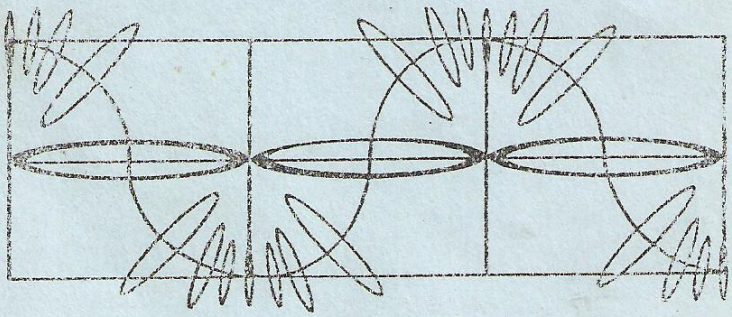
Some Free Energy Devices

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SOME FREE-ENERGY DEVICES

by Jorge Resines

Foreword

There is plenty of literature dealing with free-energy devices for those who are knowledgeable with the field; part of it is of historical nature, dealing with the development of said ideas and their implementation, other portion is a collection (with some brief analysis included) of many different apparati under different categories encompassing those with similar features. Finally, exists that part of said literature published by those who want to make known their own inventions in this field of endeavour.
If one author wants to be original, he/she must try hard and also sweat a lot in order to make a not-yet-seen contribution; I think I can do such thing in bringing the knowledge herein assembled for your perusal. My contributions are:

(*)Brief analysis of the Hubbard Coil and suggestion of a new improved model.

(*)Analysis related to the Energy Grid of the Hendershot generator, plus two circuits given for the readership's consideration.

(*)The "Hooperengine", a motor based on the discoveries of the late William J. Hooper using DC and no commutator.

(*)The "Lakhosvky Transformer", based on the healing device by George Lakhovsky, capable of delivering - at will - both DC and AC.

(*)Improvement of Bruce De Palma's "N Machine", eliminating brushes, heat-by-friction and excessive weight.

(*)Analysis of the saucer drive designed by the late Otis T. Carr.

(*)Improvement of the Schappeler Sphere.

(*)Analysis from the viewpoint of the Energy Grid of the devices invented by Joseph Newman and the Methernita-group of Switzerland, with comments and criticisms on both cases. For the analysis of this last device I counted with the help of a fellow argie, a psychic called "Gerry" (he chose this pen-name) who avoided my travelling to Switzerland (I had not the money, anyway) and what he considers is a waste of time in the analysis of this apparatus.

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(20)Hooper, William J.: "All-Electric Motional Electric Field Generator", US Patent N°3,610,971 granted on October 5th, 1971.

(21)Hopper, William J.: "Apparatus for Generating Motional Electric Field", US Patent N°3,656,013 granted on April 11th, 1972.

(22)Baumgartner, Walter and Jacobson, Rhetta: Several articles on the Otis T. Carr Flying Saucer, at issue N°20 of magazine "Energy Unlimited".

Any other reference quoted will be detailed as this text unfolds.

VERY IMPORTANT NOTE

I, Jorge Emilio Resines, a citizen of Argentina, that banana republic South of the Borderland, do not claim for myself any proprietary right upon the devices herein described; if you can make a better apparatus/apparati with what you read in this text and earn money from it, you can keep for yourself all the profits.
But, at the same time, I take not responsibility whatsoever on any accidents or disasters which source/s is/are the devices I have herein detailed as long as I do not participate directly in their construction and experimentation.
My best wishes for those who want to take the risks and win heaven or death!!!
As usual, I employ the following conversions:

$$\frac{\text{Geodesic Foot}}{\text{British Foot}} = \frac{\text{g-foot}}{\text{B-foot}} = 1{,}013333 = \frac{\text{g-inch}}{\text{B-inch}} = \frac{\text{Geodesic Inch}}{\text{British Inch}}$$

