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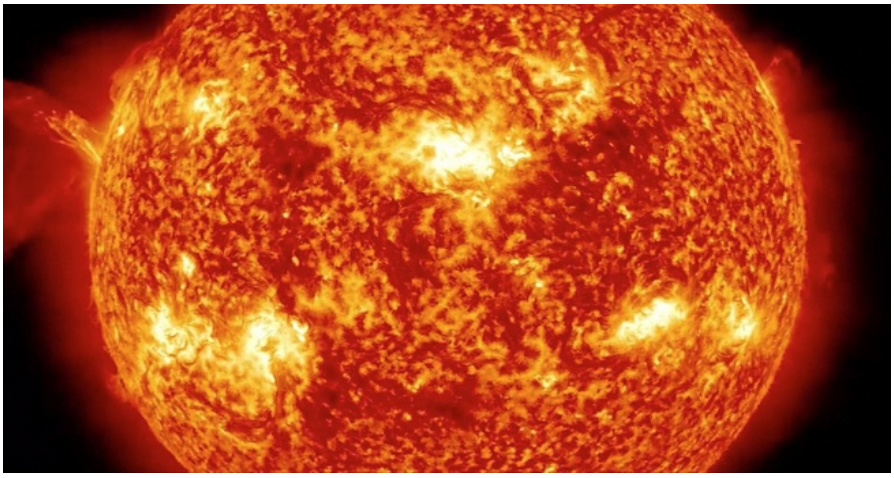


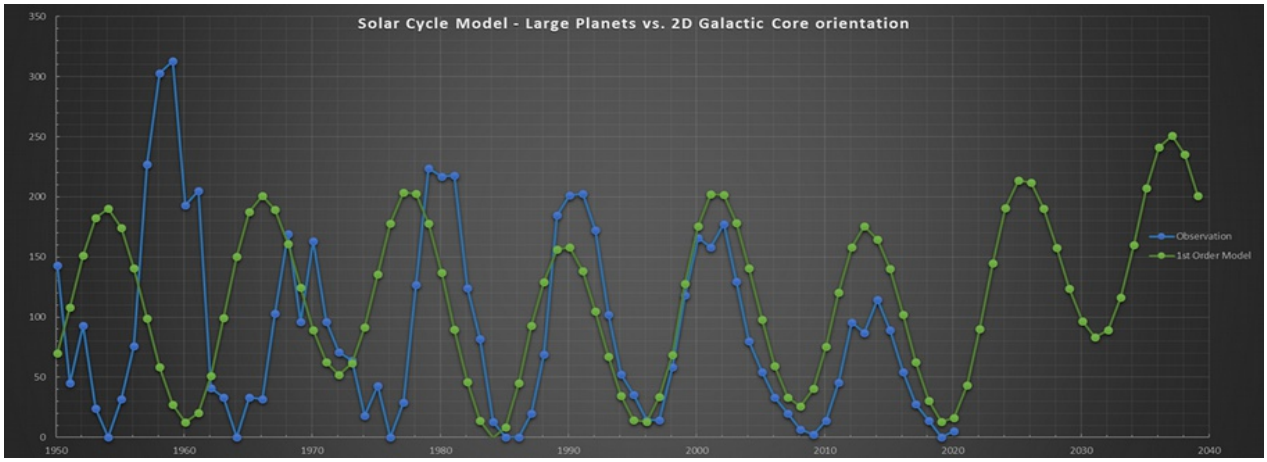
Are You Ready for Some GOOD NEWS?

by Miles Mathis

First published February 1, 2020

Lord knows I am. It has been a tough two years. Two years in the worst Solar Minimum since the 1810s. And with no help from mainstream science or the government. They didn't warn us it was coming and didn't bother to tell us it was here after it arrived. As I have said before, I think it is because the pharmaceutical companies sat on the information on purpose, so that we would buy lots of unnecessary drugs for our mysterious ailments. The government should have given you what only I have given you: lots of updates and constant reassurance. But they didn't. Instead, when they reported on it at all, they used it only to play on your fears.

