Journal of Geography and Earth Sciences June 2018, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 31-70 ISSN 2334-2447 (Print) 2334-2455 (Online) Copyright © The Author(s). All Rights Reserved. Published by American Research Institute for Policy Development DOI: 10.15640/jges.v6n1a4 URL: https://doi.org/10.15640/jges.v6n1a4

Can Human Move Mountains? Search in Virtual Geography (Scientific Theory Needs to Conduct Field Experiments in Different Environments)

Dr. Walid Nabi

Can mountains be displaced? How can this happen?

We present here a scientific theory with integrated elements, visualizations and illustrations of the smallest details and the smallest possibilities for man's ability to move mountains, plans, strategies and equipment required for them, their effects, results, advantages and disadvantages, and the economic gains expected from the project. Scientific theories confirm that the mountains are the visible part of the structure of a very deep depth of the folds of the mountains from the height, and extends in the ground with great force, and take the form of wedge, which is installed well in the soil and shows a small part of it outside the soil, how can think about the displacement Mountains scientifically? There are two types of volcanic rocks, the most important types of mountains and the most powerful ones. First, ancient pyrotechnic rocks settle deep in the earth and have dried slowly. They appear on the surface and are subjected to rapid cold compared to underground temperatures, drying faster than their predecessors (Sadik ., 1987, p. 49), (Matthew, 1995, P 79.). This variation in the rock structure weakens the composition of the mountains and reduces their interdependence, because the quality of the upper rocks is lower than the bottom. They are completely unconnected and connected, and are weak in the boundary between them. , And we can simplify the image and close it by liking it to "spear that makes its head of metal and the leg is of wood!" (See Fig. 2-16).

Therefore, despite the stability of the structure and cohesion of the mountains, they must be not fully interconnected composition between the exposed and deep layers buried deep in the earth! , And the rates of expansion and contraction will vary for the different materials, such as between the expansion of different metals such as iron and copper, for example, so there is a false line between them (see Fig. 2-16) can be looked at the bottom of the foot of the mountain, under the dust and modern sediments, The target area of its displacement, blocked by the roots of the strong mountains extended to fold the length of the mountain visible on the surface of the earth (see Fig. 2-17). Let's have a very simple experiment. Bring a glass cup with water to the middle. Place a tape of cotton and not plastic. The plastic will quickly break down before completing the experiment around the cup with the water level inside. Wet the tape with flammable liquid (eg alcohol or gasoline).) And lit it, and wait, after less than a minute or so you will find that the top of the cup seemed to expand rapidly due to the large temperature, in contrast to the submerged sub-water, which is still temperature like the temperature of the room or atmosphere surrounding it, which will break the glass and its part For two distinct areas (see Fig. 2-18 / 2-19).



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-16) A default imaginary longitudinal section of a mountain in which the small rock grains (above) and the large rock grains (bottom) appear as a result of the rapid cooling speed of the top and the slow down, and the imaginary line separating them.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-17) An illustrative model of the impact of the displacement on the mountain and its possible tendency to the level of natural moderation.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-18) Cup of water with a strip of cloth in the middle along the water level inside, and dipped with a highly flammable liquid and then ignited with fire, the rate of expansion of the glass between slow at the bottom of the water and very fast in the burning part.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-19) After setting fire to the cloth, the water cup is broken and fissioned in a way that jumps out of place and is as sharp as a knife cut.

The best area for the implementation of the experiment (the principle of "desert + diversity + richness").

The best geographical application area is the richest in biodiversity and has plenty of natural resources, so we recommend choosing this region because it will contribute to the diversity of results and bring out what we expected, and will often contribute to more impacts than anyone expected.

On this basis, our choice of this desert region is supposed to be far from the main transport lines. There are wells for oil and natural gas, about 10 to 20 kilos at most, underground water wells close to the area, old mines some of which are exploited and some are deserted, little shepherds, fishermen and lovers of desert trekking, old and abandoned houses, desert shrubs and herbs variety, there is a variety of terrain including mountains, plains, cliffs, swamps, and be close to the sea (see form 2-20).



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-20) An imaginary location for a diverse environment containing oil wells, groundwater wells, old houses, marshes and mountains overlooking the coast.

Conditions for selecting the mountain before carrying out the experiment of displacement.

We recommend choosing a small mountain or heights up to 100 meters high, and the base of the mountain is not more than 100 meters (see Fig. 2-21), and not larger than the size of the Great Pyramid., To facilitate the success of the experiments of "mountain skewers", and reduce the distortions and dangers resulting from them when the experiment, and the idea can be applied to the mountains of Akbar after the success of the project, but the tools may vary or estimated strength and results. It is best to search for mountain ranges or scattered rocky hills of size, located in desert areas far from urban centers, selecting some for project implementation, then re-surveying the area and exploring the surrounding natural environment.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-21) The average size of the mountain is best for a "mountain-climbing" experiment in its early stages.

It is also very important to monitor the mountains that are required to be moved very accurately, using the most accurate GPS devices with accuracy of less than 1 mm, and installing permanent devices on the target mountains to monitor the least changes that occurred on the site as a result of the experiment.

The question now is: Can the mountain be fully displaced and moved to the farthest extent? , Yes to a large extent !, but there are a number of concerns that it will negatively affect the movement of the Earth and angle of inclination and destruction of movements around the sun, in addition to the distortion of geological structure, as will be seen later. There are many types of different means of varying effectiveness and positive impact and the negative consequences that will be left behind, and improves before the implementation of any of them to be divided the mountain and painted a network of longitude and longitude lines in bright colors, let it be phosphoric color, for example, and this division is very important for easy monitoring of the movement that Will be conducted later, It is also preferred to create five platforms around the mountain from all sides, and the other occupies the top of the mountain itself, equipped with accurate monitoring devices that communicate between them and share the presentation of data and follow the process of mountain scaling and its results.

There are several tools to move the mountain, most notably:

• Frost Wedging: It is suitable for cold areas from the climatic point of view, but it is also suitable in hot areas if the necessary measures are taken to carry out the process. It begins by digging a square groove around the target mountain, 10 meters thick,↔ To take the shape of the accidental character "V", and then flooded with water, and pass pipes or hoses refrigerated that lead to freezing under zero degrees to about 20 degrees we zero, and because the ice expands by 10% of its total size, is expected to expand the groove to reach Width to 11 meters, causing a big rip or crack, which is a strong impact extends to dozens of rain Below the surface, repeat this process is preferred to freeze the water and then dissolve it several times, to occur a greater deepening of the cut and increase its thickness. It is expected that the rocky soil will absorb the precipitation caused by the glacial expansion, leaving a rocky debris on both sides. The output of this effect is known as "Talus", and it resembles the sponge that responds to compressions to shrink itself inward until it reaches saturation or The pressure will be reduced at the earliest points of the spaces and weak structure, which will cause the break of the outer surface of it, and the possibility of cracking other parts of them, and continue to do so until it exceeds the strength of carrying, Moving it to the rocks that are stronger than the mountain.

