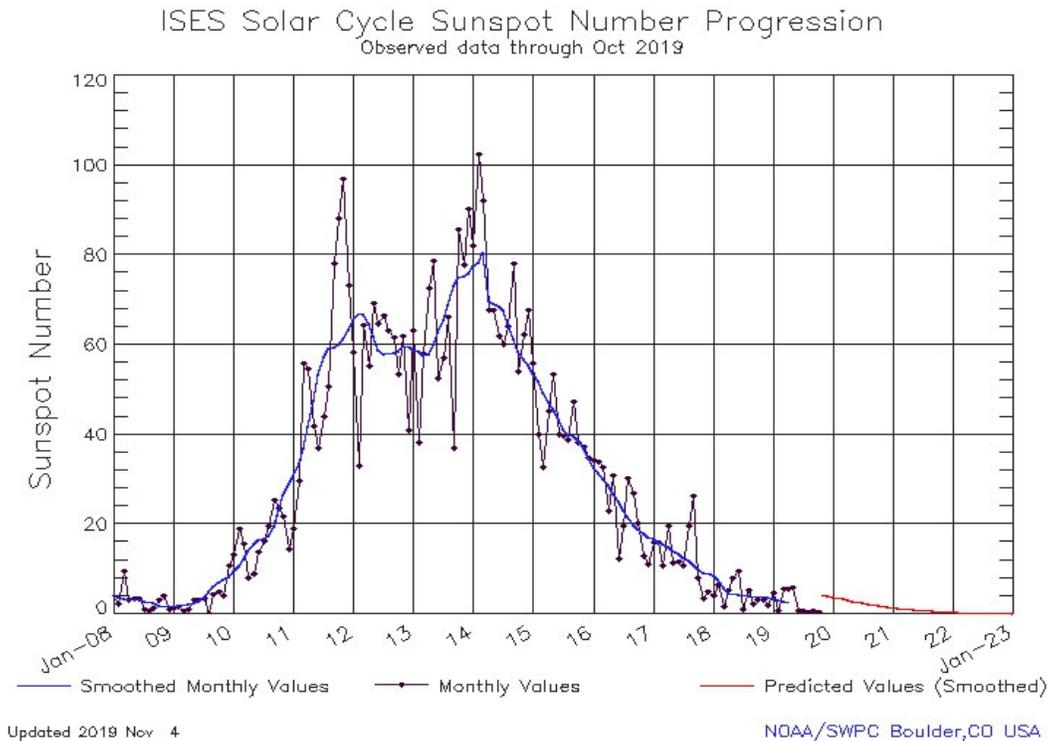


SOLAR CYCLE 24

by Miles Mathis

First published December 26, 2019

Cycle 24 is the previous cycle, that peaked in early 2014.



I just got that from Wikipedia, where it still appeared that way on Christmas day, 2019. The first thing I want to draw your attention to is the predicted value line in red, to your right. Notice they have Cycle 24 continuing to descend out to January 2023. **That is the prediction of NOAA/SWPC, as of today.** Don't believe me? The title of the graphic is "File:Solar cycle 24 sunspot number progression and prediction.gif". Any questions? You will say the file is old. No, check the bottom left corner, where it states "Updated Nov. 4, 2019".

I draw your attention to it because they also claim Cycle 24 started in December 2008. Which means they seem to be predicting a 14-year cycle. Have we ever seen a 14-year Solar Cycle? No. According to their own graphs, the longest was Cycle 4, which was 13.6 years. But it has [since been proven that was due to a lost data set and a lost Cycle](#). They have actually had to squash Cycle 4 *down* to 13.6 to make it seem to fit, since originally it was more like 15 years. But once we reinsert the lost data, that is two Cycles, not one. The second longest Cycle on record was Cycle 6, 12.8 years, though that was also probably stretched by bad data reading.