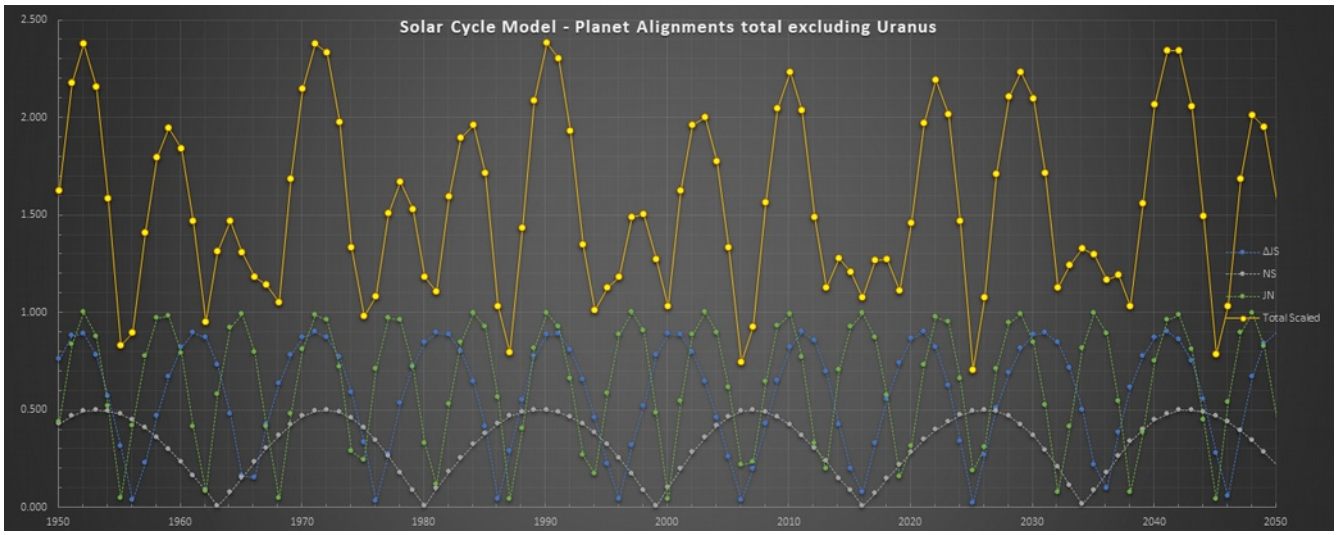
I think I have finally broken the cause of the Cycles, and I can now tell you why the last Cycle was so bad. I can also tell you that the next Cycles are going to be better and better.

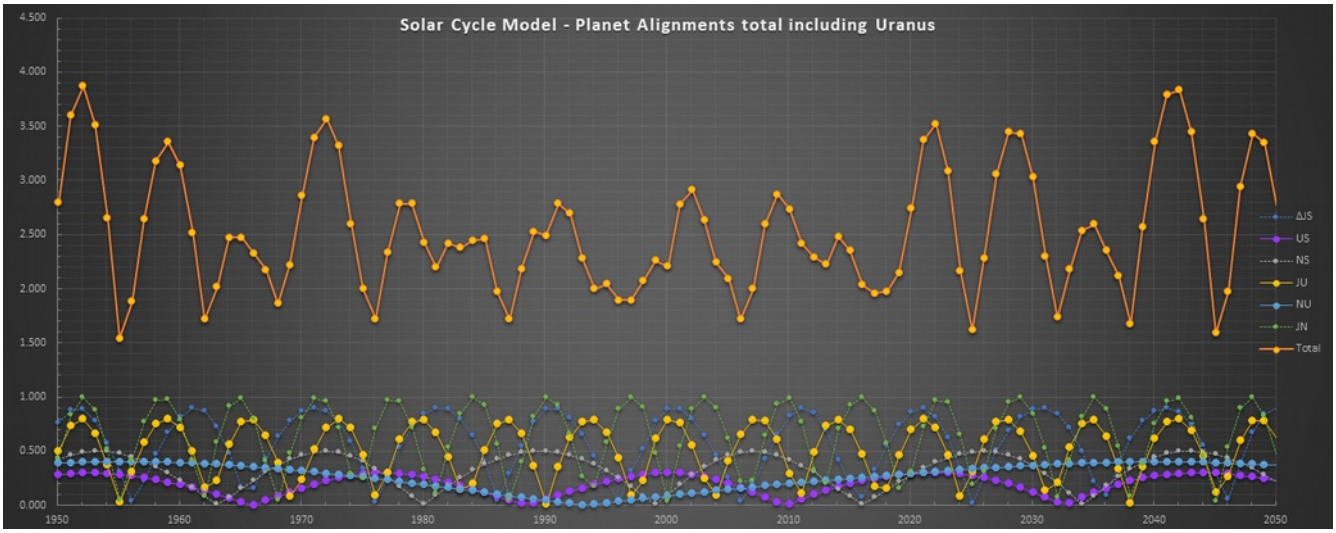


That is the graph I first published a couple of weeks ago. It was produced for me by Steven Oostdijk. I asked him to continue the green line on out for another 11 years, so we could see into the future a bit. It looks very exciting, doesn't it? Not only do the maxima get very big, but the next minimum is extremely mild. As you see, the next minimum is almost as strong as the last maximum.

