

March 17, 2023. Saint Patrick, pray for us.

I deleted the original name of the person to whom I first wrote this letter in response to their email,

Praised be Jesus, Mary, and St. Joseph now and forever. Regarding St. Catherine Laboure's vision in 1830 with Mary crushing the serpent's head while standing on a globe, it is in conformity with what I explained in the video – namely that the heliocentric lie and heresy is the greatest heresy ever to infest the Catholic Church. The Blessed Virgin Mary is crushing the serpent's head as the serpent (devil) lies on the globe. In other words, the Blessed Virgin Mary is representing to us that as She crushes Satan's head, Mary is pictured in representing as crushing the great heresy of heliocentrism – and showing it to be a VERY GREAT LIE! The Blessed Virgin Mary is also represented as crushing the head of the devil and his great lie, depicting the devil as lying on the Earth, which is a sphere in shape.

Definition found on the Internet:

Definition of *GLOBE*: *a celestial body.*

Similar words are: *world, earth, universe, sphere, ball, and creation.*

As you can see from the definitions by which mankind communicates, the word *globe* can also mean the world, the universe, and the creation that surrounds the Earth.

I here remind you that Pope Pius XII told us in his encyclical that the Catholic Church teaches the faith through Her liturgy. Next, I remind you that the Catholic Church celebrates in Her liturgy the feast of Mary Immaculate Queen of the *Universe* on May 31. Consequently, the Catholic Church approves of the fact that Mary is the Queen of the universe (globe/creation that surrounds the Earth).

Now I ask you to take note that the word *globe* also has a meaning similar to the word of *world*. Who is the prince of this *world*? “Now is the judgment of the world: now shall the prince of this world be cast out.” (John 12:31). “I will not now speak many things with you. For the prince of this world cometh, and in me he hath not any thing.” (John 14:30). “And of judgment: because the prince of this world is already judged.” (John 16:11). What is to happen to the prince of this world? “I will put enmities between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed: she shall crush thy head, and thou shalt lie in wait for her heel.” (Genesis 3:15)

From the definitions we found in dictionaries and from the Sacred Scriptures and from the miraculous medal depicting Mary crushing the head of the serpent, we know that Satan, the devil, and the prince of this world is shown as a serpent crawling on the globe/world. However, the Queen of the universe/globe/creation is shown not only crushing the head of this serpent/devil/Satan; but she is also crushing his greatest heresy; namely, that the Earth is a globe/sphere spinning on its axis and flying through space in the never ending but ever-expanding world that has no limits and is no longer under a cope.

Here is another Scripture verse for us to consider. “*Thou hast made heaven and earth, and all things that are under the COPE of heaven.*” (Esther 13:10) [Just as the word *globe* is only found in one verse of sacred Scripture, likewise, this is the one and only place that the word *cope* is used in the Douay-Rheims Bible. This verse of the Bible is also part of the liturgy of the Catholic Church; as read in the epistle for the Wednesday of the second week of Lent.]

Definition of *COPE*, found online: *Something that covers or conceals like a piece of cloth.*

Similar words are: *veil, covering, shroud, and wraps.*

Consequently, from Esther 13:10, we know that Almighty God not only created heaven and earth, but also all things that are under the *cope*/veil, covering, shroud, and wraps of heaven. From my understanding, these infallible verses of Sacred Scriptures are teaching me that the anti-geocentric theory is not correct when it says that the universe is ever expanding and has no limits, for if that were true, how could it be under a single fixed and firm cope?

If you go read the first chapter of Genesis, you will find that God made a **firmament** over the Earth. In other words, a **firm** globe/cope surrounding the Earth.

So, we read: “*Thou hast made heaven and earth, and all things that are under the COPE of heaven.*” Consequently, God made not only heaven and earth but everything under one cope. That cope can be very similar to a globe covering, shrouding, and wrapping the universe.

A synonym for the word *firmament* is: the vault or arch of the sky: **heavens**. If you look up *heavens*, the synonym is: the expanse of space that seems to be over the Earth like a dome: **firmament**. Consequently, the firmament, the heavens, the dome, and the globe are all related with similar meanings.

Concerning the globe held by the Infant of Prague, it can be explained somewhat from what we find in the book of Isaias concerning the globe *of the earth*. I explained this in the video. There is a globe *of the earth*, but that does not mean the Earth itself is a globe. Did you ever take notice that the globe held by the infant of Prague, as well as the globe under the feet of Mary on the miraculous medal, is only a globe and not a representation of the Earth?

The Infant of Prague holds a globe with a band around the middle to represent what is spoken about in the first chapter of the first book of the Bible. “And God said: Let there be a firmament made amidst the waters: and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made a firmament and divided the waters that were under the firmament, from those that were above the firmament, and it was so.”

Is it wrong to think then that God made a firmament (fixed and firm place), above the earth in the heavens, the dome, and the globe *of the earth*? Almighty God then divided the waters He put up there in the dome/globe over the earth from the water on this earth on which we live.

Later in the book of Genesis, we read about the great deluge during the time of Noe. There was enough water in the firmament/heavens/globe/dome above to flood the entire flat earth to the point that all of the mountains were underwater, and the water was fifteen cubits higher than the mountains, which it covered. (Genesis 7:20)

“In the six hundredth year of the life of Noe, in the second month, in the seventeenth day of the month, all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the flood gates of heaven were opened: and the rain fell upon the earth forty days and forty nights.” (Genesis 7:11, 12). “The fountains also of the deep, and the flood gates of heaven were shut up, and the rain from heaven was restrained.” (Genesis 8:2).