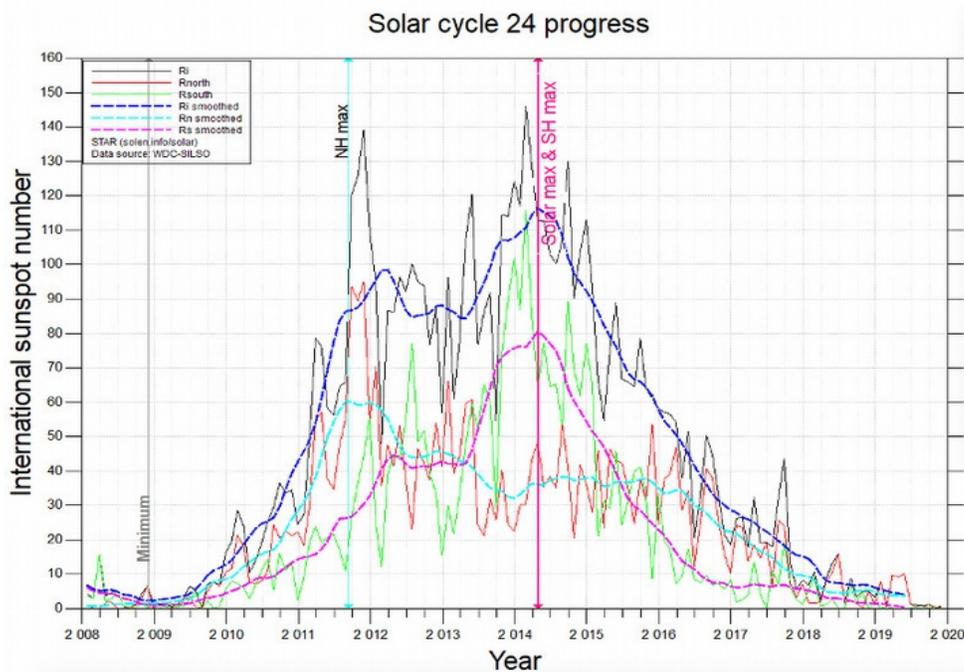
Many mainstream scientists are describing Cycle 24 as weak and short, so it is strange to see NOAA and Wiki trying to stretch it out to 14 years. Studying real data without all this pushing shows Cycle 24 ended about two years ago, so you might ask why they are predicting it to end three years in the future. Just to make their prediction as bad as possible? I mean, that's a five-year miss, *on something that already happened*. At this point, it doesn't even qualify as a prediction, since it is in the past, not the future. You will tell me the redness of the line after Jan. 2022 is just a mistake, but even if that is true, a 13-year Cycle prediction at this point is almost as weird as a 14-year prediction.

Also curious is that this is supposed to have been updated just last month, but the blue line stops about ten months ago. I assume that is because they have drawn it too high since about October 2017, and they prefer not to keep fudging it. It might become too obvious at some point. They want to keep it going down, but since it has been flatlined at zero for almost two years, that is pretty hard to accomplish. Do notice, however, that when they draw the red prediction line, they mysteriously and unaccountably don't connect it to the data set, and for some reason they lift the beginning of it up to the level two—although the previous data is all at zero. Very weird. This is what data pushing looks like, folks. **An extreme example of it.**

Although Wikipedia admits reverse polarity sunspots have been found since August 2017, footnoting that thrice* on its Cycle 25 page, on its Cycle 24 page it fails to mention any of that, pretending boldly that we are still in Cycle 24.

On December 24, 2019, [Teo Blaskovic at Watchers.news](#) published a short piece claiming the first multiple reversed polarity sunspot was catalogued on December 23. But that contradicts Solen.info, which has been cataloging them since 8/28/2017. Many of them are multiple, including that first one in 2017. Solen claims that negative polarity spot is too small, so if you believe that (I don't) all you have to do is wait until 9/10/2017, when there is another picture of another multiple with larger spots.

What we need is better data reading, so let's go to the full data set for Cycle 24, which comes not from Solen, but from WDC-SILSO.



The first strange thing we notice is that that graph doesn't match the one above from Wikipedia. That one peaks at about 105, whereas this one peaks at about 146. Not even close. What is going on there? Both are given as real sunspot numbers.