It begins immediately after stopping the process of enlarging the cracks from the four sides, and only one side represents the effective tool in moving the mountain towards the other side, and the operation of random rock shredding and fragmentation around the mountain using dynamite, to fold the opposite rock forces that will meet the mountain towards it,(see Fig. 2-22 / 2-23). The phenomenon of "peeling" leads to the fragmentation of the rocks and the rise to the top in the form of dunes of rocks and sand of different sizes take the form of crescent, and the more the area the more the mountain is moving and push it in preparation to replace it (see Figure 2-24 / 2-25).

Consult military and explosives specialists.

It is also important to consult the military and explosives experts about the nature of the explosive force of the different, and choose the most appropriate method in each experiment, taking into account the economic cost of each substance and its risks, but what concerns us here scientifically is the explosive force only. The use of moderate-intensity explosives (TNT dynamite) can be used to move the mountains on the surface of the planet, and nuclear force to conduct the same experiments and others in space outside the Earth.

Military personnel divide the types of explosives between highly explosive "war explosives" such as (C4), (HMX), (PETN), (RDX), (Semtex), and "semi-civilian explosives" in the intensity of the blast, ANAL, ANFO, Black Powder, Dynamite, Nitroglycerin, Smokeless (Powder, TNT), Urea Nitrate, (TATP), (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY, PP 1.43). Of course, it is important to use high-quality war explosives and to discard them on other types (see Fig. 2-26). We believe that it is best to use explosives only during the day, why?, for several reasons, including: the clarity of work and the accuracy of monitoring the results from the first moment, and avoid disturbing objects in the environment, to mix the sounds of explosives with the noise of what happens at the time of animals, birds and humans in the day.

To give the work to specialists, a rule is important to follow in many ways, including: commissioning explosives experts in the army to take over everything related to the use of explosives in operational geographic projects, and avoid the use of experts from outside the army in the same field at all, why?, Because the army will have to provide the required materials, and to ensure that the consumption of the project and the scientific purpose only, and not to leak to the terrorist organizations, we are aware of security concerns and excessive sensitivity in dealing with explosives.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-22) Plan to surround the mountain with holes and cracks in order to free it from its ground constraints in the rocky environment.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-23) plan to surround the mountain with holes and cracks to free it from its earthly restrictions in the rocky environment, in a circular manner allowed by modern devices and tools.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-24) Optimal planning to move the mountain to reduce friction by checking the front of the movement.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-25) Plan to move the mountain most likely during the occurrence and increasing area of the movement front of the mountain.

• Explosives: By drilling the holes along the square around the mountain, since the cracks take a semi-straight trajectory, which makes us refuse to attempt to make a section around the mountain in a circular way, preferably intervals between 20 - 50 meters, On the strength and effectiveness of explosives during the work of the wedge.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-26) An approximate drawing of the difference between explosive forces between weak and strong and very destructive of the nature of explosive materials used in mountain projects and others, and the need to use what suits them in each experiment.

- Wood poles: follow the same stages of the previous, in terms of drawing and planning and reduce the box surrounding the mountain, but it requires the provision of many of the trees hardwood, such as Mahajne, and depending on the diameter of these mines dig holes to fit exactly with their size, preferably less than a meter As long as possible, while maintaining the same diameter, and enough to reach 5 meters, and that the distances between the holes fit with the strength of the rock, the more powerful the more these holes, it is best to separate them between 20 meters, In the holes, the continuous spraying begins with the water Wood in absorption and expansion until the saturation, and often cracks in the rock palm width, and diminishes the thickness until it reaches the size of the fingers, so that contact and connect with the next wedge.
- Expansion of steel rails: similar to expansion and contraction, and requires the preparation of a hollow channel with beams of iron bars not less than 10 rod of equal length, diameter and purity, and interest to link them strongly to do their work at the same time, and a specific direction, To the top, and heating them by directing the heat to the length, to extend with maximum force towards the parties.
- Hydraulic propulsion devices: The same as the tools used in raising the wheels of the wheels, but we use much larger ones, carrying capacity of more than 1000 tons, which is similar to used as rail pumps in the last railway lines, and also models in the mines to withstand the collapse of the roof In any case, it is best to use the strongest species, or to invent a type that is superior to durability.

A number of conditions need to be taken into account, including: the establishment of a concrete base for them, and the face of the base should be presented much more than three times at least in exchange for the direction of displacement to move towards, to distribute the effort and avoid an adverse movement of payment is It is also best to operate with the same glacier system described below. Its advantages include the power of performance and the possibility of using it in environments that do not allow the use of ice or other expansion, for example: See Figure 2-27) which can be installed hydraulic motors down It works underwater (below the sea level) and results in very clear and practical.





Figure. (2-27) The method of moving a sea island by the work of hydraulic propulsion drives below sea level.

These are the most important and most effective plans for moving the mountains. The advantages of making attempts to succeed in moving the mountains are: making deep cracks that benefit the study of soil composition and facilitating the release of natural liquids such as water, natural gas and oil, , And facilitate access to them.

Advertising of the project and the processing of billboards and publicity about it.

It is best to "officially announce the project" and write it on a "large billboard" written in several languages, including local Ghats in the region, and be visible and put a number of them in a public place, so no one believes later that the geographical and geological results and their implications The future of the creation of supernatural powers, developed on the emergence of legends, and supports religious thought, so as to avoid deceiving the innocent with no need.

Warning of claims of geo-experimentation.

We are afraid of lying, when an unrepentant state or scientific institution claims to have conducted some successful experiments in applied geo-research, often at some historical stages. What is important is that no experience is announced: its stages, details, characteristics, participants, Its consequences, its negatives, its risks, its advantages, its positives, and who claims to reach all of this very discreetly; the truth contains a big trick.

Who will manage the project.

What is the difference between quality management?, And the impact on the project, there is definitely a huge difference, the quality of each administration will lead to significant advantages and other disadvantages, and there is no optimal system, for example: if the army takes the issue of funding, providing official approvals and permits, And become the full master of the project; for the full transformation of the project to a 100% military project, in full sense of strictness, firmness and complete confidentiality, there is no room for consultations on the project with the unauthorized, and will not be allowed to publish except in very narrow and with prior permission, Orders to provide misleading information to deceive the "enemy".

When the civilian scientists carry out the project, they will suffer from huge problems of obtaining permits, the provision of huge financial funding, and others. The practical matters will be conducted smoothly. The field is open to consultations, discussions and ideas. The experiment will be published freely. We believe that the military forces and the security services will have a role. In limiting the horizons of their research and aspirations, as well as what is published and what should not be published to the public.

You must set up the test towers and a building shaped like the letter "X".

Before the Mountain Moving experience, we recommend that you mount the top of the mountain and equip it with 4 test towers and a wall on the letter X in the center (see Fig. 2-28), well built with bricks and cement, painted with a distinctive phosphor color, It is assumed that cracks and breakages in the towers caused by the process of pushing the mountain.

It is important to photograph the microcosms of the angles of the cracks and refractions observed on the towers, their rate of growth and direction, by the movement and will reflect the internal effects, and we can through the angles of refractions "estimate" what happens in the geological depths, and the point and depth potential that began to move, Finger "which refers to the area of" train wheels on the penis ".

