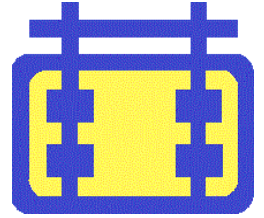


The Heiwa Challenge

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Win € 1 000 000:-!

The [Heiwa Challenge](#) has been open since March 2010 and there is still no successful **Challenger/structure!** Maybe €10 000:- was too little to fight for. So I raise the winnings to € 1 000 000:-. Come on terrorists and salary slaves! And why not US President B. Obama himself. Show that you are really smart and can destroy skyscrapers and similar structures by flying planes into the tops. Do not try to fool me with fake animations *'live on TV'*! And do not tell me you just (1st May 2011) killed a man that did it 9+ years ago! Both Obama and Osama have failed the **Heiwa Challenge!**

The **Heiwa Challenge** is very simple!

You are requested to describe a *structure* where a small top part C can crush the much bigger bottom part A from above, when top part C is dropped by gravity on bottom part A.

The *structure* with parts C and A can look like the *structure* right or below, e.g. a square block of any material/elements (e.g. steel or wood floors and pillars or whatever) connected together plus plenty of air between the elements! It can have any mass or density, e.g. density $0.25 \text{ (kg/cm}^3\text{)}$ or $250 \text{ (kg/m}^3\text{)}$, i.e. light, like the WTC towers that were mostly air.



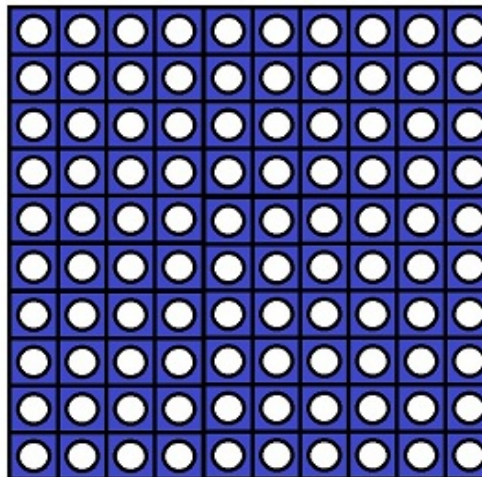
The **top part C** is the 1/10th top of the total structure! It has mass M kilograms (kg)! M can be 1 kg or 100 000 000 kg! It does not matter. Just read on!

The drop height is max 3.7 meters!

The **bottom part A** is the 9/10th bottom of the total structure. It has mass $9 M$ kilograms. It means A is 9 times bigger than C!

When top part C with mass M impacts bottom part A from above after a free fall drop of 3.7 meters by gravity ($g = 9.82 \text{ m/s}^2$), it applies $36.334 M$ Joule energy to the (total) structure with mass $10 M$.

Will bottom part A with mass $9 M$ be crushed into rubble by top part C with mass M ? Can 3.63 Joule energy *initiate* a collapse destruction of 1 kilogram of A?

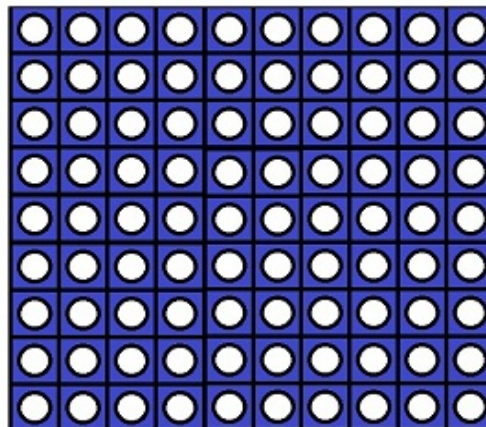


Structure to crush!



Top Part C!

Can Top Part C crush Bottom Part A from above? What kind of Structure is C and A?



Bottom Part A!

