelope, whereby, as already mentioned, the rotation of the earth and some other factors (different positional conditions towards the poles) play a considerable role. There is no doubt that a considerable part of our rainfall comes from fine ice that has been transformed into water vapour and water. And since its quantities are dependent on the ice's position in relation to the sun, we can also generalise as follows
say that the sunspot curve will become the ultimate tool for all weather forecasts.

How far, for example, the deformation of air presented by the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony), which, as already mentioned, finds its expression in the formation of an air wall with a "morning and evening wall",
The fact that this approach clarifies serious questions of great practical importance is illustrated by a remarkable example.

A complete theory of the propagation phenomena in the transmission of electric waves must provide the simplest and most uniform explanation possible in accordance with the results of experiments and experience in wireless communications technology. Thus
For example, based on calculations carried out, the strength of the so-called short waves, which play an important role in modern trans-ocean telephony, is already cancelled out at a short distance from the transmitter. However, we know that it is precisely these wavelengths that are suitable for bridging great distances with complete reliability. Many years ago, researchers Kennelley and Oliver Heaviside hypothesised that the upper parts of the energy emitted by the transmitter in the form of a hemispherical wave do not escape into space and are therefore lost for reception on Earth. Rather, they would be reflected high up in the atmosphere on
hit a conductive layer and are reflected by it (according to laws known in electricity theory) like light on a mirror and return to the earth's surface.

With this "Heaviside" layer, which was initially still somewhat questionable and was supposed to extend around the earth like a spherical shell, the propagation processes in question could initially be roughly explained. Above all, however, anomalies and especially deviations in the behaviour of the short wavelengths had to be taken into account, which led to all kinds of auxiliary assumptions. At the very least, it was discovered that the height of the Heaviside layer averages 85 km during the day and that the layer itself unquestionably exists. Furthermore, it was discovered that the height of this layer does not always remain the same, but changes with the time of day, especially at the transition from day to night, and vice versa, there must be anomalies in the height of the layer! Science cannot provide a valid explanation for the formation of a conductive layer in the high atmosphere. However, it is assumed that the air layers at this altitude are electrified by corpuscular rays (radiation with corpuscular particles) coming from the sun, of which "virtually nothing is known". However, if we are satisfied with this corpuscular radiation, it is again impossible to explain why the Heaviside layer underlying this radiation shows changing altitudes.

The specialist physicist Prof. W. Bernitt, who has clearly highlighted the difficulties involved here, comes to the following conclusion: "For a long time, a number of serious scientists have endeavoured to clarify the abundance of observations. Despite all their endeavours, however, we are still faced with a series of more or less contradictory hypotheses, all of which are subject to a certain intellectual constraint. On the other hand, however, all observations show the
attentive observer several common characteristic features, which, from the point of view of the world ice doctrine, can be inevitably combined into a common thought!"
To summarise, our guarantor reminds us that science is forced to work in
It is assumed that there is an electrically conductive layer at a certain altitude in our atmosphere that reflects electrical oscillations radiated against it according to known laws. Furthermore, it is assumed that this layer occupies variable altitudes, the rhythm of which is primarily dependent on the time of day, as has been proven experimentally on several occasions.

However, this proof only confirms what the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) demands and what can only be interpreted through it. Bernitt clearly points out the deformation of the air envelope that has already become clear to the reader. The result is the daytime trough driven in by the electrically charged fine ice with a corresponding ring wall (morning and evening wall). According to mechanical-physical law, a so-called night hollow, albeit less pronounced, must develop on the night side facing away from the sun, as Hörbiger naturally also shows. "In the interior of such a deformed air envelope, the earth rotates around its axis, as it is known that only the lowest layers of the air mantle undergo the entire rotation of the earth. A point on the Earth's surface will therefore be below the lowest point of the daytime trough at n o o n , i.e. the electrically reflective layer of fine ice is only 70 to 80 kilometres above the observer. As the day progresses, the observation point moves below the evening ridge, where the height of the fine ice layer is a maximum of 150 km above the observer.
and, on further rotation, glide under the night trough with its uniform fine ice height of around 100 km. Towards morning, the observation point then passes under the high morning wall to return to the starting point. With these known (from the
The observations made on the basis of the world ice theory f u l f i l all the requirements of scientific research for a uniform explanation of the observed phenomena with regard to the propagation of the waves. The different altitudes during the day and at night, as well as the sudden transitions between them, which are often accompanied by anomalies, are inevitable. It also clarifies
but also the causal relationship between the influence of particularly strong sunspot groups on wave propagation and the simultaneous strongest influence on the weather. Every passage of a strong sunspot through the central meridian must inevitably lead to an increased deformation of the atmosphere, i.e. a reduction in the height of the reflected ice layer, which in turn must become noticeable in disturbances of the wave propagation."

The physicist making this judgement holds out the prospect of special work in this field and remarks: "Nevertheless, this much may be established that in this field, as in so many others, the world ice theory is the only and given mediator for mastering all questions. On this basis, in a completely new form, the idea of mutual co-operation between meteorology and telecommunications technology can also produce the most fruitful results. This is due to

The above findings enable meteorologists to recognise increased pressure changes much earlier than the barometer by observing the reflection phenomena in the uppermost layers and to make them available to meteorology for evaluation. On the other hand, meteorology and precise observation of the sun can help telecommunications technology to select the most favourable transmission wave in each case. Last but not least, this means that we can control cosmic influences for the benefit of our economy."

This perspective alone may already show how the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) creates space for thousands who want to research fruitfully and space for all who want to understand their destiny spun into the weaving of the world! There is still so much more to say.

If the sun's rays hit the parts of the air wall that are particularly high at the poles and richly interspersed with fine ice particles, optical phenomena in the form of the well-known northern lights are produced if the light hydrogen air masses that have already been pushed beyond the Earth's light barrier are sufficiently high, and this problem is thus also solved. The precursors to such northern lights are the "luminous night clouds" floating at great heights, which in countries at high latitudes can be observed. Their formation is also adequately explained by the blowing of fine ice and the resulting deformation of the atmosphere. Since the lower latitudes of the earth lying around and between the tropics, i.e. the areas of the earth neighbouring the equator, receive the main daily fine-ice supply, the resulting precipitation, which falls mainly at midday, must manifest itself over the course of a year in the rhythmic course of the tropical rains that
The belt affected by the flood spirals from one tropic to the other within a year, like the sun's zenith, and then repeats its six-month journey backwards.

As a result, the tropics and their neighbouring areas also experience one rainy season per year, while the areas closer to the equator experience two. Exceptions are over desert areas close to the equator because here the air, hungry for water vapour, swallows up the fine ice inflow as well as the ice falling directly to the earth (see next subheading "Turmoil in the air ocean") and the precipitation does not need to be triggered under the ice-feeding location itself. There is no doubt that spot culminations also favour the triggering of major hurricanes on Earth, and a large number of studies have already been carried out on this.

However, their entire play and the catastrophes they bring about are caused by such blocks of ice falling straight towards the earth.

We performed the thought experiment, comparing the earth to a free-floating rubber ball that is uniformly covered on the surface by a thin gas mixture. We tied

The idea of the fine ice blasting the earth. If we now imagine that this ball is bombarded with tiny ice pellets, each of the pellets that does not miss the target will first rush through the gas mixture, will finally disintegrate like grains, form a narrow-tubular gas-diluted space and sprinkle the surface of the ball with ice pellets. But let us now see how this happens on a large scale.....

H.W. Behm

(Source excerpt from the book: "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser-Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin;

Image source: "Der Sterne Bahn und Wesen" by M. Valier, 1924, R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig)

Cosmically orientated earth history

Lunar time and earth

disasters

Ice embedding and

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Migration, dwelling places and refuges To

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hard coal deposits

Formation of the

petroleum deposits

Formation of the salt

deposits

INTRODUCTION

Since Darwin's day, the theory of evolution, which has been brought up from the means of thought and interpretation of natural research, has played a considerably large role. It is its essential trait to trace the destiny of the earth and all living things, the origin of man, even the rise of his economic and spiritual values back to precisely determinable natural processes.

It has been proven that the earth's surface has changed its appearance over the course of millions of years, sometimes more, sometimes less significantly.

A repeated change from land to sea is accompanied by creatures of a different kind that have long since become extinct, and the present generations, including man, are to be regarded as the shape-shifting end creatures of a widely branching stem. As indisputable as this scientifically proven fact is, the long-practised custom of attributing all changes in the shape of the earth and its living beings to merely
The events and forces that we see at work in present-day events can be traced back to the events and forces of the past. A few words of clarification and historical sketches will quickly shed light on this.

A few years ago (1932), numerous publications and meetings in the academic world commemorated the centenary of the death of Georges Cuvier, whose work in the dawn of the 19th century was a major influence on the world's cultural life.
He achieved particular importance in the mid-nineteenth century. This Swabian-born naturalist was a pioneer in the field of comparative physology, the founder of a classification of the animal kingdom that was to be decisive for the following period, the originator of the first scientifically orientated theory of extinct organisms and, last but not least, the creator of the now incomparable natural history collection at the Jardin des Plantes.

Comparative studies of prehistoric vertebrate bones and their storage conditions in the subsoil of Montmartre in Paris provided Cuvier with the key to an interpretation of the history of the earth.
which sees the course of the earth star's development as being interrupted by repeated major catastrophes, so-called "cataclysms". Here again, the view is decisive that the triggering of such earth upheavals or earth revolutions requires forces and powers that the earth star did not experience in historically authenticated time. In Cuvier's view, it is therefore also not permissible to derive the picture of the earth of the past exclusively from natural processes as we see them geologically effective in the present.

However, this was a declaration of war against the research movement that had been preparing since the turn of the century before last (fuelled by Count Buffon's works) to eradicate all viable, outdated theories of a former, extraordinary earth upheaval or worldwide Flood events. Nothing of the sort would have taken place, and since the greyest

In the distant past, the earth's surface would have formed catastrophically undisturbed due to natural processes, such as those that are still at work today, building up and eroding. With regard to an extended period of geological history, an accumulation of small events would be perfectly adequate for the alternation o f land and sea, the uplifting and folding of mountain ranges and their disintegration. Even the generally far-sighted natural scientist Olympian
(Goethe) in Weimar believed that he should endorse this defence of a geo-historical coeval event, this "actualism" in the scholarly sense, and mock the "vermaledeite Polterkammer der Weltschöpfung " (maledictory chamber of world creation) along with "ihre tollen Strudeleien" (its mad stunts). And in the second part of Faust, he puts the winged words into Thales' mouth that nature does not use violence in all its works "even on a grand scale".

The school of scholars around Cuvier was ultimately unable to make headway with its "earth revolutionary" views, and the authority of the English geological historian Lyell was decisive in making the science of earth history a "revolutionary" science.
For a long century and right up to recent times, the actualist point of view, which has proven itself methodologically in many respects but which is nonetheless hampered by findings that call its validity into question, should be retained on the whole. Valleys furrow the
The earth's surface has been widened and deepened by apparently far stronger water masses than could have happened in the same period in modern geological history. Landscapes lie spread out before us, the character of which clearly demonstrates that the weak geological processes of the present seem at best to be sufficient to blur the time-honoured form, instead of continuing it.
to be moulded. They stare at us as dead structures, as mummies of a time that was obviously exposed to different conditions than today and subject to different laws of nature. In any case, countless layered images show that life on earth must have been quite lively at times, a thousand times livelier than it has ever been in recent history.

If, for example, until modern times the gradual shrinkage of a once molten body of earth was claimed to be the cause of the processes deforming the earth, research is no longer able to uphold this view. It has good reason to doubt that the comparison with a slowly drying apple cannot possibly be used to interpret essential features of the face of our planet in this way.

Instead, it speaks of intermittent, far-reaching force exertions or paroxysms in the development of our earth and notes that such violent processes have not only had a catastrophic effect on life, but have also created those landscape forms that cannot be unravelled without conceded revolutions, increased volcanism and worldwide flooding. It is freely admitted that such endeavours in our

ideas about the course of the earth's history "should take over the role of the old catastrophes". In this way, the old Cuvier is rescued, so to speak, even if the means of natural science and the experience gained in the meantime urge us today to draw broader and different conclusions than was possible a century ago.

(Image source: Image provided by Stefanie W.)

Approximately in the centre of the picture we see the main erosion valley (Grand canon) of the Colorado River in the Kanab Desert in North America. It is the largest canyon on earth, over 300 kilometres long, 7-8 kilometres wide and up to 2 kilometres deep. These huge masses of strata could not possibly have been deposited according to Lyell's delta theory. The canyon is the result of later lunar floods.

In this context, it is again significant to realise that everything revolutionary in the earth's history obviously took place rhythmically and that this rhythm manifests itself in the fact that long periods of calm are replaced by short periods of catastrophic upheaval on the earth's surface.

There have been times that can be roughly compared with the ponderous small-scale events of the present, then again times when mountains were piled up in a rush, massive layers were dammed up, when
The earth's surface was flooded with water, and the earth's surface was flooded with water.

We know all this with some certainty today and have as the most meaningful and conclusive example of everything rhythmic the repeated playback of a gigantic
Ice Age, which - according to the latest findings - stormed both hemispheres. The Earth's primeval period has already known ice ages, and it is well known that mankind has already experienced the most recent climate collapse of this kind and survived it badly. It is also well understood that an ice age always goes hand in hand with a catastrophic period or lags behind it and undoubtedly causes a catastrophe.
The earth is the essential factor in all those events which, taken as a whole, appear to disrupt the peaceful development of the earth's body, its surface and thus its life forms.

But if we ask the question about the actual cause of this rhythmic up and down, we find ourselves in a similar situation to that of the good Cuvier, who preferred to leave this question, which was not yet ripe for a well-founded conception, unanswered. In any case, we see

Our research into the history of the earth is currently entangled in a multitude of interpretations that run side by side, more or less dogmatically. For example, we open the journal of the German Geological Society, which contains a major scholarly debate (1931) on the fate of the earth, and find the current state of geological research outlined quite aptly in the introduction: "In the last few decades, building blocks have been laid upon building blocks.
The building blocks have been put together, but are waiting to b e assembled into a solid building. Many of these building blocks are good and solid, they fulfil all requirements and are also readily usable in their form. But there are also some that cannot withstand the hammer of the builder of a large-scale structure. We can no longer dwell in this chaos of building blocks. The desire to organise them and at least build a solid foundation
has become increasingly lively in geology over the years. .....We will continue to
We m u s t get used to seeing the earth as just a tiny component of the universe and not look for all the causes of changes in its equilibrium in itself. If we free ourselves from traditional, unproven views, we will undoubtedly be able to make considerable progress in the scientific understanding of geological phenomena."

However, the progress emphasised will only be achieved - as the latest theories on the forces shaping the Earth's atmosphere already indicate - if special attention is paid to the star that is currently closest to the Earth. The world ice theory has done this to a very large extent. It has, so to speak, wrested the key to the door of geological knowledge from our Earth's moon, and it has done so with a logical consistency that does not impose any constraints, but which arises automatically from the overall interpretation of the development of the solar realm.

H.W. Behm

(Excerpt from the book: "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser-Verlag G.m.b.H, Berlin)

Legendary Aztlan

The folkloric Aztlan saga of the Mexicans

In the 16 March 1930 issue of the Diario newspaper in La Paz, Professor Posnansky published an interesting article entitled: "The legendary Aztlan of the ancient Aztecs is probably identical with the prehistoric metropolis of Tihuanaku."

The German-Bolivian researcher has been arguing for decades that the South American Andean culture is related to that of the Mexican highlands in much the same way that the culture of Easter Island, for example, originated on the South American continent.

In the aforementioned article, Posnansky proves the common origin of art and culture in the countries of High Peru and Mexico with very convincing visual material that makes this relationship appear to actually exist. However, since these images cannot be presented here due to a lack of useful clichés, only Posnansky's words, which explain his view of the legendary Aztlan, will follow in German translation:

"But as far as the myth of Aztlan is concerned, it has a more serious significance in that it sheds a little more light on the real distant origins of the cult and culture of Mexico-Central America. widespread.

With regard to Aztlan, one finds in all legendary traditions and in the ideographic notes, as contained in the many manuscripts, the uniform and explicitly underlined remark of a place surrounded by water or from which one can come to water.
muh; and from there came the first arrivals, the culture bearers who landed in ancient Mexico as messengers of civilisation.

There are hundreds of interpretations of those manuscripts. Not only are they rather confused, they also contradict each other. Some are perhaps even more bizarre and incoherent than others. But they all agree on one point without exception, namely that there is water between Mexico and Aztlan.

The remark: "By water from Aztlan to Mexico" opens up a broad path to deciphering and explaining the true foundations of the substrate 'Tihuanaku', in the prehistoric Mexican-Central American cultures it is clearly and openly revealed.

No doubt is possible. The Aztlan legend represents an ancient folkloric memory of the original homeland or the origin of the cult and culture of the Mexicans.

Only those who cover their eyes and ears and do not want to see and hear can doubt the relationships that unquestionably and obviously existed between the high classical inter-Andean culture and the culture of Mexico-Central America. Those who do not want to see all this will not even notice the 'sarabatana' (blowpipe from which poisoned arrows were shot) in an old Mexican drawing, the sarabatana that comes from the South American lands, the actual seat, the ancestral land of the Arowakian races, the sarabatana that is unknown in Mexico. Even less will they want to see that the pre-Columbian noblemen of the inter-Andean plateau were 'orejones' (men with ear jewellery in pierced earlobes), and that the Mexican gods and princes are also depicted as orejones; just as in numerous drawings on statues and in manuscripts, human-like figures represent the
The typical 'Ojo alado' (winged eye) and the god Yakatekuhtli of the Mexicans, apart from being an Orejon, has the typical four fingers on his hands and three toes on his feet.
just like the sun god on the monolithic gate of Tihuanaku, and also bears the real 'signo eskalonado' (the staircase sign) of Tihuanaku on its shield. The zodiac was known to the inhabitants of Tihuanaku, although not in the same form as the Chaldeans, and they embossed it on their most glorious monument, the Puerta del Sol (the Sun Gate of Tihuanaku).
The same sign, only with slight local differences and in a baroque style, was also used by the Mexican-Central Americans. But there is more to be found among them: namely, as in Tihuanaku, the 'tembeta' (circular piece of jewellery for the lips) and the bronze half-moon knife.

If we go to Teotihuakan, the baroque of Tihuanaku becomes even more evident; the same applies to Mitla, Chichenitza, Palacio de las Monjas (Palace of the Nuns), Casa colorado, Quiriga and immediately. The alabaster vases of Chichenitza are true documents of Tihuanaku Baroque. The sacred symbol of Tihuanaku has been preserved almost pure in neo-Toltec ornamentation. It would take a whole book to list all the evidence of the "Tihuanaku" substrate. Is this all a coincidence? Or, as Bastian says: 'people's thoughts'? ....."

The world ice theory can probably answer Posnansky's last question with an explicit "no". The connections described cannot be a coincidence, and we are also convinced that there must have been close relations between the cultures of Tihuanaku and Mexico. If, instead of the name Tihuanaku, the name Aztlan is given for the starting point of the culture, a name that is only documented for Mexico,

it should not be expected to discover any linguistic relationship between the names Tihuanaku and Aztlan. In the opinion of the author of this essay, Tihuanaku is a modern name, created by the present-day Indians of the highlands of Bolivia, and it means something like:
"Place where the guanaku grazes (is located)". The name of the prehistoric metropolis has disappeared from the Andean highlands, but seems to live on in folklore in Mexico.

Posnansky's remarks clearly show how tenaciously the Central American saga is organised.
Aztlan could not be reached by land. The remark "place surrounded by water" could of course be interpreted as meaning that Aztlan (Tihuanaku) was located on an island in the larger Lake Titicaca, and that the last 30 kilometres of the rather long journey from Mexico to Tihuanaku had to be made by ship. But such a short sea voyage would probably not have survived as part of the Mexican legend, especially as Tihuanaku towns must have existed on the shores of the lake. Indeed, the entire highlands must have been crowded with people, as the countless terraced buildings on the plateau and the surrounding mountains show.

The second remark quoted by Posnansky provides more information here: Aztlan is a place "from w h i c h one must come to water".

And the third remark: "There is water between Mexico and Aztlan" probably d i s p e l s the opinion that this water was only a short stretch of inland sea water. The few kilometres of sea route on Lake Tihuana cannot have been very eventful and dangerous and thus worthy of remembrance, because according to the latest findings in this matter, navigation on the lake w a s probably very highly developed.

These prehistoric vessels could not have been dugout canoes or large "balsas", i.e. rush boats, which are used to navigate the lake today. They were real, seaworthy and not too small ships. Huge blocks of stone from Andesitlava were brought from a quarry about 50 kilometres away, from the now extinct volcano Kjappia, to build the large cult buildings on the waterway to the harbours of the ancient metropolis - so they could not have been boats, but real, seaworthy ships. In order to transport a monolith weighing around 50 tonnes from Kjappia to Tihuanaku, it would have taken
At least one seaworthy, very solidly built ship with a load capacity of around 80 to 100 tonnes had to be available, as it was not only this block of stone that formed the cargo of such a ship; equipment, manning and lifting gear also had to be added. And if (exceptionally) stone loads were carried in pieces of twice the weight, then ships with a load capacity of around 150 tonnes would have to be available that corresponded to our modern small fishing trawlers. For a ship with good sailing characteristics - and there is no reason to expect a people who lived on an island in the middle of Lake Tihuana to be skilful shipbuilders.

