

# Pole Shift Date Determination

(7 Jan 2013)

Zeta Clues as summarized from earlier analysis see: 2-Summary\_of\_Zetatalk\_CFlues.pdf

## 1. Timing:

- Zetatalk past supplied hour angle coordinate range from 6.24 h to 4.06 h for the incoming angle of planet X. **Correct. Coordinates for 2003 work for 2013 see <http://www.zetatalk.com/theword/tword03m.htm> See table below and figure 2 & 4.**
- Sun to the right of approaching planet X. **Correct. This will be until the final days.**
- Position of Venus close to the path, caught in the cup. **Correct. See figure 2 & 4.**
- Venus had not done a transit of earth yet. **Correct. See figure 2 & 4.**
- PX orbit passes through the ecliptic (zeta triangle) occurs at or near a solar eclipse. **Correct. 10 May 2013 and See Figure 4.**
- The pole shift will occur at the end of a magnetic trimester. **Correct. Sequence starts near the end of April trimester with the shift of Venus.**
- The last weeks - 3 days of darkness and all - will all occur within a magnetic trimester. **Correct. It all occurs in May 2013.**

## 2. Speed clues: (rough order speed – result should be within the range of the following)

- Traversing the solar system (**taken to be inner solar system or Mars orbit**) in 3 short months (90 days) **calculates to be about 3.13 Million Miles/day. Correct. The table below shows approximately 3.48.**

## 3. Orbital description:

- Retrograde CW orbit. **Correct. See Figure 4.**
- Earth falling on its side toward the left. **Correct. See Figure 2, end view upper right of drawing.**
- Forms a Triangle in the Earth's orbital plane with a 23 degree angle at the Earth, an 18 degree angle at the Sun, and a 139 degree angle at the 12th Planet X. **Correct. See Figure 4.**
- The Closest approach is 14 million miles. **Correct. See Figure 2, 5 and 6.**
- The dark sun is 18.724 times further away than Pluto. **Correct. See last line in table below and figure 3.**
- Planet X does a 21 degree lift angle change near the sun. **Correct. See Figure 2 for near the sun and figure 3 for the overview.**
- 12th Planet moves out on the opposite side some 3.560 times the distance from your Sun. **Correct. See Figure 3.**

## 4. Additional new clues:

- 12/15/2012 *“3 planets in front of Planet X – Earth, the Dark Twin, and Venus. --- The dark twin and Venus are not expected to escape this squeeze until the Last Weeks. Planet X will be coming outside the orbit of Venus at that time --- The dark Twin, which has fallen behind the Earth, moves forward in their shared orbit. Venus is almost thrown forward in her orbit by the Repulsion Force, having been pushed too close to the Earth during the squeeze.”* **Correct. See Figure 4 and Coordinates table below.**
- On December 16, 2012 Denise noted that Jupiter seemed to be upside down while another observer on their team noted that Jupiter tilted 150° by this date, and on October 29, 2012 had already tilted to 116°. **Correct. See Coordinates table below and notes at end of this file.**

