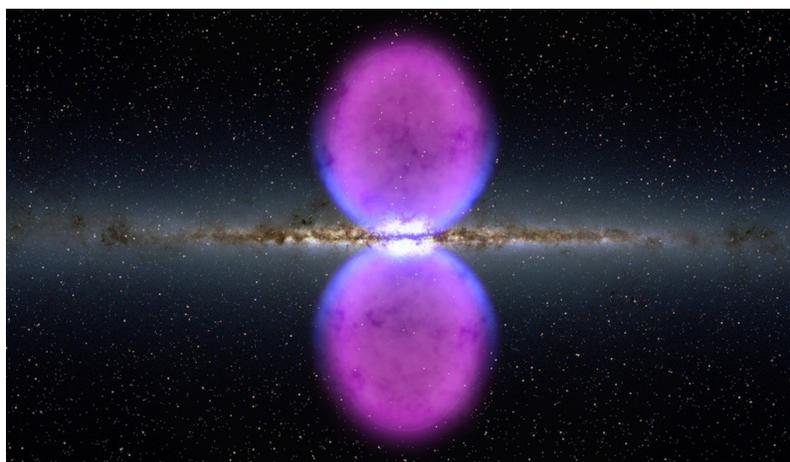


WHITE CHANNEL



by Miles Mathis

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Reports today from MeerKAT radio telescope array in South Africa tell us of many more radio filaments coming from the galactic core. These filaments have been known for years, but this new study shows 10X more than previously thought. And I predict more will be found. At 150 ly long, these filaments are feeding huge amounts of energy out into the galaxy.

Mainstream astronomers admit they don't know the cause of these filaments, but guess they might be caused by cosmic rays. They say there appears to be a giant particle accelerator at the galactic core. They point to the two big bubbles—25,000 ly high—above and below the core that we have seen before (drawn in purple by NASA like great eggs). They guess that the central black hole created both the bubbles and the filaments.

Which is of course wrong. [I have previously shown](#) that these bubbles are caused by energy entering the galaxy north and south, not exiting. Like every other natural structure we know of, the galaxy is a charge recycler, and just like the Earth and Sun, the galaxy pulls in charge from the universal ambient field at its poles, then emits that energy at its equator. In doing so, that charge is compressed and accelerated using the huge amounts of angular momentum generated by such a large structure.

In that sense, what we have as our accelerator at the core is not a black hole, but a WHITE CHANNEL. No black hole of the sort sold by the mainstream exists there, and the only way we could call this channel black is due to the fact that although all wavelengths exist there, most energy is spun-up far beyond the visible. The core isn't channeling cosmic rays from outside the galaxy, it is creating them itself by spinning up incoming photons.

If that is true, then why are we seeing these filaments in radio, which is below visible? Because in “seeing” the filaments, we aren't seeing the energy being channeled itself, we are seeing residue of that energy, as it interacts with the galactic medium near the core. To detect the filament itself, we would have to be at the end of it. We are only detecting the passage of the filament. Within 150 ly of the core, the ambient field itself is highly energetic, which is why so much of the activity inside that is blocked. As the filaments interact with the medium, the edge of the filament is spun down to radio and

other wavelengths. This spun-down radiation releases in all directions. But due to its nature, the radio spectrum is the most likely to come to us. It interacts less with radiation between there and here, which is precisely why we use it to scan deep space. And so we see these filaments predominantly in radio.

The same applies to the bubbles. We aren't seeing the energy in the bubbles themselves, we are seeing the edges of the bubbles interact with the universal medium in that vicinity. Which of course makes it difficult to tell which direction the energy in the bubbles is moving. The mainstream assumes it is moving out in an explosion, when it can only be moving in as part of the galactic engine. The only energy that is moving out is the energy we are seeing, which is of course why we are seeing it. It is the result of interactions on the outer film of the bubble.

Therefore, these filaments, and the other new information from MeerKAT, confirms my charge recycling theory once again. The mainstream will never make any progress on this question, or any other question in cosmology, until it begins modeling these things as charge engines. Everything in nature is a recycling of charge.

I have written many papers on this, but for further reading you may wish to start with [my paper on the Earth's core](#), showing that the Earth gets its heat not from mysterious iron dynamos, but by recycling charge coming in from the Sun. The Sun is a larger example of that, and the galactic core is a yet larger one.