It is possible to cover this distance in around 5 to 6 hours if the sailing speed of around 6 nautical miles, i.e. around 10 kilometres per hour, is taken into account. If galley slaves were also used for rowing, it may have been possible to reach this speed even faster.
The speed of the ship could be increased to perhaps 8 knots, so that the speed of modern cargo steamers, which run at around 10 knots, was almost reached. The time to cross from the shore to the island can therefore be estimated (assuming a shortest distance of

30 kilometres) can be estimated at only about 4 hours, a time that can hardly have made such a crossing seem so memorable that guests from Mexico, for example, included this three-hour sea journey in their folkloristic treasure trove of legends after a hypothetical land journey from their homeland to Tihuanaku.

No, it was a completely different kind of voyage. It was a journey that was no small feat, and one that did not take just a few hours on a busy inland sea in a highly cultivated environment. "There is water between Mexico and Aztlan" undoubtedly means much more. It means that, in a certain age, the only way to reach Tihuanaku was via a much larger body of water than the inland sea on the Andean highlands. Who
who survived this journey alive and well really had every reason to consider it a very special deed and to tell children and grandchildren about it and its success. It was a journey worthy of inclusion in the legends of the nations, because it took more than ordinary daring,
to undertake such a voyage. If it was to succeed, it could only be undertaken with excellent nautical knowledge and on ships with good sailing characteristics. And the remark quoted by Posnansky, "By water from Aztlan to Mexico", says that such voyages must have been successful.

Today there is no water between Tihuanaku and Mexico. You can cross the Central American land bridge from Tihuanaku to Mexico without ever seeing the sea. According to the findings of the world ice theory, however, there was once an age when this land bridge was flooded. At that time, water actually flowed between Aztlan and Mexico, and the only way to reach each other was across this water.

The only question is in which period of this age a crossing with seaworthy ships could have been possible at all.

The heyday of the harbour city of Tihuanaku falls in an age in which the tidal mountains of the post-stationary period are no longer able to follow the advancing tertiary satellites and therefore merge into the advancing, higher, i.e. west-eastward flowing belt high tide and perhaps only roll in majestic, flat mountain tidal peaks through the broad arm of the sea between the two American continents. At the time of this equalisation, which may have lasted 1,000 years, shipping on the inland sea of Tihuanaku developed to a height that was in any case sufficient to allow exploration ships with bold seafarers and scholars to enter the marginal waters of the

belt tide - perhaps to search for new land to colonise and to help the densely packed
The aim was to provide asylum seekers with an opportunity to immigrate to other countries. But perhaps also to visit the Easter Island kingdom, which was already culturally linked to Tihuanaku at the time, by sea.

If the Easter Island kingdom was then - presumably - close to the glaciation limit, its climate must at least have been as tolerable as that in which, according to the world ice theory, the other Randasyl inhabitants were forced to live. The sea route to this land must have b e e n known. Since the breakwater of the Tihuanakuasyl, which bends to the north-west, must have offered the southern west-east currents of the Belt Tide a foothold, it can even be assumed that the water was currentless or even that the current was reversed, i.e. running westwards. The southern fringes of the Belt Flood therefore formed a very useful stomping ground for daring merchants and mariners. If the Easter Island Empire was also about 7000 nautical miles away from Tihuanaku, the cultural connections between the two countries suggest that contact did indeed t a k e place. Not only is the Mexican god mentioned by Posnansky an "orejon", the giant statues on Easter Island are also "orejones", and the headdresses of these stone figures are the same as those seen on the statues of priests and idols in Tihuanaku, namely cylindrical hats with a bulge at the lower edge.

Ancient legends about Mexico may have told us that far away, in the north, beyond the great flowing waters, lay a land that the ancestors knew before the flood mountains made all traffic impossible. Seeking this land was perhaps the goal and longing
of daring Tihuanakian cultural pioneers, who trusted themselves to the dangerously flowing ring tide.

Since the legend speaks of apparently successful voyages, because "one comes by water from Aztlan to Mexico", it is important to know what current speed the advancing Belt Tide was travelling at in order to enable a ship with average sailing characteristics to reach its destination. Among other things, the term "average sailing characteristics" should be understood to mean the ability to
to sail below 45 degrees to the wind. Every sailor knows that modern sailing cruisers can "lay to" up to almost 35 degrees, so that a 45 degree angle can be called a moderately good characteristic. The task at hand was to steer a ship in such a way that it reached a "high mountain harbour" of the Mexican Asylum in a current shift known today only in direction, but not in speed - through the ring tide from west to east. The more difficult course from Aztlan to Mexico was deliberately chosen for this brief nautical discussion and not
vice versa, if only for the reason that the Mexican legend apparently speaks of arrivals from Aztlan and not of their own journeys to Aztlan, because they came "by water from Aztlan to Mexico".

The journey from Mexico to Aztlan is probably less difficult than the other way round, and a glance at the attached map showing the post-stationary land distribution of both America and Aztlan is a good indication of this.

The direction of the indicated arrow of the current displacement by the advancing belt tide clearly shows why, but the Tihuanakers seem to have had a certain advantage in that they probably knew the relatively safe sea route to Easter Island. They
were therefore able to gain up to around 7000 nautical miles without running the risk of drifting prematurely.

(Picture source: "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 4, 1931, Voigtländers Verlag Leipzig)

Map drawn by E. Kih. Kih shows here the presumed sea voyage from Aztlan (Tihuanaku) to the

Mexican high mountains during the advancing Belt Flood.

The starting point of the hypothetical sea voyage was a "mountain harbour" of the western Andes wall, approximately where the city of Antofagasta in Chile is located today, almost exactly on the Tropic of Capricorn. The water of the advancing belt high tide can already be regarded here with a clear conscience as the
"marginal water", as the advancing belt tide may have found its limit a few degrees southwards on glacier-covered shores. This is not as unlikely as it might seem a t first glance. For here, between 20 and 30 degrees south latitude, the tangential flood forces of the tertiary satellite seem to have exerted their effect on the water bulge of the equator to such an extent that the shorelines, which at 10-20 degrees south latitude are only about
350 metres to 1000 kilometres to the south, now plunging steeply to a certain extent. In any case, it appears that some beach lines south of Antofagasta are already so low above today's sea level that the author of this article is fully aware that the glaciation limit has already been reached.
has moved to about the 30th parallel, as the map shows. At the height of the Tropic of Capricorn, the beach line, i.e. that of Tihuanaku, sinks by 800 metres over 1000 kilometres, only to drop even more steeply to the south. Here, in the marginal waters of the belt tide and in front of the spur of the
As the Andean barrier runs from south to north, the water could not have flowed from west to east. Rather, there must have been strong north-south currents near the coast on the one hand, but then probably also strong retrograde currents due to damming, i.e. currents flowing east-west. The study of some large rivers shows a similar phenomenon in the marginal water, even without a dam spur, and the justification for the assumption of such retrograde currents cannot be dismissed out of hand. The conditions for shipping to Easter Island seem to have been ideal under these circumstances: West-running marginal current and winds constantly blowing from the west. Outgoing ships therefore made good headway when tacking against the westerly wind, but with the current, and travelled, as

They would have the aft breeze at their disposal for the return journey, which could easily overcome the slight headwind.

If at any time the intention was to find the sea route to Mexico, the skipper in question will first have set out on the usual route, approximately on the Tropic of Capricorn, with a general course towards today's Easter Island in a westerly direction with short "strokes", as he did
was used to, until it came to a halt at about 105 degrees longitude with starboard bow and hard on the wind.
- 45 degrees according to the above average sailing characteristics - headed for what is now Hawaii. The average speed of the sailor may have been 6 knots or around 10 kilometres per hour according to the above remarks about navigation on Lake Tihuana, a speed that is not inconsiderably exceeded by good modern sailing ships. The Tihuanaku ship will only have been able to maintain its course for Hawaii for a short time during its journey on the wind, after which the west-east setting ring tide current will have exerted its influence more and more, and to an increasing extent, and taken the vessel eastwards. To summarise the illustration
For the sake of simplicity, we will only talk about the average current displacement during the journey, which in reality would of course change constantly in a positive sense and after overcoming the current crest in a negative sense. The real course, in which the changing intensity of the current displacement
may indicate the curve WK of the chart with the vessel still heading north-west at right angles to the direction of travel. So while the ship travels around 4000 kilometres on a north-westerly course in about 17 days at an hourly speed of around 10 kilometres, the current pushes the ship significant distances to the east.

A maximum current displacement of 3 metres per second can probably be considered, i.e. an hourly displacement of 12.8 kilometres, in order to give the vehicle practically the
The aim was to give the ship the opportunity to reach its destination, the Mexican asylum mountains, and to turn into today's Gulf of Mexico with a turning eddy current. Here, in the effective current shadow of the Mexico Asylum, a Mexican harbour could be approached without any particular difficulty by tacking against the westerly wind.

Theoretically, of course, it is also conceivable to assume an even more significant current velocity of the ring tide and thus also an even further extension into the western ring sea by crossing in the marginal waters of the Easter Island realm. But it seems to me that there was a limit to what was possible at the time. Perhaps the Tihuanacans had the opportunity to reach the northern promontories of their
They were able to measure the speed of the belt tide in their homeland and were then able to judge how far they had to cross the waters of the Tropic of Capricorn towards the west in order to reach their destination. However, this presupposes that they knew the exact location of Mexico from tradition. But this is quite unlikely. There was probably a legend that there was a land on the other side of the ocean.

The fact is that there was no exact knowledge of the distance and exact location of this land.

The sea route to Mexico was probably found by chance and involuntarily, as has happened often enough in the history of exploration. On a voyage to Easter Island, the ship may have been driven too far into the current of the ring tide by a south-westerly storm. The
Knowing full well that he was in great danger of being swept away by the current, which might have been too strong for him to sail back to the edge of the water in the prevailing storm, Schiffer made a decision that offered a remote prospect of rescue. He may have remembered that the legend told of a land somewhere in the north of his homeland, and consequently mooed thus
close to the wind, as the storm allowed, heading north-west. His course must therefore have been the same as it would have been had his voyage been a voluntary one.

A possible return journey from Mexico to Aztlan would of course be easier. A long haul by cruising in the northern marginal waters was probably not possible to the same extent here.
necessary as vice versa, as the location of the Tihuanakuasyl is favourable for a north-south journey with west-east current transfer.

However, no matter how such a journey from Aztlan to Mexico took place, according to the legend of the ancient Mexicans it must have been possible, because: You can get from Aztlan to Mexico by water!

Regional Building Councillor E. Kih

(Source: "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 4, 1931, pp. 110-119, R. Voigtländers Verlag - Leipzig)

Fall of the island empires of Atlantis, Lemuria and Rapa-nui

For the areas located in the equatorial zones, i.e. for Atlantis, Lemuria and the Easter Island kingdom of Rapa-nui, the capture of "Luna" was accompanied by the most terrible consequences. Suddenly, the moon sucked in huge quantities of water from the higher latitudes and dammed them up in the equatorial regions. This marked the beginning of the formation of a new belt tide, which would have been more obvious long ago if the north-south continents had not been located in between and prevented a closed, encircling tide for the time being.

Nevertheless, a constant rise in sea levels south of 40 degrees latitude has long been recognised.
has been established. Since Roman times, i.e. for 2000 years, the Mediterranean Sea has risen by 3-5 metres, fed by the forces of the gradually approaching moon. Straits, piers, bridges, harbours and quays of ancient Roman and Greek coastal towns lie under water. On the Tunisian coast, fish swim through the stone buildings and harbours of ancient Punic cities. Malta is sinking into the sea by 1/8 of an inch a year and all along the Aegean coast the remains of ancient
Temple out of the water.

(Image source: Book "In mondloser Zeit" by Hans Fischer, 1930, R. Voigtländers Verlag)

On the map above we can see the three land masses and the coastal areas that were once flooded by the sea.

There must have been a long period between the last approach and the final capture of our current moon. When it then came into that final critical position in relation to the Earth, which led to
When this led to its capture, its orbit was presumably disturbed in such a way that it came closer to our planet for a short period of time than it orbits it today. At that time, it could have been thought that it was falling t o w a r d s Earth. Only gradually did it adjust to its current, more rounded orbit.

(Picture and text source: book "Weltwenden" by Hans Fischer, 1924, R. Voigtländers Verlag)

The boiling moon. The formation of a comet-like tail when the moon is captured. The tiny ice crystals that produce it are pushed into space by the light pressure of the sun's rays and, like every comet's tail, point away from the sun. The Atlantis ridge is submerged here by the trapping tide. For the sake of clarity, the above
Contrary to the description, Atlantis is still drawn on the day side of the Earth during the flooding. Eb = Earth orbit; Lb = Luna orbit; the planet Luna would have followed this path if it had not been forced into its new orbit by the gravitational forces of the Earth: MEb = Moon capture orbit.

kMb = future (today's) moon orbit; M = moon; S = direction in which the sun is located, whose radiation pressure pushes the moon's ice vapour into space in the form of a comet tail in the direction of SM. (Drawing after Hörbiger.)

The final catastrophe must therefore have come surprisingly quickly due to the sudden approach of the moon, so that mankind in the tropical regions hardly had time to realise their fate. In combination with outrageously powerful earthquakes and mountain-high waves, Atlantis, Lemuria and the Easter Island kingdom of Rapa-nui found themselves in an immense wave grave.

Plato writes only a few harrowing words about this terrible event, which abruptly destroyed the proud Atlantean empire: "In the course of one terrible day and one terrible night, your entire belligerent race sank beneath the earth, and the island of Atlantis also disappeared into the sea."

Another piece of news about the catastrophe comes from Central America. It is the so-called Troano manuscript of the famous Mayan pictorial script published by Le Plongeon in 1886. The text reads:

"In the sixth year of Kan, on the eleventh Muluk, in the month of Sak, earthquakes of terrible, unprecedented magnitude began. They continued without interruption until the 13th Chuen. The island of Mu, the land of mud mountains, fell victim to them. Twice it was lifted out of the sea, and then suddenly, overnight, it disappeared. The sea was churned up terribly by the violence of undersea volcanoes. The solid land rose and fell several times in succession, then bulged like a bubble about to burst. Finally, the surface of the earth gave way, ten countries were torn apart, shredded, blown up, unable to withstand the tremendous shocks any longer. So they sank into the abyss of the sea, and with them
sank 64 million people, all its inhabitants. But this happened 8060 years before this writing was written."

A similar statement, which also expresses that a great civilisation, the much-cited island of Poseidonis, was suddenly destroyed, can be found in Indian secret writings. The year of the catastrophe is given as 9564 BC.

This problem has only recently received further clarification and support from specialised research. In his treatise "The Atlantis Problem", Professor Herman Wirth reports on his extensive work in the field of collecting ancient and oldest written symbols in the entire Mediterranean region and on the Atlantic coasts. By comparing and evaluating these written symbols, he has come to very valuable conclusions about the Atlantis question and also about the time of the demise of this cultural centre.

In the course of his research, Professor Wirth came across the curious fact that all 2000 years, when the sun entered a new sign of the zodiac, this was uniformly edited from a centre located on or in the Atlantic Ocean. After the period from 12,000 to 10,000 BC, however, the editing suddenly breaks off, i.e. the common centre of radiation ceased to exist. According to this, the demise of Atlantis would have taken place 10,000 to 12,000 years BC, which, according to Professor Wirth, is very much in line with Plato's statements.

Atlantis, as well as Lemuria and the Easter Island kingdom of Rapa-nui, may therefore have been destroyed at the same hour 10,000 to 12,000 years BC by the catastrophic floods that occurred when our present-day moon was captured.

However, even though this terrifying event shocked the whole world and made them believe that a new deluge was about to break out, it still passed off lightly for the people living outside the equatorial regions. And yet the future fate of the earth and its humanity is predetermined with the capture of our moon. Those familiar with the Nordic Edda are aware that with the new moon, the disastrous
Midgard Serpent has risen: the new belt tide is probably not yet closed today because, as already mentioned, it is still separated by three continents. But our moon comes closer from millennium to millennium, and then the day will dawn when the giant serpent closes into a ring and the waters piled up higher and higher at the equator converge into a closed flood. Then it will come as the Edda mysteriously tells of times gone by:

"So Odin took the snake and threw it into the sea that surrounds all the lands. There it grew so enormous that it now wraps itself around all the lands and bites its own tail."

A new great catastrophe, a new world age then dawns, just as it did with the disintegration of the tertiary moon. The Edda tells of these major events in the earth's development and
calculates the impossibly long periods from moon dissolution to moon dissolution. She tells of four such ages, and one of Loki's clan is responsible for each one. Skoll, the son of the Fenris wolf,

symbolises today's moon, Fenris the tertiary moon, Loki, the father of the Fenris wolf, the secondary moon, and Loki's father Farbauti the last shadowy memory of the cosmic catastrophes of the carbon moon.

Three world ages, then, and in the twilight distance the foreboding of a sunken fourth! Hörbiger even reckons with a fifth and sixth. But even from the four world ages of the Edda we can judge what a large part of the history of the earth is also the history of mankind! We want to remember with reverence the forefathers who were concerned about the greatest events of the earth's development, who reckoned according to geological ages. Even the immense length of these world ages was well known to the ancients. The Indians tried to visualise it with a parable:

"If you touch a rock of 16 miles square once every 100 years with the finest fabric of Benares, and it has finally shrunk to the size of a mango kernel through this imperceptible friction, then still no kalpa, no world age, is over!"

The Grimms' fairy tale about the little bird that comes to a diamond mountain every 100 years and sharpens its beak until it disappears says the same thing.

The present age will then be followed by only one thing: once the present moon has integrated itself into the earth, triggering catastrophes that will far surpass those caused by the tertiary moon, the last world age will have dawned for the meagre remnants of humanity, if any remain from this most horrific of all cosmic upheavals. This will last the longest, for immense periods of time will will pass until Mars has spiralled closer and closer to the Earth. Because of its size and mass, it will then probably escape the Earth's gravitational pull and shrink past the Earth towards the Sun. But its passing will also cause terrible catastrophes on Earth. The worst thing, however, will be that the Earth will then be defencelessly exposed to the mass collapse of the icy planetoids that would otherwise have been captured by Mars, which will probably put an end forever to any remaining organic life on our planet.

Then the world clock will begin to run out for our Earth, and after millions of years of icy torpor, it too, like all the other planets, will one day find its grave in the embers of the sun.

R. E. Vestenbrugg

(Excerpt source: Book "Eingriffe aus dem Kosmos" by R. E. von Vestenbrugg, Hermann Bauer Verlag KG - Freiburg i. B., 3rd edition 1977)

Ancient cave constructions in the highlands of Ethiopia

Prehistoric cave constructions also in the highlands of Abyssinia (1)

In "Umschau" issue 38, 1928, Max Grühl, the leader of the German Nile-Kaffa expedition, reports 1925/1926 about cave constructions at Managascha (3500 m) in the Abyssinian mountains of Shoa. According to Hörbiger, people fled from the belt tide of the cave, which was screwed close to the earth.
Tertiary moon to the high mountains, where they sought and found shelter in more or less extensive cave complexes. (2)

Such buildings are known to be found in the highlands of Peru, where, as so-called Inca buildings, they have so far been a tough nut to crack for scientists.

Such caves have also been found at Elgon in Africa south of the equator.

Now also in Habesch, this massive mountain block that juts out like a defiant fortress from its flatter surroundings. Grühl reports,

The name Managasha means "Holy Land", and the mountain and its surroundings have indeed been the property of the Abyssinian pope (Abuna) and priesthood since time immemorial. Shouldn't the half-Christian priests of the current masters of the land have inherited this prerogative from their pagan predecessors? Isn't it strange that this mountain was considered sacred?

If one assumes - and this assumption is very obvious to anyone familiar with the world ice theory - that the Managascha of his time was the refuge of the people threatened by the rising waters, the name "Holy Land" should be very understandable. Unfortunately, Grühl was not yet able to explore the numerous caves, in which he also found strange rock paintings. He also discovered some fireplaces and the remains of obsidian knives (which are known to have played a major role in the ancient Mexican cult). The seriousness with which the researcher took his discovery can be seen from the fact that he deliberately avoided "digging superficially", as otherwise - as he says - more harm than good could be done. He concludes his treatise with the words: "We may come to surprising conclusions about the heyday of the Managasha city."

So when Gühl speaks of a Managasha "city", it must have been a very extensive residential cave complex in mountain heights,

which are virtually deserted today. Hopefully there will soon be an opportunity to send an expedition to these regions. -

(Image source/text: Book "In mondloser Zeit" by Hanns Fischer, 2nd edition, 1928, Jungborn Verlag Rudolf Just, Bad Harzburg)

Left map: The living areas of the earth at the time of the "Great Water" of the early Indians, i.e. in the time just before the Flood. The darkened areas - especially the African and Sunda islands - are habitable for humans. The shaded areas were probably also populated. An expansion of the living areas into higher latitudes is possible due to the
Prevailing glaciation (ice age!) impossible. Dotted areas: covered by the Belt Flood. It is surprising how these results obtained from the flood movement analysed by Hörbiger correspond to Vavilov's map (right map). (Drawn by Prof Maier after Hanns Fischer.)

