



How do seismic (earthquake) waves work in a hollow earth?

Actually, there is nothing in the observations of earthquake waves that the Hollow Earth Theory cannot account for. In fact, this quotation from Encyclopedia Americana fits the Hollow Earth Theory far better than a liquid-solid earth theory:

*"The very largest earthquakes cause the earth to vibrate like a BELL for several hours, with a fundamental period of vibration of 54 minutes."* (p. 536, "Earth")

A bell is hollow! If the Earth is like a bell, it must be hollow also. The Earth is NOT full of molten lava, as orthodox science maintains. If it was, it would not ring like a bell with every large earthquake because the lava would absorb the vibrations.

Both S-wave and P-wave seismic waves have a shadow zone on the opposite side of the Earth from where an earthquake occurs, where seismic waves do not reach. The shadow zone is caused by the hollow in the Earth because seismic waves cannot pass through the hollow to the opposite side of the Earth.

Orthodox science claims that the Earth has a molten interior. Yet, Encyclopedia Americana confesses:

*"Estimates of temperatures in the deep interior are, in fact, educated guesses that depend on estimates of the increase in melting point with increasing pressure."* (p. 539, "Earth")

Yet, increasing pressure does not exist in the deep interior because the acceleration of gravity decreases with depth and reaches zero at the central sphere of gravity at only 700 miles depth, according to the Inner Earth Guide in ETIDORPHA and as supported by the Greenland Ice Hole experiment.

The Greenland Ice Hole experiment as reported in the February 27, 1989 issue of Physical Review Letters journal found that the acceleration of gravity down the ice hole as measured with a gravimeter decreased faster than if the center of gravity was assumed to be located in the center of the Earth. This means that the center of gravity is closer to the surface, which would be the case in a hollow earth. The fact that earthquakes do NOT occur any deeper than about 450 miles indicates that the Earth is so rigid at that depth that fractures cannot occur to produce earthquakes.

Also, because seismic waves have been determined to bend with depth this indicates that as the waves descend into the earth, they encounter denser and denser materials. If molten rock existed at that depth, they would be less dense which is not compatible with the observed bending of the seismic waves. At distances further and further from the epicenter of an earthquake, the seismic waves are observed to bend back up to the surface. This is caused by the increasing density with depth into the Earth. There is also observation of much rebounding of seismic waves off the inner surface of Our Hollow Earth that reflect seismic waves back to the outer surface of the planet. The seismic waves rebounding off the inner surface of Our Hollow Earth has been used to detect mountains as well as oceans on the interior surface.

These observations of gravity and seismic waves in the Earth indicate that Our Earth is a hollow body.

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