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PT. 2**



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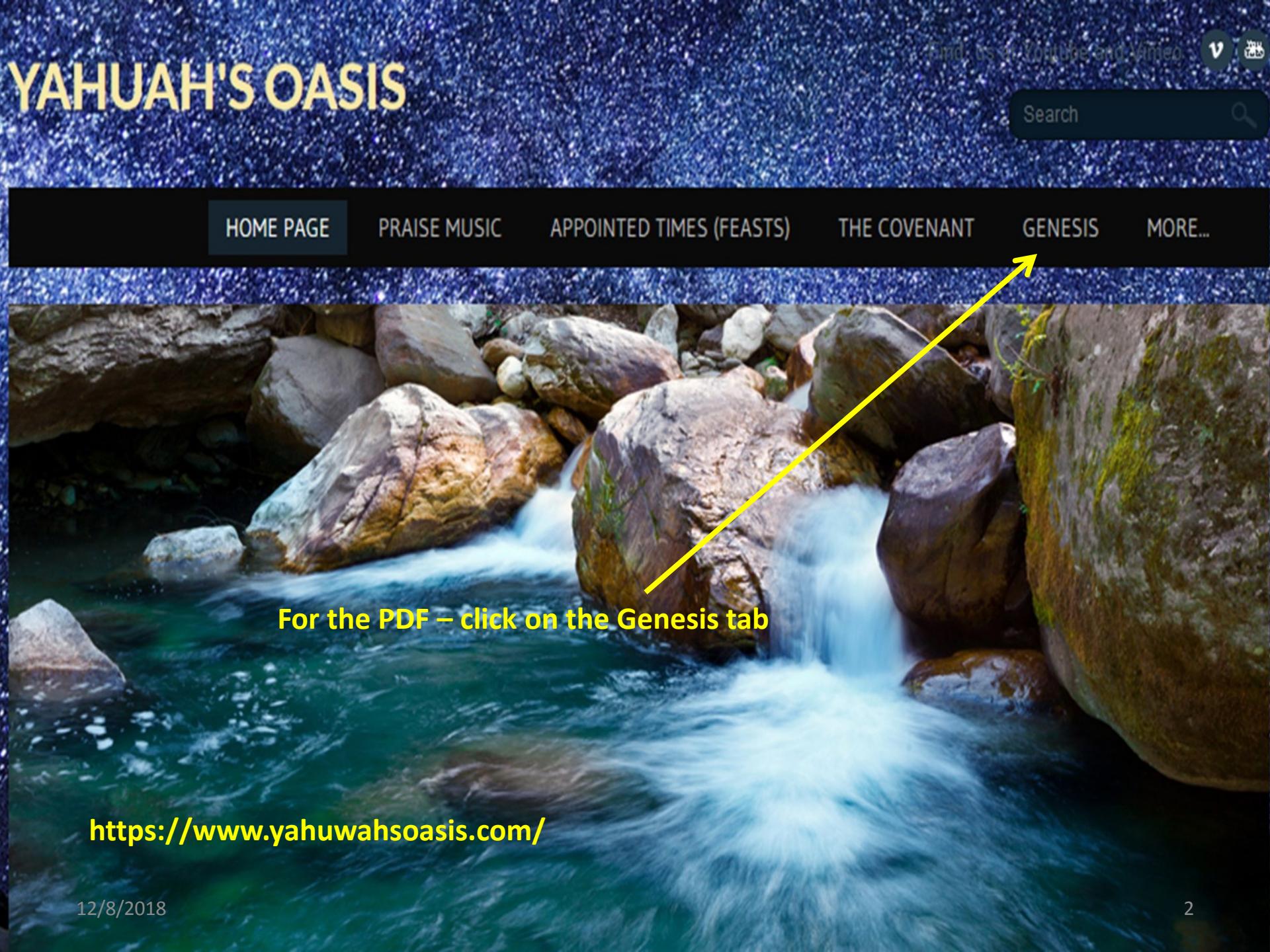
PRAISE MUSIC

APPOINTED TIMES (FEASTS)

THE COVENANT

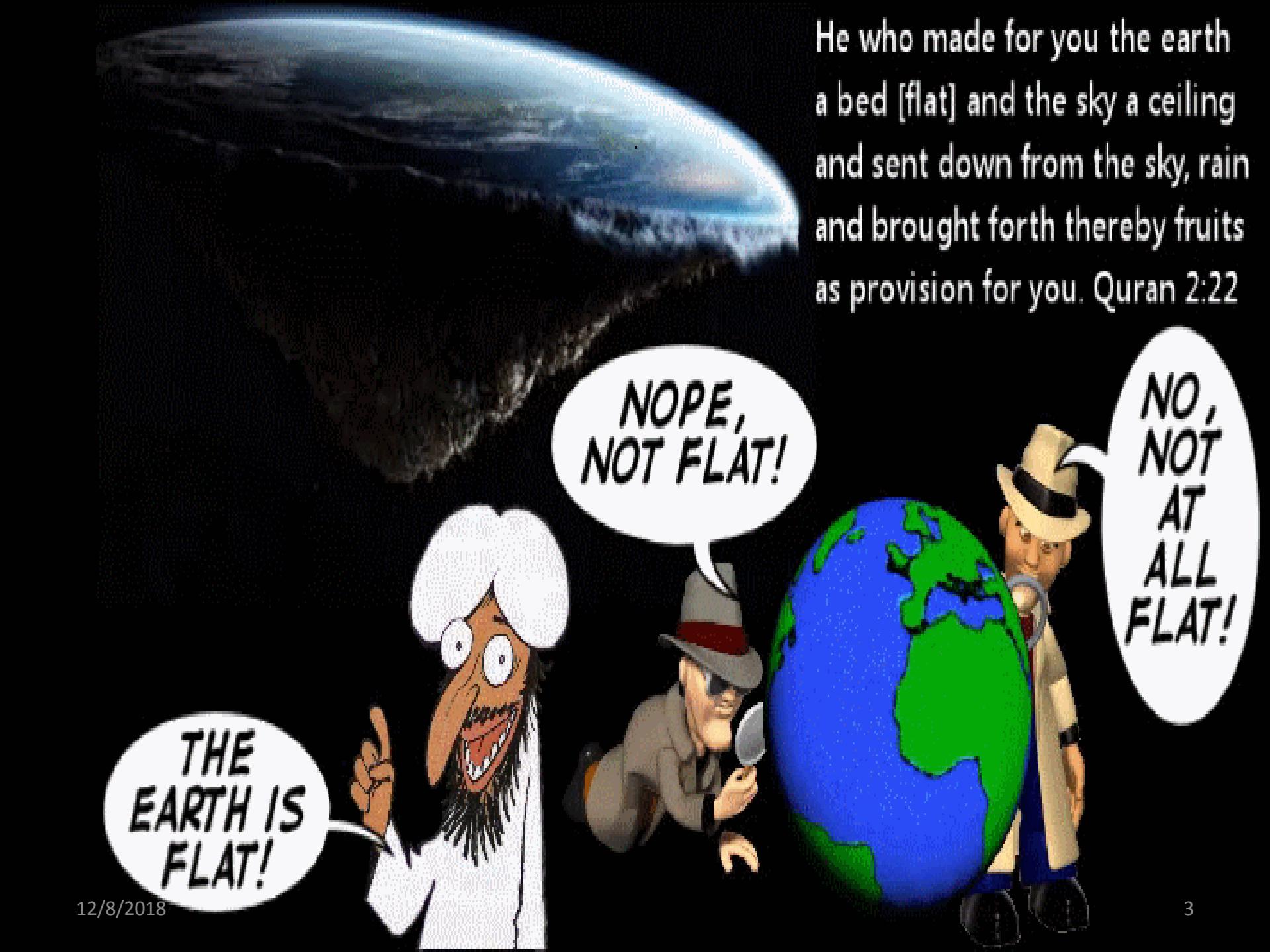
GENESIS

MORE...



For the PDF – click on the Genesis tab

<https://www.yahuwahsoasis.com/>

A cartoon illustration depicting a flat Earth. In the foreground, a man with a large white beard and a white turban says, "THE EARTH IS FLAT!". A detective in a trench coat and hat uses a magnifying glass to look at the Earth, which replies, "NOPE, NOT FLAT!". A scientist in a lab coat and hat stands behind the Earth, also replying, "NO, NOT AT ALL FLAT!". The background shows a stylized Earth with continents and clouds.

He who made for you the earth
a bed [flat] and the sky a ceiling
and sent down from the sky, rain
and brought forth thereby fruits
as provision for you. Quran 2:22

How is weather created in FET?

So how do you account
for snow topped
mountains, doesn't snow
need rain?

FE – answer - Many weather patterns
are actually created by the land itself.

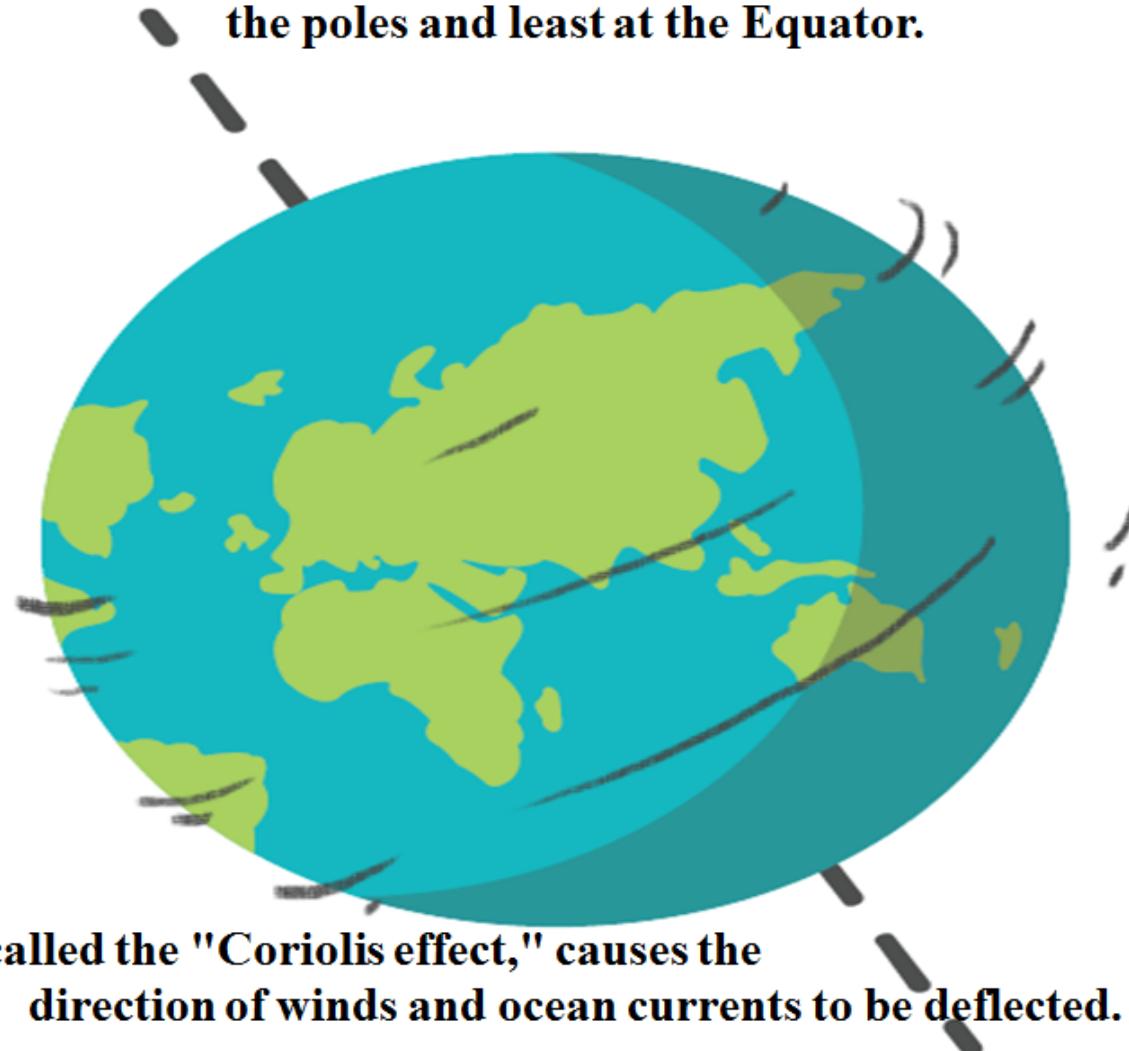
For example - **rain shadow**. Rain
shadow is where somewhere on the
eastern side of a mountain range
(because weather/clouds travel from the
west generally) is deprived of rain not
just once, but nearly all the time. This is
because the clouds are forced upwards
by the mountains blocking their path
and become cooler and condense,
meaning water droplets form and it
rains on/before the mountains thereby
not raining on the leeward side.

An aerial photograph of a small, densely forested island. The island is covered in lush green vegetation, with rocky cliffs visible along its coastline. The surrounding water is a vibrant blue, with shallower areas near the shore showing a lighter turquoise color.

FE answer - Other weather patterns are created by geographic position like the tropics being humid - they are surrounded by water which is constantly warmed and evaporated.

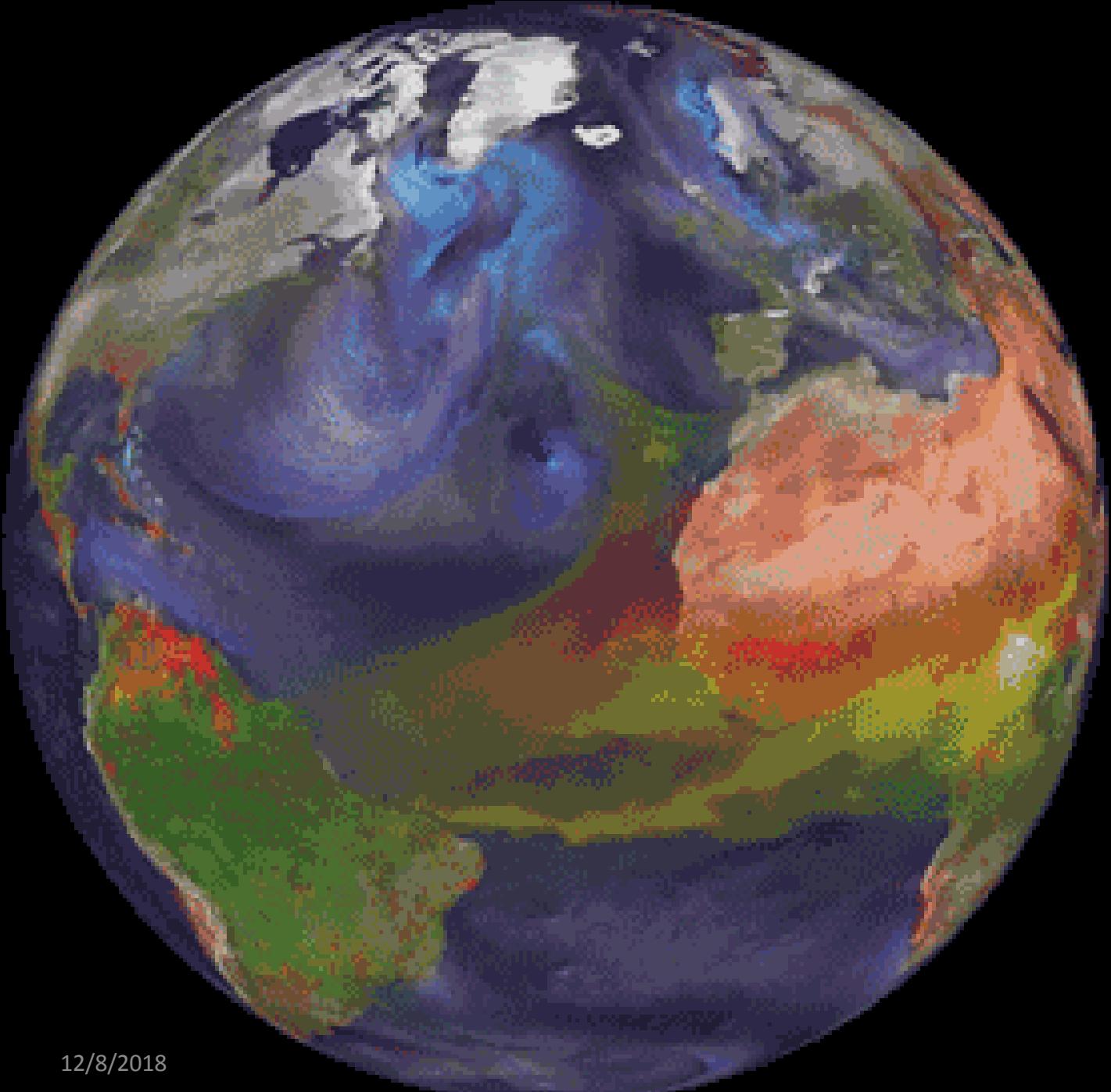
This didn't explain snow and ice or for that matter hurricanes and tornadoes?

Our planet's rotation produces a force on all bodies moving relative to the Earth. Due to Earth's approximately spherical shape, this force is greatest at the poles and least at the Equator.



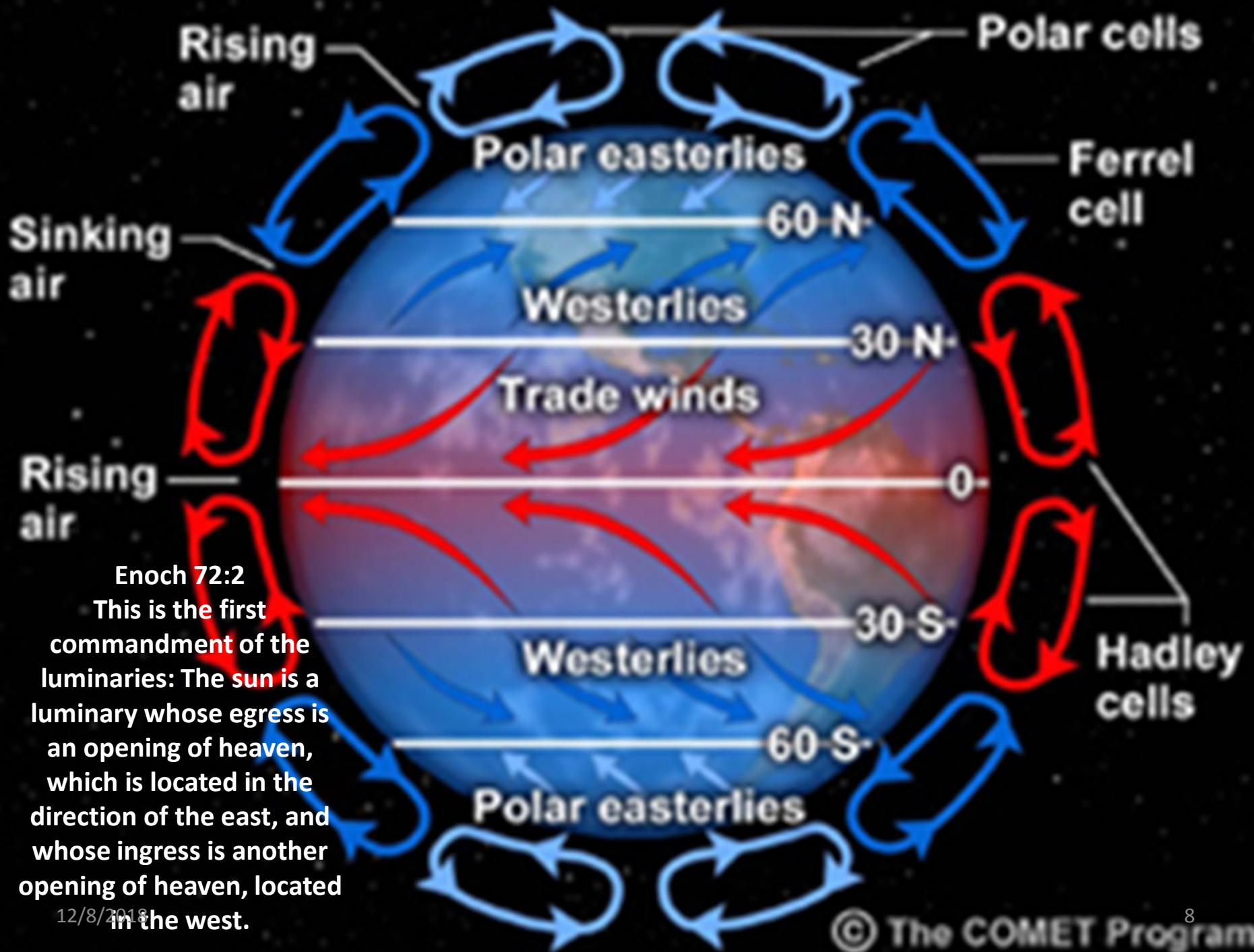
The force, called the "Coriolis effect," causes the direction of winds and ocean currents to be deflected.

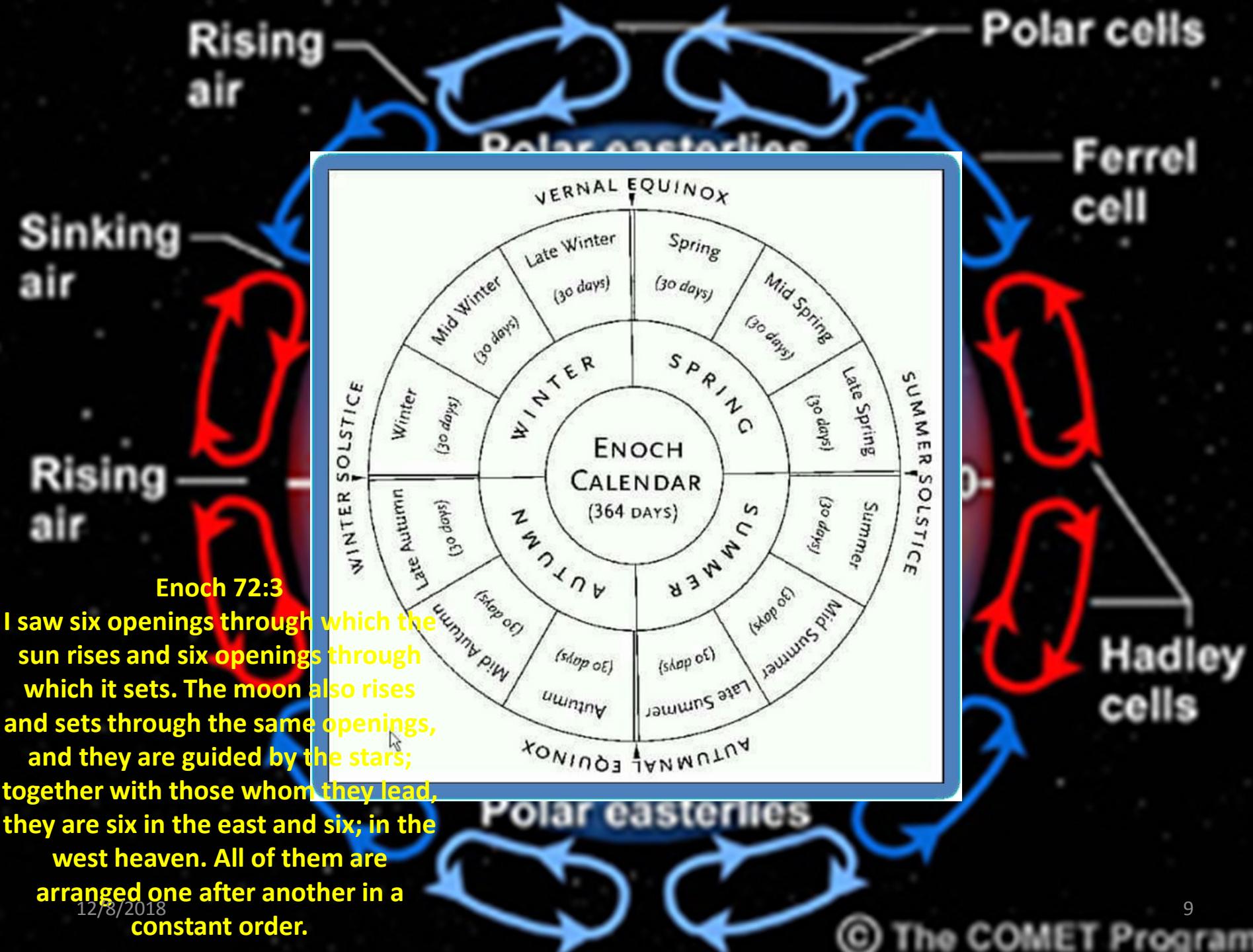
In the Northern Hemisphere, wind and currents are deflected toward the right, in the Southern Hemisphere they are deflected to the left.



12/8/2018

Ecclesiastes 1:6
The wind, breath,
breeze goes to the
south and goes
round to the
north; goes
around, encircles
to the north;
around and
around it goes,
and on its circuit
(all around, on all
sides,
surrounding,
encircling,
pertaining to a
position of
multiple
placements of
objects encircling
or encasing an
object in the
middle) the wind
returns..





Rising air

Polar cells

Sinking air

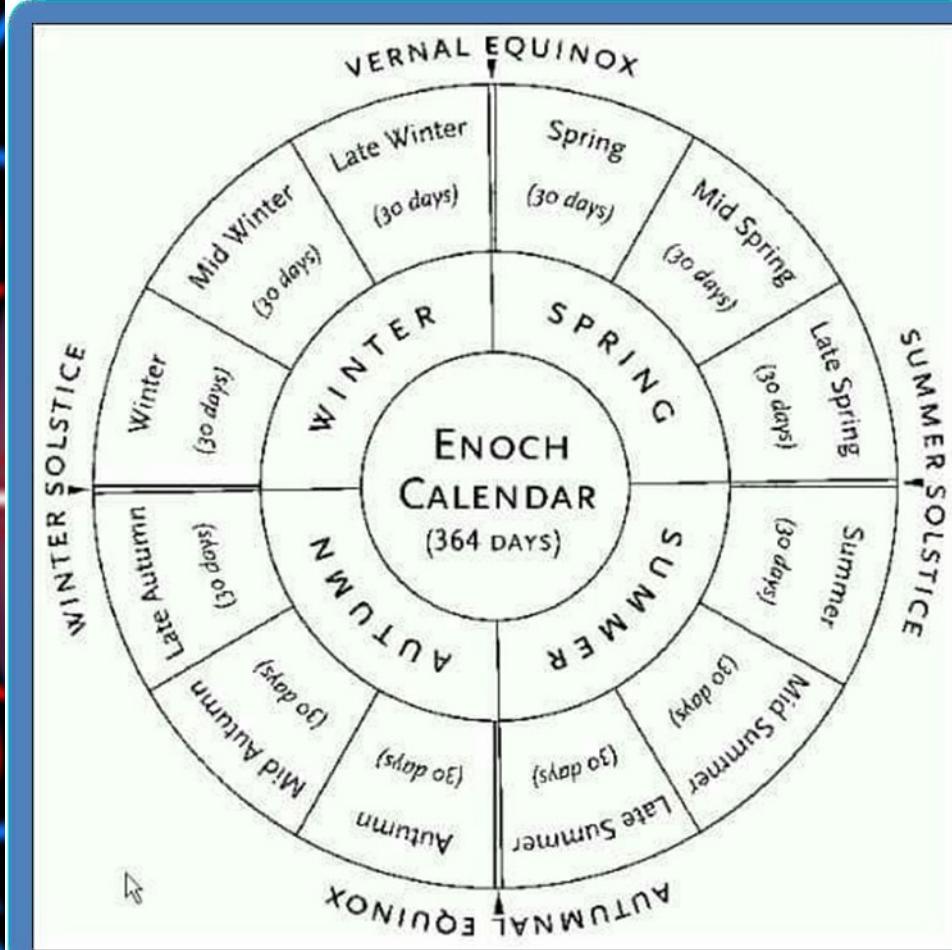
Ferrel cell

Rising air

Enoch 72:5

The chariot on which it ascends is driven by the blowing wind. The sun sets in the sky in the west and returns by the northeast in order to go to the east; it is guided so that it shall reach the eastern gate and shine in the face of the sky.

