

“For whom should I vote? | Mitchell”



Reno Consociate David Mitchell wrote an opinion piece for the local Reno newspaper, the Reno Gazette Journal, published February 18, 2020. Here is how it opens:

Through personal revelation or otherwise, many people have had some sort of personal experience with a spiritual “higher power.” In many instances, this Divine relationship has played the most powerful role in shaping their lives. If you feel this is the most important dimension of your life, then

perhaps you should consider using this part of yourself when it comes time to vote.

This means more than asking which candidate supports your religious beliefs; this means asking what feelings each candidate promotes within you, and whether those feelings support or diminish your spiritual convictions. For example, consider all the candidates running for a particular office, and then ask yourself which candidate you would prefer to invite to dinner for an evening of shared wisdom and perspectives. The answer might surprise you; it did when I tried this.

[Read the entire article online at rgj.com.](http://rgj.com)

“Nikola Tesla through a different perspective”



[Watch the video \(0:27\)](#)

link submitted by Michael McIntyre

“NASA’s Parker Solar Probe Sheds New Light on the Sun”



"The Sun has fascinated humanity for our entire existence," said Nour E. Raouafi, project scientist for Parker Solar Probe at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory in Laurel, Maryland, which built and manages the mission for NASA. "We've learned a great deal about our star in the past several decades, but we really needed a mission like Parker Solar Probe to go into the Sun's atmosphere. It's only there that we can really learn the details of these complex solar processes. And what we've learned in just these three solar orbits alone has changed a lot of what we know about the Sun."

In August 2018, NASA's Parker Solar Probe launched to space, soon becoming the closest-ever spacecraft to the Sun. With cutting-edge scientific instruments to measure the environment around the spacecraft, Parker Solar Probe has completed three of 24 planned passes through never-before-explored parts of the Sun's atmosphere, the corona. On Dec. 4, 2019, four new papers in the journal *Nature* describe what scientists have learned from this unprecedented exploration of our star – and what they look forward to learning next.

These findings reveal new information about the behavior of the material and particles that speed away from the Sun, bringing scientists closer to answering fundamental questions about the physics of our star. In the quest to protect

astronauts and technology in space, the information Parker has uncovered about how the Sun constantly ejects material and energy will help scientists re-write the models we use to understand and predict the space weather around our planet and understand the process by which stars are created and evolve.

[Read the entire article posted online December 4, 2019 at
nasa.gov.](#)

From this link, you will also be able to view and download multimedia for the Dec. 4, 2019, media teleconference associated with this story.

link submitted by Robert Petrovich

“VILCABAMBA: Last Stronghold of the Inca”

The Peruvian jungle holds the ancient city of Vilcabamba, the secret center of Inca resistance, which held out for 40 years against Spanish invaders.

The print edition of the January/February 2020 issue of National Geographic History magazine holds an article on the lost city of the Inca, the secret refuge of Vilcabamba:

“VILCABAMBA: Last Stronghold of the Inca” by Maria del Carmen Martin Rubio. An insert to the article (pp. 70-71) presents Gene Savoy’s convictions about the location of Vilcabamba. Images of the insert appears below.

Click on the images to magnify:

THE SEARCH FOR VILCABAMBA

IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY, interest was kindled in finding the lost rebel capital of the Inca, and several sites have been candidates for the lost city over the years. The French Count of Sartiges and the Italian-born geographer Antonio Raimondi visited Choquequirao, and Raimondi put forward the

hypothesis that this was the site of Vilcabamba. In 1911 the American explorer Hiram Bingham explored the same area. Bingham visited a site called Espiritu Pampa. He didn't initially believe its ruins belonged to the lost city of Vilcabamba. After he came upon the site of Machu Picchu close by, he was convinced that this had been the rebel capital. In 1943 Luis Ángel Aragón, himself from Cusco, made a new exploration of the ruins at Espiritu Pampa. Since then, Espiritu Pampa has gained support as the site of Vilcabamba from other explorers, including Antonio Santander Caselli, Gustavo Alencastre, and Gene Savoy in the 1960s, and John Hemming in the 1970s. Vincent R. Lee's topographic maps and exploration further supported claims that Espiritu Pampa is Vilcabamba. Most recently, archaeologists Brian S. Bauer, Javier Fonseca Santa Cruz, and Miriam Aráoz Silva published their findings following a three-year excavation, and affirmed their belief that Espiritu Pampa is the site of the last Inca stronghold.