Right map: The areas of origin of the cultivated plants according to Vavilov coincide strikingly with the living or primeval cultivated areas found in completely different ways shortly before the Flood. (According to Vavilov.)

It should also be noted that in the last work by Hanns Fischer: "In mondloser Zeit", Auf den Spuren vormondlicher Kulturen, 2nd edition,

Bad Harzburg, there is a comparison of two maps drawn up completely independently of each other: the map of the residential areas at the time of the Tertiary Flood by Fischer and the map of the original areas of our cultivated plants by the Russian scholar Prof Vavilov. Both maps are surprisingly consistent. And both maps show the highlands of Abyssinia, where Grühl now discovered the prehistoric caves, or at least discovered them in the company of their discoverer, Dr.
Gavriloff, visited, marked as a prehistoric land, certainly a high-quality match. And the result is understandable, since for obvious reasons those civilised peoples before the Flood
were probably predominantly arable peoples.

v. Bothmer

On the trail of prehistoric man in Abyssinia (3)

Among the mountains of Abyssinia, the Managasha (*) occupies a very special position. Its bare peaks rise up to 3500 metres. Only small remnants of the primeval forest that clothed it in earlier times remain on the western slopes.

The Amhara have destroyed the forest and left its reforestation to future generations. While the vegetation on the slopes is still tropical or subtropical, at higher altitudes it takes on a purely African-alpine character. Here, bizarre rock formations are joined b y bizarre plants. They lend the landscape such a peculiar character that the
The design of the world of thought of ordinary people who were looking for a home here had to be influenced in a very specific direction.

Very early on, the mountain world became the seat of the gods or spirits, the "holy land". And so it was that when the Christian Amhara conquered the mountains, the Managascha area became the property of the Christian priests. Even today, the Abuna and his priests are the owners of Managasha. The phonolite cone of Little Managascha rises in the neighbourhood of the big mountain, on the top of which there are remains of ancient sanctuaries. The Amhara have also built a Christian Ethiopian church here.

Dr Gavriloff, who was a great helper and supporter of my scientific work, had repeatedly invited me to join him on an excursion to the western slopes of the Managascha, as he had seen caves there on previous visits that would be worth investigating more closely.

As there were difficulties with the start of my planned second major inland journey and the Abyssinian personal physician of Empress Zauditou, Hakim Gesau, offered us his property on the Managascha as a flat, I decided to undertake the journey to the holy mountain. The small caravan was quickly equipped from the available expedition material and on a glorious spring morning we, the doctor, his wife and I, set off.

After a nine-hour ride, which took us through fragrant eucalyptus forest and over wide undulating hills and grassy steppes, we finally reached our destination, the village of Hakim Gesan, after a steep climb in the burning sun. We took up residence in the village's summer hut, which had been carefully prepared for us, and settled in for a few days. Then we made our first visit to the caves that Dr Gavriloff had explored.

(Image source/text: Book "Vom heiligen Nil ins Reich des Kaisergottes von Kaffa", Max Grühl, 1929, Die Buchgemeinde Berlin)

View over the landscape at Managascha

The path led us steeply uphill, which we had to cut through dense jungle undergrowth with a bush knife. At last we stood in front of the enormous portal of the "Gavriloff Cave". A dense network of vines and other plants had woven a net in front of the entrance, untouched for centuries. It was only after a lot of hard work that we were able to pull it down. Only with great timidity had some natives led us this far; they refused to enter the cave. So we had to enter alone.

Our entrance disturbed a swarm of flying dogs and they fluttered ghostly around our torch. The cries of the fluttering creatures' brood resounded from the crevices in a chorus of a thousand voices!

Even a very superficial examination of the cave made us realise that it had undoubtedly been used for residential purposes in very early times.

Traces of ancient rock carvings similar to those found in other prehistoric caves were found on the walls. The floor of the cave is covered by a considerable layer of cave clay, the excavation of which will certainly provide valuable information about the prehistoric man who lived here and about the prehistoric conditions of the country.

(Image source/text: Book "Vom heiligen Nil ins Reich des Kaisergottes von Kaffa", Max Grühl, 1929, Die Büchergemeinde Berlin)

Dr Gavriloff in front of the entrance to the "Gavriloff Cave"

The bigger discovery came the next day. During the march, shortly before our destination, I had already noticed that the slope of the Managascha promontory, which was the first to reach our location, had strange terraces that could not have been formed naturally. On closer inspection, we found that the entire hill was undermined by caves. In front of the entrances to the individual caves are terraces which probably served as forecourts and where the daily life of the cave dwellers took place. Whilst there were probably around fifty individual terraces, the number of caves cannot be determined. We were only able to make a few of them accessible. One of the caves was even used as a stable in more recent times by the current inhabitants of the mountain region, Galla. As a rule, the caves investigated comprise an antechamber to which the actual living cave is connected by a passage. Side chambers branch off from this. Due to the roofing of the cave mound, the cave dwellings were accessible from the terrace through the antechamber as well as from above through an access shaft. In some caves, stone pillars were found to support the ceiling. The former fireplace was recognisable in all the caves examined. A few knives made of obsidian and flint were found among the prehistoric man's tools.

The time available and the lack of suitable tools did not allow us to start excavating the prehistoric city at Managascha immediately. Superficial "digging" would certainly have done more harm than good. Scientific clarity can only be achieved through systematic excavation work. Only when the cave city has been cleared of the rubble of the
millennia and physical remains of the cavemen will be found, it will be possible to speak of their species and their culture. Perhaps those primitive natives that I found in small numbers in the depths of the mountain forests in western Gallaland and in the primeval forests of Kaffa are the last living descendants of the cave dwellers from the heyday of the Managasha city.

Max Grühl

Sources and references:

1) Issue 1 "Wassermann" by Hanns Fischer, 1st year, January 1931

2) See the essay on our website: Migration, dwellings and refuges

3) Book "Vom heiligen Nil - ins Reich des Kaisergottes von Kaffa" by Max Grühl, 1929, Die Buchgemeinde Berlin

* Today, in 2011, Mount Managasha is located in the Menagesha National Park about 35 kilometres west of Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

Petrified shoe sole and giant Meihel

*The following report may be 80 years old, but it is still relevant to our "Forbidden Archaeology" section!

The fossilised shoe sole from the Mesozoic era and the Tyrrhenian giants*

According to the rock carvings from Arizona published by the American archaeologist Dr Hrdlicka (they depict dinosaurs carved into the rock by human hands and give rise to strange assumptions in two directions: that humans were actually contemporaries of dinosaurs and that they were - as seems to be evident from the proportions of the animals and humans depicted - 5 metre high giants!), according to these rock paintings from Arizona and according to the Hallstatt finds: from 2000 graves of the lost Salzkammergut metropolis, enigmatic, countless, 2
metres, but also many 2.20 metre skeletons - new reports of an almost sensational nature
are now coming to light.

It should be expressly referred to (the note on the "Mesozoic shoe sole" was kindly provided by Georg Hinzpeter) with the necessary restraint - but at least one cannot refrain from the remark that, fortunately, it increasingly appears as if
anthropological research would be at the beginning of a new, great period - a period which, on the basis of newly discovered, newly available material, would come to completely new, marvellous conclusions regarding the age of the human race and the existence of early, pre-flood giant human races.

An interesting piece of news comes from North America. An American geologist finds (according to Howard F. Gibson) in the limestone of the Nevada mountains, which belongs to the Mesozoic formation, give the impression of a human footprint.

To the scholar's utter astonishment, closer examination reveals that the fossilised limestone mud has not only preserved the imprint of the track, but also a leather sole - the fossilised leather sole of a sandal!

The lucky finder checks further. "The edges of the sole were stitched. Hundreds of regular stitches lined the entire sole, and it was cut as cleanly as if a master's hand had wielded a sharp knife. The fact that the sandal to which the sole once belonged had also been worn frequently is proven by the wear and tear at the point where the heel must have rested."

The assumption that by some coincidence a sole impression is deceptively similar is refuted by microscopic examinations. These show "clearly and distinctly that parts of the torn thread of the stitching are still preserved at the edges of the soles of various stitches, while it is otherwise missing. .....The photographs and findings are presented to a number of experts from the
The sandal was presented to the shoe industry and the cobblers themselves. They all agree that it is an extremely carefully hand-stitched sandal. In their opinion, an unusually fine needle made of very elastic material must have been used to leave such small holes in the relatively strong leather.

The find is now referred to the chemists. They were able to prove beyond doubt that the leather sole had undergone a fossilisation process that could only have taken place in the Triassic. However, it also turned out that the apparently natural colouring was due to penetration by iron sulphide (which does not belong to the Triassic formation). Mercury sulphide crystals are found in the pits and other tiny depressions in the bed, which can only have reached the surface from great depths through leaching during the Tertiary. According to this, the bed must have
The sulphide-bearing waters must have been embedded in the limestone when volcanic activity during the Tertiary caused them to emerge."

If these findings are supplemented and confirmed by further discoveries, they are likely to lead to the greatest upheavals in the views of modern anthropology - just as the Neanderthal skull did in its day. After all, the wearer of these soles would have been a contemporary of the dragons, the giant, partially upright dinosaurs from the Middle Ages of Earth's history.

- As astounding as this news is in itself, it would provide the world's experts with the expected proof of the great age of the human race, which, even if not in its present form, is probably the most ancient of all.
but was already present internally (entelechically) in the Carboniferous Age.

"The Italian scholar Evelino Leonardi, who has made it his life's work to track down the Titan race, recently stumbled across fantastic remains of prehistoric human civilisation near Cape Anxur on the Tyrrhenian coast. Not far from the small seaside town of Terracina, where, according to legend, Circe found her
He wants to have unveiled the secret that has hidden the sunken world of the primeval giants for ages. Thus the giants, who recur in the mythology of almost all peoples, appear for the first time in scientifically authorised reality.

The rock dome of Pisco Montano, which rises abruptly from the plain, with its contours, shadows and reflections of light, gave rise to this sensational, almost unbelievable-sounding discovery. One day, the scholar Leonardi dug his brooding eye deep into this rock. And lo and behold: a sphinx seemed to stare at him mockingly from shadowed eyes, while a still
A mischievous smile played across her lips. The slope, burning red in the sunlight, seemed to him like the chest of a mighty phantom whose heaving paws strove towards the nearby sea.

Nature could not form such a deceptively similar image; it had to be the work of human hands. And so Leonardi, under the spell of this vision and following a sudden inspiration, carried out extensive investigations at the foot of the mountain. The result exceeded all expectations.

First, a carefully smoothed rock face was uncovered, covered with enigmatic inscriptions. Strange stone fragments, fossilised human organs, hearts, testicles and kidneys, on which even the veins were still clearly visible, were then found in the immediate vicinity.

As the explorer did not want to believe in ritual votive offerings, but was inclined to believe that they were fossilised, he continued to dig patiently for the time being. Until he found a gigantic meihel as he must have needed to carve the gigantic letters into the rock.

Chemical analysis of the meihel revealed iron of a purity never before encountered in its natural state. The processing of this iron must have taken place during the Tertiary period, as the rock layer in which the finds were deposited belongs to this period of the earth's development.

When Leonardi heard several Italian geologists confirm his rockological assumptions, he no longer doubted that it w a s meteoric iron from the most distant time periods. So he combined the Meihel and the organs he had found to form the following theory:

The finds date from a time far before the fossilised remains that have been found so far. The strange hearts, testicles and kidneys are undoubtedly fossilised remains that have been
have formed under even stranger circumstances. According to this, a race of people of almost unimaginable dimensions must have lived in this place in prehistoric times, who could have lived with Giant melee managed to carve the features of their deity into the Pisco Montano. And what power and magnificence lies in the hearts of the Titans and the rest ....

And now the natural sphinx of the promontory of Terracina, carrying on its back the ruins of a temple dedicated to Jupiter Anxur, awaits the judgement of science with a doubtful grin."

E. George

(Source: "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 2/3, 1931, pp. 79-81, R. Voigtländers Verlag - Leipzig)

Flooded by world ice

Tormented by the worries of everyday life, tossed back and forth between trivial things, often despondent
Desperate through their own fault or the fault of others - this is how many people go about their lives.
Squeezed between tenements with darkened façades of horrible lovelessness, surrounded by a thousand shrill noises from the scorched and dirty asphalt, little sun, no visibility and a lot of dust and quiet and unpleasant odours - where are the friendly messengers that call for inner contemplation?

Daily bread comes first, it has to be fought for, won, and not everything in the development of mankind can be accompanied by roses and guarded by the innocence of a child's smile. It is the lot of life, the fate of many people, to have to do without the cheerfulness of a natural environment and to d o l i k e the pounding of a mechanised machine.

And because this is the case, man has largely forgotten that there are stars, and that the bright
Flunks from the mighty Grohstadt switch off the starry sky everywhere. And only like
A distorted caricature of the eternal truth that there is much written in the stars appears in a booklet that some corner man dares to offer for a few pennies. "Saturn's Message" or something similar is written on it, and more out of pity than out of desire, the
salespeople, with the exception of the fools of all fools, get rid of such a booklet. It is tucked away in a corner somewhere and has not in the least succeeded in awakening the longing to question a higher world above us. The earth is round, railways and ocean liners find their way everywhere, and that is enough. And yet, worry, equanimity and everyday hardship may reign, there is still something sacred glowing in the breast of every human being. He has always been the wanderer between two worlds, groping beyond the confines of the earth for the silver of the stars, and all that remains is to reawaken the hidden glowing spark of a higher vision. The cognitive science of a thousand possibilities had made him so tired that he could finally only believe himself to be a blindly stumbled atom of an equally blindly raging whole world. And hadn't the Milky Way just been moved into vastness, where any questioning about it was actually pointless and not much more than a scholarly game remained?

Well, we have read more from her and recognised her as a member of the organically structured household of the solar kingdom. We can only ask everyone to go where the starry sky shines in all its purity and where the glittering band in it already gives the impression of being turned towards us, i.e. of being below and not above the stars.

Only about 50 Neptune distances, i.e. the distance Sun-Neptune one and a half hundred times side by side the ring-like ice clouds have moved away from us. On the whole, it still retains a certain cohesiveness, and the ice bodies are still gravitationally
held together. However, an infinite amount of ice has already been loosened over the course of time and has become largely dispersed in space.

But whatever came under the sun's gravitational pull was lost to it, landed everywhere still undissolved in the sun's glowing ball or caused turmoil in the earth's atmosphere. This is still happening today, and there are still enough ice reserves saved up and piled up so that the stream of ice remnants slowed down by the resistance of space and picked up by the rushing sun will not be exhausted for a long time to come.

Our sun hovers roughly in the centre of the Milky Way ring, and since it storms through space together with the ring, decelerated ice bodies can only enter their gravitational or gravitational field from that part of the ring.
gravitational area, which lies in front of the sun in the sense of the direction of flight. If the Milky Way ring is divided into four sections or quadrants and the area in question is labelled
If we consider the part of the ring coming from the Sun as the front quadrant, it is obvious that only a little ice can reach our daytime star from the quadrants to the side of the Sun and none at all from the rear quadrant. What has been and will be loosened here will enter the far reaches of space. On the whole, therefore, only the front quadrant of the Milky Way feeds our narrower solar realm with ice, and the bodies ejected here have very different sizes and can be just a few metres or even thousands of metres in diameter.

(Image source: Book "Welteis und Weltentwicklung" by H.W. Behm, 1926)

Our solar world and coarse ice inflow from the ring-shaped (here drawn narrowed for reasons of space) ice milk stream

(Drawing by Alfred Hörbiger).

It is well understood that these different size ratios (apart from other factors) are very important for the travelling paths of cosmic ice. The ice bodies experienced by the gravity of the sun do not somehow flit around in space without a plan, but are subject to laws that are anchored in the gravitational pull (gravity) and the gravitational pull of the sun.

body size are in a certain relationship to each other. As a result, each ice body has a more or less curved fall path corresponding to its size. Larger and mainly
Medium-sized ice bodies must hit the sun on the side facing the direction of flight or, as one might say, the centre of flight, whereas small bodies will mainly land on the opposite side of the sun. It is best to speak of two ice body swarms or two space zones richly populated with ice bodies, the ends of which flow into the sun. However, because these swarm zones must naturally narrow more and more towards the sun, we can compare them (to make it easier to visualise them spatially) to the thick walls of a funnel structure which, constantly tapering, reaches the sun. The interior of this
"Ice funnels" would be ice-free everywhere.

If the Milky Way ring, the Sun and the planets were still all in the same plane (orbital plane), our planets in particular would also be constantly orbiting in swarm zones of icy bodies.
However, we have already indicated that the planetary orbits are already strongly inclined to this plane, and that this results in them only occasionally crossing ice body swarm zones during their orbits around the sun and with regard to their proximity to the sun. In other words, a planet, and not least our Earth, will (in order to remain in the
To stay with the comparative image of the "ice funnel") reach one "funnel wall" at a given time, i.e. furrow through the ice swarm, then through the "funnel interior", which is free of ice everywhere, and finally through the other "funnel wall" (ice swarm). But even the most elementary depiction of the ice's approach to the sun is not yet exhausted.

(Image source and text: Book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eisozean" by H. Fischer, 1924)

The labelling of the above drawing was added by WFG employees to simplify the explanation.

We see the ice-milk stream floating with us as a ring of ice bodies and the transneptunian neptoid swarm schematically indicated within the solar gravity. The smallest ice bodies that remain behind as a result of the space drag from the icy milk stream are, as far as they penetrate into the solar gravity region, gathered together like a circus tent roof to form an orbital structure that then flows into the sun in a funnel shape. This ice funnel is emphasised in the picture below. (Drawing after Hörbiger's).

(Image source and text: Book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eisozean" by H. Fischer, 1924)

It can be seen that the Earth passes through this ice funnel descending around the 10th to 20th of August and ascending around the end of October and the beginning of November, at which times we can also observe the two main annual times of shooting stars, which light up as icy bodies in the reflected sunlight outside the earth's atmosphere. (Drawing after Hörbiger.)

Our planets (especially when they approach swarms of icy bodies) must themselves disturb the orbits of icy bodies to a greater or lesser degree, deflecting them and forcing them into other paths, so to speak, so that the arrival times at the sun are also shifted as a result. Certain icy bodies are occasionally torn off course by the effect of major planets, missing the sun or only reaching it far later after many spiral-elliptical orbits. The sun will then receive less ice at times, but conversely, the planetary influence can again result in an accelerated supply of cosmic ice towards the sun.

While our ideally constructed "funnel structure" characterises, as it were, only the arrival paths of undisturbed icy bodies, which must fall towards the sun in a locally defined manner, the planetary disturbances in the case of modified or disturbed fall paths also lead to correspondingly modified insertion locations. These lie, lawfully experienced, exactly opposite the insertion locations of undisturbed icy bodies, so that one can at best speak of the formation of a "counter funnel", which is similar in nature to the "ice funnel" described above, also of planets corresponding to the "ice funnel". which, however, is more unstable for good reasons. Bear in mind that the incessantly flowing Milky Way ice can be disturbed in extremely different ways depending on the given position of the planets in relation to each other and to the ice influx itself, but again, in view of the different orbital periods of the planets, such disturbances can never be completely eliminated. We had already become acquainted with these planets as guardians and protective spirits of the Earth against e x c e s s i v e ice accretion, now they reveal themselves to us as gigantic points setters in the solar realm, so to speak, and it may dawn on the reader what effort and labour it took to see through the entire points setting mechanism with its thousands and thousands of possibilities and yet again rhythmically ordered periodicities and repetitions.

According to all calculations, the possible insertion locations for undisturbed and disturbed ice bodies now coincide with the favoured positions of sunspots on our daytime star, and this solves a puzzle which, as has been shown, had previously seemed unsolvable. If ice bodies have allowed us to guess the nature of the sunspots, then their orbital connection reveals, as it were

the geography of the patches. At the same time, the problem of their periodicity no longer appears to be problematic, because this is understandable from the work of the planets in setting the course, which sometimes stop the flow of ice, sometimes accelerate it, resulting in a sun that is sometimes weakly or sometimes strongly stained. And Jupiter is the main conductor here, which, with its relatively close proximity to the sun and its mass, is necessarily the most disruptive!

Jupiter is by far the largest of all the planets and is sometimes even referred to in astronomical literature as the secondary sun of our system, although it is not considered to be solar in nature. A calculation of the disruptive effect caused by its gravitational pull shows that it is still disruptive at a reduced magnitude even when it is on a section of its orbit around the Sun that is outside the icy zones. Jupiter's orbital period is 11.86 Earth years, which certainly does not coincide with the main period in the rhythmic path of the sun's orbit, which also lasts over eleven years! But we have actually already switched off coincidence and no longer have any particular difficulty in understanding this "coincidence".

