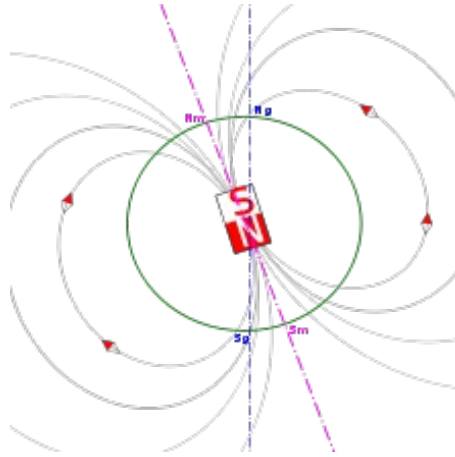


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POLE REVERSALS

as Proof of my Charge Field



by Miles Mathis

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The mainstream now admits that the Earth's poles reverse about every half million years [each period is called a *chron*]. This admission was necessary due the reversed magnetism found in volcanic rocks. It is also admitted there is no known schedule to the reversal, with periods generally running from 10,000 years to 1 million years. But in the last glacial event 41,000 years ago, there was a flip and a flip-back in a period of only 440 years (the Laschamp event). Another clue to this mystery is that during these flips the total magnetic field weakens greatly, falling to 5% of its normal strength. Also important is that these flips do not correspond to Solar magnetic flips, which occur every 9-12 years. And during Solar flips, total magnetism *increases*.

If we ask the mainstream to explain all this, we get very little of use. We are told that pole reversals are explained by fluid dynamics in the Earth's molten core—the standard dodge. It is a dodge since there is no possible way to confirm that, and since the given theories make no sense. However, I have *non-confirmed* the core dynamics answer in many [previous papers](#) using only logic, and I will do so again here.

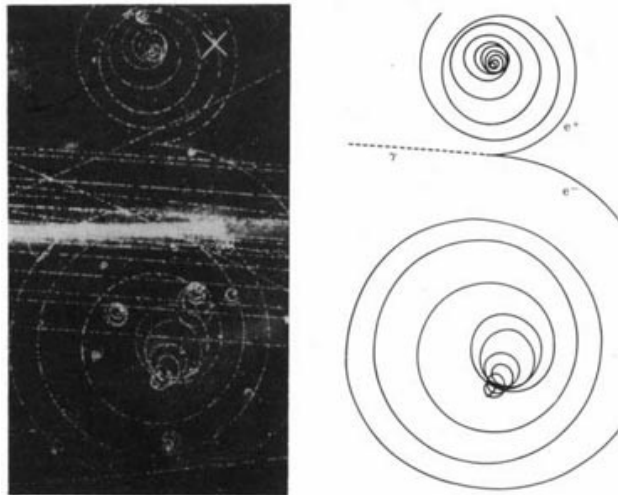
The most widely proposed trigger of reversals is an impact event, but the mainstream admits no reversal was triggered by the impact event that caused the Cretaceous extinction. So there appears to be no connection of reversals to major impacts, pretty much destroying that theory.

But we hardly need address the mainstream theory, given my charge field theory. As you will see, it explains the reversals with ease.

The mainstream can't explain the reversal because they can't explain the polarity to begin with. They know the Earth's axis acts somewhat like a bar magnet, but they have never been able to explain the

genesis of that field. I will do so now, in the simplest language possible. The EM field is known to be a polar field built on the charge field. In other words, it is admitted that **charge** causes both electricity and magnetism. To use Maxwell's terms, the E and B fields are built on the D field, and the D field is an outcome of charge. Charge has its genesis at the quantum level, being built on charged particles: the proton and electron. And what gives these particles charge, according to the mainstream? It is unknown. Currently, the mainstream tries to build a charge theory for the proton from messenger photons or quarks, but all are *ad hoc* and, frankly, pathetic. Like so much else, they are hardly worth addressing. And since the electron isn't made of quarks, there is no analogous theory for that particle. The electron has charge because it does. But in my theory, these particles are charged because they are recycling photons. **Photons** are the fundamental particle of charge field theory, not electrons. In my theory, the proton and electron are *not* equally charged. Charge is a function of size and spin, so the electron can only manage 1/1821 the charge of the proton. This explains other mysteries we will not have time to hit here, but that I have explained in previous papers.