That's the Challenge! The Heiwa Challenge! According US authorities incl. US presidents of all kinds, security advisors, agencies, experts, universities and plenty idiots of all types it happens all the time! **Little weak, top C (with density 0.25) crushes big strong, bottom A (with same density 0.25), i.e. the one layer C top part crushes, POUFE, POUFE, the nine layers of bottom A, one after the other, into rubble (with density 1)!**

Terrorists used the effect to destroy skyscrapers on 911 after flying planes into the tops! Amazing! A new (?) phenomenom used for the first time in history by terrorists surprised the US with its pants down! And GWB was also sleeping! In charge of a **SUPERPOWER!**

But why doesn't **little top part C** bounce on **big bottom part A**? Wouldn't you expect **THAT???** It has always happened before! 1 000 000+ times! 3.63 Joule per kilogram structure is very little.

The basic question is thus: **Can a big, strong skyscraper, e.g. WTC 1 or 2 at NY, collapse from top down by gravity into rubble due to local damages up top and create a Ground Zero?** Strange '*planes*' hit the weak tops of skyscrapers and make holes in them? Will the big bottom, much stronger parts of the skyscrapers below suddenly '*collapse*'? From top? Down? Twice on same day?

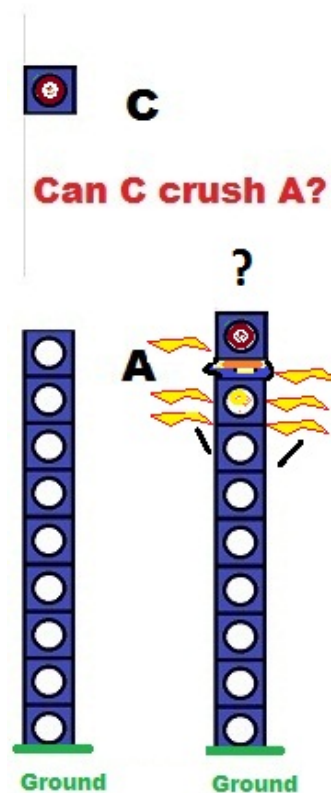


Photo right (I have added **C** and **A**) that you find on the Internet is often used to illustrate a **crush down global collapse** of a skyscraper that allegedly took place twice on 9-11. Many similar photos exist. It is suggested that a small, structurally weak **top part C**, hidden by the smoke, has got loose due to fire/local failures (plane making hole!) up top and is dropping down by gravity on the much bigger and stronger structural **bottom part A** and that smoke, dust, debris - thousands of small pieces - and big, loose steel wall panels are ejected *sideways* in all directions as a result, while bottom part A is **crushed down** into rubble B, also hidden by smoke. **The picture, like all similar pictures or videos, is a fake!** It is just a stupid animation created by terrorists using Photoshop or **Blast Code** or **similar!** The top part is simply erased and smoke (from a volcano!), dust and debris added Hollywood style in different layers - *live on TV!*

Easy to show and prove. **The picture is really ridiculous.**

I wonder why any US terrorism analysts like FBI cannot see that! Can't they distinguish a fake photo from a real one? I pay anybody €1 000 000:- to produce a *real* photo or video of a structure collapsing from the top!