God left a visible proof that there was such a great deluge. Study the salt flat in the country of Bolivia. That is the biggest salt flat in the world; over 3,900 square miles and nearly 12,000 feet above sea level. Now ask yourself, how did they get 10 billion tons of salt out of the ocean down at sea level up to nearly *12,000 feet above sea level* – if there was no great deluge during the time of Noe? That flat salt flat area is nearly 90 miles in diameter. When it rains, even just one or two inches, the entire area is one gigantic flat mirror that does not vary in height. If it did vary in height, or if the Earth were a round ball, the water would flow off from the middle to the edges – but it does not. People take some super fantastic pictures at that salt **FLAT** area, because of its flatness and the mirror effect. That area is about as many square miles as in the state of Connecticut, or as many square miles as Graham County, Arizona. It is so flat that that is where people go to calibrate their altimeters. In the videos found on the Internet, you can see cars drive away for a very long distance, but they never go over the curve of the Earth. Do you agree that if the car is actually going over the CURVE of the sphere-shaped Earth, then the one inch of new rainwater on top of the FLAT salt flat would also “go over the CURVE,” and flow to the lowest place? If a car went away just 3 miles, the entire car would disappear if the Earth was a globe; and if the car was 6 feet tall. However, that is not what happens – as you can see from many pictures and videos that people have taken from that salt flat.

Please consider this. Take a pie pan with a somewhat flexible bottom, and fill it with ¼ inch of water. Next, set that pie pan on a bowling ball so that the middle of it bows up as it sits on top of the sphere-shaped bowling ball. The bowling ball will represent the sphere-shaped Earth. Do you agree that if the middle of the pie pan is bowed up, then the water will run to the edge and leave the center part of the pie pan without water on it?

Please give me a good explanation of why the water that is only ½ inch to 1 inch deep in the middle of this great salt flat does not leave and flow to the edges if the Earth is sphere-shaped. After all, do you not agree that the water in all lakes, rivers, aqueducts, and oceans flows downhill to the lowest place? Now, if you have

nearly 90 miles of a straight and level place on Earth, then how can you say it is a sphere when water does not flow to the edges? The only logical conclusion in my mind is that this proves this place on Earth is LEVEL; and this also means that the oceans are also LEVEL and not curved – because water seeks its own LEVEL. That is why we speak of the oceans as being at sea LEVEL!

Yes, there are pictures and statues approved by the Catholic Church showing Jesus Christ and his holy mother Mary standing upon or holding a globe shaped object. There may be some, but I have not yet seen one that shows the globe as the actual Earth illustrating its different continents, oceans, and the surface as is usually seen on maps. If you find such a statute, please let me see a picture of it. The statues or pictures might represent a globe *of the earth*; but that does not truly mean the Earth itself is a globe – as I have attempted to explain above and during the video. Be aware though, that if you do see such a statue holding a true representation of the globe Earth, it might be a counterfeit just as the Freemasons have made a counterfeit of the miraculous medal. You can see a picture about that at:

<https://jmjsite.com/masonicversionofthemiraculousmedal.pdf>.

I have been communicating with a doctor, and I am asking you to send me your answers to the questions I asked in my letter to the doctor. I do not think he is a medical doctor, but he teaches classes online about science and astronomy, and so forth. He uses the title of Doctor, and so I would think he might have a doctor's degree dealing with science and astronomy – although I have not asked him about that.

†††JMJ††

Ash Wednesday
February 22, 2023

Doctor,

Praised be Jesus, Mary, and St. Joseph now and forever. Thank you for your explanation of why you think the Sun is approximately 864,000 miles in diameter. Also, for explaining why you think the Sun is 93 million miles from the Earth, and for your other information. You finished your letter by writing, “Please feel free to ask for clarifications or correction.” I would like to receive more clarification and answers.

You wrote:

“Now measure the distance to the sun using two simultaneous measurements of Mars from two different observatories and getting two different angles; from geometry, one knows that a triangle has 3 interior angles that equal 180 degrees, so one can now find the angle between the two lines that join the observation points and Mars. A little more geometry gives you the distance between Earth and Mars.”

{1} Can you please explain to me how you measure angles from a sphere? To measure the length of the lines and the angles of a triangle, do you not need to measure from a horizontal, plane surface? Remember the **Definition of CURVE**: “a continuously bending line, **without angles**. 2) The act or extent of curving. 3) Mathematics = a collection of points whose coordinates are continuous functions of a single independent variable.”

Consequently, if the Earth is a sphere, its surface is curved. If it is curved, it is a continuously bending line **without angles**.

{2} How do we measure angles from something without angles?

{3} Can you please explain to me how you find the 3 angles of a triangle when you do not know the length of the lines?

{4} How do you find the length of the lines if one or both ends of each of the lines are constantly **moving** and **changing** positions?

If everything is orbiting around the stationary Earth, then everything is constantly moving and changing its position. Consequently, the length of the lines and the angles coming into the Earth are constantly changing their positions. If the Sun orbits the Earth faster than Mars, then the distance between the Sun and Mars is greatly changing its speed and distances.