Part I: The Hubbard Coil

My first close encounter with the Hubbard Coil was when reading one of Bruce Cathie's works (3), this is a portion of what he says:"I have a feeling that "there are many people, or small groups of people, in the world that know the "secrets of tapping free energy from the earth grid and that the knowledge "has always been available to the select few. As far back as 1919, at least "one man demonstrated that he could run electric motors and lighting systems "without having to pay the power companies one cent for the power he used. "A young nineteen-year old inventive genius, by the name of Alfred Hubbard "startled his contemporaries by powering an eighteen-foot boat around Portage "Bay, not far from Seattle, by use of a free energy device.
"The boat was driven by a 35hp motor without the aid of batteries. The electr-"ical energy was supplied from a transducer within the boat. This device was "in exact electrical resonance with his free energy transformer, which had "been constructed on a small area of land. The transformer was supplied by "energy collected from an array of ground aerials. Wires were run underground "north, south, east and west for a distance of 1200 feet. At the outer end "of each wire was attached a hollow tube, 18 inches long, filled with mercury. "The mercury-filled tube combination apparently created an electrical one-way "system which directed the energy flow to the central primary coil.
"The information I have states that Hubbard made use of what the Chinese call "the "cosmic flower". This was, according to them, the source of all power.
"The electrical energy which was directed into the dentral coil of the system "caused a resonating pulse tuned to the natural earth frequency. This caused "an electrical current to flow through the secondary coil of the apparatus "due to induction.
"The coils were said to be round-shaped in both the primary and the seconda-"ry. The secondary coil in one instance was wound in a diamond configuration "or wound like a basket. I (Bruce Cathie) have a sneaking suspicion that the "two superimposed coils had a similar configuration to the Russian grid patt-"ern (pentagonal and triangular), but this will have to wait until experim-"ents can be carried out" (from pages 76-77 of -(3)-).
By the end of the chapter, Cathie thanks the late George Van Tassel then-Director of the College for Universal Wisdom, Yucca Valley, California, USA, for allowing him to quote from the "Proceedings" he published, Volume 10, 1974, number 6, the information above mentioned.
This was everything within my knowledge until a Norwegian pen-pal, Mr Dag Haslemo, of Larkollen, Norway, mailed me copies of "The Larsen File", special reports N°17 to N°21, and at one of them (10) more data is volunteered by Mr Donald A Kelly, who experimented with the design seen at Image N°1 of next page; Mr Kelly's data are as follows:
Central Coil and Core: 5-1/4 B-inches in diameter x 15" long; winding made by 43 turns of ## 4 THW cable.
Eight secondary coils and iron cores: 3-1/8 inches in diameter x 15 inches long; ateach lateral coil there were 43 turns of ## 4 THW cable.
Transformer Radio: 8 : 1 / Step-up.
Let us see each factor separatedly:

Height	Diameter
15 B-inches = 14,80263158 g-inches	5,25 B inches = 5,1809 g-inches
14,08263158 : 4 = 3,700657895 g-inches	5,1809 x Pi = 16,27634352 g-in.

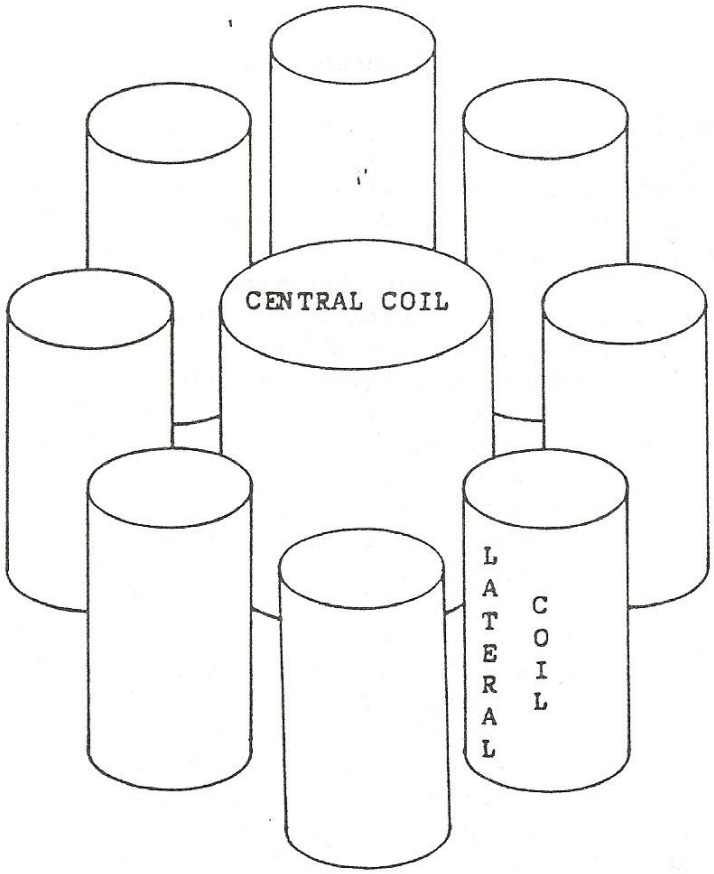


IMAGE N°1

So, the coil's height was (almost) 4 times harmonic 371244 and the circumference of the central coil's diameter was close to harmonic 16944, both of them already explained (1)-(4), (13); diameter of cable is almost $\sqrt{16,94442943}$!. The lateral coil's diameter translate into g-inches is 3,08388158 and yields a circumference of 9,688299716, this figure divided by 2 yields 4,844149858 and its square root is 2,200942947 which is a rounding of harmonic 222 already explained (13) and (18).
So, from the former analysis, we see that Mr Hubbard had built a coil adjusted (with minimal differences) to several grid-related factors of prime importance!; Mr Kelly also wrote a letter to Dr Richard Clark, that I transcribe herein:

November 13, 1982

Dr Richard Clark
(Address Deleted)

Dear Dr Clark:

"Ken McNeill, of WinterHaven, Florida, has given me your address "and thought that you might be interested in the Hubbard transformer/generat-"or being built here in Clearwater, Florida, according to the data given in "Joseph Cater's book "Awesome Force".
"We had known about the Hubbard Generator for several years but had dismissed "it as questionable since not enough technical data was available until "Awe-

