

Appendix 10 The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

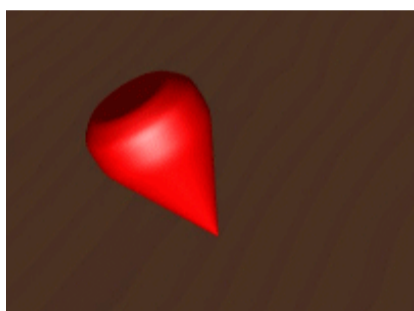
17 January 2019, 12:16 am¹

Wikipedia's problem with earth's so-called "lunisolar wobble"

Perhaps the most dramatic problem of the Copernican heliocentric theory is that, incredibly enough, it actually lacks an explanation for the most undeniable fact observed in our skies, namely what is commonly known as the "Precession of the Equinoxes".²

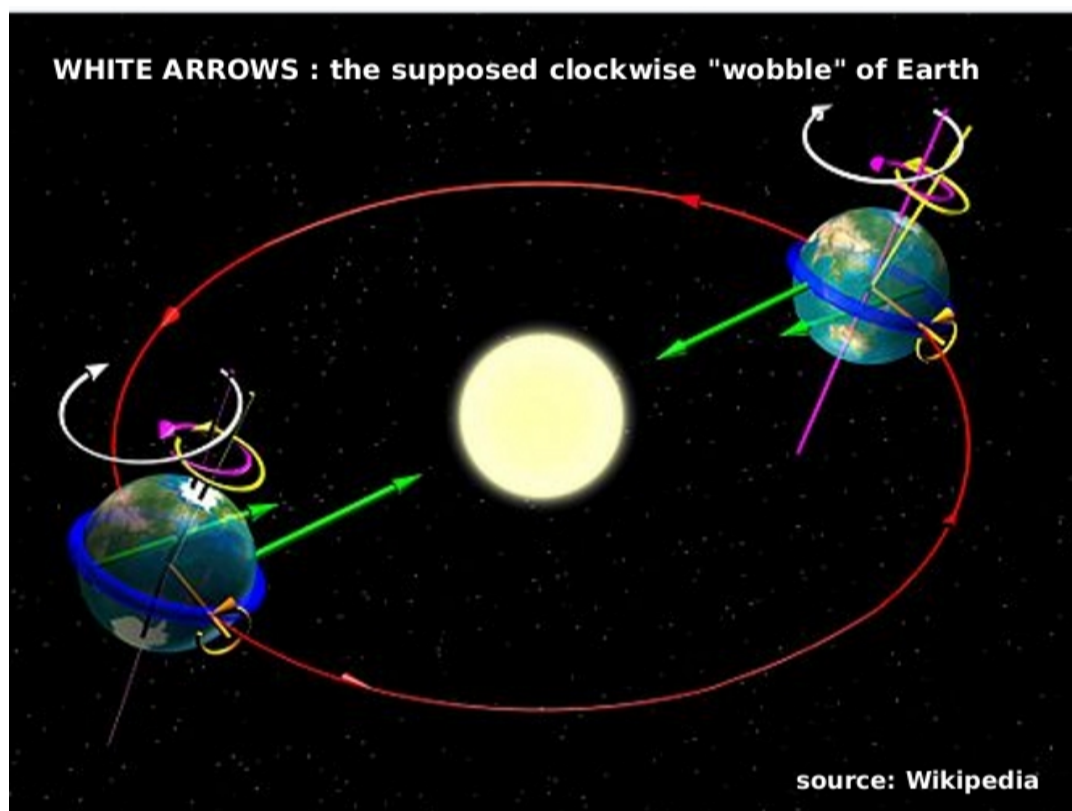
In simple words, what is observed is that all the stars in our skies appear to slip "backwards" (i.e. from West to East) by about 50.3 arcseconds every year. This, in relation to any earthly observer, or, if you will, in relation to the Sun. To wit, this is also directly related to the fact that our northern stars change over time (currently star Polaris is our North Star, but about 5,000 years ago it was a star named Thuban).

Now, according to the Copernican theory, this would be caused by a slow clockwise³ wobbling of Earth, referred to as "Earth's third motion". As the theory goes, Earth revolves counterclockwise around the Sun and rotates counterclockwise around its axis. Yet, this axial rotation would also somehow have a very slow clockwise motion. That's right, we are told that "Earth is like a spinning top which, as it slows down, starts wobbling from side to side before it falls over". But common sense dictates that such a wobble cannot possibly be in the opposite direction of the spinning top's rotation.



Above: a spinning top about to fall over. Counterclockwise rotation, counterclockwise wobble.⁴

Now, here's an illustration from the Italian Wikipedia entry for "Precessione degli Equinozi":



I trust that anyone can see the absurdity of this Copernican contention. If not, please try and explain just how this clockwise wobble could physically occur. To be sure, the "Lunisolar wobble" theory is still the official explanation for our North Star to slowly alternate, from Polaris to Vega and back to Polaris, over a timespan of about 25,000 years.

I then had to laugh heartily when reading that Italian Wikipedia page. As you will know, Wikipedia allows editors to comment on any specific, questionable claims and to "flag" the same with a request for clarification. Well, in this case, here's what some smart editor has complained about, in my own translation:

"Clockwise precession of the Earth's axis"

The fact that the precession motion of the Earth is clockwise while that of rotation on itself is counterclockwise is not in contrast with the example of the spinning top. In fact, if the Earth were straight and a force tried to tilt it, then it would develop a motion of counterclockwise precession, in the same direction as the rotation on itself, just as in the case of the spinning top.

In this case, however, the opposite situation occurs: the Earth is inclined and a force tends to straighten it, giving rise to a clockwise precession motion, contrary to the counterclockwise direction of rotation of the Earth.

[editor: this lacks an explanation for the exact reason why the direction of rotation of the precession is opposite to that expected by common logic]."⁵

Of course, in the Tychos model, the "Precession of the Equinoxes" is explained, in the simplest and most parsimonious manner, by Earth's clockwise motion as it proceeds at 1mph (or 1.6 km/h) around its PVP orbit (Polaris-Vega-Polaris). An exemplary Occam's razor solution if there ever was one!⁶

¹ <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2411842#p2411842>

² The conventional explanation for the phenomenon is summarized at <https://www.universetoday.com/77640/precession-of-the-equinoxes/>

³ Please understand that, by convention, the terms "clockwise" and "counterclockwise" refer to the motions of our solar system as viewed from above our solar system, i.e. as if we were hovering above Earth's North Pole and looking down.

⁴ https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precessione_degli_equinozi

⁵ https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precessione_degli_equinozi

⁶ <https://codepen.io/pholmq/full/XGPrPd>

*“Occam’s razor (also Ockham’s razor or Ocham’s razor (Latin: novacula Occami); further known as the law of parsimony (Latin: lex parsimoniae) is the problem-solving principle that essentially states that simpler solutions are more likely to be correct than complex ones. When presented with competing hypotheses to solve a problem, one should select the solution with the fewest assumptions.”*⁷

The Copernican “Lunisolar wobble” theory has, in later years, been definitively disproved by a number of proficient independent researchers, as described in Chapter 18 of my book.⁸ The supposed “wobble” of Earth cannot exist for a number of reasons, one of which is that it would affect the periodicity of the transits of Venus and Mercury across the Sun’s disc, as well as the periodicity of our seasonal meteor showers, something which is not observed.

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occam%27s_razor

⁸ <https://www.tychos.info/chapter-18/>