Polar easterlies



Hadley cells

Enoch 72:4

First, there goes out the great light whose name is the sun; its roundness is like the roundness of the sky; and it is totally filled with light and heat.



Approximate sunrise directions

Northeast

June

Summer Solstice

East

March & September

The Equinoxes

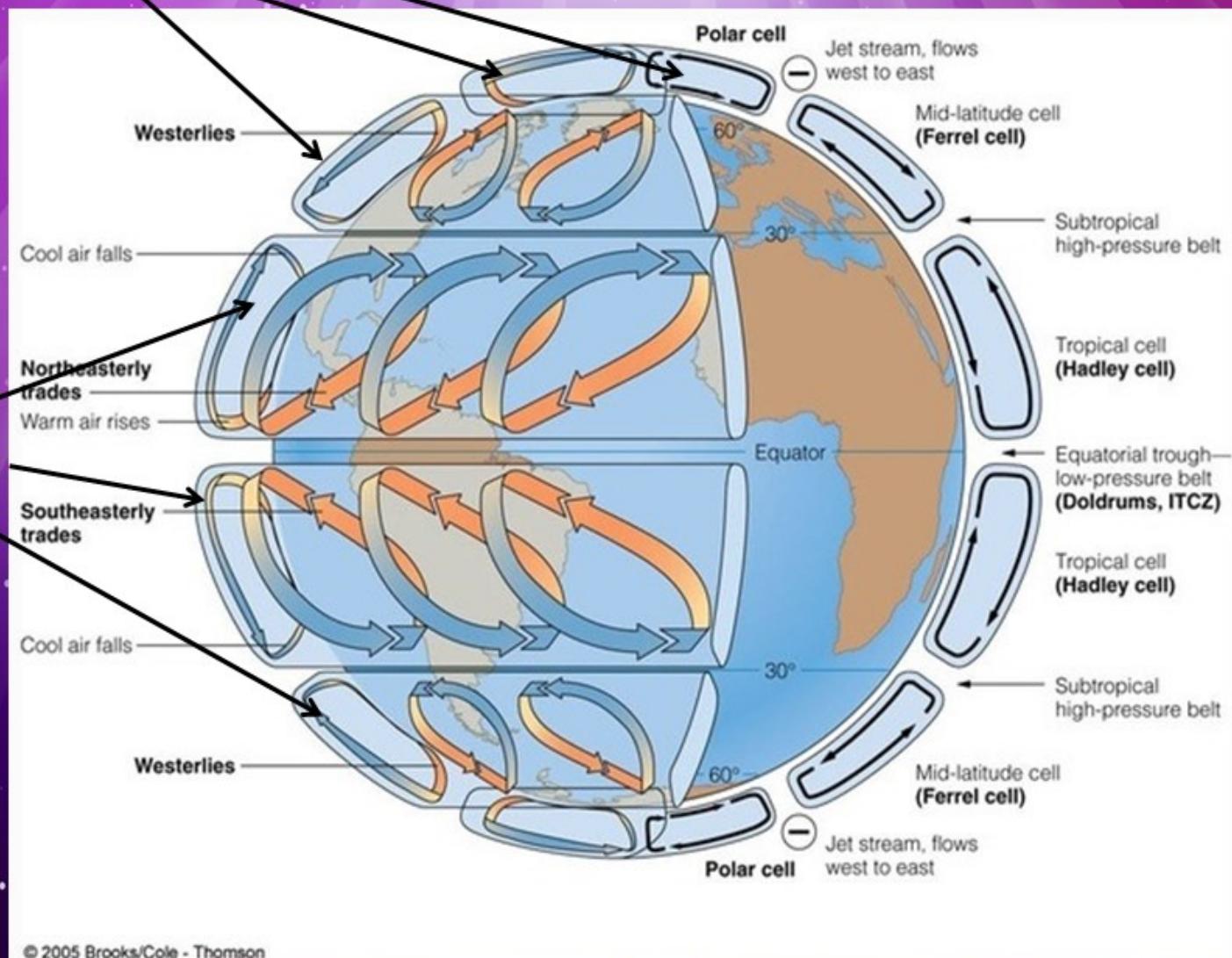
Southeast

December

Winter Solstice

Enoch 34:1 From there I went in the direction of the north....

N. Gates



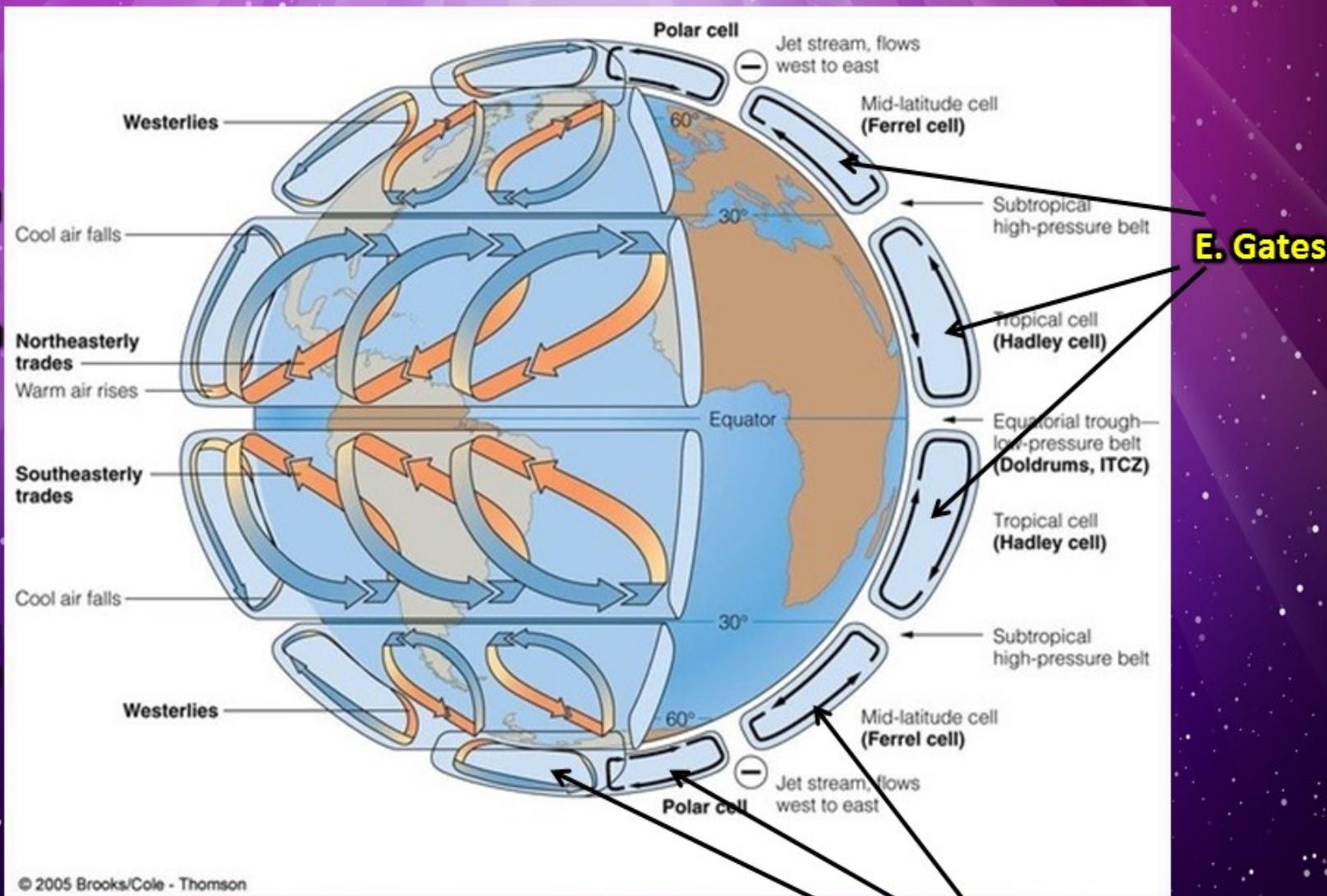
W. Gates

**Enoch 34:3
Through one gate, they blow good things; but when they blow with force through the two other gates, they blow violence. and sorrow upon the earth.**

Enoch 34:2...when it blows cold, hail, frost, snow, dew, and rain, through each one of the gates the winds proceed in the northwesterly direction.

Enoch 36:1 And from there I went in the direction of the south to the extreme ends of the earth, and saw there three open gates of the heaven from where the south wind, dew, rain, and wind come forth.

Enoch 36:2 From there I went in the direction of the extreme ends of the heaven and saw there open gates of heaven, with small gates above them, in the direction of the east.

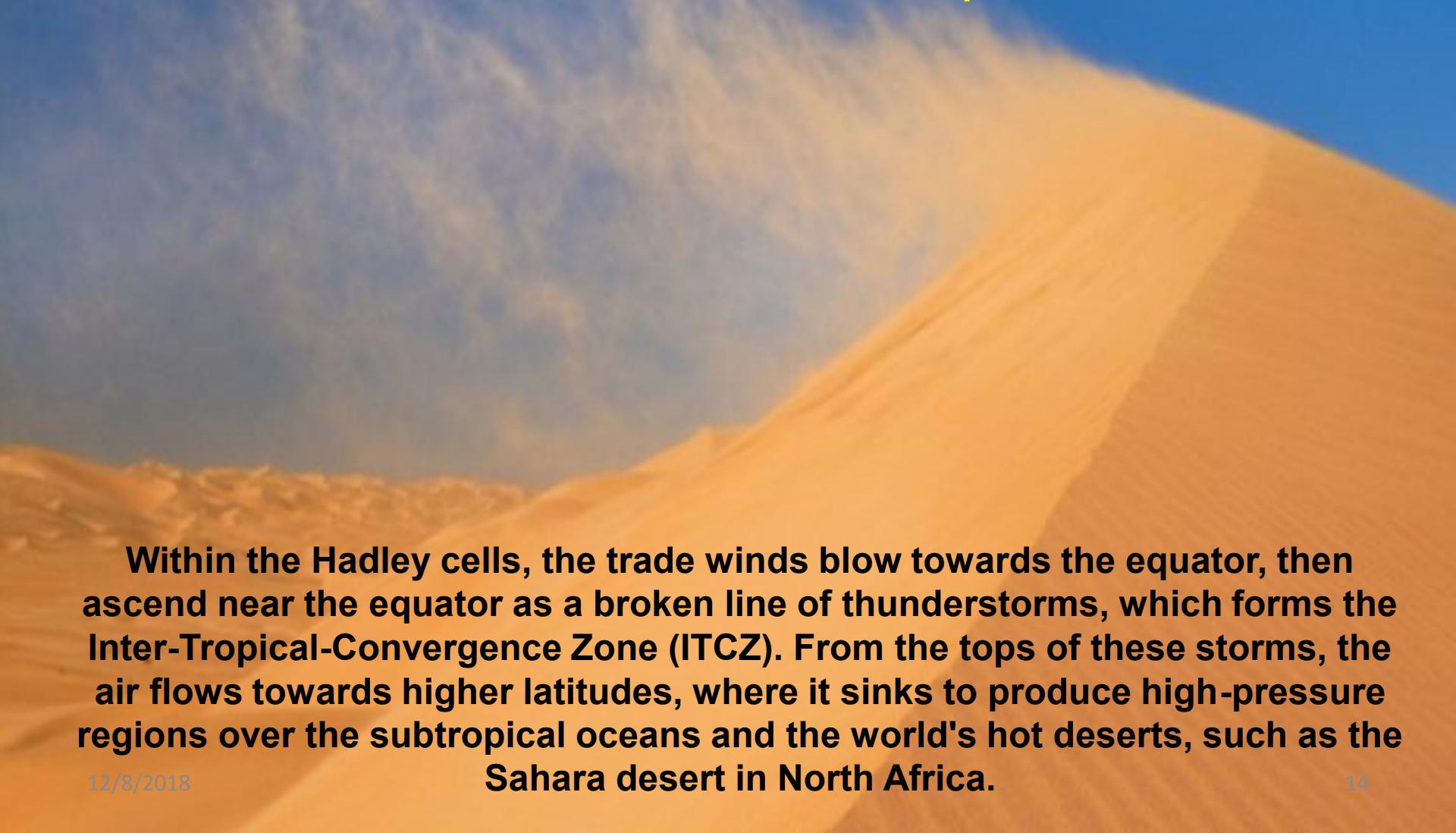


© 2005 Brooks/Cole - Thomson

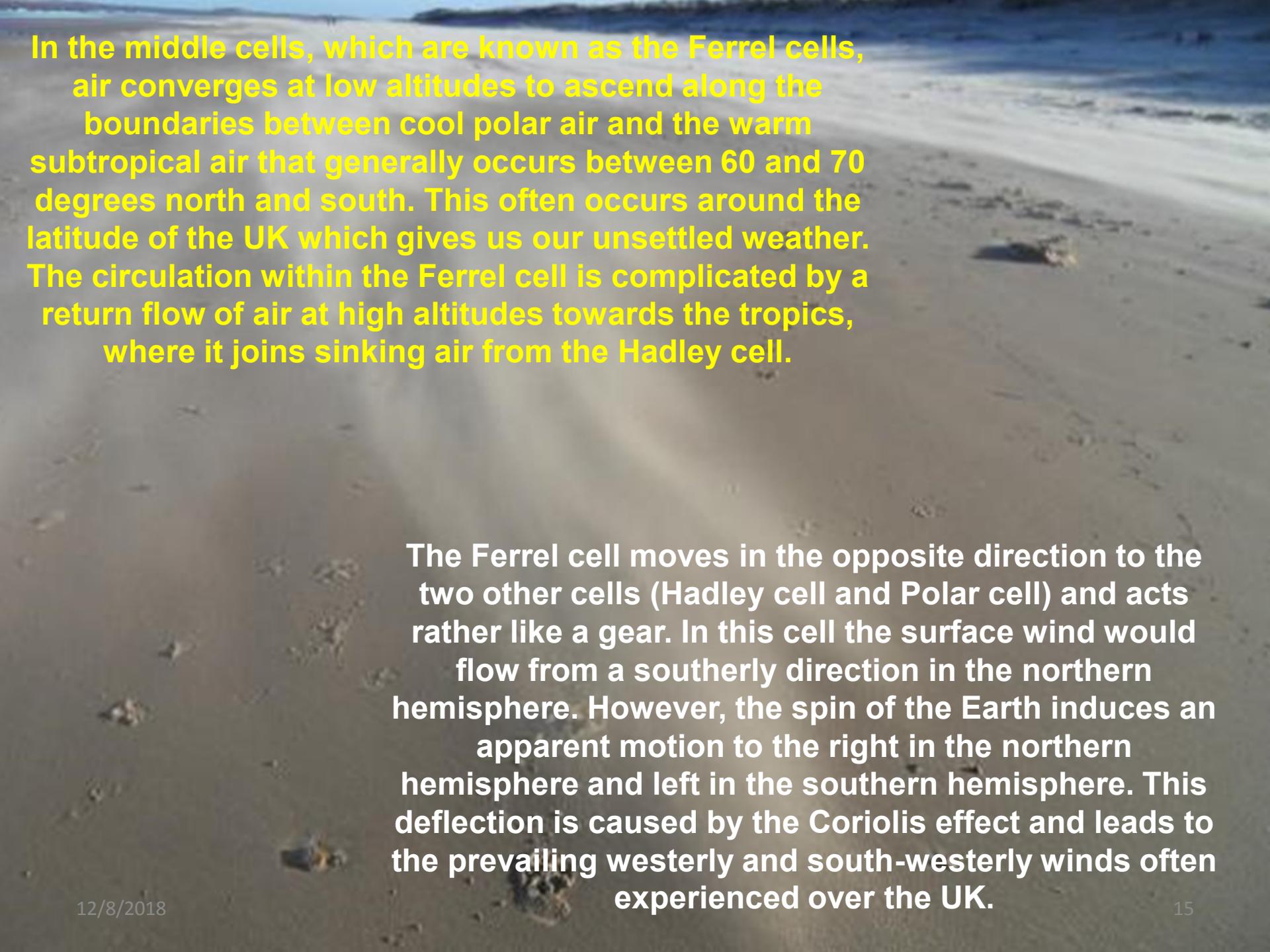
Enoch 36:3 Through one of these small gates pass the stars of heaven and travel westward on the path which is shown to them.

E. Gates

In each hemisphere there are three cells (Hadley cell, Ferrel cell and Polar cell) in which air circulates through the entire depth of the troposphere. The troposphere is the name given to the vertical extent of the atmosphere from the surface, right up to between 10 and 15 km high. It is the part of the atmosphere where most of the weather takes place.

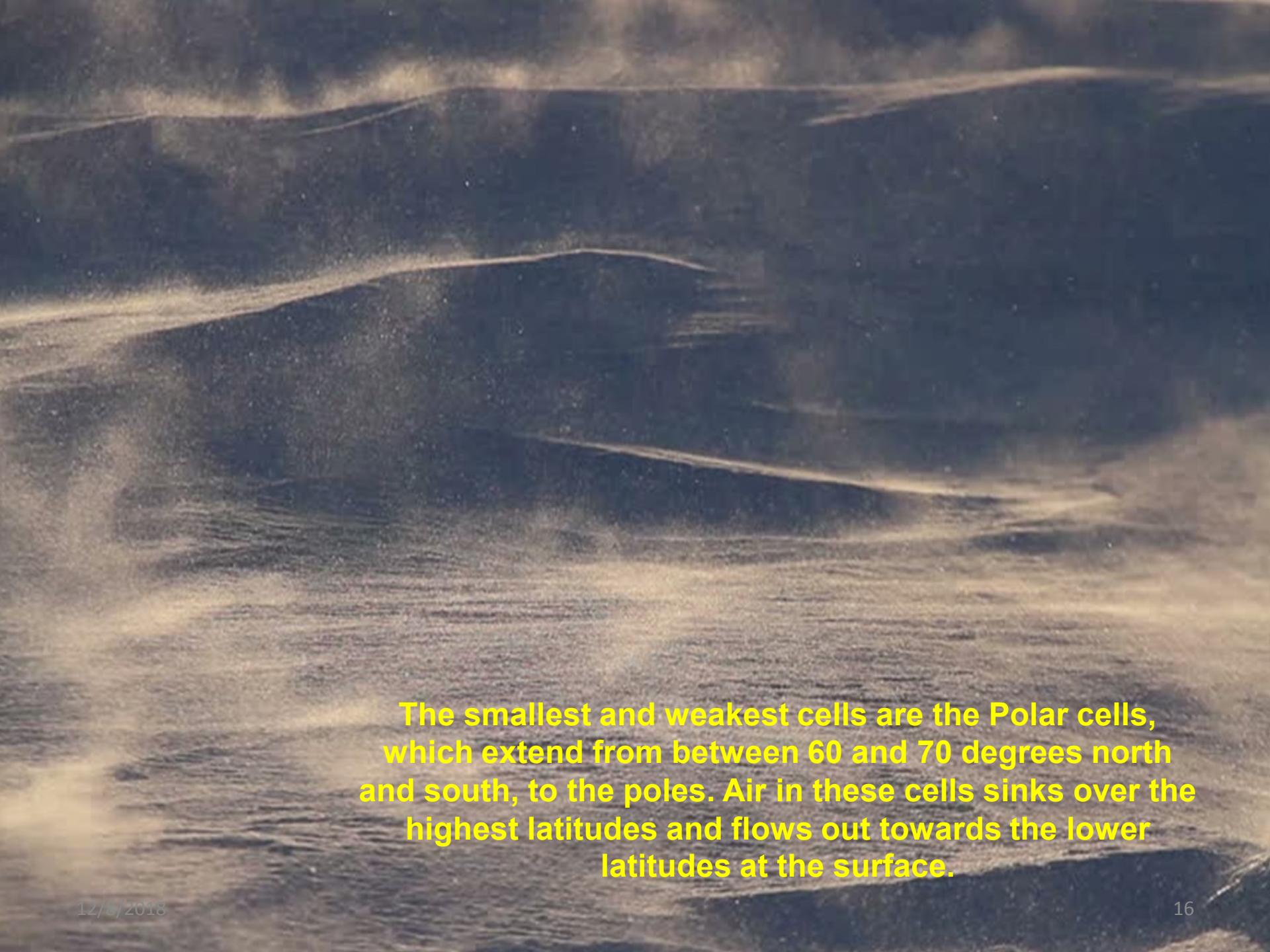


Within the Hadley cells, the trade winds blow towards the equator, then ascend near the equator as a broken line of thunderstorms, which forms the Inter-Tropical-Convergence Zone (ITCZ). From the tops of these storms, the air flows towards higher latitudes, where it sinks to produce high-pressure regions over the subtropical oceans and the world's hot deserts, such as the Sahara desert in North Africa.



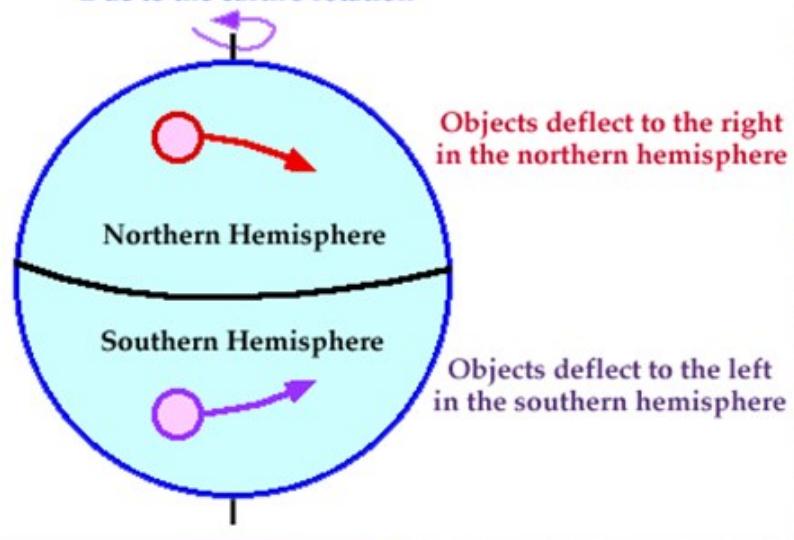
In the middle cells, which are known as the Ferrel cells, air converges at low altitudes to ascend along the boundaries between cool polar air and the warm subtropical air that generally occurs between 60 and 70 degrees north and south. This often occurs around the latitude of the UK which gives us our unsettled weather. The circulation within the Ferrel cell is complicated by a return flow of air at high altitudes towards the tropics, where it joins sinking air from the Hadley cell.

The Ferrel cell moves in the opposite direction to the two other cells (Hadley cell and Polar cell) and acts rather like a gear. In this cell the surface wind would flow from a southerly direction in the northern hemisphere. However, the spin of the Earth induces an apparent motion to the right in the northern hemisphere and left in the southern hemisphere. This deflection is caused by the Coriolis effect and leads to the prevailing westerly and south-westerly winds often experienced over the UK.



The smallest and weakest cells are the Polar cells, which extend from between 60 and 70 degrees north and south, to the poles. Air in these cells sinks over the highest latitudes and flows out towards the lower latitudes at the surface.

Due to the earth's rotation



[http://ww2010.atmos.uiuc.edu/\(G1\)/guides/mtr/fw/crls.rxml](http://ww2010.atmos.uiuc.edu/(G1)/guides/mtr/fw/crls.rxml)

12/8/2018

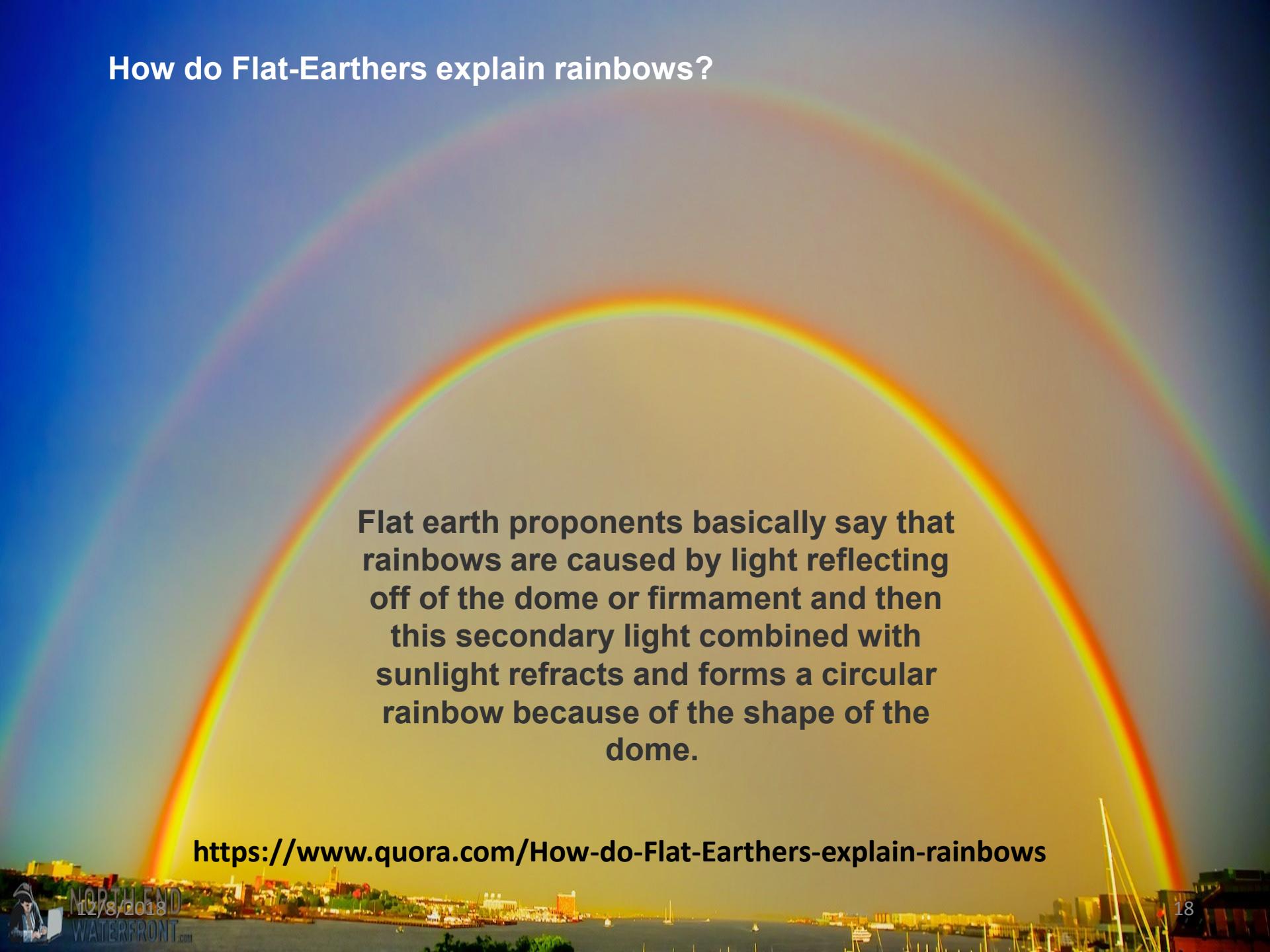
As air moves from high to low pressure in the northern hemisphere, it is deflected to the right by the Coriolis force. In the southern hemisphere, air moving from high to low pressure is deflected to the left by the Coriolis force.