{5} How do you know what angle it is if you do not know how fast it is going or how far away it is?

In other words, how do you know how far it is to Mars, or to the stars, or to the Sun, or to the Moon, unless you know the distance to at least one of them? So, how do you find the three interior angles of the triangle unless you know the distance of the lines, and how much the end of the line is changing positions at any given time?

{6} Can you explain better to an ignorant man like me how you got the distance between Earth and Mars?

You say they look at Mars from two different observatories, and they get two different angles.

{7} How far apart are those two different observatories?

{8} At what latitude and at what longitude are they located? Supposedly, the Earth is less than 8,000 miles in diameter, and so the two observatories might only be a few hundred miles apart – or at the most a few thousand miles.

Now, consider two people down at the largest salt flat on Earth in Bolivia. They are at one side and measure across 80 miles to the other side of a salt flat that they say is no more than 18 inches out of level. The salt is almost level, and when it rains only one to two inches, the entire lake is basically a perfectly level mirror – approximately 80 miles in diameter. If the two people are only 10 feet apart, how can they even get an accurate measurement of the angle they are calculating at 80 miles away? Next, consider that they move 100 feet apart. I do not believe they could even tell there is a different angle at the object 80 miles away than the angle they observed when they were only 10 feet apart.

{9} Consequently, if two people on Earth 500 miles apart in their observatories looked at an object hundreds of thousands of miles away, or millions of miles away, or trillions of miles away; such as Mars, the Sun, or some stars – how could they even measure the angle; it would be so teeny and tiny that it is not measurable?

It also seems to me that there would be a tremendous problem of getting the correct angle if we are on a sphere-shaped Earth. Someone in the northern hemisphere would be sending and receiving his measurements at a totally different angle into the sphere-shaped Earth than someone in the southern hemisphere, although they are both looking at the same object hundreds of thousands or millions or trillions of miles away.

{10} Are they looking out parallel to the equator or perpendicular to the equator from where they are located?

Do they consider they are looking out from only the surface of the Earth, or basically at an angle into the center of the Earth? If someone is in the northern hemisphere above the Tropic of Cancer and is looking at a star north of the Tropic of Cancer, the angle that star hits the sphere-shaped Earth would be greatly different than that observed by someone close to the Tropic of Capricorn looking north at the same star.

Furthermore, if someone at the Tropic of Cancer was down in a manhole 4 feet in diameter and 200 feet deep, going directly toward the center of the Earth; it would be absolutely impossible for him to see any other star, planet, moon, or sun that another man could see down in a similar manhole 4 feet in diameter and 200 feet deep but at least 100 miles from the first manhole. Additionally, if the Earth is actually a sphere, then the two manholes described above will certainly be coming into the sphere-shaped Earth at a completely different angle. That means the base angle on the surface of the Earth is not horizontal but a curved line. Consequently, you do not have a triangle to use for measurements if you do not have three straight lines.

{11} Therefore, I am asking you again to please explain to me how you get angles from a triangle if you do not have three straight lines of a triangle from which you take your measurements.

{12} How do you get the three straight lines of a triangle measuring from a sphere-shaped object?

You also wrote about the gnomon.

{13} Do you know if the gnomon would work if it were not on a flat surface?

{14} For example, if it were on top of a sphere, would it work, and could you find angles on a sphere with the gnomon?

How do you find angles on a sphere that has no angles? I think you need to have a flat surface to find angles. That is one claim of why the Earth is not a sphere in shape, because the sextant does not work unless you have a **horizontal**, flat, and level plane. Obviously, the sextant has been known to work with great accuracy for centuries – but by definition, it will not and cannot work on a sphere-shaped ocean.

If I have understood our earlier correspondence correctly, we are both in agreement that the Earth is immobile and the center of the universe, and therefore the Sun is moving and not the Earth. Therefore, if the Sun is 93 million miles from the Earth, let us calculate the circumference of the orbit path of the Sun every 24 hours. I would do that by multiplying two times 93,000,000 miles to come up with 186,000,000 miles. Next, multiply 186,000,000 miles times 3.1416. = 584,337,600 miles.

The Sun travels the distance of its own diameter in approximately three minutes – give or take just a few seconds. This can be observed by using a dark lens, such as those in a welding helmet, and timing how long it takes the Sun to travel the distance of its own diameter as it goes over the edge of an awning at about 12 o'clock noon. I have also observed it, and it takes about the same amount of time for the Sun to set or to rise.

$24 \text{ hours} \times 60 = 1,440 \text{ minutes per day.}$

$584,337,600 \text{ miles} \div 1,440 \text{ minutes} = 405,790 \text{ miles that the Sun travels every minute.}$

$405,790 \times 3 = 1,217,370 \text{ miles that the Sun travels in three minutes (which is the distance of its own diameter).}$

However, your statement is that the Sun is approximately 864,000 miles in diameter. There is a difference of 353,370 miles in calculating the diameter of the Sun.

{15} Who made the mistake?

{16} If the Sun were actually more than 109 times larger than the Earth, why do we not have the land of the midnight Sun at both the North and South Poles every day of the year? I showed during the video that the Earth cannot be tilted on its axis at that 66.6° (sometimes written as 23.4°).