As soon as Jupiter approaches the "ice funnel", it has a strong effect on the icy bodies streaming towards the Sun, literally throwing them off course so that they miss the Sun or reach it much later than under normal conditions. The sun and, in a certain sense, the earth are now characterised by a reduced ice catch, and on our daytime star itself this manifests itself as a pronounced sunspot minimum. This will only change again when Jupiter reaches
has already travelled a considerable distance along its path, encounters the "ice funnel" descending, passing underneath and ascending. Initially, its pulling force acts in the same direction as the gravitational effect of the sun. The deflection of the icy bodies diminishes and they experience an acceleration. As our planet primarily has a gravitationally accelerating effect on numerous smaller icy bodies, the
these push particularly close to the sun and slide into it. The result is visible to us in a greatly increased number of small sunspots, although in all such observations the factor of the fall times of the icy bodies must be taken into account, according to which the actual insertion into the sun (and thus again the appearance of sunspots) only occurs in time.
can occur much later (2 1/2 to 3 years). Again, Jupiter is capable of directing certain rarer large bodies to deflect rather than accelerate their fall. In general, however, its more distant positions in the sky from the icy ocean will help to leave a medium-strong tarnishing of the Sun.

It is not even remotely possible here to describe the course of a single revolution of Jupiter around the Sun with all its very complicated deflection, gravitational acceleration and ice-body retraction possibilities. In conclusion, it must suffice to say that Jupiter essentially determines the spot activity of the Sun and thus also sets the pace for cyclical-periodic phenomena on Earth that are dependent on the spot effect. Due to its mass, Jupiter has a considerably greater gravitational effect than its neighbour Saturn or even the even smaller planets Uranus and Neptune.

We also have to take into account that the orbital periods of the planets are different, Neptune, for example, requires approximately 165 Earth years for one solar orbit, so that it hardly causes any noticeable disturbance for decades, but as soon as its gravitational effect on icy bodies becomes more and more noticeable, it influences their paths to the sun accordingly. Uranus is still able to pass through considerable parts of its orbit without disturbing the wandering Milky Way ice blocks, but this is no longer the case with Saturn. Finally, there may also be times when perturbations of certain planets add up depending on the orbital position they occupy in relation to each other.
If, for example, Jupiter and Saturn are together in the constellation Aquarius-Pisces, they accelerate the onslaught of ice towards the Sun with particular force; if, on the other hand, they are in Taurus or Scorpio, they slow down the icy remnants of the Milky Way considerably, dispersing them around the Sun, which is manifested by the Sun's considerable spotlessness. Thus, in view of the different orbital periods of the planets, a general system of disturbances can be worked out, which has already been done in part, but which can only be exhaustively determined in hundreds of diagrams extending over centuries.

This much can already be said that all these relationships can also explain why the recognised main period in the rhythm of the sunspotted sun, which is mainly emphasised by Jupiter, shows irregularities, why shifts, overlaps and the like can be observed. This will also make it easier for researchers in the future,
System and clarification in certain and undoubtedly correctly recognised main weather periods of the earth especially since we will conclude that the overall activity of the sun determines the general weather situation on earth.

There were times when mankind, caught up in astrological ancestry, at least felt that it was up to the stars whether storms whipped up the sea, giant whirlwinds of air destroyed blooming fields or rivers periodically rose! A scientific successor, reborn from astrology itself, has fundamentally denied all this and generally still denies it today.

But, we would like to ask, shouldn't it be the case that modern research has to reach more and more for the still disorganised sources of ancient wisdom in order to make clarifying progress with today's means of research, in order to be able to work in an epistemologically critical way at all?

When scholars admit that the stain of the sun is reflected in the trunk of the tree, they are saying certain stain produces auroras, magnetic variations or even cirrus clouds (!) in the earthly sky, and if one then only needs to add that the planets are directing here - are the dark and bright lots of earthly fate really only cast "here and now"?

Our illustration of the orbits of falling ice bodies shows that our Earth passes through such areas, which are particularly populated with ice bodies, several times during its annual revolution around the sun.

moo. It travels once through the two "walls" of the "ice funnel", which takes place from around mid-August to the beginning of November. From February to April, it had already passed through the two "walls" of the "counter funnel", which was idealised for the sake of the imagination. The fact that the remaining months are not entirely free of ice bodies passing close by is also evident from the
This is why it remains to be seen that this picture, which is only roughly sketched here, may vary over the years. In any case, the Earth will soon have more and soon less opportunity to capture and accumulate ice bodies.

(Image source and text: Book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eisozean" by H. Fischer, 1924)

You can see that the earth passes through this ice funnel around the 10th to 20th of August descending and around the end of October and beginning of November ascending, at which times we can also observe the two main annual times of shooting stars, which light up as icy bodies in the reflected sunlight outside the earthly atmosphere. (Drawing after Hörbiger.)

As soon as, after these necessarily far-reaching preparations, we describe the events of the icy bodies crashing to Earth, it will become clear how essential it is to know the interrelationships at work here. We will be able to prove that enormous storm catastrophes and other events can be traced back to a strong accumulation of ice on our planet and that the frequency of shooting stars can be brought into parallel with this. We have already stated that the icy bodies travelling through the solar realm are nothing other than shooting stars. At the moment, this leads to the justified assumption that shooting star observations support our derivation of the
ice body behaviour! What about it?

When the marvellous J.J. von Littrow was still alive, whose work on the wonders of the
Although he was constantly finding new scholars to study the heavens, he thought it was at least "very strange" that certain shooting star swarms ("Laurentius stream" in August and "Leonids" in November) still occur regularly every year. He believed that the swarms could be understood as sand clouds, which we encounter annually "close to the same time and perhaps even pass through the edge of them with our large Earth ship". This was at a time when it was not so much the astronomers who took pity on the "incidental" shooting stars, but predominantly the meteorologists, who still considered the shooting stars to be products of the earth's atmosphere.

And it seems like a strange chain of events that meteorologists who are so caught up in error, such as the Frenchman Coulvier-Gravier, are able to produce very valuable data.
This is because they have left behind observational material which, in certain respects, cannot appear inconvenient to the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony). If you take the trouble to study related works from the middle of the last century, you will be amazed at the marvellous powers of observation and observation techniques of their authors. However, we have g r o w n older, stellar research has in the meantime taken over the shooting stars and transferred them to the distant realm of the heavens, where weather researchers today should look in order to master their weather-related craft.

Current astronomical research teaches us that there are such and such types of shooting. It makes a distinction between classes of size and other differences. Some are said to be long-established citizens of the solar realm, while others are more like erratic travellers who follow the much originate from the wider universe. This would c o i n c i d e with the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) insofar as meteors in its sense (as has already been mentioned) are small ice bodies that preceded the formation of the solar realm, whereas shooting stars, as ice bodies, originate from the icy milk stream. However, opinions still differ today with regard to such a material distinction. Research still works with a meteor concept to which everything appears to be subordinate and integrated, and it speaks of fireballs or meteors in the narrower sense.
In this sense, the term "space fragments" refers to bodies that enter the Earth's atmosphere from outer space, where they are caused to disintegrate by air resistance or, if their mass is sufficiently large, can descend to the Earth's surface. It is also generally known that such "world fragments" constantly assault the earth and sometimes have a relatively large body mass.

In this context, it is worth remembering the unusually large meteor block that was discovered in once fell in western North America (Arizona) in prehistoric times, leaving behind a crater-like rash 1000 metres in diameter as a reminder. There are still
Isolated metal fragments were scattered for many kilometres around the actual crater, but what could somehow be grasped has long since been carried away and sold off because of its value.

The National Museum in Washington had to save a nine-ounce piece of it at the last minute understood. The metal centrepiece is still hidden deep beneath the crater floor, and all attempts to bring this treasure to the surface have failed.
It is estimated that 90,000 kilograms of platinum and iridium alone are stored in the ground, which is equivalent to
This is equivalent to seven times the value of gold and twenty times the annual gold yield of the entire earth. Several years ago, craters up to three kilometres in diameter were discovered in a strip of land in South Carolina, which also testify to meteor falls. On the Finke River in central Australia, there is a similar funnel formation that bears the amusing name "Double Punsh Bowl". Numerous craters up to 200 metres in diameter have been identified as impact sites of meteor fragments, which melted sandstone when they fell and folded entire layers of rock. The

Fate has been merciful to us, as we have not been confronted too often over the course of time with such forces which, even with a much more powerful force, would be enough to r e d u c e a cosmopolitan city to rubble. In general, only relatively small meteors of stone and glass fall to earth, and only relatively rarely is a meteor body massive enough to outlast the disintegrating effect of air resistance and reach the ground at all after burning up.

However, this also characterises the difference between meteors and shooting stars. Meteors burst and burn up when they enter the atmosphere, whereas shooting stars, as icy bodies shining in reflected sunlight, must trigger completely different phenomena on earth when the earth intercepts them and prevents their onward flight towards the sun. However, this difference is already apparent to the naked eye. Genuine shooting stars or, as we can now better say, shooting ice, always appear only purely white or at best show a tinge of bluish or yellowish, whereas all fireballs that light up in the air can shine in the bright pure colours of the rainbow, and consequently soon red, green, blue etc.. Such a change of colour cannot be seen in shooting ice balls during their flight, which lasts only seconds.

If we take the height of the atmosphere to be around 600 kilometres according to a reliable estimate, with the last 100 kilometres marking the transition to space everywhere, then every observer's view is still considerably restricted, which is not insignificant for the observation of small bodies scurrying past near the Earth. The reduction in visibility is due to the f a c t that the air in the immediate vicinity of the Earth's surface is no longer pure and therefore transparent enough. This leads to a kind of funnel-shaped showroom as a product of the surrounding haze.

Depending on the location of an observer, such as in industrial areas or near large cities, the usable viewing space may still be reduced.

If we now - in terms of stellar research! - the highest flare height for shooting stars is 150 kilometres, a calculation of the diameter and surface area of the observed
area, since an observer in our country can see on average only 1/10,000 of the 150 kilometres of spherical surface around the globe. Now, the annual average of the shooting phenomena noticed by this observer alone is astonishingly large and may in reality be many thousands of times greater when calculated for the entire globe, even if we take into account that shooting phenomena do not storm the earth in the same way everywhere.

But if (and so one must inevitably conclude) the shooting stars were really meteor-like bodies, whose penetration into the atmosphere would only make them visible (be it by air friction, be it
by luminous effects of the air pushed in front of them), then the following fact would have to be true:

The daily increase in the Earth's mass would have resulted in a noticeable change in the length of the day and a relatively significant acceleration of the Moon's orbit. The earth laboured

have received and continue to receive an annual increase in mass amounting to millions of tonnes.

To get out of this embarrassment, many celestial researchers have always focussed on small masses of snuffers. They have even attempted to prove that chirping bodies weighing only 1/10 of a gram can blink out. There is no doubt that this is technically and physically impossible and can only be done "mathematically" from the green table. Such tiny bodies cannot possibly produce luminous effects that can be experienced and perceived at relatively great distances, even if we wanted to admit that they were made of metal. We need
Such small shooting stars are all the less visible because they are relatively much larger icy bodies. As a result, they are still accessible to observation as bodies passing beyond the atmosphere, and there is no doubt that most of the ice flakes that become visible pass by the earth, and only a small percentage of all flakes even reach the earth's atmosphere in order to subsequently reach the earth's surface with sufficient coarseness and - to anticipate briefly - communicate themselves there as hail and water.

The assertion that shooting stars are nothing more than ice bodies reflecting sunlight is, however, based on a special consideration. If a body that only
If one eclipse reflects more extraneous light and is overshadowed by another, it can of course no longer appear luminous, as is usually the case with lunar eclipses (moon passes into the shadow of the earth). As a result, there may also be eclipses to a much lesser extent, however, as soon as a snuffle e n t e r s the Earth's shadow at night. This earth's shadow can be seen spatially as a huge shadow tube, the axis of which naturally points in the opposite direction to the sun. An instantaneous direction of this axis or the position of the shadow tube is precisely determined for day and hour by the respective given orbital conditions of the earth to the sun (earth's orbit, earth's own rotation, position of the earth's axis on its orbital plane), and these conditions make it possible to see through the path of the snuffers for each place on earth in the course of each night and in the period of a year. In other words, the position of the Earth's shadow is inevitably dependent on the observer's location and the time of year and day.

Shooting objects must become invisible when they enter the Earth's shadow and, if necessary, light up again when they leave the shadow.

If, however, the shooting continues in the direction of the shadow or if the exit takes place at a point where the opacity of the horizon prevents a view, a shooting can no longer become visible again. It is also only natural that the respective position of the earth's shadow allows more o r less snuffers to be observed. If, for example, one observes in our country
(fixed location +50˚ latitude, time 12 o'clock at night) at the winter solstice, the Earth's shadow is positioned in such a way that the shooting apparitions are visible both before entering and after leaving the shadow. At the summer solstice, the earth's shadow prevents as good as

and at the time of the equinoxes, shooting stars can be observed above all before disappearing into the shade at a considerable unshaded spatial distance. The
Observational material from shooting star research virtually confirms this course of events, but since it has not recognised the nature of shooting stars, considers them to be bodies that only light up in the air, and since shooting star eclipses have remained foreign to it, it cannot give any kind of satisfactory interpretation, cannot properly evaluate its observations and has to struggle with assumptions, possibilities and grey hypotheses. Again, the research to date on
the interpretation of a very important fact which we can clarify and which leads to the final answer to our question whether shooting star observations prove our ice body distributions in space.

It is known that the first half of the year is less abundant in the number of falls than the second half. This agrees with our deduction that the earth is exposed to the strongest ice body swarms ("ice funnel passage") in autumn and consequently more snuffle falls must be recorded.

(Image source and text: Book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eisozean" by H. Fischer, 1924)

It can be seen that the Earth passes through this ice funnel descending around the 10th to 20th of August and ascending around the end of October and the beginning of November, at which times we can also observe the two main annual times of shooting stars, which light up as icy bodies in the reflected sunlight outside the earth's atmosphere. (Drawing after Hörbiger.)

The French astronomer Coulvier-Gravier had already proven the clustering of shooting stars in the second half of the year many decades ago, but even then he had already established much more far-reaching details. He counted and recorded the number of falling snowflakes over several years and found that, on average, there is a maximum or a frequency value between August and November in the second half of the year (apart from the general increase in the number of snowflakes). Furthermore, it did not go unnoticed by him that this frequency value shows a weakening around September.
shows! If we remember what has been said about our Earth passing through the idealised "ice funnel" and its "walls" (strong ice body zones) and that the "funnel interior" can be fed with less ice, then this over-coherence is also downright striking, especially since the time conditions are also correct! Even in the first half of the year, which on average has fewer snowflakes

The frequency value of the "observation mowers" between February and April w i t h a clear weakening in March, which in turn corresponds to the conditions of our "counter funnel". The The fact that the spring frequency value is far behind the autumn frequency value is also consistent with our counterfunnel derivation.

The facts speak for themselves, and they speak just as clearly to us in further comparisons of our "ice funnels" with the observational material on the annual variation of shooting stars and swarms of shooting stars that has been processed by researchers for decades. And the ice block influx (ice bolides) resulting from the trajectory derivation does not just coincidentally correspond to the well-known Perseid swarm in August, the Leonid swarm in November or the Lyrid swarm in April.

We were also unable to cover shooting stars or the Milky Way in three words. We have at least hinted at the ways in which the nature of ice can be fathomed and the line of evidence. The entire fate of the earth basically depends on these ice flakes, and if they were made of metal or stone, there would be no life on earth. But if they suddenly changed to such materiality, things would look very bad in a few millennia. A parched earth desert would be worse than the dangers associated with the accumulation of ice on the earth. The earth itself will provide this proof.

Three dozen years (counting back to 1936) have passed since Hörbiger's defence of the icy nature of schnuppen first came to public attention. In its evening edition of 15 November 1899, "Pester Lloyd" "dared" to publish a short article about a
Hörbiger's lecture, which he had given at the Vienna University of Technology at the instigation of full professor J. von Radinger. This was the very first publication
about one of the many perspectives pushing towards the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony), and the impetus for the lecture itself had been given by a press feud about the "Leonids", which had been reported by two
Professor Palisa and the Berlin-based Wilhelm Meyer (Uraniameyer). Meyer had already been in correspondence with Hörbiger years earlier, initially believed that he should condemn cosmic ice as a figment of his imagination and now wanted to tell the readers of the "Neues Wiener Tageblatt" that it was not a cosmic iceberg.
suddenly realised that the observation of a thunderstorm in the Alps spoke in favour of a cosmic ice influx. Palisa, in turn, believed he had to claim in the "Neue Freie Presse" that in such
The sky would glow in the fall. In view of the imminent fall of the Leonids, this had brought many of the most cosy Viennese to their feet, and a whole army of curious people occupied the Semmering or the Kahlenberg at that time. Is the sky really glowing or is it glowing
not, that seemed to be a really interesting and ultimately not entirely harmless thing according to popular opinion.

Professor J. von Radinger had taken the opportunity before his early death (1903) to give a ceremonial lecture (on the occasion of an anniversary celebration of German-Austrian engineers and engineers).

Hörbiger's ideas in order to, as he himself put it, "show that our eyes must grow beyond the limits of everyday life". But his words to Hörbiger himself: "Be reassured in the conviction and the awareness that you have committed the world through your genius", already stood at the time as a specific warning to all those who felt called to s h e d light on the darkness of earthly-cosmic connections through research-based knowledge. Strangely enough, however, science was all too content to continue on its old and long-worn tracks. In any case, decades were to pass before the last few years and
At present, at least a few scholars (and not least from the field of meteorology) are hesitantly taking up the cosmic ice and weaving it into their ideas (written and hoped for in 1936).

We express this very deliberately in order to show how much time it takes for a huge pacemaker to be understood by those who are not familiar with the constructive shell of its overall vision.
use finely ground stones.

To give just one example, the well-known meteorologist Otto Myrbach from the Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics in Vienna has been investigating the possible influence of shooting stars, especially the Leonids, on the weather for a number of years, and he has published his preliminary research findings on the subject in various specialist journals.
Without being able to refer to his subtle experimental approaches here, we will only pick out what is important to present: "I was inspired to carry out the present study (on
Leonids) by a weather catastrophe that hit large parts of Central and Southern Europe in a quite surprising way on 12 November 1925. A snowstorm raged in the Owl and Giant Mountains and in Moravia, 54.6 millimetres of rain fell in Vienna within 14 hours, and there were catastrophic floods in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bosnia, Montenegro, Dalmatia, Hungary, Italy and Spain; a submarine fell victim to a storm during British naval manoeuvres and a cyclone raged on the Malabar Coast in India. The simultaneity of the disasters, their extent and the surprising nature of their occurrence suggested to me that there might have been a cosmic influence. It was a fortunate coincidence that shortly before the day of the disaster, I had received a letter informing me that the earth would be in a cyclone around the 12th.
November around the time when the meteor swarm (shooting stars) of the Leonids crosses its path. Otherwise, as a meteorologist with a good terrestrial (earthbound) upbringing, the Leonids would probably have been pretty far from my mind. However, my attention was caught and it was not far-fetched to choose between these simultaneous
events, the crossing of the Leonid swarm and the weather catastrophes, can also be assumed to have a causal relationship!"

As a result of his investigations, we read that "when the earth passes through compression points of the Leonid swarm, increased precipitation can fall in places, and that the entire water balance of the earth is stimulated in a lasting and incisive way in the successive years of these passages". There is no doubt that this scholar is on the
way to recognise that in times of shooting star swarms, the earth also has ample opportunity to

to capture ice bodies from it. Some remarks of a more general nature seem very important to us: "Despite the prevailing deep aversion to any further-reaching cosmic influences, I believe that it will also be necessary to investigate the question of planetary influences (!) without prejudice, and finally, even shooting stars must not be completely forgotten if one seriously wants to grasp all weather factors. I have no doubt that, in addition to these, there are many others whose involvement we have no idea of today (if we look past the world ice theory, author)! One repeatedly hears the objection from the fundamental opponents of cosmic weather influences that it is unscientific to concern oneself with cosmic influences before the purely earthly connections have been clarified (which can never succeed without cosmic involvement! Author). I would like to counter this objection here, because in my opinion it causes a lot of harm. I consider it our first duty to establish all the independent variables on which the weather depends, and as such cosmic forces are at least strongly suspected of being involved....

I dare say that ignoring cosmic influences in principle is unscientific."

We do not need to add anything to this clear explanation, we have always maintained this, and we will briefly repeat in a few clear sentences the connections that have already been presented in more detail:

Cosmic and Milky Way ice blocks loosened by space resistance enter the interior of the solar realm. We see them travelling as ice flakes (coarse ice). A small fraction
of these blocks falls towards the earth to an increased degree at times and t r i g g e r s certain phenomena there. In this way, the earth is fed directly with cosmic water. A second cosmic water supply comes from the sunspots, which are the result of the ice blocks that have reached the sun and fallen into it. The fine ice (ice dust) drifting from the spot funnels in the shape of a shoe and still boosted by the radiation pressure penetrates as far as the Earth and even beyond to the Martian region, enveloping the Earth to a certain extent and also having a corresponding effect in the terrestrial atmosphere. The processes in both of the Earth's water supplies do not naturally occur completely separately, but must overlap, penetrate and complement each other. The effects of these processes are manifold, they influence not only the air, but also the rock shell (solid crustal surface) of the earth and, in connection with this, earthly life, including humans.

It is possible to detect both the Milky Way and the snuffle ice that originates from it. This ice is visible to us in any night sky that is not covered with clouds, and we would also have it visible to the naked eye during the day if the flood of light from the sun did not make observation difficult.
deny.

