

When we think of the dynamics in our solar system, we are used to a two-dimensional description of it. In that description, our solar system is a flat disk, and the planets are circling around a static, central star in the middle. Thereby we pretend as if the sun Helios would stand still. A (alleged) stationary point we can indicate as the dimension zero (0D). Of course, Helios does not really stand still, and we can present its movement as a straight line, what means the first dimension (1D). Whirling around this central line, the planets follow the sun Helios in spiraling movements. Helios travels first, and the planets are following in a spiraling way. For this reason, none of the planets is ever located exactly behind the sun, as seen from another planet. University astrophysics tries to hide these data, but the Indian researcher Pallathadka Keshava Bhat (January 3, 1940 – July 25, 2010) has indisputably revealed the true dynamics of the planets in our solar system. Figure 1 tries to expose the three-dimensional (3D) spiraling movements of Mercury, Venus and our Mother Terra in the wake of our Father Helios.

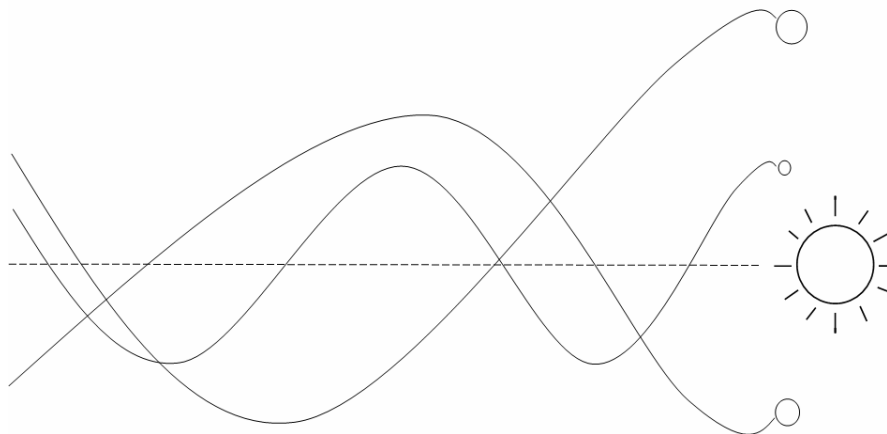


Fig. 1

The movement Helios makes is however not a straight line. This is also a spiraling movement. Let us consider this movement in 2D firstly, before making also a 3D representation.

The ongoing circle movement (in 2D) of Helios is caused by the reciprocal attraction between the star Helios and the star *Sirius*, which official name is *Sirius A*. *Sirius A* and the white dwarf star *Sirius B* are spiraling around each other in a period of approximately 50 years. The Dogons, a traditional people living in Northwest-Africa, are since ages entirely informed about this. In between both stars we find even a third star, which is called *Sirius C*. Instead of A, B and C, we can also use the names of *Sothis*, *Satais* and *Anu* to indicate this triad. The tale of the *Anunnaki*, originating from Nibiru, has to do with the central star Anu (*Sirius C*), Nibiru formerly went around.

In comparison with Helios, *Sirius A* (of *Sothis*) is ten times larger, two times more heavy and twenty times more luminous. In the nocturnal sky, *Sirius (A)* is by far most the clear star, which lies approximately in the extension of the three stars of the belt of Orion (in a two-dimensional perception of the nocturnal sky). In ancient Egypt, Orion was indicated as *Osiris*, and *Sirius* as *Isis*. Helios in that perspective is called *Horus*. In a similar way, the Holy Bible presents Helios as *Jesus*, and *Sirius* as *Maria*.

In the Cosmology (from our perspective) the star Sirius A plays a vital role. This star, which is for us nearly the closest star, is approaching us and becomes for this reason also more and more bright for us. For this reason, we also see blue-white light radiating from this star, what only happens when a light source (rapidly) approaches. In older documents, a mutual distance between Helios and Sirius is detained of 8.7 light-years. More recent measuring ends up on 8.58 light-years. Of all observable stars in the galaxy, the Syrian triad is the only one which approaches us. Why does the university astronomy not tell us this in all openness?

Neither are we told about the relation between Sirius and the *Precession Cycle*. In this cycle, the stars move continuously a little against the turning direction of Terra around Helios. According to the International Astronomic Union (IAU), founded in 1976, the Zodiac moves every year 50.290966 arc seconds. With that precessional speed, astronomy ends up on a complete circular in 25,770 years. Mostly 25,920 years are however apprehended for a complete precession cycle, what means exactly 50 arc seconds per year.