Because the Earth is not tilted on its axis, and using your math, and the distances and diameters you have for things, it would be nice if you would explain how the sun rays hit the Earth at a 45° angle at the Tropic of Capricorn on June 21. Especially consider the Sun to be 93 million miles away. It seems to me that the angle would be only about one degree or 2° at the most, and certainly, it could not be at a 45° angle. If the Earth were actually sphere-shaped and not more or less flat, the problem would be greatly increased to get a 45° angle at the Tropic of Capricorn on June 21. Recall to mind that I proved in the video that the Earth is not tilted on its imaginary axis at 66.6° (sometimes written as 23.4°). At the same time, the Sun never physically goes above the Tropic of Cancer at about 23.4° north latitude above the equator – and yet somehow, we have the entire Arctic Circle lit up for over 85 consecutive days.

{17} Can you show pictures using geometry how all of that works correctly with everything drawn to scale? This is one point that I really hope you or someone can show me. Personally, I cannot imagine how it can in any way be possible that the Sun can come in at a 45° angle on a sphere-shaped Earth at the Tropic of Capricorn when the Sun is directly overhead at the Tropic of Cancer, especially if it is 93 million miles away. In addition to that, I cannot grasp how it can do those two things and also have the entire Arctic Circle lit up 24 hours a day, day after day.

Furthermore, I think the Sun and the Moon are approximately the same distance from the Earth as is the distance of the Tropic of Cancer from the Tropic of Capricorn, to get a 45° angle at the Tropic of Capricorn on June 21.

{18} Can you please explain to me why I am incorrect if I am wrong?

Numerous times, I looked up into the sky and observed the Sun and the Moon. You state that the Moon is only 240,000 miles from the Earth, while the Sun is 93 million miles from the Earth. I have spoken to quite a few other people about this, and not only myself, but no one that I have ever talked too can distinguish which looks further away – the Sun or the Moon.

{19} If the Sun is approximately 388 times further from the Earth than what the Moon is; why can no one detect that there is a vast difference in their distance from the Earth just by looking at them?

Consider this example, there is a car 240 feet away from your car. There is another car that is 93,120 ($240 \times 388 = 93,120$) feet from your car.

{20} Where is everybody's depth perception that they cannot tell the difference between the distance of the Moon (240,000 miles) and the Sun (93 million miles) from the Earth and yet they can obviously tell the difference between 240 feet and 93,120 feet? [In other words, if we use your calculations, we could consider the Moon to be only 240 feet from us while at the same time the Sun is over $17 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from us. Yet, nobody that I have ever yet talked too can distinguish the difference just by looking at them!] I say something is greatly wrong with somebody's calculations and/or observations. It is better to accept what the senses of the human body have recorded! In this case, I believe it is much better to accept the visualizations, comprehensions, and perceptions that my sense of sight tells me is correct – rather than what scientists and astronomers say without providing any truly logical and really solid proof.

You say the Moon is a little over 2,000 feet in diameter. Let us then build a little house 2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet; and we will place that house 240 feet from where we are standing. You claim the Sun is approximately 400 times larger than the Moon in diameter. Consequently, we will build another house 800 feet x 800 feet x 800 feet in size. You state that the Sun is approximately 388 times further from the Earth than what the Moon is. Therefore, we will take 388×240 feet and put the large house 93,000 feet from where we are standing.

{21} Can you please explain to me why you can tell that the small house is very small and very close compared to the large house that is 93,000 feet away?

{22} Well, why is the same not true when I look at the Sun and the Moon?

{23} Why can neither I nor anyone else I have ever talked to distinguish the difference between the size and the distance of the Sun and the Moon from the Earth?

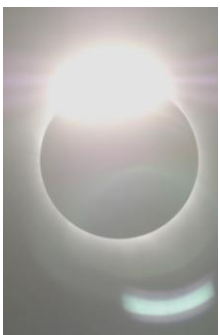
I conclude that someone is very greatly deceived and deceiving others. My eyes, and the eyes of everybody else I talked to, are not deceiving us. In my opinion, it follows that the Sun and the Moon are very close to the same diameter and very close to the same distance from the Earth.

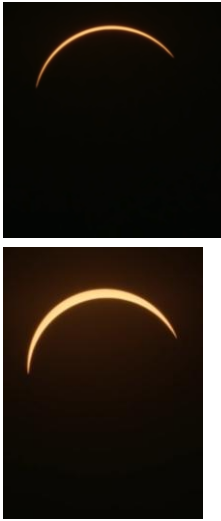
When people see a solar eclipse, the Moon looks very much closer to the Sun than it does to the Earth – although people are filled with propaganda to believe the exact opposite! Just look at a total solar eclipse or a true recording of it in a video – not an animation –, with a nonbiased mind; and you will notice the Sun and the Moon look very close together compared to the distance it is from the Earth to the Moon and/or the Sun.

Look closely at the screenshot pictures from a video of a total solar eclipse and explain to me why the Moon looks so close to the Sun. The Moon certainly does not look 240,000 miles away and the Sun 389 times farther!









The pictures show the Moon and Sun are VERY CLOSE TO EACH OTHER. According to your statements, and the common statements of scientists and astronomers, the Moon should look very, very close to us compared to how close the Sun is. However, the exact opposite is what I see! The Moon looks so close to the Sun that it is about to crash into it; and neither the Sun or the Moon looks anywhere close to 93 million miles from the Earth.