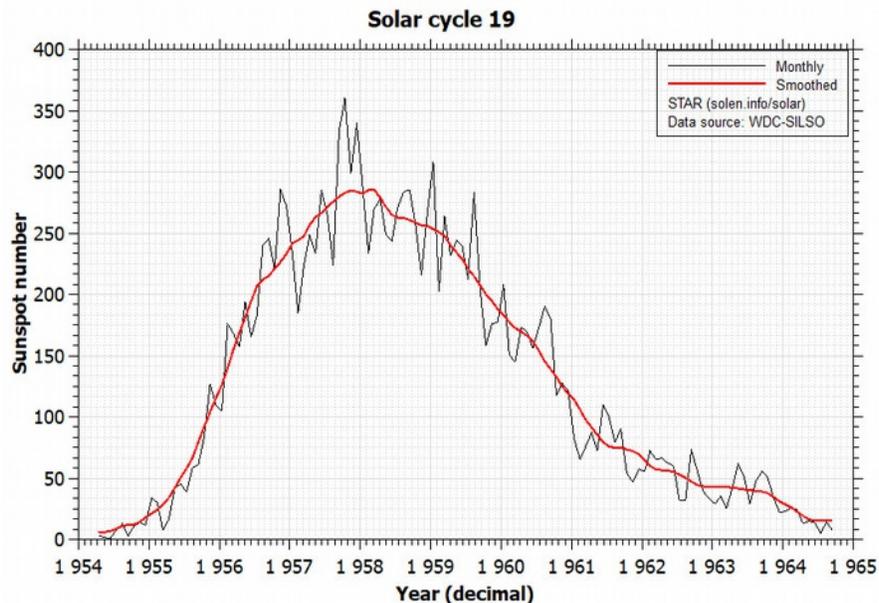
We know how bad they are at smoothing, so let's stick with the rawest data, the north and south numbers. In other words, just the green and red lines. The green line bottomed out in June of 2017, and the red line was close enough to zero in January 2018 not to matter. The blips after that are mostly manufactured, as we have seen, since they are falsely inflated by spots that used to not count, and that NOAA still does not count. See Solen's daily numbers, where although NOAA reports zero, Solen reports one or two, adds ten, and so on. The point being that the red and green lines tell us Cycle 24 ended sometime in the last months of 2017 or the first months of 2018. Since then we have been at or near zero, so the argument could be made you could assign the last two years to either Cycle 24 or 25, depending on your mood. Except that. . . that isn't how it is done. Once a Cycle has hit zero, it is done. Over. Finished. Yes, Cycle 25 is having trouble getting its legs, but the reason for that is another question. You can't just give its zeroes back to Cycle 24. The reversed polarity proves that again, since that polarity defines the Cycle. Besides, the polarity argument pushes us back to 2017, not forward to 2023.

Another thing I discovered by digging more deeply is that sunspot data before 1850 is very spotty. The data sets for the first nine cycles are very iffy, often missing more than 20 days of each month and relying on data from unreliable sources. Before about 1800, the graphs are huge extrapolations, and in some cases may be manufactured from almost nothing. We have already seen that they lost an entire Cycle around 1800, and fudged the graphs to hide that. Which means. . . I no longer believe in the Maunder Minimum and have my doubts about the Dalton Minimum. It now looks to me like the best explanation for the Maunder "Minimum" is just a lack of data. We have no proof one way or another to indicate that sunspots were completely lacking in that long period. Logic tells us it very unlikely Solar activity quit cycling in those decades.

This would explain why matching planetary maps to sunspot charts is so difficult, and I will no longer even try to match charts before 1850. That can only lead to unnecessary heartache.

Witnessing the sort of fudging that is still going on, I don't have much trust in *current* data, to be honest. And I have no trust in the people reporting it. I can't continue without taking some of the rawest data on faith, but I can tell you I will never trust another smoothed curve. I recommend you don't either. And as for mainstream predictions, the last two Cycles have told us what those are worth.