But what are we looking at here? We are looking at a first-order model based on my Solar charge theory. The green line uses that theory of planetary charge (sub-electromagnetic) feedback between Sun and Galactic Core to create a sine wave with a period and amplitude that matches the known Cycle in blue. As we go back more than three Cycles, the waves get out of sync, but that is due to a failure to track the incoming line from the Core, which is moving itself. As you see, it gives us a good match for the present, but skews the farther from the present we go. It causes an error of about one year every three Cycles. So we can shift our older model forward to correct that. We also have to correct in the same way for future data. So we should move the next Cycle back about four months, and the Cycle after that back about eight months.

As you can see, that first-order model already takes us a long way to explaining the Cycles. But though it matches positions of the recent Cycles, it doesn't match the finer details, like maxima and minima. To match those, we have to bring in a second round of data. This first sine wave tracks planetary alignments to the line of incoming charge from the Galactic Core. In other words, we draw a line from Sun to Galactic Core, or more precisely where the charge stream from the Core comes into our vicinity, through the nearest clusters, then track the four big planets relative to that line. When they are lined up (either opposition or conjunction), we have a crest. When they are at 90 degrees, we have a trough. But to tune that wave, we have to include planetary alignments *among themselves*. In other words, when planets line up, we have a sub-maximum. When they are at 90 degrees, we have a sub-minimum. So we have to simultaneously track the planets against the Core line *and against one another*. That gives us six more alignments to track.





[Thanks again to Steven Oostdijk, who worked hard preparing those graphs to my order. It wasn't easy, given the fact we live half a world apart.] The first graph tracks Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune alignments. It isn't so crowded, so you can see what we are doing. Green is Jupiter/Neptune, blue is Jupiter/Saturn, and gray is Saturn/Neptune. They are scaled to one another based on total charge strength. Also, opposition is treated the same as conjunction, since in either case the planets are aligned. The yellow line above sums all three alignments. The second graph is the same thing, but it includes Uranus. **The orange line sums all six alignments between the four big planets.** So now we just add (or integrate) that orange line to the green line on the graph on page 2 above, to get a total effect.

[As a reminder, Uranus is in maximum "alignment" when square. This is because he is laying on his side, and so is recycling charge that way.]

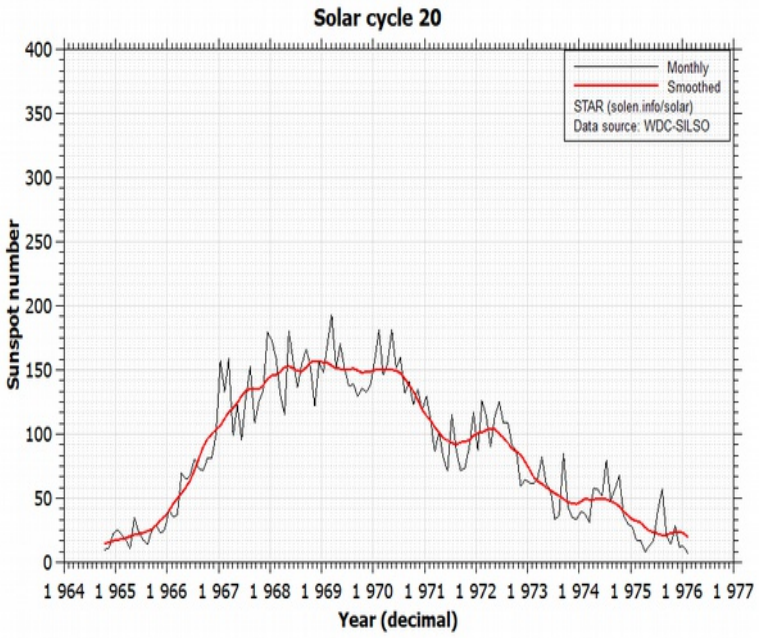
To start with, those graphs allow us to see why the last Cycle was so miserable. We were in a double minimum since about 2017, since while we were already in a minimum relative to the Core, we were also in a minimum planet-to-planet. NOTHING was lining up over the last two years, which was very rare. You can see why the last maximum was also miserable, since when we were aligning to the Core,

the planets were moving out of alignment. The planets were in alignment to eachother in 2009, but in alignment to the Core in 2014. So there was no match-up. So instead of the maximum getting a boost from planetary alignments, it instead got a diminishment. The diminishment isn't quite as much as it appears on Steven's graph, since he is using smoothed numbers. Cycle 24 peaked at about 115 smoothed. But the real numbers peaked at about 145.