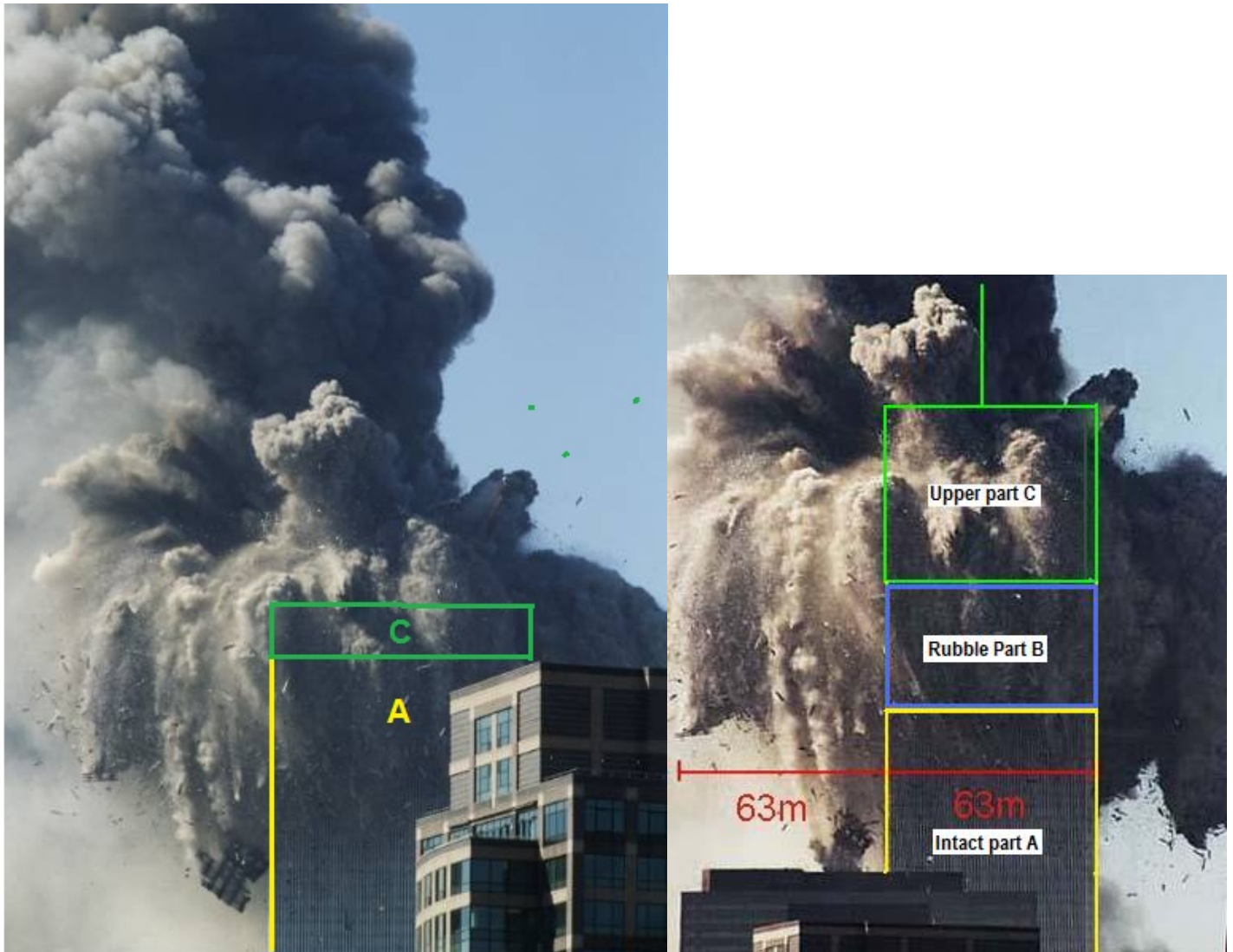
Below are two more faked photos of the same object: You wonder why a big wall panel falling on side always is followed by a trail of smoke/dust. And why the smoke on top looks the same!



Small top C crushing big bottom A = ridiculous! Prove me wrong and win €1.000.000:- (Note - photo is a fake! Smoke and debris are false.)

Why does C dropping by gravity produce smoke and dust?

Answer: What you see on pictures and videos of the destruction is not top C destroying bottom A but an animation with copy/paste of various layers of smoke, dust, removed tower parts, etc! It is quite easy to produce in a photo lab!



Upper small part C crushing big A = ridiculous! Prove me wrong and win [€1.000.000:-](#) (Note - photos are faked! Smoke and debris are just added by Photoshop.)