I want to say a couple of more words on smoothing. Look closely for instance at the magenta line in the last graph above, supposed to be smoothing the green line. Ask yourself if it makes any sense. Shouldn't a smoothed line still be going up when the raw line is going up, and vice versa? Then why is it going down when the raw line is going up? See 7/2011 for just one example. When the green line is going up, the magenta line is going down, and that is true in many places. How is that smoothing? And the smoothing shouldn't move and therefore falsify the positions of the maxima, should it? But it does. The magenta maximum is two full months ahead of the green maximum, isn't it? You will say this is cavilling, but it isn't. It is why they these mainstream guys have missed the double humping of the Cycles until I came along and pointed it out. Using their method of smoothing, entire maxima can be buried. See Cycle 19, for example:



The “smoothing” has not only misplaced both humps, it has nearly lost the second one altogether. Anyone only studying a long chart of smoothed data would have no idea there were at least two and possibly five maxima there. You will say that is the nature of smoothing, but it isn't. If I were smoothing that data, I would do it with much more finesse, using logic. I would make sure my smoothed line went up when the raw data was going up, for one thing. And I would make sure it peaked in the same places.

Now, you may think the mainstream is ignoring me on the question of Solar Cycles because they have such a firm handle on it themselves, and don't need any help. But that is the opposite of the facts. They aren't any closer to understanding Solar Cycles than Wolf was, or Galileo. Just witness the [circus that was the last round of predictions](#) for Solar Cycle 24, beginning back in 2005. The majority of high profile Sun experts, including those at NASA, predicted Cycle 24 would be very active, with [NASA \(David Hathaway and Robert Wilson\) actually saying](#) “it looks like its going to be one of the most intense cycles since record-keeping began almost 400 years ago”. And that was based on what? From high geomagnetic activity in 2005, supposedly predicting the next maximum six years in advance. Amusingly, they continue: “We don't know why this works,” says Hathaway. “The underlying physics is a mystery. But it does work.” So now they don't know why it *doesn't* work. Didn't work. Why did something that previously had a 94% correlation fail, making them look like asses? Probably because they are relying too heavily on computer models, which rely on fudged and very partial data. Wouldn't they be better off knowing the actual mechanics of the Cycles? Wouldn't you think they would be desperate for that information? But apparently they aren't, because when someone like me comes along, they do everything they can to bury him. The physics is a mystery to them, and I guess they prefer it remain a mystery, since they think a solution just makes them look even worse.

I can't yet predict the finer points of Solar Cycles: as I have said, the mechanics are quite complex and I am still unwinding them. It is an 11-body problem in circular motion, with 11-spins embedded, so isn't the easiest thing to visualize or model. But [I solved the Bode Series problem](#) years ago in a shockingly elegant manner using the same field mechanics. That paper is unanswerable, and I should have made the front pages for it. But here is what I have heard from the mainstream: either dead silence or sophomoric *ad hominem*s. Not one word of meaningful criticism. Not one word of praise from anyone

in the field. You will say they don't like me because I attack too hard. But they never ask themselves why and how I developed this style. I developed it because the previous style wasn't working. I started out polite, obeying the rules of paper submissions and all other forms in the field. That got me nothing but refusals, abuse, and condescension. I finally had enough of it and decided to counterattack. That didn't win me acceptance from the gatekeepers, of course, but it won me something more important: READERS, fans, and followers. If it didn't put my papers on the front page or the cover of *Scientific American*, it put them on the front pages of Google. [My papers on many subjects](#) and in many subfields now outrank the papers of the "peers" who refused me entry into the field. That too merits front-page coverage. But if they want me to go back to my first style, all they have to do is treat me fairly. Give me my due and I will go back to being a lamb instead of a tiger. Until then, you had better armor up, because I am going to chew your legs off every chance I get.

Anyway, [I showed](#) more than five years ago that the Cycles were caused by planetary EM alignments, and have more recently suggested the weak Cycle 24 was caused by Neptune being square to the Galactic Core. I have come to see that the main line of charge isn't between the Sun and Jupiter, it is between the Sun and the Core, since the Core is feeding all charge into the system. The planets then have to align to that. But the experts at NASA and elsewhere don't want to hear that, because it looks at a glance too much like astrology. It *isn't* astrology by their definitions, it is straight astronomy, using mechanisms they admit exist, but because it includes the word "planets" they have to pull their coats over their heads and run. They have belittled scores of previous researchers who suggested planetary influences, back to the 19th century (though most of those guys proposed gravitational influences, not EM influences), and I guess they don't want to admit they were wrong.