Scientists will assume a set of conflicting hypotheses on the side, depth and angles of motion based on the cracks on the towers, which theories are closer to reality ?, the records will be used in the evidence to prove the correct theories and resolve the scientific debate in the near future.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-28) A longitudinal and cross-section of test towers and an X-shaped building above the top of the mountain.

We are afraid that the test towers will become a residential area for the Bedouin poor after the experiment and the departure of the scientists and their auxiliary crews, because the towers are threatened to fall over the heads of their inhabitants. Therefore, we recommend that the towers be "non-hollow," not containing rooms inside. To minimize the possibility of Bedouin climbing the mountain, tampering with the towers, and throwing stones for reuse in building their homes below.

It is better to emphasize that these plans and preparations are purely theories that need to be tested, to further know the results and reactions of the mountain resulting from the side displacement, and the tendency towards the opposite.

In order to avoid complications and reversals of the ice propulsion process and its predetermined expansion direction, the "Variation in Temperature" plan can be followed by cooling from the other side not touching the target area, with temperatures starting to decrease significantly in pipes or The dewatering hoses of the trench water from the far side to the contact area of the area to be moved, see Fig. 2.29 / 2.30), to induce the glacier to extend towards the target area.

It is observed that the ice level is higher than the freezing point (-20) to the lowest (-30), leading to the effect of the thrust and expansion force due to the expansion of the surface of the frozen hammer.

The freezing schemes of the trench water shall be carried out from the first minutes of the sun until the freezing is completed and its propagation activity is carried out throughout the night to absorb the maximum amount of ice expansion without obstructing the heat of the solar radiation. Until it reaches the liquid phase. Thus, the continuous pressure leading to the displacement is maintained for about 12 hours. The area is left to rest for about 12 hours of the day, which is moderate periods of time, different effect, and can be repeated several times.

A wedge of strong wood and steel to keep the cracks in place and avoid hiding them.

It is recommended that, with the opening of the cracks around the target mountain, it should be equipped with a strong, compressive wood, as well as a steel rod of different thickness and diameter (see Fig. 2-31), and then placed in the stone cracks using the hammer, to push it to the maximum depth and reduce the distance between it and Rocks, to avoid clogged slit at the time of dormancy and engineering propulsion equipment that runs daytime and stops at night.

Measure the thickness of the cracks and fill the cracks with sand.

It is best to fill the cracks up to the top with a kind of sand with small granules, to withstand the heavy pressure similar to the milling process if there is strong pressure from the rocks from the sides, and the advantages of adding sand to maintain the thickness of the crack and prevent it from closing, and better to color the sand in a different color from the soil and the quality The predominant rocks in the region, for example: "phosphoric color", for easy identification from a distance, monitoring the least changes that occur on them.

It is important to draw the directions of the cracks and their places on a map, and use the precision measurement units to know the thickness of the crack every day or every number of hours, it is possible, for example: the use of the device "Buckles" to know the thickness of the crack "millimeters and centimeters, To explain the evolution of the cracks and the continuous flow of the cracks, which will provide great opportunities to draw conclusions about the movement and interactions of displacement and activity, as well as what is happening below the soil, and contribute to provide an equation for calculation of the process of displacement, say, for example: At a rate of 1 millimeter every 10 hours ", and so on (Nabil, 2011).



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-29) The effect of freezing during the use of the plan of variation in temperature and notes the height of the ice surface levels after the cooling contrast, leading to weakening of the structure and bomb and weaken the strength of its expansion.



Source: Author's preparation and design.





Source: Author's preparation and design.

Fig. (2-31) A longitudinal and cross section of the process of measuring the thickness of the cracks and laying of pegs and pumping colored sand to maintain cracks and not to close them.

Measure the amount of sand pump in the cracks.

It is best to measure the amount of sand before it is pumped into the cracks, and the sand must also be very dry. Why? Because any expansion and widening of the slit will open the way for the gravitational pull of sand grains downwards, the sand level falls below the level of the soil surface, For example, if the cracks are 1 cm wide and 100meters long and widened to pump 1 square meter of sand at a specific time, then the slit has widened to be With a thickness of 2 centimeters and a length of 200 meters, it should allow pumping 2 cubic meters of sand, any increase or decrease should make scientists question the cause, and seek to answer it with the preliminary scientific findings and then verify their hypotheses accurately after that.

Release Dilatation What to do in the glacier?

Scientists explained the explosion of Bursting up layers of rock after the fusion of ice, which was covered with a large thickness, and that some of the rock crumbs that separated this process from the roughness, and the fact that the effects of pressure displacement caused by melting glaciers are particularly evident at the front of the refrigerator, and the process of uprooting (Quarrying) (1995, PP 227-238). Therefore, we expect to eat the rocks at the end of the ice ditch (the drive) (see Fig. 2-30), which gradually increases the trench widening.

It is important to introduce the experience of moving the mountain to the similarity of normal natural phenomena.

It is important to incorporate the experience of mountain climbing in relation to natural phenomena - human, that is, a common phenomenon of man according to the laws and paths of nature, it is important to develop a precise plan to move the mountain, divided into a precise time table, for example, a simple jump, estimated at 1 millimeter in the first experience , With this distance multiplied with each other experiment, if we start to move 1 millimeter on the first day, the second day 2 millimeters, and then 4 millimeters, . . . And so on.

If we want to get to the maximum movement required, and to be 100 meters, we must start the procedures of braking or slowing at the middle of that distance, at the point of 50 meters, and reduce the speed of displacement in the same way gradually, until we reach the starting speed of 1 millimeter, The mountain stops after passing 100 meters, and the mountain returns to its natural state and its apparent tranquility.

There was a belief in the importance of taking care that the mountain is moving with some wisdom and without hastening, although there was no scientific justification, even theoretically, it was led by the geographical well without evidence of the truth, and we found several reasons for our allegations,

- To simulate the phenomenon of mechanical weathering: to give the greatest opportunities to leak the water after freezing to the cracks caused by the ice drive, and then refrigeration to reach the freezing stage, and continue to expand the compressor on the rocks to implement the goal.
- Avoid as much as possible deformation of the geologic structure and weaken it as a result of the displacement of the surface cortex more quickly than the speed of the underlying base.
- Respect and appreciate the requirements of "minimum time for interaction", which is a different issue in every phenomenon on the Earth's surface.
- Minimize the causes of earthquakes in the area around human mountain scaling.
- Absorbing scientists' anxiety and despair of the success of the experiment to continue their replication to the fullest extent.

The least movement you need for a few weeks.

The success of the process of moving the mountain or the displacement of the continent requires a great effort and a very long wait, up to a few weeks to succeed and achieve the first batch, and the effort to continue to move gradually will decrease as the speed of movement increases, and we hope that this will be confirmed and promoted by the media and industry centers. The decision on the geographical experience, to avoid exerting psychological pressure on scientists unnecessarily, and the impact in the adoption of the procedures of the initial acceleration, which will distort the environment and cause the occurrence of violent earthquakes and other damage.

The whole difficulty lies in the first step of the mountain rift, and therefore "strength must be strengthened."