Right is another [photo](#) of similar type, i.e. a fake (from the NIST reports) showing *steel wall panels and debris* falling from the top of the South Tower, WTC2, while the *bottom part of WTC2 in the background is still intact*.

The picture is evidently a fake! It is just another stupid animation created by same terrorists and Photoshop! And dishonest photographers. Terrorists!

Imagine - there is a small fire up top in a skyscraper and suddenly the four solid perimeter walls - steel panels - are ripped off six floors apart, i.e. at two locations top/bottom and are pushed out and then fall down on the streets below followed by clouds of *dust* and a photographer (terrorist?) snaps a picture of it - just when the panels pass by ... while the bottom of the skyscraper is still intact!

Unbelievable in my view! It is of course impossible to snap such a picture. But there are people making fake pictures. **They are of course terrorists!** And FBI or any US authority does nothing about it. Amazing. FBI does not react!



Big parts - steel wall panels - dropping from skyscraper = ridiculous!
Prove me wrong and win [€1.000.000:-](#) (Note - photo is evidently a fake!)

It is not strange that an identical (or slightly 'repaired' (!) upper right corner) steel wall panel pops up on another [photo](#) right attributed to **Richard Drew, AP**.

Now the steel wall panel drops on the Marriott hotel in downtown NY! But it is just amateurish Photoshop! Like all terrorist photos of the 'collapses'. **A skyscraper can only get destroyed from bottom up! A skyscraper can never collapse from top down!**

Why is described below!

A false FEM decription of a structural collapse is shown [here](#). US authorities and terrorists believe that structural components like beams are just ripped apart ... by gravity ... and fly away! Sorry **GWB** and **Condi** - you do not fool me!

[Bill Biggart](#) is another photographer producing pictures, e.g. [this](#) (plane collides with WTC2) or [this](#) (debris and panels fall from WTC2).



Same part, repaired (sic), dropping from skyscraper on hotel = ridiculous! Prove me wrong and win €1.000.000:- (Note - photo is faked = photoshopped by Richard Drew, AP)

Another (faked!) photo, right, of a dropping wall panel of WTC2 is from a [fake video](#) by **Christian Martin, NBC**:

Doesn't people know that walls are not falling off tops of buildings and that filming such non-events is suspicious?

How a skyscraper destroys itself from top down (!) is described by US terrorists in Chapter 9 of [NIST Report 1-6](#) (<http://wtc.nist.gov/NCSTAR1/PDF/NCSTAR%201-6.pdf>).

Every essential piece of information in that report is of course false. Imagine that! USA publishes a report how a skyscraper destroys itself *from top* on 9-11 and everything is faked!



Big part, ripped off wall panel again, dropping from skyscraper = ridiculous! Prove me wrong and win €1.000.000:- (Note - video is stupidly faked by Christian Martin, NBC!)

Doesn't the authors of the report know that no structure can destroy itself from top down by gravity? And why illustrate the report with fake photos of falling wall panels? Of course, it fools plenty of people but not the real experts.