BINGHAM STANDS AMONG THE STRUCTURES OF MACHU PICCHU IN 1911.



BINGHAM MADE FIVE EXPEDITIONS TO PERU BETWEEN 1909 AND 1915. HIS FINDS INCLUDED AN ORNATE PETROGLYPH (ABOVE) IN THE COLCA CANYON.



BINGHAM AND MEMBERS OF HIS 1911 EXPEDITION PASS BELOW THE SNOWCAPPED COROPUNA, A MOUNTAIN CONSIDERED SACRED BY THE INCA.

HIRAM BINGHAM III (1875-1956)

In the course of his search for Old Vilcabamba, Bingham arrived at Machu Picchu in July 24, 1911. Surprised by the grandeur of the site, he later said: "Would anyone believe what I had found? Fortunately, in this land where accuracy of reporting what one has seen is not a prevailing characteristic of travelers, I had a good camera and the sun was shining."

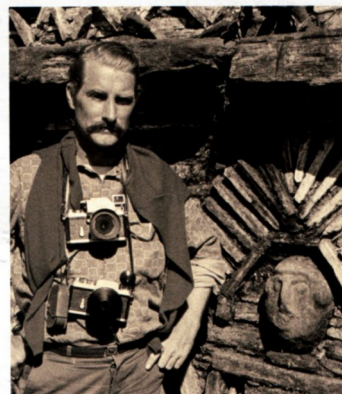


ALAMY/RECI

GENE SAVOY (1927-2007)

The American amateur explorer and archaeologist Douglas Eugene (Gene) Savoy discovered more than 40 Inca and pre-Inca sites in Peru, where he carried out his first expedition in 1957. Savoy visited Espíritu Pampa and was convinced that the remains of the city belonged to Old Vilcabamba. Critics pointed out that the road to Vilcabamba followed the course of the Pampaconas River, which flows to the west. Espíritu Pampa, on the other hand is next to another river, the Concebidayoc, which runs to the northwest. In addition, while Espíritu Pampa is easily accessible, the chronicles record that Vilcabamba was extremely hard to reach.

SAVOY (RIGHT) POSES WITH HIS CAMERAS IN THE RUINS OF GRAN PAJATÉN, ONE OF THE PRE-INCA SITES IN PERU.



BETTMANN/GETTY IMAGES



“Wal Thornhill: Velikovsky’s Astrophysics | EU2017”



In 1950 Immanuel Velikovsky threw down a gauntlet to astronomers in his sensational best-selling book, *Worlds in Collision*, where he proposed, on the basis of documentary evidence, that gravitation is an electromagnetic phenomenon. Leading American astronomers were enraged and behaved like medieval priests whose sanctified gravitational cosmology was being violated. They pressured Macmillan, the textbook