The strategy aims to "enhance the first step of mountain mobility" by using the most effective tools in moving the mountain from its place, using the tools of the "push ditch and hydraulic propulsion drives" (see Fig. 2-32), which is likely to give it tremendous momentum The rocks are widened, the cracks are widened and the mountain is forced to move, and it is possible to dispense with this group of forces after actual success.

What could happen if the mountain came out of control?

If we lose control of the moving mountain, beyond the distance and target range, we should think about it, and how can we restrain it? , We will propose a number of alternatives to force the mountain to stop, from its home to leave it to resist natural friction to force it to stand over time, and this relative behavior involves an understanding and a pretty true perception, but it is possible to make many other actual attempts, Including the use of the former glacier in progressive arrest.

If the mountain comes out of the land and enters the sea, which is not always dangerous, collisions can be arranged between the rocky mountain and the floating ice masses from the front, or throwing rocks and large concrete blocks on the mountain road to increase friction. To expose the front, in order to increase friction and selfobstruction of the mountain.

The economic importance of the glacier drift gap behind the mountain.

A large gap is expected to lag behind the glacier, which is larger than ever before, as a result of the push and expansion processes that occur during displacement, and are further exacerbated by the impact of increasingly large underground cracks. One of the major benefits of this large gap behind the mountain is that it reveals On the structure and structure of deep basal rock layers, and helps to understand the origin and composition of the earth. The gap is exposed to geological rocks and sediments of economically important raw materials, including gold-iron-copper. . . Etc., and facilitates the mining and transport of the surface, and depends on the probability of the presence of these rocks on the quality of the mountain itself and the surrounding area, and may reveal the gap on the rocks and natural wealth that was absent from the estimates of scientists during their studies of the region, and affected by the external appearance of the region, taken from the area randomly.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-32) Enhance the first step of moving the mountain by using the most prominent movement tools "push ditch and hydraulic propulsion drives".

It is important to consider preparing test wells around the mountain.

It is recommended that before embarking on the practical plans to move the mountains and change the level, either by reducing or raising it will be clear after the need to drill a few "test wells" around the target area, and at least four, distributed in the four directions, North - East South West, Not less than eight in the main and sub-geographical directions, north-northeast. . . Etc. (see Figure 2-33), and the detection and recording of the changes that have occurred, and can be used economically, as it produced water or oil, in projects to settle the Bedouins, and the like. We recommend something that has nothing to do with the results of the experiment, the need to build a stone wall around each well, to avoid the fall of any local people in the well, and may help to reserve the emission of fluids due to the distortion of the networks of underground channels.



Source: Author's preparation and design

Figure. (2-33) "test wells" to be dug around the mountain and the water trench for depths of more than tens of meters.

It is important to write the location of the wells and their characteristics on the map of the area, and take samples of the water content before moving the mountain, and then note the changes that occur and the change or the difference of contents, and taking a sample at varying intervals after the experiment, to see the distortion on the natural network of groundwater Various natural fluids (natural gas oil water and liquid volcanic lava) and a figurative map of what happened.

It is important to conduct a comprehensive biological census of the area.

We recommend also to conduct a comprehensive inventory of the target area to move mountains work plan or any of the other projects of applied geography, knowledge of species of birds, animals, insects inhabited, especially ants and reptiles, which are not without almost a desert area of which. And the number of their homes, and their number, and their lives and how they deal with the surrounding environment in the search for food, food storage systems, defending their area, even breeding, attracting females, fighting with peers, and what would inspire us?, it will help us to know about the changes that will take place, and we expect that you will get the unwarranted seasonal anger due to the effects of the defect in the electromagnetic field that is reflected in these experiments. It is possible that they will suddenly abandon their homes, migrate to an extraordinary distance from the same faction and live in another area. It is useful to study the results and to know all the positive aspects and the imbalance that has occurred and the change caused by the geographical experiences in the research area; to establish friendly relations between scientists and all the neighbors located in the place, and to clarify the reality of the ongoing work, and avoid fear or informing them of the possibilities resulting from the experiment, For example: It is important to know the effects of traders on agricultural areas and irrigation systems used, and the extent of change and differences in the flow of water wells and nearby channels, and comments of Mining engineers, electricity, water, sewage and postal networks, as well as doctors of health units, police officers, fishermen, wild animal hunters, traders and others, and write all notes and record them in a special book.

Make and give a free meal, to whom?

We recommend dragging some dead animals or meat around the site to attract predators smell It is also important to provide the development of the remains of different foods in different places around the geographical area of the experiment, the test wells, and put cameras in front of her, to know the types of roaming animals in place, which is the area of influence.

It should be noted species of existing objects and animals before the implementation of geographical experiences, accurately identify their locations, monitor their locations, photograph them constantly, record notes in a special record, and continue to monitor objects and avoid disturbing them.

What is more important is to monitor changes in animals and insects during and after the experiment, record them in accurate records, make accurate comparisons to see which changes have actually occurred, and change the number of animals, their appetite and behavior, between calm and unjustifiable anger.

What if there was no change?, If there is no change in the behavior of animals and insects and the difference; we can say that the experiment did not take place, because the activity of geographical experiments must affect the electromagnetic field of animals and insects.

What to expect from the project raised on plants, trees and cultivated land?

We do not expect the natural vegetation, trees and cultivated land to be severely affected by the plans of moving the mountains, except to distort the water network and change its content or replace it, especially the natural plant and specifically the trees that are rooted deep in the soil because it reaches the underground water. geographic experiences of the fastest evidence of changing groundwater conditions, and the potential for exposure to blockage or contamination or increase signalman, and so forth.

It is very important before any geographic projects; to record and record natural plant species and trees, and to photograph them from different angles and to place precise and fixed marks on the ground for the camera holder during filming (see Figure 2-34). The same place, to see how much change has taken place, is still growing at the same rate? Have you taken the wilt? , Did the branches of branches fall? Do flowers fall? , Has the plant prospered ?, Is it completely dry? , And so on.

Natural vegetation provides many other functions for insects, reptiles, rodents, animals and birds, from providing food, shelter, rest, etc. It is important to record the quality of the natural objects to which they are linked, living on or near, For the project

Of course, botanists should be consulted about this type of tree, so as to avoid unnecessary errors. It is possible that the plant will decay because it is a seasonal plant, or because the trees have exceeded their shelf life and their death has nothing to do with the project.

There is no objection to sowing seeds and planting trees in the area during the experiment, and may be in the good deeds, and provide a gift for wildlife, but we recommend that include thirsty plants, sensitive to environmental changes, suitable for the desert lands of varying salinity, and trees, When the growth is complete, fruitful and fruitless, etc., and may produce some scientific observations as a result.

It must be noted any activity of grazing or habitual grazing, safaris, and everything that cuts grasses and trees for various reasons, because it will affect the natural plant, so this should be taken into account when comparing the situation before and during the experiment and after.

Web site for Applied Geophysical Applications.

To provide the greatest opportunity for scientific research publishing it is important to allocate a website to allow free circulation of information, and most importantly facilitate contact with scientists and project management to know the comments and opinions of specialists and non-specialists. The coming days will prove that the project benefited from many of those involved in the work.

