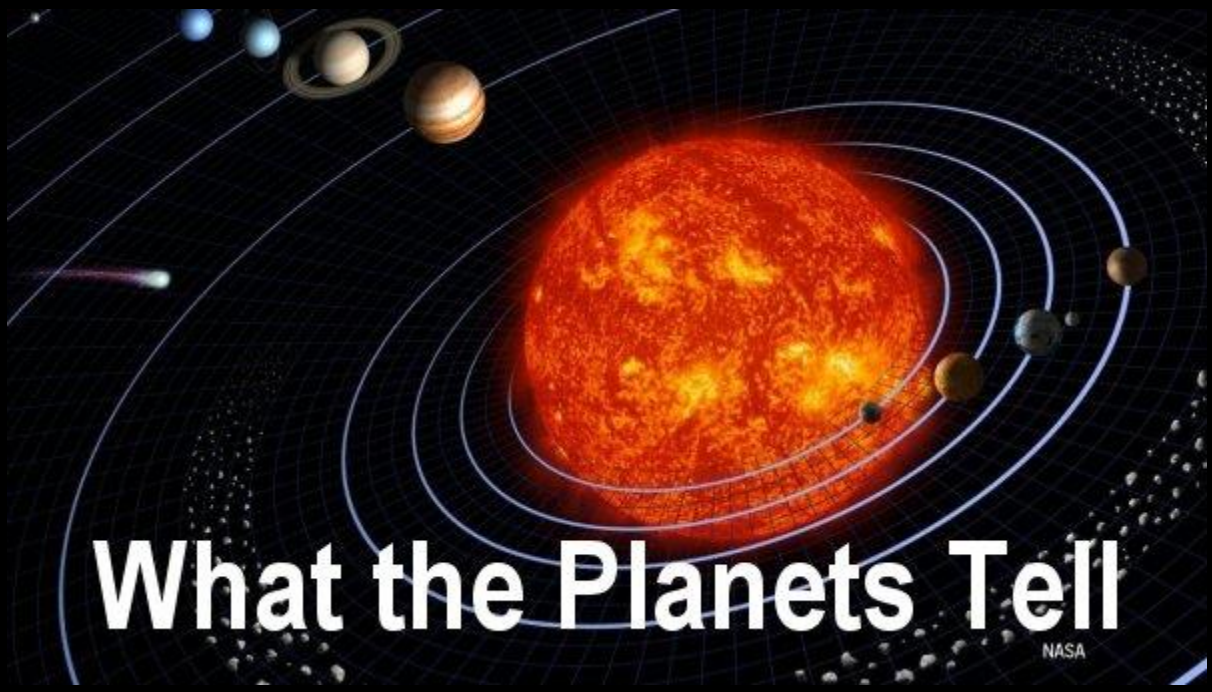
Ice Age Canada

Ice Age Planning is required



By Rolf A. F. Witzsche – 2013 – Published by Cygni Communications Ltd. Canada

In love with our humanity

There are things we can see, and things we cannot see but can nevertheless understand. The capability to understand the unseen is one of the aspects that defines our humanity.

One of the things that we can understand, which no eye has ever seen, are the paradoxes of the orbits of our planet.

What paradoxes? Doesn't everybody know that the planets are held in their orbit by the centrifugal force of their orbit that is balanced against the force of the gravity

that the mass of the Sun exerts onto the mass of the planets? The gravitational force is one of the basic forces of the universe. It is a force of attraction between bodies of mass. It is believed that the Sun contains 99.86% of the total mass of the solar system. The gravitational force of its mass is so great that it by itself, essentially, determines the gravitational attraction that gives it a hold onto the planets. The Sun's surface gravity is 28 times greater than that of the earth.

Now, with all this enormous attraction exerted onto the planets, the planets do not fall into the Sun, because the kinetic energy of the planets resists the gravity-imposed directional change. The effect creates the so-called centrifugal force that counteracts and balances the Sun's attraction.