"some Force" came along to logically explain its theory and operation.
"The transformer/generator unit, rated at about 15 KW, is now complete, as "per the enclosed photo (not included in this work, JR), and we are now deb- "bugging the larger DC pulse unit indicated.
"The small, DC pulse unit shown, did not produce sufficient pulsed DC input "for the primary windings. A door buzzer circuit was also tried as a quick/ "test pulser unit but did not work well enough to provide a useable pulse in- "put. Ken hopes to be able to provide an electronic pulse unit and we are now "ordering parts and material to build a true sinusoidal DC pulse, via a rot- "ary distributor and multiple pot array.
"Some tangible results for the Hubbard T/G should come about by around mid- "December, if all goes on schedule. I differ with Joe Cater as to which is "the primary and secondary coils and now believe that the central, larger co- "il is the primary winding, with the eight outer coils in series being the se- "condaries, but fortunately the coil input and output terminals are independ- "ent and interchangeable. The coil hand-windings - right or left relative -- "to each other may turn out to be another problem and may necessitate proto- "type reworking,-coil reversing. Mutual tangency between all of the coils was "another question and this prototype has been built with this total tangency "feature Since the general concept and principle of the Hubbard is basically "simple, there should be no insurmountable problems to its eventual succesful "operation.
"I have also read your views -"System Technology-ScienceGate",-(suscriber and "correspondent with Jim Stoddard/"Free Energy Press"), and though I am not "qualified to pass judgement in the academic area, I tend to agree with your "beliefs based on Joe Cater's work and the results of a recen survey made he- "re. The results of the Hubbard transformer/generator will go a long way in "deciding our future position in regard to ScienceGate, as you will underst- "and.
"An interesting point for you to consider, which tends to support your view, "-we recently mailed out an advisory letter on Research & Development in pro- "gress on the Hubbard generator to aprox. 125 universities, R&D groups/Batel- "le, etc, and some environmental groups/publications. The response in a word "was, - miserable, out of approx. 100 mailings to universities, -only one was "received, -fron Notre Dame, and that one was generally negative and piped "establishment theme,-breaks the Law of Conservation of Energy,- etc. Dr Ber- "ry the Asst Dean there, however, did indicate a willigness to be shown oth- "erwise, and we now correspond with our progress reports.
"This non-response indicates to me that they want to stick with their learn- "by-rote crap, as per your statements. The response from government and ind- "ustry was somewhat better on a percentage basis (six letters received), but "also shows the same brand of skepticism.

Yours Truly, Donald A Kelly"(END)

(transcribed from page N°14 of -(10)-).

Further data came from a work by Kelly himself (12), where he indicated an schematic for the Hubbard Coil as the one seen at Image N°2 of next page; it consists of a central coil (CC) surrounded by 8 lateral coils (LL) connected in series.
A battery source (B) supplies DC which is converted to AC and introduced into a step-down transformer (T-1) which feeds the central coil (CC); the lateral coils (LL) act as collectors and transducers of the energy so produced and feed it into a step-up transformer (T-2) supplying with its power a AC to DC converter; two capacitors (C) are placed by each transformer and ajusted for resonance.

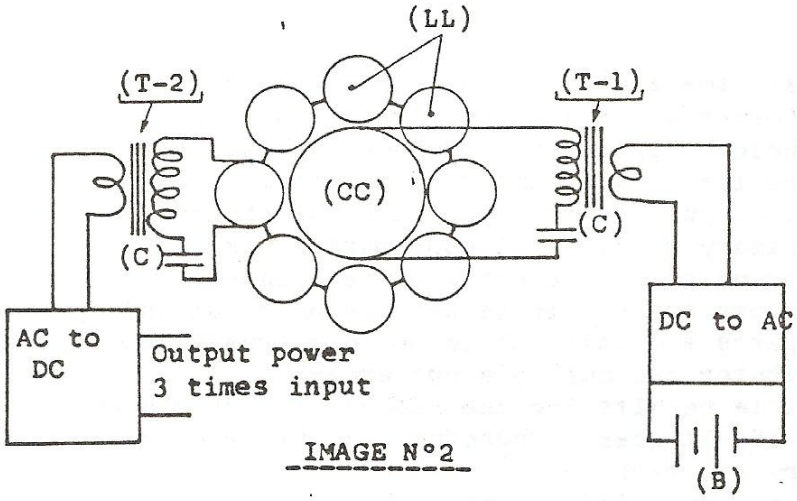


IMAGE N°2

Kelly (12) also supplies the sizes of the coils he used, see Image N°3 below:

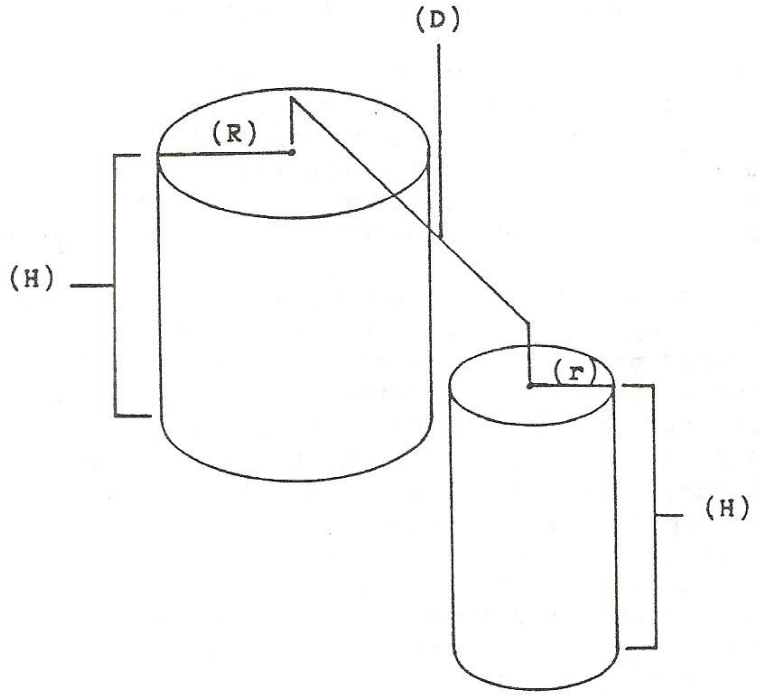


IMAGE N°3

Height (H): equal for both kinds of coils, 146 millimeters or 5,75 B-inches.

5,75 B-inches = 5,674342107 g-inches.

12 (inches in a foot) : 5,674342107 = 2,114782608.

This result is very close to harmonic 1694443:8 (about 2118), and if we were to build the height for this it would measure 5,6655786 g-inches or 5,74112 B-inches.

Radius of Central Coil (R): ^{24,5} millimeters or 5,75":3 = 1,9166 B-inch that is

equal to 1,891447369 g-inch, yielding a circumference of 11,88431432 g-inches this last figure divided by two yields the reciprocal of harmonic 1694443 a little reduced.

Radius of lateral coil (r): 15 millimeters which yield 0,5827998915g-inch and a circumference which is harmonic 371244,a little reduced,

Kelly does not indicate the distance between the center of both kinds of coils (D), but I have estimated it in 50,79833336 millimeters or 1,973684211 g-inch because this last figure is 4 times the square of harmonic 222; remember also that the square of harmonic 222 is the logarith in decimal base of Pi, which importance as related to the energy grid I have demonstrated at a former work (18).
The reason leading me to choose this resonant distance is twofold; first is the construction of the Hubbard transformer/generator and how its constituents are assembled, as shown in the schematic of Image N°4, below:

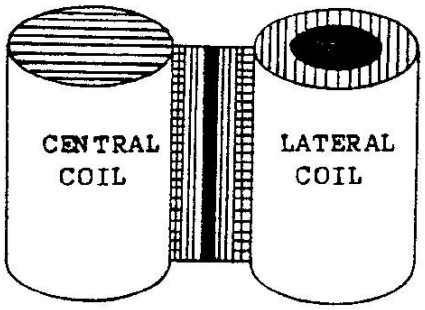


IMAGE N°4


IRON FILLINGS


MAGNETIC MATERIAL


WIRING


MAGNETIC INSULATION

Second is the indication by Kelly himself that he used different wires which cross-sections were of 0,75 , 0,5 and 0,25 millimeter for the windings and this demands leaving a wide space for winding multi-layered coils.
I had first considered the possibility that the distance (D) could indicate a circumferential length to be respected, but I later changed my mind to what I have stated before; if experiment proves my conception to be incorrect, I will side with the experimentally-obtained proof.
Kelly (12) also indicates using "the natural magnetic resonance-frequency" of 2,8 gigacycles per common second, this yields:

2,8 x 8 : 9 = 2,4888888 cycles per grid-second

This is twice harmonic 123 a little exceeded; for the origin of harmonic 123 and a whole host of other harmonics see Part I of my former work on the grid (18).

Kelly (12) suggests the following resonances to be used in the coil:

5340 cycles per common second (2,8 gygacycles : 2^{19}).

10681 cycles per common second (2,8 gygacycles : 2^{18}).

21362 cycles per common second (2,8 gygacycles : 2^{17}).

Adjusted to perfect resonance of 2,46 gygacycles per grid-second, it yields 2,7675 gygacycles per common second.

I have, so far, analyzed which are the different factors involved in the Hubb ard coil, unfortunately I cannot read the September 27th, 1928 issue of the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" where the coil is described, therefore my proposal for improvment of the coil is somewhat limited, but there are some features that I do dislike:

(*)The model used by Kelly only yields 3 times the input as output; in relationship to the amount of materials and equipment used I think this is too low.

(*)Using filling-in materials within the coils diminishes the freedom of the ether flows that are modulated and turned into what is usually called "electromagnetism" by those versed in the electrical art (it should be called "ferroelectromagnetism", in honor to the truth!; as it is an ether flow polarized or modulated by its passage through a ferrous mass); this diminution, in my opinion, also affects the optimal efficiency to be achieved.