Disadvantages of mountain moving plans.

The problems of moving the mountains are limited to the occurrence of a few phenomena that seem strange and not directly related to these procedures, the most dangerous manipulation of internal movements, tampering with their directions and natural speeds, and activating the movement of natural earthquakes, coupled with the possibility of tilting the mountain and the resulting collapses of the mountains and the edges of the mountains,

However, the actual success in these plans makes us accept the disadvantages, and to see that the setbacks and losses resulting from it is a simple matter is allowed, in addition to those plans and experiments are conducted on the mountains, which are often in remote areas completely free of the population, and away from the field of urban and economic activities by hundreds Mileage, which gives the process maximum safety.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-34) Inventory and photography of natural plants from precise angles in the region before the implementation of geological experiments and then and after the comparison to determine the extent of change in their conditions and the conclusion of reasons.

Distortion of groundwater networks and change their characteristics due to moving mountains and plans to lift the ground level.

Its disadvantages are to distort the underground water system and change its underground movements. Therefore, water in the springs and springs near the area may decrease unexpectedly, and may be greater than before! The salinity of the groundwater well may either increase or decrease, Fresh salty! , And the percentage of soluble salts and other impurities changes. The purity and purity of the water changes and the temperature of the water increases or decreases. All possibilities will remain in equal proportions until evidence and scientific evidence proves the clarity of the situation. The final judgment requires some time during water runoff, Geological condition. It is interesting to change the condition of the groundwater well to pump oil instead of fresh water, or vice versa. The flow of water instead of oil and natural gas depends on the type and nature of the rocks and the proximity of the petroleum inventory and its proximity to groundwater.

The oil wells are expected to undergo changes in flow volume and characteristics. Has already been explained in the case of groundwater wells, and must occur when this phenomenon do not rush to the final judgment before the passage of some weeks or a few months until things settle down.

Experiences and geographic strategies are required to move the mountain.

It is recommended here to carry out a number of geographical experiments that are concerned with moving the mountains, and we expect them to have useful results and support for the various geographical explorations, as follows.

• Conducting a race between ice and hydraulic propulsion forces.

It is important to compare the strength of the hydraulics and the ice carving, by selecting two similar mountains in size, mass and rock quality (see Figure 2.35) and monitoring the effect of each relative to the other.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-35) Experience to compare the most powerful means of payment between ice and hydraulic.

• Plan to move the mountain towards a giant mountain range

It is recommended to apply them in the early stages of the integrated plan of the mountain skating (see Fig. 2 - 36). It is characterized by the ability of large mountains to stop the mountain as it is out of control, and human control in its speed and increase or decrease.

It is better to choose a mountain that is slightly closer to the giant mountain range and is not associated with its geological structure, meaning that it does not share common roots with the giant mountains, which is independent of itself and not an extension. Each mountain is about the same. We also recommend that the chosen mountain for the implementation of the plan of moving is located at an appropriate distance between him and the giant mountain ranges, not close to them, not far away from them, so that the distance between them between the "100 meters 1000 meters," why? To leave a reasonable distance to conduct the experiment freely, and open the way to traffic and closing it to force the mountain to stop in the end of the road. We expect the mobile mountain to be damaged because of its collision with the giant mountain chain, if the weakest structure and structure and the size of the stronger mountains, for example: when a man hits his head in the wall, he will be injured, as will the mountain.

We expect the mountain to fall back after the crash, like an apology from the weak to the strong when it accidentally bumps into it, but you will "notice" the majestic mountain range of what happened, and expect to behave strangely what it usually does, Its natural leveling, or deviates its rate of rise or fall if it actually occurs. We do not know what the last distance the mountain can go through its deliberate displacement by humans, but we are fully aware that the larger the mountain, the denser the stones, the heavier the weight, the more difficult the process is. We believe that the mountains can be moved along the planet and its width. The mountain is on its way, soft land, which led to the emergence of the droughts resulting from the displacement of the mountain towards it.

If a hard ground comes across, the sand dunes look like a mountain. If we want to continue moving the mountain, we have to remove the debris resulting from this collision the easiest and fastest ways, and to be water payment, for example, or move them with me, and then create another dune after them, and lag behind that process cracks and gaps very deep, which was previously filled the waters of the seas and oceans, Waiting for the same fate, or covered by sand dunes, and sometimes lead to a round (Lava) of the surface of the crust, leading to the emergence of volcanoes active.

• Plan to move the mountain towards an old groundwater well.

Begins to move a mountain located about "100 meters", to water the groundwater well is stable in size, type and installation of water, it is best here to take samples before the experiment and after comparing it with some, to see the mountain movement effects on the well and cracks and fractures in the sides of the well, where it is expected A refraction from the nearby side of the mountain (see Fig. 2.37) makes the groundwater well more narrow than before. If the experiment is carried out in a desert area and a mountain is located near an old groundwater well, it is believed that the method of drilling the old wells was done in primitive ways. Sometimes it was first drilled and the rocks were added on both sides of the well to strengthen the walls and prevent them from collapsing on the well itself , So the installation of the well tends to complicate, and sometimes were directed to "snakes" for the availability of a wet environment in the world's most hot bodies, and the availability of water of course, and to fly birds and rodents, and so on to drink water; there are great opportunities for different animals.

We think that there are some reptiles or animals living inside the well. Therefore, we expect electromagnetic changes in the area, which will disturb the snakes and all the inhabitants of the well, and push them out and leave the place until the situation stabilizes. They will often be resettled if the desert side is far away by hundreds. Kilometers from water sources and other life. There is a possibility of changing the groundwater network and mixing it with some other liquids (oil, natural gas) or rocks and colored soil, and the salts and sediments that change the nature of water and purity, etc., and we believe that this plan will provide quick results in this subject and proves "Deformation of the underground network of liquids in the area". We hope that the scientists and the team will dig a new well, because the well is expected to be completely destroyed. The same well may be drilled in the same place (removing the dust and rocks from the well). It is better to dig another well located "tens of meters" The former well, to conduct life as usual in the environment, enough to be destroyed, and provide water for wildlife, and of course the scientific observations must be completed at each stage.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-36) Plan to move the mountain towards a giant mountain chain.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-37) A longitudinal and cross-section to move a mountain towards an underground water well.

• Rotation plan for the mountain around itself

Is one of the operational geophysical projects of the ridge of the mountain and its rotation around its center. It is based on the pressure of differing glacial propulsion motors to cause velocity variations in the velocity of the glacier's one-way glacial thrust. When the four trenches work together, the mountain is forced to rotate around itself In its place ! (Look at Fig. 2-38), or it will raise the level or reduce it from its normal level gradually, and is like the movement of the spindle "Claus" in the movement of jaw and splicing! The rotation of the mountain against the clock in the northern hemisphere, and with the direction of the scorpions in the southern hemisphere, is preferable to give the experiment even more natural force, even if it is simple.

This does not mean that it is useless to conduct the experiment in reverse (see Figure 2-39) And the possibility of predicting their results in the future, and it is necessary to conduct careful monitoring, and record all the reactions and successive results of this project, and the potential economic benefits of the project, and its environmental impact and impacts on the planet.