Also remember that Michio Kaku, as phony as they come, used NASA's predictions to spread fear in 2010, [warning everyone](#) of huge Solar storms coming in 2012 that would wipe out power systems for months at a time. Governments worldwide spent billions responding to this phony alarm, draining treasuries to fortify and protect their systems from the fake threat. In other words, the usual. Wikipedia footnotes that story, but if you want to read it, you can't. Bigthink.com memoryholed it. The link is broken. That is the kind of thinking they do.

Anyway, by 2012, everyone was in panic mode, and Wiki tells us

The delayed onset of high latitude spots indicating the start of Solar Cycle 24 led the "active cycle" researchers to revise their predictions downward and the consensus by 2007 was split 5-4 in favor of a smaller cycle.^[10] By 2012, consensus was a small cycle, as solar cycles are much more predictable 3 years after minima.

Funny, since they forget to tell you that by 2012, they were already *past* first maximum. So yes, first maximum should have been a bit easier to predict several months *after* it was recorded. At that point, no one was predicting a larger second maximum in 2014, since most didn't even know about double humps, and larger second humps were very rare. But David Hathaway at NASA popped up in May of 2012, six months *after* first maximum, and predicted maximum would peak at 60 in the spring of 2013. What? You can see above that the smoothed number had already hit 98 in about March of 2012. So something doesn't add up here. Either they have changed numbers since that time, or Hathaway was living in a cave with blind white bears. Regardless of that, Hathaway should have been thoroughly discredited, but we find him now at Stanford joined up with Lisa Upton. We saw her in [my previous paper](#), pushing hard the surface flux transport model, which is another mainstream joke. I am just waiting for the mainstream to find some way to monetize Cycle 25 like they did Cycle 24. They can't use the old Solar storms thing again, surely, and the Global Warming story is already maxxed out.

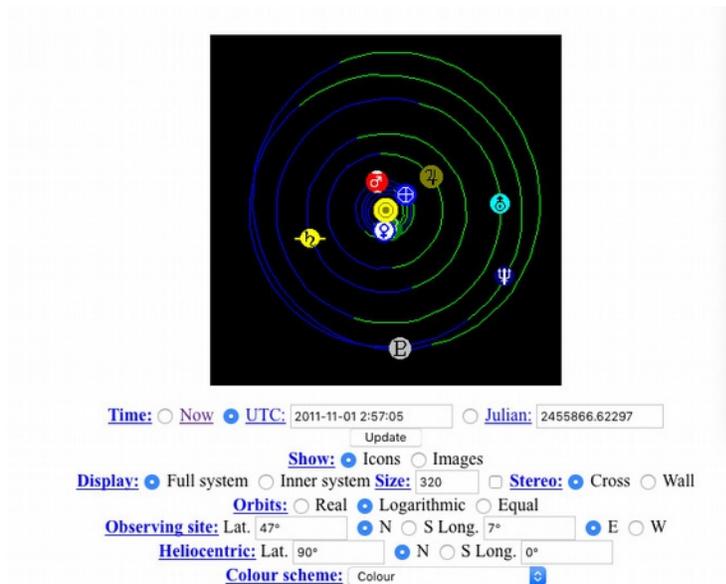
Look to Kaku, Nye, Tyson, and the other talking heads of fake science to lead the way with the next conjob. At any rate, we have seen that Upton is working for Space Systems Research **Corporation**, so perhaps they will try to sell some sort of new space-based Sunspot observatory. They already have SOHO, but perhaps they are pushing for some big budget expansion. In fact, that is my guess. SOHO is almost 24 years old and the only tech still switched on is their LASCO coronagraph. I predict a big-budget replacement of SOHO in the next few years, using Solar Cycles as the selling point. This would explain why they can't countenance a solution right now. They can't sell you a billion-dollar search for solution in the next decade if they admit I have already solved it, can they?