Now, the charge field is polar not because the proton and electron are oppositely charged—which they aren't. The field is polar because the **photon** has two variants to start with. We can have either photons or antiphotons. That just means the photon can either be spinning left or right, relative to some given position. Or, the photon can be thought of as either up or down. There is nothing esoteric about this, and antiphotons are not evil or mysterious in any other way. They exist all around you right now, and in most cases neither you nor any other body can tell the difference. Furthermore, you can make a photon into an antiphoton simply by flipping it over. We have machines that can do this, and they are no more complicated than special mirrors in sequence. Currently, on the Earth we have about twice as many photons as antiphotons. Or, the split is 2/3 to 1/3. I know that by studying current data, especially tracks of electrons and positrons spinning out in the ambient field. They are spinning out in a field of photons and antiphotons, with electrons spun down by antiphotons and positrons spun down by photons.



If you want to learn more about that, [consult my previous papers](#). But the dipole characteristics of the Earth's charge and EM field is caused in the same way the charge of the proton and electron is caused: the given imbalance in the field creates an overall spin imbalance at all levels, causing the larger body to spin around its axis. This spin creates an angular momentum imbalance caused by the spherical shape of the body in question. In other words, any spinning sphere will have more angular momentum at the equator than the poles. Given an ambient field of smaller particles (the photons) and

permeability of the larger body by the smaller, this will create a net vector out at the equator and a net vector in at the poles. The photons will be pushed out most strongly at the equator, creating negative potentials at the poles: the photons will feel a “negative pressure” at the poles and will be sucked in. This is the genesis of a sort of charge engine, with the photons as the recycled gas.

Again due to simple field potentials and spin mechanics, the greater field will sort the smaller particles, sending the photons to the south pole of the greater body and antiphotons to the north pole. Once the process starts, it creates a feedback mechanism which accelerates the process up to some calculable maximum, at which point it stabilizes. The recycling of charge by this mechanism is the source of much heat in the Earth, since photons=charge=heat. So, in a sense, Sunlight is both coming down and being emitted up by the Earth at all times. Part of the Sun's full spectrum is falling on the Earth as visible and invisible light, but a larger part is being taken in at the poles and recycling through the body of the Earth, coming up at us from below. Most of this light is in or near the infrared, which is why we have not detected it for what it is. We detect it as heat, of course, but wrongly suppose it is coming from a core heated by compression eons ago. It is not. The core is hot, but not from compression and not from the distant past. It is hot due to this constant recycling of charge.

The way this explains magnetic reversals also has nothing to do with core or dynamo theory. Pole reversals are caused by the fact that the entire Solar System is traveling at great velocity through the galaxy, orbiting the galactic core at a great distance. As it does so, it passes through patches of different charge. In some patches, photons predominate. In others, antiphotons predominate. Some of these patches are very large, and some are very small. This explains why we see no pattern in the *chrons* or flips. As we pass through these patches, the Sun takes in the bulk of the charge and then shares it with the planets. But the planets take in some charge directly as well. Most of their charge they get from the Sun, that is, but not all of it.

You will say, “Then the Earth's flips should match the Sun's flips”. Yes, they should, and they do. But what the mainstream is calling a Solar flip is not really a Solar flip. Or, the flip we are seeing on the Sun isn't the same flip we are seeing on the Earth. Here is what I mean: when mainstream scientists read a flip of the Sun's magnetic field every 9-12 years, they aren't actually seeing what they think they are seeing. They *aren't* seeing the Sun's poles flip. The Sun's poles only flip when the Earth's do, because they are both being caused by the same external field. The “polarity reversal” they are seeing on the Sun is actually a reversal caused by the feedback loop with the four big outer planets, as I show in [this long paper](#). The Solar cycles and the flips are on the same schedule and are caused by the same thing: charge *returning* to the Sun from the big planets is reversed as a sum because the planets are in a different position.

Let me simplify it for you: let us say that instead of four big planets, we have only Jupiter. Jupiter orbits the Sun just like the Earth, though his period is almost 12 years. So every six years, Jupiter is on opposite sides of the Sun. In one position, his photons are coming from one direction, and six years later they are coming from the other direction. Why does this matter? Because with photons, direction always matters. A photon moving left is not the same as a photon moving right. Due to basic spin mechanics, one is opposite to the other. If the two photons are emitted by the same body, the one moving right is opposite the one moving left. If we call the left-moving photon a photon, then the right-moving photon is actually an antiphoton. So, although the Sun is receiving the same photons from the same body over the course of a year, half the time the Sun thinks they are photons and half the time he thinks they are antiphotons. This is because he has to “read” them relative to the background field of the galaxy, which is constant.