The amount of deflection the air makes is directly related to both the speed at which the air is moving and its latitude.

Therefore, slowly blowing winds will be deflected only a small amount, while stronger winds will be deflected more. Likewise, winds blowing closer to the poles will be deflected more than winds at the same speed closer to the equator. The Coriolis force is zero right at the equator.

17

How do Flat-Earthers explain rainbows?

A large, vibrant rainbow arches across the sky, centered over a city skyline at sunset. The sky is a gradient from blue to orange. The rainbow has distinct bands of color. In the foreground, there's a silhouette of a person sitting at a laptop, and some text in the bottom left corner.

Flat earth proponents basically say that rainbows are caused by light reflecting off of the dome or firmament and then this secondary light combined with sunlight refracts and forms a circular rainbow because of the shape of the dome.

<https://www.quora.com/How-do-Flat-Earthers-explain-rainbows>

A photograph taken from an airplane window showing the right wing and the tail section. The tail is orange with the text "airberlin.com". A faint rainbow is visible in the background against a gradient sky from orange to dark blue.

Their “proof” as usual is
not really a proof but more
like “Prove you can make
an indoor rainbow. If you
can’t then the earth is flat”.

Why do they think you
can’t make rainbows
indoors?



In typical FE fashion, they take the easy way and assume all you need is a mirror to take the place of the dome. TADA!

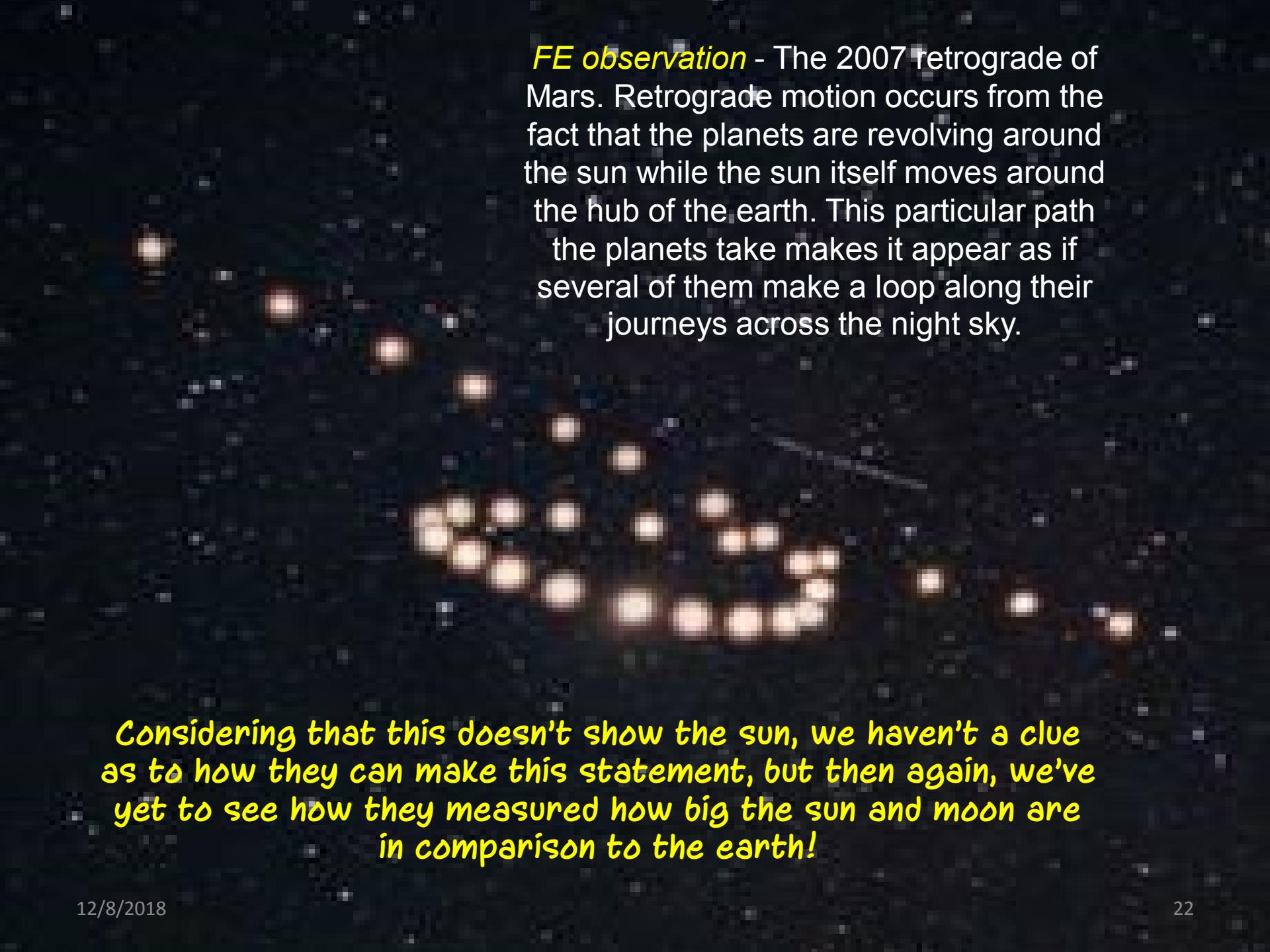
The earth is flat!

In reality, all you need is a big room, a bright light, and water droplets. Oh, one other thing you need. You need to actually do something.

We're going to take the next 3 minutes or so to see how you can create a RAINBOW indoors, and there's NO DOME!



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9QNw_8
HLqhc&app=desktop](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9QNw_8HLqhc&app=desktop)



FE observation - The 2007 retrograde of Mars. Retrograde motion occurs from the fact that the planets are revolving around the sun while the sun itself moves around the hub of the earth. This particular path the planets take makes it appear as if several of them make a loop along their journeys across the night sky.

Considering that this doesn't show the sun, we haven't a clue as to how they can make this statement, but then again, we've yet to see how they measured how big the sun and moon are in comparison to the earth!

Our Solar System

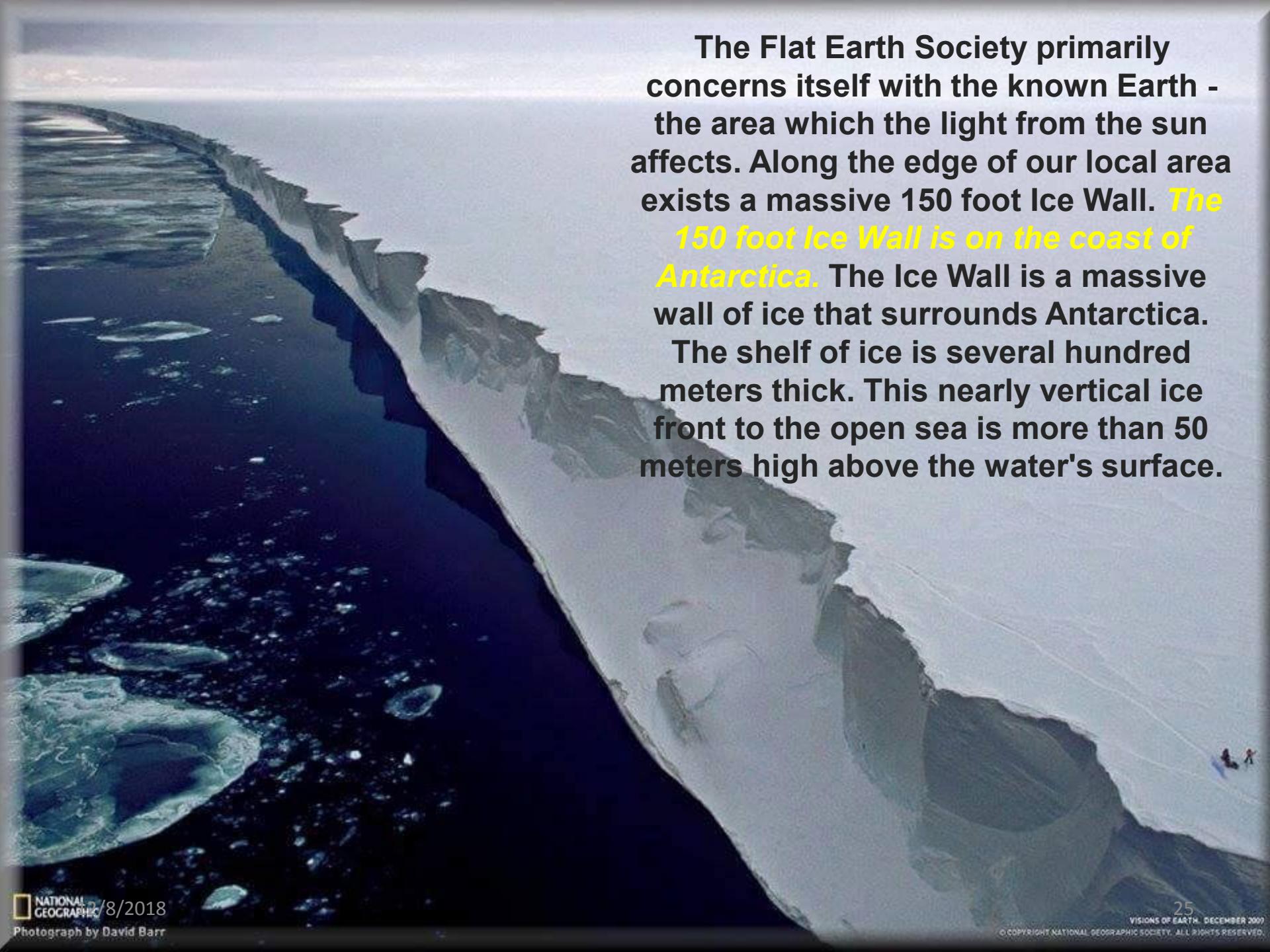
FE question - If the planets are round, why isn't the Earth?

FE answer - Planets (from Ancient Greek ἀστὴρ πλανῆτης [astēr planētēs, "wandering star"], or just πλανῆτης [planētēs, "wanderer"]) are orbiting astronomical objects.

FE answer - The Earth is not a planet by definition, as it sits at the center of our solar system above which the planets and the Sun revolve. The earth's uniqueness, fundamental differences and centrality makes any comparison to other nearby celestial bodies insufficient - Like comparing basketballs to the court on which they bounce.



This is interesting, considering the sun is only 32 mi in diameter and enclosed in our earth's dome, how do these planets work?? Are all the planets now inside the dome?

An aerial photograph showing a massive, nearly vertical ice wall extending from the shore into the ocean. The ice is a light blue color and appears very thick. In the foreground, there are large, dark, irregular pieces of ice floating in the dark blue water. The sky is overcast.

The Flat Earth Society primarily concerns itself with the known Earth - the area which the light from the sun affects. Along the edge of our local area exists a massive 150 foot Ice Wall. *The 150 foot Ice Wall is on the coast of Antarctica.* The Ice Wall is a massive wall of ice that surrounds Antarctica. The shelf of ice is several hundred meters thick. This nearly vertical ice front to the open sea is more than 50 meters high above the water's surface.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFSH5fnqda4&feature=share>

Interesting, but we think a lot of people have seen this ice wall, the question we're all dying to find out about, is the wall encircling the earth?? If the wall is 150 feet high, and a plane can fly 25,000 to 30,000 ft., commercial that is, then let's just say for fun, the pilot flying into Antarctica should most certainly be able to see this wall surrounding part of the earth. So far we've not seen any evidence of that picture!



YOUTUBE.COM

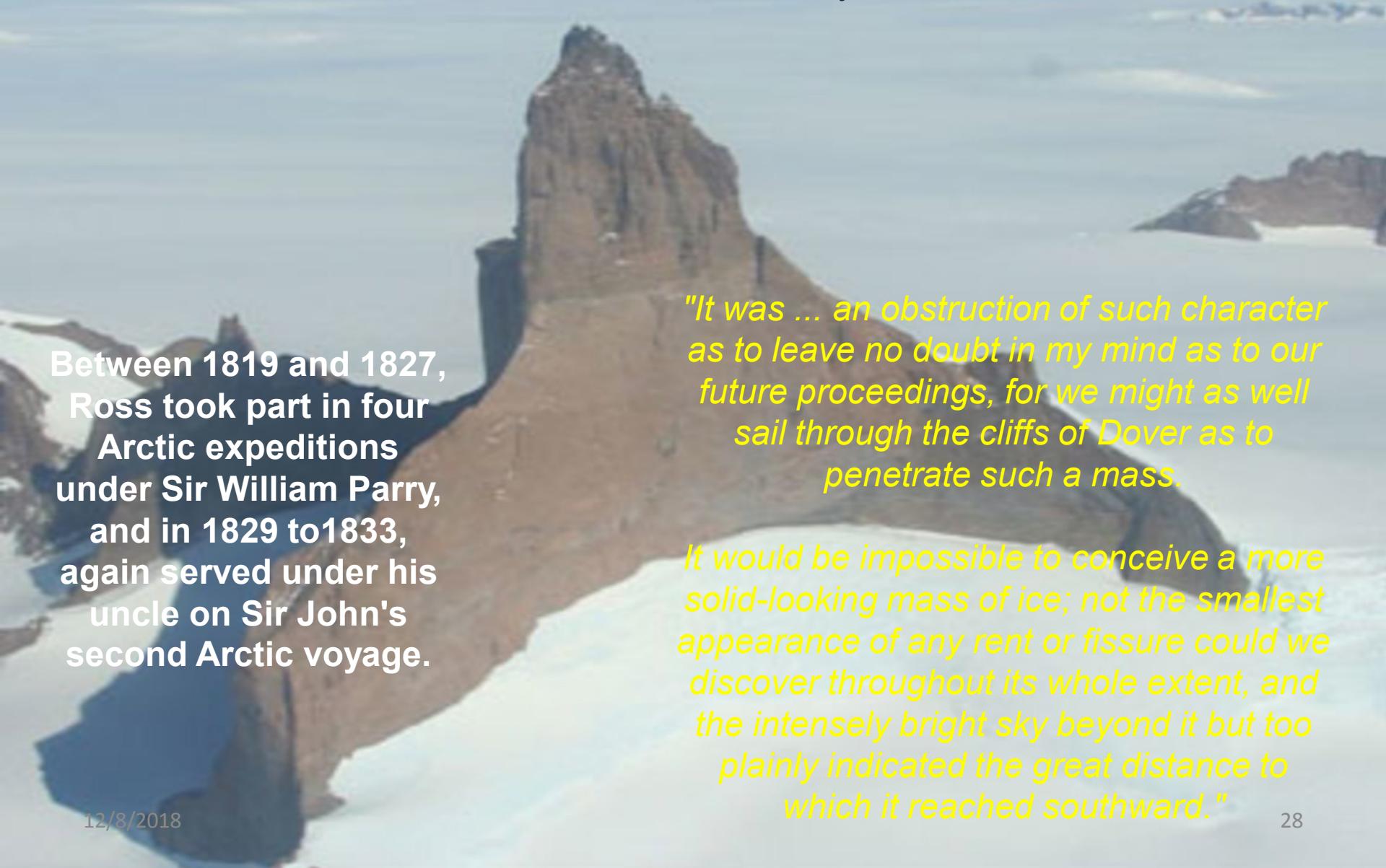
Man; 'I Have Seen The Ice Wall!' Anonymous Witness - Flat Earth

"David" says he was hired to work in Antarctica and saw the ice wall. He says he wants help from the FE...

The Antarctica Ice Shelf with mountains behind it, does this mean those mountains are hanging off the edge of the flat earth? Or does the dome keep the mountains snug against the flat earth?



The Ice Wall was discovered by Sir James Clark Ross, a British Naval Officer and polar explorer who was among the first to venture to Antarctica in an attempt to determine the position of the South Magnetic Pole. Upon confronting the massive vertical front of ice he famously remarked



**Between 1819 and 1827,
Ross took part in four
Arctic expeditions
under Sir William Parry,
and in 1829 to 1833,
again served under his
uncle on Sir John's
second Arctic voyage.**

12/8/2018

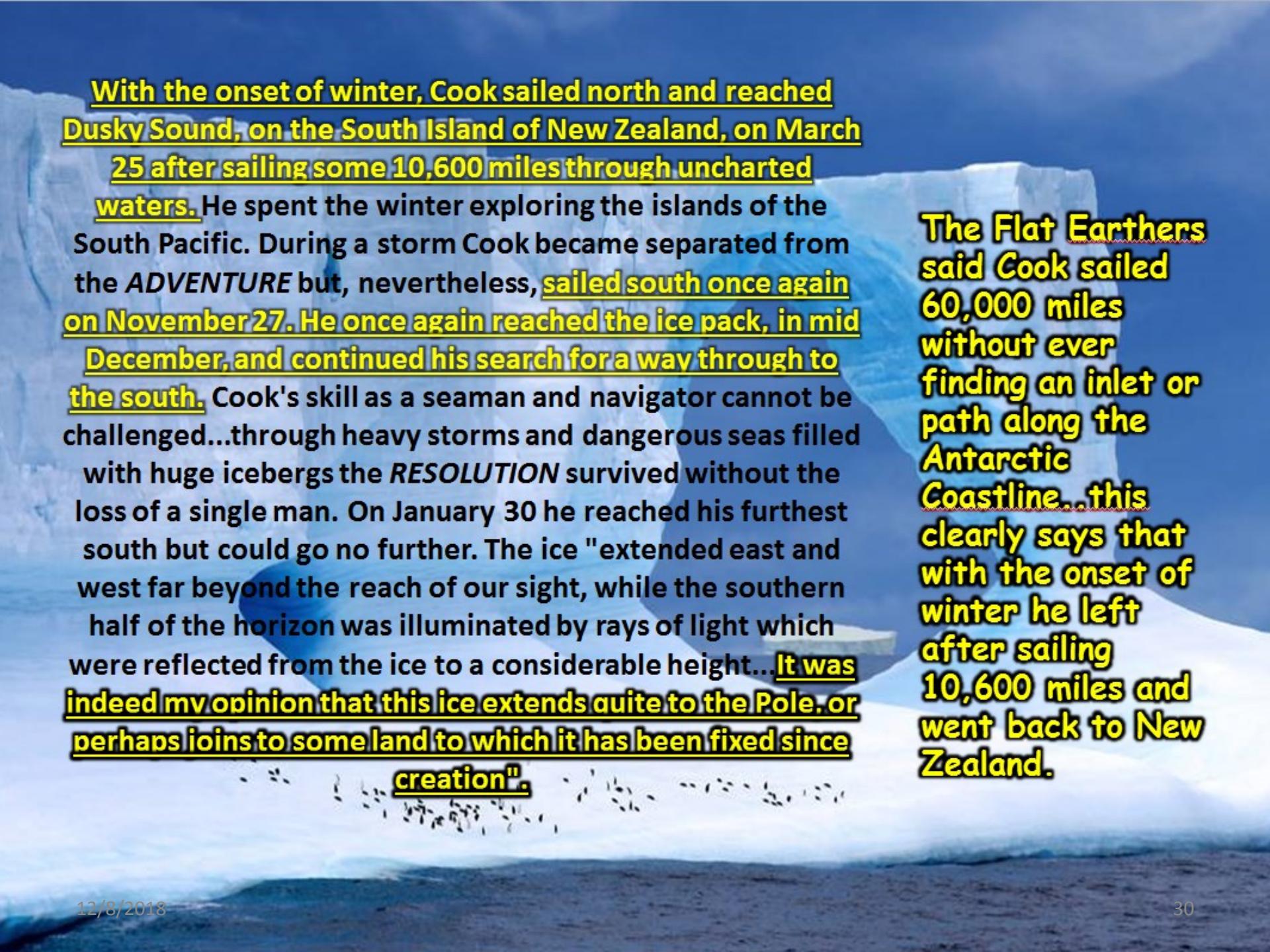
"It was ... an obstruction of such character as to leave no doubt in my mind as to our future proceedings, for we might as well sail through the cliffs of Dover as to penetrate such a mass.

It would be impossible to conceive a more solid-looking mass of ice; not the smallest appearance of any rent or fissure could we discover throughout its whole extent, and the intensely bright sky beyond it but too plainly indicated the great distance to which it reached southward."

The Admiralty outfitted the newly purchased *Resolution* and *Adventure* with the *Resolution* being Cook's flagship. The *RESOLUTION* was only 110 feet long and 35 feet across the beam. The *ADVENTURE* was even smaller. With little ceremony the two tiny ships set sail from Plymouth Sound at 6:00 am on July 13, 1772 faced with a three year voyage.

The two ships arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, some 109 days later.

Cook soon learned of a voyage to the Indian Ocean by a Frenchman named Yves-Joseph de Kerguelen-Tremarec and of his discovery of land there which he called *LA FRANCE AUSTRALE*. It was important news as Cook determined this, like Bouvet's Cape Circumcision, could prove an existence of a southern continent. On November 23, 1772, Cook sailed out of Cape Town heading into the unknown waters to the south. On December 11 the crew of the *ADVENTURE* thought they found it. What they actually sighted was an iceberg and by the following day they found themselves at the edge of an endless pack of ice. On January 17, 1773, the ships most likely became the first to cross the Antarctic Circle. For two months Cook sailed alongside the pack, looking for an entrance to travel further south. Cape Circumcision was not to be found where reported and since he was well south of Kerguelen's discovery Cook determined that Kerguelen's *La France Austral* could not be part of a southern continent either.



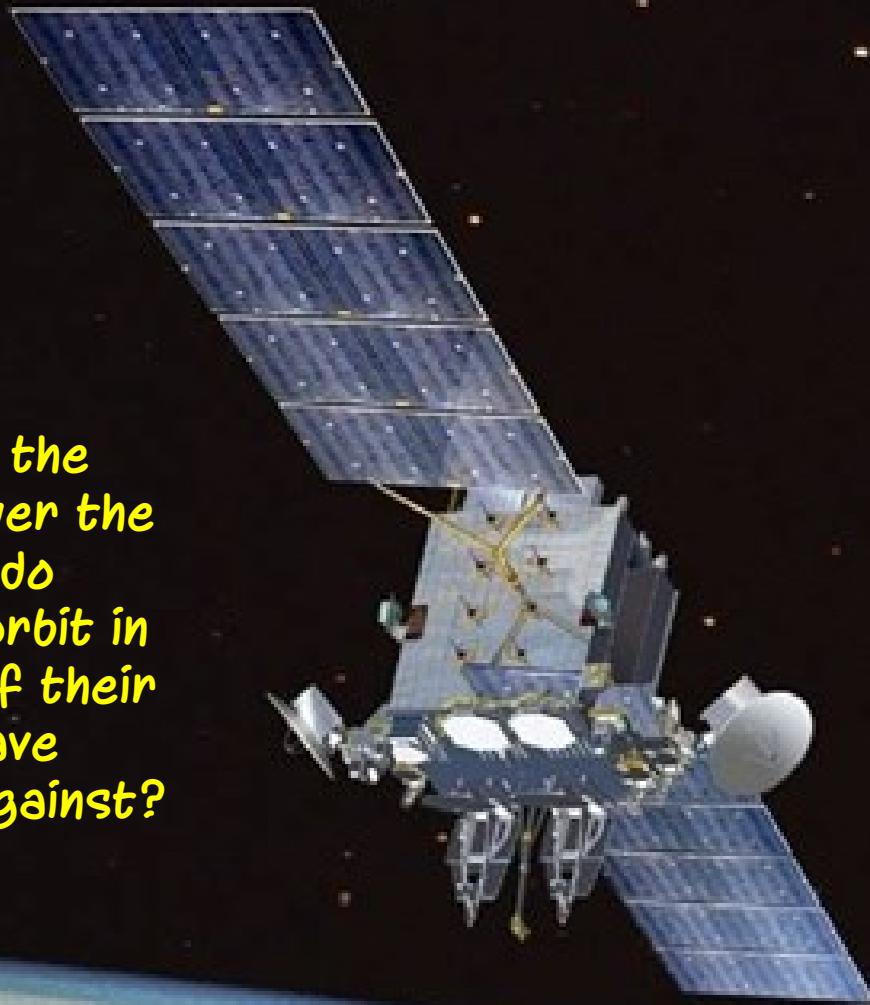
With the onset of winter, Cook sailed north and reached Dusky Sound, on the South Island of New Zealand, on March 25 after sailing some 10,600 miles through uncharted waters. He spent the winter exploring the islands of the South Pacific. During a storm Cook became separated from the *ADVENTURE* but, nevertheless, sailed south once again on November 27. He once again reached the ice pack, in mid December, and continued his search for a way through to the south. Cook's skill as a seaman and navigator cannot be challenged...through heavy storms and dangerous seas filled with huge icebergs the *RESOLUTION* survived without the loss of a single man. On January 30 he reached his furthest south but could go no further. The ice "extended east and west far beyond the reach of our sight, while the southern half of the horizon was illuminated by rays of light which were reflected from the ice to a considerable height...It was indeed my opinion that this ice extends quite to the Pole, or perhaps joins to someland to which it has been fixed since creation".

The Flat Earthers said Cook sailed 60,000 miles without ever finding an inlet or path along the Antarctic Coastline...this clearly says that with the onset of winter he left after sailing 10,600 miles and went back to New Zealand.

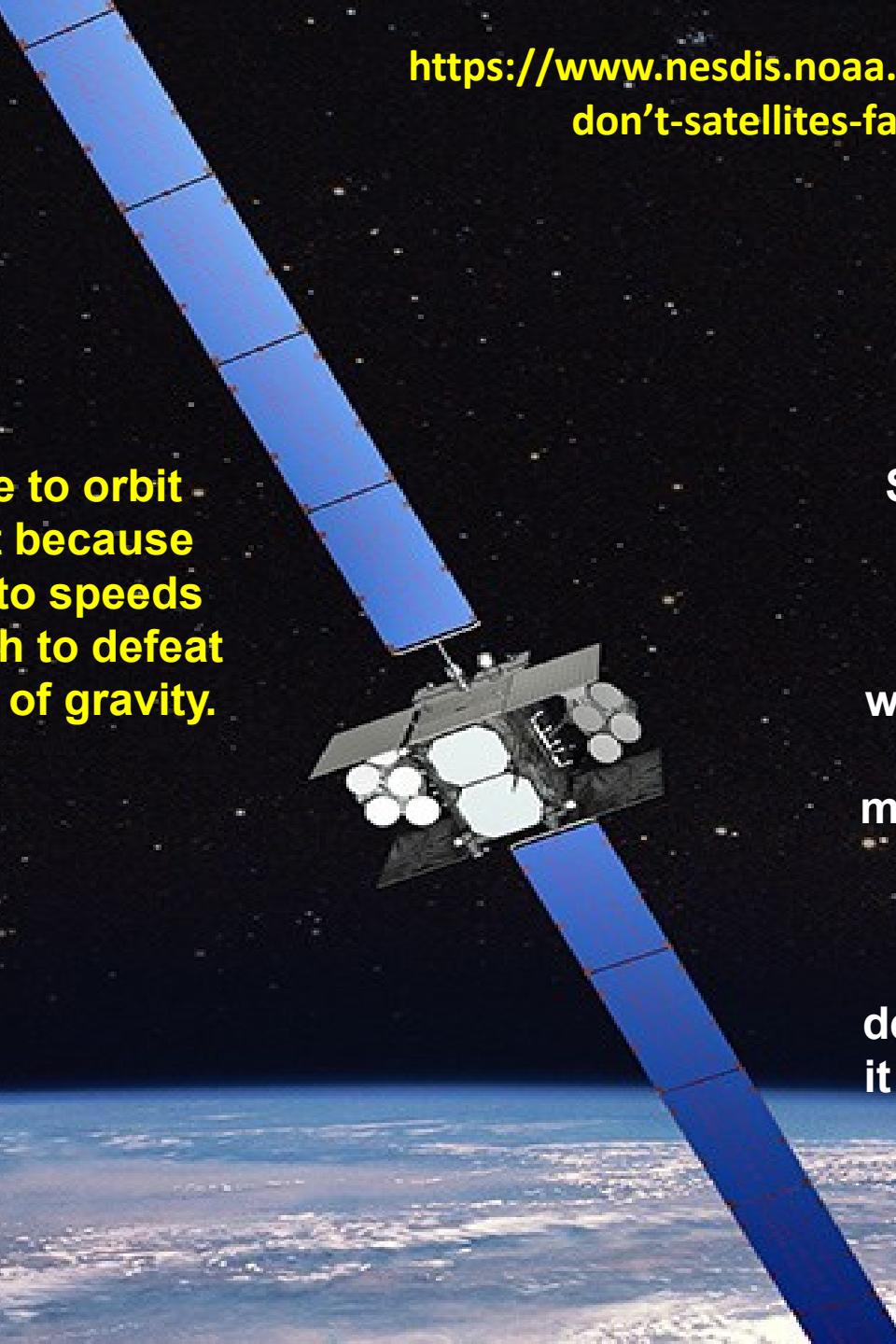
According to the Governments of the world back in the late 50'3 and early 60's, they used explosions from nukes to 'see' the dome of the Earth and then were able to calculate from there. Could it be that they also bounce off satellite signals? I've a question for you and those reading; since rockets push off of air in order to propel themselves, according to NASA there is a vacuum in space, right - so how do the satellites keep their orbit from decaying if there thrusters don't have an atmosphere to push against? Why are there NO real pictures of satellites in orbit instead of CGI?

