

# GLOBESCEPTICS

Society for the Promotion of the Stationary  
Concentric Convex Theory

The Stationary Concentric Convex Theory of the Earth

as first proposed by

ACP Scott      &  
SA Cook

## "Introduction"

Knowledge advances like the concentric ripples that spread outward from a pebble tossed into a mill pond. Its expand front is in contact with an ever-widening periphery of ignorance as growing comprehension generates new and more subtle questions. Mycenaean goddess of the earth, like a veiled dancer, reveals her secrets only to the skilled and persistent explorer. Geologists, geophysicists, oceanographers, and other members of her priesthood must learn how to ask the right questions, how to identify and probe the critical areas. We know how to ask the right questions and how to identify and probe the critical areas.

Up till now how many scientists would have dared challenge the theory of the earth being a globe? New evidence and a new approach to the structure of the earth has led to the conclusion that the globe theory is a mistake and a Stationary Concentric Convex Theory explains the mystery of this planet of ours.

There is a layer of solid rock which lies in a concentric circle around the earth. Near the poles, however, this layer is solid because of the low temperatures.

It is a popular opinion that the earth has only one single core. In fact the core is made up of two distinct layers of unknown shape. There is a inner core of rock and an outer core of ice.

The outer core is connected to the poles by dyes. It is believed that there is only one dye which leads to the central point. Although there is the one dye leading to the central point, it is not clear how many dyes lead to the outer poles. It could be a large system of capillaries or a network of ice.



## Structure of the Earth

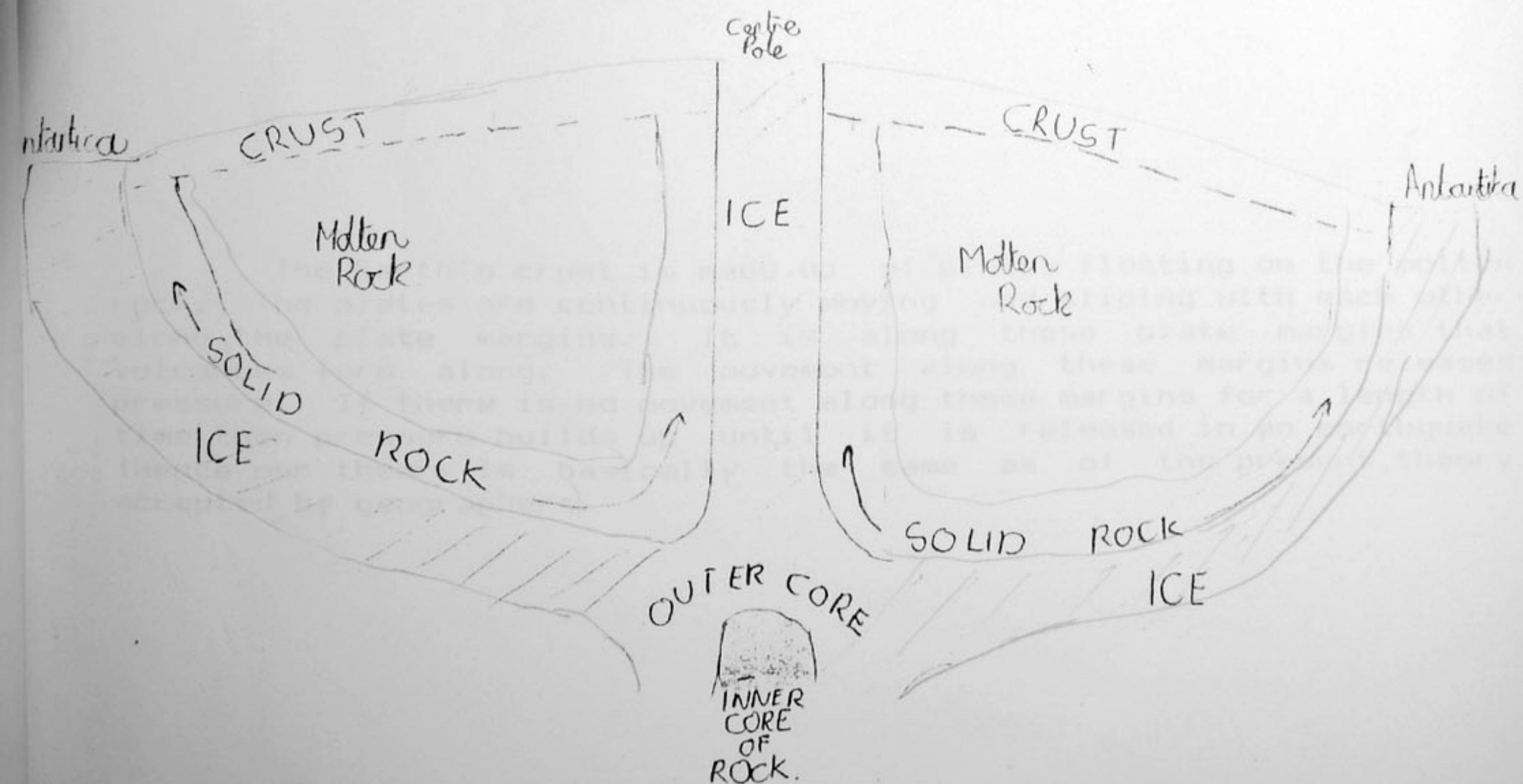
The earth is essentially a disc with a raised centre sloping outwards. In fact it could be likened to a frisby. It is of a concentric design. In the centre there is the centre pole (referred to by the north pole by the modern system). The next circle out is the Arctic circle then the tropic of Cancer followed by the Equator (warmest zone on earth) then by the tropic of Capricorn then finally by the outer pole or Antarctica (wrongly referred to as the South Pole).