This shift of Terra in respect to the stars in the sky makes that we have two different definitions of a year. The first definition is a relative definition, where a year equals the period for example between successive solstices (around 21/22 December), whereupon in the northern hemisphere the winter starts. At that moment, the sun Helios stands perpendicular on the *Tropic of Capricorn*. The length of a complete wave movement between the time rings (or *Tropics*) is called a *tropical year* and lasts approximately 365.2421896 natural days periods, what equals to 365 natural days and 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45.18 seconds.

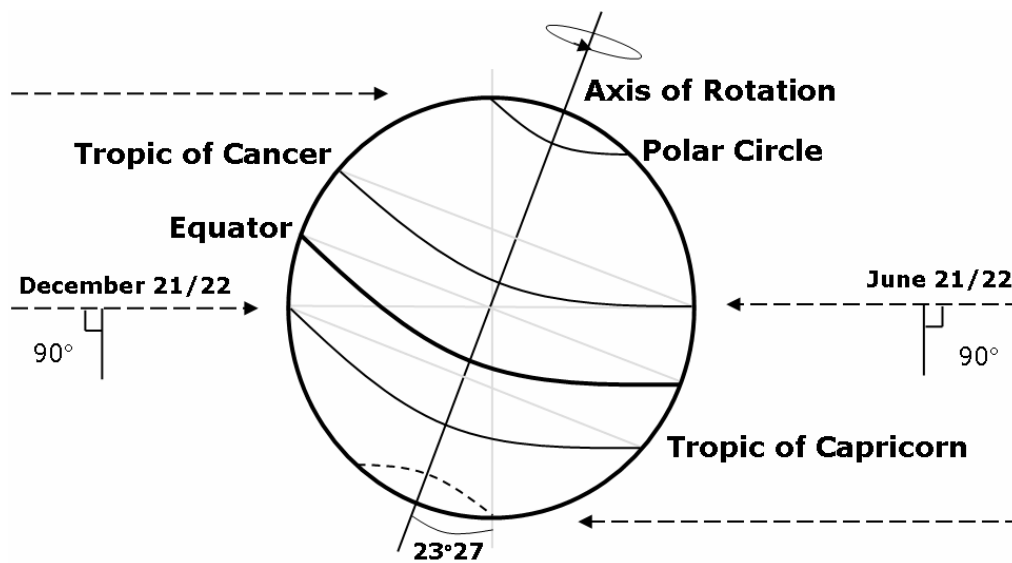


Fig. 2

However, during this spiraling turn of Terra around Helios the star sky has moved over 50 arc seconds (approximately). If we want to end up exactly at the same point with respect to the star sky, we therefore still need to go a bit further, namely exactly 20 minutes and 24 seconds. A complete circle of Terra around Helios with respect to the starry sky is called the *sidereal year*. The adjectival pronoun sidereal comes of the Latin *Sidera*, what means star. The length of a sidereal year is 365.25636 natural days or 365 natural days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 10 seconds.

The tropical year lasts therefore a little shorter than $365\frac{1}{4}$ natural days, whereas the sidereal year takes a little longer than this $365\frac{1}{4}$ natural days. Our (Gregorian) calendar has been coordinated on the tropical year. To this end, every year which is non-fractionally dividable by 4 (such as 2012), gets an extra day. Every leap year counts then therefore 366 day and nights. This does not apply however to every year which is non-fractionally dividable by 100, but for every year which is non fractional dividable by 1000. For this reason the year 2000, was a leap year. By means of this system of leap years, we end up on an average of 365.241 natural days. This is annually however 1 minute and 42.78 seconds too little for the real length of the tropical year.

The reason why our calendar has been based on the tropical year, and not on the sidereal year, is that the timing of our seasons is stipulated by the relative position of Terra to Helios. This timing stands apart from the relative position of Helios to the stars lying behind the sky (seen from Terra). This means that 13,000 years ago spring started in the northern hemisphere at the relative turn moment of March 20/21.

Figure 3 shows the relative round of Terra around Helios in 2D. In 3D we can imagine that the solar system spiraling meets us. In 2D Terra describes an ellipse round on Terra, where moreover Helios does not lie exactly in the middle. On approximately the 3rd January the mutual distance between Helios and Terra is smallest. This turn point is called the *perihelion*. On approximately the 4th July the mutual distance between Helios and Terra is at largest. This turn point is called the *aphelion*.