So flat earthers are saying that OPERATION HIGH JUMP, OPERATION DOMINIC AND OPERATION FISHBOWL were actually them using Nukes to find the dome, apparently even the USSR had Project K that would have been the same thing. So, let's see what those projects were really all about.

Before we address the Operations, let's answer the question of: How do satellites keep their orbit in space from decaying if their thrusters don't have atmosphere to push against?



<https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/content/why-don't-satellites-fall-out-sky>



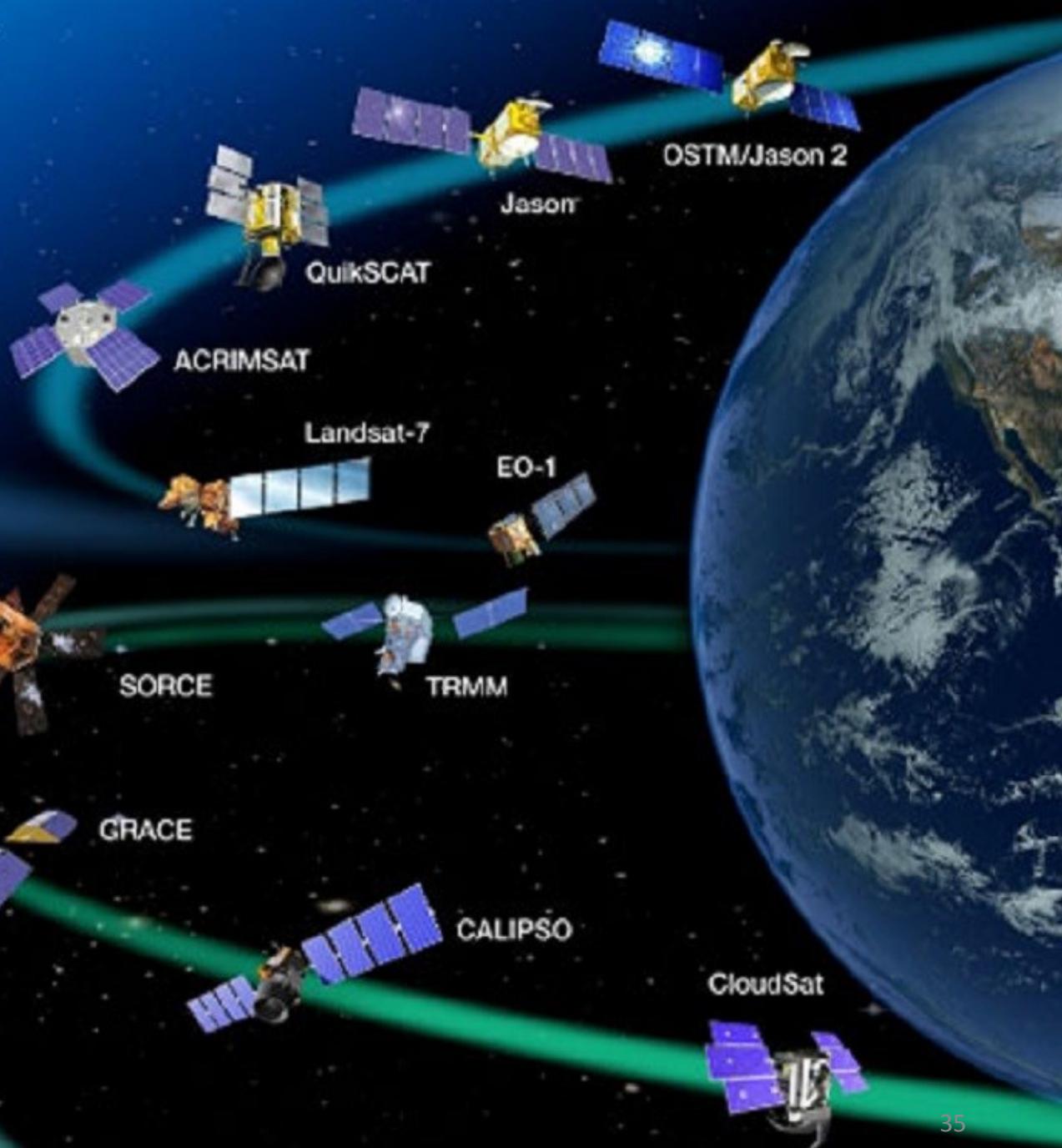
Satellites are able to orbit around the planet because they are locked into speeds that are fast enough to defeat the downward pull of gravity.

Satellites are sent into space by a rocket launched from the ground with enough energy (at least 25,039 mph!) to get outside our atmosphere. Once the rocket reaches its determined location it drops the satellite into its orbit.

A photograph of a satellite in orbit around Earth. The satellite is positioned in the lower right foreground, oriented vertically. It has a dark body with a large white solar panel deployed to its left. In the upper left background, another satellite is visible, appearing as a dark, multi-paned structure. The Earth's horizon is a thin blue line in the distance, showing clouds and landmasses.

The initial speed of the satellite maintained as it detaches from the launch vehicle is enough to keep a satellite on orbit for hundreds of years.

A satellite maintains its orbit by balancing two factors: its velocity (the speed it takes to travel in a straight line) and the gravitational pull that Earth has on it. A satellite orbiting closer to the Earth requires more velocity to resist the stronger gravitational pull.

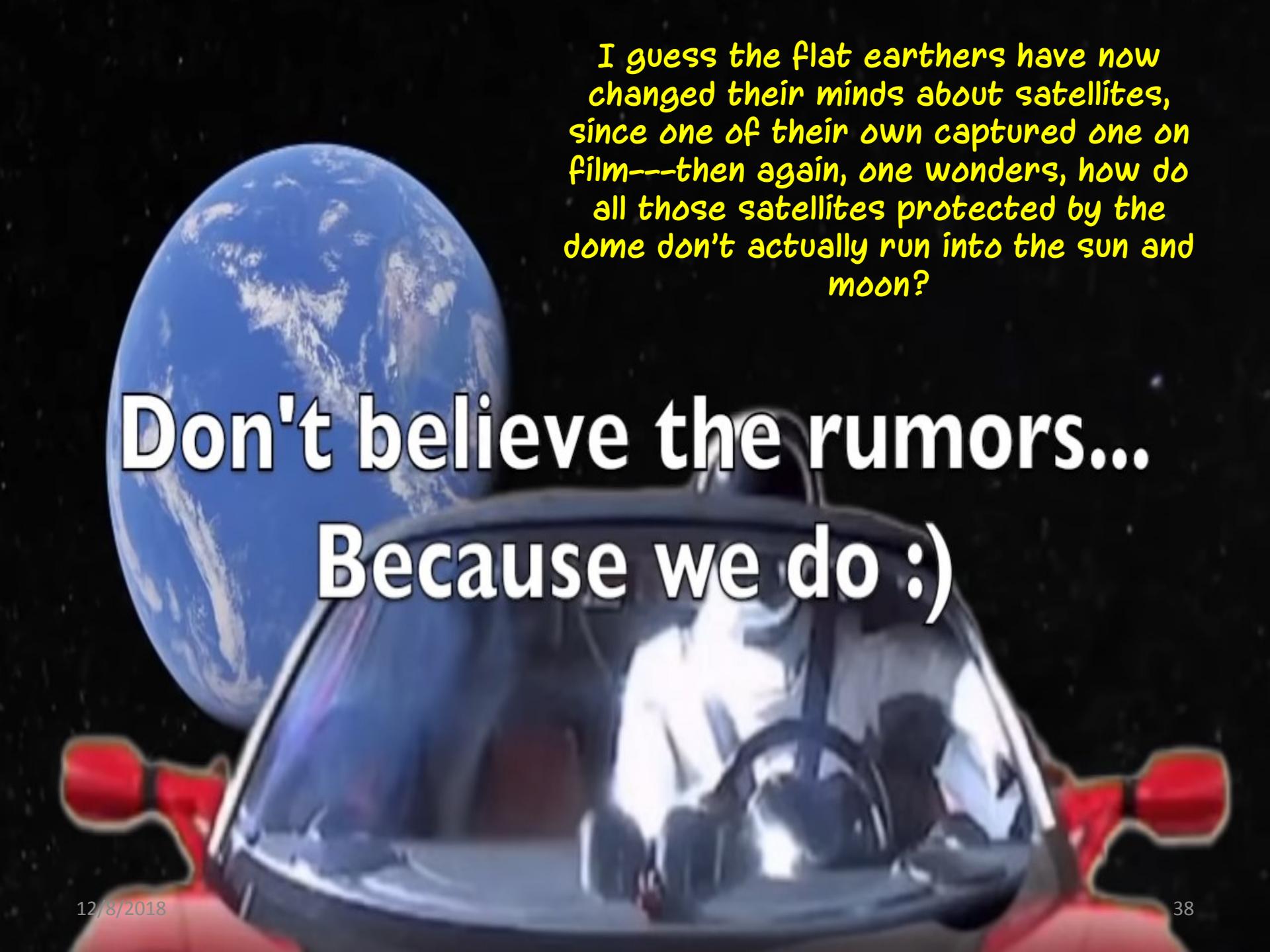




Satellites do carry their own fuel supply, but unlike how a car uses gas, it is not needed to maintain speed for orbit. It is reserved for changing orbit or avoiding collision with debris.

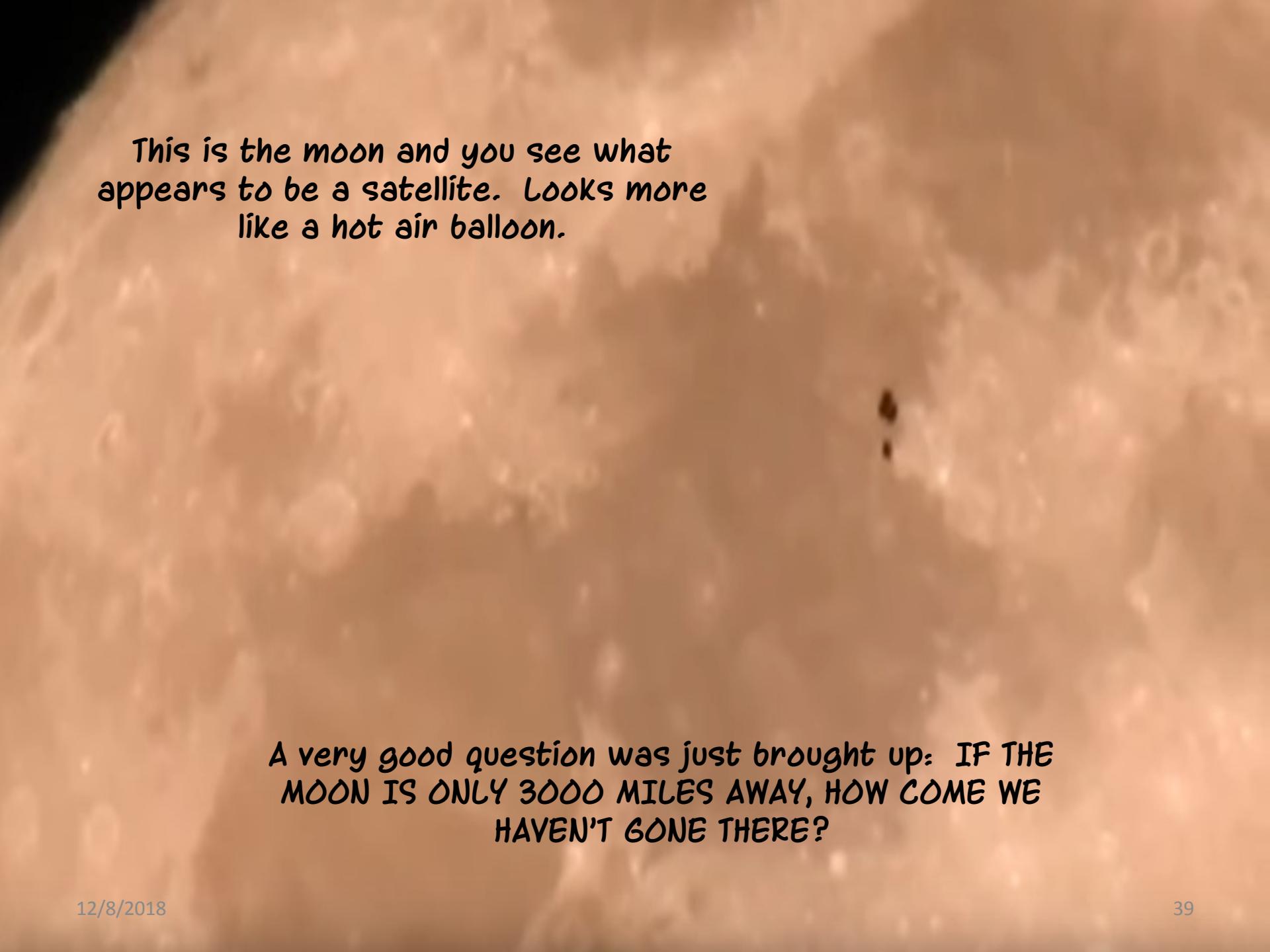
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1PTXkYFRsSE&feature=share>

There has been a rumor
going around that flat
earthers don't believe in
satellites.



I guess the flat earthers have now changed their minds about satellites, since one of their own captured one on film--then again, one wonders, how do all those satellites protected by the dome don't actually run into the sun and moon?

Don't believe the rumors...
Because we do :)



This is the moon and you see what appears to be a satellite. Looks more like a hot air balloon.

A very good question was just brought up: IF THE MOON IS ONLY 3000 MILES AWAY, HOW COME WE HAVEN'T GONE THERE?

The Infrared version!



**Let's look at some real
satellite launch footage!**



Satellites are sent into space by a rocket launched from the ground with enough energy (at least 25,039 mph!) to get outside our atmosphere. Once the rocket reaches its determined location it drops the satellite into its orbit.



12/8/2018

This doesn't look like a rocket launcher, but some sort of balloon launcher??

Yep launched a
balloon..perhaps this is one
of those satirical sites?



*Oops, someone popped the
balloon.*

MUOS-4 secure communications satellite

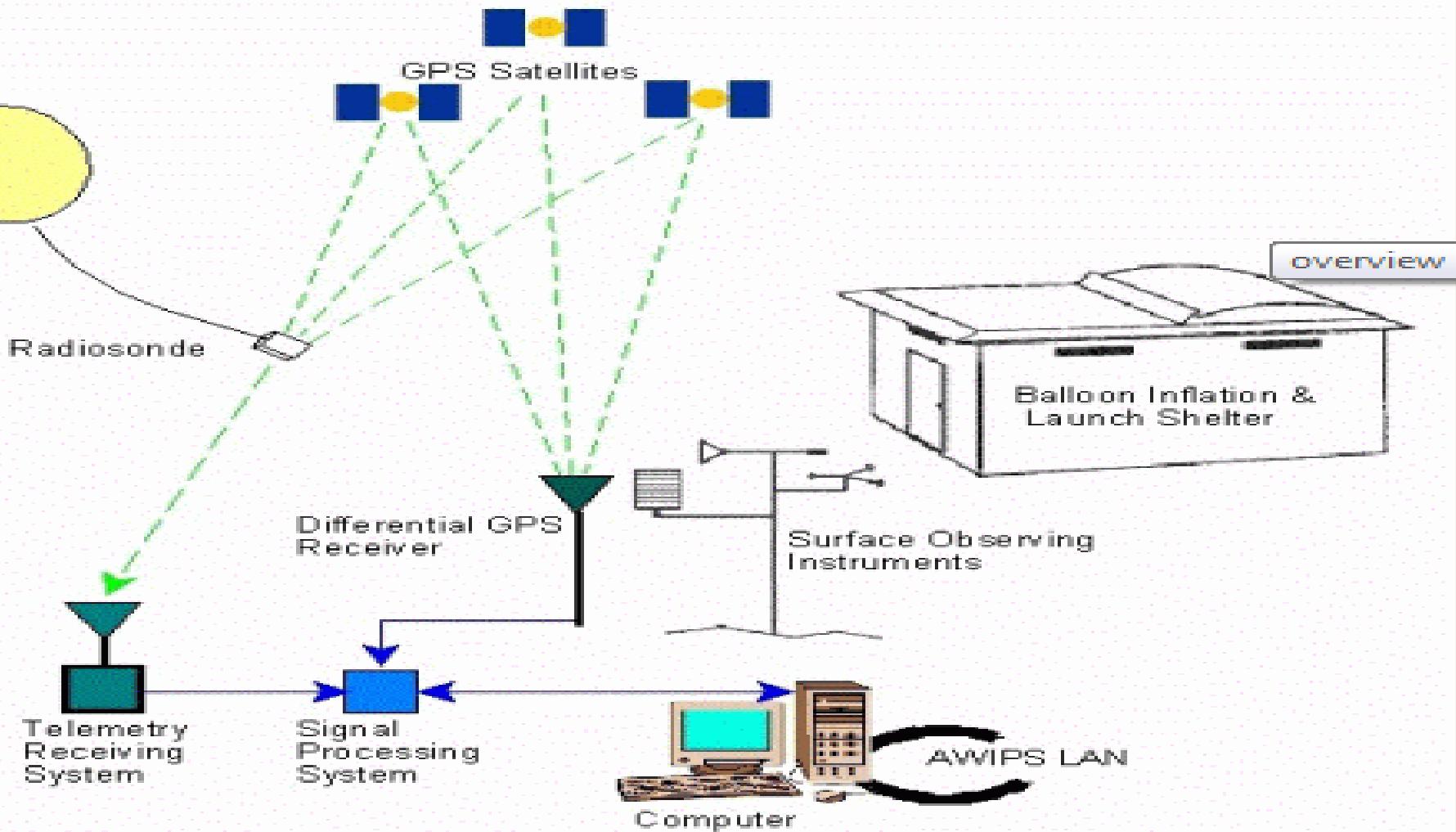


Atlas V rocket launches missile warning satellite for US Air Force



RADIOSONDES (WEATHER BALLOONS) AND THEIR ROLE IN FORECASTING





The balloon is launched from the ground, rising hundreds of feet per minutes high into the atmosphere. As it rises the drop in pressure causes the balloon to expand from several feet to over twenty. After a while, when it gets to over 100,000 feet in altitude the balloon pops. The radiosonde then falls, with parachute, back to Earth where it can be retrieved and re-used. Only a small percentage of these instrument packages are ever recovered so if you find one please call your local office.

MEN AGAINST ICE

EXPLORERS have found it cruel and rugged, colder than the Arctic by an average of 40 degrees, and swept by pounding gales and blinding snowstorms.

It is described as the "battleground of a sinister ice age in its flood tide," and within its confines there is practically no animal life—and an even greater scarcity of plant life.

That's Antarctica, the frigid, ice-capped continent at the bottom of the world, where the Navy has sent a task force of 4,000 men and more than a dozen ships.

Nicknamed Operation HIGHJUMP but technically termed the Antarctic Developments Project 1947, the Navy's expedition into the "Deep South" is concerned primarily with testing standard naval ships and equipment under frigid conditions and training personnel in that type of operation.

In carrying out these basic purposes, the project will attempt to explore as much as possible of Antarctica's area of nearly six million square miles, an expanse nearly equal to the combined areas of the U. S. and Europe. Of this, nearly four million square miles—an area greater than the U. S. and Mexico—still are unexplored.

The expedition, largest ever to enter the Antarctic, was scheduled to arrive early this month, at the beginning of Antarctica's summer season. It is expected that no severe weather will be encountered—probably nothing worse than 30 degrees below zero, a mere nothing compared to the region's winter.

Members of the expedition will find that it isn't necessary to delve into the past to learn about the ice cap which covers land during an ice age. In Antarctica the ice age still exists. The continent is covered with an ice cap such as thousands of years ago covered most of the top of the world, reaching as far south as Cincinnati and New York. Since the glacial period up north ended, the top of the world has been almost a balmy tropical paradise compared to the Antarctic.

Although there is practically no animal life on Antarctica, within the corresponding area around the North Pole there are year-round residents—the musk ox, polar bear, fox, wolf, Arctic hare, reindeer, seal and walrus.

Life on Antarctica normally is restricted to its ice-bound shore line, with birds and seals its only continuous inhabitants. Although these represent comparatively few varieties, they exist in large numbers and find their entire food supply in the rich marine life of the coastal waters. One of these permanent residents living on Antarctica's rim is the haughty white-vested penguin. Seals and whales abound in the Antarctic, but the whales annually migrate to warmer waters to breed, returning to feed in South Polar waters in the spring.

Extensive studies of the seals show that some do not migrate north in the

fall, but in failing to do this they must wage a continual battle for existence during the long winter night. Any opening in the ice that is free for more than a few hours freezes over solidly, and the seal must keep gnawing open a hole through which to breathe.

Although the Arctic regions abound with several hundred species of flowering plants and ferns, the Antarctic supports only two forms of tufted grass, and these cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to flourish. This poverty of plant life on the continent is due, fundamentally, to a low mean temperature. In some places favorable to growth, an impoverished flora of moss and lichen may be found. Shingle beaches and bare rocky coasts are most suitable for plant life. These, however, usually are occupied during the summer by penguins in large numbers, and the plant life has difficulty in surviving. Sometimes vegetation is found in moist valleys protected from winds, on narrow ice-free coastal rims, or on isolated nunataks (islands of rock standing above the surrounding ice sheet) protected from the winds and exposed to the northern sun.

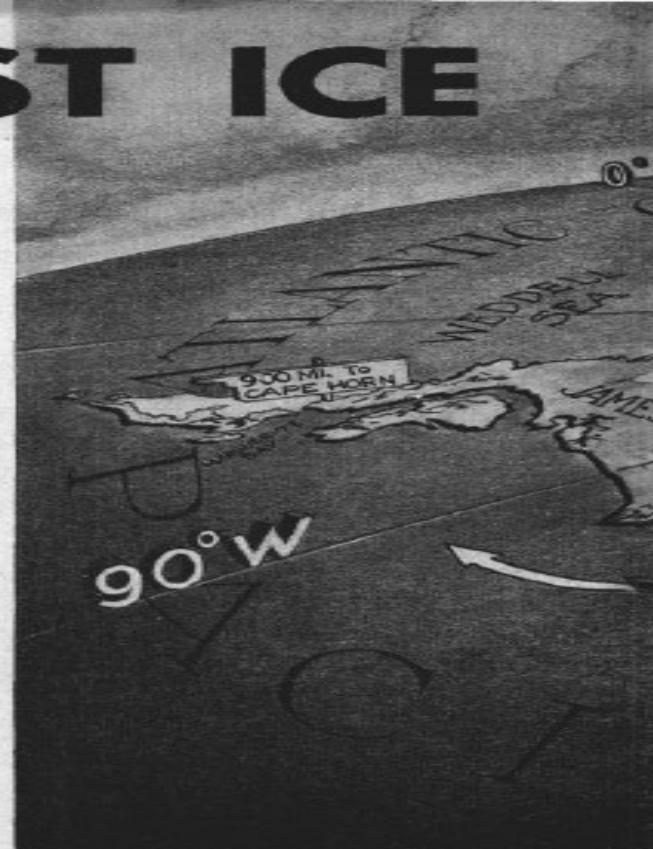
Antarctica's climate, in spite of its rigors, has been reported as extremely healthful. Respiratory diseases, for example, are rare because conditions are unfavorable for the growth of bacteria. Any disease germs encountered usually have been brought by the visitors themselves. Insect pests are unknown.

Antarctica is contained almost entirely within the Antarctic Circle. The Ross Sea, south of New Zealand, and the Weddell Sea, south of Brazil, take big bites out of the continent. During the summer period, which corresponds to the U. S. winter, ships in either of these seas may approach to within 700 miles of the South Pole. But only across the shelf ice massed in the southern part of the Ross Sea has the South Pole so far been reached.

Antarctica is the world's highest continent, averaging about 6,000 feet in altitude. Many of the charted peaks tower higher than Mt. McKinley, highest mountain in the U. S. The South Polar plateau is about 10,000 feet above sea level.

Although 20th Century explorers have viewed nearly two million miles of Antarctica, have mapped the South Pole itself and virtually the full 14,000-mile perimeter of the frozen land mass, the continent still is the world's great mystery. It is considered "an

Navy Sends Large Force Of 4,000 Men and More Than a Dozen Ships to Frigid and Cruel Antarctic For Training, Exploration



THREE-PRONGED EXPLORATION of

untouched reservoir of natural resources," where untold riches lie in their original state.

The western shore of the Weddell Sea is formed by the Palmer Peninsula, by which Antarctica reaches farthest north, the tip lying within 500 miles of South America's Cape Horn. Its mountains are a continuation of the Andes Range of South America. The west coast of Palmer Peninsula, because of its accessibility, was well-known to sealing fleets long before man became familiar with the massive continent to which it is attached. To the west, between it and the Ross Shelf Ice, lie James W. Ellsworth Land and Marie Byrd Land.