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Coordinates for incoming PX from <a href="http://www.zetatalk.com/theword/tword03m.htm">http://www.zetatalk.com/theword/tword03m.htm</a>	Proposed New Dates	Aprox. Position of Planet X	Days Delta	Distance from Sun Million Miles	Cum Days to Sun	Cum Days	Avg Speed from or to the Sun Million Miles/Day
<b>Pole Shift</b>	May 29, 2013	Pole shift	14	93	27	14	3.44
<b>RA 4.06449 Dec -07.45183</b> May 15, 2003	May 15, 2013	3 days darkness	6		13	20	
<b>RA 4.07645 Dec 00.77814</b> May 9, 2003	May 09, 2013	below ecliptic	5	55	7	25	7.88
<b>RA 4.09581 Dec 02.98217</b> May 4, 2003	May 04, 2013	Close to sun	4		2	29	
<b>RA 4.11437 Dec 03.95347</b> Apr 30, 2003	Apr 30, 2013	Close to Venus	9	67	11	38	6.09
<b>RA 4.12964 Dec 08.11571</b> Apr 21, 2003	Apr 21, 2013	Close to Venus	5	67	16	43	4.19
<b>RA 4.13113 Dec 10.23674</b> Apr 16, 2003	Apr 16, 2013	earth twin ??	9	93	25	52	3.72
<b>RA 4.13262 Dec 11.16319</b> Apr 07, 2003	Apr 07, 2013	earth twin ??	6	93	31	58	3.00
<b>RA 4.16137 Dec 11.21455</b> Apr 01, 2003	Apr 01, 2013	Mars ??	7	141	38	65	3.71
<b>RA 4.17971 Dec 11.54782</b> Mar 25, 2003	Mar 25, 2013	Mars ??	8	141	46	73	3.07
<b>RA 4.18223 Dec 11.63113</b> Mar 17, 2003	Mar 17, 2013		7		53	80	
<b>RA 4.18671 Dec 11.65327</b> Mar 10, 2003	Mar 10, 2013		3		56	83	
<b>RA 4.19413 Dec 11.67481</b> Mar 07, 2003	Mar 07, 2013		5		61	88	
<b>RA 4.21791 Dec 11.75342</b> Mar 02, 2003	Mar 02, 2013		8		69	96	
<b>RA 4.33614 Dec 11.98125</b> Feb 22, 2003	Feb 22, 2013		7		76	103	
<b>RA 4.34751 Dec 12.01456</b> Feb 15, 2003	Feb 15, 2013		6		82	109	
<b>RA 4.35941 Dec 12.11749</b> Feb 09, 2003	Feb 09, 2013		7		89	116	
<b>RA 4.35948 Dec 12.11813</b> Feb 02, 2003	Feb 02, 2013		12		101	128	
<b>RA 4.36007 Dec 12.11875</b> Jan 21, 2003	Jan 21, 2013		8		109	136	
<b>RA 4.36239 Dec 12.11946</b> Jan 13, 2003	Jan 13, 2013		15		124	151	
<b>RA 4.36743 Dec 12.12001</b> Dec 29, 2002	Dec 29, 2012		11		135	162	
<b>RA 4.37531 Dec 12.12103</b> Dec 18, 2002	Dec 18, 2012	Jupiter observation	12	483	147	174	3.29
<b>RA 4.37757 Dec 12.12323</b> Dec 6, 2002	Dec 06, 2012		16		163	190	
<b>RA 4.37992 Dec 12.12499</b> Nov 20, 2002	Nov 20, 2012		5		168	195	
<b>RA 4.38667 Dec 12.12537</b> Nov 15, 2002	Nov 15, 2012						
<b>between our sun and dark star</b>	3657 years			68700	1334805		0.051

Note: For comparison the orbital speed of earth around the sun is about 1.6 Million miles/day. So as PX passes by earth it will be travelling about twice the earth's orbital speed. Near the sun PX would speed up before the sun and slow down after passing the sun as shown in the above table. The diameter of the inner solar system is based on Mars orbit. If PX passes though the diameter of Mars in 3 months, then  $(2*141)/90$  or 3.13 Million miles/day average is the result. At this time it is not known how many days this would be from observations. The average speed for earths orbit can be roughly estimated. 27 days times two gives 54 days as approximate diameter of earth in days traveled by PX. So if one uses the table above to look up the speed at 54 days and interpolating between 52 and 58 values we get 3.48 Million miles/day and at Jupiter it turns out to be 3.29. Both are of the same order of magnitude as the 3.13 and close enough to confirm a match. The last line in the table shows the average speed between the two stars for PX and when compared to the other results is reasonable.

The speeds in the table are reasonable when compared to calculated comet speeds. The speed of a comet as it goes around the sun inside Mercury's orbit that goes out to Pluto and back is calculated to be of the

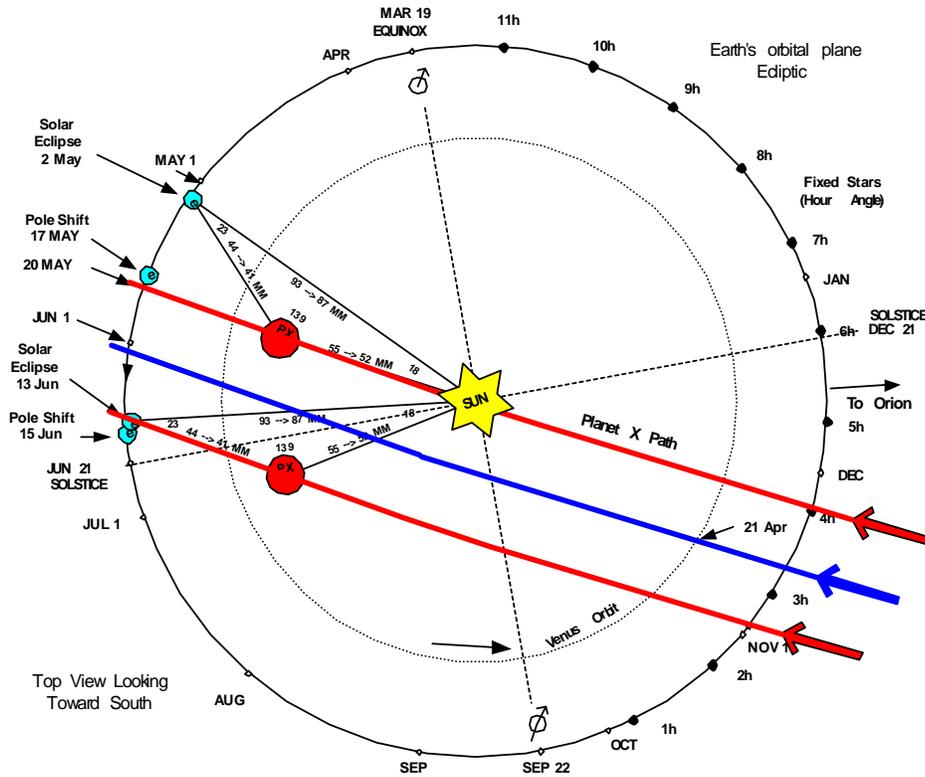
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order of 4.8 Million miles/day near the sun. See <http://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20090308220512AAAYyufV>