But take note that Upton/Hathaway are predicting Cycle 25 to *start* around January of 2021. I have shown you it already started two years ago, and will be hitting a first peak in January 2021. I have been predicting a larger second peak since 2014, and see no reason to change now. It should come when Jupiter aligns with Neptune in 2022. So, although the Jupiter/Saturn conjunction of 2021 should be weak, since its line is square to the Core, the Jupiter/Neptune conjunction is less square, therefore more charge can be channeled.

This goes a long way to explaining the weakness of the Sun in the past few decades. It isn't that the Sun is weak himself, it is that the position of Neptune has undercut the charge strength of the entire Solar System. As Neptune continues to move away from square to the Core, the charge levels will continue to rise.

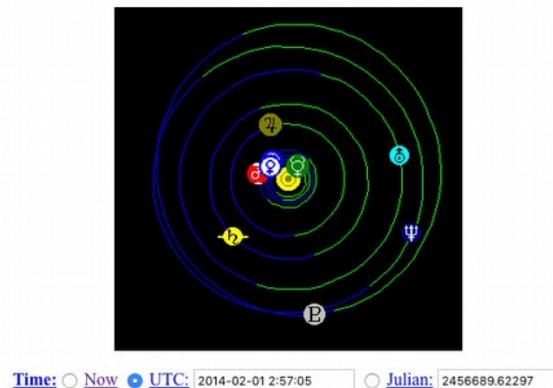
Also strange is that when I search on David Hathaway, I found no page for him at Wiki, but did find another spook named [David Hathaway](#). That would be the British evangelist who started Eurovision Mission and *Prophetic Vision* magazine. He allegedly became pastor of his own church at age 17-18. He led expeditions to Jerusalem in the 1960s, by road through Soviet bloc countries, telling us a lot about him and raising several red flags. He allegedly smuggled Bibles into the Soviet Union at that time as well, so he is looking a lot like an agent of some sort. This is all but confirmed when he was allegedly caught, tortured, and imprisoned for sedition, but Harold Wilson arranged for almost immediate release. We aren't told how that worked. This reminds us that Hathaway is a big peerage name**—think the two Anne Hathaways, Shakespeare, etc. Is David Hathaway of NASA linked to this mess? I couldn't answer that immediately, but I think it is a question to ask.

I can also tell you why the geomagnetic prediction of Hathaway didn't work in Cycle 24. It is because in 2011, when Jupiter and Saturn were in opposition pointing right at the Core, almost anyone would have predicted a large maximum. I would have myself, before a couple of months ago. But if we check the planetary chart at Fourmilab:



We find a big problem. Not only is Neptune near square to the Core at 4 o'clock, but he is on a direct tangent with Uranus. Uranus is emitting charge sideways to the other planets, due to his tilt, and if you will notice Neptune is right on his line of charge. This tells us that Neptune and Uranus will link up here, sending most of their charge out to the side, away from the Core line at 8 o'clock. As you see, that Uranus/Neptune line also intersects the Saturn/Jupiter line at an angle of about 80 degrees, interfering with the back part of it. This acts to tamp down the strength of that line, preventing maximum from going to its full potential. So the Jupiter/Saturn opposition does give us a maximum, but it is far smaller than it would normally be.

28 months later, in early 2014, Uranus/Neptune are still blocking, but Jupiter has moved on.



The only alignment we have is through Saturn, which is now *directly* between the Sun and the Core. But since Jupiter isn't opposing, Neptune/Uranus can't block. The line doesn't extend on the far side of the Sun, so there is nothing to block, you see. And Jupiter is near enough in line with Neptune through the Sun to pull Neptune's charge in that direction. Once in the Sun, some charge can be redirected along the Saturn/Core line. Although Saturn is near a direct line to the Core, alone she can't channel that much charge, which explains why the whole Cycle was weak.