Here is another observation I ask you to consider. When the Moon and stars are shining on a clear night, also observe a commercial aircraft flying overhead. I think most commercial aircrafts are usually flying between 5 miles and 7 miles above what they call sea level. Observe carefully how far away the commercial aircraft seems from you. Next, observe carefully how much further the Moon looks than the commercial aircraft. 240,000 miles (the supposed distance of the Moon from the Earth) divided by 6 miles (the distance of the commercial aircraft from you) equals 40,000 miles. In my observation, the Moon certainly does not look 40,000 times further from me than the commercial aircraft. Observation indicates that the Moon is more like 500 times (rather than 40,000 times) further away than the commercial aircraft. If that is true, then the Moon is more likely to be about 3,000 miles from the surface of the Earth. That is what my eyes see; and what my senses record. Also, the stars certainly do not look like they are trillions and trillions of miles from me.

Astronomers claim the Sun is approximately 388 times further from the Earth than what the Moon is. They also state that the Sun is approximately 86 times larger than the Moon in diameter. However, observation shows the Sun and the Moon to look like they are the same size in diameter (consider the observation of a total solar eclipse). This means that the Sun shrunk 86 times just by being pushed out 388 times further than the Moon. In previous correspondence you answered: "I think the distance to the farthest stars is unknown. The nearest star is known by parallax to be 24,600,000,000,000 miles."

$24,600,000,000,000 \text{ miles} \div 240,000 \text{ miles} = 102,500,000$. If according to astronomers, the Sun shrunk about 86 times just being pushed out 388 times further than the Moon; how much would it shrink (in other words how big would it look) if it was pushed out 102,500,000 times further than the Moon? And take note that this is to the NEAREST star! Also remember that according to the statements on the Internet, our Sun is supposedly larger in diameter than at least 86% of the stars. I conclude that if it was true that some stars are millions or billions of light-years from the Earth; no human eye would ever see them – because they would shrink completely out of sight! I further conclude that we could not even see the NEAREST star if it was actually 24,600,000,000,000 miles from the Earth – let alone any star even just one or two light years from the Earth.

I conclude furthermore, that my senses inform me that it would be impossible for the stars to be very far away. Everything else we see shrinks away very fast the further away it is from our eyesight.

{24} Can you please explain to me and prove that you can see stars over a trillion miles away when they would shrink down to such a small size according to how much the Sun and everything else shrinks down the further it is from us?

Next, I will suggest you lay on the east side of an awning at about midnight and observe how long it takes the Full Moon to travel the distance of its own diameter as it passes over the edge of the awning. Next, we observed that according to astronomers, it takes the Moon approximately 30 days to make one 360° orbit around the Earth. Next, if you figure the circumference of the circle – and do the rest of the math – I believe you will find that the calculations are not correct by stating that the Moon is approximately 240,000 miles from the Earth and 2,160 miles in diameter.

A Forbes article states that the Sun is larger than 95% of stars in the universe. Another article I found on the Internet said our Sun is larger than 86% of the stars.

My 7th question to you and your answer in a previous correspondence was as follows:

{7} What do you think is the distance of the stars from the earth?

I think the distance to the farthest stars is unknown. The nearest star is known by parallax to be 24,600,000,000,000 miles.

The man who works with the telescopes at Mount Graham in Safford, Arizona, told me they have seen stars ten billion (10,000,000,000) light-years away, = 60,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

Although the majority of people in the world today do not seem to believe in the geocentric truth, you have stated that you do believe the Earth is the center of the universe – and so do I.

Consequently, we can take the radius of 60,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles and multiply by two for the diameter. The answer is: 1.2×10^{16} miles. If we multiply 1.2×10^{16} times 3.1416, we have the answer of: 3.76992×10^{16} miles. This will be the distance that those stars are traveling every 24 hours. [$3.76992 \times 10^{16} \div 24 = 1,570,800,000,000,000$ miles per hour. $1,570,800,000,000,000 \div 60 = 26,180,000,000,000$ miles per minute. $26,180,000,000,000 \div 60 = 436,333,333,333$ miles per second. $436,333,333,333 \div 186,000$ miles per SECOND (the speed of light) = 2,345,878. Consequently, we have stars traveling more than 2,345,878 times faster than the speed of light! [Over 2 million times faster than the speed of light!] It seems to me to be extremely impossible for stars to be traveling that fast EVERY SECOND! 3.76992×10^{16} in decimal form = 37,699,200,000,000,000.

According to your answers, the Sun is about 864,000 miles in diameter. But the articles on the Internet say our Sun is bigger than 86% of the stars. Consequently, I am going to just estimate that that star out there 12 billion light-years from the Earth, is 500,000 miles in diameter.

Consequently, if a star is traveling 3.76992×10^{16} miles every 24 hours, it certainly does not take it 20 seconds to go just 500,000 miles. If we do the math completely, it would be a very small fraction of one second that it would take that star to pass over the edge of the awning.

By observing how long it takes the light of a star to travel over the edge of an awning, you can determine approximately how long it takes that star to travel the distance of its own diameter. From the stars that I have observed here in Safford, Arizona, I would say the average time is somewhere between 20 seconds and 40 seconds for most of the stars to travel the distance of their own diameter.