In short, as it is now the Hubbard coil can be replaced by an air-core transformer and we can save ourselves the effort of building it!. My proposal begins with Image N°5, below:

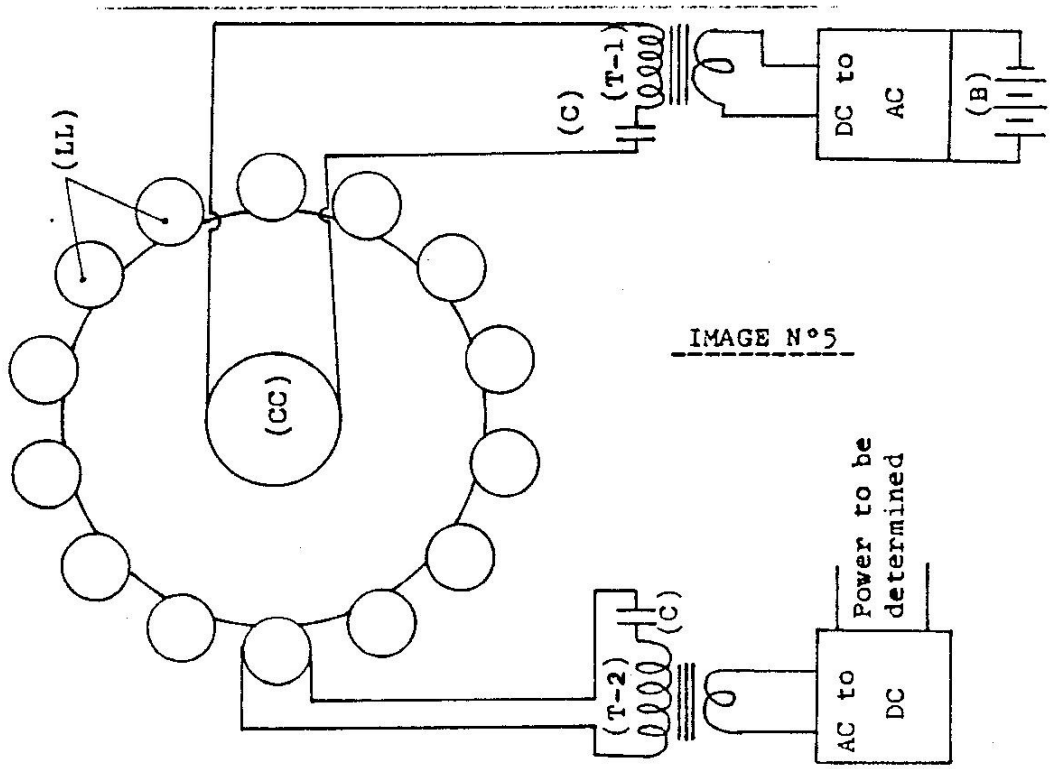


IMAGE N°5

The letters in the illustration of former page indicate the same elements as those of Image N°2, page N°6, in this writing; the difference is that there are 14 lateral coils at a distance of 2(D) of the one indicated when dealing with the elements of Image N°3, same page.
Please notice that all other features must be approached as close as possible to the actual grid-factors I have indicated.
While Donald A Kelly (10) indicated in his letter problems with the hands of the windings I have found a solution in the book "Apuntes de Física" (Notes on Physics) by Tebaldo Ricaldoni (Angel Estrada y Cía, Editor; Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1919):
When Ricaldoni analyzes alternators, he deals only with those of Clarke and Siemens; while the Clarke device is sometimes shown at common textbooks, this does not happen with the one by Mr Siemens, the reason for this being apparent from the brief explanation below (everything Ricaldoni says, on the other side):



"Siemens made an important modification changing
"the shape and winding of the coil (see Image N°6
at left). The Siemens coil is formed by a cylin-
"der of soft iron from 50 to 150 centimeters long
"and along which have been made two deep grooves
"Within these grooves, and therefore in parallel
"to the long axis, is wound the wire".

"Image N°7, below, shows us the position of the
"inductor electromagnets, N, S, fixed around and
"the winding of the induced portion, A, B, C, etc
"which spins between the alternated polarities
"of the reducers.
"Such is the Siemens AC industrial machine"
(paragraph and illustrations from pages 637-638)
(of Ricaldoni's work).

IMAGE N°6

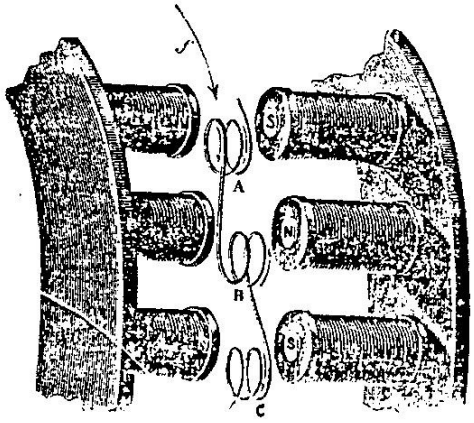


IMAGE N°7

My proposal continues by indicating that the lateral coils be wound alternatedly, upwards and downwards, with the hands of Image N°7.
I continue with this proposal by indicating that the interested experimenter

can experiment with the different sizes of wire already indicated by Kelly, and placing as many layers as desired around the coils.
But I think that this is not enough; though the 14 lateral coils are directly derivated from the 7-poled "Deland Magnetic Canopy" anti-frost protector that Bruce Cathie has analyzed (2)-(3) and which I elaborated later (13), we have still the problem of how we are going to fill the hollow of the cylinders around which the wires are coiled.
You will understand my proposal if I digress briefly into the works by the late Dr Hooper; he found out that a "B x V" field shared many of the features possessed by a gravity field: non-uniformity, non-shielding possible, etc
He thus indicates the origin of the field:

"The term B x V is used when one refers to a source which causes a magnetic "flux B to move with a velocity B as would be the case when the field origi-"nates in atoms of matter" (from page N°60 of -(8)-).

Hooper also indicates, same referenced page, that B x V = -B x V;existing the field in two possible states of flow.
We can better understand the issue by seeing Image N°8, below:

Here we have a wire -12- which runs at 90° of the page's plane and conducts an electric current possessing around it a magnetic field -B- that circulates with the current and is indicated by the arrowed circle; a particle -P- will be accelerated by the B-field induced which travels at a velocity V, the result being BxV.

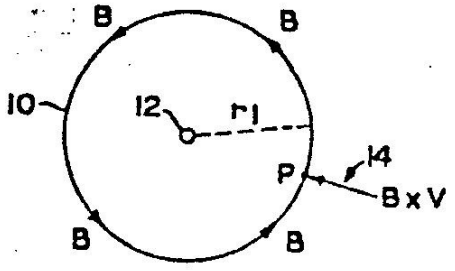


IMAGE N°8



IMAGE N°9

Dr Hooper discovered that the best way to induce a BxV field by means of a device available to our level of technology was - because the field is sinusoidal - a wiring as the one shown at Image N°9, left, and passing a DC through it. This kind of winding is used in the electrical art in devices where it is desired to eliminate the self-induction.
Now, when our good doctor says "magnetism" he should have stated "ferromagnetism" instead, but nevertheless he discovered a way to turn common ferro-electricity into a pure ether flow!.
Using his experimentally-proved discoveries, Dr Hooper tried different kinds of coils to produce gravitational-type effects; two of them are indicated at Image N°10 of next page.
There, we see a flat circular coil and a square-shaped one raising each a weight, -50- and -72-, by attracting or rejecting a counterweight -64- or a sliding sleeve-42-.
But Hooper further refined this conception, by using a plurality of wires arranged as seen at Image N°9, above, around a cylinder. He connected a DC source to it for supplying power and was able to measure an electrical charge with an electrometer around the whole apparatus. This new conception is embodied into Image N°11 of next page, where all constituents are easily seen.
It is this new kind of device the one that I want to introduce into each of

can experiment with the different sizes of wire already indicated by Kelly, and placing as many layers as desired around the coils.
But I think that this is not enough; though the 14 lateral coils are directly derivated from the 7-poled "Deland Magnetic Canopy" anti-frost protector that Bruce Cathie has analyzed (2)-(3) and which I elaborated later (13), we have still the problem of how we are going to fill the hollow of the cylinders around which the wires are coiled.
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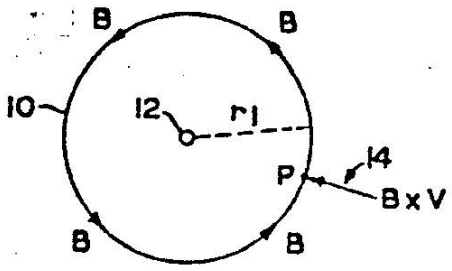


IMAGE N°8

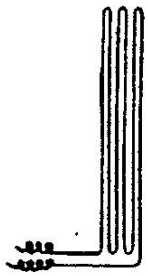
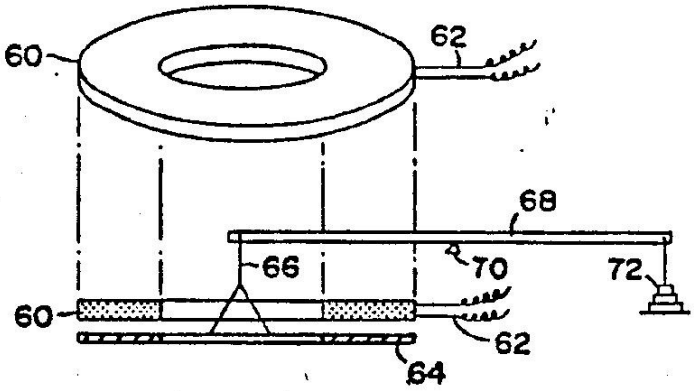
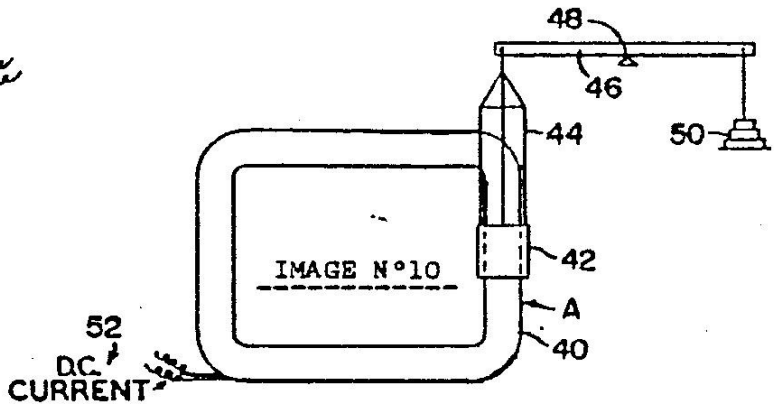