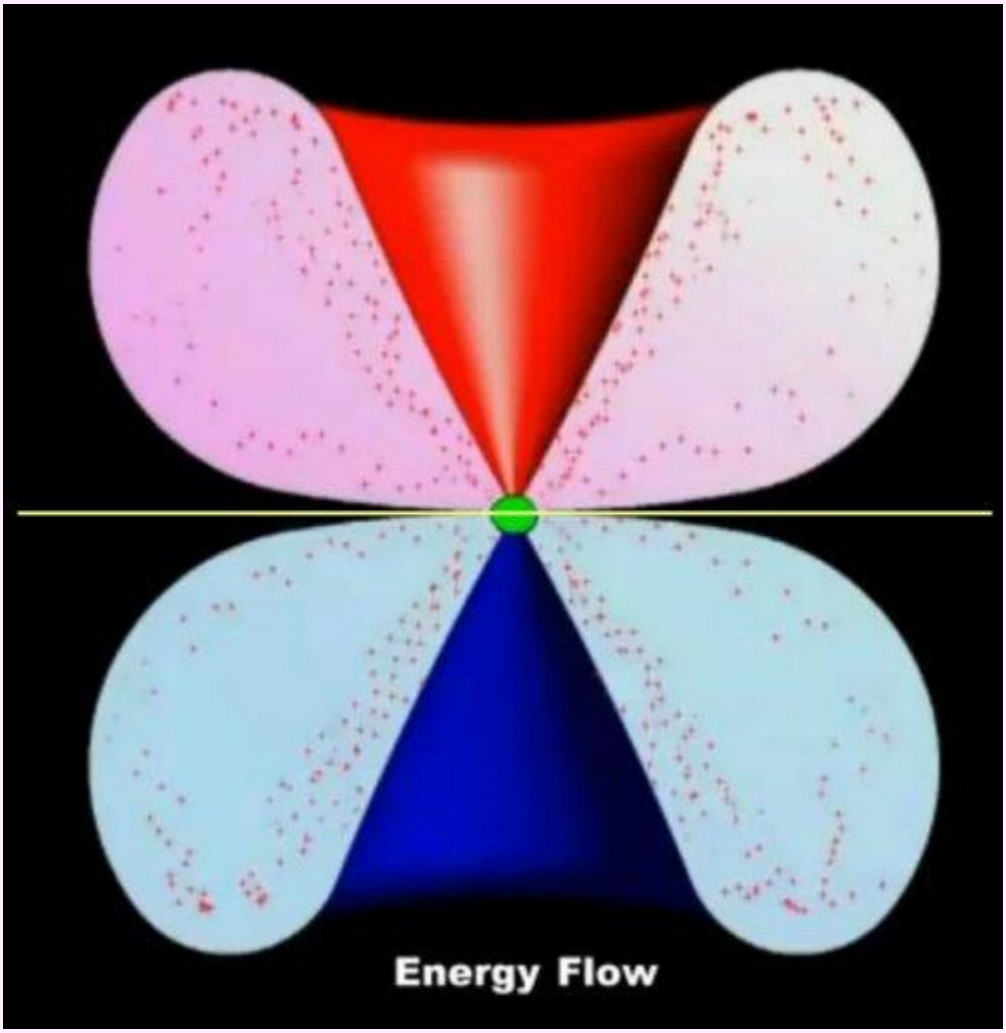
Furthermore, the orbits remain stable, because the gravitational force diminishes with the square of the distance of an orbiting planet from the Sun, while the centrifugal force diminishes with the cube of the distance. This difference creates stable orbits.

For example, if a head-on collision with an asteroid would occur, the energy of the impact would minutely 'slow' the impacted planet. The impact would reduce its kinetic energy. As the consequence, the planet would be more strongly attracted by the sun. Its orbit would decay thereby. However, the planet would not fall into the Sun, because the resulting lower orbit would increase the planet's speed, and by the greater curvature of the orbit, would give it a stronger centrifugal force. By this interplay, a new stable orbit would result, in which the planet would remain safe.

All of this is fairly common knowledge. It is routinely used to calculate spaceflight trajectories. The paradox begins when it comes to understanding why all the planets in the solar system orbit on essentially the same plane, within a few degrees, and orbit all in the same direction. No mechanistic cause is possible that makes sense, for this to happen. Still, this is precisely what we see happening. Why don't we see planets in polar orbits around the Sun, for example, or at any inclination? Also, why don't some planets orbit in opposite directions? From a mechanistic standpoint all imaginable orbits are possible. But why don't they happen?