Therefore, for half the orbit, Jupiter's photons will go in the Solar south pole, and for the other half they will go in the Solar north pole. This will cause that *recycled Solar System field* to reverse every six years. It is that field the mainstream scientists are seeing when they see a field reversal. Technically, they are measuring the Solar *System* field, not the Solar field. The Sun's own poles haven't reversed, only the Sun's magnetic *response* to Jupiter has reversed.

Now, if we include the other three big planets, we increase the period from six years to the period we see.

For final proof of the theory, we just need to explain the field strength differences. My spin theory explains it easily, because as the Solar System moves through the galaxy from one patch to another, it has to pass through a phase of near equality. Just think about it: if it was in a phase like the current one where photons predominate, the only change possible is to one where antiphotons predominate. Well, as you pass from one to the other, you have to pass through a short phase of equality, where photons and antiphotons are about the same. If the numbers are about equal, then the field as a whole will sum to zero, giving you a total field of near-zero magnetism. The planet doesn't know which way to spin or which pole to send the photons to. Electrically, the planet will still be fully viable, but magnetically the planet is in a trough until it can get fully into the next patch. The only reason magnetism doesn't go to zero is that the Earth retains the spin it took into the reversal. It takes many years to spin down a planet as large as the Earth, and as long as the Earth retains some spin, it can create its own magnetism.

Some will say, "Then shouldn't the Earth have to stop spinning and start spinning the other direction? Either that or physically flip?" No, because the reversal isn't caused by that. After the reversal, the photons are still going in the south pole and the antiphotons are still going in the north, so there is no need for any overall spin reversal. The larger mechanics is unchanged. What changes is the relative *number* of photons to antiphotons. After the reversal, antiphotons will outnumber photons, so the north pole will become stronger than the south. The aurora borealis will then be more impressive than the aurora australis. Other reversals will also occur, but not an overall spin reversal or planetary flip.

The important thing to understand is that the Earth is always going to orient to the Sun and outer planets, so it will never flip in any way unless they do. It may be that the entire Solar System flips relative to the galactic core, but the Earth will never flip relative to the Sun. It simply can't, short of a major planetary collision. The Earth can only respond to the greater charge fields around it.

So why does the magnetism of the Sun increase during these short-period flips? Because during these flips the Sun isn't passing from one field to another. The greater field is unchanged, so there is no pass from one patch to another. There is therefore no reason to expect a decrease. The increase is caused by the magnetic reconnection I showed [in my paper on Solar cycles](#), where we get planetary alignments causing linkages in the feedback loops. See the last diagram in that paper. In short, the increase doesn't happen as we pass from photon field to antiphoton, it happens as Jupiter opposes Saturn, say, and we get a spin-up from opposing photon streams. When Jupiter and Saturn are in alignment on the same side of the Sun, their returning charge stacks, creating a maximum. When they are on opposite sides of the Sun, you might think we would be at a minimum, since this is when the flip is happening. But just the opposite is true. Instead of a minimum, we get an even higher maximum. Magnetically we see a surge, because when photons meet head-on like this they spin each other up. Increased photon spin is increased magnetism. The analogy is through charge, as I show in my [paper on period 4](#). There, I show you how the magnetism of Iron is created by opposing streams of charge moving along the axis of the nucleus. In the same way, the Sun acts as the nuclear axis of the Solar System here, recycling and spinning up the returning charge streams of Jupiter and Saturn.

I will gloss the mechanism one more time, since it is so important. When photons travel side by side in the same direction, they jostle a bit but don't spin up one another much. You can see why if you think of them as spinning gears. The gears may catch a bit in a jostle, but because the two particles have no velocity relative to one another (they are both going c in the same direction), nothing much results. But if photons are going in opposite directions and collide, you get a real effect. The gears catch ferociously, and you get spin transfers. You can get either spin-ups or spin-downs, depending on which way the photons are spinning. But if a photon meets an antiphoton, you get a spin-up. Given an imbalanced field, the odds of this hit are greater than a photon-photon hit, so you get far more spin-ups than spin-downs. Hence, more magnetism.

You will say that the odds are actually greatest for a photon-photon hit, but you are leaving out what I showed you above: a photon going in the reverse direction is automatically an antiphoton. Although both Jupiter and Saturn may be emitting more photons, when they are in opposition, the photons of one planet will be acting like antiphotons in the greater field. Therefore, the greatest odds are actually for a photon-antiphoton hit, and a spin-up.