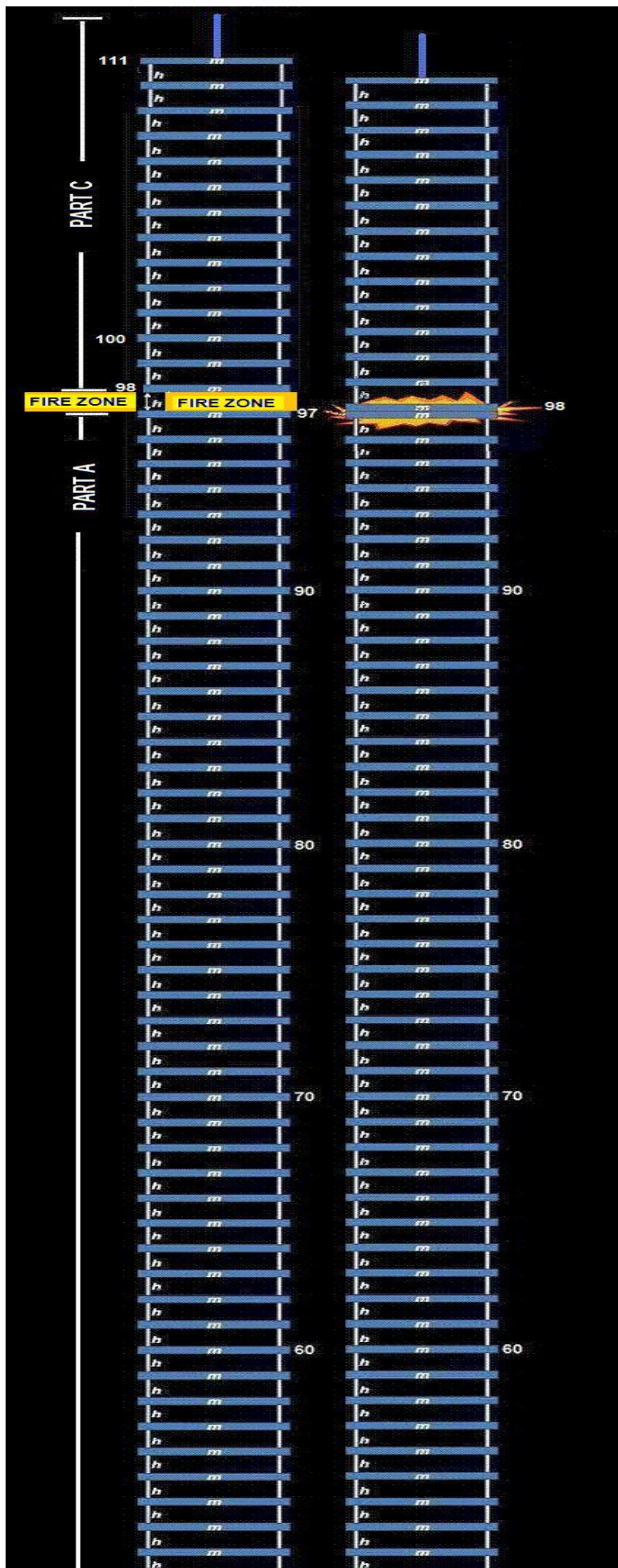
If you believe above pictures/terrorists show reality, you have no problem to win **Euro 1 000 000:-**. Just read on!

It is assumed by US authorities and institutes of learning of many kinds and also by terrorists of other kind that a structure **A** will be crushed by gravity, if you drop a top piece **C** ($C = 1/10$ th of **A**) of the *same* structure on **A** (after crashing an airplane into the top of **A**) and that it is quite normal - no conspiracy-that pieces fall down below, etc, etc and that nothing remains at the end except a heap of rubble. So here is the **challenge**:

Prove it ... and win €1 000 000:-

Conditions:

1. The structure volume is supposed to have a certain uniform cross area (meter²) and height *h* (meter) and is fixed on the ground. The structure consists of an assembly of various elements inside the volume, e.g. columns (wall elements), beams (floor elements), brackets (to connect columns and beams), plates, etc, of any type or material joined together. It can be any size! The structure volume contains mostly air, of course. **It can but need not look like the structure left (developed by NASA engineer Mackey)! It is VERY simple; 111 units of a horizontal beam/platform with mass *m* supported by/connected to two (or four ?) pillars (total 3 or 5 elements per unit) stacked/joined on top of each other (+ a mast on top). It looks like WTC1!! It also looks like a *house of cards* but note that the horizontal and *vertical* elements are connected with solid joints, so use weak supporting, *vertical* elements of fragile material (and more solid, heavy horizontal ones).**
2. The structure should be more or less identical from height = 0 to height = *H*, e.g. uniform density, layout of internal elements, weights and joints, etc. Horizontal elements in structure should be identical. Vertical, load carrying elements should be similar and be uniformly stressed due to gravity, i.e. bottom vertical elements should be reinforced or made a little stronger, as required. Connections between similar elements should be similar throughout. In example left $H = 111 h$, where *h* is height of one unit.
3. The structure should be uniformly stressed at height=0 and height = *H*. It means that supporting elements are stronger at height=0.
4. Before drop test (see 8.) the structure shall be stable, i.e. carry itself and withstand a small lateral impact at top without falling apart and to deflect



elastically sideways less than $H/100$ at the top. Connections or joints between elements cannot rely solely on friction.