The inner and outer poles act like the earth's cooling system and thus control the climate. The further away from the poles we travel the warmer it becomes, thus the Equator being the mid point between the two poles so is the warmest zone. Refer to map over leaf.

The earth is made up of different layers, the top layer being the crust which is approximately 20 miles thick although it varies in places. Next is a layer of molten rock which lies in a concentric circle around the earth. Near the poles however this layer is solid because of the low temperatures.

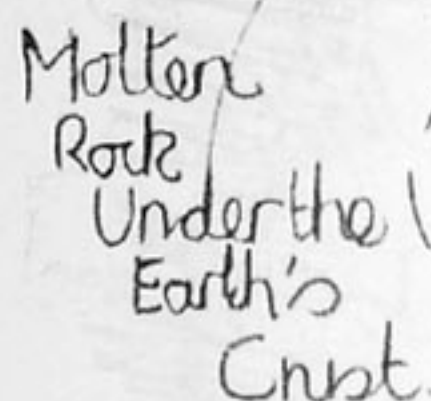
It is a popular misnomer that the earth has only one single core. In fact the core is made up of two distinct layers of unknown shape. There is an inner core of rock and an outer core of ice.

The outer core is connected to the poles by dykes. It is believed that there is only one dyke which leads to the central pole. Although there is the one dyke leading to the centre pole, it is as yet unclear how many dykes lead to the outer pole. It could be a large system of capillaries or a semisphere of ice.