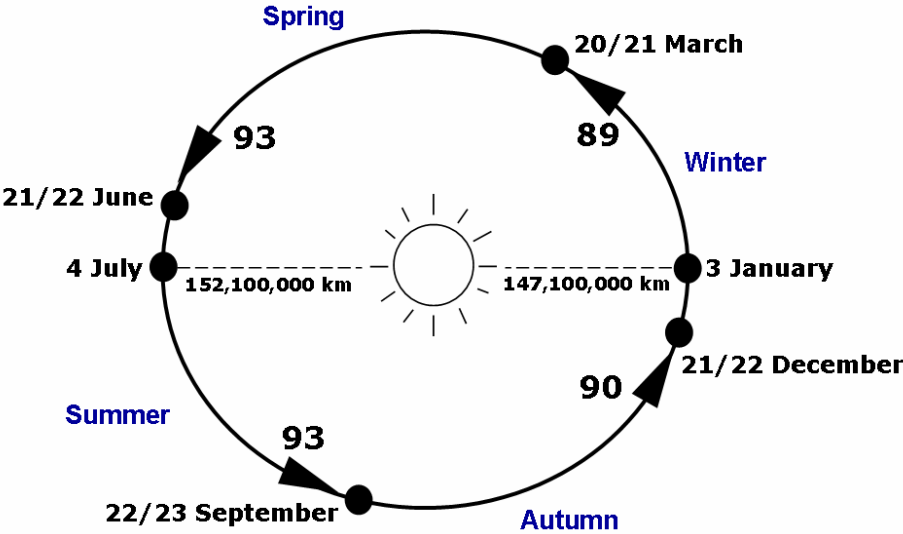


Fig. 3

Thirteen natural days for the moment of perihelion we find the moment of the winter solstice (around the December 21/22) in the northern hemisphere, where (between the tropic of Capricorn and the North Pole circle) Helios describes the smallest arc, as reflected in figure 4. Next, thirteen natural days before the moment of aphelion we find the moment of the summer solstice (around the June 21/22) in the northern hemisphere, where Helios describes the largest arc as seen from the same latitudes.

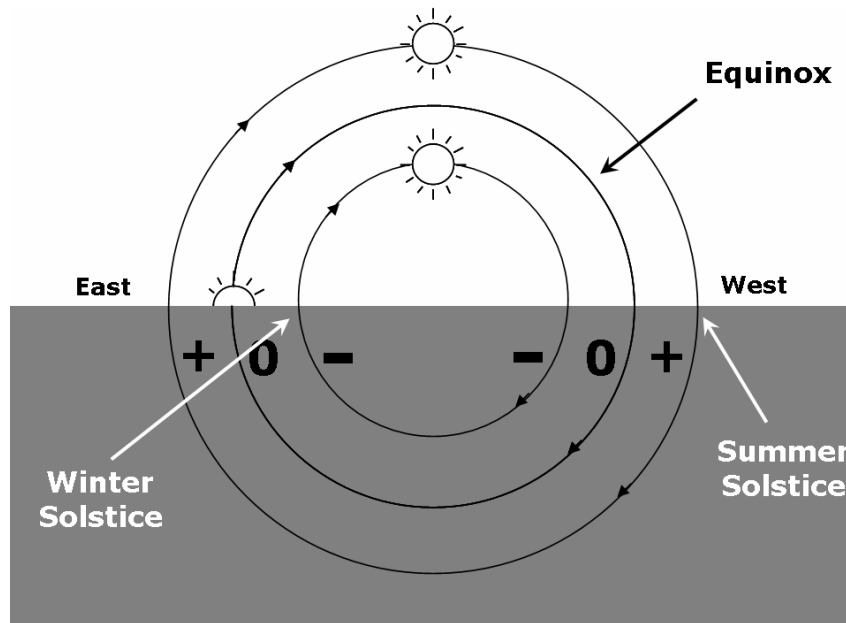


Fig. 4

The moments where the day part last exactly as long as the night part, during the natural day of an *equinox*, are *not* located exactly in the middle between both *solstices*. Spring (as from the spring equinox around March 20/21) lasts for this reason 3 natural days longer than the autumn (as from autumn equinox around September 22/23). This also applies to the difference in length between the summer and the winter during a leap year. During the remaining years this difference is even 4 day and nights, as a result of which the light part of the year (spring and summer) lasts exactly one week longer than the dark part of the year (autumn and winter). The called seasons are in the Southern hemisphere exactly the other way around. There, the dark period lasts a week longer.

Why starts our calendar year in fact on January 1, and not at the moment of spring equinox, what, regarding the four annual seasons, would be much more logical? The good answer has everything to do with the dance of Helios and Sirius. In figure 5, we see a 2D projection of this dancing, where both stars circle each other. In a 3D projection, these two spiraling movements are approaching us in a straight way. On (approximately) January 1, Terra is exactly in between Helios and Sirius. For this reason, the New Year starts on that annual point.