The other thing this confirms is my guess that Uranus and Neptune were causing the longterm weakness in the system, which bottomed out in the last Cycle. See how the orange line lacks any big peaks between 1972 and 2022? That whole section is down, and it is down because it is following the light-blue Neptune/Uranus line below it. That line bottomed out in about 1993, which you see is near the middle of the greater depression in the orange line. This also confirms my old theory and math, showing those outer planets are much more influential than was ever supposed. I have weighted Neptune above Saturn in all these charge calculations back to my old Bode paper, because I discovered at that time that charge returning from the planets to the Sun was compressed in density on the return. Due to the spherical shape of the field, returning charge had to follow the same lines it took going in, and in doing so it had to be compressed as it approached the center of the sphere. Somewhat counterintuitively, this had the effect of weighting charge from the outer planets, which was compressed more by the greater distance.

I also draw your attention to 1959 in the last graph. We are at a tall spike there, telling us the planetary alignments were peaking just as the Core alignment was peaking, giving us a rare double spike and explaining that historic maximum.

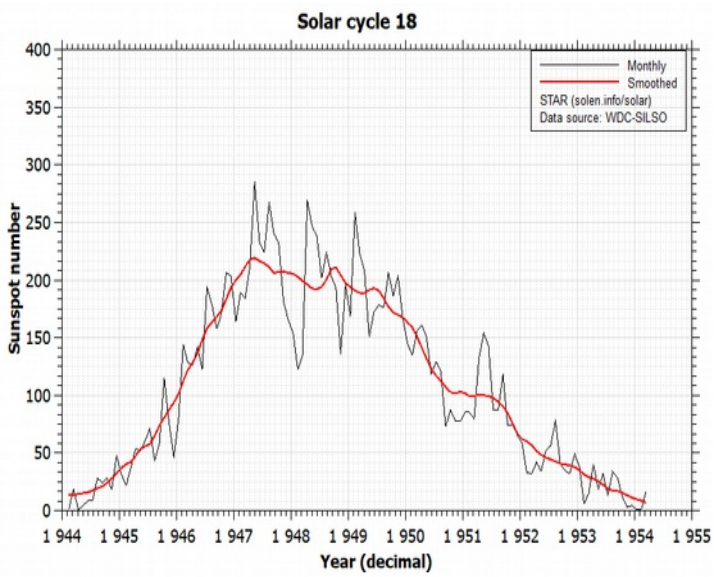
What about that even larger spike in 1972, in the last graph? That didn't produce much because it didn't fall near a Core maximum. In that year we were nearer a minimum, but if you check the graph below, you will see that there *was* an effect then. We were in a steep decline, moving down to minimum in 1976, but in 1972-3 there *was* a late minor peak. You now see the cause of that. That huge planetary alignment spike in 1972 couldn't provide a full boost, since it was about 45 degrees from Core alignment, but it could provide a partial boost.



What about that smaller late spike in about June of 1974? That isn't represented in the orange line, is

it? But if we go to Fourmilab, we even find a cause of that. In that month, Jupiter was aligning to both Mars and Venus, while Uranus was nearly square. In August of 1975 we see another small peak, likely caused by the internal alignment of Earth, Venus, and Mercury. So even with our graphs above, we can't explain every little peak. As I am showing you, we can explain them, but we have to bring in the other four smaller planets. That will be a third-order addition, and I may leave that to someone else. I have done my duty here.

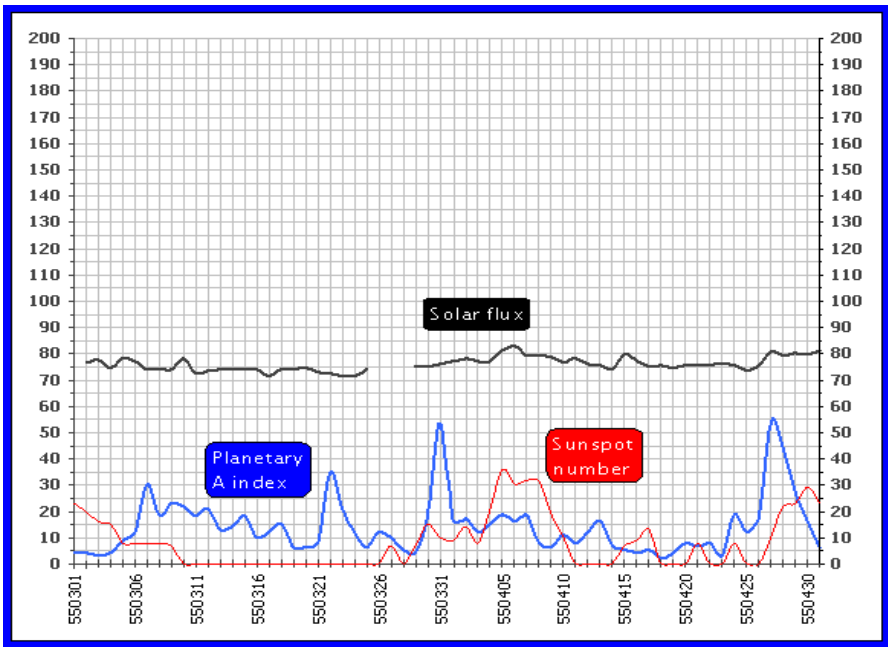
So you see how these new graphs are able to explain even the finer points of Solar Cycles. To see more of this, let's check that big spike in 1952 on the orange line. 1952 was a similar situation to 1972, with the Core line falling steeply. Maximum had been in 1947 and minimum would be in 1954. So the 1952 planetary spike couldn't boost that line much. The angle to the Core was too great. However, if we check the charts, we do find a lesser boost at that time.