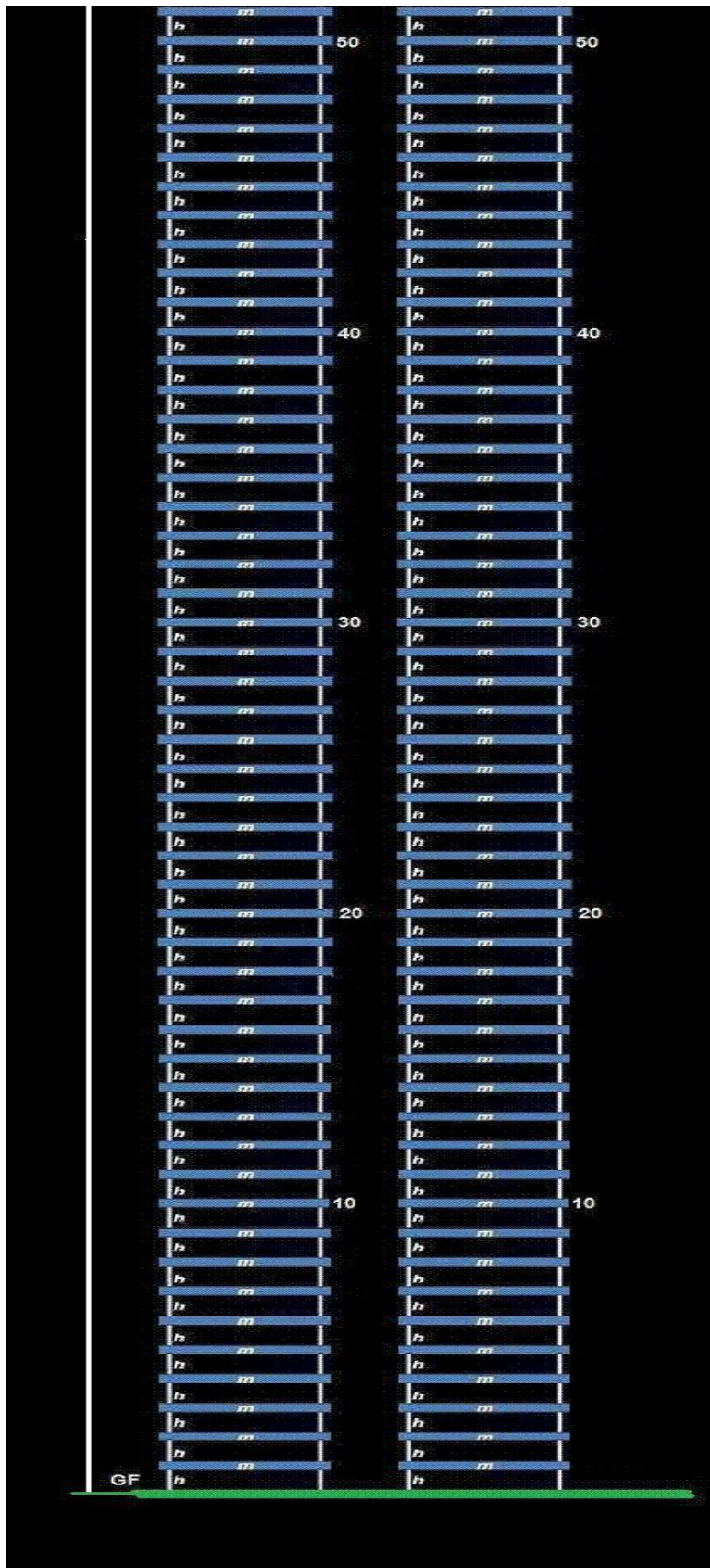
5. Before drop test top 1/10th of the structure is disconnected at the top at height = $0.9 H$ without damaging the structure/elements/joints more than required for disconnection.
6. The lower structure, $0.9 H$ high is then called **part A**. The top part, $0.1 H$ high, is called **part C**.
7. Mass of part C should be $<1/9$ th of mass of part A.
8. Now drop part C on part A and crush bottom part A of structure into smaller pieces by top part C of the structure (if you can! That's the test). Film the test on video!
9. **Drop height of part C above part A is max 3.7 meter.** Less drop height is permitted. Thus the maximum energy (Joule) applied at collision C/A to initiate the crush-down is mass of C times gravity acceleration 9.82 m/sec^2 (i.e. the force acting on C) times height 3.7 m (i.e. distance the force is displaced).
10. Structure is only considered crushed, when $>70\%$ of the elements in part A are disconnected from each other at the joints or broken between joints after test, i.e. drop by part C on A from 3.7 m. **Try to use elements not producing smoke/dust at failures, so we can see the crush down action and failures of elements/joints on video.** If all supporting, vertical elements are broken in part A of structure left, then 66.66% of all elements are broken, etc, etc.