Many theories have been invented to explain this paradox, which cannot really be explained from a mechanistic standpoint, but is rather simple from the electrodynamics standpoint. The electrodynamics theory is based on the Primer Fields. The Primer Fields are electromagnetic fields that form in space by flowing currents of plasma, primarily protons and electrons, the particles that atoms are

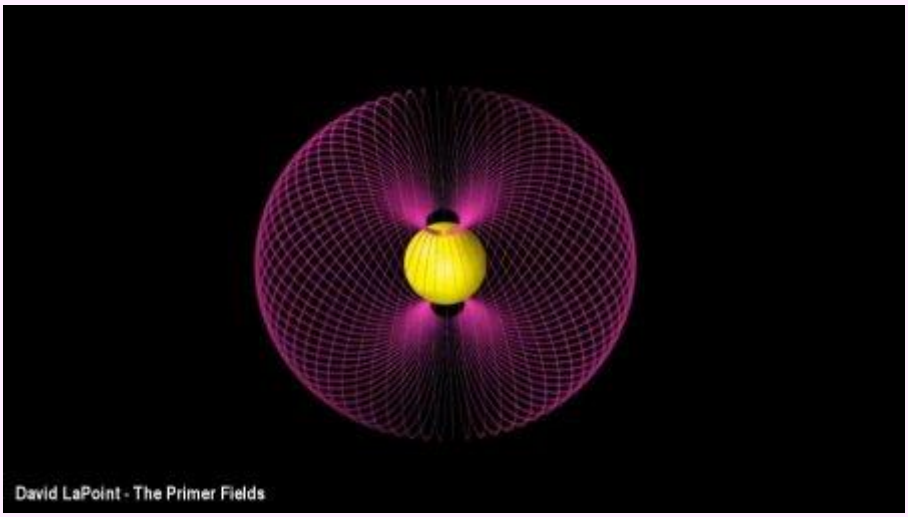
made of, which carry an electric charge and produce magnetic fields by their motion. (See: The Primer Fields - Part 1 - The Primer Fields - Part 2 - The Primer Fields - Part 3)



Interstellar plasma streams typically become self-confined by the Lorentz force to ever tighter confinement, the closer they get to a potential sink. At the tightest confinement the fields converge into 'knots' of high density plasma, like the one that surrounds the Sun of our solar system. From the tight confinement the magnetic fields loop back together with some of the plasma. Since the Sun doesn't consume all of the plasma, the interstellar plasma stream flows on and expands again, flowing away from the Sun, creating complimentary magnetic fields with the opposite polarity. The magnetic fields cause objects between the fields to rotate around the center within an electromagnetically-confined ecliptic plane (shown in yellow). Within this ecliptic plane the planets of our solar system were born and remain located there. The planets that orbit on this plane are the products of atomic elements

synthesized in the nuclear fusion processes that occur on the surface of the Sun (deep within the green sphere, the high-density plasma sphere).
(see my video: Our Electric Fusion Sun)

Since the above two primer fields (above) are formed with opposite magnetic polarity, a larger magnetic field develops from pole to pole that encapsulates both of the above fields



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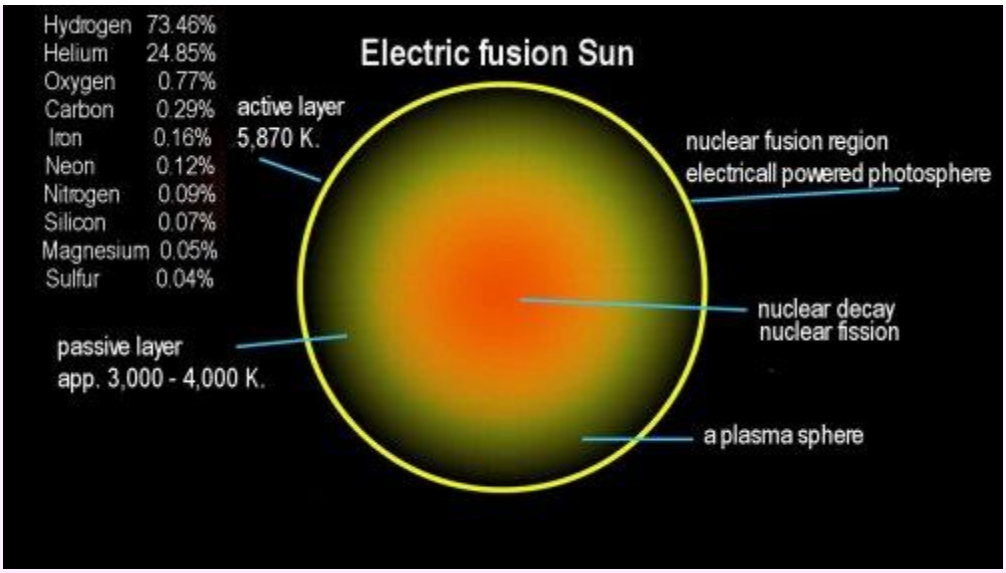
The resulting larger sphere (purple) may provide the magnetic background that enabled the heliosphere to form at a distance of roughly 100 AU (100 times the distance of the Earth from the Sun (1 AU = 150,000,000 km; or 93,000,000 mi). The orbit of the farthest planet (Neptune at 30.1 AU) extends to roughly a third of the way to the edge of the heliosphere. The edge of the heliosphere is also where the solar winds come to a halt, which is therefore termed the heliopause. The atomic elements that are synthesized by the Sun by fusing plasma into atoms will likely be captured by the planets long before they reach the edge of the heliosphere. The heliosphere is understood to be a sphere of plasma particles.