It is expected that the rotation of the mountain around its axis will be accompanied by a process of "circular grinding of the rocks surrounding the mountain" because of the great friction between the rocks, and the scientific and economic benefits of removing large quantities of deep rocks that could not be reached because of the distance from the surface and the possibility of mixing rocks with important raw materials In the industry it was costly to mine, and ruled out before for lack of economic feasibility, with the potential for the influx of fresh hot and cold springs, leaks, oil and natural gas to the surface if they already exist in the area surrounding the mountain.

The result of the experiment is the emergence of mathematical laws that explain their movement.

It is important that the successful outcome of mountaineering experiments can contribute to the output of different data that can be used as a mathematical function and perform some simple calculations, and compare them with some finally to come out with the mathematical law "speed of mountain scaling," taking a formula close to the equations of speed (mass, Adding friction, weight and rock type.

• Plan a race between two mountains using ice push.

We first begin by looking for two identical mountains of size, type, mass and composition of rocks (see Fig. 2.40). It is possible that this experiment will be conducted in the knowledge of mathematical laws governing mountain velocity and rates by comparing their results with each other.

• Plan for processing ice ditch free freezing.

The aim of the work of ice propulsion is fully free between two similar mountains in size, mass and quality of rocks, (see Figure 2-41), to see who will pay from?, And why?, a plan will benefit in mathematical equations, and is expected to have many positives useful in the new stages of moving mountains.

• Plan to move the mountain and access to the maximum speed, and freedom of movement without any human intervention.

By "release", the mountain in the land of plain without the presence of natural barriers (see fig. 2-42), to find out what is going to happen, and to answer several scientific questions, including: When the mountain will stop?, How much distance you will stop then?, Whether natural barriers to the role of the resistance Movement and forced him to stop?, Will he walk in the same path straight planned before ?, and will it actually stop ?.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-38) Plan to rotate the mountain around its axis (clockwise).



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-39) A mirror image to move the mountain in its subject counterclockwise.



Source: Author's preparation and design.





Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-41) A longitudinal and transverse sector of the plan of action of the ditching ditch freely between two mountains of similar size, mass and rock type to see who will leap from and why? .



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-42) Move the mountain as fast as possible in the land of the coastal and then release (freedom of movement), where and when will stop ?.

Do you "love mountain movement" ?, do not know?

It is important to continue observing the movement of the mountain after that, because it is possible to say with an approximate description "I love the mountain movement", that is, it stops the fast movement that the engines push strongly, but it will then move very slowly (a few centimeters per year at most) The same direction, or change the road, or it can be divided as "the mountain loves laziness and tired hair" which actually stops. It reminds us of an experience we had heard before, done by the US Navy, when it stopped the movement of the propulsion engines for a "giant aircraft carrier" and began to monitor the engine stop accurately, and measure the distance the aircraft carrier will take to the sea by self-propelled, And what would the navy say about it? The leaders of the aircraft carrier, engineers and officials would know how far they could go if the engines were in a state of complete disruptions.

• Plan the mountain payment and return it to the starting point.

The same machines use the propulsion and the time it takes (see Fig. 2-43) to find out the difference between the momentums, the reverse force of the motion and the driving force of the opposite direction. The results will resolve the debate about which of them is stronger in the amount of energy used, and it is assumed that the force used to push "stone cemented and extracted from its place" greater than the energy to return to its place, and there are those who believe otherwise: "The launch of impregnated bottle, Or a lion imprisoned in a cage much easier than the force made to return it to its place, let's see ?.



It was necessary to begin with the experience of "moving a mountain and reaching it for maximum speed, and releasing its freedom of movement without any human intervention" (see the previous fig. 2-42), to know the amount of expected distance in its course without payment from one, 100 meters "and then completely stopped; the mountain push-back equipment should start after 100 meters or more, not before, why? , Because the mountain will collide with this equipment, and destroy it, and will not play the role of returning the mountain to its place.

Imagine if you were traveling in a medium speed boat in a straight line, and suddenly "reversed the movement" and made the propeller spin to the opposite side of the ship at the same speed and same straight path but in reverse, would the ship respond at the same time? The impulse is a little forward until it stops completely.

When you stop, you will notice strange behavior, like the behavior of a thief, for example: he was running from the police and then suddenly stopped when an officer was in front of him. He would stop for a moment and then change his course. The sides are slightly bent, leaning right and left before they respond Due back.

We believe that the process of returning the mountain to its place after it has completely stopped or the boat to stand there is one thing that makes it much easier, because the way back has already paved, by creeping during the coming, the soil is broken and the rocks are broken and obstructed along the way. We expect the result of the mountain movement back and forth to cause a "big outburst in the ground", more than before, and it is expected to exit the fluids of the crust to the surface, similar to, for example: the process of moving water pipes slightly in a certain direction, The opposite direction, which increases the probability of disassembling the pipe or rupturing the joints, and the exit of the water

• Plan "to move the mountain and suddenly turn it at a 90 degree angle."

By working the ice propulsion drives in the same way as before, processing a slit on one side, then processing the ditch to push the mountain to the right or left, and believe that the mountain will resist the strange movement different from walking in a straight line, then take the way "curve circular" in the direction (See Fig. 2-44), it is important to monitor and record all the results and the exact details of the experiment.



Source: Author's preparation and design.





Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-44) Plan to move the mountain and then suddenly turned at a 90 degree angle, and his behavior expected to walk in a circular curve.

• Plan to move the mountain on the path of the variable directions "Traffic in the billiard game"

Although it is a complex method in the actual processing and application, but it leads to important results in scientific research (See Fig. 2-45), especially as it is like "plowing the earth" deep depths, and lead to the emergence of drilling deep, may cause the exit of internal fluids to the surface the soil.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-45) Plan to move the mountain and turn its course more than once like a billiard mode.

• Plan to tear the mountain of Oval to three parts.

It is carried out by looking for a wide-shaped mountain with a base, performing a refraction on the right side and another fracture on the left end, and preparing the ice ditches against one in a certain way (see Fig. 2-46 / 2-47).



Source: Author's preparation and design.



Figure. (2-46) Plan to move an oval shaped mountain and shredded for three parts.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-47) The potential scenario in the plan to move the elliptical mountain and split it into three parts.

• Plan to move the mountain towards the sea.

It follows the same tools as before, but is done by moving a mountain located approximately 100 meters from the sea, and scaling it at varying speeds until it reaches the maximum speed possible in motion, and moving it to the sea (see Figure 2-48), and then leaving the edition takes its course to know the effects And the results of the experiment, it is important to record the experience in all its details, and explore all its future results.





Figure. (2-48) Plan to move the mountain towards the sea.

• Plan to move the mountain and try to pass it through the middle of two mountains "Move mountain between the two mountains."

It is considered useful plans and experiments, by searching for three mountains similar to a large size, weight, mass and type of rocks, and then experiment, and know the effects and results, and when will stop the mountain?, And will prevent the two mountains from advancing the first mountain (see Fig. 2-49), and the scientific results that exceed the limit. We expect the two mountains to spin slightly, like the movement of two rotary gears in the machine, by compressing the first mountain in the middle of them. This is what monitors can accurately detect, and we expect that the underground liquids around the two mountains, especially groundwater or oil, Quickly and with all force, as a result of very intense pressure on their natural reservoirs.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-49) Plan to move a mountain between two mountains and know the effects and results?