Some of the world's bitterest winds have been encountered on the Ross Shelf Ice, probably caused by down-drafts of cold air flowing from higher altitudes onto the shelf. Their velocity reaches more than 50 miles an hour. Also encountered in this area were crevasses so large they could easily swallow a battlewagon—with enough room left for a carrier. These upheavals give an impressive picture of

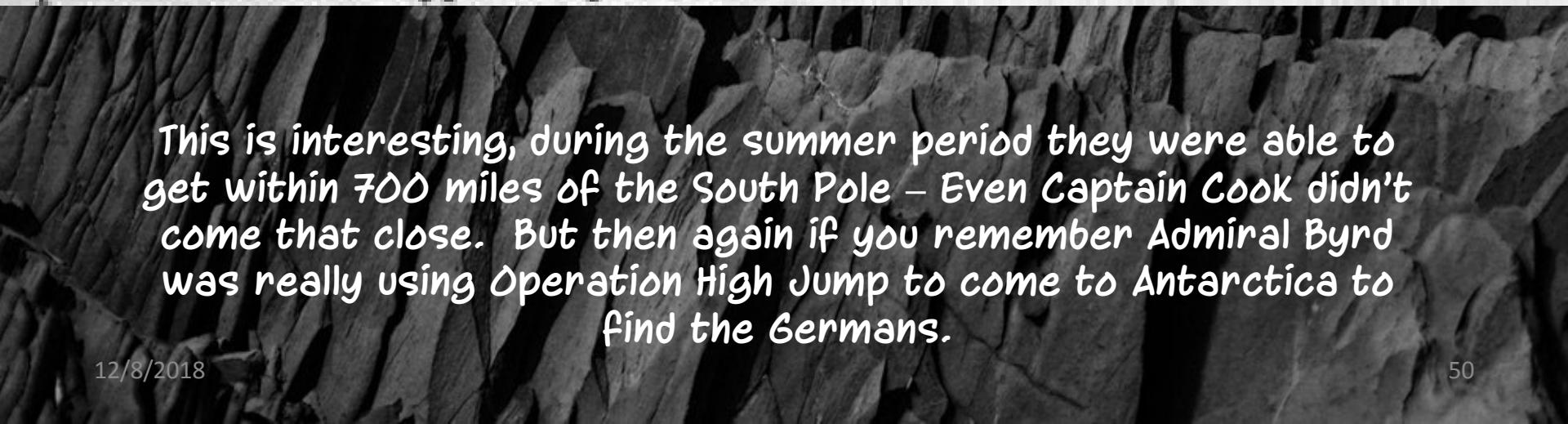
ALL HANDS

It is described as the "battleground of a sinister ice age in its flood tide," and within its confines there is practically no animal life—and an even greater scarcity of plant life.

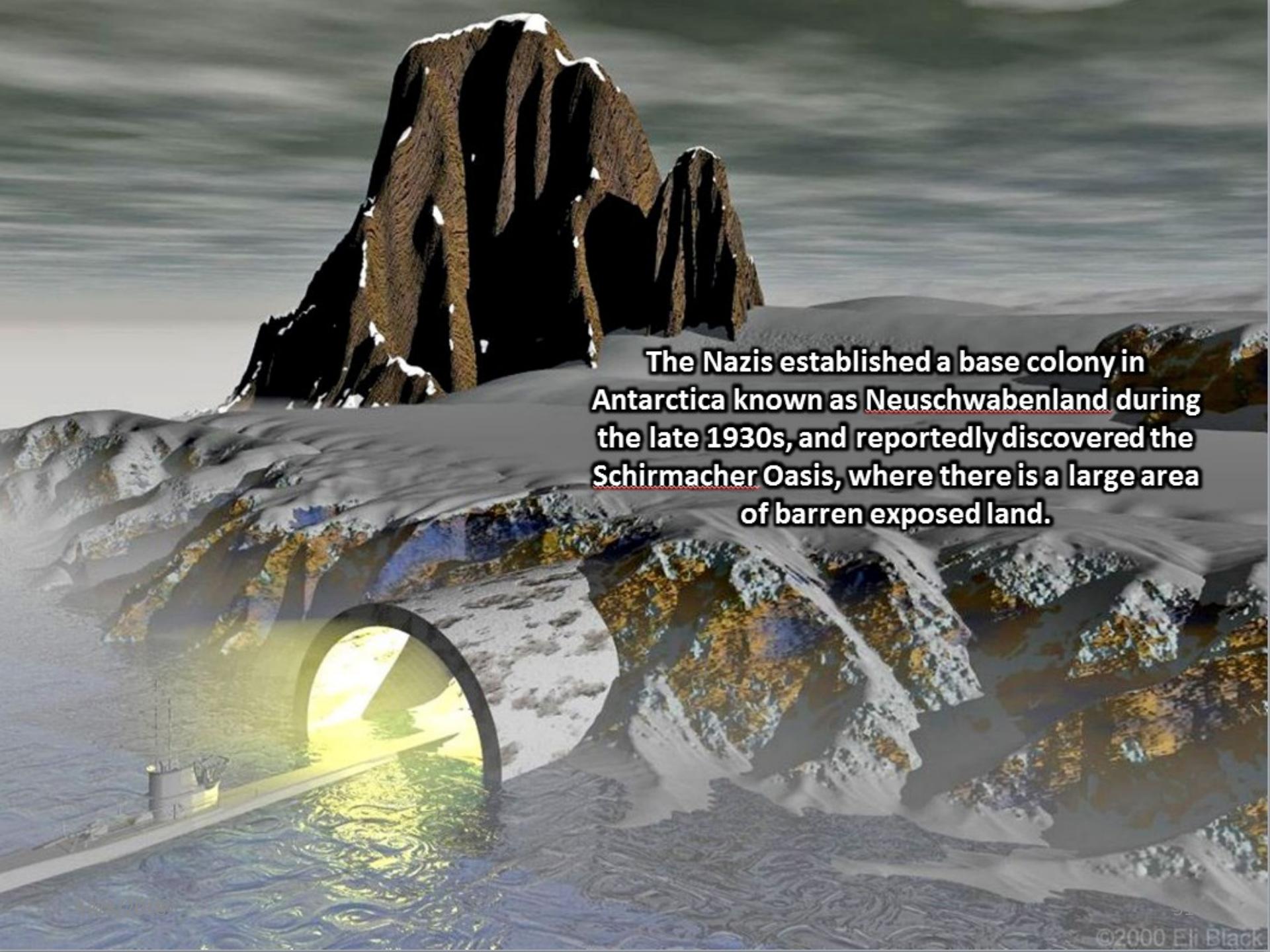
That's Antarctica, the frigid, ice-capped continent at the bottom of the world, where the Navy has sent a task force of 4,000 men and more than a dozen ships.

Nicknamed Operation HIGHJUMP but technically termed the Antarctic Developments Project 1947, the Navy's expedition into the "Deep South" is concerned primarily with testing standard naval ships and equipment under frigid conditions and training personnel in that type of operation.

Antarctica is contained almost entirely within the Antarctic Circle. The Ross Sea, south of New Zealand, and the Weddell Sea, south of Brazil, take big bites out of the continent. During the summer period, which corresponds to the U. S. winter, ships in either of these seas may approach to within 700 miles of the South Pole. But only across the shelf ice massed in the southern part of the Ross Sea has the South Pole so far been reached.

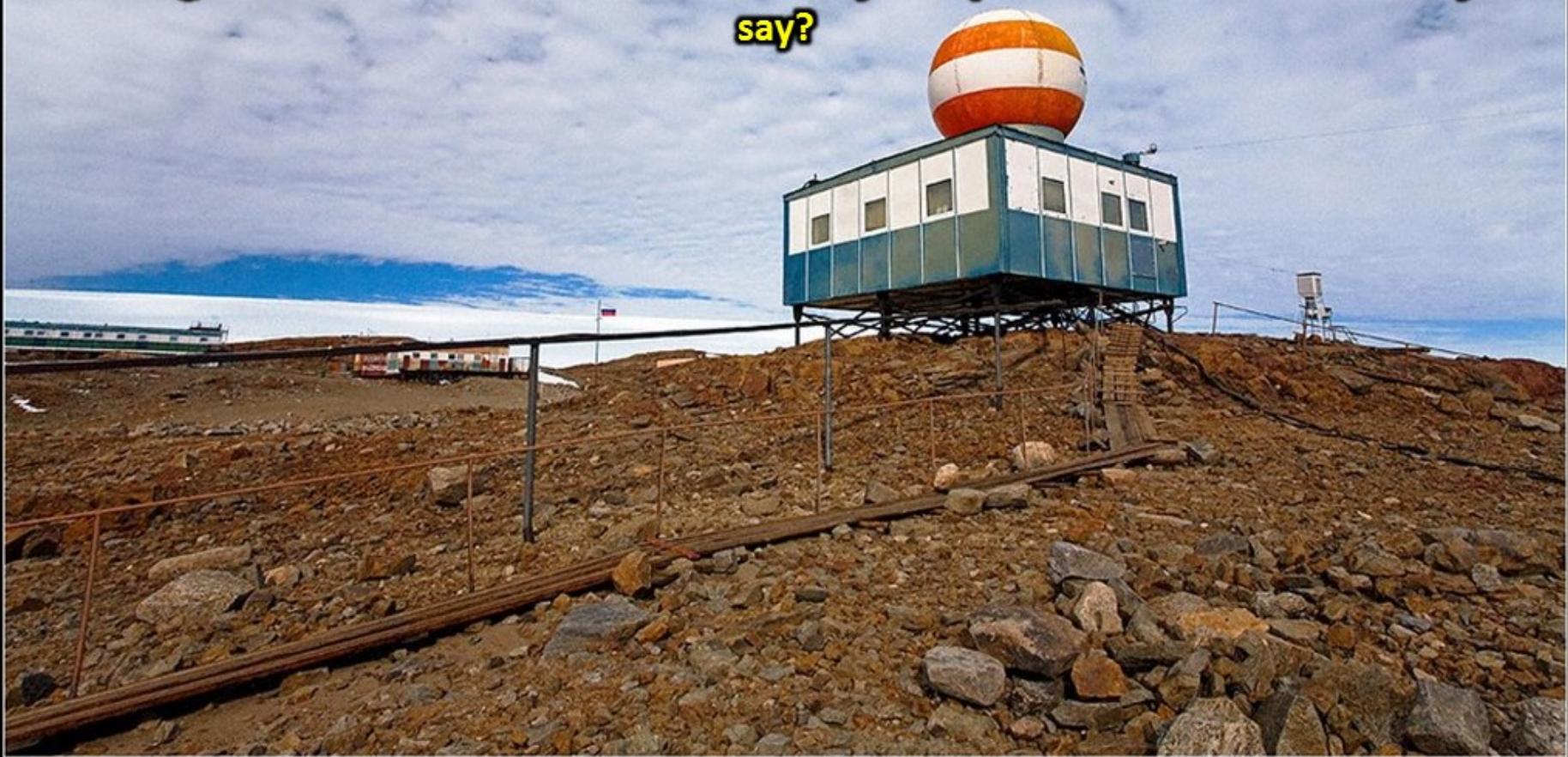


This is interesting, during the summer period they were able to get within 700 miles of the South Pole – Even Captain Cook didn't come that close. But then again if you remember Admiral Byrd was really using Operation High Jump to come to Antarctica to find the Germans.



The Nazis established a base colony in Antarctica known as Neuschwabenland during the late 1930s, and reportedly discovered the Schirmacher Oasis, where there is a large area of barren exposed land.

U.S. Admiral Richard E. Byrd made two major expeditions to Antarctica, including Operation High Jump, which included an entire military division as well as hostile action. Its exact purpose remains clouded, but related to dominance of world powers and Cold War conflict with the Soviet Union. A journal he wrote suggested an underground oasis somewhere in the territory he explored... but who could really say?

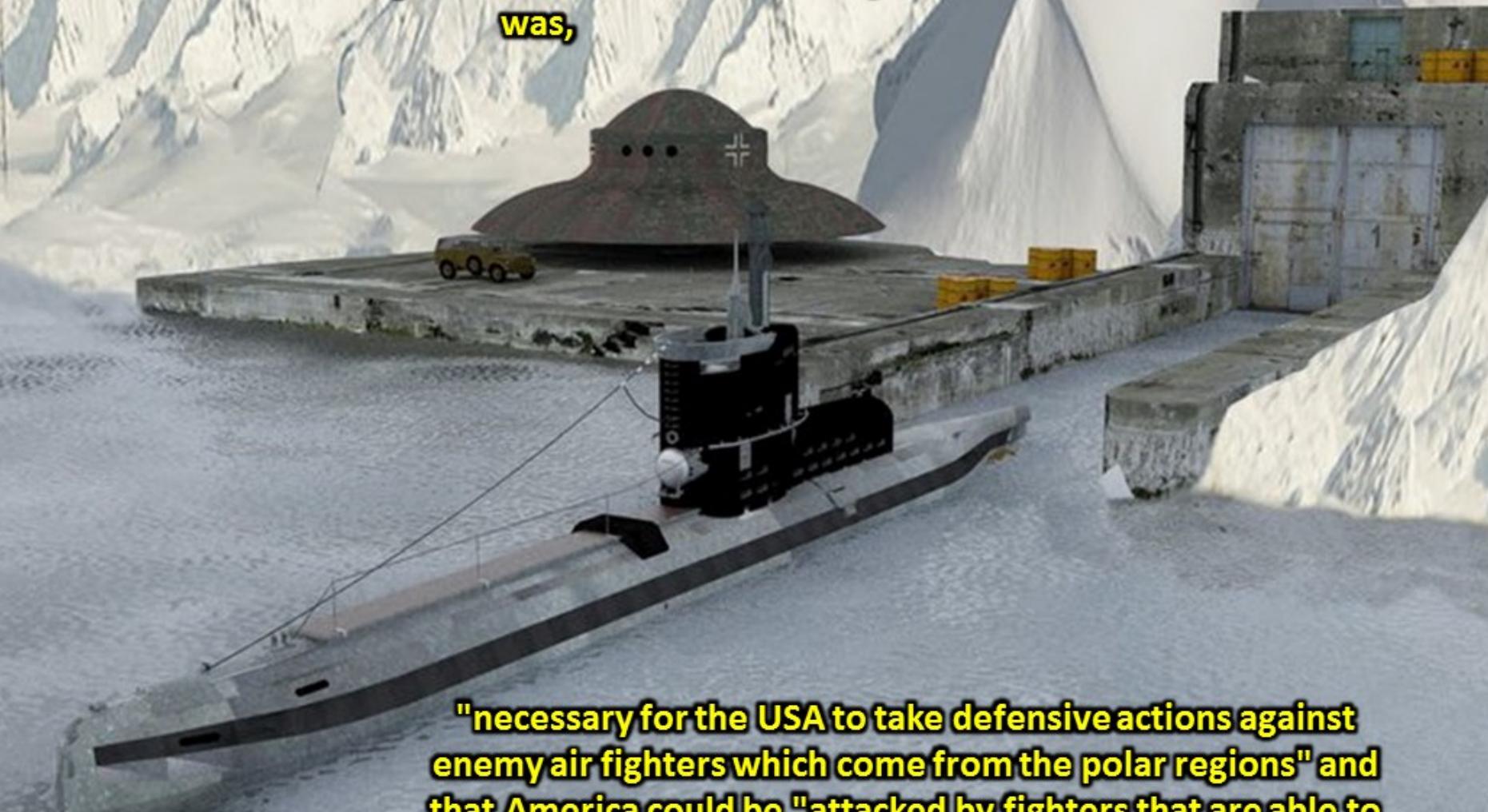


ANTARCTICA SCHIRMACHER OASIS

<http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/antarctica/antartica24.htm>

Reportedly, German Navy Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz stated in 1943:
The German submarine fleet is proud of having built for the Führer in
another part of the world a Shangri-La on land, an impregnable
fortress.

And it has been reported that U.S. Admiral Richard Byrd, upon his return from an expedition to Antarctica in 1947, stated it was,



"necessary for the USA to take defensive actions against enemy air fighters which come from the polar regions" and that America could be "attacked by fighters that are able to fly from one pole to the other with incredible speed."

The expedition was terminated abruptly at the end of February 1947, six months early, the entire remaining armada returning immediately to the United States. A number of mysterious incidents occurred involving aircraft, but the early termination of the mission was never explained. Operation Highjump (OpHjp), officially titled The United States Navy Antarctic Developments Program, 1946-47, was a United States Navy operation organized by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in Antarctica under the command of Richard Cruzen, which was launched on 26 August 1946 and lasted until 1947....

A report in the Chilean newspaper "El Mercurio" of Santiago on 5 March 1947 sheds some possible light on the strategic importance of polar reconnaissance. The article by Lee van Atta entitled 'Admiral Richard E Byrd refers to the Strategic Importance of the Poles' had been sent from 'On Board Mount Olympus on the High Seas'. No other newspaper appears to have carried the report.

The bizarre article opens:

"Admiral Byrd declared today that it was imperative for the United States to initiate defence measures against the possible invasion of the country by hostile aircraft coming from the polar regions. The Admiral stated, 'I don't want to frighten anyone unduly but it is a bitter reality that in the case of a new war the continental United States will be attacked by aircraft flying in from one or both poles'.



Haunebu I
Luftwaffe 1946

12/8/2008

by Duo

Not seeing that Operation High Jump was a nuclear testing operation to be able to see the dome since we didn't even see where they set off a nuke! So no NUKE – again how did the find out how high the dome is?



But let's move on – what is Operation Dominic??

The Soviet Union had abrogated the 34 month old de facto nuclear testing moratorium on 1 September 1961 by initiating an unprecedented series of atmospheric nuclear tests. The initial U.S. response was to commence its own test series (Operation Nougat) two weeks later. Nougat was an underground series however, restricted to very low yield devices.

12/8/2018

58

Bluestone

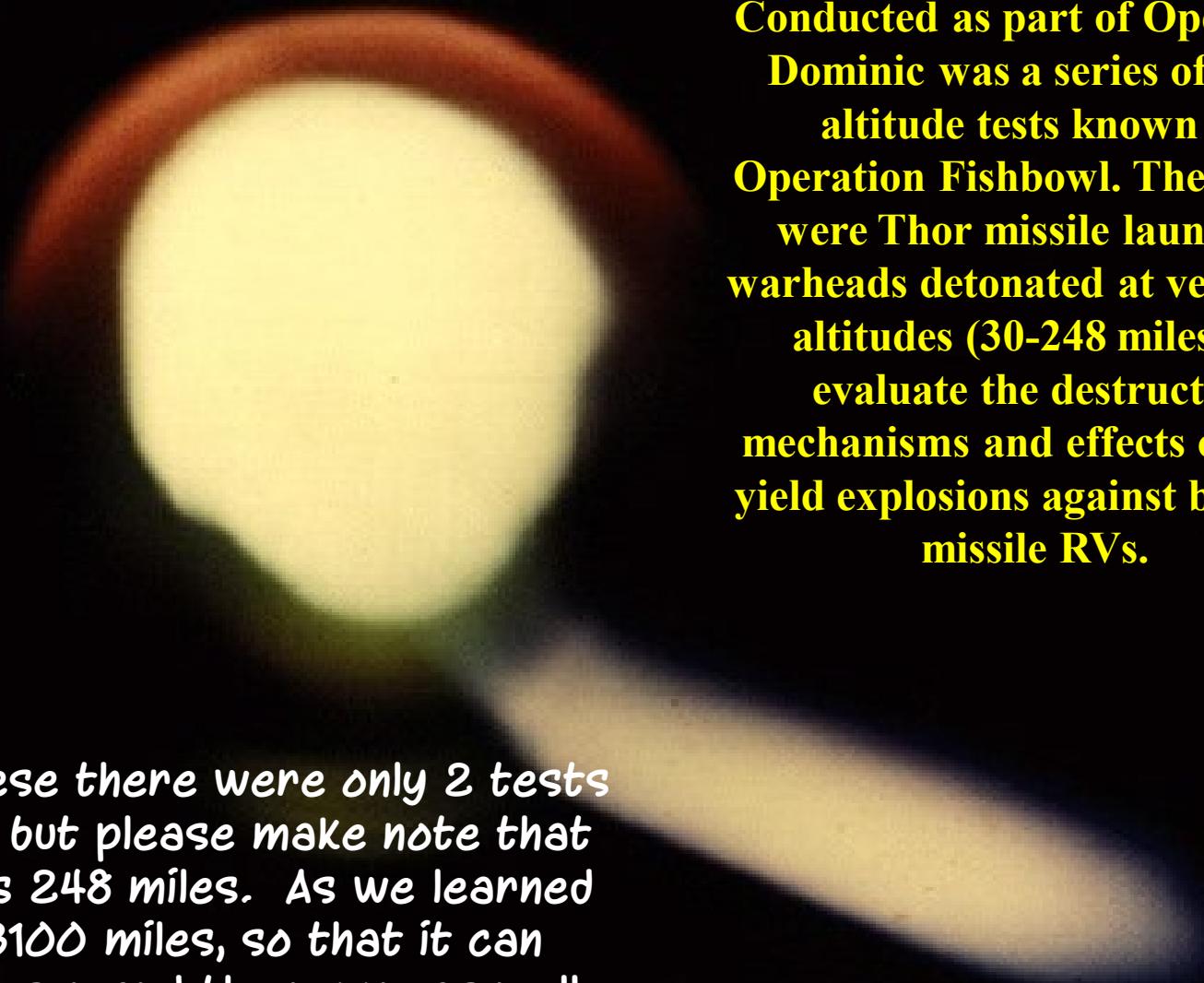


Numerous atmospheric tests, many at high yield, were of course on the drawing board at the weapons labs, some carried over from planning for previous test series. Official U.S. action on convening its own atmospheric series did not begin until 10 October 1961 when President Kennedy approved planning for one. Final approval was given on 2 March 1962, 7 weeks in advance of the first planned test.

Dominic included 36 tests. The majority of the tests (29 airdrops) were weapons development tests, *intended to evaluate advanced designs that the labs had been cooking up during the years of the moratorium and before*. Five rocket-launched tests were conducted to gather further weapons effects data on high-altitude phenomena. Two tests of operational weapon systems were conducted - the Polaris submarine launched ballistic missile and the ASROC anti-submarine rocket.



In addition – most of the tests were conducted on Christmas Island, and two on Johnston Island – in the Pacific. Both of these island are no longer habitable.



Conducted as part of Operation Dominic was a series of high altitude tests known as Operation Fishbowl. These tests were Thor missile launched warheads detonated at very high altitudes (30-248 miles) to evaluate the destructive mechanisms and effects of high yield explosions against ballistic missile RVs.

According to these there were only 2 tests in high altitude, but please make note that the highest was 248 miles. As we learned the dome is 3100 miles, so that it can encompass the sun and the moon, as well as some of the Van Allen belts. Still NOT seeing how the flat earthers determined the miles to the dome!!!

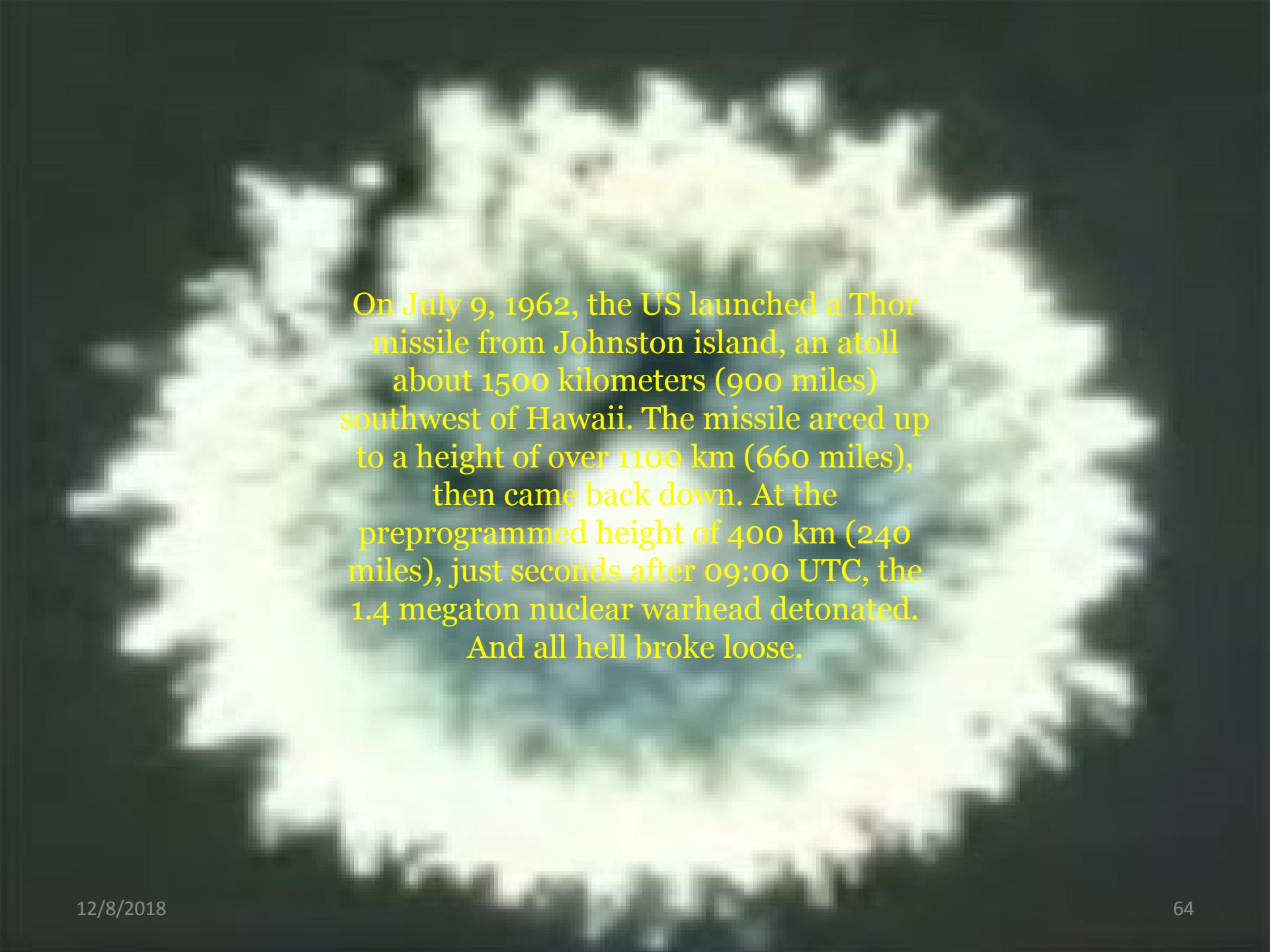


Several test failures occurred with missiles being destroyed in flight by range safety officers when electronics failed (Bluegill), when rocket motors malfunctioned (Starfish and Bluegill Prime), or when the missile veered out of control (Bluegill Double Prime).