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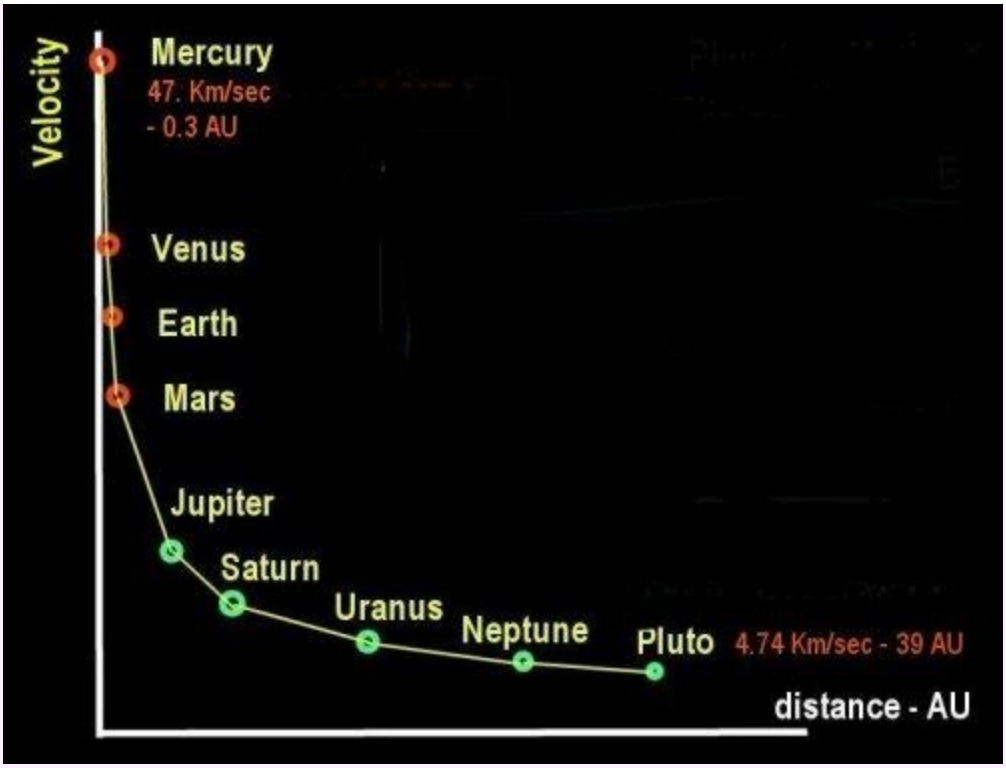
That the solar nuclear fusion process on the surface of the Sun has created essentially all the atoms for the planets is evident by the recognition that the surface of the Sun contains a closely-similar ratio of the major elements to the ration that has been recognized spectroscopically as the cosmic abundance ratio of elements in our Galaxy.