This also explains the minimum in 2009. Since Jupiter is in line with Neptune at that time, you might

think we would get a maximum according to my model. But Jupiter and Neptune were both dead square to the Galactic Core, nullifying that alignment. This is a magnetic alignment, remember, and magnetism doesn't work on a perpendicular like that. So again, that is why Cycle 24 was so weak. Its normal alignments were nullified by pretty extraordinary circumstances, and the Cycle had to rely on other lesser alignments to create a maximum. Of course, this happens to a lesser extent in every Cycle, since we can't have maxima every time Jupiter conjoints or opposes Neptune or Saturn. If we did, we would have four maxima almost every Cycle, and almost no hard minima. Or, the Cycle would average 5.5 years instead of 11. As it is, we have a highly complex dance of six major players and five minor ones, and it requires a close study of the spin mechanics to unwind it.

The problem for previous modelers is that we have had a series of strong and long Cycles going back to the 1920s. But the mainstream doesn't understand that is because Neptune was on the Core side in that period. They need to study the period *before* that, when Neptune was square on the other side (than it is on now). In the 1910s, Neptune was at about 11 o'clock, making him square to the Core. In that period the Cycles were weak, like they are now. But the mainstream scientists can't or don't enter that data in the right way, so their computers don't know it. From reading the papers of people like Hathaway, it looks to me like they are limiting their models to more recent cycles, missing the full circle of the planets. To understand what is happening now, they should feed into their computers the planetary configurations of Cycle 14, especially the years 1905 to 1907. They should also look at why the opposition of Jupiter and Saturn in 1910-11 failed to produce a significant peak. It can only be because Neptune was square, and therefore in a blocking position. The maximum could therefore only be when Neptune was aligning to Jupiter, and after that to Jupiter and Saturn. This proves again the importance of Neptune in the Cycle, something I have stressed since [my first paper on the subject of Sun Cycles](#)—and indeed long before that, going back to my papers on [Axial Tilt](#) and Bode's Law. Neptune has been vastly underweighted in all similar calculations, and that is because no one before me understand the mechanism of charge distribution in the Solar System.

To gloss it one more time, a majority of charge is cycled into the system from the Core through the Sun. The Sun feeds charge out to the planets, the planets take it in at their poles, feed on it, and then release it at their equators. This charge then recycles back to the Sun. But the math of returning charge is not the same as charge moving out. This is because it follows the same field lines in as it took out. But in moving out, the lines diverged, due to the spherical nature of the field. In other words, the charge density fell steeply. But in moving back in, the opposite is true: the field lines converge on the Sun, and charge density rises. The further it travels, the more it rises, because the more it is compressed. So charge returning from Neptune is compressed more than charge from nearer planets, multiplying its effect. In these charge interactions and equations, it is not just total charge that matters, it is charge *density*. It is for this reason that Neptune becomes such a central player. I showed the simple math which proved his returning charge density was greater than that of Saturn. No one before me, astronomer or astrologer, had gotten near that realization. I suspect our Solar System is considered quite odd for having a planet that large orbiting at such a great distance, and Neptune's presence in the system is what gives it its strange characteristics. The system would be very different without him. He is what causes Uranus to lie on his side. And he is what causes these really horrible periods of system weakness like we just lived through. I believe life would be much more pleasant if we could wave a magic wand and transport him to a stable orbit below Jupiter. But since we can't, we had better buck up and get on with it.

Addendum January 14, 2020: Only two weeks later [I was able to map the effect from the Core](#), showing a sine wave that matched the periodicity and amplitude of the known Solar Cycle. See the spreadsheet at that link.

*Footnotes go to [Hugh Hudson](#) at Berkeley, [Tony Phillips](#) at SpaceWeather.com, and also [to Solen.info](#), where we have a whole page of Cycle 25 sunspots going back to 2017.

**See for example Roswell Hathaway of the peerage, who lives in Atlanta, Georgia. He descends recently from the Vyvyan-Robinsons of Cornwall, who were Baronets related to the Arundels. The American actress Ann Hathaway is also related to British peerage lines, and may be a direct descendant or cousin of her namesake.