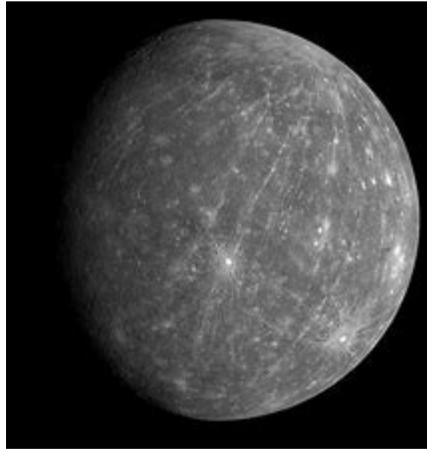


# WHY MERCURY IN RETROGRADE IS A REAL THING



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*First published October 7, 2021*

Don't worry, I am not going to argue that Mercury in retrograde is bad luck, something you need to ward off with trinkets. I am going to show you why and how Mercury in retrograde is a real charge phenomenon with real effects.

First of all, Mercury in retrograde is a real event, which astronomers admit and know about. It isn't something astrologers made up. It isn't wuwu. However, it *is* just a line-of-sight event from the Earth, caused by it seeming to us the Earth is not moving. Since we are on the Earth, we see the Earth as still and everything else moving relative to us. Mercury never moves backward in any sense, or reverses course. It only seems to from our perspective, due to circular motion in different orbits. It is also perfect proof against Flat Earth and geocentrism.

That said, the phenomenon does come with a real charge effect, and that has never been seen before, either by astronomers or astrologers. It hasn't been seen before because astrologers don't know about the charge field. Or, if they know about it, they know about only in EM and quantum theory, ignoring it in planetary relationships. The same is true for astronomers, who know about charge but only at the microscale. They don't realize it is a major player in orbits and celestial mechanics, which they think are gravity-only. So astronomers treat retrograde as an optical illusion, and don't ask any real physical questions about it. Which means they don't get any answers from it.

At one time in the distant past, I thought Mercury was in retrograde when it was on the other side of the Sun from us. That seems logical, since when Mercury is on the other side of the Sun from us, he is moving opposite to us in one way. If we are moving right, for instance, he is moving left. We are only moving the same direction when we are on the same side of the Sun together. But that isn't how it works. Moving retrograde is a matter of apparent motion, not real motion, so you have to study the lines of sight. [This you can do at some place like Farmer's Almanac.](#) If you don't understand retrograde motion, study that video. Run it over and over until you understand what is happening. If this were a result of real motion instead of apparent motion, Mercury would be moving opposite to us about half the time, when Mercury was opposite the Sun from us; but since it only happens when

Mercury is passing us in orbit, it happens when Mercury is on the *same* side of the Sun as us, and it lasts only a few weeks every four months.

So, [given what we now know about charge](#) and its place in Solar System mechanics, how could Mercury passing the Earth cause any real effect here? It could only do so by blocking or soaking up charge moving from the Sun to the Earth. And in fact, that is what is happening. [From my work on Solar Cycles](#), we know that planetary alignments have real effects on charge levels, and this is because the planets recycle charge through their bodies. They capture and channel it. They also feed off it as they channel it. Charge drives everything at all levels, not only life, but [the heat in planetary cores](#), the spins of the planets, [their tilts](#), [their tides](#), and everything else. In other words, planets *use* charge, and in using it deplete it, just like it was gasoline or something. No, the photons don't disappear like gasoline does, but they come out with less energy than they had going in. They may be spin stripped or spun down, or both. The point is that a planet like Mercury will act to block or deplete charge in his vicinity. In past papers like the ones on [Bode's Law](#) or [Axial Tilt](#), we were looking at how planets *focus* charge, which can seem to increase charge in certain lines. But as they focus it they deplete it in nearby lines, and that is what we will find here.

Basically, when Mercury is right between the Sun and Earth, it focuses charge by taking it in from the Sun at the poles in big vortices and re-emitting it at the equator. So charge is swept up from larger areas and re-emitted into smaller ones. If the Earth is right in the line of that emission from Mercury, it will feel a boost, but that boost will only happen for a few days. It won't last three weeks, since the focus is too tight. So right at the middle of Mercury in retrograde, we should actually expect a *boost* in charge. That is when Mercury most aligns to the Earth. But during the rest of the retrograde motion, Mercury isn't in the Earth/Sun line, so that focus misses the Earth. It passes left or right of us.

The problem is, Mercury is still sweeping charge into its vortices in those positions, and so it is sweeping up charge that might have come to us on the Earth. Charge is constantly being redirected by the interplanetary medium, either by deflection or by absorption and re-emission at the ionic level, so charge isn't coming to us just from the direct line of the Sun. What this means is that in those retrograde positions to the side, Mercury is actually deflecting charge that would normally come to us. So during most of Mercury's retrograde, we are getting a slightly **diminished field**. This has real effects, since the Earth feeds off charge. Charge drives everything here, including crops, the seasons, and our bodies.