Going faster than this at this distance would result in going by the sun and keep on going or produce a longer elliptical orbit.

## Analysis of future Possibilities



Range of possible dates for Zeta Coordinate defined path for PX

Figure 1

Assuming the direction PX is defined by Zeta Coordinates as given above then due to the geometry of the situation the above figure 1 becomes the possible limits (in red) for the path for any year. Note that if the upper red path is raised any more then we will not have a retrograde orbit around the sun. If the lower path is lowered any more then we would have PX at the triangle after it arrives at the perimeter. Which means PX would be traveling backwards in time and current laws of physics would not apply and no PS would be possible. The lower line as drawn is even not practical for it says PX arrives at the zeta triangle and the pole shift time at the same time. We know from study of the days of darkness, upside down, and stopped (and how magnets work) that we need at least 12 to 24 days (19-20 most likely) between the Zeta triangle and pole shift time.

The above diagram is important because it predicts what the range of days most likely for a pole shift would fall in for any given future year to be between 17 May and 15 Jun. It also predicts the usefully date range for Solar eclipse to be from 2 May to 13 Jun. Venus passage range would be then 14 April to 28 April.

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Now looking up a table of out years Solar Eclipses we get:

<http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/solar.html>

2 May to 13 Jun range?	Solar Eclipse Calendar Date	TD of Greatest Eclipse	Eclipse Type
YES	<a href="#">2013 May 10</a>	<a href="#">0:26:20</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2013 Nov 03</a>	<a href="#">12:47:36</a>	<a href="#">Hybrid</a>
NO	<a href="#">2014 Apr 29</a>	<a href="#">6:04:32</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2014 Oct 23</a>	<a href="#">21:45:39</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2015 Mar 20</a>	<a href="#">9:46:47</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2016 Mar 09</a>	<a href="#">1:58:19</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2016 Sep 01</a>	<a href="#">9:08:02</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2017 Feb 26</a>	<a href="#">14:54:32</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2017 Aug 21</a>	<a href="#">18:26:40</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2018 Feb 15</a>	<a href="#">20:52:33</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2018 Jul 13</a>	<a href="#">3:02:16</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2018 Aug 11</a>	<a href="#">9:47:28</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2019 Jan 06</a>	<a href="#">1:42:38</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2019 Jul 02</a>	<a href="#">19:24:07</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2019 Dec 26</a>	<a href="#">5:18:53</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2020 Jun 21</a>	<a href="#">6:41:15</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2020 Dec 14</a>	<a href="#">16:14:39</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2015 Sep 13</a>	<a href="#">6:55:19</a>	Partial
YES	<a href="#">2021 Jun 10</a>	<a href="#">10:43:06</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2021 Dec 04</a>	<a href="#">7:34:38</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2022 Apr 30</a>	<a href="#">20:42:36</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2022 Oct 25</a>	<a href="#">11:01:19</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2023 Apr 20</a>	<a href="#">4:17:55</a>	<a href="#">Hybrid</a>
NO	<a href="#">2023 Oct 14</a>	<a href="#">18:00:40</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2024 Apr 08</a>	<a href="#">18:18:29</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2024 Oct 02</a>	<a href="#">18:46:13</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2025 Mar 29</a>	<a href="#">10:48:36</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2025 Sep 21</a>	<a href="#">19:43:04</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2026 Feb 17</a>	<a href="#">12:13:05</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2026 Aug 12</a>	<a href="#">17:47:05</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>

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NO	<a href="#">2027 Feb 06</a>	<a href="#">16:00:47</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2027 Aug 02</a>	<a href="#">10:07:49</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2028 Jan 26</a>	<a href="#">15:08:58</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2028 Jul 22</a>	<a href="#">2:56:39</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>
NO	<a href="#">2029 Jan 14</a>	<a href="#">17:13:47</a>	Partial
YES	<a href="#">2029 Jun 12</a>	<a href="#">4:06:13</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2029 Jul 11</a>	<a href="#">15:37:18</a>	Partial
NO	<a href="#">2029 Dec 05</a>	<a href="#">15:03:57</a>	Partial
YES	<a href="#">2030 Jun 01</a>	<a href="#">6:29:13</a>	<a href="#">Annular</a>
NO	<a href="#">2030 Nov 25</a>	<a href="#">6:51:37</a>	<a href="#">Total</a>

The “yes” rows in yellow indicate further investigation would be needed for we have a matching date range. 2029 are too far out to be worth looking at for now. 2021 will be looked at later in this report.