But one last question remains to be answered, and that is: Can we also see the sun's volatile fine ice? Once this question has been answered, we will be able to see it all the more firmly and without

to take a closer look at the effects of coarse and fine ice on earth.

Anyone who has some practice in observing celestial wonders and turns their gaze more regularly to the twilight or night sky will not f a i l t o notice a delicately wintry shimmering structure that appears in our latitudes, especially on beautiful winter nights. The strange glow, which lights up in the evening western sky at this time and has its widest point there, narrows more and more up to a certain height, is reminiscent of a semi-ellipse in shape and is usually described as a cone of light. As this formation is clearly associated with the constellations of the zodiac

(= zodiacal cone), it is called zodiacal light or zodiacal light. It has also long been discovered that an extremely delicate band (bridge of light) sometimes continues from the tip of the zodiacal cone, which, extending the light, can be traced across the entire celestial vault and which experiences an increase in light (counter-light) at the opposite point of the main light.

If you want to find out more about the respective visibility and the observation methods of the zodiacal light, you may obtain information about it in the work on the zodiacal light (vol. 11 of "Probleme der kosmischen Physik") published with the support of the Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft. Here, F. Schmid, currently (in 1936) the most thorough observer of the zodiacal light, has worked out decades of observational material and also presented the various opinions on the nature of these phenomena quite exhaustively.

We emphasise this explicitly, because in general the zodiacal light is rather neglected and even today in the new edition of a well-known and very comprehensive textbook of meteorology there is only the remark that it belongs to the field of meteorology.
meteorology, "can still be left aside for the time being". (!) Now the dispute about this mysterious glimmer of light was and still is about whether it is to be interpreted as a phenomenon originating in the earthly atmosphere or cosmic. Most views tend to favour the
Zodiacal light should be understood as matter condensing towards the sun, which extends beyond the earth's orbit in the form of a flat lens, and which at best could only be a continuation of the sun's coronal light!

With this, research is very favourable to us, because according to our deduction that the crown light is rooted in the spot activity of the sun, and that on both sides of the solar equator the most exhaust funnels are active on average, such a picture must emerge when things are followed more closely. However, the main light and the opposite light of the zodiacal light are witnesses to the fact that the Earth causes fine ice compaction as a result of its electromagnetic gathering effect when it passes through sun-volatile fine ice masses, which is intensified on the midday side of the Earth (main light or zodiacal head).
appear, while on the side facing away from the sun a kind of wake in the Feineisabfluh (Gegenschein or zodiacal tail) may appear. A more detailed description of the existing

The "light bridge", for example, would be explained as a necessary perspective phenomenon of the zodiacal lens extending beyond the orbit of Mars) would show that it is precisely the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) that brings astonishing clarity to the hypothetically interwoven overall picture and i s nowhere in contradiction with generally established observational results.

It is also generally admitted that the zodiacal light consists of sun-illuminated particles and even speaks of solid particles with a diameter of 1 millimetre, whereby an average distance of
of particles of 8 kilometres would be sufficient to explain the brightness of the zodiacal light.

According to their nature, the little bodies are soon interpreted as solar "dust" or as some kind of cosmic dust, and now and then one even comes across the opinion that they are remnants of the primordial nebula from which our solar realm could supposedly have formed.

This mysterious dust has also been repeatedly l i n k e d to sunspot activity, as it has been observed that the zodiacal light is more intense at times of diminished sunlight.
The sun's activity causes a corresponding dip in its glow, but in the opposite case it shines brighter again! We note this all the more readily because we were able to discover that the great naturalist Alexander von Humboldt (d. 1859), who discovered the much more marvellous
The scholar Dominic Cassini, who was able to study the pronounced zodiacal light there, makes a corresponding reference in his famous traveller's work on the equinoctial regions. He tells us that, according to the scholar Dominic Cassini, "the zodiacal light should weaken in some years and then become as strong again as it was at the beginning". Cassini (whose name survives in the term Cassinian division of Saturn's ring) assumed that the reason for this change in light was "connected with the same emanations (radiations), as a result of which spots and flares periodically appear on the solar disc". When the aforementioned zodiacal specialist Schmid recently emphasised "that the possibility of a connection between the zodiacal light and the periodicity of the sunspots once again requires careful examination and should by no means be rejected at the moment", this only shows that a hundred years or more are not enough to follow and completely clarify a correctly established trail.

In the meantime, Hörbiger has long since carried out the "careful examination" and clarified the problem, and there has been no lack of isolated voices who thought the zodiacal particles were ice formations. Even Schmid himself said: "During such periods (particular brightness of the light shimmer), it is reasonable to assume that microscopic ice crystals in higher layers of the troposphere cause the increased twilight effects." This should be particularly noted, irrespective of the fact that Schmid interprets the zodiacal light as an earthly phenomenon that nevertheless takes place in the highest layers of air (!). He seeks as
meteorologist to unravel the mystery, while other meteorologists leave it up to the astronomer again, thereby preventing any further progress. Everyone feels right

and cannot find each other, and so the zodiacal light in particular becomes striking proof of how necessary it is for the weather researcher to also orientate himself in terms of astronomy and the astronomer in terms of meteorology. Then it may no longer happen that a weather forecast based on the world ice theory (glacial-
cosmogony) can write that when ice accumulates from outside, at least a faint glimmer of light must be noticeable in the sky, but - "no one has yet
ever seen anything of it". Well, he had spent years in an astronomical computing institute (to apologise) and was therefore unable to see the zodiacal glimmer of light, which Tycho Brahe had already noticed towards the end of the sixteenth century, about which hundreds of people have racked their brains in subsequent times, and which has become known to every traveller in tropical deserts and steppes and again to every seafarer as a non-expert.

You can see the glimmer even on a cloudless, bright day from a mountain height as soon as you place a cardboard disc (attached to an appropriate handle) between your eye and the sun in such a way that it is well centred and thus dimmed. Under favourable visibility conditions, you will then see a strange hazy veil around the sun, which will wave down like a drag towards the circle of vision, giving the impression that it must still extend beyond the earth's orbit.

Nature does not only want to be learnt from textbooks, but first and foremost observed, and only acquired knowledge and observations together lead to a
a more experiential interpretation of things. It seems self-evident that all kinds of glowing particles can also be carried along with the sun's fine ice drift and forced to join in the drift. In this respect we may rightly speak of cosmic dust, and this will also be able to accumulate on Earth to a greater or lesser extent. In any case, the repeatedly expressed assumption that considerable quantities of the red deep-sea clays, the centre of which is in the Pacific Ocean, are of cosmic origin cannot be dismissed out of hand.

All in all, our very roughly sketched zodiacal observation should also have revealed how
The "harmony of the worlds" is extraordinarily intimate and should only be followed by the harmony of research itself. With a clear conscience, we can also write "Kepler redivivus" on the flag that flutters on the stronghold of humanly possible knowledge.

H.W. Behm

(Source excerpt from the book: "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser-Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin;

Image sources: From the book "Welteis und Weltentwicklung" by H.W. Behm, 1926 and from the book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eisozean" by Hanns Fischer, 1924,

R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig)

When did Atlantis sink?

How many millennia ago did Atlantis sink?

We now want to determine such a time ourselves, because we want to find out when our present moon became Earth's companion.

We heard from Plato that Atlantis suddenly sank into the sea 9000 years ago due to violent earthquakes and floods. We deduced that such phenomena could only be caused by the capture of the
Moon were able to occur in such an enormous form, since there is no geological fact to infer an even remotely similar doom from merely terrestrial causes. ...

Rather, we will have to focus our attention on astronomical matters, especially on calendar calculations, since we can rightly assume that the appearance of the moon after the moonless period and the months that are now becoming clearly visible will have given the astronomically highly educated peoples the opportunity to use the now very convenient division of time.

When I talk about highly educated peoples, I am also referring to the Egyptians and Assyrians.

However, both time measures have very different rough rhythms: the Egyptians reckoned according to solar circles, the Assyrians according to lunar circles. For the inhabitants of the Nile, 1460 years formed a zodiacal or solar circle; for the Assyrians, 22,325 lunar circles (equal to 1805 years) formed a great rhythm. We could now try to find out when both circles were formed in early times. coincide, that is to say, at what time they were established. This was probably caused by an astronomical event, namely the beginning of the moon, because no "month" could exist before then.

We now know that the Egyptian circle came to an end in 139 AD. It must therefore have begun in 1322 BC. An Assyrian circle ended in 712 BC.

So if we trace back both circles, we get:

Zodiacal

circles

Lunar

circles

1460 (years = 1 solar circle)

1322

2782

4242

5702

7162

8622

10082

11542

1805 (years = lunar circle)

712

2517

4322

6127

7932

9737

11542

We can see from this that both circles come together in the year 11542. However, that would be two thousand years more than Plato states. But since the Chaldeans also used this method of reckoning If the number of years is not the same, it can be assumed that this is a reliable figure. So if we calculate back from the present, we get around the year 13,500.....

We can be content with this figure for the time being. This shows that it may well be possible for special research to achieve a better agreement with the Plato Report in some way.

For us, however, this number is of great significance from a purely cultural-historical point of view in that it shows us that at that time there lived astronomically educated and finely observant peoples who were not only aware of the events, but also had the ability to calculate the year with great accuracy for those times.

In the meantime, Prof Posnanzky has made an excellent discovery of his own. It is very valuable that he worked completely independently of us;.....

The scholar examined the remains of the famous sun temple near Tihuanacu and discovered that its location was based on astronomical principles. He realised that certain features of the temple proved its connection with the vernal equinox.

Astronomers define the vernal equinox as the point in the fixed starry sky at which the sun is located at the time of the earthly vernal equinox. However, this point is not fixed for all time, but describes a circle in the sky over the course of around 26,000 years. The corresponding movement is known with sufficient precision.

It should therefore be possible to determine by simple calculation at what time the Inca temple was located so that its vernal equinox signs actually coincided with the vernal equinox, which of course is no longer the case today.

To his astonishment, Posnanzky found two values. One pointed to 2700 BC, a figure that he had to reject as inaccurate based on the context of his other research. The
others resulted in the year - 11 600 or 13 500 calculated from today!

I don't believe that in the foreseeable future two figures will ever again match so precisely in such time depth as the one given by Posnanzky and the one given by us.

It is now also possible to determine a similar time in Egypt on the basis of the cultural layers as on Crete. There, the Nile has created enormous deposits. As these can only amount to about 5 inches within a century on the basis of long observations, it is also possible to deduce the age from the depth. Numerous boreholes, deliberately drilled far away from human settlements, including earlier ones, have now established that the cultural remains go back more than 12,000 years.

However, there are other ways of verifying this figure.

There is the famous zodiac of Denderah, which is particularly important because in it the zodiac images are not arranged in a circle but in a spiral.

The zodiac of Denderah. In 1837, the original was destroyed by French troops under Napoleon,

blown out and shipped to France. A "cheap" copy was then installed in the temple itself.

The constellation of Leo can be seen diagonally below the consecrated point.

In this way, the beginning and end of the zodiac, which represents the constellations of the heavens, are unambiguously defined. In the Denderah picture, the first sign is Leo. This means that at the beginning of the year, in the first month, the sun was in the constellation of Leo. There are now three possibilities
of the beginning of the year at that time: today's 1st January or the vernal equinox or, lastly, the summer solstice. As Leo is currently the constellation of September, the calculation shows that you have to go back 19,404 years to find the time when January was the beginning of the year.
was under the sign of Leo. In the second case, we would only have to go back to 11,010 years before our era, but in the latter case to 32,570 BC. If we compare these
values, we can say that the zodiac in question is at least 13,000 years old. Although this figure is very close to the others, the information is not sufficient to m a k e a decision. Meanwhile, another number comes to our aid. The well-known Mars observer S c h i a p a r e l l i calculated a number of biblical dates astronomically and found the following for the day when Jesus died in the temple
was depicted on 2 February. On this day, the prophetess Anna was in the temple. St Anne's Day today is 20 July. But Anna is the feminine form of Annus, year, the daughter of the shining sun among the Egyptians. If you calculate when Anna was in the constellation of the
If the year 11 230 B.C., or around 13 500 years from today's date, was the year of the sign of February, Virgo. These are certainly very strange coincidences. Admittedly, one must not yet speak of
However, we can say this much: the years around 11,500 BC are most likely to be the time of the sinking of Atlantis and thus the time of the capture of our moon. There must be a reason why such dates f a l l within a range. ....

As Prof Posnanzky has also come to the same conclusions here, I would like to quote his words:

"One usually speaks of a Stone Age as the foundation of a subsequent Bronze Age and so on. In my opinion, one should not speak of a Stone Age or a Bronze Age, but of a very local Stone Age or a local Bronze Age; because at a time when one was in a so-called Stone Age, there were very large, highly developed cultures elsewhere. In some places, such as in the highlands of the Andes, where copper is found in natural
form, there was no Stone Age at all, as this metal was almost as easy to obtain as flint. Even today, vast populations still live in a real Stone Age. We must not imagine that at a time when people in Europe still lived in caves and holes in the ground and perhaps did not even know how to use fire, all the other
groups of people around the world lived in the same way. There were already relatively highly developed cultures elsewhere at that time.

To get to where we are today, man has gone through an extraordinarily long period of cultural evolution, not 15 or 20,000 years, as is generally assumed, but hundreds of thousands of years."

Hanns Fischer

(Source: Book "In mondloser Zeit - auf den Spuren vormondlicher Kulturen", Hanns Fischer, p. 256-261, 2nd edition, year 1930, Jungborn-Verlag Rudolf Just, Bad Harzburg)

Water balance of the earth

Whoever stands on the seashore is overwhelmed by the apparently immense amount of water that washes over the mainland like a giant organ and seems to lose itself again on the horizon in receding infinity. And this impression is heightened on the open sea, which creates the feeling that water and water again is the great ruler of the earth.
Huge areas of our planet are actually covered by the waves of the oceans, and only just under two-fifths of its total surface area remains on land. Added to this are the considerable quantities of frozen water in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, whose
We don't even know what the ground conditions are like for the most part, because there are masses of ice of considerable thickness, often many hundreds of kilometres deep. In the Antarctic alone, 13 million square kilometres are said to lie under perpetual ice, and all in all there may be 16 million square kilometres, which corresponds to around one tenth of the Earth's entire solid surface.

The total amount of water on earth is probably over 1.3 billion cubic kilometres, which is still over eight hundred times less than the volume of the earth and four and a half thousand times less than the weight of the earth! These comparative figures already show that the Earth's absolute water supply is vanishingly small in relation to the size of the Earth's body. An easy experiment to visualise space is even more convincing.

We draw two concentric circles of 10 and 12 3/4 metres in diameter on the floor of a spacious hall.

The outer circle line is drawn exactly 2 1/2 millimetres thick. The outer circle then represents the equatorial circumference of the earth at a scale of one to one million, while the 2 1/2 millimetre thick line at the same scale represents the uniform depth of the present-day ocean volume over the entire surface of the earth.
Earth is symbolised. The inner circle is intended only incidentally to visualise the size of the earth's interior, which is still glowing everywhere, spatially and relative to the crust thickness and ocean depth. Accordingly, an almost

A globe with a diameter of 13 metres would only be uniformly flooded by an ocean 2 1/2 millimetres deep. With a small school globe, the depth of the ocean could hardly be expressed and would at best lie above it like a very fine breath.

There is no doubt that a very valuable perspective opens up here if we compare the coarseness of the earth's volume with the shallowness of the ocean. We cannot make such a metaphorical comparison on the seashore or on the high seas, nor on the basis of a library globe, however large it may be!

In the latter case, we cannot get a real idea of the relative shallowness of the ocean, and on the seashore we are again overwhelmed by the seemingly endless expanse of water and the horrendous depth of the ocean, without being able to gain a real relative idea of the size of the earth's volume. However, the primitive drawing of the seabed shows that our ocean, although sinking to a depth of up to 10 kilometres in some places, almost disappears compared to the volume of the earth. We can therefore c h a r a c t e r i s e the Earth as having relatively little water.

Various processes, which can be clearly demonstrated, indicate that this natural lack of water is still permanently restricted. A noticeable amount of water is released during the weathering of the rocks to form water-containing decomposition products (mostly silicates).
consumed. This alone must reduce the earth's free water supply. Not inconsiderable quantities of water are permanently retained by the ground and are no longer released, as certain mining products testify. Even if the "mountain moisture" may be lower at greater crustal depths than near the earth's surface due to mass pressure and heat, the fact that it has penetrated is in itself proof of a long-lasting process, the past of which provides a guarantee for its continuation. In any case, water constantly seeps into deeper layers of the earth's crust, from which it only partially returns to the surface in the form of springs and vapour.
returns to the surface. As seawater flees into the interior of the earth at certain points, it finds the opportunity to connect with the star under considerable pressure. It remains to be considered here that at the seabed (at a considerable depth of several thousand metres) a pressure
which even the walls of the strongest steam boiler would not be able to withstand, so that water can continuously flow into the layers lying under the seabed, at whose
reemergence can hardly be imagined. All kinds of never-resting crystallisation processes in nature chemically bind water and retain it. Vast quantities of minerals (limestones etc.) contain chemically bound water, a bond that is not limited in time, just a s water mechanically penetrates the pores of such rocks.

Furthermore, it is sufficiently well known that hydrogen gas is emitted from volcanic centres in greater or lesser quantities. But where hydrogen appears in this form, there must have been water before, at least if water that has penetrated into the depths has come into contact with magmatic masses.

It should be borne in mind that each part by weight of exhaled hydrogen corresponds to nine parts by weight of decomposed water, since it is well known that the weight of the water resulting from the atomic weights is the same as the weight of the hydrogen.
weight of a water molecule is 18 chemical parts by weight, of which two or one ninth of the water weight is accounted for by hydrogen. However, since not all hydrogen reaches the earth's surface, but is chemically bound in the rocks of the earth's interior in the same way as the released oxygen, one part by weight of volcanic hydrogen can also correspond to twenty or more parts by weight of decomposed water, from which "then - to use a word of Hörbiger's

will also appear credible to the layman's view that the earthly ocean will suffer unlimited losses over time".

Certain quantities of the water escaping from the volcanic vents are lost to the earth altogether.
which (as already noted in the course of our paper) can be based on the well-founded opinions of various researchers. As a gas of 14.4 times less weight than atmospheric air, the escaping hydrogen strives upwards at explosive speed, reaches the boundary region where the mass attraction of the earth balances the expansion endeavours of the gases, in order to finally lose itself in space with increasing dilution.

These undeniable facts lead to the question of how the c o n s t a n t loss of water can be compensated for.

Earth physicists and earth historians have repeatedly posed this question, attempting to interpret it or openly admitting that it cannot be answered at present and that the nature of the earth's water balance is still unknown. The attempts at interpretation are linked (to s u m m a r i s e briefly) to a distinction between two types of water.

E v e r since there has been water on earth, the origin of which need not concern us for the time being, it has been water that moves in all kinds of cycles. The term "vadose water" (= as much as in circulation) has become naturalised for this water. A group of scholars is now of the opinion that the Earth is still capable of enriching the circulating water with so-called "juvenile" water, which can form during magmatic and similar processes and which therefore did not exist before. Even if these juvenile waters only make up a tiny fraction of the total water, they would perhaps be able to replace the constant loss of water on earth.

However, some researchers (Brun, Gautier, Schneider, etc.) deny the existence of juvenile water or at best want to a c c e p t the formation of such water for a distant early period of the earth's development. Others, however, who consider it probable that juvenile water was formed during
The scientists who believe that this could be the result of a transformation of hydrous minerals into anhydrous ones, or who are looking for other reasons for its formation, are basically convinced that newly emerging juvenile water cannot be sufficient to compensate for the permanent loss of vadose water. It is a difficult guesswork about these things.

It is with some satisfaction that we read in a recent edition of "Grundzüge der Geologie" published by Wilhelm Salomon (with the collaboration of twenty-three other specialised researchers) that "an at least possible addition of cosmic water" is to be considered. In this context, reference is made to Hörbiger and Fauth, "who incidentally claim that there are still
cosmic water reaches the earth in the form of ice meteorites". The postscript: "A sure proof

However, it seems to me that "no evidence has yet been produced in favour of this assertion", clearly shows that a cardinal question of the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) is seriously preoccupying certain earth history researchers.

Wilhelm Halbfah, a university scholar from Jenens, who studied the water cycle in detail, had already written 15 years ago (in 1921!) in a short observation "Zum Kreislaufprozeh des Wassers" (On the Cycle of Water) (Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenzeitschrift): "There must therefore be some other source of renewal and multiplication of water on the earth's surface which is capable of covering all the losses described. Since there is no earthly source to think of, it can only be of cosmic origin, a fact that has already b e e n pointed out by renowned physicists. Only the actual geographers and hydrographers do not seem to have paid sufficient attention to the gap in our knowledge of one of the most important processes in nature. A highly original explanation was attempted by the engineer Hörbiger and the astronomer Fauth in a very comprehensive paper, which has probably received so little attention because it
because it was published immediately before the (First) World War and because it was partly written in a style that is difficult to read (probably referring to the cosmotechnical drawings that are difficult to decipher for non-engineers, author). Without doubt, this work is one of the most important and thought-provoking achievements of the human mind, and we Germans can be proud that it is the work of German researchers....