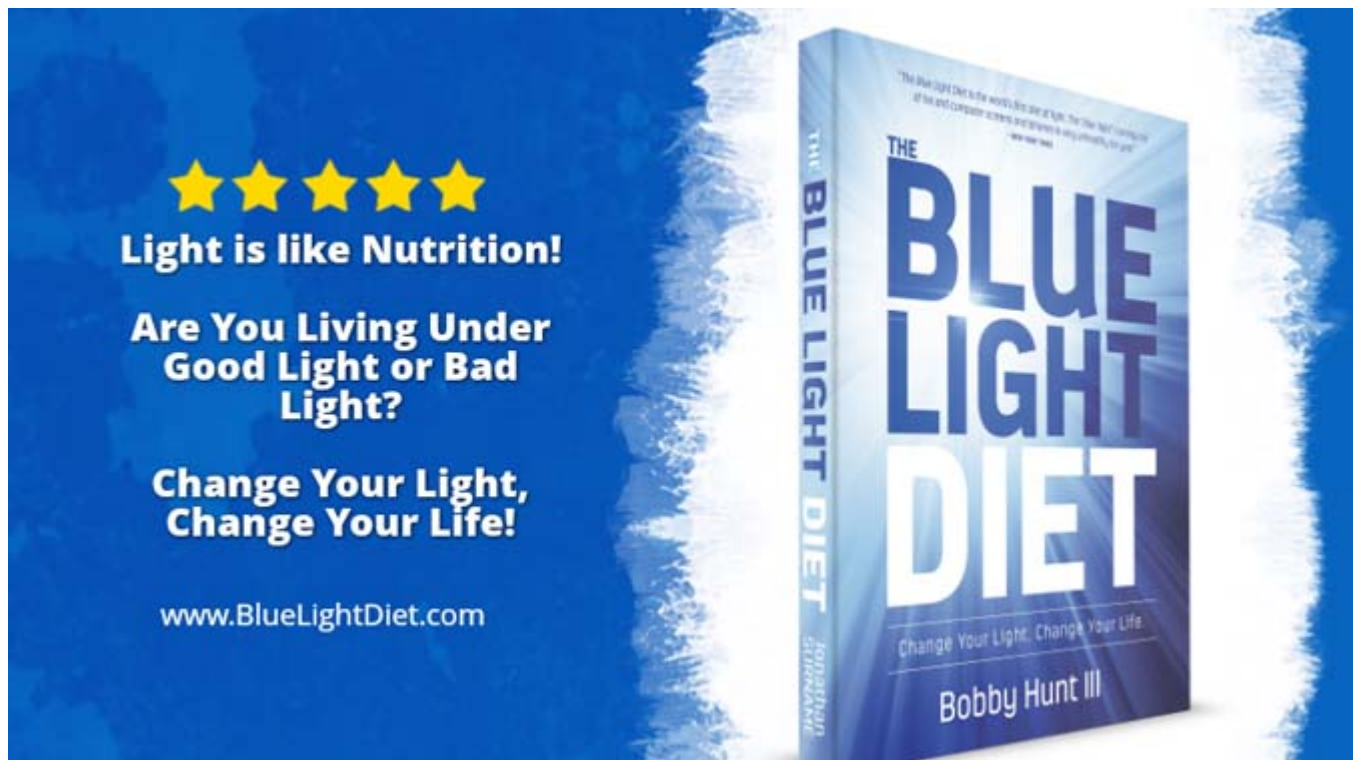
publisher, to burn the best-selling book. The fact neither Newton nor Einstein explained gravity seemed to go unnoticed.

In 1979, Velikovsky gave Wal a monograph titled *Cosmos Without Gravitation*, which he had published in 1946. He noted that in the charged oil drop experiment, “one and the same action is ascribed to two fundamentally different principles,” where the drop is balanced between the gravitational force and the electrical attraction of a charged plate above. This was a return to natural philosophy, which provided the scientific advances that led to the modern age and is essential for progress once more. Velikovsky’s genius was to provide the keys to the solar system’s recent catastrophic history and the astrophysics needed to understand it.

[Read the entire article posted online November 7, 2019 on YouTube.](#)

link submitted by Frieda Nelson

“Why is Sunrise Important you ask?”



Here's one reason...

Your [#circadianrhythm](#) is set hardest when you see morning light earliest. When you start missing strong early morning light, your body clocks run late which means you can't fall asleep as well or wake up as easy. Essentially your sleep quality and/or time declines.

What happens next?

Cancer

This study shows the cancer rates between people who live on the EAST side of a time zone compared to cancer rates of people who live on the WEST side of a time zone. Realize that on the east side, the sun RISES much earlier for the same social time. The west may not be the best. Here's what they found...