**The obvious next question is will there be a time in the future years where there is a similar match for Venus?**

The following table indicates the results of that investigation.

We use the most probable PX path as defined by Zeta coordinates. Venus crosses this path twice in every revolution. This is at roughly 34 degrees CW from north and 22.5 degrees CW from south. It takes 224.70 earth days for one Venus year. If one allows plus or minus 4 days from the optimum path then one can determine the above table shows the number of days before a 29 May Pole shift date.

The following table is for figure 4

Description	Date time	Days to 29 May PS	Workable Days Range
Venus due N of Sun	05 Oct 2012 8:15 PM		
22.5 deg near triangle	12 Jan 2013 3:36 AM	137	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	<a href="#">27 Apr 2013 7:44 AM</a>	<a href="#">32</a>	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	24 Aug 2013 8:24 PM	277	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	08 Dec 2013 12:32 AM	172	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	06 Apr 2014 1:12 PM	52	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	20 Jul 2014 5:20 PM	312	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	17 Nov 2014 6:00 AM	193	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	02 Mar 2015 10:08 AM	88	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	29 Jun 2015 10:48 PM	333	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	13 Oct 2015 2:56 AM	228	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	09 Feb 2016 3:36 PM	108	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	24 May 2016 7:44 PM	3	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	21 Sep 2016 8:24 AM	249	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	04 Jan 2017 12:32 PM	143	28 - 36

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22.5 deg near triangle	04 May 2017 1:12 AM	24	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	17 Aug 2017 5:20 AM	284	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	14 Dec 2017 6:00 PM	164	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	29 Mar 2018 10:08 PM	59	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	27 Jul 2018 10:48 AM	305	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	09 Nov 2018 2:56 PM	199	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	09 Mar 2019 3:36 AM	80	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	22 Jun 2019 7:44 AM	340	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	19 Oct 2019 8:24 PM	220	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	02 Feb 2020 12:32 AM	115	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	31 May 2020 1:12 PM	360	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	13 Sep 2020 5:20 PM	255	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	11 Jan 2021 6:00 AM	136	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	26 Apr 2021 10:08 AM	31	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	23 Aug 2021 10:48 PM	276	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	07 Dec 2021 2:56 AM	171	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	05 Apr 2022 3:36 PM	51	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	19 Jul 2022 7:44 PM	311	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	16 Nov 2022 8:24 AM	192	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	01 Mar 2023 12:32 PM	86	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	29 Jun 2023 1:12 AM	332	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	12 Oct 2023 5:20 AM	227	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	08 Feb 2024 6:00 PM	107	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	23 May 2024 10:08 PM	2	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	20 Sep 2024 10:48 AM	248	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	03 Jan 2025 2:56 PM	142	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	03 May 2025 3:36 AM	23	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	16 Aug 2025 7:44 AM	283	28 - 36
22.5 deg near triangle	13 Dec 2025 8:24 PM	163	15 - 23
34 deg opposite triangle	29 Mar 2026 12:32 AM	58	28 - 36

The dates that even come close are show in yellow. 26 Apr 2021 is really the best match. The other two (2017 and 2025) don't match the Zeta description of being outside the orbit of earth affecting Venus and Earths dark twin. Also these two have a solar eclipse date that is out of the range and so are eliminated. 2021 does have a valid in range solar eclipse date of 10 Jun 2021 and so needs investigation. See figure 1-A.

