How our 28-day spinning Sun Regulates fertility in Females

Maurice Cotterell

In 1989, while working at Cranfield University, engineer and scientist Maurice Cotterell found a way of calculating the duration of long-term magnetic reversals on the Sun. Using this knowledge he was able to break the codes of ancient sun-worshipping civilizations—first the Mayas of Mexico, those of Tutankhamun of Egypt, and the Viracochas' of South America, before cracking the codes of the Terracotta Warriors of China and the Celts of Europe.

In his book FUTURESCIENCE—forbidden Science of the 21st-century, he explains how ancient sunworshipping civilizations possessed an understanding of science and spirituality surpassing that of our own today. His unique research identified 5 magnetic solar cycles that profoundly affect all aspects of life on Earth; a 14-day magnetic cycle that controls human bio-rhythms, a 28-day magnetic cycle that controls fertility in females, an 11.49-year sunspot cycle that determines human personality [corresponding to the 12-year Chinese astrological cycle], a 187-year sunspot cycle which, together with the 11.49-year cycle produces an 18,169-year 'Grand solar cycle' which changes direction every 3,740 years (1,366,040 days)—a number revered by the sun-worshipping Mayas of Mexico.

In FUTURESCIENCE, now in its 4th hardback edition, he explains how a 'miracle-maker' taught each civilization, in turn, the super-science of the Sun and the higher orders of spirituality. Here, he explains how our 28-day spinning-sun regulates the fertility hormones of females on Earth.

The Sun, magnetism and fertility



a) Schematic of our 28-day spinning Sun: A dipole magnetic field (blue) extends between polar regions and four bubbles' magnetism subsist around the equatorial region.

b) Celtic crosses from Rame Church, Comwall, England c. A.D. 1259 showing the magnetic structure of the Sun together with the 5 magnetic reversals every 18,169 years.



of the Incas, 2,500 metres (8,300 feet) above sea-level Cordillera Vilcabamba, Peru. The centre flourished around A.D.1450, the time of a sunspot minimum, and was abandoned around 70 years later as radiation from the Sun returned to normal levels. This mountain-top retreat was the last refuge of the 'Virgins of the Sun', concubines of the Inca (emperor). Evidence from the site suggests that the Incas understood the superscience of the Sun.

d). Machu Picchu, secret sanctuary









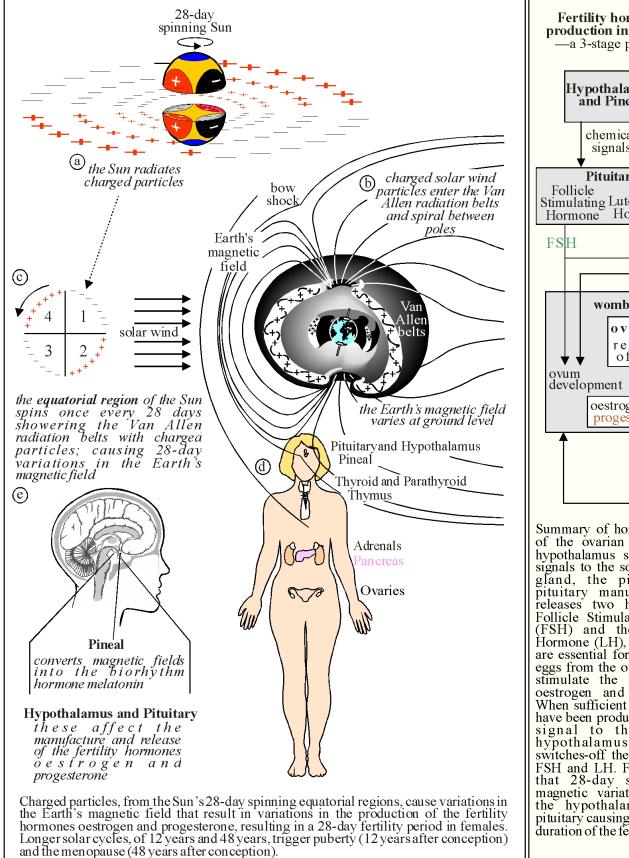
fertility symbol, from the Church of Saints Mary and David c. A.D. 1140, Kilpeck, Herefordshire, England. [Hence (Australian, slang for, 'woman')].