When the sun rises later (or I suspect when you miss that bright early morning light) cancer rates rise.

Women get
3.7{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more breast cancer,
16{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more esophageal cancer,
4.5{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more colorectal cancer,
4.6{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more lung cancer, and
10{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more uterine cancer.

Men get
9{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more stomach cancer,
11{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more liver cancer,
4{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more prostate cancer, and
13{1fa2ef75e2e78439128d99df03acfe1d8ee3047374abe3d4676fe3470ff8b909}
more leukemia.

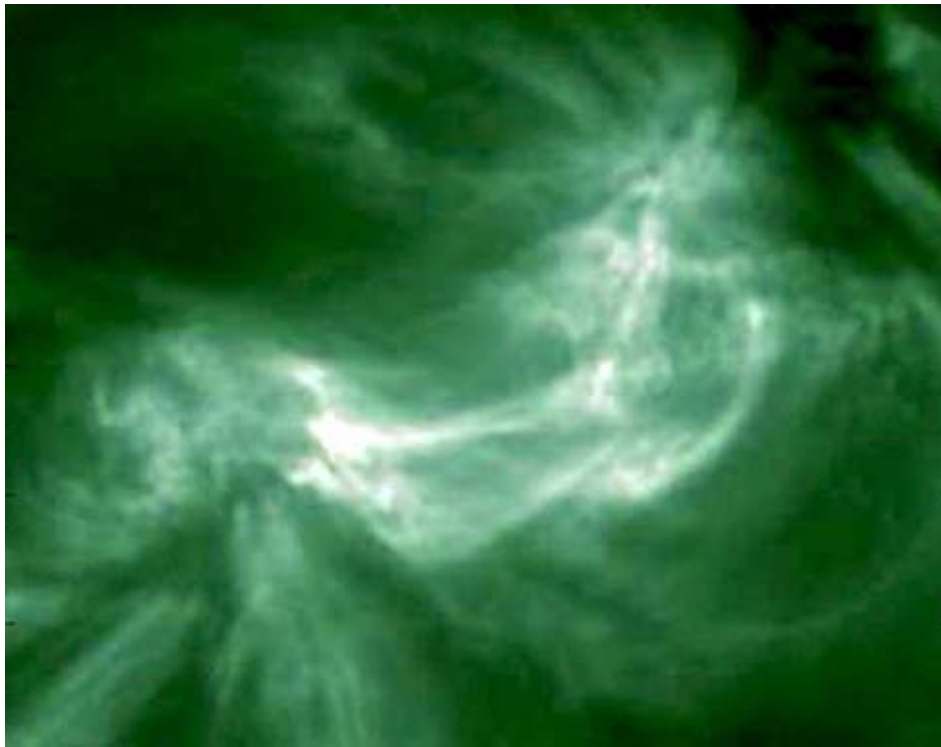
If you want good health, start with setting that strong sun signal every day.

[Read this post on Facebook.](#)

[Read an article on Longitude Position in a Time Zone and Cancer Risk in the United States.](#)

[Read more on the Blue Light Diet on Facebook.](#)

“Solar Electricity”



A coronal loop from the Solar Dynamics Observatory. The image covers about fifty thousand miles of the Sun. PHOTO CREDIT: Reale et al. 2019

The conventional model of how the Sun works relies on thermonuclear processes.

“Temperatures in the Sun’s core are thought to be more than 15

million Celsius, with compression greater than 340 billion times Earth's atmospheric pressure. In order to power the Sun, 700 million tons of hydrogen are said to be converted into helium every second. However, according to the tenets of an Electric Universe, the Sun does not use nuclear reactions in its core for energy, it uses externally supplied electricity.

"The photosphere is the Sun's surface, followed by the chromosphere, and then the corona. The chromosphere is about 2000 kilometers above the photosphere and is a very thin layer compared to the Sun's diameter of 1.4 million kilometers. Temperatures in the chromosphere range from a high of 6000 Celsius near the photosphere to a low of 4000 Celsius in its middle regions. Why temperatures increase to 20,000 Celsius at the top of the chromosphere is a mystery."