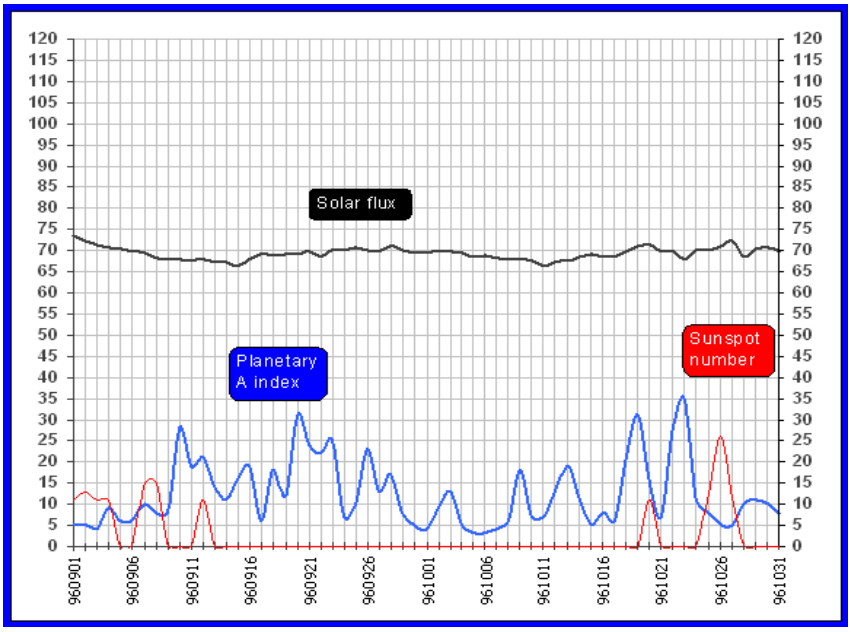
There we see the late spike in about June of 1951. That is caused by the orange planetary alignment spike in my graph.

Now let's check the maximum in 1968-70. We see a weird exaggerated double peak in those years, with a big fall in between. Steven's first graph above exaggerates it even more than it is, but it did fall from 190 to 130 in about six months in 1969, between February and August. And the orange line tells us why once again. Both Jupiter/Neptune and Jupiter/Uranus were bottoming out at that time, causing a hard spike down.

The lowest point on the orange line is 1955, so let's check that against known data. That should have caused a deep minimum that year, **and it did**. The spring of 1955 was very low in both sunspots and solar flux.



But we saw from 2018 it isn't those hard spikes down that create the worst minima, it is the lines that go down and stay down for several years. Studying the orange line, we find the same thing happening in 1996-7 that just happened in 2017-19. Does that match known data? It does, and far more than is apparent in Steven's first graph above, page 2. Steven is graphing only one dot per year there, so he missed the deep minimum that was mid-1996.



Wow, that patient is flatlined. Note the red line at zero for more than a month and the solar flux dipping down almost to 65. We know what that feels like, don't we? So that is more confirmation.

Even more confirmation comes from 1986, which again saw a coming together of a planetary minimum with a Core line minimum, causing a harsh minimum that year as well. The minimum of 1985 was stretched into 1986, causing much misery.