Some will say that it takes a powerful telescope to see stars 10 billion light-years from the Earth. Whether we believe it or not to be true, the website at livescience states that our eyes can see a galaxy 2.6 million light-years away – without the use of a telescope. (2.6 million light-years away means that we can see stars 15,600,000,000,000,000 miles away from us without the use of a telescope.) Regardless of whether it is true or not, it is apparent that many people believe stars are millions of light-years away from the Earth, and that they can see those stars without the use of a telescope.

Therefore, let us do some math and check out whether it is possible that a star 2 million light-years away could take 30 seconds to travel the distance of its own diameter.

$2,000,000 \times 6,000,000,000,000 = 1.2 \times 10^{19}$ miles from the Earth. $1.2 \times 10^{19} \times 2 = 2.4 \times 10^{19}$. (That would be the diameter)

$2.4 \times 10^{19} \times 3.1416 = 7.53984 \times 10^{19}$ miles as a circumference circle that that star travels every 24 hours.

24 hours x 60 minutes equals 1,440 minutes per day. However, it takes the star about one half minute to travel the distance of its own diameter. Therefore, I am going to take $1,440 \times 2$; and that, of course, equals 2,880. $7.53984e+19 \div 2,880 = 2.618e+16$ miles that the star would have to travel every half a minute. Consequently, the math proves that even if the star was actually 500,000 miles in diameter, it cannot possibly be a very far distance from the Earth; because we know it takes the star about 30 seconds to travel the distance of its own diameter. In other words, the star only goes 500,000 miles in 30 seconds and not that large number of $2.618e+16$ (26,180,000,000,000,000) miles in 30 seconds.

However, as explained in this letter, it would only take a star a small fraction of one second to travel 500,000 miles if it circles the Earth in 24 hours, while at the same time it is millions or trillions of miles from the Earth.

Please read the article found at: <https://jmjsite.com/f/could-not-focus-on-a-star-if-the-earth-spins.pdf>. They are big numbers, but simple math proves the Earth cannot be spinning on its axis. It is a true fact that you can see stars going over the awning, and it takes them, on average of about 20 to 40 seconds to travel the distance of their own diameter. Consequently, it is a true fact that the Earth cannot be spinning on its axis. In a similar way, the math also proves that the stars cannot be very far away and still circle the stationary Earth in the center of the universe every 24 hours.

You also wrote the following:

"I personally drove from Amarillo to Groom Texas and measured the distance from first sighting the top of a large cross located at the latter location; I then spoke with the caretakers of the cross and found its height. The size of the Earth was calculated by squaring the distance traveled by the height of the cross which gave me a number within 5% of 7926 miles for the terrestrial diameter."

An interesting observation. How did you get the elevation angle if the Earth is a sphere? I do not think you can get an elevation angle unless you have a horizontal plane, which you do not have if you are measuring the Earth as a sphere.

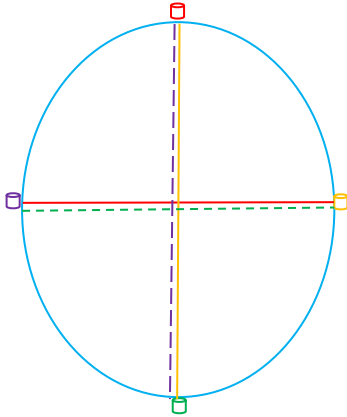
There have been hundreds, and I believe actually thousands, of people who have used a high-powered telescope and/or a strong zooming camera (such as the Nikon P 900 or Nikon P 1000) and watched ships disappear as they sailed away from the shore. Then, by using their telescope or camera, they could bring the ship completely back into view, although according to the sphere theory of the Earth, the ship went over the curvature of the Earth. Can you please do me a favor? If you ever travel that route again from Amarillo to Groom, Texas, it would be very nice if you could own or borrow a very powerful telescope or a strong zooming camera. When you arrive at that position where you can see the very top of that tall cross, will you please stop your car and see if you can see any more of the cross by using the high-powered telescope or the powerful zoom camera? What would you think, or how would you explain the curvature of the Earth if, by chance, you could see practically the entire cross by the use of a telescope or zoom camera, whereas without them, you could only see the very top of the cross?

During the video, I showed a number of pictures people took of the ocean. As explained in the video, I then used Microsoft Word to draw a STRAIGHT green line from the left to the right side of each picture. In every case of every picture of the ocean, we can see that the water of the ocean meeting the horizon is always perfectly STRAIGHT – no matter how many miles it is from the left to the right side of the picture.

Let me explain the drawing below. The circular blue line represents a place on the ocean 50 miles in diameter. There are four people out on the ocean in their boats. At the North is a person in a red boat. To the East is another person in a gold-colored boat. At the South is the third person in a green boat, and at the West is the fourth person in a purple boat. Each of these four people takes a picture of the ocean from where they are located. The person at the North (in the red boat) can see that the ocean is perfectly level from the gold boat on the East over across the ocean to the purple boat on the West (represented by the solid red line from East to West). The person on the East (in the gold boat), can see that the ocean is perfectly level from the green boat on the South over to the red boat on the North (represented by the solid gold line). The third person at the South in the picture in the green boat can see that the ocean is perfectly level from the purple boat on the West across the

ocean over to the gold boat on the East (represented by the dashed green line). The fourth person in the picture on the West in the purple boat, can see that the ocean is perfectly level from the North (the red boat) over to the South, (the green boat) on his right (represented by the dashed purple line).