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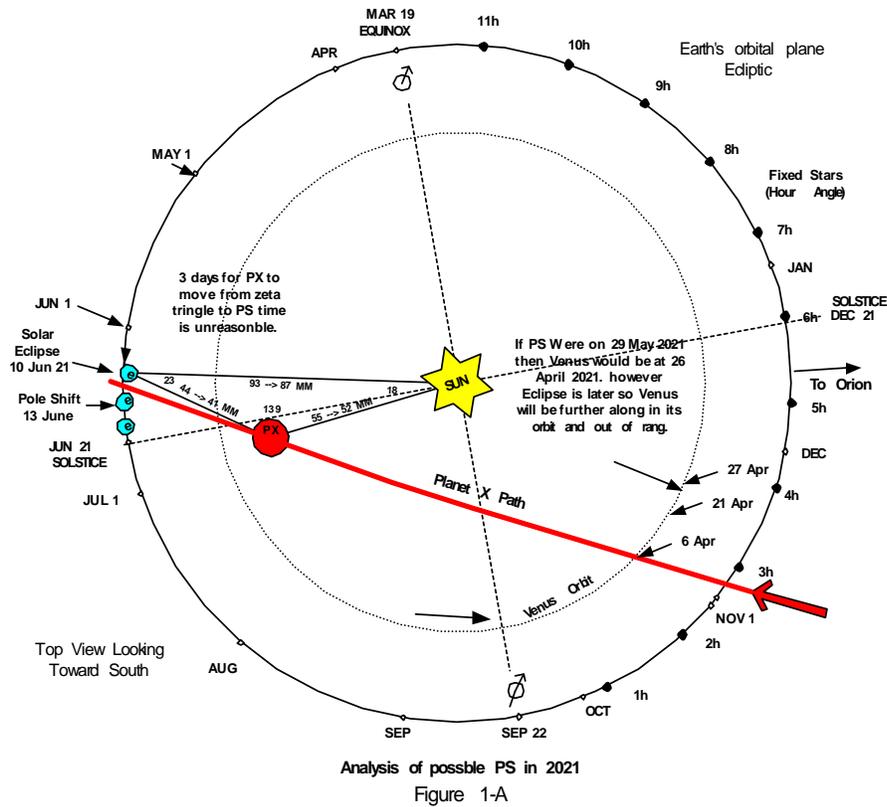


Figure 1-A shows the path of PX in 2021. Note that as it passes the orbit of Venus the above table predicts that with a 29 May 2021 pole shift date that Venus would be at 26 April 2021 crossing date as shown above. However the PS date of 13 Jun 2021 is later than 29 May 2021 by 14 days this would put Venus further along on its orbit up to about the solstice line or higher. This would put it way out of the path of PX and thus no match for Venus alignment during this time.

Now looking at the time between Pole Shift and Zeta triangle positions of PX there is only 3 days. The question one needs to ask is can PX travel this distance in 3 days? This number of days is defiantly less than 12 to 24 days found above as a minimum.

Because of the above two out points we can eliminate 2021 as not workable.

## Summary of Current Results

The up and coming Venus transition by PX on 27 April 2013, the solar eclipse on 10 May and Zeta coordinates from 2003 determine a well defined path and dates as given in this report. The resulting most likely pole shift date is 29 May 2013 (plus or minus a week).

The following figures 2 through 6 detail the path and results of this analysis.

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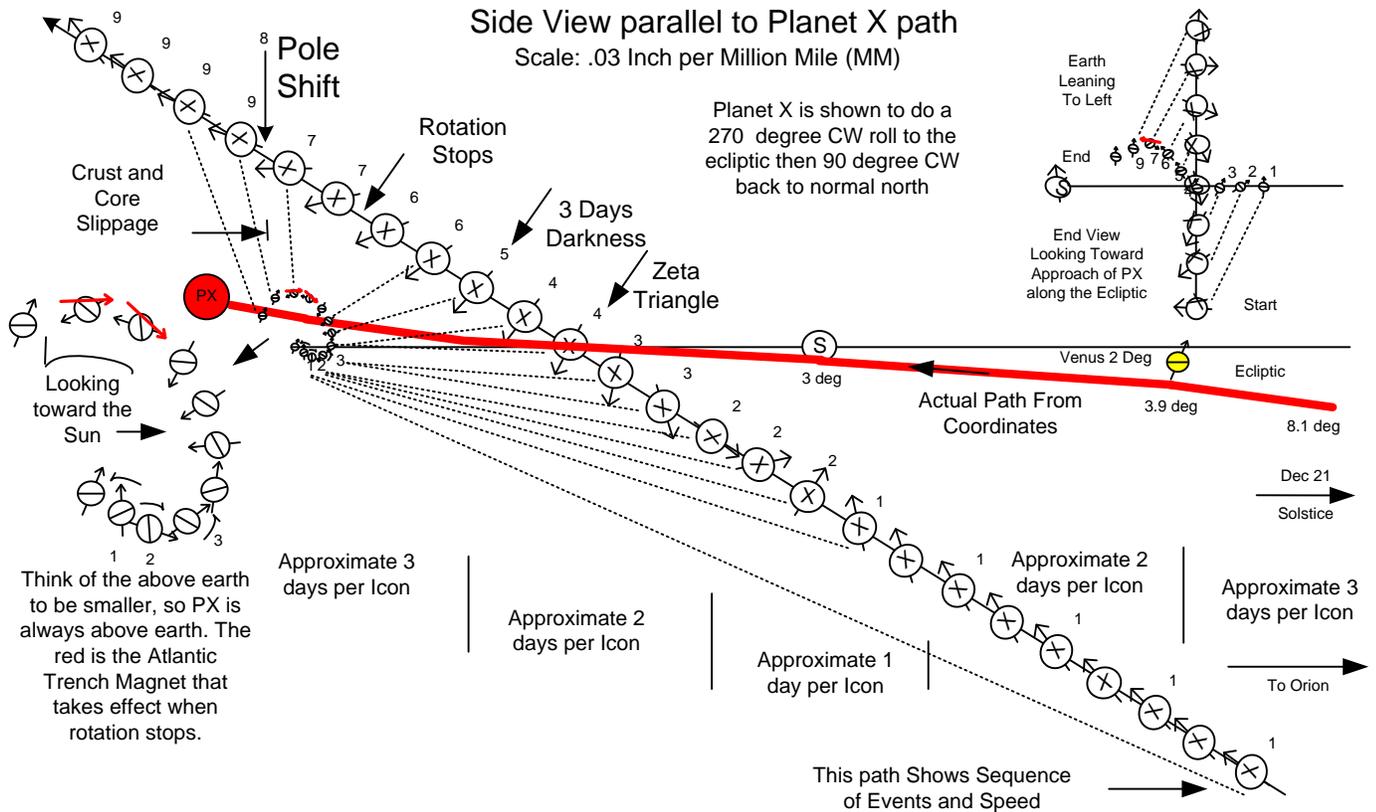