We should now know the outcome of reduced charge, since we have been living in an extended period of it for over three years: **Solar Minimum**. That isn't caused by Mercury, it is caused by poor alignments over several years among the Sun, the big planets, and the Galactic Core. But the general mechanism is the same as retrograde, just on a much larger scale. Bad things tend to happen in times of reduced charge, and it isn't a matter of bad luck, voodoo, dark forces, or Satan. As the simplest example, you may have noticed you are more likely to stub your toe or trip over the doorstep if you haven't eaten in a while. That is because your body is starved of energy and it isn't working at optimum. This can and does cause more serious accidents, like car crashes or trainwrecks. People forget to look at dials, miss warning lights, or make other fatal errors. On somewhat larger timescales, we find charge deficiencies causing famines, droughts, and other catastrophes, natural and unnatural. The worst real and manufactured events have tended to fall on Solar Minima over the past century and that is no accident.

How could Solar cycles affect *manufactured* events, you may ask? Because the cycles are known to those who run the world, and their prior knowledge allows them to schedule certain events for that

time, knowing they will find less resistance then. The Covid scam is just the latest example. They knew we would have a litany of physical complaints in these years, caused by low charge but seemingly with no known cause. No mainstream doctor will tell you you are suffering from low charge since they have no pill for it, and the mainstream media was also instructed to publicize the minimum as little as possible. Most people *still* don't know about it, four years later. It was the perfect time to rename the common cold Covid 19, classify it as a worldwide pandemic of infinite danger, and sell everyone an expensive vaccine as the cure for their mysterious ailments. Low charge levels already cause fear and unease, with no other variables, since your body knows something is wrong but can't pinpoint it. Your body becomes anxious because it can't really do anything about low charge but try to live through it. If you knew about the Solar cycles, some of that anxiety would be dispelled, but rather than educate people, the rulers decided to once again prey on them, using their anxiety against them, and increasing it on purpose.

This is why it was pretty easy to predict something bad would happen around 2018-2020. Solar Minimum is already bad, and it can either be mitigated by education and preparation, or it can weaponized.

For the same reason, we can predict that at maximum in 2027, the stage will be set for good times. Whether they materialize is another matter, but the Sun will be on our side then. We will hit minimum again in 2031, but it shouldn't be as bad as this time. In 2036 we should see another big maximum, perhaps giving us something on the scale of the 1958 spike. I hope I live to see it.

You may ask what this means for astrology in a larger sense. Well, although astrology wasn't built on charge and still doesn't recognize it as its own foundation, I have proven that the Earth *is* influenced by the planets and stars—not just their bodies, but their positions. There are very real lines of influence between all bodies, celestial and Earthly, so one might say that astrology is confirmed in its main assumptions. Even star positions matter, since, despite their distance from us, some of them do help determine charge streams coming to our system from the galactic core. Charge is fed out into our vicinity by huge ropes of charge from the center of the galaxy, that the mainstream is starting to see and catalog. Nearby stars that are in these ropes help us track those lines of charge, so those star positions are crucial. By tracking those positions an astrologer really could track rising and falling charge levels locally.

But do any astrologers actually do that? Not that I know of. And because they are ignorant of charge and how it works, they also tend to be ignorant of the real planetary influences and their sizes. In short, they are looking at the wrong things. Positions by themselves aren't enough: you also need to know the mechanics and even the equations to calculate influences. As just the most obvious example of many, no astrologer has ever been able to calculate the correct importance of Neptune, because they don't realize charge returning to the Sun from the big planets is compressed in density as it returns, increasing its effect. So, somewhat counter-intuitively, Neptune's great distance from the Sun works to his advantage, compressing his charge more than nearer planets like Jupiter, and boosting his importance in the equations and charts. I only discovered this by solving the Bode's Law problem and the Axial Tilt problem, in which the equations only worked by including this unforeseen law. I intuited the logical solution once I was deep in the equations, but since no one had been there before me, they could not have done the same.

At any rate, my charge theory does not support much of mainstream astrology, but it does support some of it, including the basic idea that planetary and stellar positions matter, and may be read as telltales to larger structures and influences.

OK, so Mercury in retrograde does affect us. When then doesn't Venus—which is much larger—affect us more? Venus is much larger than Mercury and far closer to us, so it seems like she would block or absorb more charge. That's true, but it again misses an important fact of charge. As we saw above with Neptune, there is a hidden law or fact no one saw before I came along. It is that charge is denser near the Sun. Most of the charge in the Solar System is fed into the system by the Sun. Charge comes here from the galactic core, the spinning Sun captures that charge at the poles using huge vortices that reach out into space, and then the Sun releases that charge out radially, most heavily near the Solar equator. That is why the planets all inhabit the region of the Solar equator: they are feeding off that charge like pigs at a trough. But of course as the charge moves out from the Sun, it spreads out, moving into larger areas. So its density falls off by the square.

It is the same thing we see on the Earth, where the atmosphere here is much denser close to the Earth, falling off as you go higher. So if you were flying around gathering air through a snorkel out the window, you could gather more the lower you flew. There is less air at higher altitudes. Just so with the Sun, charge being the atmosphere of the Solar System.

What that means for us here is that Mercury, being closer to the Sun, is moving through a denser charge field than Venus. Charge is photons, and there are more photons per cubic inch in the vicinity of Mercury than Venus. So although Mercury is smaller, he gathers more photons per second than Venus. Another thing that helps Mercury is that he is moving faster than Venus, moving 47km/s instead of 35 km/s for Venus. This extra speed also helps him sweep up more charge per second. The more charge Mercury sweeps up, the less we get, which is why retrograde is bad for us.