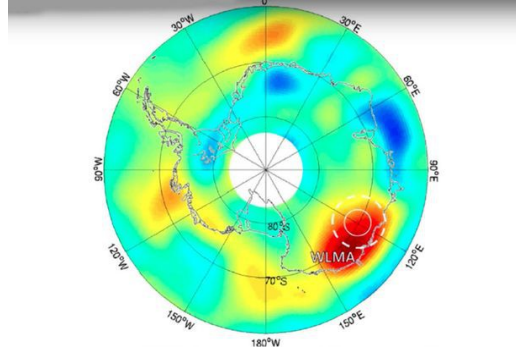


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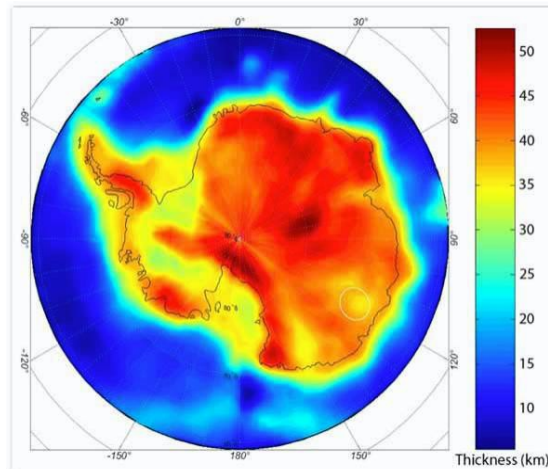
THE WILKES LAND ANOMALY *and the charge field*



by Miles Mathis

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The Wilkes Land Anomaly that you see in the diagram above is over Antarctica at about 135°E. It is a “gravitational” anomaly confirmed by the GRACE satellite recently. But the anomaly has been known for several decades. It registers as an increase in gravity in the area, unexplainable by the measured land mass there.

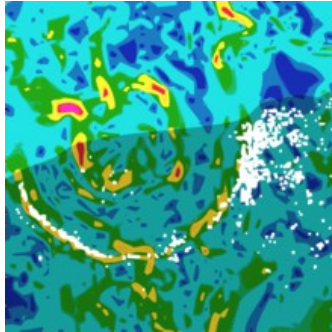


That is the mainstream diagram of crust thickness in the Antarctic, which gives us no way to explain the gravity anomaly using current theory. Gravitational strength is a function of the matter present in the area, of course, so the two diagrams don't match. The only way to explain the anomaly with current theory is with a huge increase in density in that area. But there is also no evidence of that.

When this problem first became known in around 1960 from the Victoria Land Traverse (which was ground level), R. A. Schmidt proposed a giant impact crater under the ice to explain it. This is still the mainstream theory today. The proposed impactor would have to be more than four times as wide as the biggest known previous one, but that hasn't stopped anyone from running with this ridiculous theory. It

is ridiculous because 1) there is no evidence for it, beyond this gravitational data; 2) it is much easier to explain by other means, as we will see below.

In fact, if we study the data, we actually find strong indications *against* the crater theory. To address data, the impactor would have to have been composed of matter *much* denser than the matter impacted, leading to a big gain in density in the area. This is not what we see from other large impacts. For instance, here is the gravity map of the Chicxulub crater:



It looks nothing like the proposed crater in Antarctica, since the central part of this impact is not red.

Another problem is that an impactor 4-5 times as wide as the Chicxulub impactor would have fractured the Earth in ways noticeable beyond some surface circles and gravity anomalies. It should have created fracture lines in the crust and even mantle that should be detectable right through the ice. It looks like they are proposing a crater in the existing continent or island, which is also illogical. There is no indication Antarctica was even in its present position that far back in time, and if it were, it would have been shattered by such an impact. You wouldn't just see a local crater in the gravity map: as with Chicxulub you would see concentric circles out to South America. You would also see radial fracture lines in the island.

Because the data is so strange, alien enthusiasts have now popped up to claim it for their own. They are leading with headlines that claim a giant buried object has been discovered by these satellites. That is just as ridiculous as mainstream theories, or moreso, because it simply isn't true. Absolutely no evidence for a buried object has been found, other than the gravitational anomaly maps. Since most alien stories are planted by the government as misdirection, our first assumption should be that these alien promoters are more of the same. My assumption is they are controlling the opposition, as usual. For every bad mainstream theory, there is an alternative theory for those who don't buy the first one. This keeps people off the truth, which the current governors see as the most dangerous thing imaginable in all fields. Any and all truth is a threat to their manufactured hegemony.

As usual, we should look for the truth on a third path. Conveniently, I have already supplied that path in dozens of previous papers: the charge field. I have shown that the Earth is recycling charge coming in from the Sun, pulling it in at the poles and emitting it most heavily at the equator ([or more precisely 30°N and S](#)). I have shown much evidence of that from mainstream data, as my readers know. I have even previously analyzed this very data from GRACE [and GOCE](#). However, I have not previously addressed the south pole anomalies we will look at here. Which is why I am on the page today.