Figure 2 Sequence of Events Up To and Including Pole Shift

Figure 2 Shows a side and end view of the sequence of events. The red path for PX is drawn to scale to show roughly how close Venus and PX come to each other and how close PX gets to earth. Earth is expected to be pulled around a bit as show in the expanded view of earth's movement. The diagram shows PX passing though earth's motion icons. This is not true. I just couldn't shrink it down enough on this diagram and still see where the stages are. Consider this much smaller in motion and that PX passes over the top and to the left side of earth. Figure 5 and 6 show this better.

Note the red arrow pointing in the opposite direction from earth's poles. This represents the magnetized iron in the Atlantic trench that cause a shift in earth's orientation (180 degree end for end flip of the earth) during the 6 days the planet has stops rotating. The sequence of events line shows functionally what happens with coupling magnetic fields for earth and PX (X). It also shows the effect of the suns magnetic field on PX. PX speeds up as it gets close to the sun and slows down after the sun.

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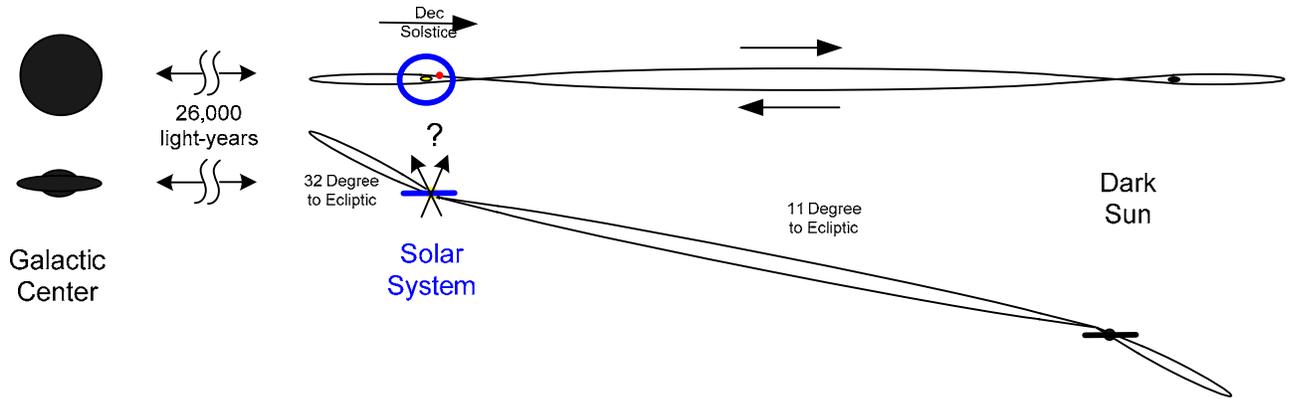


Figure 3: **Approximate Orbital Path followed by PX**

Figure 3 shows the overview orbit of PX between our sun and the dark star. The blue orbit is Pluto. The drawing is a bit off in that it should show the “close together lines” right at or very near the sun. Whether the orbit of PX crosses or comes close and continues it’s retrograde motion is speculation at this time. If it crosses it would most likely be after the sun from my current understanding. At any rate this information is not needed to be understood to discover the PS date.



