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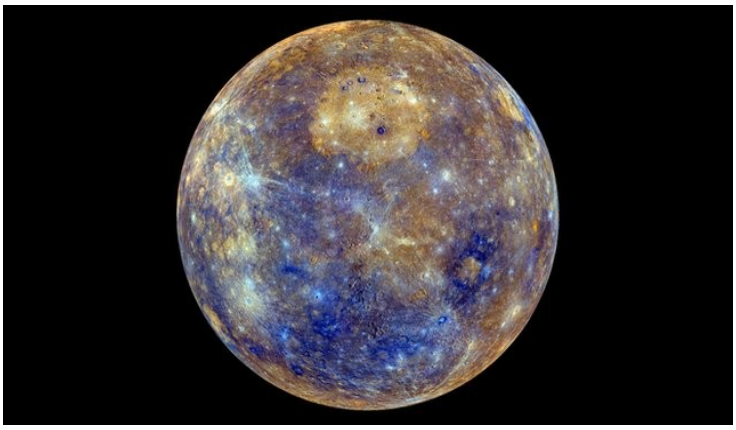
Icecaps on Mercury

more Proof of my Charge Field



by Miles Mathis

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In just November of last year (2012), NASA was forced to admit that the poles of Mercury show evidence of ice. More recently, it has shown evidence of a complete inability to deal with this and other new facts. In February of 2013, an article at BBCnews by science correspondent Jonathan Amos showed just how neurotic mainstream physicists and astronomers have become, having to deal with this and hundreds of other experiments from the past decade that leave their old models in tatters. Those quoted can't seem to get their bearings, and the hired writers are no help. These new science articles leave the reader with the impression that the whole of mainstream physics is headed for the psychiatric ward.

For example, after admitting the detection of

relatively high abundances of sulphur and potassium in surface materials. . . which are volatile elements that should not really be present on such a scale on a planet that orbits so close to the Sun with its searing heat,

Dr. David Blewett of Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab also admits the ice caps, adding, "It's got polar ice caps. Who'd have thought that?" Well, I'm sure someone might have thought that. But any of the people who might have thought that are not mainstream people by definition. They are the people you dismiss as cranks, Dr. Blewett. And you dismiss them as cranks because if you didn't, they would be on the BBC instead of you, making sense instead of hemming and hawing.

Later in the article, he says,

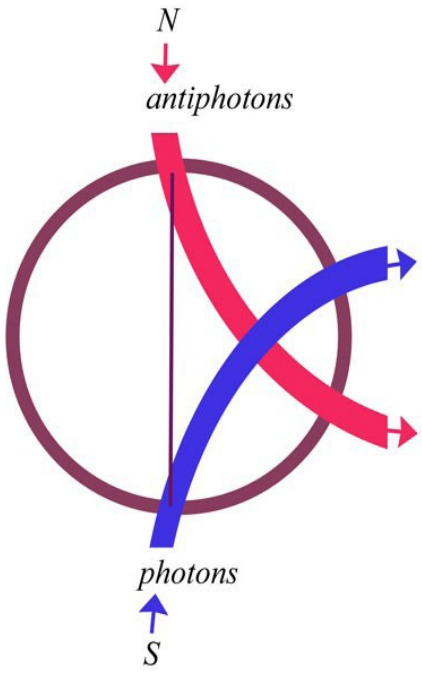
Well, Mercury's surface isn't made of ice—it's scorching hot next to the Sun. But it seems that there is some sort of sublimation-like loss in the solid, silicate rocks that is causing these hollows to initiate and enlarge. It may be that a combination of high temperatures and what's called severe space weathering destroys sulphide minerals in the rocks, causing them to crumble and open up a depression.

Yes, but what about the *ICE*? We know the main surface isn't made of ice. It is the poles we are talking about. How the hollows formed isn't the point. How did the ice form, Dr. Blewett?

Dr. *Blewett*. Ironic, isn't it?

Dr. Blewett has to avoid the main question, because, given mainstream theory, this is clearly impossible. The surface temperatures of Mercury reach 700K (427C), over four times hot enough to boil water. Even without an atmosphere to hold in heat, there is no way the poles should remain cool enough to freeze. Given the known make-up of the crust of Mercury, the material itself would transfer heat up from lower latitudes to all higher latitudes. With current theory, there is nothing to prevent that heat transfer. Unless Mercury is made of styrofoam, we must have normal elemental heat transfer.

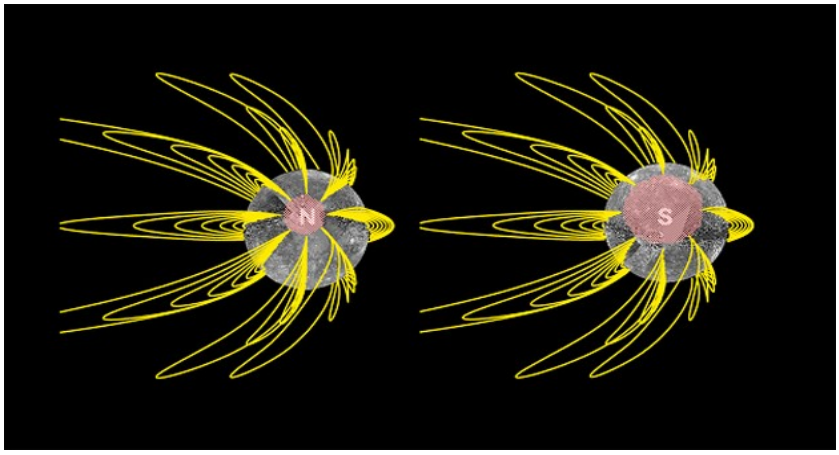
No, nothing in mainstream theory can begin to explain icecaps on Mercury. But with my charge theory, the answer is simple. If Mercury is recycling charge like the Earth and Sun and galactic core and protons, then he must be taking in photons at the poles, by the normal method I have diagrammed dozens of times already over the years.