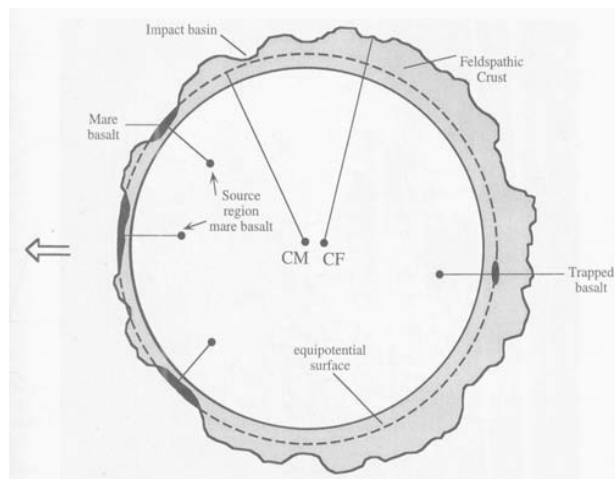
This charge I speak of is not just field potentials. It is real photons with real densities. And each photon has a real radius, a real mass, and a real spin. This charge field is what I have unified with gravity, creating my unified field equations. I have shown where it exists in [Newton's equations](#), Coulomb's equations, [the Lagrangian](#), [Maxwell's equations](#), and so on, providing any number of

[working unified field equations](#). Beyond that, I have shown the ambient charge field in our near vicinity (Earth orbit) is composed [about 2 to 1 of photons over antiphotons](#). [The photons go in the south pole](#), which explains its known strength and much other data. Therefore, we have a strong incoming vortex of photons at both poles. This is what we are seeing in the GRACE and GOCE data, not craters or buried objects.

In fact, we find colorful proof of that in the mainstream's own descriptions, where we are told the satellites feel a pull high up in orbit, as if they were in a strong vortex reaching up into the sky. In fact, they are.

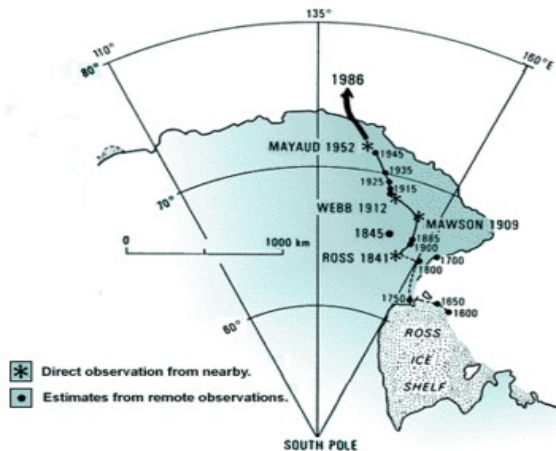
Which means the anomaly isn't strictly or rigorously a gravitational anomaly. It is a unified field anomaly, and the flux is caused by the charge part of the field, not the gravitational part. What the satellites are measuring isn't a stronger tug from gravity, but a push from the incoming charge field vortex. This is why the "gravity" maps don't match the mass and crust maps: the force isn't a function of the mass present, so we shouldn't expect the maps to match.

However, we might expect an area-wide depression and some increase in density, for this reason: millions of years of photon bombardment in the area would naturally cause a depression. Since photons are real and cause a real force (see photo-electric effect), we would expect them to push the area down like any other real objects. For an analogy, see NASA's schematic of the front part of the Moon, which I have published in many previous papers. It has been pushed down and worn away over time by bombardment by photons from the Earth. Since the Moon is in lock, with the same face to us always, we would expect the forwardmost part to show photon wear. It does.



