



POLE SHIFT COMMUNITY BULLETIN

MAY 29TH, 2026




SpaceWeatherNews  Admin




Ethical Skeptic  





Tami Camarata 




Open Minded Approach 




Zacharias  



Jason Wilde 



Craig Stone 

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.

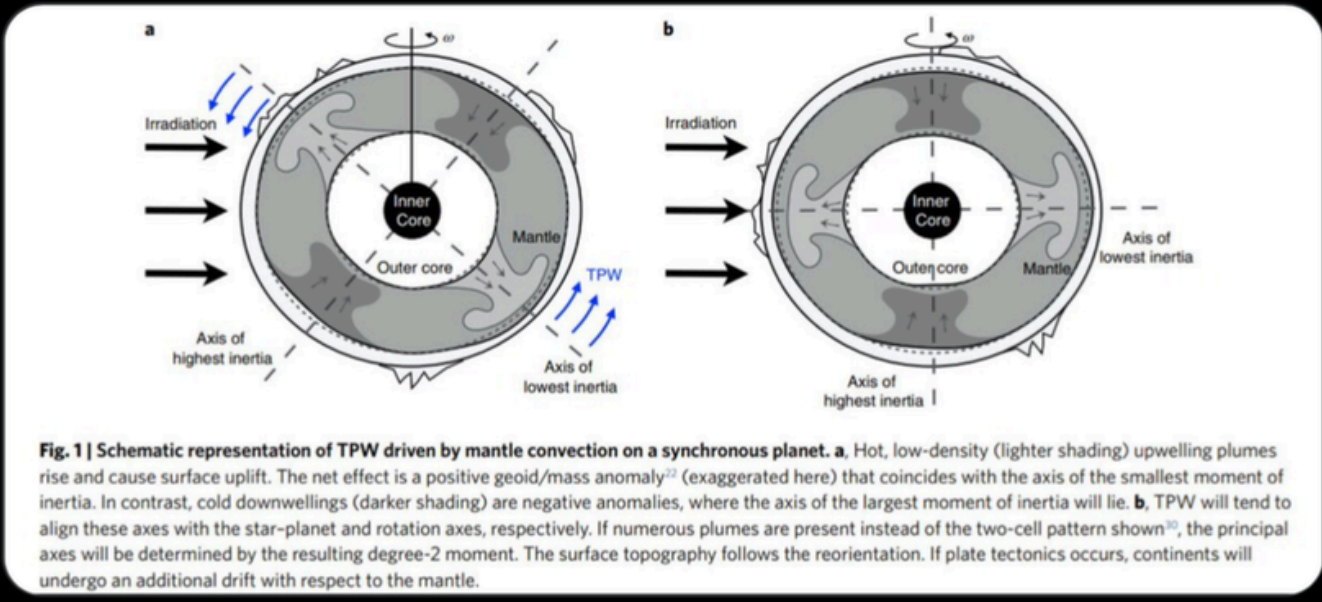


Tami Camarata @Kitsune_in_VA · May 20



Leconte (2018) uses an analytical model to show that true polar wander (TPW), a shift in a planet's spin axis relative to its surface driven by changes in internal mass distribution, can reorient synchronous rocky exoplanets, those tidally locked to rotate at the same rate as

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THE TOP POSTS OF MAY

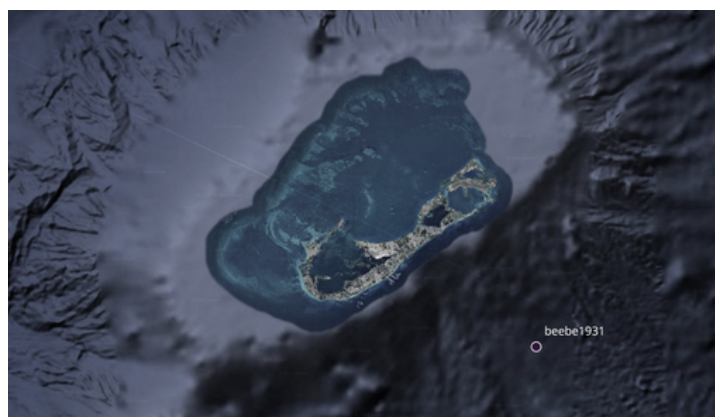
Tami summarized the Loconte 2018 paper describing how some rocky exoplanets are “tidally locked,” meaning one side always faces their star—just like the Moon keeps the same face toward Earth—so one side is in permanent daylight and the other in endless night. Pole Shift Community Bulletin
May 30, 2026

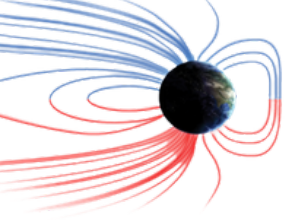
A 2018 study showed that slow churning inside the planet's mantle (hot rock rising and sinking) can gradually shift the whole planet's spin axis, even though the day side still faces the star. This "true polar wander" is especially likely on planets whose years last a day or longer, letting the poles drift by tens of degrees over millions of years. As a result, the climate zones, oceans, and ice caps can migrate across the surface, creating dramatic long-term weather cycles on worlds that would otherwise be stuck with extreme day-night contrasts.

Craig Stone continues to find epic pieces of evidence of past disasters: William Beebe's 1931 dredging south of Bermuda recovered wave-worn pebbles, coral fragments, and shallow-water shells from a flat seabed over 2.5 km deep, material inconsistent with simple downslope transport on the stable basin floor.

The find, detailed in Beebe's Science article, indicates a former littoral beach environment now submerged far below plausible post-glacial sea level rise or local subsidence rates, as confirmed by the bathymetric map marking the site.