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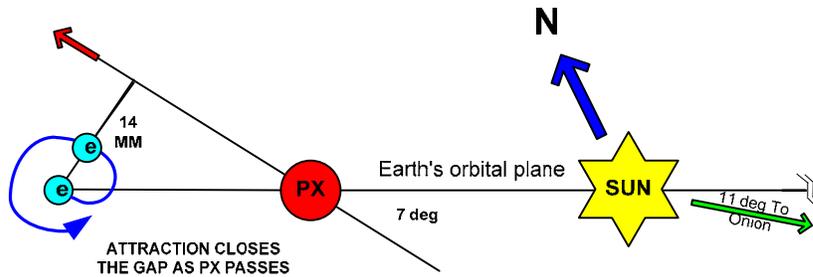


Figure 5  
Side View

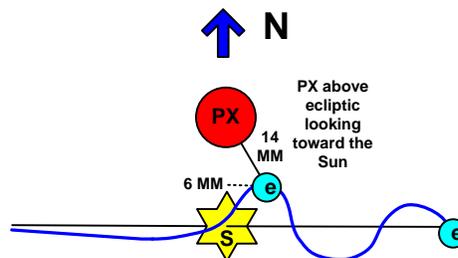


Figure 6  
Viewed Toward Incoming PX

Figure 5 and 6 show the earth bouncing around a bit out of its normal orbit due to attraction of PX passing. Both figures are not drawn to scale. The intention is to show the over view of the motions.

14 Million Miles = 14 MM divided by 1.6 MM/day = 8.75 days of earth's orbit. So the earth could be at maxim of 8.75 days further along in it's orbit if PX passed by while at the ecliptic (earth's orbital plane). We know this will not be the case. So for earth to advance between 1 and 5 days beyond PX crossing the earth's axis point is more reasonable. There is also the pulling of PX on earth speeding up earth in it's orbit up before the crossing point, to be taken into account. Then after earth in its orbit crosses PX's path we get a slowing effect on earth in it's orbit due to magnetic and gravity effects. This all makes it difficult to determine the exact date.

The current thinking is PX approaches earth from ecliptic crossing and earth is speeded up about 1-2 days then near the crossing of PX and earth's orbit the earth is stopped for 2-3 days and backs up maybe 1 day. At the point of the pole shift it is about a day or two beyond the earth orbit crossing estimated date of 25 May 13. This date of 25 May 13 represents the position of earth when PX crosses the orbit of earth, assuming it is not effected by PX forces. PX actually will drag the earth along with it for say another day pulling it out of it's orbit as it passes. Now take into account all of the above and adding the needed distance to make the 14 Million miles and the result is about 4 day further along in its orbit from the theoretical crossing point. The result of all this is about 29 May 13 for the actual pole shift plus or minus up to say 7 days.

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## Backup additional Analysis

Further Solar Eclipse Details for 10 May 13

2013 May 10 00:26:20 Annular 138 0.954 06m03s Australia, N.Z., c Pacific  
[Annular: n Australia, Solomon Is., c Pacific]

Full Moon on 25 May 13 --- Puts moon protected by earth being in-between at time of PS.

25-May-13	<a href="#">May Full Moon 2013</a>	Eastcoast (USA)
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This was how this all started.

If one looks up the coordinates for 30 April at Zetataalk

<http://www.zetataalk.com/theword/tword03m.htm>

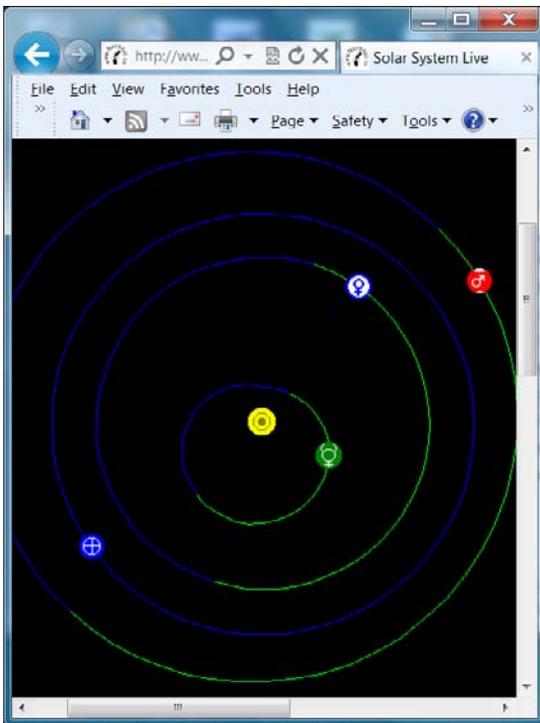
One finds **RA 4.11437 Dec 03.95347** Apr 30, 2003