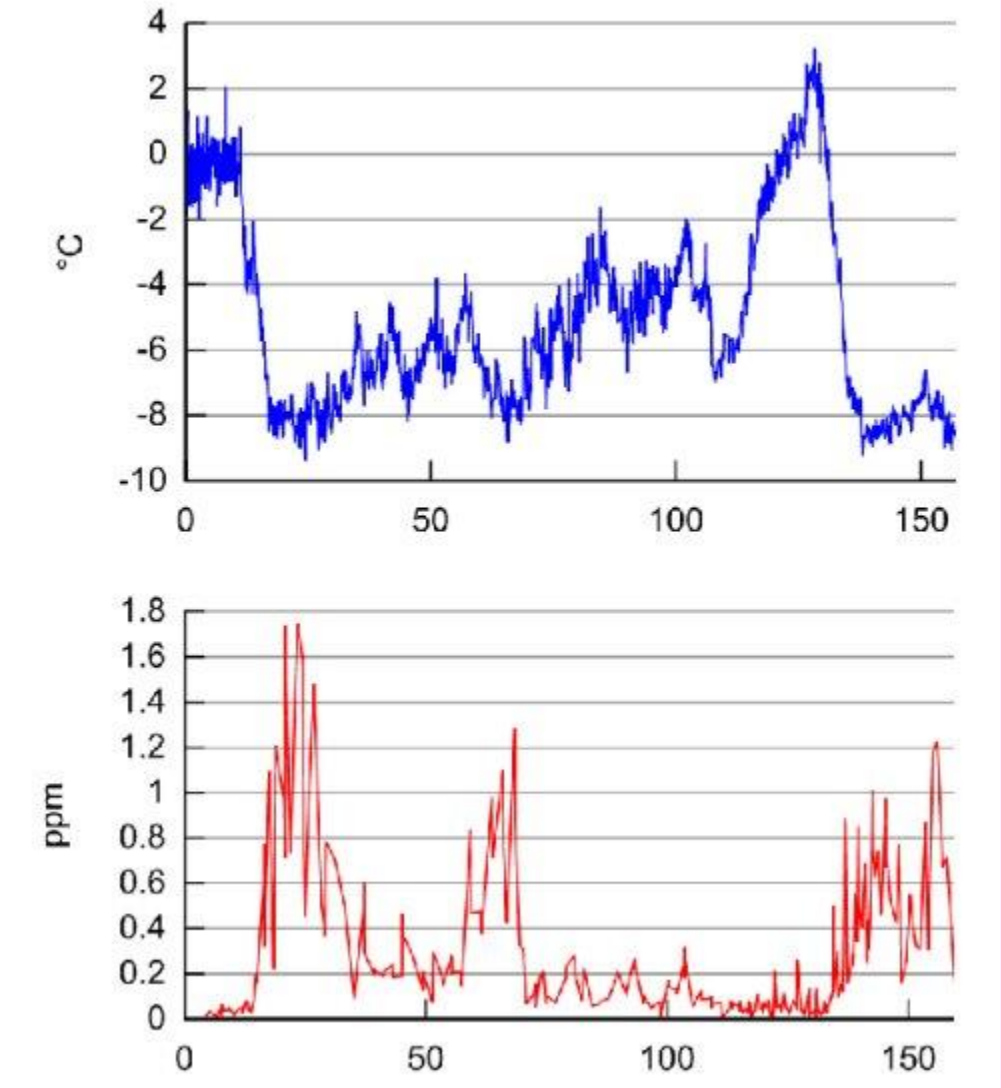
This ratio would not exist at the surface of the Sun if it was not generated there. When plasma is fused into atoms, its electric properties become neutralized. In electromagnetic terms, the plasma no longer exists. By this process, the Sun becomes a plasma sink, and with it the creator of its planets.

The so-created atomic elements, then flow away from the Sun with the solar wind and condense into planets. To some degree, this process is still ongoing. The heavy elements condense first and form the inner planets, while hydrogen and helium form the outer planets.



The geometric progression of the spacing of the planets, which Johannes Kepler in the 1600s had found remarkably similar to a musical scale, is evidently caused by a basic, natural, electric phenomenon. The geometric progression that we observe in comparing the orbits, corresponds to the principle of the spacing of node-points in the plasma of the heliospheric current sheet that extends from the Sun and is aligned with the ecliptic. As the plasma current in the heliospheric current sheet flows away from the Sun, it flows through geometrically expanding areas of space, which increases the distance correspondingly between the node-points of the plasma current. Plato does not match the general characteristic of the planets. It is therefore considered a space opbject 'captuted' by the solar system.
(See table of planetary data)

The geometric progression of the spacing of the orbits of the planets tells us that the planets were formed in their respective orbital paths, determined by the respective node points. It also tells us that to some degree the orbits are actively maintained there. The highly circular shape of the orbits of the planets, suggests that the orbits are likely, at least to some degree, actively maintained by electromagnetic action. Evidence that this may be so can be found in ice core samples drilled from the ice sheets in Antarctica.