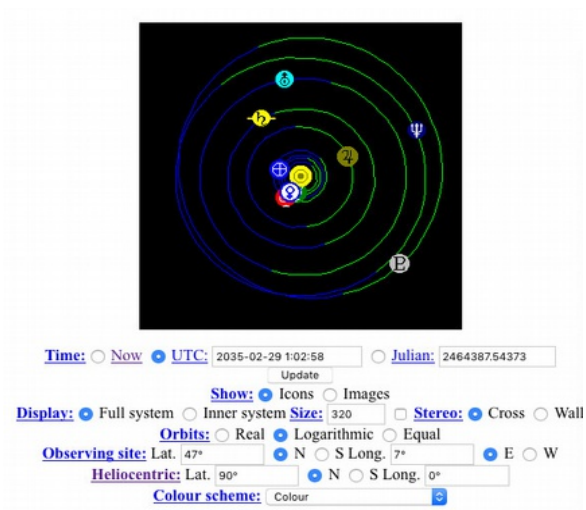
Given that, we can move forward to 2031-2, and the next minimum. You can see from the first graph on page 2 above that the next minimum based on angle to Core should be quite mild. The green line doesn't dip down far, does it? But if we check the planetary graph, we find planetary alignments are very poor in 2032, which will pull the green line down and keep it down. I predict it will still be higher than what we just experienced in this minimum, but it won't be as mild as the green Core line was promising us. The green line bottoms out at about 80, but the dipping orange line should remove at least half that elevation, taking us somewhere below 50. Even at 30 or 40, we will be far better off than we were this minimum, so I would still call the next minimum comparatively mild. To check that, we can study the last high minimum, which was in the mid-1970s. Following the green line, we see it dipping only to 50. But the planetary alignments are poor in that period, hitting a trough in the orange line in about 1977. And so, the known line was pulled down from about 50 to about 20. The 2032 trough in the orange line hits the exact same point, indicating a similar depression. So the number 80 should be pulled down a proportional amount, to about 30. That confirms my guess above.

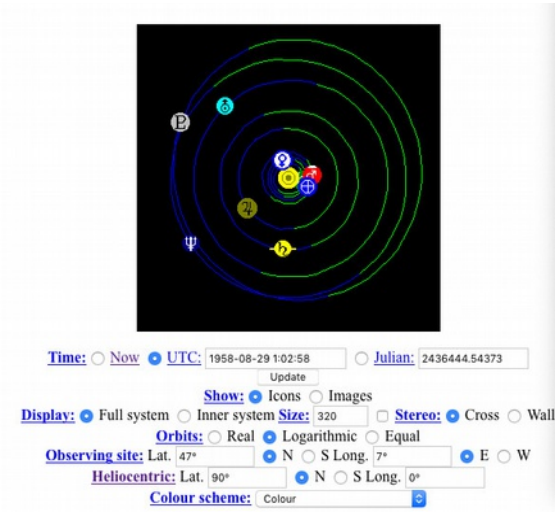
These new charts also confirm my previous comments about 1991, since that is one of the few places besides 1958 where we see the Core alignment and the planetary alignments matching. 1991 was already a maximum on the green line, and we see the orange line produces a peak that year as well. It isn't a huge peak, but it is large enough to boost the green line by almost a third.

You will tell me in that case we should see 2002 boosted as well. But according to Steven's chart, it was depressed somewhat. However, Steven's chart is based on smoothed data, so we have to be careful. If we check the actual numbers that year, we find the real spike in September of 2001 hit 240.

So we *did* see a boost of about 40 points.

The same applies to the upcoming maximum in 2035/37, which is already very high. But Jupiter and Neptune will be aligning in 2035 as well, taking it *even higher*. Will it take us to the level of 1958? Let's find out. The only other help we are getting is from Jupiter/Uranus. The other alignments are down. We can see by comparing the size of the humps that the boost in 2035 will be about half the boost of 1958. However, since the line is starting higher in 2035 than in 1958 (the Core line is only at 190 in 1958, while it is at 250 in 2035), we may get close in 2035. Even with only half the boost, the peak in 2035 may reach well above 300 on our graphs.





Do you see the similarity in the two configurations? If the Core is in the same place at 8 o'clock, the two Cycles should produce nearly the same results. Saturn will be squarer in 2035 than in 1958, which will diminish the power of the Cycle somewhat. But otherwise it is looking very good. What will ultimately decide whether 2035 goes above 1958, in my opinion, is the position of the Core line. Not only does it appear to be moving, as I have said before, but its position is not predictable given current knowledge. If the Core line is like a rope of charge coming in from the Galactic Core, waving a bit as time passes (due to intervening star clusters or other factors), we cannot fully predict the Solar Cycles until we can fully track that motion. But based on what we have above, I predict 2035 will be close to 1958. It will be very strong.