Craig accurately links the anomaly to catastrophic rise events and pole shift hypotheses, aligning it with global paleo sea-level indicators and drowned reefs to suggest past rapid geographic pole movements around 14-7.6 ka. This event most likely correlates to the Gothenburg event ~12,000 years ago.

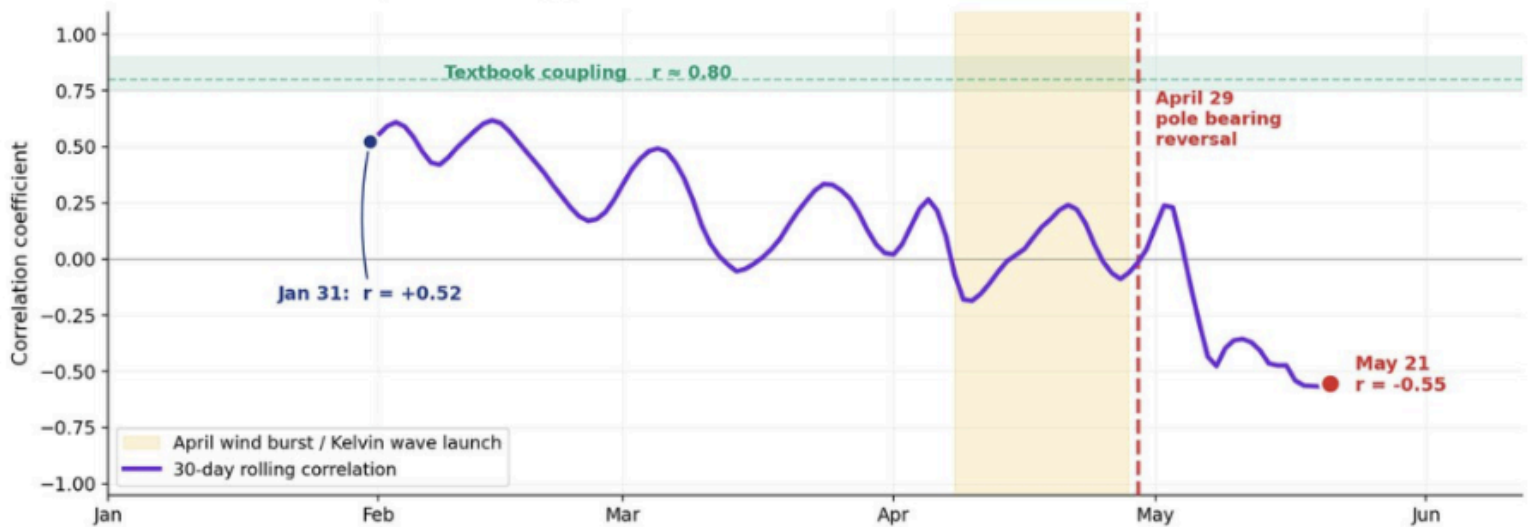




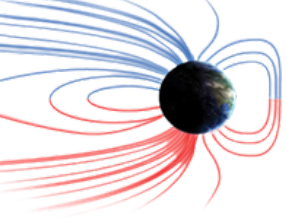
Earth's Rotation Has Decoupled From Its Atmosphere

IERS observed rotation vs standard atmosphere-ocean-hydrology models, January-May 2026

How well does atmospheric forcing predict Earth's rotation in 2026?



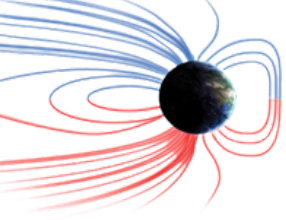
Zacharias points out that, for decades, scientists have reliably used atmospheric angular momentum (winds and pressure patterns) to predict tiny daily changes in Earth's rotation speed (measured as length-of-day, or LOD). In 2026, however, that textbook relationship has collapsed: the correlation between atmospheric models and actual observed rotation has dropped from a reliable ~ 0.8 to near zero or even negative, especially around late April and May. Using official IERS rotation data and standard atmosphere-ocean models, he shows graphs where the atmosphere predicts almost no change in Earth's spin, yet the planet sped up dramatically (LOD shortened by 0.72 milliseconds in one week), the pole shifted direction, and surface weather events like rare equatorial cyclones and multiple sudden stratospheric warmings (SSWs) occurred without the usual drivers.



He argues these anomalies—plus the near-extinct Chandler wobble and other simultaneous oddities—are not random coincidences but signs of a deeper "coupled system" regime change or bifurcation, where deeper Earth forces (not just surface atmosphere and oceans) may now dominate, matching predictions from his GEOSYNC framework for spring 2026. It's presented as preliminary but calls for rethinking conventional cause-and-effect arrows in Earth's climate-rotation system.

At SpaceWeatherNews we have presented several papers over the years that describe a relationship between the earth's rotation and either the sun or earth's magnetic field, and often both- as in the case of solar flares and geomagnetic storms having an impact. This relationship SHOULD be amplifying as the pole shift progresses.

The top post from The Ethical Skeptic this month was actually an answer to a common critique. The question and response speak for themselves:

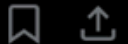


Twyst @rareearths · May 21

pls explain the seeming lack of sea critter remains / skeletons / shells in the Osiris Shaft, other shafts and tunnels across the Giza Plateau. Geologists would have found evidence of this already, elsewhere, in the region, no?



2.5K



Ethical Skeptic ☀️🔵 @EthicalSkeptic · May 21

Marine sediment is what you want, not typical shoreline debris - for this you have to examine passages NOT traversed by humans.

All the human accessible places had been scoured clean for thousands of years before even the Old Kingdom. This is an OLD and human accessed structure. We did not just find this in 1847.