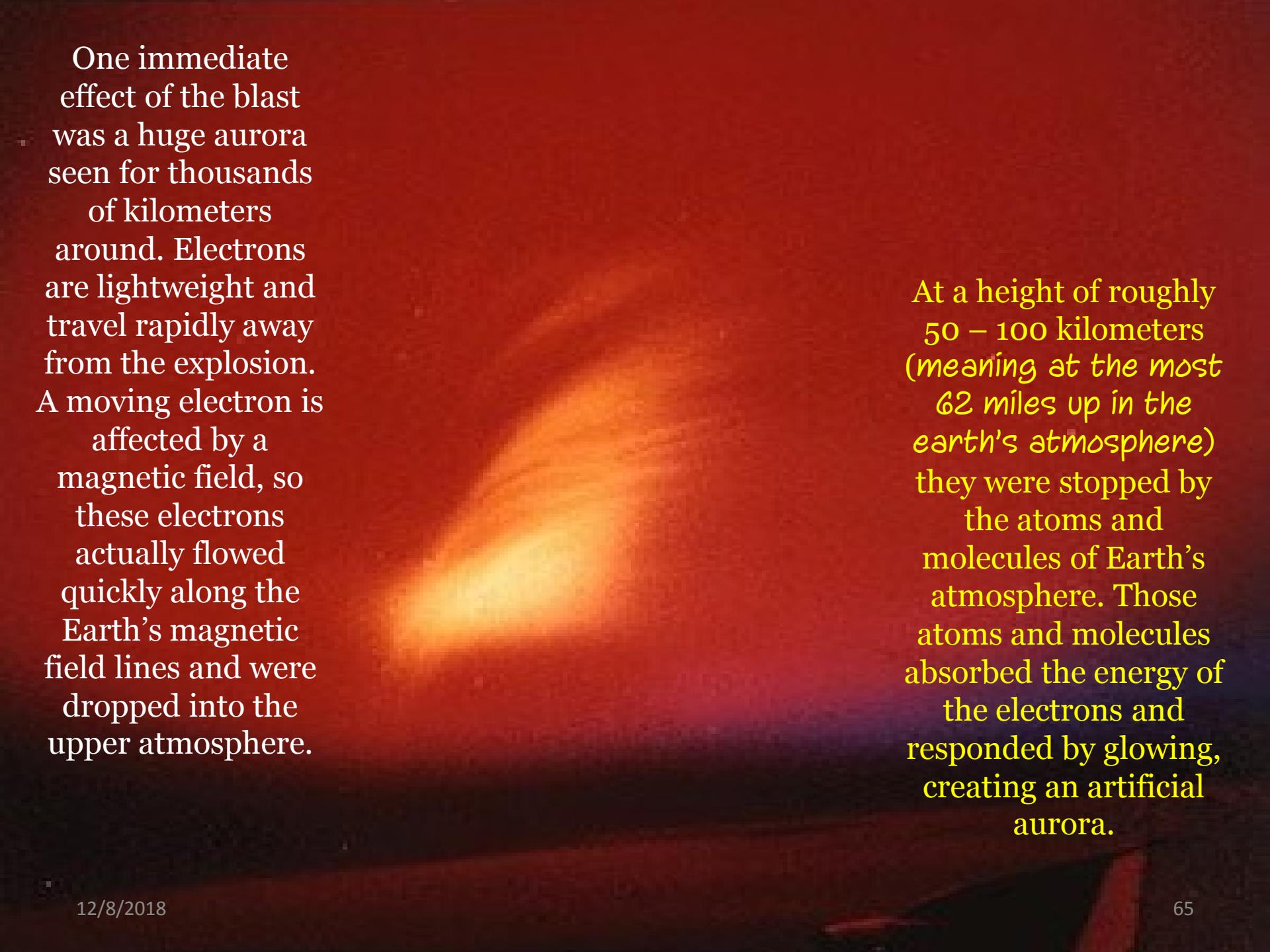
Kaboom!



On July 9, 1962 — 50 years ago today — the United States detonated a nuclear weapon high above the Pacific Ocean. Designated Starfish Prime, it was part of a dangerous series of high-altitude nuclear bomb tests at the height of the Cold War. Its immediate effects were felt for thousands of kilometers, but it would also have a far-reaching aftermath that still touches us today.



On July 9, 1962, the US launched a Thor missile from Johnston island, an atoll about 1500 kilometers (900 miles) southwest of Hawaii. The missile arced up to a height of over 1100 km (660 miles), then came back down. At the preprogrammed height of 400 km (240 miles), just seconds after 09:00 UTC, the 1.4 megaton nuclear warhead detonated. And all hell broke loose.

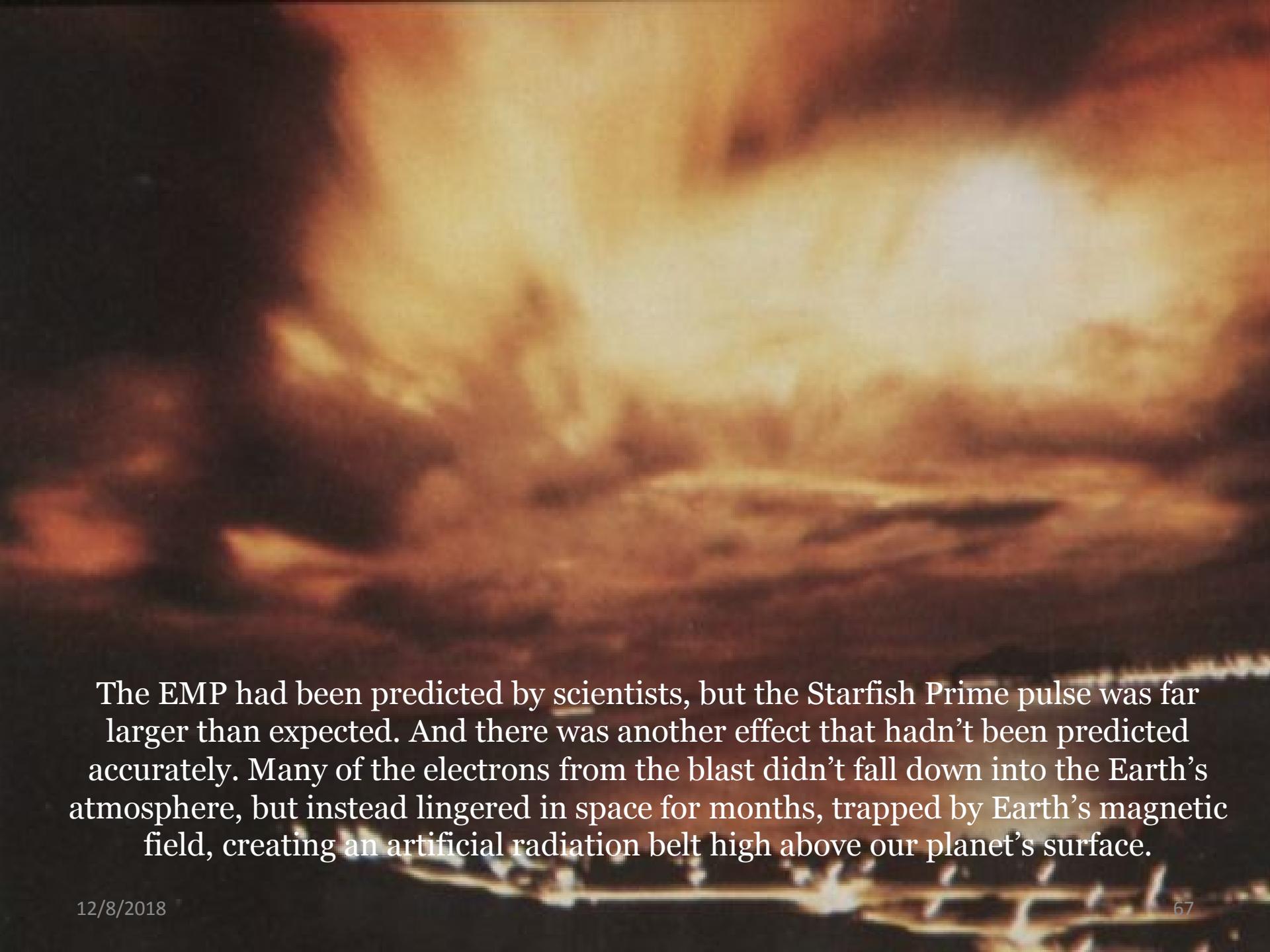


One immediate effect of the blast was a huge aurora seen for thousands of kilometers around. Electrons are lightweight and travel rapidly away from the explosion. A moving electron is affected by a magnetic field, so these electrons actually flowed quickly along the Earth's magnetic field lines and were dropped into the upper atmosphere.

At a height of roughly 50 – 100 kilometers (meaning at the most 62 miles up in the earth's atmosphere) they were stopped by the atoms and molecules of Earth's atmosphere. Those atoms and molecules absorbed the energy of the electrons and responded by glowing, creating an artificial aurora.



But the effects were far more than a simple light show. When the bomb detonated, those electrons underwent incredible acceleration. When that happens they create a brief but extremely powerful magnetic field. This is called an electromagnetic pulse, or EMP. The strength of the pulse was so huge that *it affected the flow of electricity on the Earth hundreds of kilometers away!* In Hawaii it blew out hundreds of streetlights, and caused widespread telephone outages. Other effects included electrical surges on airplanes and radio blackouts.



The EMP had been predicted by scientists, but the Starfish Prime pulse was far larger than expected. And there was another effect that hadn't been predicted accurately. Many of the electrons from the blast didn't fall down into the Earth's atmosphere, but instead lingered in space for months, trapped by Earth's magnetic field, creating an artificial radiation belt high above our planet's surface.

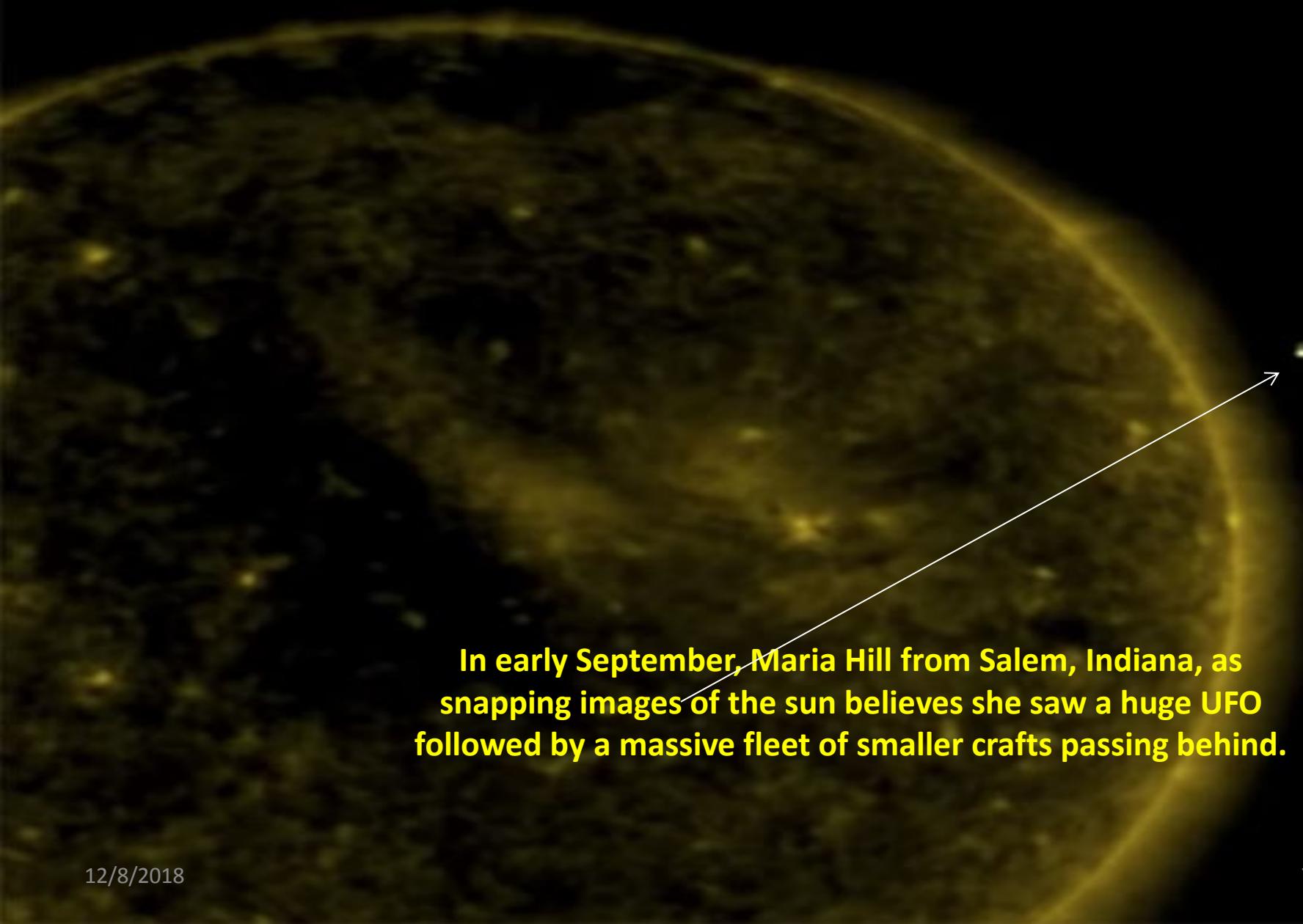
When a high-speed electron hits a satellite, it can generate a sort-of miniature EMP. The details are complex, but the net effect is that these electrons can zap satellites and damage their electronics. The pulse of electrons from the Starfish Prime detonation damaged at least six satellites (including one Soviet bird), all of which eventually failed due to the blast.



The Bluegill Prime test was particularly disastrous since the missile was blown up while still on the launch pad, requiring complete reconstruction of the demolished and plutonium contaminated Thor launch facility.

On another note, this is a picture of the sun with a cube – some say it's some sort of spaceship, refueling using the sun – but it is said this cube is bigger than the earth. Of course the naysayers will protest that this is a NASA image, and you know NASA, always lying.

<https://www.express.co.uk/news/weird/1039565/alien-discovery-ufo-news-sighting-aliens-space>

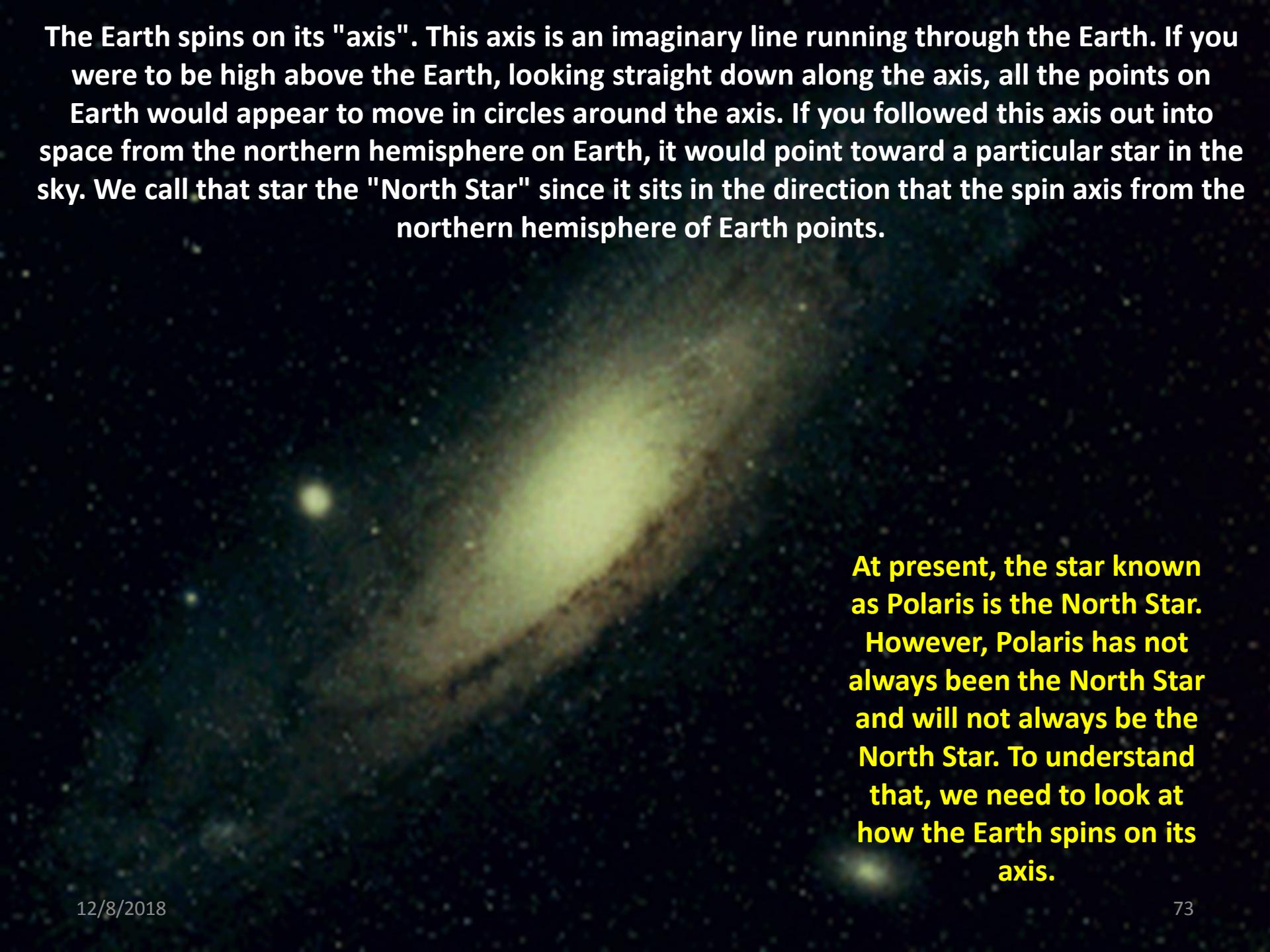


In early September, Maria Hill from Salem, Indiana, as snapping images of the sun believes she saw a huge UFO followed by a massive fleet of smaller crafts passing behind.

Merrimour the Red, a flat earther, asks this question:

If the earth is spinning at 1,000 MPH as it revolves around the sun at 66,000 MPH while the sun shoots through space at 450,000 MPH – **WHY HAVEN'T THE CONSTELLATIONS CHANGED IN THOUSANDS OF YEARS?**

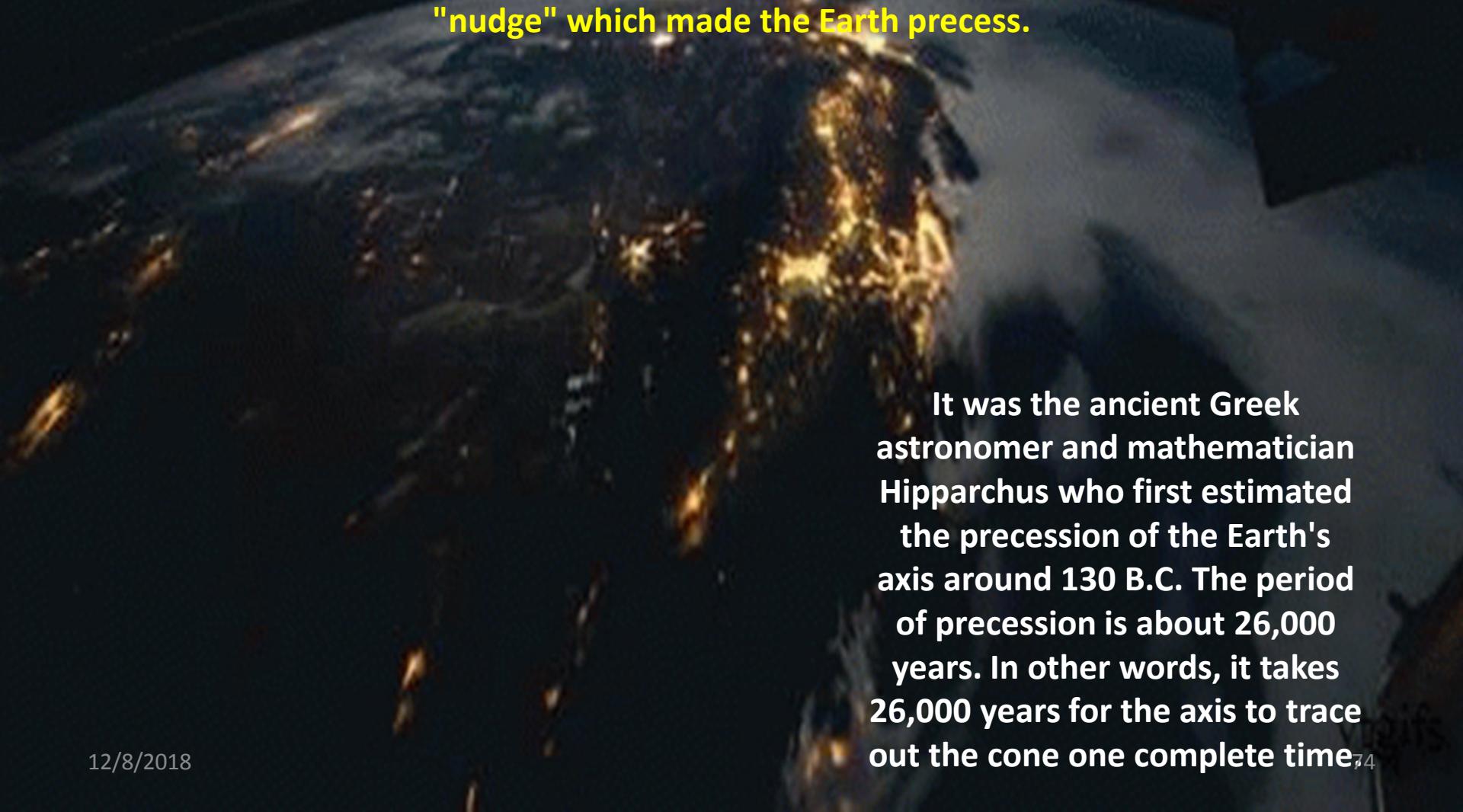
The Earth spins on its "axis". This axis is an imaginary line running through the Earth. If you were to be high above the Earth, looking straight down along the axis, all the points on Earth would appear to move in circles around the axis. If you followed this axis out into space from the northern hemisphere on Earth, it would point toward a particular star in the sky. We call that star the "North Star" since it sits in the direction that the spin axis from the northern hemisphere of Earth points.



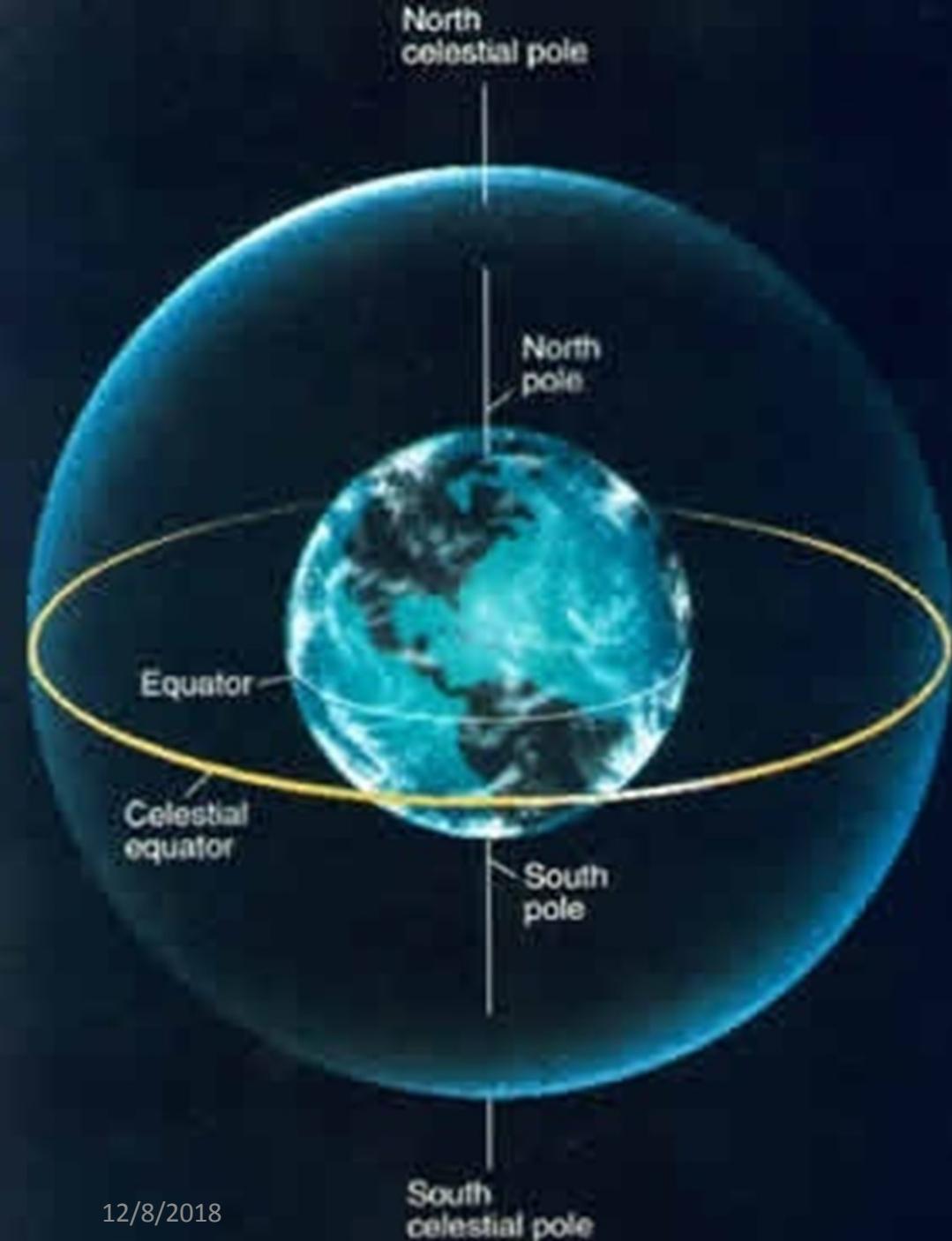
At present, the star known as Polaris is the North Star.

However, Polaris has not always been the North Star and will not always be the North Star. To understand that, we need to look at how the Earth spins on its axis.

The spin axis of the Earth undergoes a motion called precession. If you have ever watched a spinning top, you know that its spin axis tends to stay pointed in the same direction. However, if you give it a slight nudge, the axis will start to change its direction, and its motion traces out a cone. This changing of direction of the spin axis is called precession. So what gave the Earth the "nudge" it needed to start precessing? The Earth bulges out at its equator, and the gravitational attraction of the Moon and Sun on the bulge provided the "nudge" which made the Earth precess.

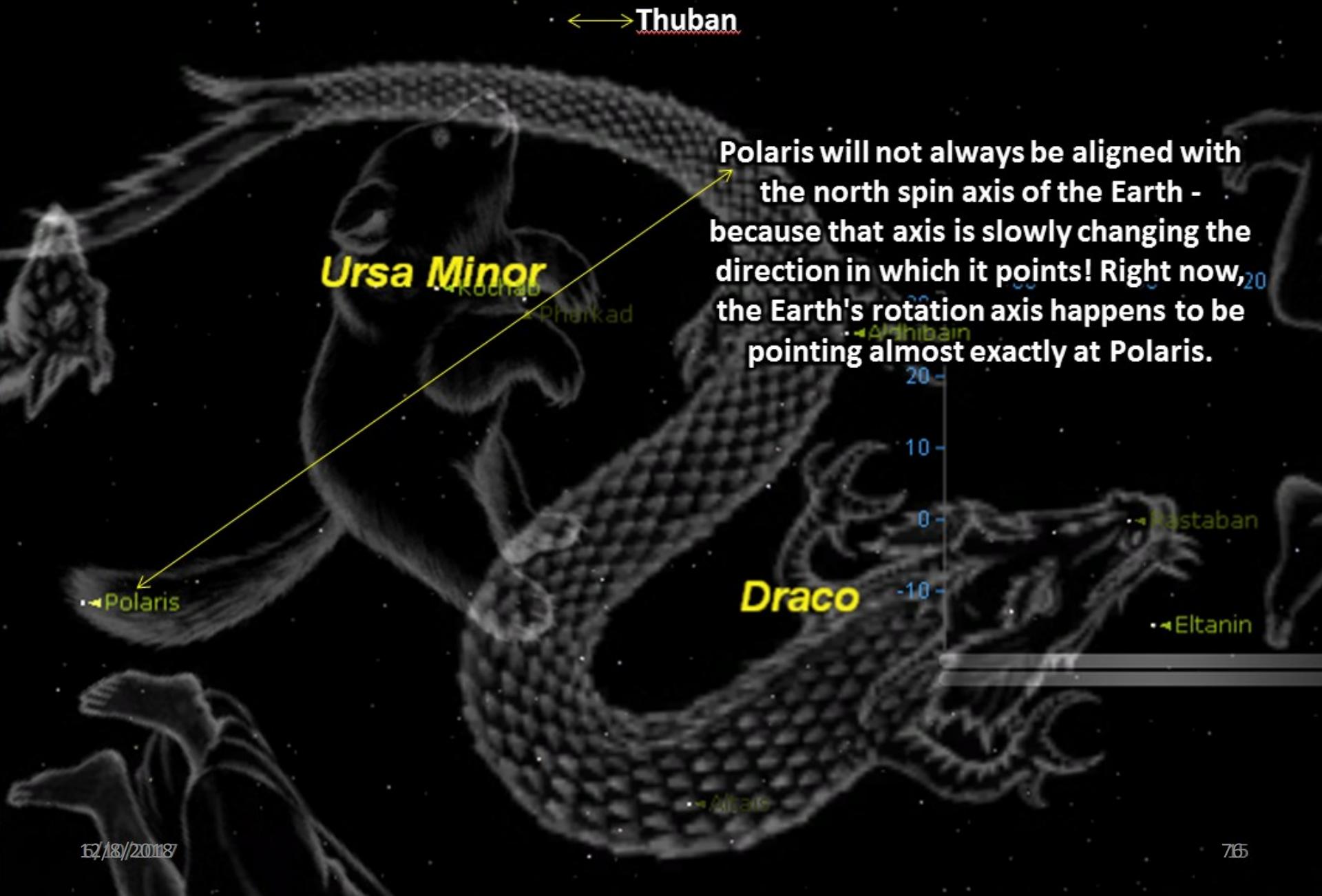


It was the ancient Greek astronomer and mathematician Hipparchus who first estimated the precession of the Earth's axis around 130 B.C. The period of precession is about 26,000 years. In other words, it takes 26,000 years for the axis to trace out the cone one complete time.⁷⁴



Why doesn't Polaris (the Pole Star) move if Earth is revolving around the sun and the sun is also revolving around the center of the galaxy?