The fact that 'science' has so far rejected glacial cosmogony does not mean that it is incorrect."

In a recently published, more comprehensive work (volume 80 of "Petermanns Mitteilungen") the same scholar attempts to present the arguments i n favour of the consumption of earthly water, after having discussed in some detail the various theories that have been put forward to date on this subject. Here, too, we see that in the meantime
The progress of research in this field cannot prevent experts from confirming the following: Loss of water during volcanic eruptions; injection of water into the wastes of the oceans due to the enormous atmospheric pressure; seepage of surface water to depths from w h i c h it no longer has the opportunity to return to the surface, whereby, according to current assumptions, all rock is dust-dry at a depth of around 800 m below the earth's surface; mineralisation in rocks of the earth's crust.

Halbfah considers this process to be the most important. "There is no doubt that the chemical weathering of rocks consumes a considerable amount of the earth's water supply every year. To what extent remains unclear for the time being. We are also still completely unclear about the amount of juvenile water." The indication that in certain parts of the earth (namely in South Africa and Central Asia) the earth is drying out should not be seen as a particular argument in favour of a reduction in the earth's general water supply.

This is because the earth (from a geological perspective) shows a constantly changing distribution of its water supplies. Land that is dry today was repeatedly flooded, and where seas are blue today, land masses once rose up.

But even admitting that our earth's surface is currently (that is, for thousands of years already) in a state of dehydration, which even a cosmic water supply (coarse and fine ice) could not and perhaps never has completely settled, the example of the earthly water supply must also include those gigantically increased water supplies that our earth star has already received repeatedly in the course of its millions of years of development and will receive in a way that surpasses all imaginable concepts! This should and will only become clear to us as soon as we have entered the great path into the earth's historical past and at the same time have gained a glimpse into the distant future of the earth!

If we summarise the results of this brief examination, it can be said that although many aspects of the Earth's water cycle have remained quite obscure to specialist researchers, there is no denying that there are definite signs of constant water consumption. As there has been no theory to date that could make the origin of cosmic water plausible, an inevitable flight into the cosmos must have seemed like a risk to researchers, as they had no idea where to look for the source of cosmic water.

This was first expressed by the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony), and since a thorough familiarisation with it requires years and forces a specialist researcher to look far beyond his own area of expertise, this may be the only reason why it has not already been used much more extensively by water cycle research in particular. One or a few swallows do not make a spring. But it is time, as the beautiful song goes, for it to come with a roar!

It only suits the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) if, despite the claimed constant water consumption of the earth, very precautionary calculation methods (Gnirs and others) want to show that, at least in the last two millennia, there has been no measurable loss of water in the earth's budget. This forces us all the more to see the existing and emphasised loss accounts balanced, and only a cosmic source can bring about this balance. According to Hörbiger, "our ocean forms a kind of earthly transit reservoir, the level of which in historical times has remained at a constant level as a result of a cosmic water inflow that is not too abundant on the whole, but not too small either. remains". Let us assume for the sake of argument (for which the material prepared by the research itself provides a basis) that the earth annually decomposes a universal layer of water about 25 centimetres deep at the expense of the primordial intra-terrestrial heat supply, in part, and in part in a different way.
consumed. We would actually be finished with our ocean in just ten thousand years! The earth would be completely devoid of water and the various intertwined
cycles of their animate and many inanimate substances would have come to a standstill, so that at the same time

but also a plethora of different forces that shape the earth's appearance. All these circumstances virtually force us to the conclusion that our planet is unalterably fed by water.
which has its seat beyond the earth in the cosmos! Even if we use a much smaller loss account, this is still sufficient to consider any development of life on earth without cosmic water supply unthinkable. Our main aim here was to look at the perspectives of the world ice theory (glacial cosmogony) from the other side, which, we would like to believe, is of great benefit to all remaining doubters.

The pursuit of these things has already led us to knock on the doors of geological research, which looks beyond the present into the distant past and endeavours to fathom how this globe itself came to be, how it developed and how its present appearance came about.

We had said goodbye to the earth a bit quickly and just told them that they were in the
In the course of the development of the solar empire, the Earth was to grow into that less icy child of fortune, which was destined to have a brilliant career by human standards and which is still in the full flight of its development. It seemed to us to be the appropriate way to first visualise the world ice in its decisive effects, because since the earth came into existence as a world body, it was at the same time also exposed to a more or less high degree of ice accumulation from the cosmos, as we present experience them. Alongside this, however, there are those temporary major revolutions on earth that only ever take place at long intervals, but which must take place just as inevitably as the space journey of a sun-volatile dust of ice.

Everything that has happened since the Star Mother hurled her glowing child into the universe has had to and must take place in a planned and logical manner....

H.W. Behm

(Excerpt from the book: "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser-Verlag G.m.b.H, Berlin)

Addition:

Certain details about sea mills prompt us to communicate and recognise them in the sense of the WEL. Our main work makes use of them p. 33 in addition to other circumstances to understand a constant loss of ocean water without terrestrial replacement, which is intended to prove that the doctrine of the sole circulation of earthly water is in need of extension: the alternation between rain and evaporation cannot possibly imitate a perpetum mobile; it must already, according to the recognised
The world would have come to a standstill long ago and the earth would have been an arid desert for just as long, burnt out by a sun shining from an eternally cloudless sky.

The "sea mills" of Argostoli on Kerphalonia are located about 2 kilometres north of the small town of Argostoli at the tip of the highly karstic, rugged headland of Argostoli, close to each other. Two currents moving briskly inland have been driving two mills since 1835 and 1859. The
The width of the channel is 1.50 metres, the water depth is 0.33 metres and the diameter of the water wheels is between 3 and 4 metres. "According to precise investigations, around 60,000 cubic metres of lake water disappears into the ground every day."

In 1858, Mousson assumed a "pushing of the sea" on the western side of the island and drainage through fissures to the eastern side, although there is no mention of a level difference there. Others linked Vesuvius, Mount Etna and the hot springs of Greece to explain the drainage. Ansted (1863) believed in the filling of deep caves and evaporation (!), which would bring the water back to the surface. No wonder that such diverse fantasies were not believed. Finally, in 1874 Wiebel came to the conclusion that the numerous springs in the neighbourhood with their brackish water drew
"by virtue of a hydrodynamic law", the water from the crevasses could flow back into the ocean mixed with fresh water. We are left in the dark as to what kind of "law" is at work here; let it be conceded for a moment that the dynamics of the inflow are enough to make the water
out again somewhere higher up, whereby we naturally dispense with the friction of the liquid on the walls of the kilometre-long fissures. An estimate of the tongue between the sea and the harbour, which is perhaps 800 m wide and almost 4000 m long, according to the 1 : 864 000 Ordnance Survey map of Turkey and Greece, gives an area of a good 3 square kilometres for the brackish water source area. If we estimate the "numerous" springs at two dozen, which may well be plenty, then each spring would produce an average of 2500 cubic metres if the cycle is to be closed. This quantity would correspond to a continuous discharge of 30 litres per second at each spring. But even this estimate is not correct, because Wiebel's premise speaks of a mixture with fresh water; one can therefore also think of 50 or more litres per second. But if we add to the pressure of the seawater, which obviously strives into the depths where there must be room for it, the necessary friction on the rock walls, in crooked fissures and narrow crevices, and the altitude of all the spring horizons, we come to the obvious conclusion that this solution to the riddle is an impossibility. The same impossibility arises from the calculated 50 litres per second for each spring, which cannot be saved even if half a hundred litres are added.
of such sources to spew around 25 litres per second. But we read the very satisfied
Statement: "This view (Wiebels) is also shared by Prof Günther in his excellent work Lehrbuch der Geophysik (1885)."

The WEL people also want to remain more demanding on this issue and assume that in reality a not exactly insignificant amount of water is disappearing into the earth, of which no one has been able to prove what its fate is.

Philipp Fauth

(Source: Monthly magazine "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 10, p. 346, year 1929, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

World of planets

Mekur and

Venus

Earth

Earth's

moon Mars

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus and

Neptune

We saw that research in general will still have considerable difficulties in making friends with the ice-milk stream and thus approaching the interrelationships in the cosmos from a completely new perspective - so that it no longer needs to remain a "patchwork".

After all, for a number of years it has been coming closer and closer to the view advocated by glacial cosmogony, which is inevitably to be demanded, that most planets and also other
celestial bodies in the household of our solar realm (with the exception of the Earth) are strongly cooled and ice-covered celestial bodies.

(Note from the private institute management: unfortunately, official science later took a different path. To this day, the gas ball theory, as well as the rock and sand theory, of which all planets are made up, is
are still represented by official science).

A number of years ago, the Cambridge University scholar Sir James Jeans said t h a t recent measurements had shown that "the surface of Jupiter is a

temperature of around minus 150°". Saturn and Uranus would also have similar temperatures and "all large planets are very cold indeed. There can be neither seas nor rivers on their surface, as all water must be frozen to ice!"

As our "most tangible neighbouring star", various scientists have repeatedly conceded that the moon has an icy and very watery crust, and the number of scholars and philosophers who have been studying it for a century or more is not at all small.
about icy or icy-bodied celestial bodies in the context of our solar realm.

Exactly one hundred years ago, for example, a very readable natural history of the starry heavens was published by the scholar Gruithuisen, in which the icy nature of the moon's surface is asserted in all seriousness. Around the same time, the Italian astronomer Angelo Secchi, a famous authority at the time, raised the question of whether the surface of our satellite could consist of ice. Twenty years later, Schopenhauer answered this question in the affirmative and drew very significant conclusions that are virtually tailor-made for glacial cosmogony. He claimed, for example, that with the lack of atmosphere on the moon and the absolute cold, the ice that undoubtedly exists there can only evaporate to a modest extent. He also said quite correctly that the heat necessary for complete evaporation is lacking and recalled the experimentally confirmed fact that water freezes in a vacuum because evaporation itself robs it of the heat necessary to keep it liquid. He considers the lunar maars to be formations of frozen water and the conspicuous, deep and mostly straight grooves on the lunar surface to be fissures in the cracked ice!

For thermotechnical (!) reasons, the Swedish researcher Ericson believed in the mid-seventies of the 19th century that the lunar surface was icy. A German Count von Pfeil, who dealt a lot with questions of world formation, even spoke of ice comets and ice meteors that fell into the earth's atmosphere and in this way p r e v e n t e d the earth's water supply from completely drying up!

This is how the thread could be spun further, which never completely breaks off and only ends where we are already in the midst of the latest research. The well-known astronomer Russell speaks of a Jupiter's meteoric core, above which were layers with a high water content that merged into a thick ice crust towards the surface. George Forbes, as a member of the English Royal Society, is unconditionally in favour of an ice cover on the moon, considers the moon to be a body that carries enormous masses of ice over an earthy-mineral core and whose entire face, with its many different formations, would be ice and only ice again! A very deserving pioneer of glacial cosmogony, the aged Dr Heinrich Voigt (Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe), for example, tried to convince the now deceased German scholar and university teacher R. Lorenz, a physical chemist, of the icy nature of the moon on the basis of figures only a few years ago, in order to prove the

Hörbiger's colleague Fauth and the astronomer and rocket researcher Max Valier, who unfortunately died in an accident in 1930, had rendered outstanding services.

These few selected examples may demonstrate that glacial cosmogony can and must no longer be ignored. What remains for research to do is to expand a n d consolidate Hörbiger's thought processes, but it will only be able to do this if it abandons outdated ideas and first places all the partial findings in relation to each other,
as Hörbiger did and at the same time tried to provide a compelling reason for the existence of things.

We have already indicated that the history of the formation of the major planets far from the sun has stamped them as ice-armour-encrusted stars (let's call them water planets - neptoids for short) with low densities. We add that they, which science basically does not
denies that they cannot have any kind of earthly atmosphere. They are exposed to a considerable extent to the icy bodies travelling towards the sun from the icy milk stream, have experienced and continue to experience corresponding ice accretions, and it is probable that the ice accretion that still affected them to a much greater extent at the time of world ice formation contributed to accelerating the intrinsic rotation of these massive planets.

Both the pale blue shimmering disc of Neptune orbited by a moon in the telescope and the green shimmering Uranus orbited by four moons and finally Saturn, which sometimes has lighter or darker spots on its surface and is surrounded by ten moons, present themselves to us as ice-like worlds, so to speak. Even that strange Saturn ring formation, which appears to be divided into ripes (outer ring and pile ring towards the planet), can only consist of ice, whereby the pile ring on its smooth ice-like surface only reflects half of Saturn's sphere, so that the supposed shimmering through of Saturn's sphere is only feigned. The whole structure is reminiscent of the fact that Saturn once bound a small icy planet to itself, turned it into a moon, dissolved it as i t approached and deformed it into a temporary ring. The gigantic Jupiter, which still orbits the sun at an average distance of eight hundred million kilometres, is no less icy. Attachments of icy bodies cause the frequently appearing bright spots, while the proven difference in the turnaround times of certain stripe formations speaks in favour of gigantic billowing drift ice.

On the whole, we can regard all these major planets far from the sun as border guards against too much ice being drawn into the inner solar realm. This is also not insignificant for the Earth, and the planet Mars acts as a protective shield to prevent too much cosmic ice from reaching the Earth in the geological present. The ice bodies travelling in highly eccentric orbits must primarily come into conflict with it, especially as the orbit of Mars is also highly eccentric. As a r e s u l t , this planet captures a relatively large number of icy bodies, has been considerably cooled and saturated for a long time, and has a several times higher temperature.

A hundred kilometres thick ice sheet (shoreless ice ocean), although it was not originally a "water planet", but (having always been relatively close to the sun) is to be regarded as an iron-earth celestial body composed of original stellar parent material.

Of all the planets, Mars has been the one that has kept researchers most busy, especially since Schiaparelli discovered the "Martian canals" around six decades ago (back in 1936). An impressive volume would not suffice to cover all the outpourings of an exhilarated imagination (also on the part of star researchers) and all the experiments that have been carried out up until recently with the aim of establishing contact with supposed Martian inhabitants as carriers of a perhaps even higher spiritualisation than we humans possess. Sophisticated methods of stellar research are currently putting an abrupt end to all these high expectations, stating that it is bitterly cold on Mars and that it could only have a thin atmosphere at best. The "Martian canals" are soon dismissed as an optical illusion, soon as wide dips in a Martian desert landscape.
The channels would disappear due to intermittent fog, but the sinking of the fog down to the collapse depths would explain the mysterious doubling of the channels.

It is precisely these interpretations, some of which are quite contradictory, t h a t the glacial cosmogony seeks to clarify that there are water outflows on the icy surface of Mars that form broad "channels". create simulating bands. Let's think of a skating rink that is already generously covered with soft ice dust, in which a rime in the ice turns into a broad dark stripe as soon as the ice is covered with a layer of ice dust as a result of
If water is squeezed out along the Rih under strong pressure, we have a roughly miniaturised image of it. In earlier times, the water was primarily based on various cosmic
The formation of fissures based on disturbance effects cannot come to rest at present either, because as a result of the constant incorporation of ice bodies from outside, the Martian ice crust is constantly being loosened despite its increasing thickness. Where several fissures intersect, a larger dark area of flooding or overfreezing, which manifests itself as a "lake", must form.

Finally, Mars is reached by those ice dust particles (fine ice) blown off by the sun, the nature of which (as a result of ice blocks collapsing into the sun) will still occupy us and - in relation to the Earth - will amaze us! As a result of this phenomenon, the Martian ice sheet is covered with the finest ice dust, which is joined by a kind of frost formation that is due to partial evaporation.
water that has escaped. However, this makes all fresh overfreezing appear all the clearer, but they must disappear again (as has always been observed) as soon as they appear to the rest of the Martian surface to be ice-dusted and even. It is also not at all surprising that "channels" that have disappeared reappear at their previous locations, because water seepage will occur most easily at old fractures that have not yet frozen down too deeply.

The nature of the so-called "Martian canal" doubling in the sense of glacial cosmogony. The 4 corner images I, II, III and IV are intended to visualise the increase in depth of the Martian ocean due to the ice planetoid capture, which can be measured in millions of years. Their white areas, divided into regular "ice sheets", on the other hand, each represent a fraction of the free-floating glacial sphere of Mars; their schematic grid-like division is intended as a simplifying prerequisite for explaining the glaciations in the middle of the cosmicogony.
The "doubling of the canal" shown in the larger letter of the figure (Hörbiger's drawing).

We cannot conclude the interpretation of Mars sketched here only very roughly, which in itself represents a masterpiece in the context of glacial cosmogony, without taking into account the
I would like to say a few words about the doubling of the channel, which has remained a mystery since the first attempt to explain it.
Ice inflow from the outside muh the relationship between the growing inner water and the ice cover. A cover that has become too narrow may burst more or less like a floe in the event of considerable water leakage. The usual "channel formation" may occur. However, if the edges of the floe break apart, the width of the gap increases and newly rising and freezing water may eventually bridge the gap with a kilometre-wide layer of ice.

Incoming water will primarily choose those places for breakthrough where the parallel edges of the ice bridge strip are loosely connected to the compact Martian ice cover. This is where water leaks out. However, as the water is no longer able to flood the entire width of the ice bridge strip, a "channel formation" must take place along each of these gap edges and the "channel doubling" must appear.

This is something essential to the unveiled Martian problem, and Mars, apart from its protective shield effect against too strong an ice rush to Earth, will only reach the Earth's body in much later times.
have an extremely serious impact on fate. But this will be discussed later. We will also see that all the planets orbiting beyond the Earth's orbit at a greater distance from the Sun (especially Jupiter) determine the rhythmic course of events taking place on the Earth's surface in many ways.

The two planets closest to the sun, Venus and Mercury, are related to Mars and Earth in terms of their original structure. They are also, as the world ice theory calls it, of a glutinous or heliodic nature and in their early days underwent approximately the same development as
all bodies that lingered in close proximity to the sun. The fact that various planets have already sunk towards the sun is no longer strange after our argument that all planets (inhibited by space resistance) must shrink towards the sun. First Mercury, then Venus will succumb to this fate.

Over the course of time, they have also been heavily "iced in".

The interlocking orbital shrinkage cones are so far shortened by the speed of the sun that their tips still fall into the image area. These three cone peaks, Mercury's end, Venus' end and Earth's end, thus show the time intervals between the incorporation of Mercury, Venus and Earth into the Sun. However, we can see from the orbital cone of Mars that it cannot show a peak because it penetrates the Earth's orbital cone, i.e. Mars is captured by the Earth and made into a companion.
The same has now also happened with our present-day (Quaternary) moon, whose orbital shrinkage cone is indicated by "Moon still as planet" and "Moon capture". If you want to see through this process even more clearly, imagine these orbital shrinkage cones cut open lengthwise and only half of these longitudinal sections drawn together with the sun's trajectory as the axis, as shown in the following figure below (Hörbiger's drawing).

The development of the inner planetary world (heliodic gyre). In the neighbouring geological past and the next

geological future. Im = intramercurial cone; Me and Ve = end of Mercury and Venus. Tm and Tme = Tertiary lunar orbit cone

and tertiary moon capture. Le = capture of the lunar moon. Vme = Venus moon capture. The picture could of course be extended by the orbital shrinkage cones from Jupiter to Neptune, but even so it already provides a conveniently analysable overview of the events in our narrower solar world in the near and distant cosmological past and future (Hörbiger's drawing).

Blocks of ice drifting towards the sun and fine ice drifting away from the sun have provided Venus with an ice crust that is probably at least half a hundred kilometres thick.
is covered with ice dust compacted like powdery snow. This also explains why a certain amount of ice evaporation can occur at midday on the side of Venus and why the rising ice vapour covers the body of Venus with fine clouds.

All speculations about Venusian life forms and the like are undoubtedly over, and it is just as inconceivable that this brightly shining star has reached a stage of development that corresponds to the Earth's coal age, i.e. a past epoch with plant deposits that were to become our hard coal.

We cite this in particular because, for example, the great scholar Spante Arrhenius, who died several years ago, was still able to write: "Only when life on earth returns to the
When Venus has returned to its simplest forms or has become completely extinct, plants and animals will appear on Venus that resemble those that delight our eyes on Earth. Venus will then be the 'Queen of Heaven', as the Babylonians called her, not only because of her radiant
splendour, but because it will be the planet endowed with the most perfect creatures in the solar realm. "

All this will not and cannot come to pass; it is more likely that Venus may once have carried earthly life in far earlier times, when it shrank even less towards the sun.
and even less ice had accumulated. Mercury is completely out of the question for such a speculation, because as an originally small glowing sphere, this planet, which is currently closest to the sun, had relatively little time to reach its present form. In accordance with its small size and for other reasons, it was and is not subject to any major ice accretion. Nevertheless, it is probably crusted with ice a few kilometres deep on its surface, whereby the indirect effect of the sun in connection with the strong elongation of Mercury's orbit can repeatedly lead to strong crustal fractures, water can spring out and moisten an accumulated layer of fine ice, which can cause the darkening of certain
Mercury areas would explain.

Everyone knows, and should at least know, that in addition to our planets, the aforementioned meteors and shooting stars (of relatively small size), there are all kinds of small celestial objects cavorting in the solar realm. It cannot be denied that the appearance of a planet, for example, sometimes still vividly stirs the human imagination. We experienced this a quarter of a century ago when Halley's Hair Star (comet) reappeared. At the time, a mischievous naturalist believed he should advise the overly anxious to drink up all the old wine as quickly as possible and not to leave the lips of all the beautiful girls untouched. And it is a fact that otherwise clever people could not completely suppress a certain concern about the safe passage of this world-famous celestial traveller.