Have a try! I look forward to your structures and videos!

The first person describing a structure fulfilling conditions 1-10 above and doing a successful drop test wins Euro 1.000.000:-.

Terrorists, Holocaust deniers (and demolition companies) are also welcome to participate in order to confirm their actions/ideas/services!

Send your entry (description of structure + verified result of test/video) to **Anders Björkman, 6 rue Victor Hugo, F 06 240 Beausoleil, France, anders.bjorkman@wanadoo.fr**



Read also Björkman about [WTC 7](#), [WTC 1](#), [POUFFE POUFFE](#) and [WTC](#). And [JEM](#) and [Bazant Closure!](#)

Why the above structure does not meet the Heiwa Challenge!

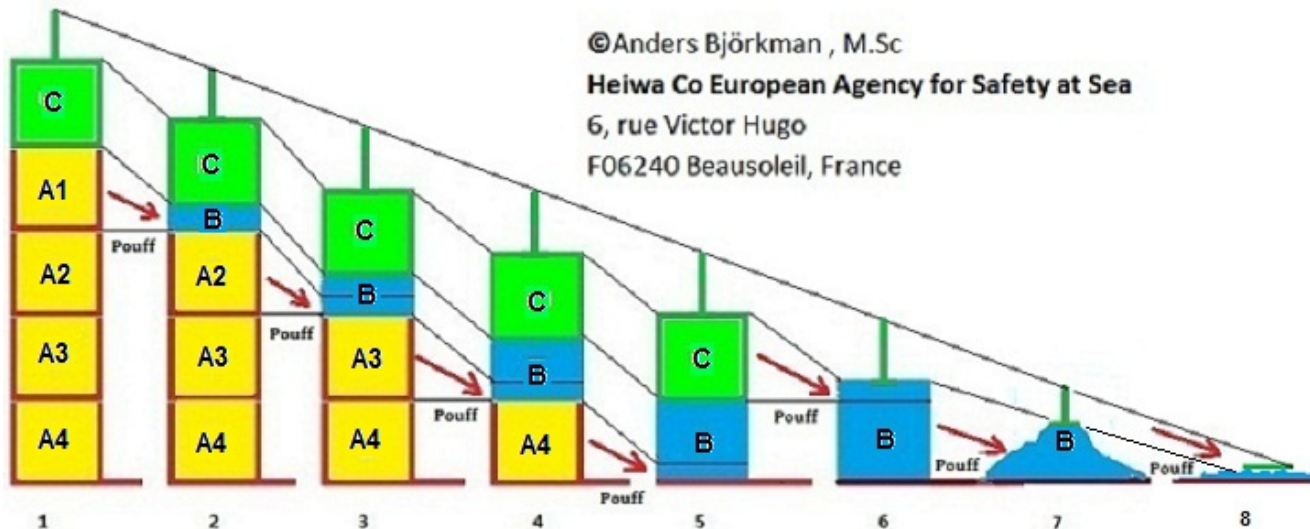
In above structure a mass of **14** connected masses m (top **C**) drops 3.7 meters and applies 508.7m Joule energy to structural parts **C** and **A** at the impact. **A** and **C** evidently deform elastically at impact and, if **A** and **C** can absorb 508.7m Joule energy, nothing more happens - only elastic deformation (**a bounce + arrest**) takes place.