• Plan to dig a trench around the mountain and then freeze it.

It is easy to compare the "strategy of digging a water trench around the mountain and then freezing it" with a "bracelet" wrapped around the hand, and the question here: Can the bracelet restrain the hand, perhaps, provided that the bracelet is stronger than the hand itself, Around the mountain and then frozen "(see Fig. 2-50), its effect will be reduced if the trench is small in diameter, and may be more powerful if the trench is giant in diameter. We expect that if the trench is large in the country, it will encircle the mountain, press the initial rings around it, crack it and crumble its prominent edges, and then corrode the base of the mountain, transforming it into a Christmas tree. It carries something, but it happens after a few years.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-50) Sector longitudinal and accidental plan to dig a trench around the mountain and then freeze it.

• Plan to push a mountain of wet mud marshes.

The advantage of this experience is moving the mountain to a weak environment in its natural structure, easy to get to, allowing the highest speed of the mountain in running (see Fig. 2-51), the tendency to move slightly skew, and the probability of low mountain level due to what resembles diving in mud.



Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-51) Push a mountain toward the land of wet mud swamps.

• Plan to move a mountain towards a slope.

The moving of the mountain to a sloping surface is tested (see Fig. 2-52) to see the effects of gravity in dragging the mountain towards the slope. The level of mountain balance is expected to be tilted or reversed, and some of the fractures occur in its geological structure.

• Plan to move a mountain towards the highlands.

The moving of the mountain to a higher surface (see Fig. 2-53) is tested to see the effects of gravity in dragging the mountain back. The mountain's equilibrium is expected to tilt, or turn back, and some of the fractures occur in its geological structure.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-52) Cross section of a plan to move a mountain towards a slope.

Source: Author's preparation and design

• Plan to move a mountain towards abandoned buildings and dwellings.

A test move the mountain ancient dwellings worthless historically or archaeological sites, to study animation effects on residential buildings (see Figure 2-54), so you must first these houses study thoroughly, and photographed from home and abroad, and to monitor the old cracks and the width and length of breakouts, then Re-exploration after the success of the mountain movement, to see the extent of changes and effects that have occurred. We must conduct a rapid assessment of buildings (after the use of explosives to carry out the cracks around the mountain and cause the vibrations), and then wait for some time (almost a year) to stabilize the geological structure of the region, including the houses, and then fill the cracks with cement, and paint houses color phosphor or any color is different. On the natural environment, and make sure that the paint covered the whole place up to the floors, and dried completely, which means that any cracks or changes or refractions in the walls, columns, ceilings, angles and floors were made recently by geographical experiments.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-54) Plan to move a mountain towards old buildings and abandoned dwellings.

• Plan to separate two semi-adjoining mountains.

Is the strategy of separating one of the top of the mountain from the other, and the same methods of payment using the power of ice expansion, and we believe it is one of the easiest geographical experiences, and will lead to the results of fast and decisive, it is best to monitor the location of each summit accuracy of up to "1 millimeter or less," to know which The top of the mountain was able to maintain its position, and which are displaced by the expansion of the ice. We feel that there are two types of geographic experiments here that will lead to different results:

Type 1: If a normal trench is drilled, you will want to move only in the upper exposed part of the mountain and not the rest of its roots (see Fig. 2-55).

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-55) Plan to separate two semi-adjoining mountains "mountain with two peaks".

Type 2: If the passage between the two sides of the two peaks is processed, and deep in depth, dig a "trench" such as the vessel or the "equilateral triangle base" (see Figure 2-56), and show strong results in the displacement of the two peaks, And perhaps the two mountains can be moved from their roots.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-56) Plan to separate two semi-adjoining mountains, "a mountain with two peaks" by creating a section in the middle, and digging a "trench" such as the vessel or "the base of the triangle is equal."

• Plan to move 4 mountains close together.

It is an experiment to select four mountains that are facing each other, close in size, weight, mass and type of rock, and try to move them toward each other, collide in the middle completely, and monitor all the results and changes and effects resulting from the experiment (see Fig. 2-57).

We expect a great convergence of distance between the mountains, not a full-blown collision at one point halfway down. Whatever happens, it will dismantle the four mountains and create deep cracks around the mountains. We believe that there is chaos when the push is strong and continuous since the beginning of the movement and its speed is increased first. It is also possible that a mountain will be damaged more because of the strength of the collision, its weakness and its ability to withstand the three mountains, despite the similarity between them.

We believe that the four mountains will result in a strange behavior that can be called "the order of the place between the mighty men." The small mountain is bent by the collision due to the size of the larger mountain and more powerful in its composition and the taller, (Because the smaller mountain raises its base slightly lower) (see Fig. 2-58), then the great mountain returns to its normal behavior in the natural position of predation in its predecessors. Because the mountains have a natural movement that is independent of itself, we expect that there will be a big imbalance in the future paths of the movement, and this has a great impact on the natural environment, and therefore should be monitored for what is going on for about "10 years," then the geology can gradually settle the region.

• Plan collision between two mountains.

It is one of the most important exercises to know the effects and results of the collision of the brow of a similar size and mass (see Figure 2-59), and if only if the resemblance is almost complete between them, it will result in many results useful in scientific research beyond the limit of perception. We believe that identical mountains in size, structure and extension in the depths rise slightly in altitude, then return to the same level, and try to return on their own, and look for another path to their movement.

• Plan to implement a collision between two mountains at an angle of "45 °".

(See Fig. 2-60). We believe that the expected course of the two mountains after the collision will complete the previous path in a curved way.

• Plan to tear the mountains from the inside in the volcanic gap.

By looking for a volcanic gap at the top of the mountain (see Fig. 2.61), then filling it with water and freezing it. It is expected that the freeze will be difficult to implement due to possible soil temperature. The summit "frozen lake" is down.

• Plan to move 4 mountains and start from the middle distance between them to the outside.

Start looking for 4 mountains close in size, mass, weight and quality of rocks, and processing a "circular water trench" in the middle to move the four mountains, (see Fig. 2-62), and knowledge of the effects and consequences, and the recording of changes, and try to know the mathematical equation governing the movement of the mountains.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-57) Experience the collision of four mountains by some and meet at a specific imaginary point in the middle.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-58) Collide two mountains with some, the weakest bend to the strongest mountain (in size, structure and extension roots) and tends to the back slightly as if he despises the weak.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-59) Plan to move two mountains to conduct a clash between them at the midpoint, and monitoring the various results, and know the benefits of the economic.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-60) Plan to move two mountains to occur collision at a specific front point, and the effects of friction and shock, which must be monitored by different devices, and the possibility of later use in economic aspects (mining, electricity generation ..etc.) and others.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-61) A longitudinal and transverse sector to tear the mountain from the inside into the volcanic gap.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-62) Plan for the selection of 4 mountains and the preparation of a circular water trench to push the four mountains of the outside and knowledge of the effects and results.