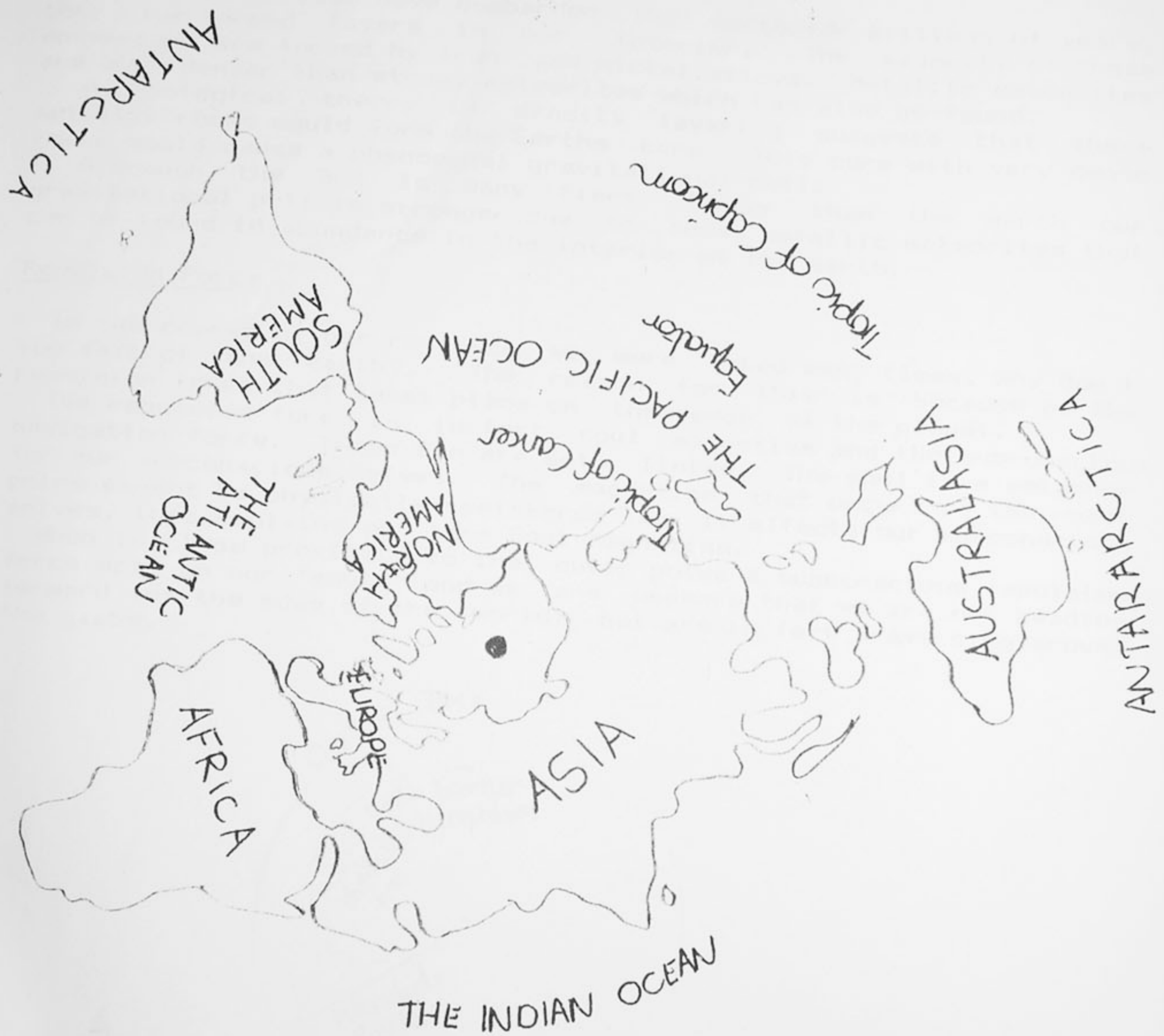
The earth has a belt of molten rock around it. The shape of this is of a concentric circle which circles the centre pole although it does not actually come into contact with it. The outer pole rings this belt of molten rock but it or its dykes do not come into contact with the molten rock either. This is because as you get closer to the poles or to the dykes of the poles then the temperature falls to such an extent that the molten rock solidifies. Between the plates which make up the Earth's crust (see below) there are gaps. In some of these gaps the pressure inside the Earth forces the molten rock up through the crust and forms volcanoes. For this reason there is very little with one or two exceptions either near the centre of the Earth or the outer regions of the Earth. A diagram is below.



Molten  
Rock  
Under the  
Earth's  
Crust.

The Earth's crust is made up of plates floating on the molten rock. The plates are continuously moving and sliding with each other along the plate margins. It is along these plate margins that volcanoes form along. The movement along these margins releases pressure. If there is no movement along these margins for a length of time then pressure builds up until it is released in an earthquake (hence our theory is basically the same as of the present theory accepted by geographers).

# The World in its True Form.



ANTARCTICA

The Stationary Concentric  
Convex Theory.



## Forces

### Gravity

As the meteorites have bombarded the earth for millions of years, they have formed layers in our interior. The majority of these meteorites are formed by iron and nickel alloys. Metallic meteorites are much denser than stoney meteorites which can also be found.

A geological theory of density layering suggests that these metallic rocks would form the Earths core. This core with very dense rocks would cause a phenomenal gravitational pull.