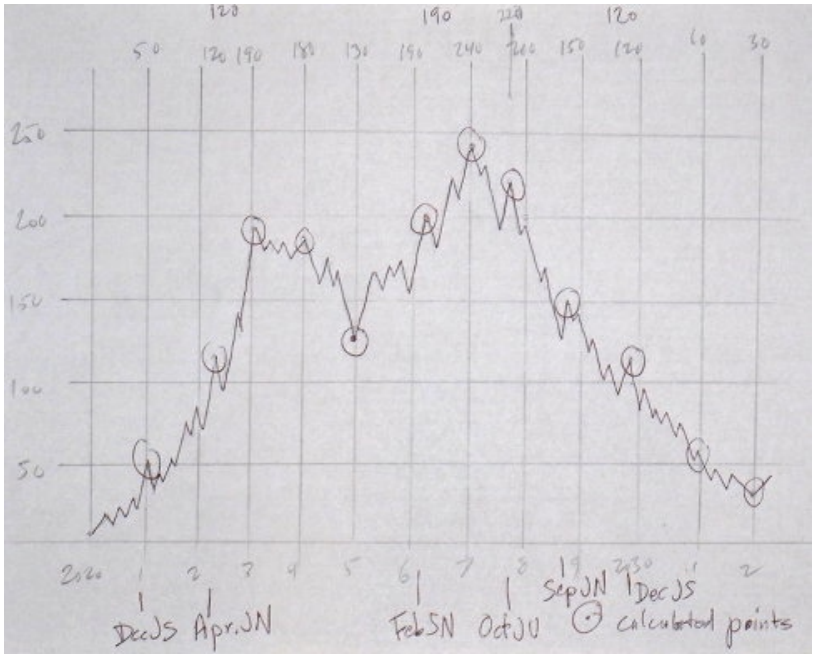
But let's go back and try to nail down the amount of boost the orange line will give to the green, at maximum. We saw a boost of about 56% in 1991, and a boost of about 63% in 1959*. If we take 1.5 as the zero level for the orange line, then while 1991 hits 13, 1959 hits 24. The peak in 2035 hits about 11, so it should boost 48%. The green line is at 240 then, so if we boost that by 48%, we get a 115 point increase, taking us to 355. Steven has 1959 peaking at 310, so let's check that. According to Solen.info, it actually peaked a few months earlier above 350. So again, we find 2035 shaping up to be very close to 1958.

Before we move on, let's look at that huge spike in the planetary alignment graph in 2041. Could that produce a 1958-level spike? No, because it doesn't coincide with a Core alignment maximum. It comes near a minimum, so it won't do us much good.

Another fine point explained by my new graphs is the late spike in 2014. That came out of the blue and

was predicted by no one. But if we check the orange line, we see that mini-peak in 2014, caused mostly by the Jupiter/Uranus alignment in that year.

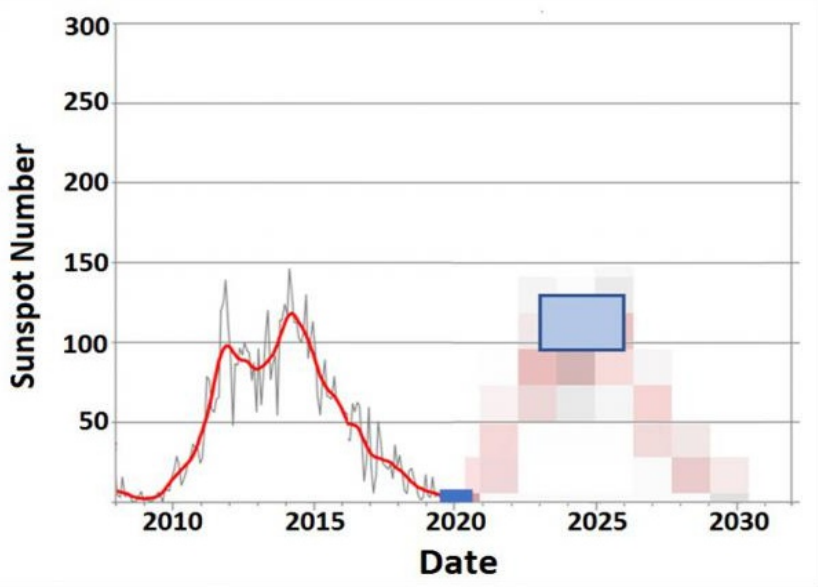
Which brings us to the two huge spikes coming up in the next decade. As you see from the orange line above, we have planetary alignment spikes in 2021-2 and 2028-9. But again, they don't coincide with a maximum, so they won't produce what they otherwise might. What I think they *will* do is give us a very curious shape for the present Cycle 25, boosting both the upside and downside, and making it a very wide hill with lots of little humps, if you will. The steep dip in the orange planetary alignment total line at 2025 is going to kill the big crest in the middle of the green line, not only failing to boost it but actually depressing it. The middle of the present Cycle 25 will be pushed down to about 130 in 2025 by that orange line. But although we won't get a hard and high spike in the middle like we might have hoped, we will get those upside and downside boosts, turning our hill into a house with two widely separated gables. Yes, the mountain will be broadened, being very wide in the middle with a sharp upslope and downslope. It will have two widely separated peaks. You can see why that is. In most Cycles, our two peaks in the middle are caused by Jupiter/Saturn and Jupiter/Neptune. But in the present Cycle, those peaks fall in between maximum and minima, and are widely separated.