• Plan to move a divided mountain for three equal parts (Mercedes marker) and move it in a direction opposite with some.

The mountain is divided into three equal parts, a Mercedes marker is painted on the mountain, part of the three parts are removed (see Fig. 2-63), and hydraulic propulsion devices are installed in the removed part of the mountain to drive in opposite directions, It is best to carry out a refraction that passes on the northern line of the Mercedes mark, to facilitate the process of moving the mountain, and to accept that any step must take place in at least weeks, and we believe that removing the exposed part of the mountain in the Southern Mercedes sign is sufficient. It is expected that a large gap will occur in the southern side of the mountain, and that a triangle will be formed (see Fig. 2.64). The rock will be grinded along the northern edges of the Mercedes mark. We do not recommend this strategy in volcanic areas, Fill this triangle.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-63) Three-pointed star (Mercedes sign) to divide the mountain for three equal parts and shuffled in a direction opposite to each other.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-64) Imagining and anticipating what is happening after the implementation of the strategy of dividing the mountain for equal parts (Mercedes sign).

(2-1) Strategy for the creation and destruction of mountains and the generation of electricity and energy.

We mean the process of breaking up and breaking down the mountain, making geological processes to tear down the mountain to free up its energy and generate electricity and thermal energy, which is an extension of the Earth's underground energy by using the pre-planned ice propulsion tool, with some modifications that suit the process requirements (see Fig. 2- 65). It is possible to compare the results of these experiments and applied research in the geographical area by destroying the atom and liberating the energy inherent in it, due to the high natural temperature of the rocks of the mountain and its tendency to increase as we go to its environs and affect the nature of the mountain and rocks and the composition of the generation, is it rocky or mutant or sedimentary?

Is likely to occur when the experience of tearing the mountain for the volcanic mountains led by the volcanic lava ,this can be avoided by conducting geological studies, field tests and studies that will not take more than a few weeks. Therefore, this must be resolved before embarking on the implementation of geo-engineering plans on the mountain. , For maximum availability of freedom and accept all negative possibilities and side effects because of these experiences. The tearing of the mountain will displace the cold surface rocks and expose the higher thermal rocks, which will heat the air that touches the hot rocks to a great extent, affecting the local climate modification, and raising the temperature, or if ripping on a large volcanic mountain size and area will lead to global climate changes impact for long periods. It is important to help make the whole of the mountain break by drawing a false line on the body of the mountain and give it a distinctive color, and be the color of phosphorus, and then carve a section goes on this line completely, and drilling holes at distances spaced on this line, separated between them a distance of about 100 meters, To fill with explosives, to cause general sub-surface fracture, in which the glacier would displace part of the mountain in the opposite direction of the other part (see Fig. 2-66).

Neglecting the surface and surface refraction process will make it difficult to mount the mountain, take random, unwanted pathways, and possibly trigger a loud crack, affecting the psyche of scientists, and creating frightening myths and stories, warning of ominous vices.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-65) Plan to split the middle of the mountain using the ice propulsion and make a pre-break on the midline.

The plan of the tearing up of the mountain, (see Fig. 2-67), explains how it works. It requires the same procedures as before, taking into account that each ice ditch works each day after the other in a row. Then the northern, then the northern, and so on. The reason for this change was to observe that the movement of objects corresponds to the clockwise rotation of the northern hemisphere, and with the direction of clock rotation in the southern hemisphere, due to the rotation of the earth from east to west.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-66) Ice propulsion drives for mountain shredding.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-67) Envisioned a strategy for chopping and dismembering the mountain for four equal parts.

What can the process of ignoring Earth's rotation cause? The effect of ice propulsion will be reduced to a small but effective impact, and what will happen if we ignore the process of sequencing the ice-dredge engines one by one? , If they all worked at one time, and then went clockwise and reversed direction, would lead to further fragmentation of the mountain and its end, and blow it from the surface of the earth, and there will be serious effects because of the sudden change in the nature of the Earth's weight and balance of movement and structure Geology and the stability of its work, so it will become one of the biggest causes of destructive earthquakes, and expected after subsequent small periods, so we do not recommend these experiments because of the increased risks on the planet.

We see that one of the most important effects of the tearing of the mountain, especially the organized apartment is "electric generation by rock friction", the more rock friction and the rate of speed increased the probability of electric energy resulting, which is similar to electrical discharges during the phenomena of lightning and thunder, can be used and collected to produce electricity With huge economic capabilities enough to illuminate a big city! It is useful to remind the scientific secretariat that the process of generating potential electricity is just a possibility that needs to be proven or confirmed, and it is important to contribute specialists in science In these experiments.

Source: Author's preparation and design.

Figure. (2-68) An illustration of how power generated by continuous rock friction is generated between two mountain crevices.

A very huge fortune will appear in the gambling game (Moving Humans to Mountains).

We believe that the process of mountain displacement and its results is the emergence of the vastly more natural resources and the expectation, but more than the current natural resources on the surface of the earth! Why ?, because it will lead to the emergence of cracks and hollow drilling, giant grooves, and cross sections of the rocks, crystals Rock water, "" natural gas "," fresh water "," hot water springs "," sulfur water "," construction sand hills "," marble and granite ", "Colored stones for decoration", "regular building stones", "raw materials for various industries", "caves and walls", "" ancient human traces, "" stolen goods and stolen goods hidden in the desert, "," drugs, "etc.

Site exploitation (geographic research area) in the future.

It is expected that businessmen, politicians and military will think of exploiting this site in different ways, despite the choice of the site to be away from the global areas and population centers, for example: the area could be transformed into a "permanent military base for infantry," "base A military prison for the air force, a large civilian or military prison, a headquarters for clandestine medical research, a camping gym, a new headquarters for future cities in the state, a wildlife reserve, a horse farm,

Who will fall in the "temptation and love of the desert"?

All scientists and participants in the experiment will be exposed to a kind of "seduction of the desert," which will prompt some to settle in the area, or choose an environment similar to spending time or fully retiring in a quiet, limited environment. No matter what will be revealed from the cracks and holes etc .; there is a huge amount of wealth that is considered as a kind of "reward given as a result of their research and efforts" and will provide many "inspiration" for many future projects that are beneficial to all.

Do you succeed strategy: Use a pin of sharpness to wake up and move an old elephant numb sensation in the case of deep sleep?

At the end of the talk about the experiences of "moving the mountains," and the difficulty of implementation of the idea, and the intensity of the crow, and ambition great, Is the idea impossible or not?, We can compare it to the experience of using a "non-sharp pin" to move an old, numb, sleepy elephant. Will the experiment succeed?, If there is a will, and the process of the elephant is repeated repeatedly to force it to rise and move, the idea will succeed.

Moving a mountain with only 1 millimeter step is the complete success of the "Mountain Mobility Experience" project and the beginning of thinking about starting to complete the rest of the new experiments, so it is important to be optimistic. Experiments will not end with the mere displacement of the mountain, no, because there is a movement that can be created decades later, as a result of the accumulated pressure on the rocks, and reactions when they bear the weight and weight of each other beyond their strength to endurance.

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