IMAGE N°9

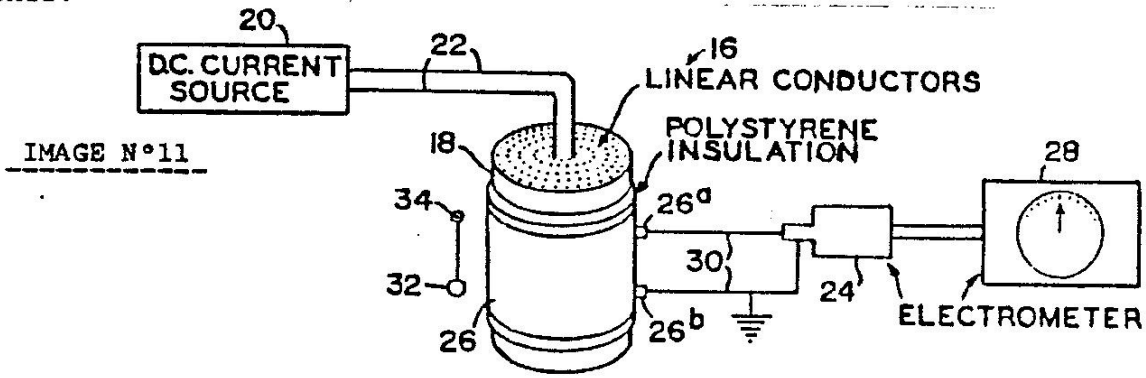
Dr Hooper discovered that the best way to induce a BxV field by means of a device available to our level of technology was - because the field is sinusoidal - a wiring as the one shown at Image N°9, left, and passing a DC through it. This kind of winding is used in the electrical art in devices where it is desired to eliminate the self-induction.
Now, when our good doctor says "magnetism" he should have stated "ferromagnetism" instead, but nevertheless he discovered a way to turn common ferro-electricity into a pure ether flow!.
Using his experimentally-proved discoveries, Dr Hooper tried different kinds of coils to produce gravitational-type effects; two of them are indicated at Image N°10 of next page.
There, we see a flat circular coil and a square-shaped one raising each a weight, -50- and -72-, by attracting or rejecting a counterweight -64- or a sliding sleeve-42-.
But Hooper further refined this conception, by using a plurality of wires arranged as seen at Image N°9, above, around a cylinder. He connected a DC source to it for supplying power and was able to measure an electrical charge with an electrometer around the whole apparatus. This new conception is embodied into Image N°11 of next page, where all constituents are easily seen.
It is this new kind of device the one that I want to introduce into each of







the coils forming the Hubbard transformer/generator, the central and the lateral ones:



How these devices will be connected either individually or collectively I can not say because I cannot build one for experimentation; neither can I say, for the same reason, if each device is to be powered with DC running one or another way or if it is an efficient collector for the energy.
Perhaps it can be used as a prime mover for the transformer/generator or employed jointly with the usual powersource of the Hubbard coil; any of these possibilities may hold the key for the electrical utility of a home-based powersource or that for a moving vehicle; whichever your election, please be extremely careful when experimenting!. The energy grid is not lightly tampered with!.

Part II: The Hendershot Generator

Together with the work by the late Dr Thomas Henry Moray, whom I dedicated a whole work (14), the name of Lester Jennings Hendershot evokes in the minds of those who are to a certain extent acquainted with his work (6) an enigma more difficult to understand than the one claimed to have been laid before Oedipus himself by the Sphinx!.

Though not having any oedipical fixation with him, I personally admire his courage for appearing before the public with a device that - in my opinion,- only the British ruling class and its associates were ready to understand by the '20s when Hendershot appeared before the public eye (13); Hendershott's "fuelless generator" is far simpler to analyze than Moray's "Radiant Energy Detector", and also a lot cheaper to build for experimentation! (in case you want to try your luck).

Associate Ed Skilling, at the July 1962 issue of "Round Robin" (now "The Journal of Borderland Research"), indicates how he became associated to the late Lester Hendershot and how he personally drew the first circuit schematic of his generator. Skilling also remembers how Hendershot first lighted a 75 watt-bulb (which flashed briefly) and how he himself was able to produce "occasional shocks from charge build-up in the unit and minute indications of power" with this device.

About the final cause for the device to work, he summarizes:"I have my own "pet theories on what principle is involved but have been unable to accept "the theory of many who feel that Hendershot was an undeveloped psychic who "under certain conditions could produce this ability. My conclusion was rea-"ched by means of logical analysis.