As the 508.7m Joule energy is split and absorbed 50/50 between **C** and **A** at contact and, because **C** is much smaller than **A** and therefore can elastically absorb much less energy than **A**, the result is always that **C** cannot apply energy on **A** without destroying itself first, if the energy applied was sufficiently large in the first place.

Furthermore, the initial impact cannot release more energy to maintain the crush-down process, i.e. one-way crush-down is not possible!

If 508.7m Joule energy cannot be absorbed elastically, one or more elements/joints will first deform plastically and then break apart. Part of the **Challenge** is to identify what elements/joints of the structure break first; is it (1) the top supporting elements of floor #97 of part **A** or (2) the bottom supporting elements of floor #99 in part **C** or some other supporting elements? Maybe (3) elements supporting floor #1 of part **A** break first? Or (4) some other elements? Maybe the mast will fall off?

NIST suggests without evidence that (1) the top supporting elements of floor #97 of part **A** break and that floor #97 fuses with and accelerates with top part **C** (requires energy) and that now 15 m drops 3.7 meters and applies 545.0m Joule energy on floor #96 of part **A**. Again at this second collision both **C** and **A** absorb energy elastically and if there is surplus energy some elements may break. NIST suggests again, without any evidence that it is the elements below floor #96 that break and that floor #96 fuses with floor #97 and is accelerated by top part **C** and floor #97. And so on another 95 times! It takes 12 seconds! Part **A** is destroyed by gravity according NIST: part **A** could not absorb the energy applied from above by part **C** so *global collapse ensued*.



It goes something like this according picture above.

Steps 1 - 5 = top **C** crushes **A** (with density 0.25) from above into rubble **B** (with density 1) by gravity. And then, step 5, part **C** (with density 0.25) collides with rubble **B** (what is left of **A**) that is on ground = top **C** becomes more rubble **B** by gravity = step 7, when the rubble **B** forms a pyramid by gravity. Step 8 - mast falls off by gravity = only **roof** of top **C** remains on top of all rubble **B** = **POUFFE, POUFFE, POUFFE!** Actually the roof of top **C** should now punch a square hole by gravity in the Earth's crust but for unknown reasons it doesn't happen. The Earth was too strong.

As any child understands, the NIST explanation is criminal nonsense! First all elements deform elastically and, if anything breaks, it is always the supporting elements in top **C** that break first (as they are weaker in this case) and a smaller top part **C** (it has lost 1 m) may then drop 3.7 meters and produce a second collision, when smaller top part **C** is further damaged. This may continue until **C** is totally destroyed or just partially destroyed **from below**, i.e. when it cannot apply sufficient energy to produce more failures.

No structure of any kind collapses from top down!

It is always from bottom up, top C is damaged in this example. So to win the **Challenge** you have to come up with some other type of structure that really can collapse from top down! I look forward to that. I will happily pay you € 1 000 000:- if you can do that. I cannot find any structure in Universe that meets my **Challenge** though. [Reason is simple!](#)

[Anders Björkman](#)

[Heiwa Co home page](#)

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