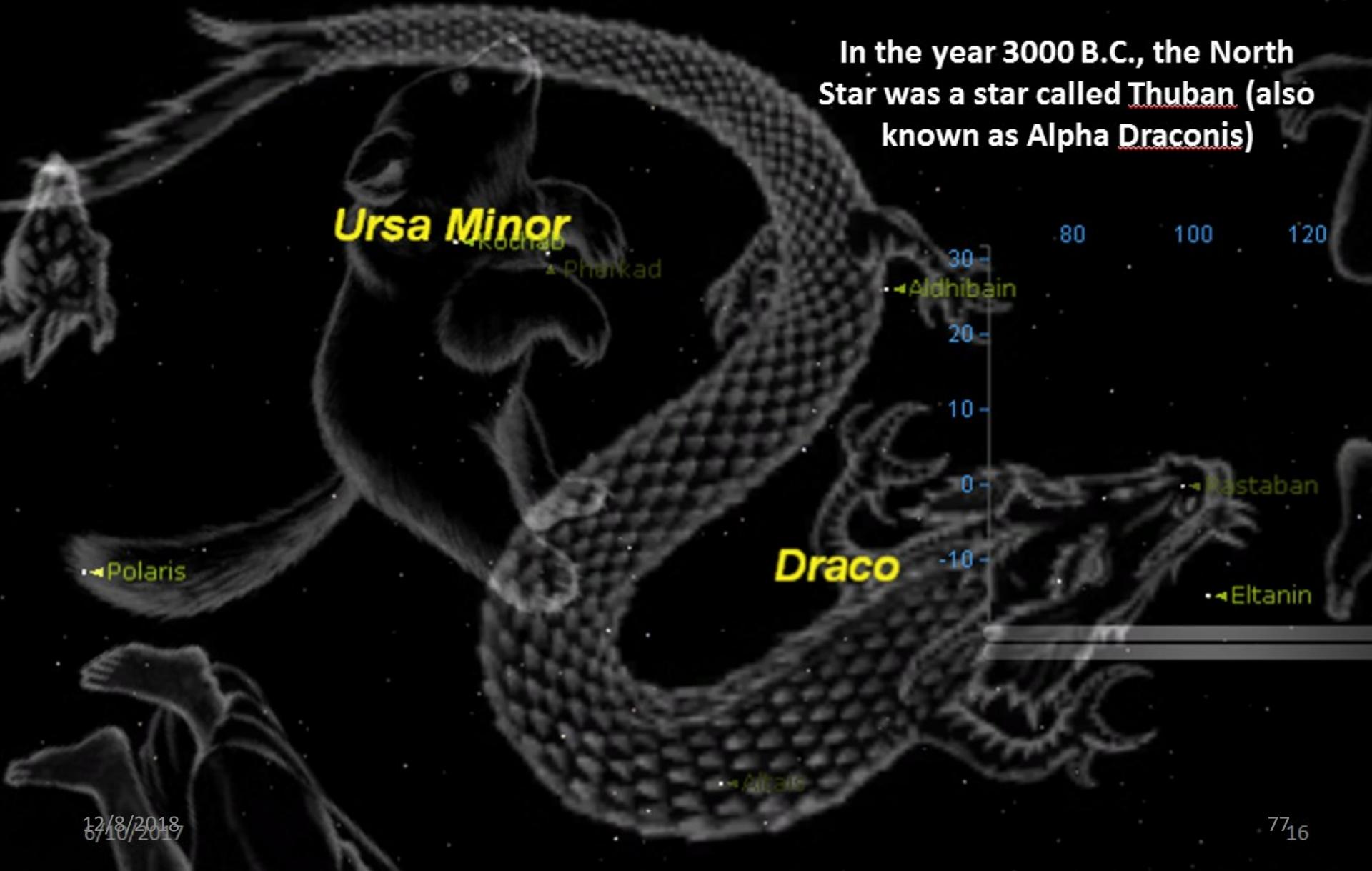
The distance to Polaris is 434 light years. That's 27.4 million AU (astronomical unit), where an AU (93 million miles) is the distance from the sun to the earth. So the motion of the earth around the sun over a year causes an incredibly small shift in the apparent location of Polaris. That angle is $2/27,400,000$ radians = 0.0000042 degrees.

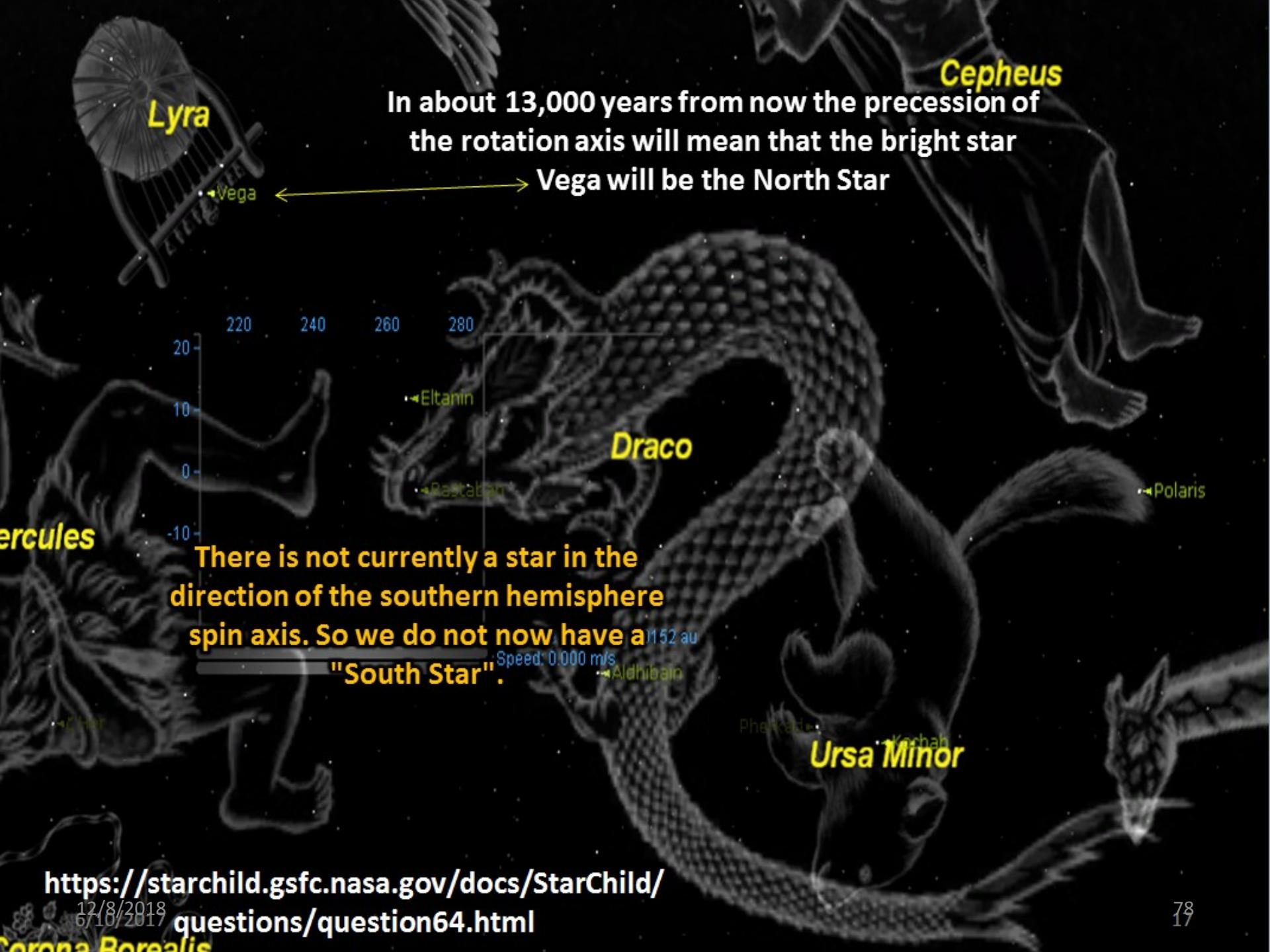


Polaris will not always be aligned with the north spin axis of the Earth - because that axis is slowly changing the direction in which it points! Right now,²⁰ the Earth's rotation axis happens to be pointing almost exactly at Polaris.

←→ Thuban

In the year 3000 B.C., the North Star was a star called Thuban (also known as Alpha Draconis)





<https://starchild.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/StarChild/>

12/8/2018 [questions/question64.html](#)

So to answer the question...the CONSTELLATIONS HAVE BEEN CHANGING..Vega, which is this star will be the next NORTH STAR – changing the position of all the constellations!!!

Here we have the crucifixion (Crux is also known as the southern cross) foretold in the sky

The Southern Cross was just visible in the latitude of Jerusalem at the time of the first coming of Yahusha to die. Since then, through the gradual recession of the Polar Star, it has not been seen in northern latitudes



Its ancient name in Hebrew, karath, means Cutting Off. This is the same phrase as that used in Daniel 9:26, referring to the great prophecy of the 70 weeks.

6/28/2018

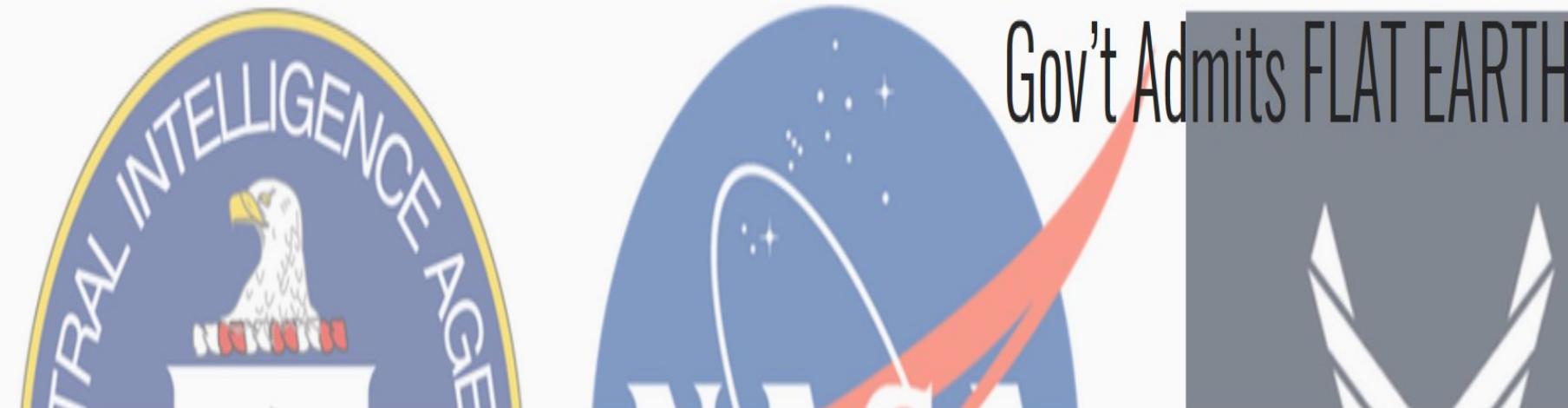
This means To Be Slain. The Latins called it Victima, or The Victim.

3032 au

80

GOVERNMENT ADMITS

<https://www.flatearthdoctrine.com/gov-admits-flat-earth/>



The following will be 4 of these SO called documents released by the CIA that confirms a flat earth, frankly I have no idea how they even made that connection, but most of us know that the FLAT EARTH is a CIA PSYOP!!.



FLAT EARTH

Government doc #1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA RDP86-00513R001343720008-3

49-12-15/16
rtations Defended in the Scientific Council of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere and Institute of Applied Geophysics, Ac.Sc. USSR during the First Quarter of 1957.

near-sun halo and also from the sun on a surface perpendicular to these rays. The dissertation contains a certain formula of the brightness of the sky, taking into consideration only the brightness of the first order and derived on the assumption of a "flat" Earth and giving some conclusions derived on the basis of this formula. For a certain coefficient of transparency of the atmosphere, the brightness of the sky at any point is represented by derivation of two functions of which one is the function of the diffusion of light and the other is a function of the zenith distances of the sun and of the observed point of the sky. On changing of the zenith distances of the sun z from 90 to 0°, the brightness of the sky on the almucantar of the sun increases first, reaching a maximum for a certain value of z , and then decreases. A method is also proposed of determining the brightness of the clear daylight sky at any point based on measuring the brightness along the almucantar of the sun and of 5-6 points of the firmament located at different zenith distances. This method permits determination

Relation between the light scattering coefficient for various angles and the optical thickness of the atmosphere.

The dissertation represents the result of many years of work of the clear, daytime sky. The observations were carried out in twelve locations at various altitudes above the sea, under various climatic, meteorological and synoptic conditions. The observations were carried out mainly during high-transparency of the atmosphere in the visual range of the spectrum in the absence of a snow cover. In the investigations two instruments, designed by V.G. Fesenkov were used; one of these was a visual photometer of the daytime sky intended for measuring the brightness of the firmament; the other was a photoelectric halo photometer for determining the brightness from

This experiment had to do with measuring the brightness of the sky, or another word would be FIRMAMENT – definition: the expanse of the sky; heavens



FLAT EARTH

Government doc #2

ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY



Propagation of Electromagnetic Fields Over Flat Earth

Comparison
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oriented
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a
flat earth.
dipole is
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e and
arget is
n range:

Observe height (H) (

principai fields from an
ideal dipole oriented
perpendicular and
horizontal to a
homogeneous flat earth.
In each case, dipole is



ABI-TR-23

Joseph R. Mileta

February 2001

This report looks at the interaction of radiated electromagnetic fields with earth ground in military or law-enforcement applications of high-power microwave (HPM) systems. For such systems to be effective, the microwave power density on target must be maximized. The destructive and constructive scattering of the fields as they propagate to the target will determine the power density at the target for a given source. The question of field polarization arises in designing an antenna for an HPM system. Should the transmitting antenna produce vertically, horizontally, or circularly polarized fields?

The simplest propagation scenario used in analytical modeling is the flat Earth with PEC surface under line-source excitation. On the single knife edge problem, the ray summation approach is based on the construction of four different rays, related reflection, and diffraction coefficients using Fresnel integral. The parameters of the Fresnel integrals are derived by using the image source and receiver for the reflected waves

(PDF) *Wave Propagation Over Flat Earth*. Available from:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319444280_Wave_Propagation_Over_Flat_Earth [accessed Nov 10 2018].

What does PEC mean Perfect Electrical Conductor (**PEC**) and Perfect Magnetic Conductor :
The total H field on the **surface** is twice the incident field, which should allow you to compute the electric **surface** current on the **PEC**. This **surface** current on the **PEC** is radiating the reflected electromagnetic wave.

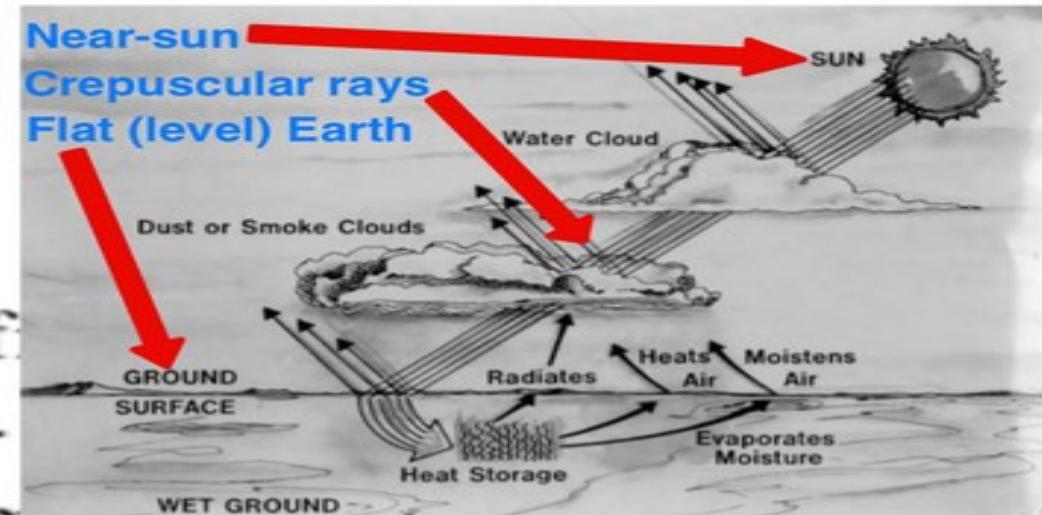
So basically this CIA document was all about how to compute electromagnetic waves, using a flat piece of earth as opposed to something that had mountains in it's way, kind of like how Kansas is!!



Low atmosphere profiles
to a flat earth, non-
East Field Program

FLAT EARTH

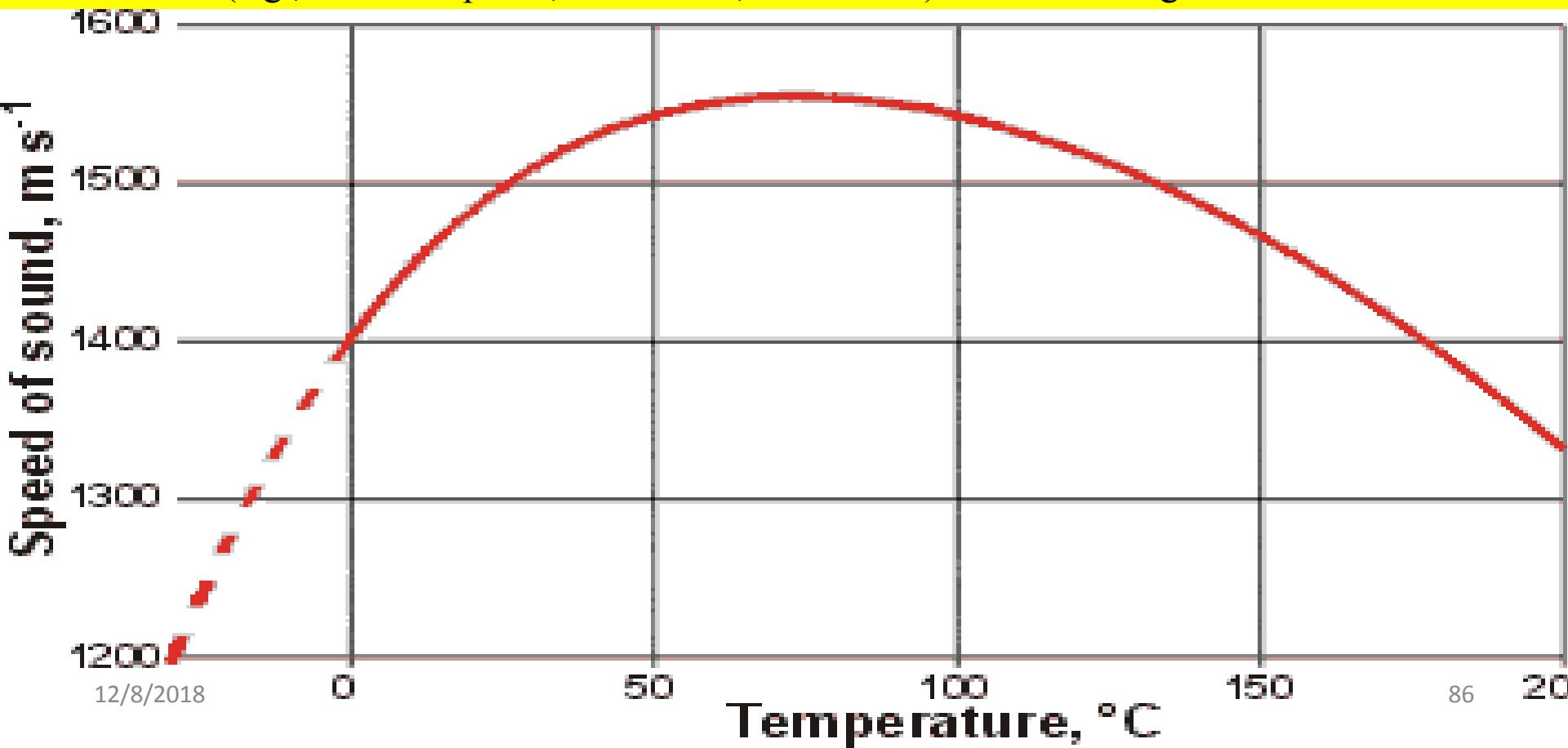
Government doc #3

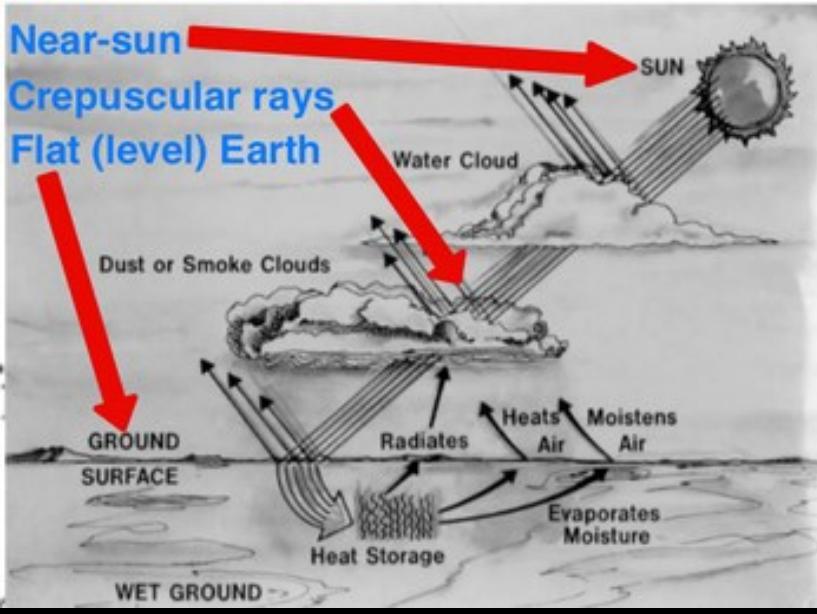


An Energy Budget Model to Calculate the Low Atmosphere Profiles of Effective Sound Speed at Night

This report presents an alternate energy budget model to the one implemented in the Acoustic Battlefield Aid (ABFA) for generating low atmosphere profiles of effective sound speed at night. The alternate model is based on the solution of a quartic equation for surface temperature, which assumes a balance between the net (long wave) radiative flux and the turbulent fluxes of heat and moisture close to the ground. In contrast, the model in ABFA assumes that the net surface radiation is constant with time at night, reduced only in the presence of clouds, and is balanced entirely by the surface heat flux. Therefore, the alternate model may be an improved calculation for this application. However, some difficulties were encountered in the application of traditional Monin-Obukhov (M-O) profile theory for calculating nighttime turbulence structure from wind speed, temperature, and humidity difference data. Model breakdowns were problematic for a nighttime case when surface wind speeds were low, $U < 4.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, and skies were clear. During such stable and very stable conditions, the M-O scaling length too often became small—small enough to cause a computational sensitivity. Thus, we recommend that the alternate model in its present form be applied only when surface wind speeds and surface roughness lengths (i.e., canopy heights) can affect values for the M-O scaling length larger than about 13 m.

Advanced sensors and computer models for the surveillance, detection, identification, and tracking of sound-emitting targets in combat are rapidly emerging (1,2). Most new Army acoustic systems use unattended microphone sensors to construct small ground-based, beam-forming arrays to determine line-of-bearing angles, e.g., the remote netted acoustic detection system (3). At the same time, point-to-point transmission of acoustic signals is greatly influenced by variations in the wind flow, temperature field, and turbulence over varying topography and surface energy budgets (4-6). Thus, the Army is looking to implement the best possible acoustic propagation models, particularly those that will incorporate the impacts of the environment (e.g., the atmosphere, turbulence, and terrain) on acoustic signatures.





Note the difference between the 2 pictures, one is from the flat-earther's website where they put in the arrows etc..the other is the actual diagram of what they were trying to prove in this experiment. They wanted the ground to be level – just because it's level doesn't mean it's a FLAT EARTH. But perhaps this is how they came up with the fact the sun and moon are only 3000 mi from earth.

Oh by the way CREPUSCULAR just mean TWILIGHT, TWILIGHT RAYS?