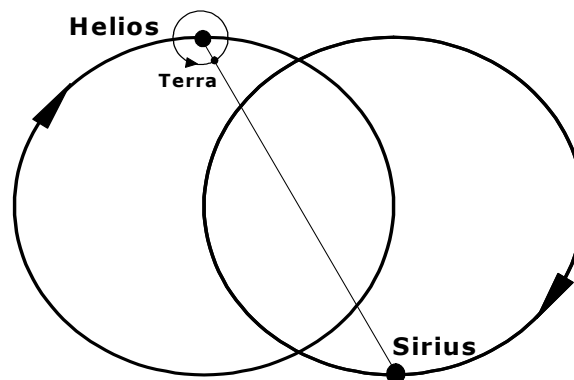


Fig. 5

Figure 6 is an enlargement of our solar system in figure 5. At the moment of winter solstice, Terra is exactly located on the position of the heart line of Helios rounding circle (this is the line from the outer line of the circle towards the heart of this circle, which is also called radius of the circle.) Seen in 2D the axis of the earth tends then exactly to this line towards the direction of the heart of the rounding circle of Helios. The line of Helios to Sirius makes at present approximately an angle of 10 degrees with this heart line. This angle depends on the relative positions on Helios and Sirius on their rounding, and varies from 0 up to approximately 10 arc degrees.

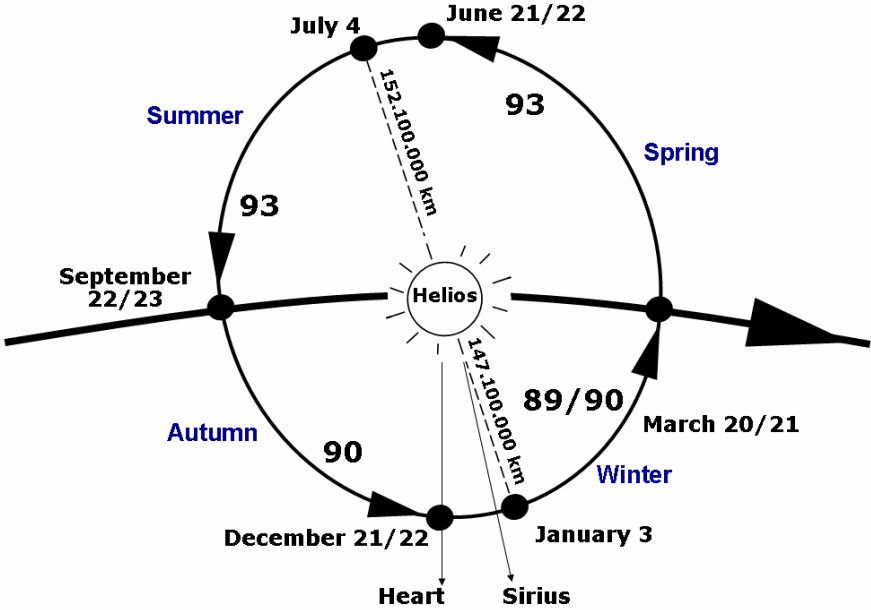


Fig. 6

The positions of both equinoxes (on the rounding of Terra) seem to be connected with the orbit of Helios (as shown in figure 6). Apparently, there is in abundance logic in all this, which the university theories entirely overlook. In addition, the apparent tumbling of Terra's rotation axis proves to be therefore an illusion. In reality, Terra's axis tends continuously in the same direction, and the seeming gyration is because Helios together with his satellites makes a circular orbit (in 2D). We can imagine this by means of a sight with two circles. The outer circle stands for the rounding of Helios, whereas the extension of the north line of Terra rounds the inner circle.

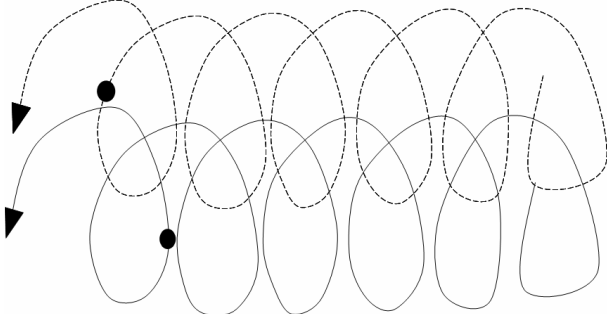


Fig. 7

As stated before the real 3D movement of Helios is a spiraling movement, and that also applies to its dancing partner Sirius (Fig. 7). Together they are spiraling in approximately 226 million year on the middle of our galaxy, called the Milky Way. This galactic center is

indicated by the Maya's as *Hunab K'u*. Astrophysics classifies Hunab K'u as a black hole. The distance from Helios to Hunab K'u is approximately 26,000 light-years, what in time seems remarkably equal to the duration of a complete 2D orbit of Helios. In a complete galactic rounding, Helios and Sirius make almost 8700 spiraling (2D) orbits around each other.