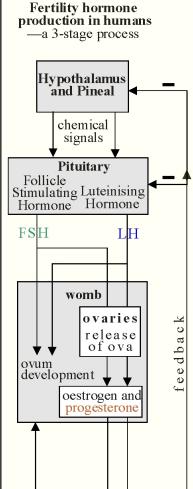
c) Stone carving of Sheela-Na-Gig Sheila'

(e −g) Most of the external ostensible 'windows' at Machu Picchu are blocked with stone, whereas 'windows' between rooms within buildings are open (see-through), suggesting that the Incas understood on the one hand what windows were for, and yet, on the other hand, that they went to extraordinary lengths to prevent light from entering buildings. The perfectly fitting stones and absence of windows together prevented ingress of external light, a known suppressant of the timing hormone melatonin; melatonin fluctuations stimulate the pituitary gland and in turn the production of fertility hormones oestrogen and progesterone in females. As a result fertility levels of the Virgins of the Sun were greatly improved during a period of sunspot minimum. The Incas also connected building blocks together with copper straps to short-circuit electrical currents, and associated magnetic fields, to Earth. [from *The Lost Tomb of Viracocha—unlocking the secrets of the Peruvian Pyramids* (available from www.MauriceCotterell.com)].

figure 1.

In 1962, Mariner II spacecraft discovered that the equatorial field sectors of our Sun shower the Earth with positive and negatively charged particles, as it spins on its axis, once every 28 days [when viewed from the moving Earth]. The stream of particles is now known as the 'solar wind'. Most of the otherwise-harmful particles are captured by the two Van Allen radiation belts that encircle the Earth (figure 2b).

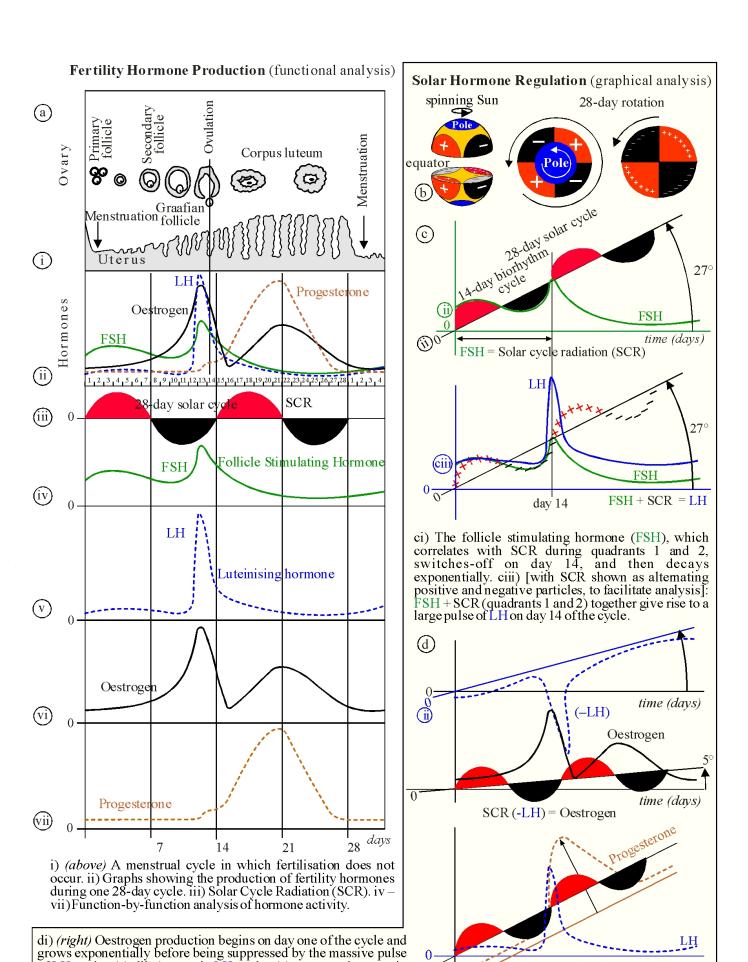




Summary of hormonal control of the ovarian function: The hypothalamus sends chemical signals to the so-called master gland, the pituitary. The pituitary manufactures and releases two hormones, the Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) and the Luteinising Hormone (LH), both of which are essential for the release of eggs from the ovaries. Ovaries stimulate the production of oestrogen and progesterone. When sufficient levels of these have been produced a feedback signal to the pituitary, hypothalamus and pineal switches-off the production of FSH and LH. Figure 4 shows that 28-day solar-inspired magnetic variations stimulate the hypothalamus and the pituitary causing changes to the duration of the fertility cycle.