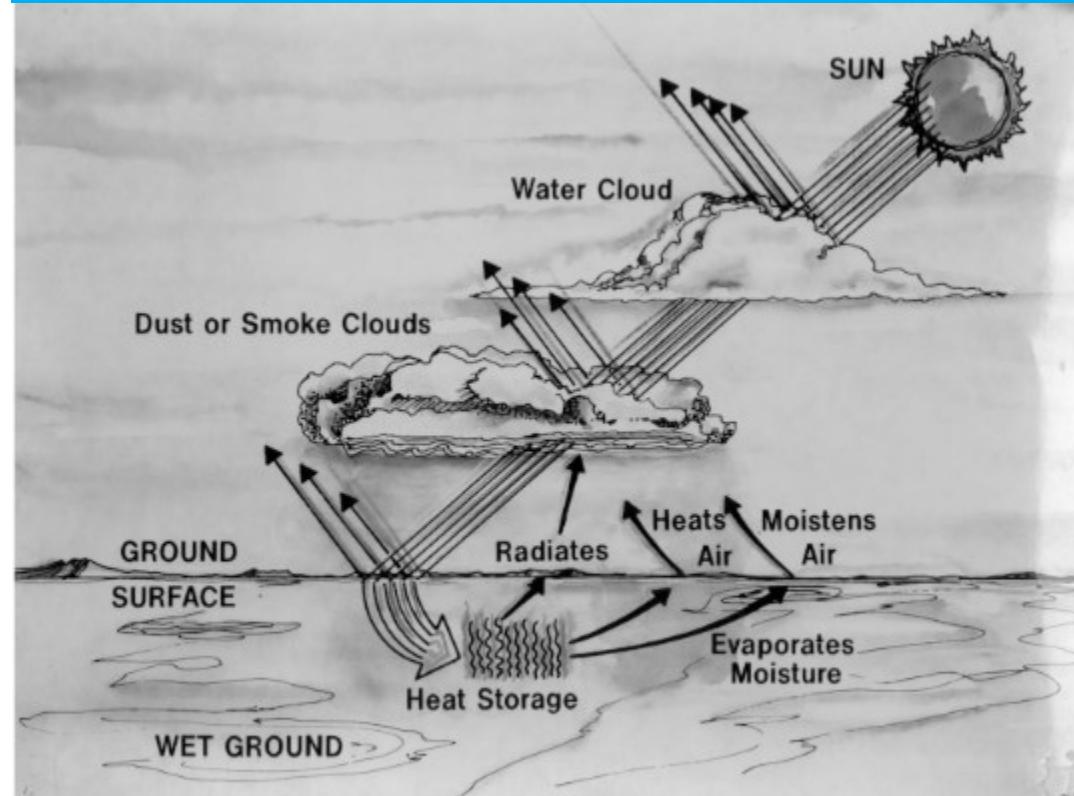


Figure 1. The radiation and energy budget close to the ground (illustrated by F.V. Hansen, 1993).⁸⁷



FLAT EARTH

Government doc #4

anticipated result
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Computationally Efficient Algorithms for Estimating the Angle of Arrival of Helicopters Using Acoustic Arrays

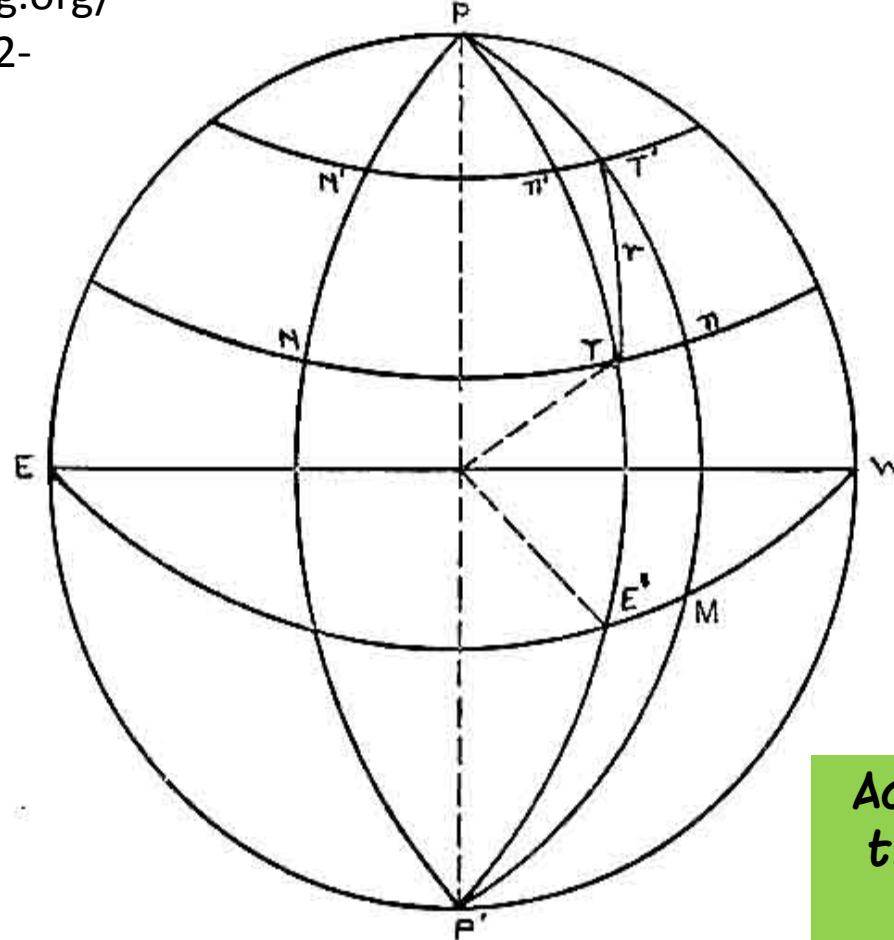
Contrary to what the flat earthers said, they did not mention FLAT EARTH in this document. And they tested this in Yuma, AZ.

The U.S. Army is interested in detecting and tracking helicopters with acoustic arrays for military applications. Helicopters acoustic signatures are ideal for long-range detection and tracking. They have relatively large amplitudes and the power spectrum of their acoustic signatures is dominated by lower frequencies, which propagate in the atmosphere with minimal attenuation.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/27642/27642-h/27642-h.htm>

The earth is a spheroid slightly flattened at the poles. The axis of the earth is a line running through the center of the earth and intersecting the surface of the earth at the poles



The equator is the great circle, formed by the intersection of the earth's surface with a plane perpendicular to the earth's axis and equidistant from the poles. Every point on the equator is, therefore, 90° from each pole.

According to the FE's there is not a South Pole?

Meridians are great circles formed by the intersection with the earth's surface of planes perpendicular to the equator.

Perpendicular lines are lines that intersect at a right (90 degrees) angle.

Parallels of latitude are small circles parallel to the equator.

The Latitude of a place on the surface of the earth is the arc of the meridian intercepted between the equator and that place. It is measured by the angle running from the equator to the center of the earth and back through the place in question.

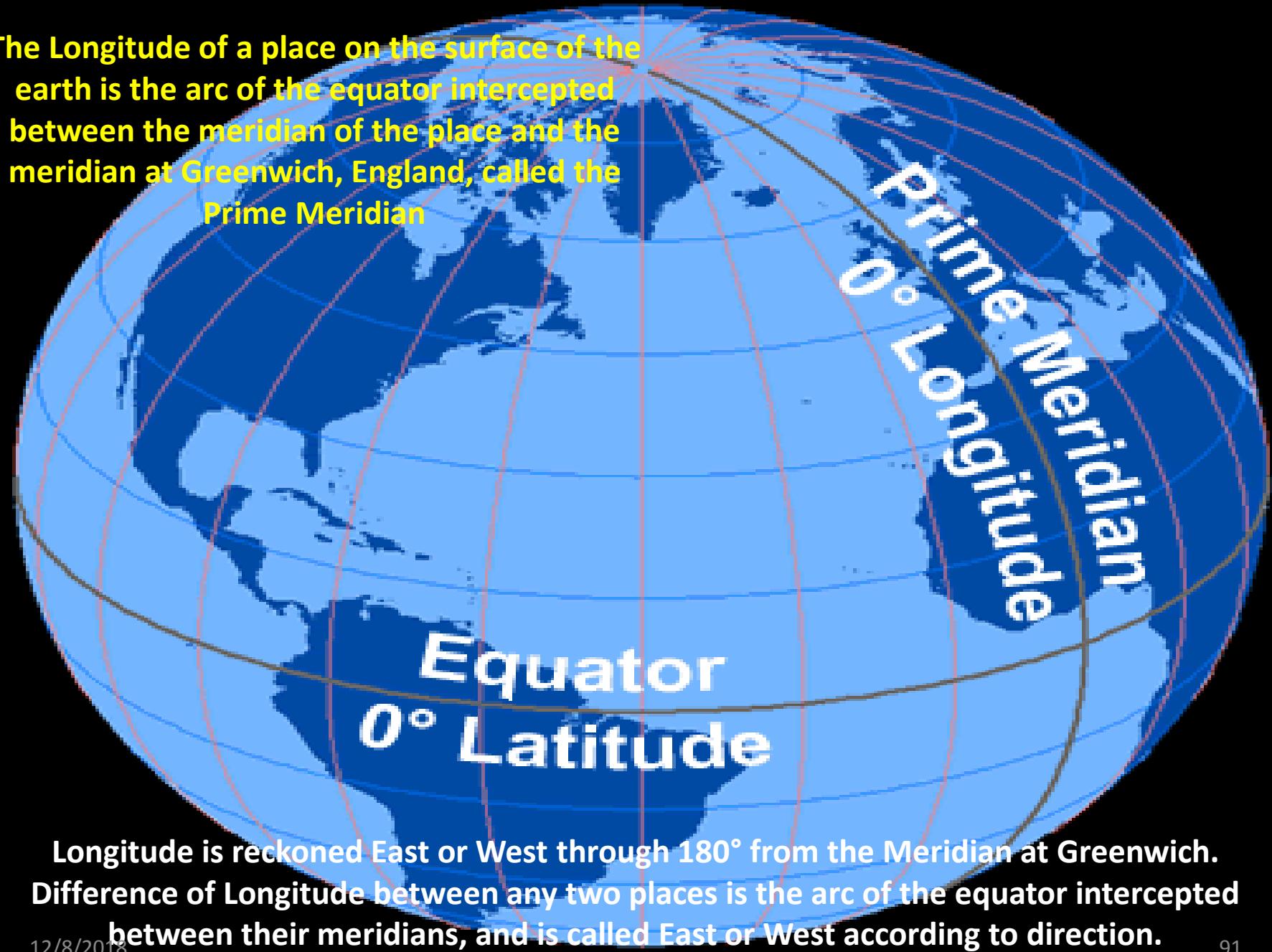
Latitude is reckoned from the equator (0°) to the North Pole (90°) and from the equator (0°) to the South Pole (90°). The difference of Latitude between any two places is the arc of the meridian intercepted between the parallels of Latitude of the places and is marked N or S according to the direction in which you steam (T n').

Equator
 0° Latitude

Prime Meridian
 0° Longitude

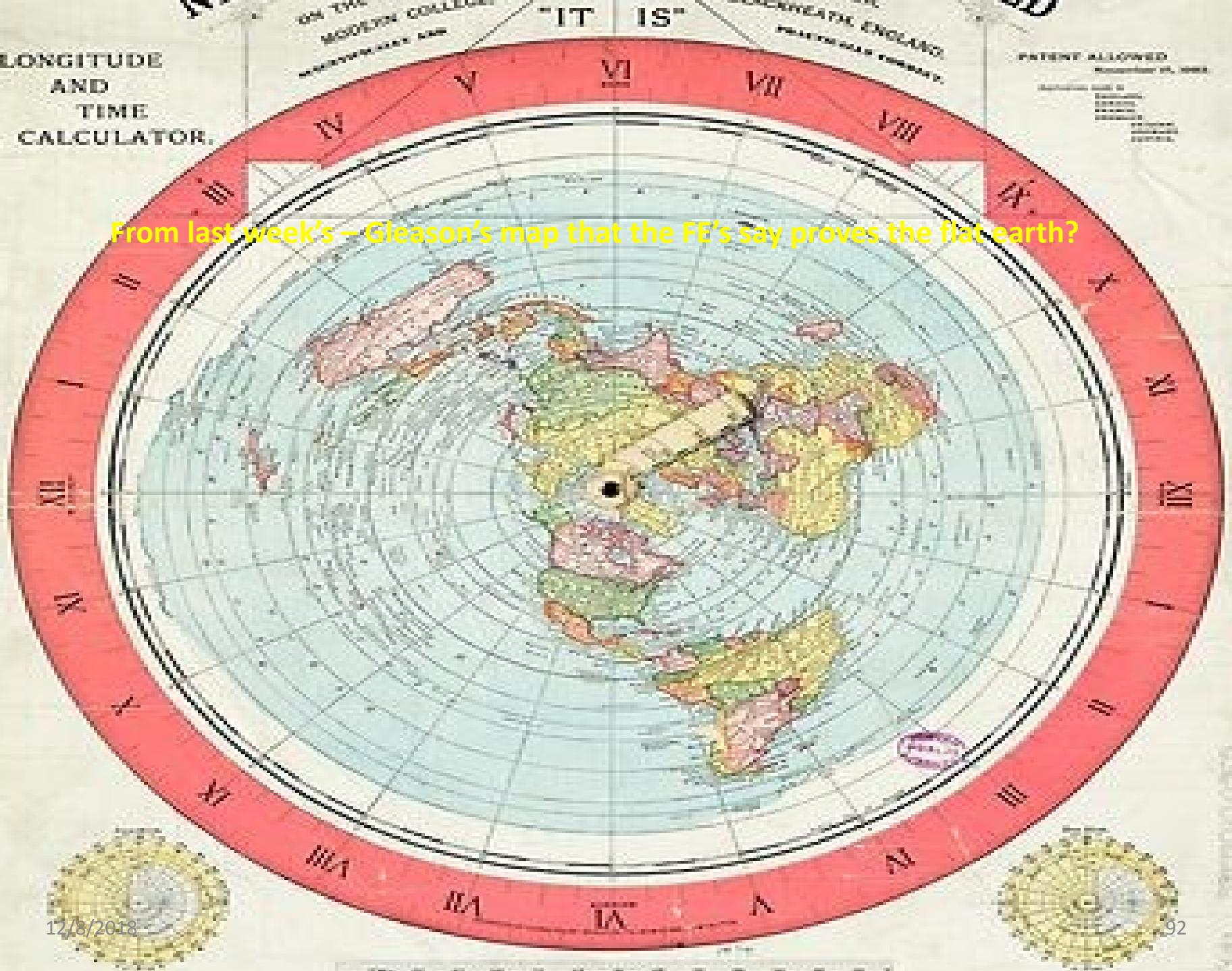
The Longitude of a place on the surface of the earth is the arc of the equator intercepted between the meridian of the place and the meridian at Greenwich, England, called the

Prime Meridian



Longitude is reckoned East or West through 180° from the Meridian at Greenwich. Difference of Longitude between any two places is the arc of the equator intercepted between their meridians, and is called East or West according to direction.

LONGITUDE
AND
TIME
CALCULATOR.



Flat-Earthers are using the **Taiwan–Los Angeles** flight (not from **Bali**) that was diverted to **Anchorage** as one of the first flight related "evidence" of flat-Earth. In reality, it was only the result of their ignorance about **map projection**.



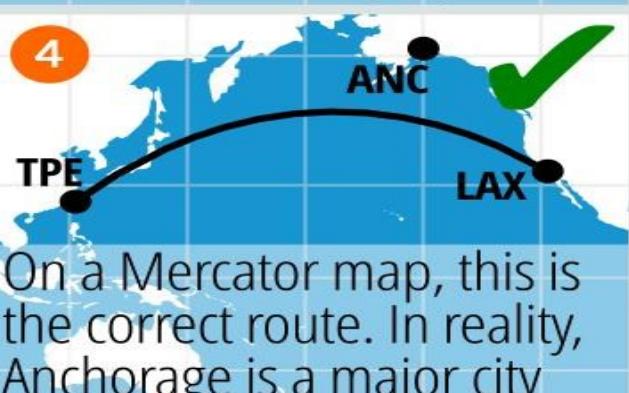
On a Mercator map, they drew a straight line from Taiwan to LA, and noticed Anchorage is too far from the "intended flight path."



But in the "flat Earth map", Anchorage is close to the flight path. They wrongly concluded the "flat Earth map" is more accurate.



A straight line on a map is not necessarily straight in reality. This is the actual straight route from Taiwan to LA on the globe Earth.



On a Mercator map, this is the correct route. In reality, Anchorage is a major city close to the route. And it is a suitable diversion airport.



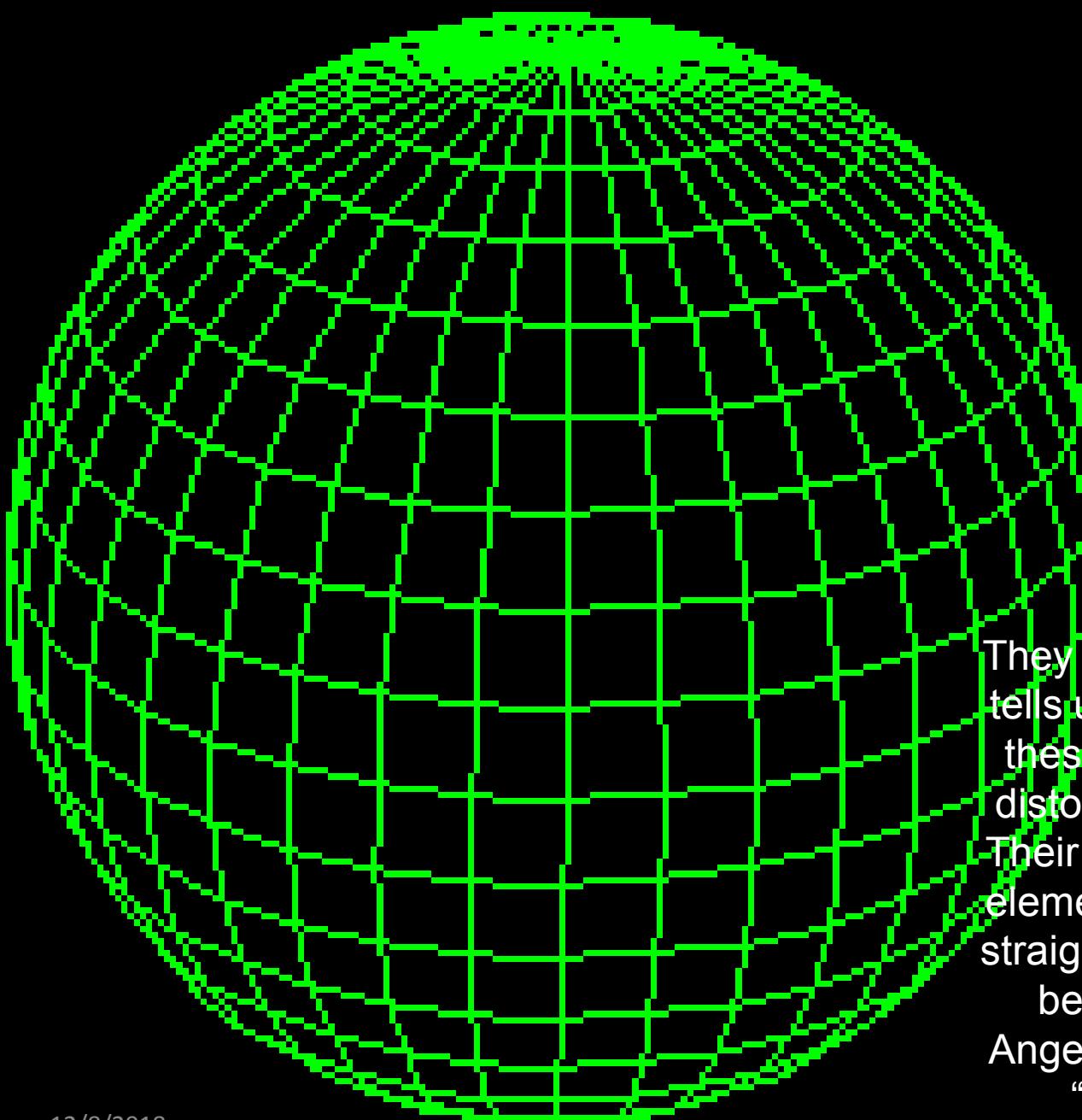
FlightAware recorded the flight path, & it is consistent with the expectations on the spherical Earth model.



For a better understanding, we can try pulling a string on a globe between Taiwan & LA. It will be consistent with the globe Earth model.

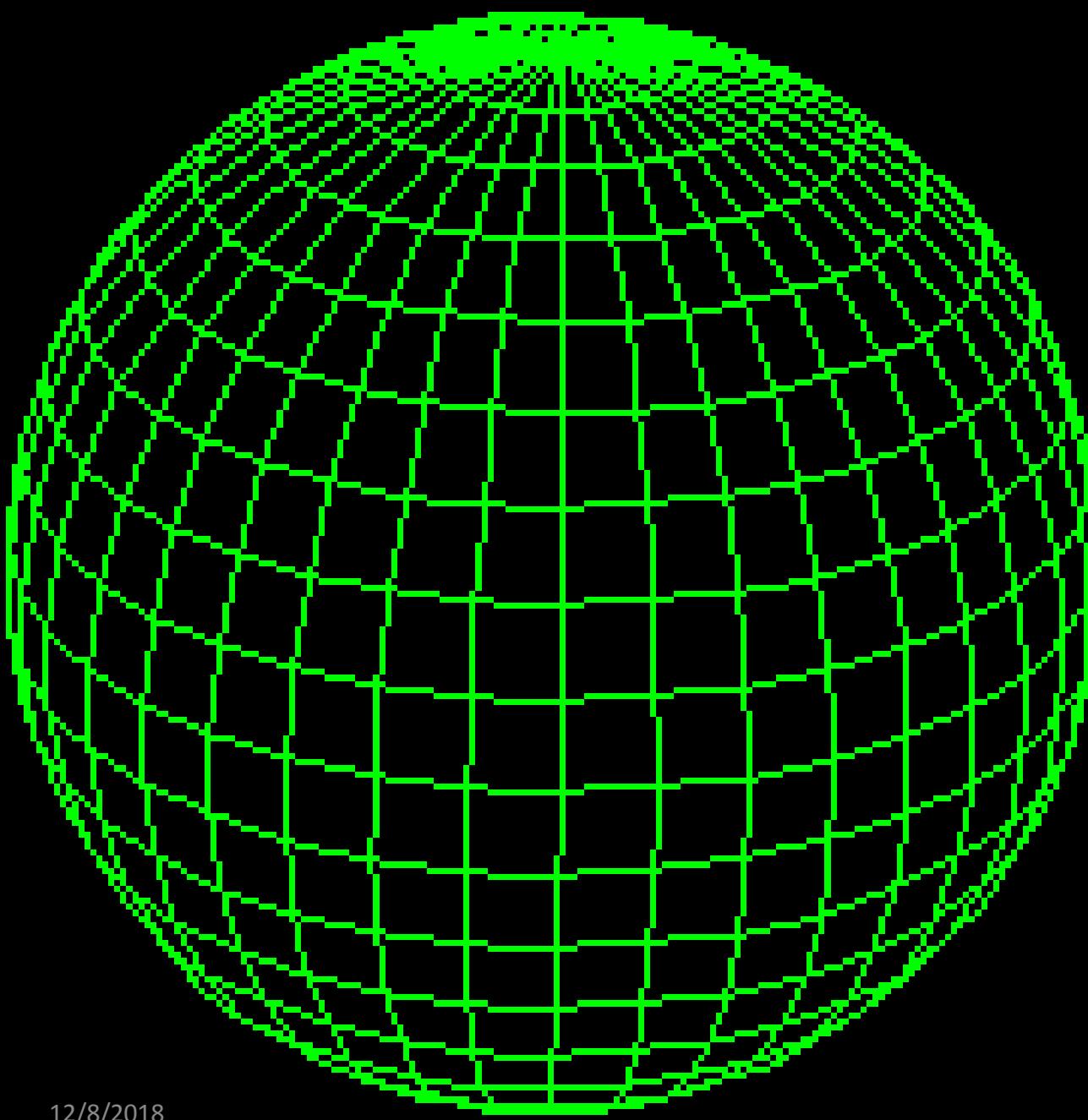


FlatEarth.ws/taiwan-la
Debunking Flat Earth Misconceptions ⁹³

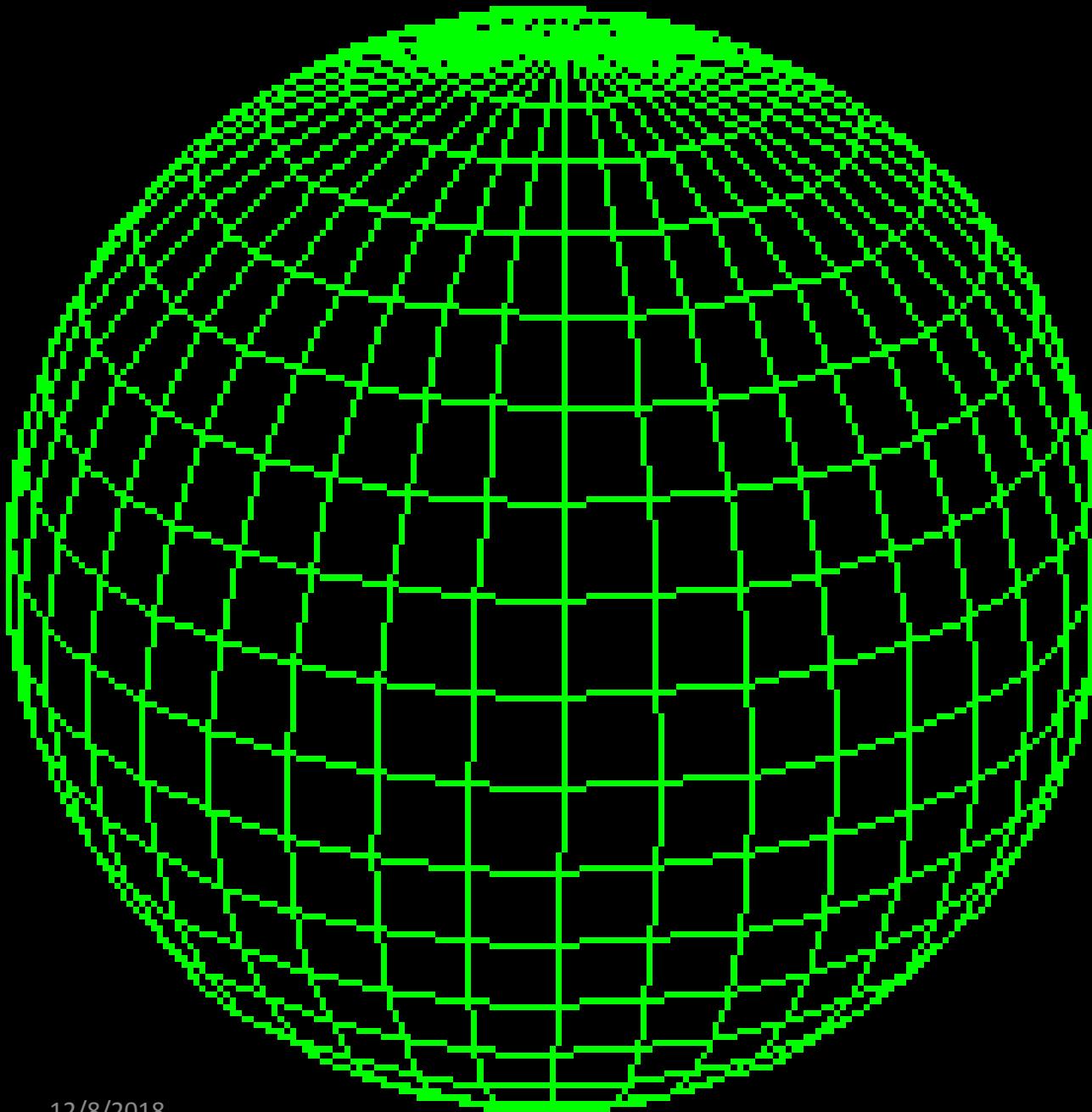


There was a flight from Taiwan to Los Angeles that was diverted to Anchorage because one of the passengers gave birth to a baby. Flat-Earthers use the case as one of the first “evidence” from flight routes proving Earth is flat.

They are wrong. The case only tells us about the ignorance of these flat-Earthers about the distortion in a map projection. Their argument started with an elementary mistake of taking a straight line on a Mercator map between Taiwan and Los Angeles, and assume it as the “intended flight path.”



By taking a straight line from Taiwan to Los Angeles in a Mercator map, Anchorage appears to be far from the “flight route,” and locations like Honolulu appear closer and more suitable as a diversion airport. Then, they take the so-called “flat-Earth map,” draw the same straight line, and noticed Anchorage is very close to the flight route. They falsely concluded that the so-called “flat-Earth map” is a more accurate map.



Due to distortions in maps, straight lines in a map do not necessarily represent straight route in the real world. The closest distance between two locations is determined from the great-circle method. From this, we can know that Anchorage is indeed a major city closest to the flight route, and it is a suitable diversion airport

Mercator projection map



We could go on and on refuting and debunking the flat earth with science, but we're now going to take those Scriptures that FE's say prove a FLAT EARTH and let Yahuah tell us. Not sure how many parts that will be, as there are 200 of them they use!!!



STAY TUNE FOR FLAT EARTH-REDUX PART
3, WHEN YAHUAH SPEAKS!!

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