For April 30, 2013 when looking up Venus on

<http://www.fourmilab.ch/cgi-bin/Solar>

I found **RA 3h 6m 3s Dec+17° 2.6'** with the sun **Dec +14° 55.7'**. Subtracting the two Dec's give about +2 degrees which is close to the above 3.9 degree. **See figure 2 for how this looks.** Note also RA is about the same. But since Venus is in orbit the two will cross at some point **see figure 4.**

So the bottom line is both are too close to the same path and trimming to ignore. The best I can tell the paths would cross on about 27 April 13.

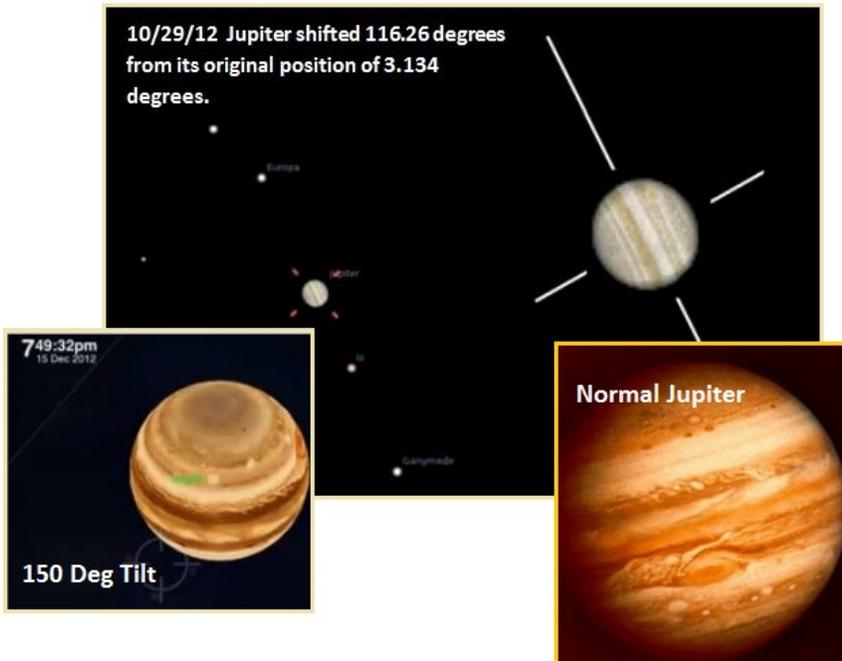


Venus 2<sup>nd</sup> planet from the sun is at 34 degrees CW from N ready at PX crossing point on 26 April 13.

**Jupiter was indicated to be rotated on or near 15 Dec 12.** See the following photos

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Zetataalk gives: **RA 4.37531 Dec 12.12103** Dec 18, 2002

For 15 Dec 12 looking Jupiter up on 15 Dec 12 date noted in left photo above we get:

**Jupiter RA 4h 32m 20s Dec +21° 8.3'**

This says they share approximately the same RA. The Dec would indicate they would pass by each other in a vertical or polar direction which could do the change in field direction as described in [Issue327](#) Sunday, Jan 6, 2012 Zetataalk newsletter.

This Jupiter understanding and analysis is not vital to the results of the rest of this report, but only additional confirmation that we are on the right understating path at the right time.

**Notes for Amateur Astronomers:** It would be wise for armature astronomers to look at the 2003 Zetataalk coordinates in a new unit of time. <http://www.zetataalk.com/theword/tword03m.htm> Checking on past photo files along these coordinates may turn up other interesting events. If one has a telescope then look for PX using the coordinates provided.

The Earth's dead twin should be visible to the left of the sun starting about 1 April 13 and during the following weeks. Look for PX to be close to Venus on or near 27 April 13. Expect PX to pass the sun near 2 May 13. When plotting the path, there may be slight differences in the definition of RA and Dec as used by the Zeta's due to a difference in viewing point. Zeta's give coordinate readings from an exterior view rather than relative to earth's current position. I have found it usefully for any give date to subtract the declination of the sun from the reading to get the near equivalent Zeta Declination. For Zeta RA it works best to not take into account the parallax due to the object being close to earth or to take into account the motion of earth.

The numbers on figure 2 are described in detail in a earlier report named 1-Discovering the date of the pole shift-0.pdf. The numbers of days have changed to be shorter now. It was 66 days for earth's orbit diameter PX travel time, now with improved data it is about 48-56 (3 Jun to 11 Jun) (this is still rough) days. The analysis of what happens at each number is still valid the best I can tell.