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Review of the book *Expanding Earth and Space Geodesy* by Jan Koziar





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Comment

Stephen Hurrell's review was published on his website:

http://www.dinox.org/breveegeodesy.html on 4 June 2018.

Independently from this I have decided to put the review also on my website.

J. Koziar June 2018

Review of Expanding Earth and Space Geodesy

by Jan Koziar Published: 23 March 2018 Format: Paperback Edition ISBN: 978-83-950414-0-2

By Stephen Hurrell

http://www.dinox.org/breveegeodesy.html



Jan Koziar's book deals with a fascinating topic. Most geologists believe that space geodesy proves the constant size of the Earth, but the reality is startlingly different. The scientists who publish space geodesy results simply accept as fact that the Earth is not expanding (since it has been proven by geologists) and modify their data to fit this conviction. The geologists in their turn accept that the Earth is not expanding, because it has been proven by space geodesy. It is a classic example of circular reasoning.

Koziar is a Polish geologist who has been researching into the theory of Earth expansion for decades. He started investigations into Earth expansion in 1970, aided by the scientific openness of his Professor Józef Oberc. Koziar has now published 44 papers, given about 140 lectures and taken part in nine international conferences about Earth expansion.

Koziar is part of the Wrocław scientific community based in Poland. The Wrocław group have the distinction that its scientists, comprising both geologists and physicists, have actually dealt with most of the issues facing Earth expansion, with ten of them being authors or co-authors of papers about the expanding Earth. The list of the papers published by just the Wrocław group is now approaching 100 items, a sizable portion of the 1,000+ papers published in total.

What is space geodesy? It's the same measurements that are commonly used in GPS and the Sat Nav in our cars. In theory it can be used to measure if the Earth is expanding or not.

However, there is a particular problem with these results in that scientists seem determined that the Earth is not expanding, whatever the results show. James Maxlow has pointed out the astonishing attitude of some scientists. When Robaudo & Harrison detected an uplift indicating Earth expansion in 1993 they simply chose to ignore it. Although their results seemed to show an upward motion of over 18 millimetres a year they decided it seemed "reasonable to restrict the vertical motion to be zero" since they believed the Earth was not expanding.

Space geodesy scientists simply accepted as a dogma that the Earth is not expanding. Koziar points out that this leads to a circular reasoning that reveals itself in many ways.

One of the most obvious observations is that parts of the Earth obviously in tension are predicted to be in compression. Space geodesy measurements, based on plate tectonics, introduce many fictitious convergences of plates and regions where plate tectonics insist there is contraction instead of tension. There is tectonic stretching of the East Asia continental margin when space geodesy predicts compression (see page 17). While space geodesy says Africa is crashing into Europe the geological evidence shows that the Mediterranean Sea is an area in tension that is currently opening (see page 65). North and South America are contracting according to plate tectonics while the geology shows they are stretching (see pages 31-34).

There are many recorded artefacts across whole continental plates. Several plates are thought to be shrinking because geodesy stations seem to be converging, even though there is no geological structure which could be interpreted as a compression zone. These include major regions like North America and Australia, which are all shrinking according to space geodesy (see pages 40–43).

All these artefacts are caused by assuming that the Earth is not expanding. When the Earth is allowed to expand it is obvious that the real motion is almost exactly the opposite of what plate tectonic predicts. The fictitious collisions, contractions and rotations of plate tectonics are in reality a stretching of the crust as the Earth expands (see pages 60-63).

Koziar believes that most expansionist now consider, "and recently prove (Hurrell, 2011)" [thanks Jan], that Earth expansion is a result of growth of mass. He believes that the site of the new matter generation is most probably the Earth's inner core, perhaps formed by a physical micro-mechanism (see page 82).

In his final consideration, Koziar notes that a corrected absolute reference frame is required to overcome all the circular reasoning that plate tectonics produces on a non-expanding Earth (see page 80).

Members of the Polish group considered this was such an important contribution they financed its publication as a paperback book. I agree totally with their sentiment. The general public don't understand, and are not prepared to accept, geologists' inability to predict Earth movements. Within the last few years Italian geologists were jailed for not predicting an earthquake.

In theory the numerous geodetic measurements should have helped the Italian geologists immensely. But what if their measurements are being recorded as compression instead of extension, wouldn't that thoroughly confuse them? It is certainly no surprise that Italy is one of the key areas predicted to be in compression by plate tectonics but extending with expansion.

This very important point is literally life and death. Around the world millions of people live close to earthquake zones. Many die when the Earth moves.

Unfortunately the scientific establishment don't agree it is important. Jan Koziar sent a short paper about just one of his essential arguments to the science journal Nature on the 9th of May 2018. It was rejected the very next day without further discussion. The door to the ivory tower was very firmly shut.

That's not good news. But what can you do about it? How could you help to force that door open?

One thing you could easily do is to tell everybody about this book. I'm sharing this article on Facebook and Twitter and asking you to share it as well. If you want to join me you can very simply click on the "share this page" buttons on the right. If you don't care I guess you won't.

Stephen Hurrell

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