[Read the entire article posted September 30, 2019 online at
thunderboltsinfo.com](http://thunderboltsinfo.com)

link submitted by Robert Petrovich

"Ancient Myths and Symbols: Identifying the Celestial Provocation"

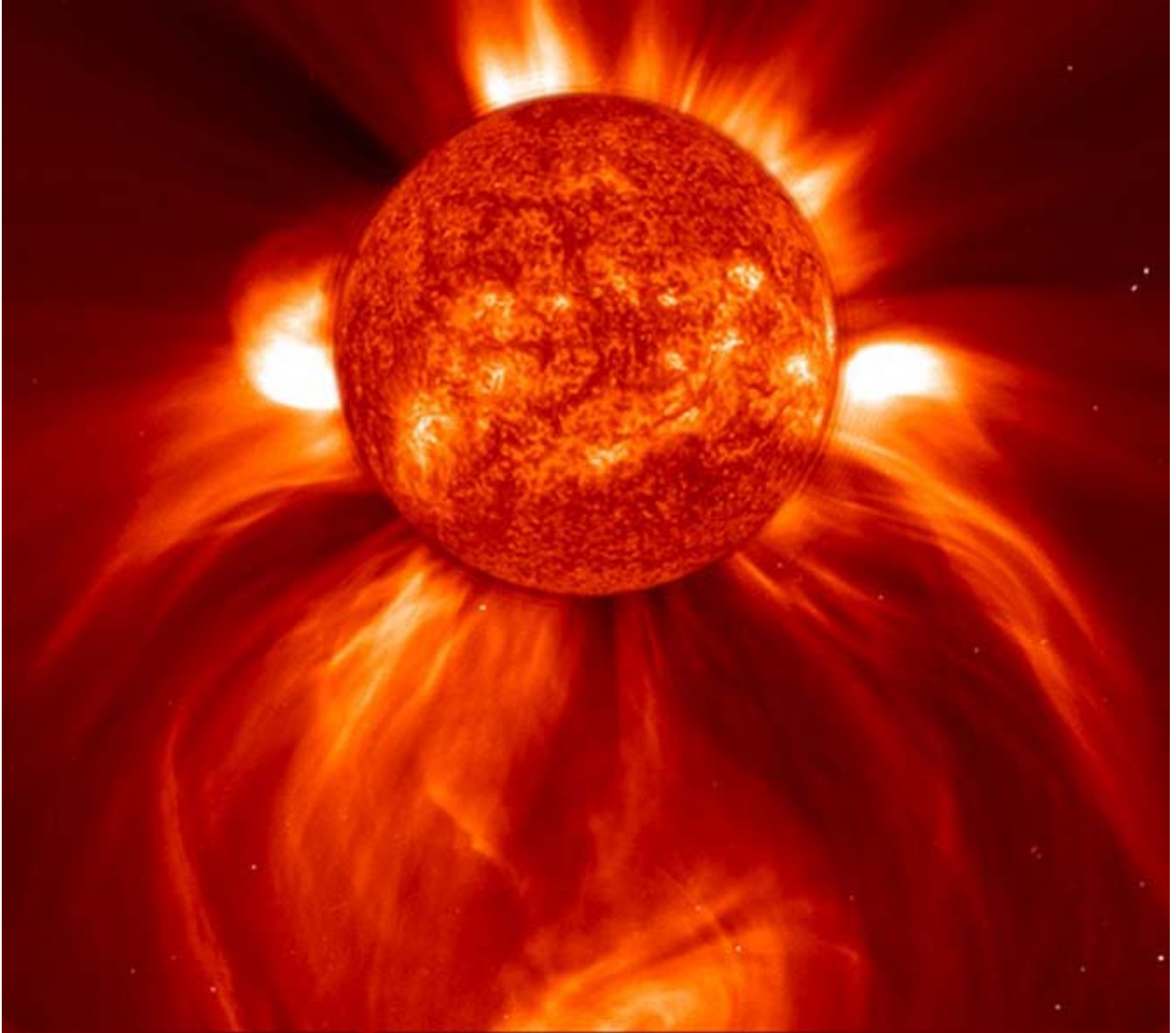


In this first part of a two-part presentation of the Discourses on an Alien Sky series, the Thunderbolts Project looks ahead to their upcoming comprehensive explanation of the mythic archetypes, which will run through 2020. The projected series will include the totality of identifiable archetypes under the acid tests of predictive ability.