Whereas Helios and Sirius are whirling around Hunab K'u, both spirals also make a very slow wave movement in regard to the plane of the galactic equator. A complete wave cycle lasts approximately 65½ million years. This means that our solar system passes once in approximately 33 million year the galactic plane. The previous time this happened, the last ice age started. Before that last passage through the galactic plane, Antarctica was covered with huge forests. Next, the passages through the galactic plane before the last one caused the extremely rapid extinction of the dinosaurs. At present, we are in the period of passing again through the galactic plane. In my opinion we find in this fact the real explanations for the climatologically changes which are more or less going on at all the planets of our solar system.

In the usual (2D) picture of the galaxy, Hunab K'u stands still, while the hundreds of millions stars (among them Helios and Sirius) with their satellites are circling around this galactic central (black) sun. Here too, we must realize that Hunab K'u itself moves also (in 3D). Imagine the movement of the galactic center as a straight line (perpendicular on the galactic area), then we understand why we see the spiral embranchments when we look perpendicular on this orientation movement towards a galaxy. In the embranchment of the spiraling arm in which we find Helios and Sirius, we meet the Pleiades and the Orion Nebula as neighbors.

The real 3D movement of Hunab K'u (and with that also of the whole Milky Way galaxy) is not a straight line, but of course also a spiraling movement. Here too we see a dance partner, and that is the galaxy called Andromeda. Under favorable circumstances, it is possible to observe this much larger star system with the naked eye. The starlight which reaches us from Andromeda has been underway approximately 2.2 million years. In the dance of our galaxy with Andromeda, they are spiraling closer together. This means that both galaxies will eventually merge.

Even after a fusion of the Milky Way and Andromeda, they will be no more than a water droplet in the ocean of light of the whole cosmos. Astronomers now estimate the diameter of the known universe on 150 billion light-years. That is rather remarkable, since astrophysics claims that the universe was created only 13.7 billion years ago by a "big bang" (from the center of the universe). Since the diameter of the known universe not equals the double of this amount of 13.7 billion (which is 27.4 billion light-year), but almost 5½ times more, then apparently the speed of light is not an absolute maximum (and/or the astrophysical theory is not entirely correct or it might be not at all correct).

From the previous it is probably clear that time is a relative term, within which we can recognize three dimensions. The first relative dimension of time is the daily time, which is caused by the rotating movement of our mother planet. On the equator the surface of Terra turns around with a speed of approximately 1670 kilometers per hour, what means approximately 30 kilometers per minute.

The second relative dimension of time is the annual time, which is caused by the rotating movement of our mother planet around our father sun. This round goes with a speed of more than 100,000 kilometers per hour (approximately 108 mega meters per hour, what means approximately 30 kilometers by second, what therefore approximately 60 times is faster than the rotation speed).

Plato referred to the third relative dimension of time as *the Great Year*. This time dimension is caused by the vertebrate orbit of our Father Helios (in almost 26,000 years). This rounding goes with a speed of almost 800,000 kilometers per hour, what means approximately 220 kilometers by second. This is nearly the same speed with which Helios also orbits around Hunab K'u. Therefore, Helios' real displacement speed within the Milky Way is almost 300 kilometers by second, what is nearly exact 1 pro mille of the light speed.

I see on the Internet much imagination concerning the higher dimensions. In my opinion it is much more important to realize that our projection of the dynamics of the macrocosms is mostly flat (2D). In former days ignorant sailors thought they could fall off from the planet, because they thought that the planet was a flat disk. In the same manner it is now time that we start realizing that absolutely no movement in the Cosmos executes herself within a flat area (2D), since all these turning-tables always are spiraling forward (in 3D).

Concerning the author

Dr. Johan Oldenkamp is founder of the *Pateo Academia*, within which leading scientists have united themselves, to make an end to the long period of misguidance by the universities and the churches. The names of these revealing scientists are listed on <http://www.pateo.nl/>. All-round scientist Johan Oldenkamp is author of 25 scientific books, of which "Wholly Science" is the most recent one.

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