figure 2.

figure 3.



of LH on day 14. dii) A surge in LH on day 14 causes an increase in

progesterone production which peaks approximately 24 hours after the peak in solar radiation (third quadrant) and then falls, tracking

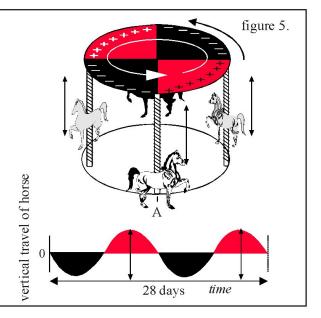
the solar cycle to the peak of the fourth quadrant of SCR.

figure 4.

SCR + (LH) = Progesterone

Why all females do not menstruate at the same time

A carousel analogy explains why all fertile females menstruate every 28 days (on average), but not at the same time: Here, the four quadrants of the Sun's magnetic field are shown as the roof of a carousel. Imagine that the carousel revolves once every 28 days, corresponding to the revolutionary period of the solar equatorial field. Before the carousel ride begins, the passengers mount the horses at point 'A', at different moments in time, as each horse reaches the lower extremity of vertical travel. The ride begins once all the passengers have taken their seats. Each horse moves up and down every 28 days, as indicated by the waveform beneath the carousel, but each horse moves up and down at different times. The horses are all synchronized to the 28-day period. Females menstruate at different times because they alighted the Earth at different times and their 28-day biorhythms, like the mounting of the horses, commenced at different moments in time.

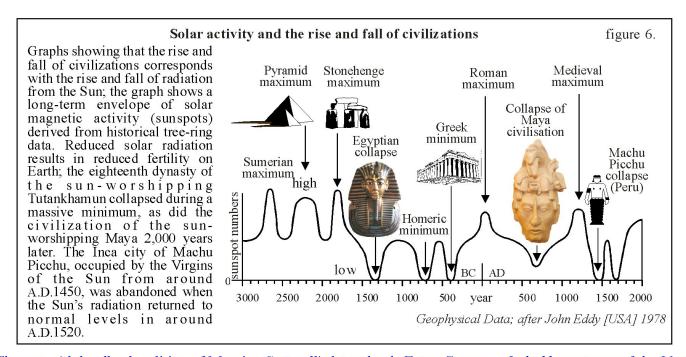


These results dismiss the notion that the Moon is the prime mover in regard to fertility, which it never could be: its cycle of periodicity amounts to 29.5 days, not 28. More importantly, it becomes clear that fertility on Earth is dependent on the Sun's radiation: no radiation, no babies

Long-term variations in fertility

The bristlecone pine tree, from the west coast of North America, lives for up to 4,000 years. Its tree rings contain information of past climate and solar activity since the year it was planted. Very old bristlecone pines, that have long since turned to coal, provide records going back 8,000 years or so. From this we know that the level of solar radiation varies substantially over great periods of time. American researcher John Eddy collected geophysical data on the bristlecone pine and from it derived an envelope of variations in the sunspot cycle (figure 6) going back 5,000 years showing that the amount of solar radiation indeed varies with sunspot activity. If the Solar Hormone Theory is correct, then fertility on Earth should have varied with the level of solar radiation throughout history.

Eddy's graphs prove that the Sun's radiation has fluctuated greatly over the past 5,000 years resulting in the rise and fall of civilizations, first noted by Professor Iain Nicolson (in *The Sun*, Mitchell Beazley, 1979) who commented 'the graph (figure 6) 'for some *unknown* reason' seems to follow the rise and fall of civilizations throughout history' and recognised the data as 'persuasive'. The Solar Hormone Theory—how the Sun regulates fertility—explains-away the enigma: as long-term radiation from the Sun falls, the production of fertility hormones falls, causing populations to decline in numbers.



The new, 4th hardback, edition of Maurice Cotterell's latest book *FutureScience—forbidden science of the 21st-century* is available, exclusively, from his website www.MauriceCotterell.com © 1989 – 2017 Maurice Cotterell