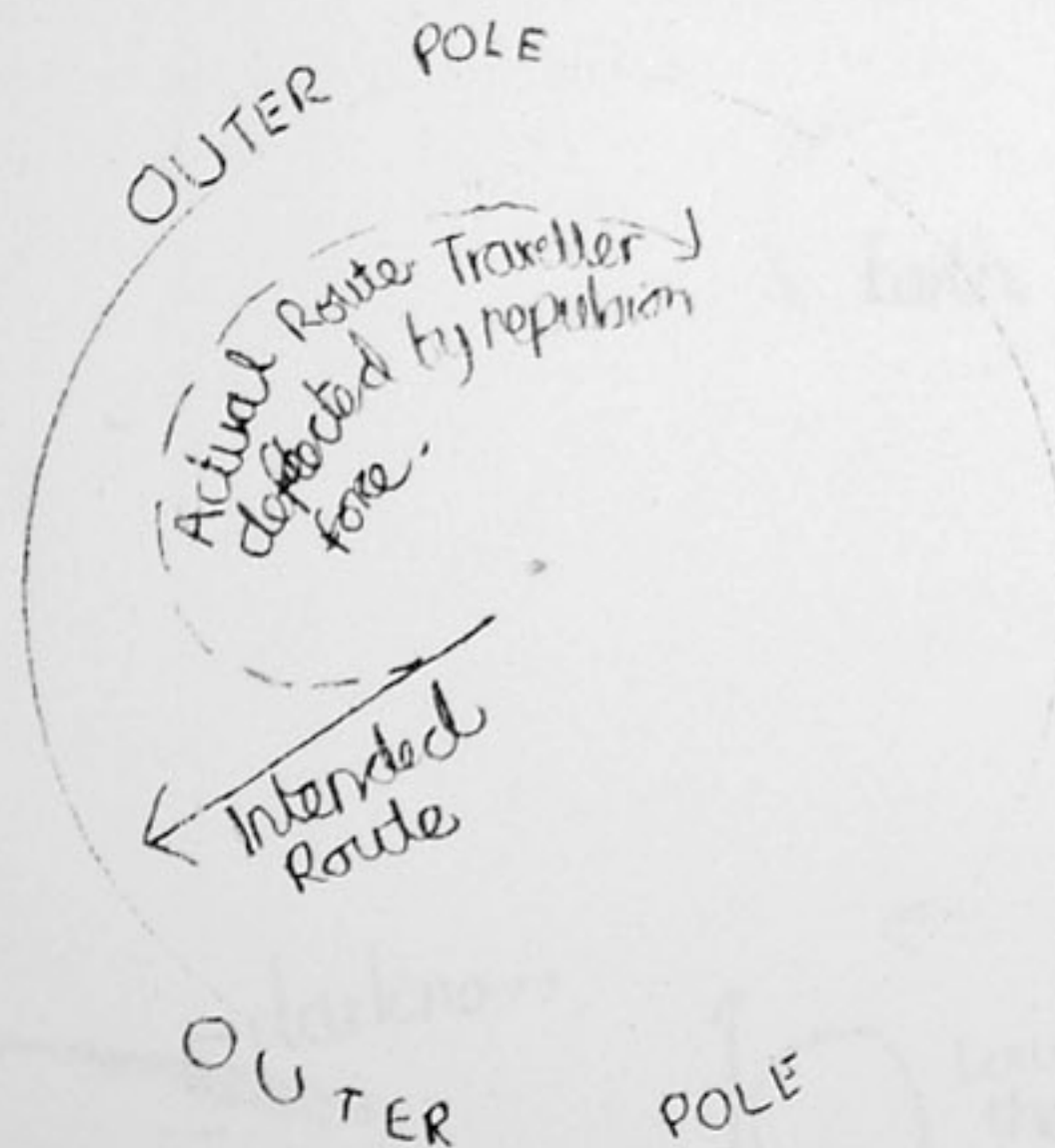
Although the Sun is many times larger than the earth our gravitational pull is stronger due to these metallic meteorites that can be found in abundance in the interior of the earth.

### Repulsion Force

In the course of our research we were asked many times, Why don't you fall of the earth?. The reason for this is because of the repulsion force that takes place on the edge of the planet.

The repulsion force is in fact soul magnetism and the subconscious navigation force. These two are both linked. The soul is a metaphor for our subconscious selves. The magnetism that occurs on the outer poles cannot be physically registered as it effects our subconscious selves, this explains our term Soul Magnetism.