[Watch the presentation posted October 2, 2019 on Youtube.com. \(10:53\)](#)

link submitted by Robert Petrovich

“Discovering the Electric Sun – Part 1”



Is this eruption of the Sun due exclusively to a power source at the Sun's core? Or is the Sun responding to a vastly larger electrical environment? Credit: SOHO (ESA & NASA).

In the twentieth century, pioneers of plasma cosmology began to identify the crucial role of electric currents in

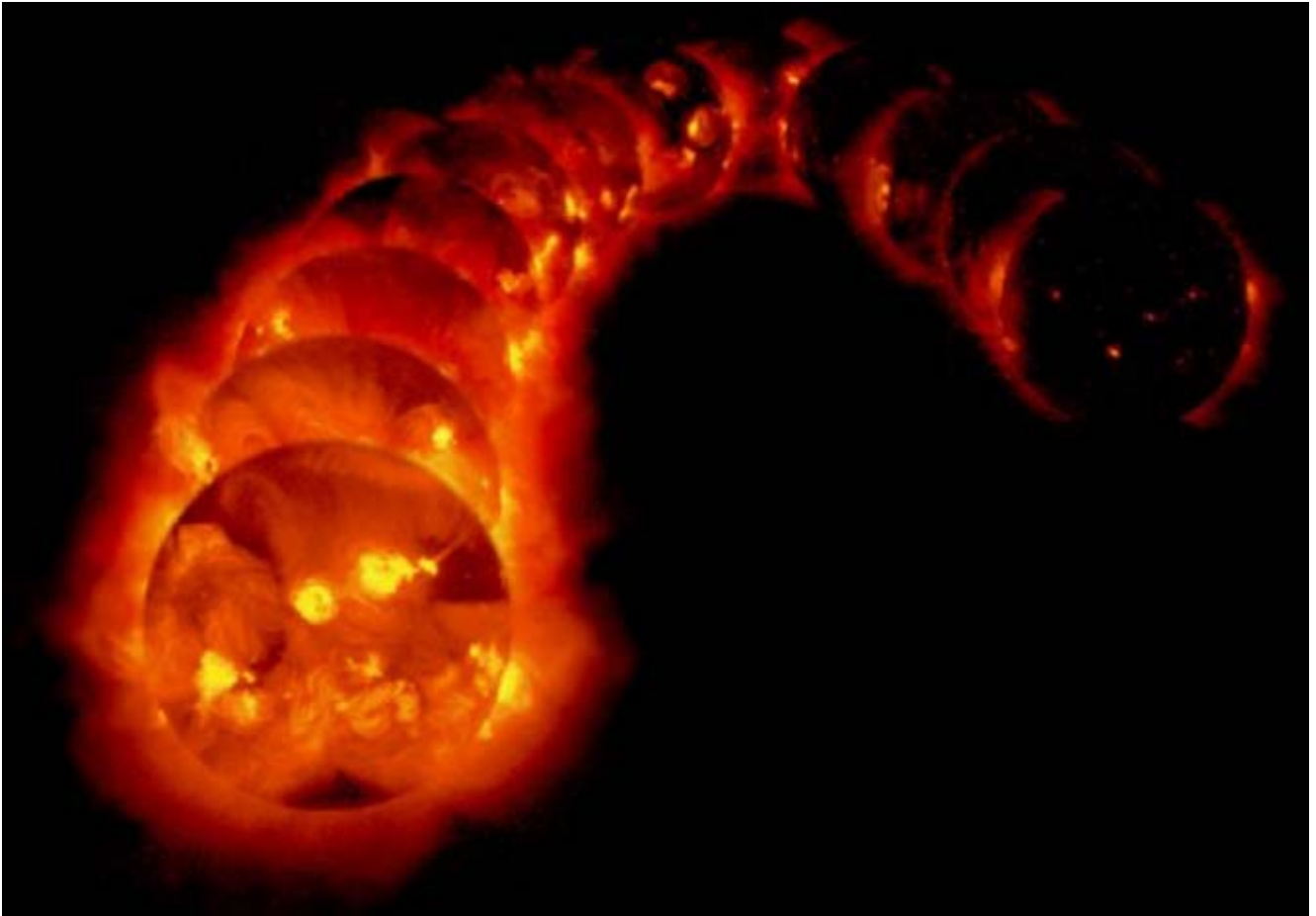
interstellar and intergalactic space.