If, for example, the strange tail matter of many comets consisted of poisonous gases, as is occasionally claimed with t h e flavour of a certain sensation when a previously unknown comet periodically returns or reappears, all life on earth would have been destroyed long ago. For the time being, let's look a little further.

At the beginning of 1931, we witnessed a spectacle that does not happen very often: the relatively surprising close encounter with a dwarf star. This dwarf, with a diameter of just 20 kilometres, had already come threateningly close to our Earth once before, providing an opportunity for its discovery. On 13 August 1898, Gustav Witt from the
At the Urania Observatory in Berlin, he pointed his camera at a part of the sky where he had suspected this dwarf for years and gave his camera a movement that c o r r e s p o n d e d exactly to that of the celestial vault. As a small line on the disc, the dwarf star revealed its existence for the first time and announced itself as an "asteroid" (minor planet), while the immensely distant stars were only captured photographically as bright dots. In itself, the discovery of this minor planet Eros was nothing surprising, as a few hundred similar celestial bodies were already known at the turn of the last century, and in the not too distant future the two thousandth minor planet will be discovered and described. This will be done (as has been the case for years) with a sober number, because the range of conceivable names has long since been exhausted, since a Xanthippe, an Eve or Rosamunde in the form of a minor planet are already travelling through space.

It was precisely on New Year's Day 1801 that Piazzi discovered the very first world body of this kind in Palermo,
which, due to its constant change of position in the sky, turned out to be a member of our solar realm. After the young and highly talented Gauh in Braunschweig had calculated the orbit of this newcomer (called Ceres) around the sun, the discoveries piled up one after the other, and in more recent times up to 200 new minor planets have been discovered every year.
determined by celestial photography. It is estimated that many thousands more can be discovered by optical means, and their real number may b e in the hundreds of thousands, if not millions.

Some of these dwarfs barely exceed a diameter of one kilometre and can only be detected as dots of light (!). There are also some that can be observed to go beyond the orbit of Jupiter or even approach the orbit of Saturn (like Hidalgo, discovered in 1920).

This also gave researchers the idea for other reasons that such minor planets still wander beyond the orbit of Neptune, are abundantly represented here and only remain hidden from discovery. On the other hand, it is known that a zone between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter is a prime candidate for minor planets and that various of them, such as Albert, Alinda and Ganymede in addition to Eros, sometimes overlap the orbit of Mars and venture close to Earth. The smallest distance between Eros and Earth on 31 January 1931 was only 26 million
kilometres. Various researchers rightly assume that such a small body, should it not be the

The authors conclude, among other things, that some of the small moons of Jupiter or Saturn can be held in place by the action of the Earth, so that they are forced to orbit it as a "small moon" before finally crashing into it. They also conclude, among other things, that some of the small moons of Jupiter or Saturn were originally
small planets that succumbed to the restraint of the large bodies. This is also supported by the fact that many minor planets move almost in the orbit of Jupiter due to its gravitational effect. Finally, it should be said that astronomical research sees a certain relationship between these two classes of celestial bodies from the fact that the orbital paths and orbital positions of many minor planets appear to be similar to those of comets. The view that the minor planets, which are mainly distributed in certain main zones, could be the debris of a former planet or the building materials of a planet in the process of being formed, is not a realistic one with regard to
our extended knowledge of the orbital paths of various minor planets has now been abandoned.

Glacial cosmogony can subscribe to all of this quite fully, because it has l a r g e l y asserted it before! For compelling reasons, it has recognised that beyond the orbit of Neptune (i.e. between it and the Milky Way ring) there are still world bodies and cosmic bodies.
There may be small planets clustered like swarms. However, as soon as such bodies enter the narrower solar realm, their fate can be very different. Some share the fate of a comet with an elongated orbit, others fill up the swarm of small planets beyond Mars, still others became and become tiny moons of our planets, or still others fell into the solar system.
or fall victim to the Earth in the future. According to their formation in early times of the solar world's development and their local origin, however, they cannot be mineral-earthy bodies, but primarily pure ice formations.

If, for example, a comet comes closer to the sun, its nucleus, which becomes clear, expels the finest particles of matter on its side facing the sun. As a result of the strong irradiation, a
The vapour is ejected in a certain amount of ice, but gradually this vapour begins to reverse like the jets of water thrown up from a fountain and fall back behind the nucleus or comet's head away from the sun. The formation of a helmet-shaped tail comes into being, and the radiation pressure of the sun is responsible for the fallback of the vapour drive, which trumps the force of gravity due to the extremely small size of the drive particles. Any fear of comets is therefore unfounded, because our Earth has already passed through comet tails several times, and in earlier times, hair stars did not cause more than fright and panic in a still unenlightened humanity.

The situation is different when we think of the collapse of a former minor planet captured by the Earth as an "icy moon". Given the icy nature of such a body, there will at least be abundant precipitation on certain areas of the Earth, and we have every reason to assume that an event of this kind took place at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Most of the accounts of this event are to be found in a work published as early as 1720 by G.W. von der Lage on "The Complete Acta of the Thuringian Flood of the Year 1613" have been summarised. Over time, various scholars have endeavoured to clarify this "extraordinarily devastating flood". The Thuringian region was particularly affected, where six hundred people alone perished, i.e. drowned or were struck by hail. One and a half thousand head of cattle were destroyed and swept away. At the same time, the unleashed elements also raged in other parts of central Germany, as well as in Silesia, Poland, Austria and again in Switzerland and southern France, killing people and causing unprecedented devastation. Johann Aldenberger reports in his "Feuer-, Wasser- und Weinspiegel" (Fire, Water and Wine Report) that "similar water emergencies also occurred in other towns and cities around this time, particularly in Prague, Berlin, Hall in Saxony, Mühlhausen, Langensalza, Liegnitz, Görlitz, Studtgarten etc. At Nuhdorf in Austria, where the best country wine grows, a cloudburst has fallen with such damage as has never happened in living memory". Another chronicle reports: "Two miles from Parduwitz, in Bohemia, the hail fell so thick and in such great quantities that it was four cubits thick and over the places, which froze together, so that one had to clear them out for several days."

According to the facts of the case, it is not easy to imagine that this event could have been the result of several coincidental thunderstorms of an unusual nature. For a weather researcher who only measures and weighs up with earthly powers and forces, however, there was and is absolutely no other interpretation left, because even if he could make friends with the generally admitted possibility of the fall of a small moon, he must also realise that such a body can consist of ice and that this can fall into the earthly atmosphere.
ice would then trigger phenomena that would fall within his "area of expertise". A weather researcher with a glacial-cosmogenic orientation, on the other hand, is in favour of a dynamic connection of the overall event and sees a swarm of ice bodies pushing down as a result of the small moon formation at that time.

"The individual pieces of this swarm arrived at certain intervals, during which the earth continued to rotate by a corresponding angle. As a result, the first to arrive was the ice bolide that covered Nuhdorf, then the one that devastated Bohemia and Silesia, and then the largest, which spread fear and terror from Toulouse to Magdeburg.

Each of these three sinister fellows naturally broke up into a series of smaller pieces, which caused a scattering on the track, so that the directions of the individual storms diverged somewhat. The smallest fragment came down first, the largest last, as shown by the increase in devastation to the north-east, and as required by the laws of mechanics." Let us be modest with this reference. We still have time and space to describe the cosmic ice accumulation and its effects on Earth in more detail (later), because cosmic ice, accompanied by electrical phenomena, is constantly penetrating the Earth's atmosphere, and events are taking place that are basically similar to those of an occasional "ice moon accumulation". We also want to speak less arrogantly of a Thuringian "deluge", because

Truly gigantic deluge events are triggered by great moons that dictate the course of the earth's history, have already done so and will continue to do so.

It is a rather icy cosmic world that surrounds us within the framework of our solar realm, but Compared to the glow of the sun, all the planetary and other ice in it seems quite small as a counterpart. Only the ice-glittering band of the Milky Way, which gives the solar realm an outer conclusion, appears to be a balance. If the entire solar realm was created from embers and ice, then all transformations within it are repeated according to the same iron law. Embers and ice fight irrevocably with each other and keep events alive and lively. And perhaps it is
The last word of wisdom is that all the effort of struggle and design is just good enough to bring forth that one "inhabited world", which is called Earth and which perhaps has no equal among a thousand and more other solar worlds in space.

There is no doubt that in its cosmic early days, our globe underwent a similar evolutionary process as all planets that are relatively close to the sun.

From the very beginning it was removed from the area where forming world ice was still an option for its structure, and its specific gravity of over five times that of water clearly proves that it was formed from stellar parent material. But while all its sibling planets were to become more or less soaked and equipped with ice crust shells, our Earth was spared such an event, and we can even say that despite the seemingly enormous ocean basins, it is extremely poor in water! It alone had the good fortune, if we may translate this word from the world of human perception, to find itself in an orbital position which
The sun is not too far away for eons, but also not too close to it, and we have already indicated that the auhenplanets secure their household to a high degree. In connection with this, it could lay an atmosphere over its crust and drive the life intimately connected with it into countless forms. And when it died, the earth spirit could confidently say to the heavenly powers that it was truly worth having lived!

So unconventionally large, strange, fortunate and fated, this earth star stands in the solar realm, in space, storms as a member of the solar realm towards the constellation of Hercules, conjures up day and night through its own rotation and, through its annual rotation around the sun (in the present), produces the image of the change of seasons so familiar to our regions. In the genuh of this cosmic moment we don't realise anything about the decisive changeability on earth. We could even smile and say that recognised processes in space could ultimately only be assumptions, if the earth star itself did not teach us better. We have been given the opportunity to recognise a very far-reaching cosmic dependence of our universe on certain phenomena on the earth's surface.
to recognise the living star.

H.W. Behm

(Source: Excerpt from the book "Die kosmischen Mächte und Wir" by H.W. Behm, 1936, Wegweiser- Verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin;

Image sources from the book "Der Mars, ein uferloser Eis-Ozean" by H. Fischer, 1924, R. Voigtländer Verlag, Leipzig)

Note from the WEL private institute management:

The following extract is from the article "Die Welt-Eis-Lehre von Hanns Hörbiger" by Uwe Topper:

"In the summer of 1997 there were also reports in Germany (e.g. DIE WELT of 26 June 1997) of the exciting discussion by American astronomers that centred on this topic: Is it true what the research satellite "Polar" has been reporting for a year in terms of measurement results? Is it true that many tonnes of snow enter the Earth's atmosphere every day and thus enrich the Earth's water supply?

Louis A. Frank (University of Iowa) explained that the measurement results show that cometary objects the size of a detached house, weighing 20 to 25 tonnes, are constantly falling to earth. There must be at least 30,000 such bodies every day. Their speed is around 10 to 15 kilometres per second. The snowballs begin to atomise at an altitude of 24 km above the earth's surface, and at an altitude of 8,000 m they have turned into water vapour at the latest. According to the scientist, this is best described as "cosmic rain". The only things under discussion are
Details, the fact as such is - mathematically - certain. Or h a v e the gentlemen read Hörbiger after all and are now interpreting the satellite data accordingly?"

The newspaper report above speaks for itself and confirms the ice in space.

Atlantis rediscovered?

The rediscovered Atlantis written by Eugen Georg (1931) (The

Schliemann case)

Archaeology does not love sensations. But sensations seem to be chasing archaeology of late, literally following it at every turn. It almost looks as if all the discoveries and triumphs of a hundred-and-three-year-old "science of spadework" are just a meagre
It was as if the golden age of major archaeological discoveries was only just b e g i n n i n g . The archaeological harvest chambers are literally bursting with never-before-imagined, now only new discoveries. There are archaeological sensations in every corner of the world.

No sooner had we calmed down about the fairytale finds from the Valley of the Kings, from Ur, from Lubaantum, than new sensational news came from Persia, India, Malta, New Zealand, Africa - and from the German homeland. In Luristan, a previously completely unknown Indo-European culture from the 2nd millennium BC, the highly artistic culture of the Kashshu (Kossaeans), is uncovered. Excavations at Mohenjo-daro, Harappa and Dekkan (in the Chitaldroog district) have brought to light prehistoric Indian cities with cultures as rich as those of Ur and Elam. On the island of Praslin in the Indian Ocean, ancient sarcophagus-like tombs are discovered. In New Zealand, an earthquake uncovers the remains of ancient civilisations, in particular the skeletons of giant mammals. Near Tarxien on Malta, a mysterious Stone Age temple is uncovered, an ancient oracle site - on the very same Malta where enigmatic chariot wheel tracks dug deep into the hard rock point to lost civilisations thousands of years old, the remains of which may lie at the bottom of the Mediterranean. Perhaps they were
The same age as the newly discovered Lake Constance culture, which is hardly known to the general public: in the bay of Sipplingen, a fabulously and ingeniously rich pile-dwelling settlement has just been excavated from the mud, a pile-dwelling settlement from the 2nd or 1st century AD.
The archaeological site dates back to the 3rd millennium BC, a period in which Germany is said to have had only the most primitive cave and hut culture. But from this sunken settlement of Sipplingen, marvellous and surprising relics of a rich bronze culture have been brought to light: armchairs, magnificent chests, fabrics, building pieces of extraordinary beauty, supposedly technical sensations, elaborate door and window fasteners and, from sealed earthen chests, seedlings of sixteen types of grain (today we only know eleven!).

Reconstruction of the pile dwelling settlement (Unteruhldingen on Lake Constance), which was once built by our ancestors.

And in the supposedly ahistorical Africa, the "continent without history", Leo Frobenius discovers prehistoric advanced civilisations. From Ilife to Zimbabwe, what a journey and what perspectives! The Joruben and Benin cultures, and now the mysterious Erythraean. - From West Africa to Rhodesia, a belt of civilisation was once emblazoned - it reaches out into the past without borders, radiating from the heart of Africa far across the Indian East Sea to southern Arabia, Ceylon and Malabar.

This culture is cosmically orientated, so it is based on a magical view of the world. In Zimbabwe, they build giant castles with 11 metre high towers - here, in addition to terraces for irrigation purposes, there are also strange, semi-subterranean cellar structures, mysterious in their layout and purpose (places of refuge in cosmic cloudbursts?). The ore mining practised by these peoples also leaves conspicuous, strange and mysterious traces. The rock paintings of these prehistoric Africans, with their naturalistic, symbolic depictions, belong in a group with South American, Australian and Swedish rock paintings. And this peculiar erythraean culture already possesses the steel maile (the tool is not known in Urafrica at all).
Highly developed: the giant granite blocks of the Egyptian pyramids were worked with drill bits, the like of which were only used again in the construction of the Mont Cenis tunnel.
It developed an iron culture, probably at the same time as that lost, fantastic early Indian one, with the miles of slag heaps in the Kewah state and the 17 metre long
stainless kutub pillar near Delhi; it turns out that iron culture is the same age as bronze culture - perhaps even older. So the worn-out historical scheme falls. -

Stone was once worked with drills. (Temple complex near Sakkara/Egypt.)

Who were these culture bearers?

They are - let us confidently anticipate the concept of a future prehistoric science - Atlantids, sons, descendants of the much-disputed, hypothetical giant island in the west, who founded colonial cultures here.

Today, all this is still a mystery. Erythraean culture" alone is a new term for art history and archaeology. And "Atlantids": for the man who is rigidly attached to his close-meshed
The most that can be said for the scientist who is stuck in the research system is a term from Greek mythology. Nothing more. When, for example, fourteen-thousand-year-old cultures are discovered in Bolivia-Peru or by the Maya in Central America, because they invented the zero, because they established units of gross time for 2560 years and 460 trillion days and built cities - Chich'en Itza - four times the size of Chicago, or that the Mesopotamians were already solving quadratic equations with two unknowns 3000 years before Christ and applying the Pythagorean theorem - archaeology accepts this as facts to be treated with cool scepticism. Of course, it also says that those early civilisations "could not have fallen from the sky". But to draw conclusions from a broad point of view, for example, about the immeasurably long preceding development of civilisations, about the common origin of these vanguard cultures, about a descent from a single pre- and mother culture, and to go so far as to incorporate geology into prehistory - that is not yet the case. Only hesitantly and with the utmost caution does it concede two or three millennia by which the
The idea is that we can move back in time - in the direction of empty, dark, history-less periods of time.

So this is the starting point. And it is here, precisely here, that a prehistoric science that is gradually developing without blinkers and without prejudices comes into play. It tackles the huge problem of prehistory from a new direction, from many new directions. History suddenly merges into geology, anthropology and palaeontology. According to prehistoric science, the best early historical technical and humanistic achievements on all five continents point to strangely rich vanguard cultures - which, with these achievements, still extend into historical and early historical times. But the beginnings lie so far back that they can no longer be accommodated on the present continents!

But this raises the problem of Atlantis (and Lemuria) with all its complicated, even adventurous conclusions. It is a geological problem, but it is just as much an anthropological and cultural-historical problem. For hand in hand with it now go the general questions about the age of the human race and the age of human culture in general.

The anthropology of the Darwinian school addressed these questions with the desperate search for the missing link (to be understood from the combinations of the theory of descent)

want. But neither the Pithecanthropus erectus of Java nor the Eoanthropus of Piltdown or the Sinanthropus Pekinensis, not the Neanderthals and also not the Heidelberg Man (the Mauer's lower jaw is still the oldest piece of human bone ever found) have satisfied expectations. The gorilloid or chimpanzee-like prehistoric man seems to be nothing. With all these finds, only the existence of man for the early Quaternary, namely the
The simultaneous existence of different races, all of which are now extinct, can be proven. Nothing else emerges from them - from these finds, i.e. from the material fossil material embedded in the Quaternary diluvia (which forms the basis of the palaeontological history of mankind).

But there are other "finds" - which shine ever more brightly, unassailably and irrefutably out of dark pasts: the immaterial fossil material embedded in the "memory of mankind" (which forms the basis of the mnemonic, i.e. the history of mankind codified in traditions), the marvellous treasure of the "memory of mankind" (which forms the basis of the mnemonic, i.e. the history of mankind codified in traditions).
Hundreds of thousands of years of tradition. In other words, primeval myths, primeval sagas, primeval epics, traditions from thousands of generations, dragon, lindworm, giant, flood and doomsday sagas, apocalyptic visions and the grandiose remnants of the Ice Age and the Aeon, of paradise and animal man.

What does the discovery of this fossilised humanities material mean for prehistory?

It follows - first of all - that the true age of the human race should not be calculated in terms of thousands of years (if you want to commit yourself to numbers, but that is usually nonsense! The Tertiary is at least 10 million years ago, the Cretaceous and Jurassic perhaps 60-100 million years ago.

So man is a contemporary of the dinosaurs! The probability of such an immense age is becoming more and more certain, and the material evidence for this thesis, which is still often ridiculed today, is gradually increasing. In addition to the dinosaur drawings from Arizona, the "fossilised shoe sole from the
Mesozoic" ("Schlüssel" 1931, issue 2/3), the human brain relic found in Rügen chalk has recently been accompanied by bowls and pottery shards with coloured drawings of pterodactyls, those toothed, pointed-beaked pterosaurs from the Mesozoic, excavated in the ruins of Oanama (on the Isthmus of Panama)...

And perhaps we shouldn't be able to say that archaeological sensations are crowding our path at every turn?

Humans and dinosaurs lived in a common era. (Ethnological Museum in Berlin.)

With all these findings, a tremendously important tunnel has been dug in the direction of the problem that is the top problem and key problem of all such considerations: For they all lead to the Atlantis problem - and it is not actually meant in the sense that the existence of this continent must first be questioned at all. The geological existence of Atlantis in any sense - including Wegener's theory of continental drift - need not be questioned at all. So the key question is not: Is the tradition of a large island or a mainland beyond the Pillars of Hercules, which is said to have sunk into the depths of the ocean under terrible earthquakes and spring tides? - Rather, the question should be: Did a lost humanity really inhabit this continent, did it really develop a legendary mother culture here and transplant the memory of it to the other continents?

The core question must therefore be formulated in this direction. - It is not the intention here, even leaving aside all special geological questions about the possibility of Atlantis' existence and the causes of its demise, nor is it even possible to discuss the immense, scientific and pseudo-scientific, more or less credible material that has been collected on this core question, i.e. the
Atlantis literature. It should only be said briefly that Hörbiger's theory of lunar catastrophes alone seems to provide a theory of the existence and demise of Atlantis that can be applied in all directions.

But another matter, an affair that directly touches on this core question, which could have the potential to solve countless, even adventurous problems in one fell swoop, should be addressed (and possibly settled) at this point. To put it bluntly, it can only be approached with the utmost caution - in the interests of scientific rigour, which is actually a matter of course, and because it is precisely in this direction and precisely in the treatment of the
Atlantis problem to the detriment of the cause itself - an enormous amount! - has been sinned against.

This is the case of Paul Schliemann. - Up to now, only uncertain second-hand information, nothing authentic, has been available. Since the original documents published below only came into my possession very recently (through the kind mediation of an English friend of the "Schlüssel" and the WEL), it has so far been impossible to follow up the traces that can be traced from them. This must be left for the near future....