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The ice core samples tell us that dust accumulation in ice has increased roughly 20-fold near the end of the last Ice Age, beginning roughly 70,000 years ago. The same type of pattern can also be recognized for the earlier ice ages, though less pronounced. The sudden increase in ice accumulation could have had several causes. It could have been, that the increased ice accumulation on the continents had caused stress effects that led to increased volcanic action. The long timeframe, though almost rules this out. It is more likely that the vast increase of dust in the air has resulted from dramatically increased meteorite intrusions into the the Earth's atmosphere. During an ice age, when the primer fields do not exist for long periods, their active support of the orbiting system no longer exists either. In addition, the gravity of the Sun would be lower during its inactive period. When the present external plasma pressure on the Sun is removed, the internal plasma pressure will become balanced by increased solar mass-ejections, which affects its effective

gravity. All of these effects affect the orbiting objects, from asteroids to the planets. Asteroids typically disintegrate in the atmosphere, adding to its dustiness. The ice core samples tell us that the dustiness suddenly ends when the Sun goes active again and re-asserts its effect on the orbital system as the interglacial period begins. This is evident in all the previous ice ages, for which ice samples exist.

What does this analysis tell us?

The evidence tells us that we can expect to see increased earthquake activity. We are in the transition zone towards the next Ice Age that could potentially begin in 30 years with the Sun going inactive at this time. NASA's Ulysses spacecraft had measured a 30% reduction in solar-wind pressure in 10 years, before the mission was terminated in 2009. In the wake of this weakening a large increase in earthquakes has occurred.

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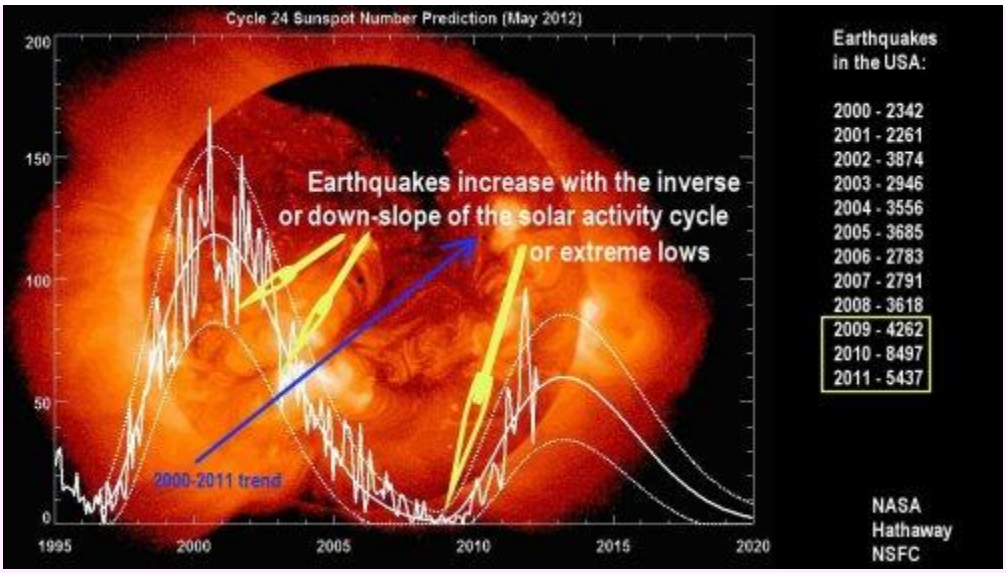
With this type of weakening still ongoing, the solar mass-ejections will likely increase, especially during the down slope of the solar activity cycles when the Sun adjusts itself to lower external plasma pressure, as is shown in the increase of the number of earthquakes registered in the USA during the down slope of solar cycle 23.