The “electric universe” hypothesis extends plasma cosmology into domains that were, at best, only partially touched by its pioneers. This paper will present a brief summary of the “electric Sun,” a core theme of the electric universe. Additionally, we will offer pointers to the recent interdisciplinary contributions of others toward a new understanding of electricity in space.

[Read the entire article by David Talbott posted December 5, 2011 at thunderbolts.info](#)

link submitted by Robert Petrovich

“Our Mysterious and Variable Sun”



Solar cycle observed in X-ray emissions. Photo Credit: the Yohkoh mission of ISAS(Japan) and NASA.

Quantification

It is the general agreement between theory and observation that provides the foundation for quantification. Specialized inquiry can then test the rigor and precision of the qualitative argument with equations and numbers. In a successful test, the quantitative results will correlate well with predictions arising from the underlying theoretical assumptions; they will add logical strength and precision to the prior qualitative argument.

The concrete relationship of quantification to underlying fact has borne fruits in plasma physics, where qualitative extrapolations from laboratory findings have repeatedly anticipated observations in space and supported practical

mathematical modeling.

In the case of the Sun, however, neither a qualitative nor a quantitative argument exists, since the dominant attributes of the Sun, now revealed to us in stunning detail, lie beyond the predictive ability of the theoretical assumptions. This sweeping failure of predictive ability removes the rationale for the more specialized assumptions, equations, and simulations offered in the name of solar physics today. The only way to overcome this spectacular deficiency would be to demonstrate a logical pathway of quantified analysis leading from the theoretical starting point to the major attributes of the Sun. After decades of trying, the promise of a quantified model was never fulfilled, not even in a limited sense. No direct line of reasoning from the assumed nuclear furnace to even one enigmatic attribute of the Sun can be substantiated. And so the specialized debates go on and on, guided by the dogmatic certainty that an acceptable answer must be available. After 60 years and billions of dollars spent exploring the Sun, no peer-reviewed article has yet questioned the fusion model.

“Meeting Our Global Energy Needs”

In the absence of successful tests of a hypothesis it is a grave mistake to pretend that issues are settled. Nevertheless, with the support of popular media, a guess about the “nuclear core” of the Sun led to a leap of faith. Limitless energy should be available to humanity by controlling a fusion process—“just like the controlled fusion in the center of the sun.”

The cost of this exuberance may never be accurately calculated. Globally, governments poured billions upon billions of dollars into research, seeking to replicate the imagined events hidden inside the Sun. From the 1950s onward it was an easy sell. But the only fusion the experiments provoked lasted a second or so—typically much less than a

second—and never produced as much energy as was pumped into the experiments. In physics, that's the definition of an unworkable idea—and it's very likely the most expensive failure of theory the world has ever witnessed. [16]

[Read the entire article by David Talbott posted online
December 8, 2011 at thunderbolts.info.](#)

link submitted by Robert Petrovich