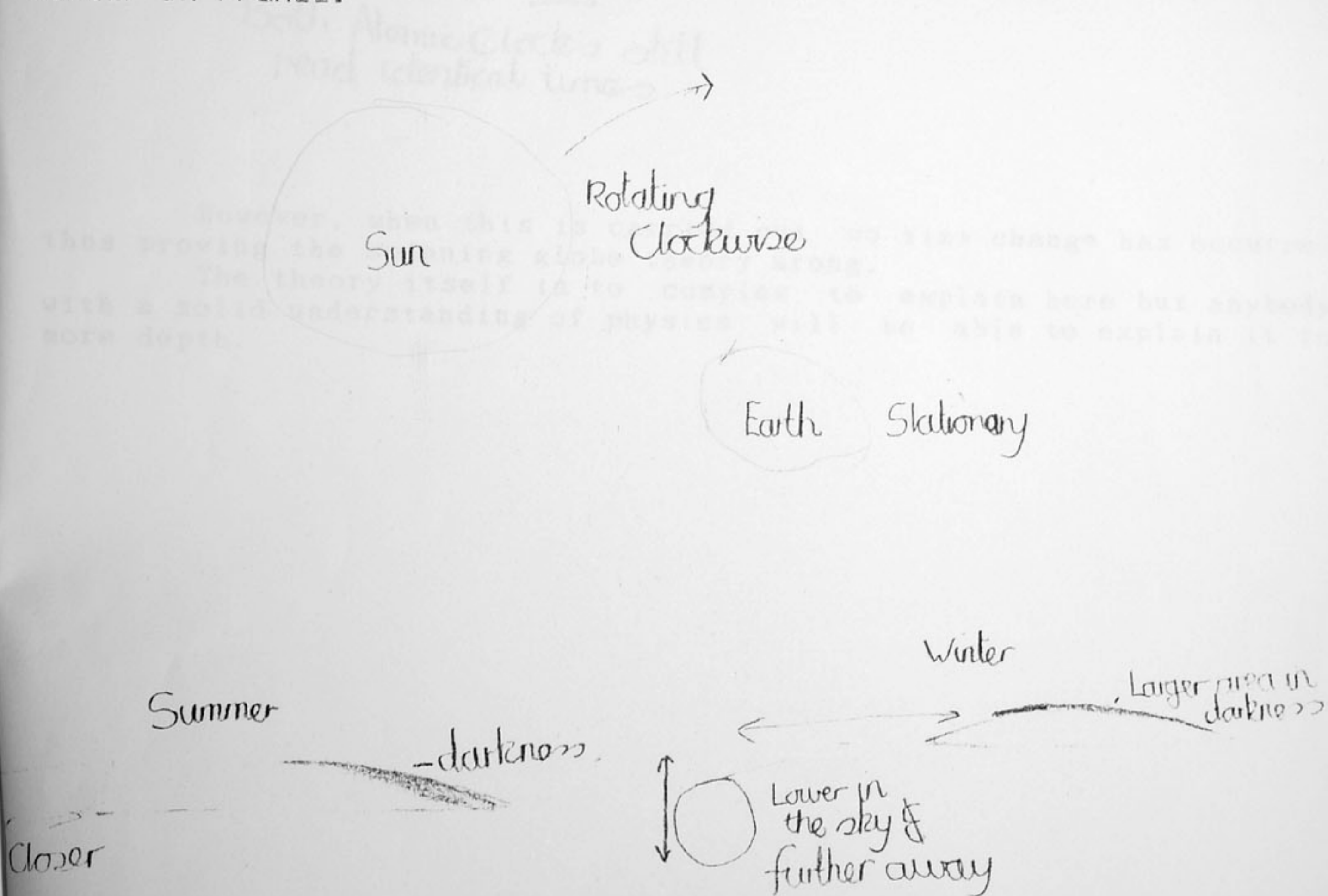
When in close proximity to the outer poles a subconscious repulsion force acts on our "souls" and we are unaware that we are not heading forward (of the edge of the world) but are in fact traversing around the globe.



## The Earth in Relation to the Sun

If the Earth is stationary then the sun must therefore orbit us. The sun revolves around the Earth in a clockwise direction (hence it seeming to come from the "east"). The sun's rays do not carry over the whole Earth because of the virtue that the centre pole is higher than the rest of the Earth. This fact explains the presence and need for time zones.