Let us be reminded that by viewing thousands of pictures of the ocean, it can be logically concluded that the ocean viewed from left to right is always perfectly level with the horizon. (If need be, go look at the pictures again I presented in the video, or thousands of other pictures of the oceans.) Conclusion and proof: each of the four people can see that the ocean is perfectly level from where he is viewing it. As a consequence, it can be shown that this entire section of the ocean, 50 miles in diameter, is level. From this, I logically conclude that the ocean is not a sphere in shape, and therefore, the Earth is not a sphere.



Here is the question-and-answer of my 12th question in our previous correspondence:

{12} If gravity is as the scientific world states that it is, and as many people believe the earth to be a globe, can you explain why the earth is bigger at the equator than from the North to the South Pole – if the earth is a ball but not spinning? Why does gravity not make all water in the oceans of the earth equal distance from its center if it is a ball?

The spinning heavens create a net centrifugal force on the equator of the Earth. The ocean is pulled by the spinning heavens just as the Earth and has a more pronounced effect since its surface tension is much smaller than the continents.

You state that: “The spinning heavens create a net centrifugal force on the equator of the Earth.” If this statement were true, then is it also true that the oceans at the equator are at a higher elevation than the water going away from the equator? In other words, the centrifugal force is sucking the ocean water up the beach further so that that water is further from the center of the Earth than the water away from the equator.

If I do an Internet search and ask: “What is the shortest distance from the north pole to the center of the Earth?” I received the following answer: “The distance to the center of the Earth from the poles is only 3,949 miles (6,345 km.). The earth is not uniformly circular, therefore, if you went straight to its center from a point on the equator it would be 3,963 miles or 14 miles (22.5 km) further than if you started from a pole location.”

{25} Do you agree that two locations cannot be level if one is 14 miles taller than the other one?

5,280 (feet in a mile) \times 14 miles = the Earth is 73,920 feet taller at the equator than at the North Pole.

The top of Mt. Everest = 29,031.69 feet above sea level. (I will round off to 29,032 feet).

So here we have Mount Everest 29,032 feet above sea level. But what sea level are they talking about?

{26} Will you please explain to me how we have Mount Everest 29,032 feet above sea level when sea level itself is more than 2.5 times the elevation of Mount Everest?

The water at the equator is something like 14 miles further from the center of the Earth than the water off of the coast of Barlow, Alaska. Now the question would be, how can this centrifugal force suck the Earth itself –

the mountains, valleys, rivers, terrain, and so forth – away from the center of the Earth at the equator, more than it can draw away the same Earth at the Tropic of Cancer and above. Now consider this truth. The Nile River is known to be the longest river on Earth. It starts well below the equator, and then it flows North over the equator and on North until it crosses over the Tropic of Cancer and empties into the Mediterranean Sea. According to your statement, that means the water is going very much uphill to a higher elevation from where it begins, way below the equator. After that, it goes downhill again to the Tropic of Cancer – and even more downhill until it empties into the Mediterranean Sea.

The Nile River is not the only one that runs north over the equator. Personally, I find it very difficult to believe that that water is running uphill more than 2.5 times the height of Mount Everest, just because the centrifugal force sucks the equator out at a higher elevation. It makes even less sense to say the centrifugal force sucks the Earth out at the equator if it does not cause the waters of the rivers and oceans to go up in elevation.

Consider the Congo River. It starts south of the equator and climbs **up** a very steep hill (if the Earth is 14 miles higher at the equator than at the North Pole). After the Congo River crosses the equator, it goes down a steep hill toward the Tropic of Cancer. Down in that area, it makes a big horseshoe-type half circle, and then it comes back **uphill** over a very high mountain again at the equator. After that, it descends south of the equator until it dumps into the Atlantic Ocean. In other words, the Congo River goes up and down, up and down like a roller coaster! Personally, I find that to be extremely difficult to believe that the rivers run uphill, because it is a known truth that water seeks its own level.

{27} Can you please explain to me how the oceans are at sea **level** (and therefore basically all at the **same** level) when the ocean at the North Pole is 14 feet below the ocean at the equator?

Let us review again the definitions from dictionaries that I presented in the video.

Definition of *ELEVATION*: height especially above sea **LEVEL**. 2) The height above the **LEVEL** of the sea. 3) The **ALTITUDE** of a place above sea level or ground level.

Definition of *LEVEL*: **having no part higher than another**; having a **flat** or even surface. 2) Being in a plane parallel to the plane of the horizon; **HORIZONTAL**.

Definition of *HORIZONTAL*: at right angles to the vertical; **parallel** to **level** ground. 2) Flat or level: a horizontal position. 3) Near, on, or **parallel to the horizon**. 4) Of or relating to the horizon.

Definition of *ALTITUDE*: Height above sea **LEVEL** on earth.

Definition of *EVEN*: level; flat; without surface irregularities; smooth. 2) On the same level; in the same plane or line; **parallel**.

Definition of *CURVE*: a continuously bending line, without angles. 2) The act or extent of curving. 3) Mathematics = a collection of points whose coordinates are continuous functions of a single independent variable.

Do you see the great contradictions that I and everybody else on earth are facing?

