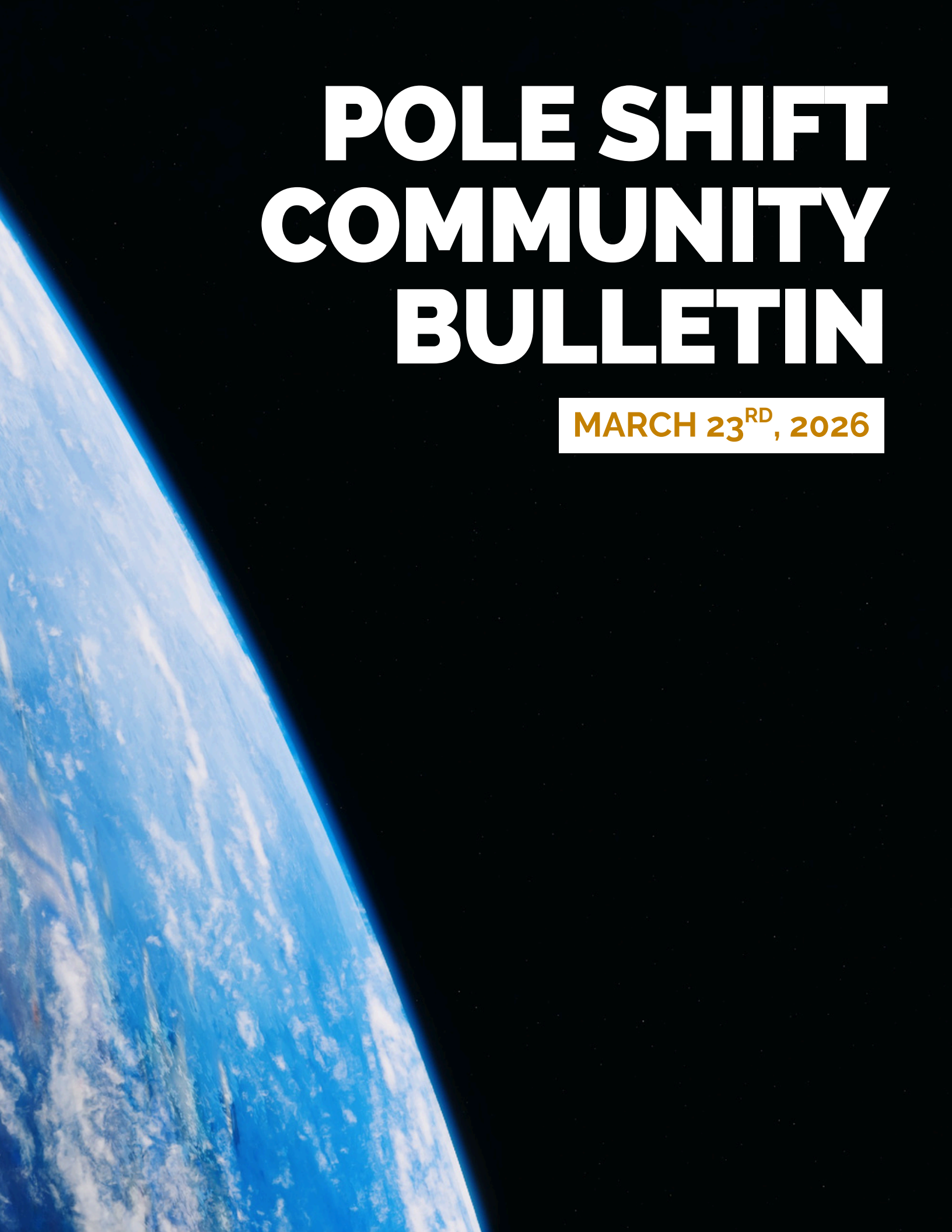
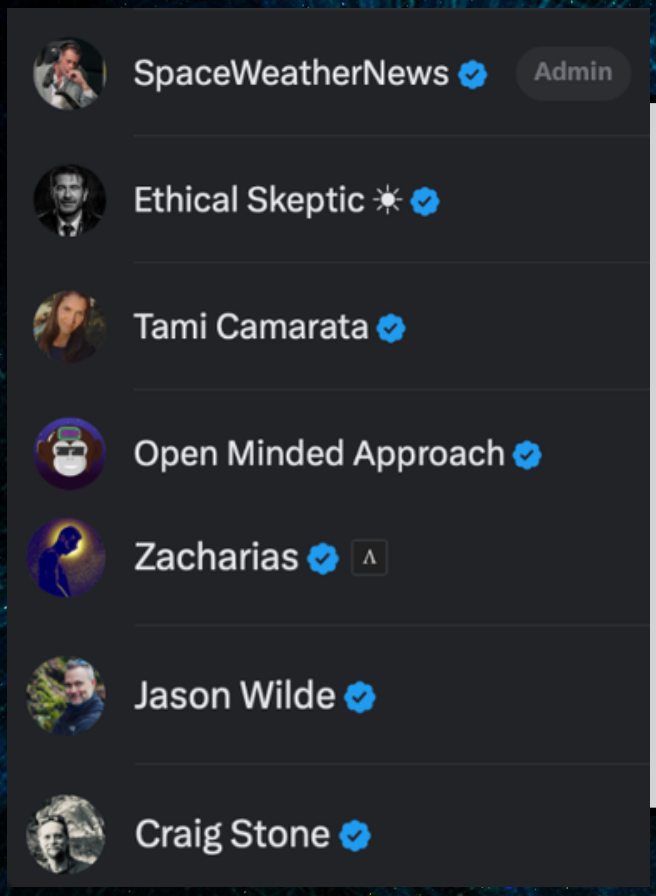