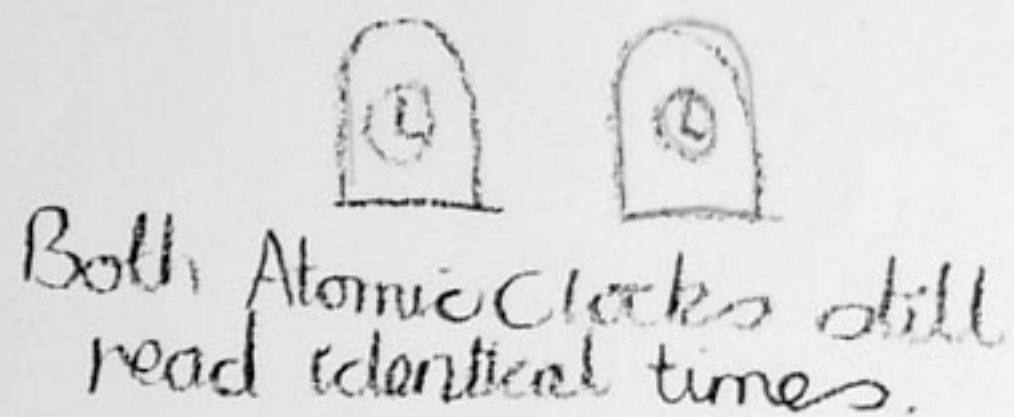
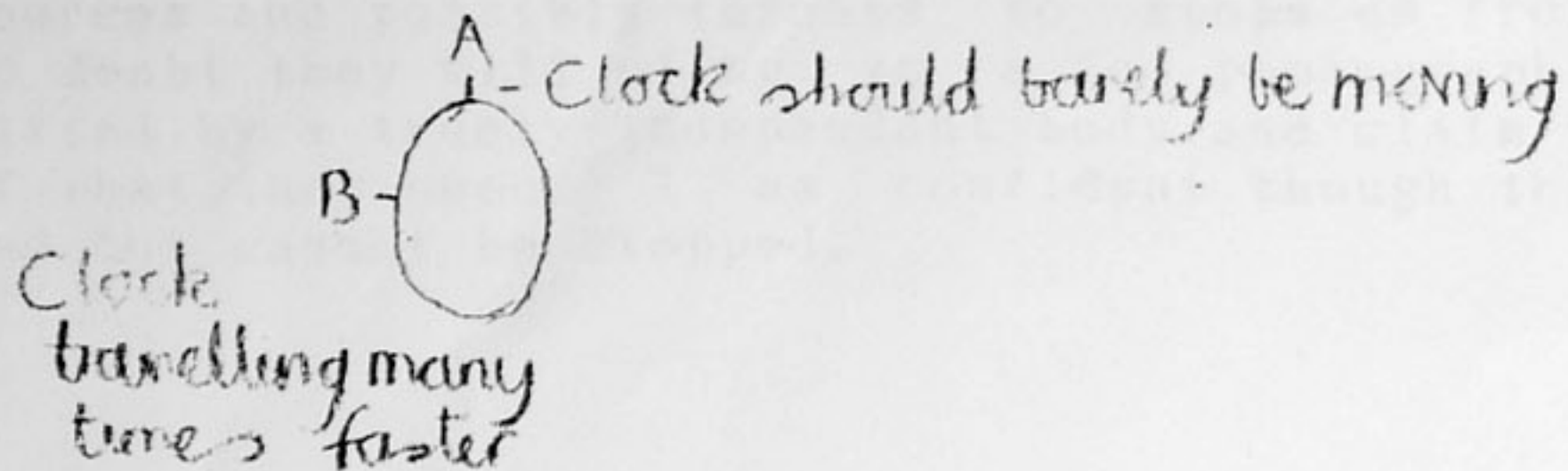
During the winter months the sun is lower in relation to the Earth which explains the shorter days. The rays of the sun cannot reach upto the centre pole because the sun is lower than the Earth is. this is why the centre pole is bathed in darkness and the inner hemisphere is in the season of winter. However the outer hemisphere is now closer to the sun and so is in summer. This alternates so that whilst the inner hemisphere is in summer and the sun is high in the sky the outer hemisphere is now further away and so is in winter. The outer hemisphere does not suffer so greatly in climatic difference because the sun is never as far away as it gets from the inner hemisphere. Thus the winter in New Zealand is not as severe as the winter in France.





## Proof of the Concentric Convex Model

According to the relative time theory, put forward by Einstein, the faster one travels the slower time travels relative to everybody else, although time relative to oneself remains constant and no change can be noticed. Now, if the world is a spinning globe then a clock on the equator must be travelling considerably faster than an identical clock placed on the "North" pole. This is shown below.



However, when this is carried out no time change has occurred thus proving the spinning globe theory wrong.

The theory itself is too complex to explain here but anybody with a solid understanding of physics will be able to explain it in more depth.



## Summary

We have tried to answer the many questions which surround our world, these are limitless and we have just scratched the surface. We do however hope to set the ball rolling and to encourage people to begin to challenge the scientific establishment. We do not say all scientists deliberately perpetuate the myth but many take the accepted line without challenging it or thinking about it. We do not expect overnight support because we realise how loath to accept new ideas the scientific establishment are. Indeed we expect hinderence from certain sources and possibly threats to stopm us from uncovering the truth. No doubt they will cling to a few photographs which have yet to be verified by a truely independant body and claim that this is the only proof that they need. I am confident though that the truth may be hindered but cannot be stopped.

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