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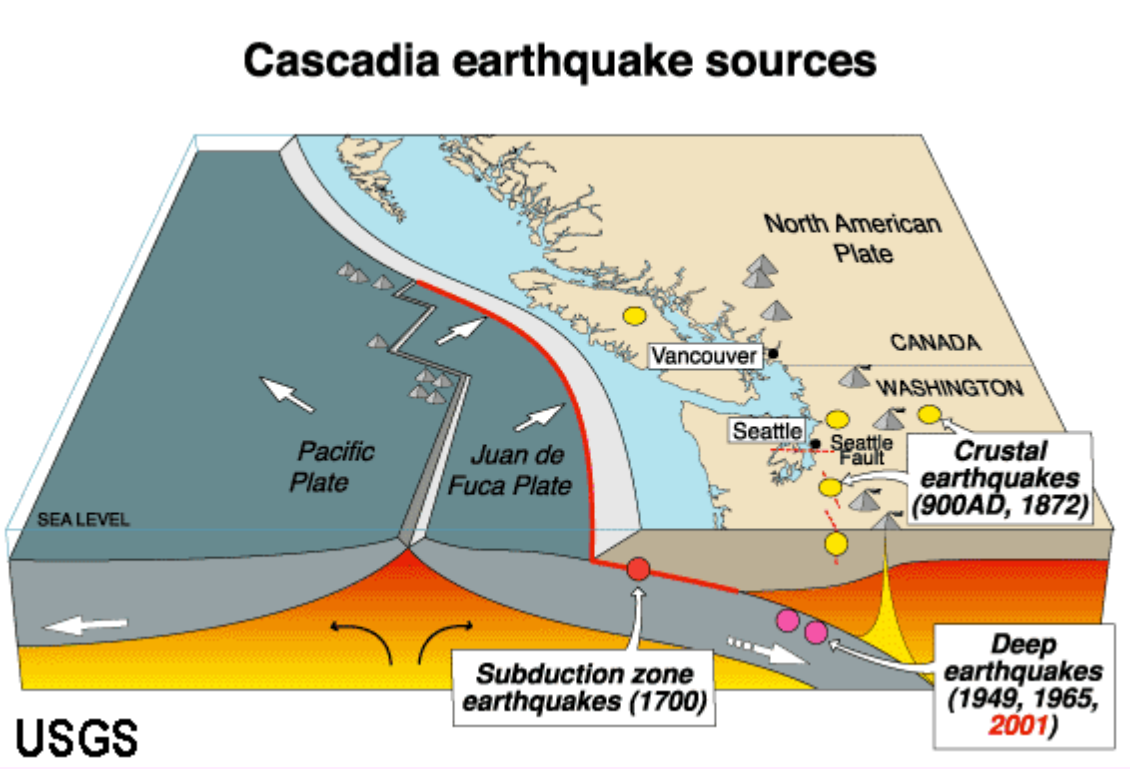
The principle that we see coming to light here has a direct bearing on western Canada and the USA. As the solar system becomes electrically weaker, the solar mass ejections will increase, and with it the earthquakes that result from the Earth absorbing some of the ejected plasma mass that causes electric stress in the Earth's surface layers.

Much more of that will happen when the Sun goes inactive altogether as the Ice Age begins. Canada will then be severely affected by the resulting shock effect. The Cascadia Subduction Zone on Canada's West Coast has seen little earthquake activity since 1700. Evidently great tectonic stress has been built up in this zone.



The danger is that this zone may rumble in a big way at the time the next Ice Age begins when large population movement will likely become necessary. The transition time may also coincide with potential asteroid activity, especially by the space objects that are already near or in Earth's orbital space, and those may have some large effects in addition to all the other challenges.

These numerous potential effects tell us that long-term Ice Age Transition Planning will be required from now on, which is presently not even considered for the lack of recognition of the electric ice age dynamics. Fortunately this 'blindness' and corresponding inaction can be reversed when sufficient interest develops. It is possible to redirect the focus away from war, economic looting, imperial domination, and the depopulation policies of the coveted 'new' world order, and to instead focus our creative energies onto the strategic defence of mankind against the New Ice Age on our doorstep and its consequences. All the man-made dangers, from nuclear war to economic destruction, can all be eradicated in a week once society cares to do so. For example, it is known were all the nuclear bombs are located. It is not a huge task physically to disable them all, whereby the threat of an extinction-war becomes history. In comparison, meeting the Ice Age Challenge is a formidable task that will take decades to complete, and requires in the process the creating of the greatest Renaissance of all times. While we are fully capable of meeting all of these challenges, we have yet to commit ourselves to it. But why would we want to tarry, before taking this step?

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