Since these photons are moving the reverse direction of emitted photons (in rather than out), they cause cooling rather than warming. In other words, if emitted charge photons are defined as heat, then photons coming in must tamp down the emission. Tamping down heating is the same as cooling. It is this intake of charge that acts to prevent heat at lower latitudes on Mercury from moving up to the poles. The incoming photons block this movement by straight bombardment. True, photons cannot be stopped or even slowed, but they can be diverted. Photon collisions are real, they cause diversion, which causes a longer path (or an escaping path for a percentage of photons). This is what is

happening at the poles of Mercury.

Only last July, I wrote a paper on the Messenger flybys, using their own illustrations to show evidence of my charge field. Here is what I said (in part):

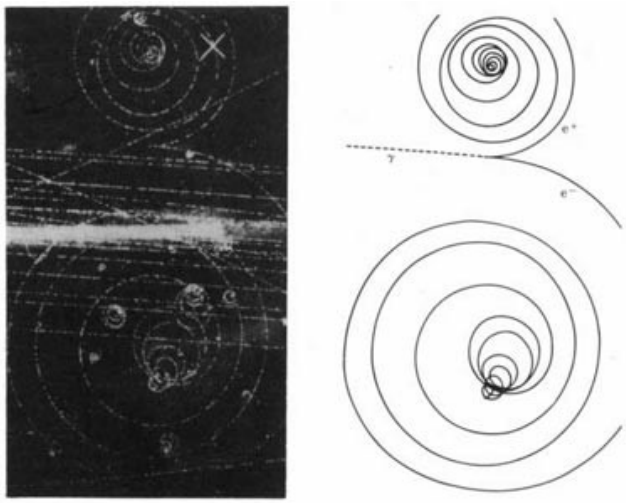


We are viewing Mercury from the north and south poles. The subtext states:

Illustrative magnetic lines of force (yellow lines) for two views of Mercury. The polar region (red shading) within which the local magnetic field opens to the solar wind, and is not connected to the opposite hemisphere of the planet, is four times larger in the south (S) than in the north (N). The magnetic field offset strongly enhances the exposure of the surface at high southern latitudes to bombardment by charged particles in the solar wind.

Remember that I have stated that bodies recycle charge by taking it in at the poles. We have direct confirmation of that here. The author states that "the local magnetic field **opens** to the solar wind." No, it opens to the charge field. This is where photons go in. Magnetism and electricity simply follow the photons. I have also proposed, in my models of the Earth, that because the IMF (interplanetary magnetic field) is composed of more photons than antiphotons, more charge must enter the south poles of normal planets (except Venus). I have recently used this fact to explain higher terrestrial temperatures in the north, more magnetic activity, more storm activity, more hurricanes, and so on. On both the Earth and Mercury, more charge comes in via the south pole. This south charge is then emitted heaviest 30° north [see diagram above]. *End quote from that paper.*

I wish to underline and circle the part showing that the south pole is four times larger than the north pole. Mainstream theory cannot even begin to explain that differential, but in another earlier paper, I used old pair production diagrams to explain it:



See how one spiral is twice the size of the other? This is a sign that the ambient field in which the particles are spiraling is unbalanced as a matter of charge. The positron and electron are decaying in a field of photons/antiphotons, and this field is not balanced (or symmetrical). There are more left spinners than right spinners. This is the same thing that causes an antisymmetrical beta decay. The positron loses energy more quickly than the electron because it is meeting more photons than the electron is meeting antiphotons. A simple, rational, and visualizable explanation.

Since these experiments took place on Earth, they are indication that the photon field is twice as prevalent here as the antiphoton field. So we would expect our own south polar region to be about twice as big as the north—which is indeed what we find. But at Mercury we find the south four times the north, indicating an even greater prevalence of photons over antiphotons nearer the Sun. This can be explained as due to the fact that Mercury is nearer the Sun. The nearer the Sun we go, the more the ambient field is determined by the Sun alone, and the less it is determined by the galaxy and galactic core. Since the Sun is spinning one way on his axis and not the other, his charge emission is forced into one profile. This indicates that the further we get from the Sun, or from the Solar equator, the more antiphotons we will find in the field. Physicists have been mystified as to why our near environs are so poor in antiparticles, but this is the reason. It is strictly a local phenomenon, determined by the fact that the Sun cannot be spinning both directions at once.

You have seen how direct my explanation of charge imbalance has been. Just so my explanation of Mercury's magnetism, which—in that linked and quoted paper—I calculated straight from its spin rate, with two lines of math. I did this by once more applying my charge theory to Mercury, in the simple terms above. And you can now see that just five months after I wrote that, NASA published proof of it in the form of this announcement of icecaps on Mercury. I could not have sculpted better proof from a ball of clay. I have just provided a very simple, logical, and falsifiable explanation of the icecaps, using the E/M field we already know exists. Until NASA or someone else in the mainstream comes up with a better explanation, I consider my theory the default theory for the future.