And that is just in the smoothed Cycle. If we want to graph the real Cycle, we will find *six peaks*, one in 2021 (Jupiter/Saturn), one in 2022 (Jupiter Neptune), one in 2026 (Saturn/Neptune), one in 2027-8 (Jupiter/Uranus), one in 2028 (Jupiter/Neptune), and one in 2029 (Jupiter/Saturn). The Jupiter/Neptune peaks will be larger than the Jupiter/Saturn peaks, since they come farther from minima. The Jupiter/Saturn alignments are too square to the Core to do much. The Jupiter/Neptune alignments will cause bigger boosts, since they will come on lines that are already going up quickly. The Saturn/Neptune alignment is still the hardest to pin down, even with all the charts we now have. Just how much will the planetary spike down in 2025 kill it? Our only solace is that the planetary spike down is in 2025 and the Saturn/Neptune alignment is in 2026. By 2026, the planetary alignment spike has already recovered by a third, due not only to S/N, but to a fast rising J/U. For that reason 2027 looks like our highest peak in the Cycle.

Studying the orange line way above will show you why the next Cycle was giving me fits, and why it wasn't predictable until I created these graphs. It is very odd in many ways, with a hard and deep planetary alignment spike hitting right in the middle of an otherwise very strong Cycle. Then we have those two high spikes flanking it on both sides, each a couple of years from maximum. So it is sort of like trying to superimpose a letter M on top of an A. What are you going to get when you do that? Even after I had the green and orange lines to work with, it wasn't easy to see. I had to run the numbers for each year before I could see we weren't just going to get an erasing.

In that last graph (which I obviously created myself by hand**), I have created not a smoothed prediction, but a prediction with as much real data as I could include. You can see the many peaks (circled) that are based on actual calculations, using the data above. The other smaller jags are drawn just to give the graph the look of a real-number graph rather than a smoothed graph. I don't want this graph to be confused with a smoothed graph or a smoothed prediction. It is to be compared to the mainstream monthly graphs, like the one just below where maximum in 2014 was at about 148. Yes, I am sticking my neck way out here, but I can't be more wrong than the mainstream, can I? Wrong is wrong. I think the odds are very good I will be more right than the mainstream, making it worth the risk. At least I am not wimping out and giving you something like this:



That is the mainstream prediction of Cycle 25 as of today. They are apparently predicting maximum between 2023 and 2026, with a smoothed maximum between 95 and 130. Wow, bold. I suppose they could claim an unsmoothed maximum up to 150, since they are telling us Cycle 25 will be similar to Cycle 24. I don't think that prediction could be any less courageous if it came with a pacifier and a legal disclaimer. Plus, they don't tell us what they are basing that prediction on. What theory or data is that based on, precisely? The Solar Flux Transport Model, which doesn't even merit a Wikipedia page. Here is the abstract from that 2010 paper:

We model the surface magnetic field and open flux of the Sun from 1913 to 1986 using a surface flux transport model, which includes the observed cycle-to-cycle variation of sunspot group tilts. The model reproduces the empirically derived time evolution of the solar open magnetic flux and the reversal times of the polar fields. We find that both the polar field and the axial dipole moment resulting from this model around cycle minimum correlate with the strength of the following cycle.

Sunspot group *tilts*. That is what they are going with. But we are reminded that Dr. Hathaway of NASA used a similar model based only on crunching past numbers to predict the last Cycle. He predicted the strongest Cycle in 400 years. It was the weakest Cycle in many decades. Obviously, the Solar Flux model is useless, for if it were of any use, it could produce a detailed prediction for the present Cycle. A model that gives a three-year spread on maximum three years out is of no more use than coin flipping or tea-leaf reading.

At any rate, although I have been predicting better times for a while, this really firms that up considerably. Not only are we going to climb steeply in charge over the next five years (and especially over the next three), we are in for a longterm charge bath here on Earth, one lasting for several decades. The current Cycle 25 will be a vast improvement over the last one, any way you look at it. And Cycle 26 is looking like a monster. If you are over fifty like me, you should take that as the best of all possible news, since not only will you not have to live through another minimum like the one we just weathered, if you keep yourself alive, you will get to live through some energetic decades.

*Using real numbers, not smoothed numbers. In 1991, the graph peaked at about 250. In 1959 at 310.
**If anyone would like to recreate that graphic for me in Photoshop, they are welcome to. I haven't had a workable Photoshop since I switched to Mac a couple of years ago. And GIMP gives me a headache. I only use it for the basics.