{28} Do you agree that it is an absolute truth that the oceans are not at sea level, **having no part higher than another**, if part of the oceans are 14 miles higher than other parts of the ocean!

{29} Do you agree that they are resisting the known truth and sinning against the Holy Ghost who teach that part of the oceans are 14 miles higher than other parts of the ocean; but nevertheless, they are all at sea level, having no part higher than another?

{30} Do you agree that nothing can be level, flat, and even if it is curving around a sphere, and consequently, the oceans cannot be level, flat, and even if they are curving around a sphere?

{31} Do you agree that elevation and altitude have no meaning for communicating when two objects 14 miles difference in height are considered to be at the same elevation and the same altitude?

{32} Do you agree that one of the universal truths by which Almighty God governs the world, and by which mankind communicates, is the fact that nothing can be flat, level, and straight; while at the same time it is curved, rounded, and circular?

{33} Do you agree that the horizon could not be PARALLEL to **level** ground, if the horizon itself is a CURVED round ball/globe?

{34} Do you agree that, using the definitions by which God governs the world, and by which mankind communicates, all places at sea **level** must be PARALLEL to all other parts at sea level – and not curved, rounded, and circular?

{35} Do you agree that by definition, because the oceans are at sea level, no part of the sea (ocean) is curved, rounded, and circular or higher than the other because it is FLAT and EVEN; in the same plane or line, and PARALLEL to all the places at sea level?

Let us consider this hypothetical situation. You have decided to build yourself a circular-shaped new store, and you hire a contractor, and you make an agreement with him to build you a circular cement **LEVEL** pad 80 feet in diameter.

You come back a week later and find that he built you a circular cement pad 80 feet in diameter. However, the middle of the concrete pad is 14 feet taller than the edges. Although the pad is 14 feet taller in the middle than at the edges, the contractor insists that it is **LEVEL**. Consequently, you and the contractor go to court, and the judge decides in favor of the contractor that the pad is indeed **LEVEL**, because the contractor argued in court and insisted that the oceans are at sea level, although parts of the ocean are 14 miles taller than other parts of the ocean.

{36} Would you agree or disagree with the contractor and the judge that the cement pad was level, although the middle of it is 14 feet taller than the outside edges?

{37} Do you agree that it would be logical for you to think that the judge and the contractor had lost their ability to reason correctly?

{38} Do you agree that people reason correctly, and are therefore correct when they logically conclude that it is impossible for the oceans to all be at sea level when parts of the oceans are 14 miles higher from the center of the earth than other parts of the ocean?

Pope Leo XIII wrote the encyclical *Providentissimus Deus*, explaining exactly what the Catholic Church teaches concerning sacred Scripture. 50 years later, Pope Pius XII wrote the encyclical letter *Divino Affante Spiritu*; and therein he reaffirms the Catholic doctrine taught by Pope Leo XIII. Pope Pius XII again reaffirmed the true Catholic doctrine stated 50 years earlier by Pope Leo XIII. Among other things we read: “There is no error whatsoever if the sacred writer, speaking of things of the physical order “went by what sensibly appeared”. Pope Pius XII again reaffirmed the truth taught by Pope Leo XIII: “It is **absolutely wrong** and forbidden, either to narrow inspiration to certain parts only of Holy Scripture, or to admit that the sacred writer has erred. ... For all the books which the Church receives as sacred and canonical, are written wholly and entirely, with **all** their parts, at the dictation of the Holy Ghost; and so far is it from being possible that **any** error can co-exist with inspiration, that inspiration not only is essentially incompatible with error, but excludes and rejects it as absolutely and necessarily as it is impossible that God Himself, the Supreme Truth, can utter that which is **NOT** true. ... This is the ancient and **unchanging FAITH** of the Church, **solemnly** defined in the Councils of Florence and of Trent, and finally confirmed and more expressly formulated by the Council of the Vatican. ... Hence, because the Holy Ghost employed men as His instruments, we **cannot** therefore say that it was these inspired instruments who, perchance, have fallen into error, and not the primary author. For, by supernatural power, He so moved and impelled them to write – He was so present to them – that the things which He ordered, **and those only**, they, first, **rightly** understood, then willed faithfully to write down, and finally expressed in **apt** words and with **infallible truth**. ...”

{39} Do you agree that the Catholic teaching is that the teachings of General Councils are infallible?

Pope Leo XIII then cites three of the very important General Councils of the Catholic Church. The Pope then specifically tells us these infallible councils are teaching: “it is impossible that God Himself, the Supreme Truth, can utter that which is **NOT** true,” Furthermore, “this is the ancient and **unchanging FAITH** of the Church.”

Here we have the infallible Church teaching us how we must understand sacred Scripture.

{40} Consequently, how can we deny that Moses, “first, **rightly** understood and faithfully wrote down, and finally expressed in **apt** words and with **infallible truth**” that the moon is itself a great light, and does not reflect the light from the Sun?

“And God made two great lights: a greater light to rule the day; and a lesser light to rule the night: and the stars.” (Genesis 1:16)

It seems that many people are very busy doing whatever we do. It has already taken me a long time to respond to your letter. However, if you can find the time, I would appreciate it if you could answer my questions. Wishing you and yours a very grace-filled Lent.

In Jesus, Mary, and Saint Joseph,
Respectfully,

Patrick Henry