.....

Paul Schliemann is the grandson of Heinrich Schliemann, the great discoverer of the Mycenaean cultural epoch and the excavator of Troy. In 1873, Heinrich Schliemann found the so-called "Treasure of Priam" - and even then there was a rumour that he had not published all the treasures excavated in that castle mound, but rather this or that piece.
can be set aside. It is also certain that Heinrich Schliemann, during his lifetime and on the basis of certain Troy finds, had expressed his suspicions about connections between the Ancient Orient and Ancient America. He died in 1890, and on 20 October 1912 his grandson published his work,
Dr Paul Schliemann, in the New York American, an article "How I found the lost Atlantis, the source of all civilisation".

To my knowledge, this is the first time that this article has been published in full in German translation. At the time, in 1912, only a few German newspapers published excerpts from this article, written in real American-style sensationally presented article and through their archaeological
or geographical co-workers took a position on this. It is not surprising that these scientists took a thoroughly negative stance and more or less declared Paul Schliemann's reports to be untrustworthy, uncontrollable and, above all, a tertiary existence of humans to be out of the question.

The case was thus shelved for twenty years. In his book "Atlantis, der Roman einer untergegangenen Welt" (W. Borngräber, Leipzig), F. Wencker-Wildberg mentions it, but without going into any further critical considerations about the authenticity or inauthenticity of this information. It was not until 1931, in the Atlantis issue of the "Woche" (issue 35), that Dr Alexander Behmertny took up the matter - and immediately spoke of an "attempt at deception and fraud", which was only likely to make the whole Atlantis problem, already so complicated and convoluted in itself, even more obscure.

Well, it's not that far yet. Rather, it must first be established whether this is really a hoax, a gross fraud, or whether, contrary to all doubts, these reports are not based on true and verifiable facts. - Here follows, with the omission of some, not
further essential additions about Heinrich Schliemann, the translation of Paul Schliemann's article.

HOW I FOUND THE LOST ATLANTIS, THE SOURCE OF ALL CULTURE.

A few days before my grandfather, Dr Heinrich Schliemann, the true discoverer of the great Mycenaean civilisation described in the books of Homer, died in Naples in 1890, he gave a sealed envelope to one of his best friends for safekeeping. The envelope bore

The following inscription: "This may only be opened by a family member who solemnly swears to dedicate their life to the research outlined here."

An hour before my grandfather died, he asked for a piece of paper and a pencil. With a trembling hand, he wrote: "Secret addition to the sealed envelope. Break the owl-headed vase.
Note the content. It concerns Atlantis. Dig in the east of the temple ruins of Sais and in the burial ground in the Chacuma Valley. Important. You will find proof that my theory is correct. Night is approaching - farewell."

He sealed this in an envelope and instructed his carer to take the letter to his friend, who was already keeping the other envelope. This is what happened.

Although everyone was eager to learn the mysterious contents of the letter, none of the children or friends dared to break the seals. No one wanted to dedicate their lives to a cause they knew nothing about until it was too late to resign. - These letters were deposited in a French bank. After studying for a few years in Ruhland, Germany and the Orient, I decided to continue my famous grandfather's work. I wondered whether it was right enough to dedicate his life to a cause that he considered so important that he guarded it so closely. In 1906, I took the oath and broke the seals. In the envelope were
Photographs and numerous documents. The first one read:

"Whoever opens this must solemnly swear to continue the work I left unfinished. I have come to the conclusion that Atlantis is not only a large territory between
America and the west coasts of Africa and Europe, but the cradle of our entire civilisation. Experts have already argued enough about this. According to some, the tradition of Atlantis is simply fiction, based on fragmentary accounts of a Flood several millennia before Christ. Others consider the traditions to be entirely historical,
but without being able to prove their ultimate truth.

In the enclosed material you will find documents, notes and elaborations and all the evidence that I believe is relevant here. Whoever pursues this matter further is solemnly obliged to continue my research and, if possible, to bring it to a conclusion.
final result, whereby, firstly, he can use the facts that I put into his hands.
secondly, I must not conceal the fact that I am the real author of these discoveries. A special deposit has been set up in the Bank of France, which will be handed over to the bearer of the enclosed receipt, and this deposit should be sufficient to cover the costs of the research. May the Almighty protect this important work!

Heinrich Schliemann."

I cannot reproduce the content of all the papers in this limited space, nor do I intend to. But in one, which is one of the most important for this informative report, it says:

"When I was excavating the ruins of Troy near Hissarlik in 1873 and discovered the famous 'Treasure of Priam' in the second layer, I found a peculiar-looking bronze vase of considerable size among these treasures. It contained a few shards of clay, various small pieces of a strange metal, coins of the same metal and objects made of fossilised bone. Some of these objects and the bronze vase bore an inscription in Phoenician hieroglyphics. This inscription read: 'From King Chronos of Atlantis'.

You can imagine my excitement! Here was the first, the very first actual proof of the existence of the great continent whose history has been preserved throughout the centuries in the whole world. - I kept this material secret and wanted to make it the basis of my research, which I considered infinitely more important than the excavations of a hundred Trojas.
But first I had to complete the work to which I had committed myself, and I did so all the more eagerly because I hoped to find other objects that were directly related to the lost
continent. And I was rewarded for my faith, as can be seen from the following document labelled B.

In 1883 I found in the Louvre a collection of artefacts that had been excavated in Tihuanaku, in Central America. And among them I discovered pottery shards of exactly the same shape and made of the same material, as well as objects made of fossilised bone, which, line for line, were the image of the objects I had found in the bronze vase from the 'Treasure of Priam'. The resemblance could not be a coincidence. The shapes and ornaments were too complicated for that. It is beyond any possibility of coincidence that two artists in countries as far apart as Central America and Crete should produce two vases - to point to just one of the objects i n question - which had exactly the same shape and size and each of which was decorated with strange owl heads in the same way.

The vases from Central America had no Phoenician character and no inscription of any kind. I hastened to re-examine my own pieces, and through experimentation and detailed research I convinced myself that the inscriptions were in a foreign hand and had been made at a later date than the objects themselves.

I obtained some similar pieces from Tihuanaku and subjected them to chemical and microscopic analyses. These tests clearly showed that both vases, both those from Central America and those from Troy, were made of the same peculiar clay, and I later established with all certainty that this clay was not found either in ancient Phoenicia or in Central America.
occurs.

I had to analyse the metal objects, there was no other way to determine their composition, because this mixture of metals was unknown to me, I had never seen it before. The chemical analysis revealed that the material consisted of platinum, aluminium and copper, an alloy that has not been found anywhere else in ancient remains and is unknown today.

Thus, artefacts of completely similar material and undoubtedly of the same origin were identified for these two widely separated countries. The artefacts themselves are neither Phoenician nor Mycenaean or Central American. What follows from this? That they came to these sites from a common place of origin. The inscription on my artefacts revealed the place of origin: Atlantis!

The fact that the objects were held in great veneration is proven by their location in the 'Treasure of Priam' and the special container in which they were kept. Their nature leaves no doubt that they were objects of sacred ceremonies in the same temple.
Were they perhaps relics of a worship service that had been held on Atlantis and then spread from that great land to these far-flung colonies and countries, such as the former Crete and Central America? Were such objects of worship sent from the mother country, as the Roman Church today distributes Bible translations, or as statues of Isis and altar accessories were sent by the Egyptians to their colonies?

This extraordinary discovery and my ever-weakening health prompted me to continue my research more vigorously. I found an ancient papyrus scroll in the St Petersburg Museum. It dates from the reign of Pharaoh Sent of the II Dynasty, 4571 BC
Christ. It contains a description of how this pharaoh sent an expedition 'to the west' to find traces of the 'land of Atlantis', from where the ancestors of the Egyptians migrated 3350 years ago, bringing with them all the wisdom of their motherland. The expedition returned five years later with the news that it had found neither a people nor any remains that could shed light on the lost land. Another papyrus scroll in the same museum, written by Manetho, the Egyptian historian, refers to a period of 13,900 years as the reign of the wise men of Atlantis. The papyrus places this period at the beginning of Egyptian history, which therefore goes back almost 16,000 years.

.... An inscription I unearthed at the Lion Gate of Mycenae tells us that Misor, from whom, according to the inscription, the Egyptians descended, was the son of Taaut or Toth, the Egyptian god,
and Taaut was the emigrant son of an Atlantean priest who fell in love with a daughter of King Chronos, had to flee and ended up in Egypt after wandering for a long time. He built the first temple at Sais and taught the wisdom of his motherland there. - This inscription is extremely important and I have kept it secret. You will find it among the papers, labelled D." -

I can only reproduce a small part of the huge amount of evidence here, all tangible evidence for this continent of Atlantis that my grandfather collected. However, I would like to reproduce the key sentences of an important document:

"One tablet, which comes from my Trojan excavations, contains a medical treatise by Egyptian priests - there was a connection between Crete and Egypt for centuries - on the removal of cataracts and intestinal tumours by surgical means.

interventions. I found very similar recipes in a Spanish manuscript in Berlin, whose author got them from an Aztec priest in Mexico. This priest had taken them from an old Mayan manuscript.

So I have to come to the conclusion that neither the Egyptians nor the Maya, who created the civilisation of Central America before the Aztecs, were great seafarers. They never, ever used ships to cross the Atlantic. We can also safely reject the Phoenicians as mediators between the two hemispheres. But the similarity between Egyptian and Mayan culture is so complete that it is impossible to consider it a coincidence. There are no such coincidences, neither in nature nor in history. The only possibility is that, as legend has it, there was once a great continent that connected what we now call the New World with what is c a l l e d the Old World. But there was a country that had a civilisation just as high as the one we call the Old World.
now, perhaps it was even higher. Beyond its borders stretched wilderness. That was Atlantis. And from Atlantis, colonies were founded in Egypt and Central America." -

Surgical instruments are depicted on an interior wall in the temple of Kom Ombo in Egypt.

I realised that I was indeed facing a serious problem, despite all this amazing evidence that exceeded my grandfather's wildest dreams. There were other notes and clues that were to be kept in a secret safe in Paris, and there were also strict orders to keep the matter secret until I had fully complied with my grandfather's instructions and completed my enquiries.

For six years I worked tirelessly in Egypt, Central and South America and in archaeological museums all over the world. I have discovered Atlantis, I have confirmed the existence of this great pond and the fact that, without doubt, all civilisation in historical times originated from here.

As long as my research lasted, I basically withdrew into solitude so that no newspapers could reach me, no curiosity in the world could interfere with this great and important work. I will persevere until my book is finished. For this reason, I have avoided to this day spreading anything about the facts presented here through the press or entering into contact with any scientific endeavours. I am a loner and want to complete my work as I see fit. Nevertheless, I have accepted the invitation of this newspaper to reveal the secret of my famous grandfather and to explain some of the facts I have discovered, including why I claim to be the discoverer of Atlantis. I

I will now continue with my report on what happened after I read Heinrich Schliemann's documents.

I first went in search of the collection kept secret in Paris. The
The owl-headed vase was something unique, apparently of extraordinary antiquity, and on it I read the inscription in Phoenician letters: "From King Chronos of Atlantis". I hesitated for days to break it, thinking that my grandfather's last letter might have been written in a mental weakness understandable in the approach of death. I couldn't understand why it had to be broken. It seemed pointless. Even now I cannot say how he came to know that it had to be broken. Perhaps he had found and broken similar vases in Hissarlik. Perhaps he had saved this last vase in the
I felt I had to hand them over as absolute evidence to the person who continued his work. I hesitate to write this down because it sounds like a bad novel. And yet it is an established fact.

Finally, I broke the vase. I wasn't at all surprised when a square, silver-like metal disc fell out of the bottom of the vase, with strange figures and symbols on it.
which did not resemble any hieroglyphics or lettering ever seen before. They were located on the head side of the coin or medal. The reverse was inscribed in ancient Phoenician script
The inscription: "Issued in the Temple of Transparent Walls". - How did the piece of metal get into the vase? I don't know. The neck was too narrow to get it in from above. But there it was, embedded in the earthenware floor, which was my favourite part.
Grohvater had obviously wooed.

If the vase came from Atlantis, the coin must also have come from there. My enquiries now revealed that the Phoenician letters only appeared afterwards, i.e. after
stamping of the figures on the front of the disc. How this happened is still a mystery to me. But it is obviously the case.

I also found the other important pieces in the collection, which my grandfather said were also from Atlantis. Among them was a ring made of the same strange metal as the coins or medals. Then there was a strange-looking elephant made of fossilised bones, a very archaic vase and other objects that I can't mention now. There was also the sketch map that the Egyptian captain had used to find Atlantis. I would like to talk about the other objects
reserved to me for my extensive work - incidentally, according to my grandfather's instructions, I am not allowed to report on it. Suffice it to say that no scholar can dispute them with me. The owl vase, the archaic vase, the bronze vase and the ring bear the Phoenician inscription. It is missing from the elephant and the coins.

My grandfather had written that I should first turn my attention to the ruins of the temple of Sais and to the Chacuna Valley in America. I travelled to Egypt first and began excavations around the ruins of Sais. I worked in vain for a long time. I found interesting ancient artefacts of cultic and astronomical significance, but no traces of what I was looking for.

But one day I met an Egyptian hunter who showed me a collection of ancient coins that he had found in a sarcophagus from a nearby tomb. Who can describe my astonishment when I discovered in this collection two coins of the same type and size as the white coin from the Trojan vase! The details of the figures w e r e not exactly the same and the inscription was incomplete (lacking), but they were undoubtedly of the same origin as mine. - I bought them from the hunter and searched the sarcophagus. It turned out to be the sarcophagus of a priest from the First Dynasty! So it was an ancient one! But it contained nothing else that would have been of interest to me.

Wasn't that progress? Here was the coin from the Troy vase, which, if my grandfather was right, came from Atlantis. And here were two more coins of the same type from a
Priestly sarcophagus from the I dynasty from the temple at Sais, the very temple in which the reports about Atlantis were kept and from whose priest they were communicated to Solon, the very same temple in which the Atlantis reports were kept.
Temple built by a son of Atlantis who had fled with a daughter of Chronos, the king whose name was on the vase of Hissarlik that contained the coin. What marvellous connections!

To help me, I turned to two famous French geological experts and we explored the west coast of Africa at the points indicated by my grandfather, where, as he assumed, there would have been direct connections with Atlantis. We found the whole
Coast covered with volcanic ejecta. Only at some distance from the coast were such phenomena no longer recognisable. For many miles it looked as if land had been torn away from the coast by volcanic activity. Here I found an object of inestimable value for my research. A child's head made of the same metal as the ring and the coins. It was embedded in a crust of ancient volcanic ash. The chemical analysis revealed exactly the same strange alloy that I have described.

I cannot reproduce the overall results of this research here. They were of immense importance and can be confirmed by others at any time.

I went to Paris and visited the owner of the Central American collection that my grandfather had mentioned. He agreed to let me break open his owl-headed vase for my research purposes. That happened - and out fell a coin of exactly the same size and colour.

the same material as the three others I had already seen! The only difference was the arrangement of the hieroglyphs!

I now had five links of a chain in my hands: the coins in my grandfather's secret collection; the coin in the Atlantis vase; the coins in the Egyptian sarcophagus; the coin in
the vase from Central America; the child's head from the Moroccan coast.

I immediately travelled to Central America, Mexico and Peru. I investigated cemeteries and excavated in cities. The cemetery of the ancient Chimus in the Chacuna Valley again provided me with extraordinary material in a different direction. I have to say that although I found fragments of owl-headed vases, I didn't find any more coins. But what I did find was just as valuable. Namely inscriptions that, if I published them, would amaze the world. And in the pyramid of Teotihuakan in Mexico I found coins of the same alloy, but with different inscriptions.

I have evidence that these strange coins were used as money in Atlantis 40,000 years ago. This assumption is based not only on my own research, but also on certain investigations by my grandfather, which I have not yet mentioned. The
The "Temple of the Transparent Walls" was a state treasury of the lost continent. Since the Atlanteans and later the Egyptians, the Maya and the Chimus were under priestly rule, it was natural that a temple should form the centre and basis of their social and political life and at the same time the starting point for the arts, sciences, education and religion. Among the facts dealt with in my book are precise references to the "City of the Golden Gates", as it was called, and two precise descriptions of the "Temple of the Transparent Walls".

This Atlantean "Temple of the Transparent Walls" was usually a public place. All sacred ceremonies were open to the people. Did the word "transparent" have a symbolic meaning? Or did the building actually have transparent walls? I don't know. But I believe I can prove that the Phoenicians owed their knowledge of glassmaking to the "people who lived beyond the Pillars of Hercules". It must also be said that the country in which these ancient coins represented the value of labour had a better monetary system than we have today.

Due to lack of space, I am now handing over the hieroglyphs and other pieces of evidence that I found and which proved to me that the cultures of Egypt, Mycenae, Central America, South America and the Mediterranean cultures had a common origin. This is indisputable. But now I come to the transmission of a Maya manuscript, a piece from the famous Le Plongeon collection, the Troana manuscript. It can be seen in the British Museum. The transcription reads:

"In the year 6 Kan, on the 11th Muluk, in the month of Zak, terrible earthquakes began, which lasted without interruption until the 13th Chuen. The land of the mud mountains, the land of Mu, fell victim to them. After being uplifted twice, it disappeared overnight after being continuously churned by the power of underground volcanoes. The solid land rose and fell several times. Finally, the earth gave way and ten countries were torn apart and shredded. They sank with their 64 million inhabitants, 8000 years before this book was written."

Among the documents of the ancient Buddhist temple at Lhassa is an old Chaldean manuscript, written about 2000 years before Christ. It reads:

"When the star Bal fell on the place where there is now only water and sky (!!), the Seven Cities with their Golden Gates and Transparent Temples trembled and shook like the leaves of a tree in a storm. And there arose a firestorm and smoke from the palaces. Sighs of death and cries of the crowd filled the air. They sought refuge in their temples and citadels. And the wise Mu, the high priest of Ra-Mu, stood up and said: 'Did I not predict all this?
the women and men with their precious jewelled robes wailed: 'Mu, save us!
And Mu replied: 'You will all die together with your slaves and your riches, and from
New nations will arise from your ashes. If they forget that they are to be above things, not only in terms of what they gain but also in terms of what they lose, they will
meet the same fate.' Flames and smoke suffocate Mus's words. The land and its inhabitants were torn to pieces and immediately swallowed up by the depths."

What do these two reports mean - one from Tibet, the other from Central America - which both report the same cataclysm and both refer to the country of Mu?

If I wanted to cite all the facts known to me, it wouldn't be a mystery. -

But I will conclude by talking for a moment about my grandfather's document, from which I started and which formed the basis of all my research. After mentioning the inscription he had found on the domed tombs of Mycenae, he continued:

"The religion of the Egyptians was mainly a sun cult. Ra was the sun god of the Egyptians. The Maya in Central America had the same religion. Ra-Na was the sun god of the ancient Peruvians.

My many years of archaeological research into the culture of various peoples have shown that it can be traced back to their earliest childhood. But it is not
I have not succeeded in finding any traces of a crude and barbarous Egypt or a crude and barbarous Mayan race. I have found these two peoples to be highly developed, mature, skilful and learned even in their earliest period. I have never found an early period
in which they would not yet have been able to organise their work, for example, or
digging canals, building roads, pyramids and temples, irrigating fields, or a time w h e n they were taught medicine, astronomy and the basic concepts of a highly developed civilisation.

state organisation would have been lacking. Like the Maya, the Egyptians also lived in monogamy, and they built their cities and temples in the same style as the Egyptians, displaying technical knowledge and skills that are baffling to today's engineers. Neither the Egyptians nor the Maya were black-skinned, but yellow. Both peoples had slaves and an educated class,
but the relations between the classes were cordial and humane. The basic principles of their mutual forms of government also coincided.

Lepsius identified the same sacred symbols for the sacred acts of the Egyptians as the Peruvians. Le Plongeon, the great French archaeologist, discovered in Chich'en Itza in Yucatan the statue of a god with a club shoe, who was also otherwise equipped with the same attributes as the great god Thoth of the Egyptians!

In the Egyptian and American pyramids, a thick layer of smooth and shiny cement of a thickness that our master builders could not produce formed the
Auhenhaut. Humboldt recognised the same type in the pyramid of Cholula as in the temple of Jupiter at Belus.

In both America and Egypt the pyramids were built in the same style. I have found that on both sides of the Atlantic the pyramids with their four sides are like the arms of a cross.
astronomically orientated precisely to the regions of the world. Here as there, the line drawn through their centre coincides with the astronomical meridian. The construction of the angles of inclination and the steps is the same, and here as there the larger pyramids are dedicated to the sun."

This concludes the essay. But it is not the end of the Paul Schliemann case. The discussion about him has yet to begin. ...

Note from the WEL editorial team:

In order to avoid creating a biased attitude when reading Paul Schliemann's report, we have only partially reproduced E. Georg's essay here. Whether Paul Schliemann's report is credible or not is for everyone to decide. The fact is that the work Paul Schliemann announced in the report never appeared and that he himself disappeared or went missing after publication.

(Essay source: Monthly magazine "Schlüssel zum Weltgeschehen", issue 8/9, pp. 232-249, year 1931, R. Voigtländers Verlag-Leipzig)

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