POLE SHIFT COMMUNITY BULLETIN

MARCH 23RD, 2026

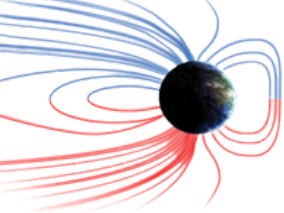


WHAT IS THIS ISSUE'S PURPOSE?

To summarize the activity on X so you can stay up to date on what the members shown on the left in the "pole shift" science community are discussing.

This update is entirely focused on the recent work of Craig Stone
Craig Stone (@nobulart) is one of the key data guys in our friendly pole-shift group. He's writing and posting about a brand-new way to study big Earth changes like true polar wander (TPW) and inner-core signals. He calls it "Mach-inertial field work" and "constraint modelling." It's not about guessing what caused a pole shift. It's about making sure any guess follows the rules the real data already shows us.

Think of it like building a house the smart way. First step: walk the land and draw a line around what's allowed (no building on a swamp, no taller than the trees next door). Craig calls this constraint inference, looking at the data (old pole-star positions, surface shapes, inner-core crystal patterns) to find the "allowed" paths Earth's rotation can take. These paths show up as straight lines and angles that keep showing up again and again. They're not made up, they're baked into the measurements.



Second step: sketch a few possible house plans that fit inside those lines (inverse modelling). Lots of different ideas might work, so you narrow them down but stay honest that more than one answer could fit.

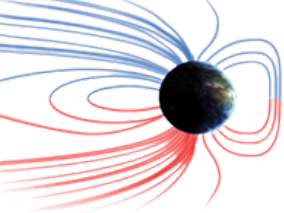
Third step only: actually build a model and test how it moves (forward mechanistic modelling). Craig says most scientists mess up by jumping straight to step three and pretending it proves everything. His whole point is: start with the geometry the data forces on us, then test ideas inside those rules. He's using this method on things like inner-core anisotropy (how sound waves travel differently through the center of Earth) and surface topography. He even wonders if repeated trips along those allowed paths over millions of years left a faint "scar" pattern deep inside the planet.

Now, how does this fit with the other two big ideas in our group?

Roger Cunningham's ECDO theory (Exothermic Core-Mantle Decoupling with Dzhanibekov Oscillation) is very specific about the cause. Roger says extra heat in the inner core loosens the boundary with the mantle, letting the whole outer shell (mantle plus crust) suddenly flip ~104 degrees along one exact path.

It's a clear mechanical story: heat builds up → slip happens → poles move fast.

Craig's work doesn't fight Roger — it just says "before we accept any flip story, we have to prove the data allows that exact path first." Craig's method is like the referee checking the rules; Roger is the player running the play.



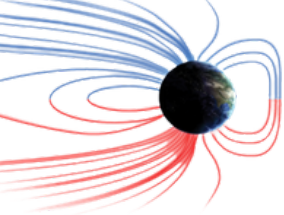
My own Observer model (the SpaceWeatherNews approach) looks at the galaxy, Sun and space weather as the main driver. Solar cycles, micronovas, and weakening magnetic fields can “unlock” the crust so it slips over the mantle. We also watch bigger patterns, economic crashes, cultural changes, and even biblical prophecies, because the whole disaster cycle touches every part of life, not just rocks and magnets. Craig’s modelling is quieter and more careful about the exact geometry.

He doesn’t pick a trigger (Sun or heat). He just makes sure whatever trigger you pick has to match the real lines and angles the planet already shows us. His work is like the measuring tape; mine is the big-picture warning that something big is already starting.

The cool thing?

All three ideas live happily together in our small group. Craig’s is a detailed methodological manifesto on how geophysical modeling should be done properly, especially in the context of Mach-inertial fields, true polar wander (TPW), and related Earth rotation dynamics.

In it, he argues that most errors in geophysics come from misordering three distinct modeling stages: first, constraint (geometric) inference — using raw data properties (like preferred axes, stable angular relationships, and surface textures) to define what configurations are even allowed, without proposing any cause; second, inverse modeling — searching for histories or parameters that fit those constraints, acknowledging that many explanations can match the same geometry; and third, forward mechanistic modeling — only then simulating dynamics to test if a specific hypothesis stays within the allowed space and reproduces observations.



He stresses that flipping this order (starting with mechanisms or simulations) turns modeling into storytelling rather than rigorous science, and he applies this critique to his own work on inner-core anisotropy and surface topography, where geometric constraints emerge first and must be explained by any valid theory rather than assumed.

The thread is dense and technical but serves as both a defense of his constraint-first approach and a broader call for better scientific discipline in the field.

It's free to read on X, with Craig responding to replies (e.g., praising related Thunderbolts Project work and clarifying SRTM elevation tests as pure geometric checks).

This post is one of his most philosophical yet, emphasizing that "geometry is the boundary condition on explanation."