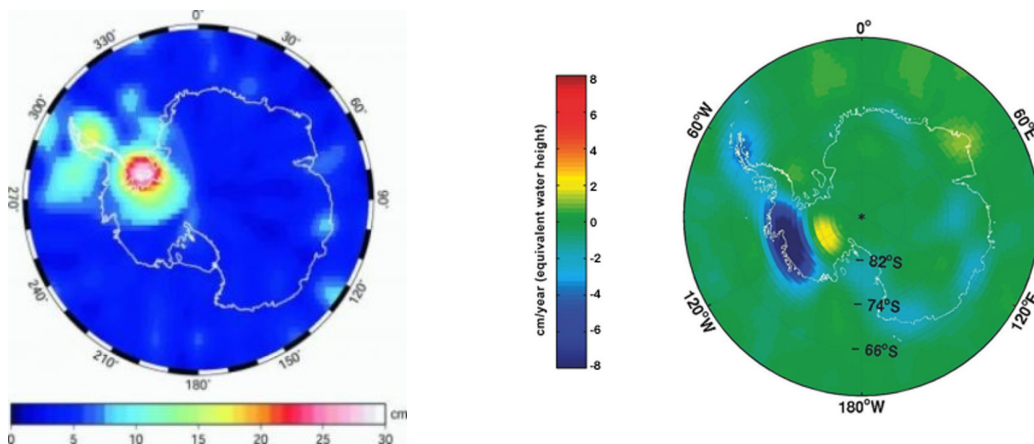
So why does the south pole vortex seem to come in 20 degrees away from the spin pole? Isn't that a long way off? Well, this data actually matches magnetic data, since the magnetic south pole is also wandering around over in the area of the Wilkes anomaly. Strange that no one has ever seemed to notice that big clue. It may be the biggest clue here, but it is totally ignored by the mainstream. Very curious. Go back to the diagram under title, and you see the Wilkes Land Anomaly is centered on about 135E and 68S. So you may wish to ask yourself why they have drawn their bullseye in the wrong place. They have drawn a circle centered on 120E and 70S, despite the fact that the darkest reds are not over there. They are trying to misdirect you, aren't they? Why? Probably because they don't want you seeing what I am showing you. The anomaly matches magnetic south, which confirms my theory that this is a charge anomaly, not a gravity anomaly. As far as I can tell, this GRACE image was created in about 2006, and in that year magnetic south was estimated to be at about 138E and 65S.

For more indication they are hiding this from you, we can go to Wikipedia. On the page for south magnetic pole, we are given this diagram:

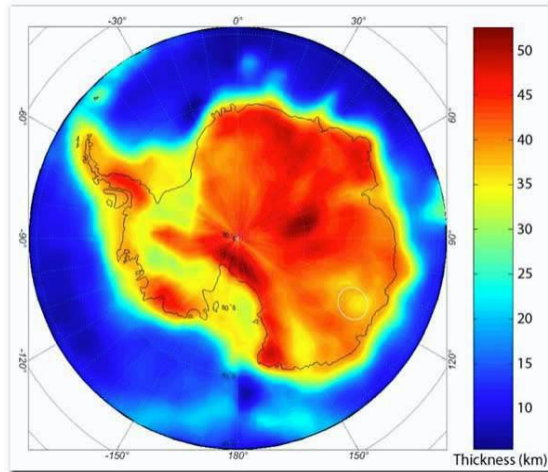


Notice they have turned the map sideways, so that southeast is now north. And they don't label the Wilkes Land, do they? Although they do label the Ross Ice Shelf. So if you are researching our current problem, you may not realize magnetic south is wandering around in the area of the Wilkes Anomaly.

But that still doesn't explain why the anomaly and magnetic south are over there. To discover that, we have to collate data from all the diagrams, [plus a couple of others](#).



Those are two other images from GRACE. Although they have been assigned to other things, they once again come straight from gravity data. They show similar anomalies to the other side of the pole, but closer to the pole. My guess is there is data showing smaller secondary magnetic poles over there as well. I say this because what it looks like we are seeing is various entry points for our charge vortex. The south pole vortex would probably like to center itself nearer the spin pole, but cannot do so for other reasons. The main reason being the one we saw here:



As you see, the charge vortex is being partially blocked from entering by the landmass there. We see either very thick or very dense areas of land just south of the pole and to the east. Therefore, the charge vortex must go around. The charge vortex acts just like any other particulate wind, seeking the path of least resistance.

You will say, “If that is the case, we would expect the charge vortex to take the greenest paths here, which are to the west”. Yes, but the vortex prefers to come in from the east, for reasons I have explained before. Since the Earth is spinning toward the east, it will first encounter incoming charge from that direction. The Earth encounters charge photons just like it encounters the Sun: it encounters the Sun first from the east, doesn't it? That is why the Sun rises in the east. In fact, we can calculate the direction of encounter just from that fact and from tilt. The Earth is tilted 23.5 degrees, so to a first approximation, we would expect the charge to come in at $90 + 23.5 = 113.5^\circ$. The vortex is then shifted again by the shape of the Antarctic, which blocks charge strongest north and east, and weakest west and south. This acts to push the vortex about 20 degrees further south.

In conclusion, we find that our charge vortex at the south pole takes several paths around the island that is in its way. The main one is to the southeast, giving us what we call our south magnetic pole. But there are also two large ones to the west and many other smaller ones. We expect each and every path of our vortex to create magnetic maxima. The magnetism is created by the charge photons directly, since each and every photon is spinning. The spin of the charge photon is what creates magnetism at the ground level.

Does my theory allow us to explain why the south magnetic pole wanders? It does. It wanders because the vortex wanders, and the vortex wanders because the direction of the incoming charge wanders. Why does that direction wander? Because it is a function of *all* charge coming into the Earth, not just Solar charge. [I have shown](#) that the Jovians (four big planets) are also returning charge to the Sun and Earth, so we must track their positions as well. Finally, we have to track the position of the Galactic Core, since the Earth gets some charge from there directly.

To read about similar problems, you may consult [my 2013 paper on the Canada Gravity Deficit](#).