"Many times in the past and certainly in 1958 while Hendershot was away from "his home working, his children were able to turn the unit on and operate a "floor lamp and television set in the family living room without Hendershot's "conscious knowledge that the device was producing power" (from page 12 of -(6)-).

I think that the final source of the energy introduced into the generator was (1st)Excitation of the ether flows in the neighbourhood of the device, this being done by the body of Hendershot himself and (2nd)Modulation or polarization of these flows by a ferromagnetic source (the permanent magnet from a magnetron) within the device.

This polarization is, in my opinion, what prevents us from "hooking" a radio or any other electrical appliance to our bodies and run them for free with our own biologically-polarized ether flows. It is also my opinion that this sort of polarization (in an analogous sense) was what allowed John Worrell Keeley, alone and unassisted, to be the ONLY person who could activate his many devices.

I have gathered data from different sources and together with my own findings on the energy grid, I think they will suffice to unveil, once and forever, the actual workings of the Hendershot generator and allow, those who can afford experimenting with different circuits, the building of a device that can work with anybody's biological energy!.

I will include comments in the coming pages which will be distinguished from the merely reproduced articles by the lettering Let us begin to see the actual building of the Hendershot generator by the description Associate Ed Skilling makes:

(Please go to next page)

A STORY OF FREE ENERGY

By Associate Ed Skilling
Part II, Conclusion

This man, Lester J. Hendershot, was an amazing individual when compared to men with technical abilities acquired by formal education. His native intelligence was extremely high. Charles Fort was certainly correct when he included Hendershot among the rare individuals that have Wild Talents.

His ability to perform technical feats by intuition was developed to a high degree. As an example: If he wished to build an electrical coil that would operate in a circuit at a resonant frequency of say 500 KC he would go to an electronic supply store, pick out a spool of wire from the supply racks, take it home and wind a coil on a form which would turn out to measure in a resonant circuit, 500 Kilocycles. He was able to consistently achieve this phenomena, and as a result of it created a fuelless generator that would produce electrical power.

When compared to T. Henry Moray, Hendershot in my opinion was a giant.

The Associates reading this Free Energy story will learn that Hendershot duplicated the same electrical phenomena that Moray did with far simpler components. Hendershot did not require a secret, exotic type of ionic cold cathode tubes as valves and oscillators which Moray claims is the secret behind his Radiant Energy.

This writer's experience working with Hendershot combined with what is published in Moray's book "The Sea of Energy in which The Earth Floats" leads one to believe that the energy field tapped by these unusual men is one and the same. Both men appear to have suffered similar problems in trying to present to the world, Free Energy. It is most unfortunate that Lester Hendershot did not live to meet T. Henry Moray, as the combination of the Hendershot simplicity of circuitry with Moray's knowledge and theory of Radiant Energy would astound mankind.

Lester J. Hendershot was of the opinion, as expressed to this writer in 1958, that his Free Energy device, the Hendershot Generator, was tapping a magnetic force field. Examination and study of the components used in the Hendershot circuit does not substantiate a magnetic theory.

Tests of the circuit in a strong magnetic influence would not induce a voltage in the circuit that would produce power. After exploring various facets of magnetic fields in an attempt to induce power into the device, the search was abandoned. A great deal of study was made in a search for a theory that would fit the components used in the device. The electrical parts used in the Hendershot circuit, such as: capacitors, coils, transformers, magnets, solenoids, were studied on their individual merits to determine their function in the circuit wiring.

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Comment: Yes, both Hendershot and Moray were tapping the same source, the ether and using a permanent magnet, Moray for prime mover (14) and Hendershot for modulation of his own biological flows so as to adapt the device's output to the KIND of materials employed within our radio and TV sets. Ferromagnetism alone cannot explain the immense amount of energy emitted by Moray's Detector, even if NASA itself will acknowledge today the existence of magnetism all over our Solar System.

On one item I do disagree with Associate Skilling, to me BOTH Hendershot and Moray ARE GIANTS!.

Measurements in the static condition were made of the non-commercial items to determine component values.

BASKET WEAVE COILS

The unique feature of the Hendershot device is the basket weave coils, with cylindrical capacitors built in the center of the coils. (See A & B, Fig. 1) Hendershot did not explain his intent when he designed this part of the circuit. In the early days of his experience, during the late 20s, he used standard broadcast radio coils which he could purchase in the radio supply stores of that era.

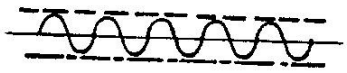
A test of the present coil design on a radio frequency resonant bridge or "Q" meter will reveal that the coil out of the circuit will be self resonant in the lower frequency of the radio broadcast band of 500 KC. This indicates that Hendershot kept the present design in the same ratio of inductance that was used in the early days.

Comment: Here we have the two first indications of Hendershot's device; see the following:

500 KC per common second = 444,44444 KC per grid-second

which is twice harmonic 222 (13)!.
The second indication is better understood when seeing Image N°12, below:

IMAGE N°12

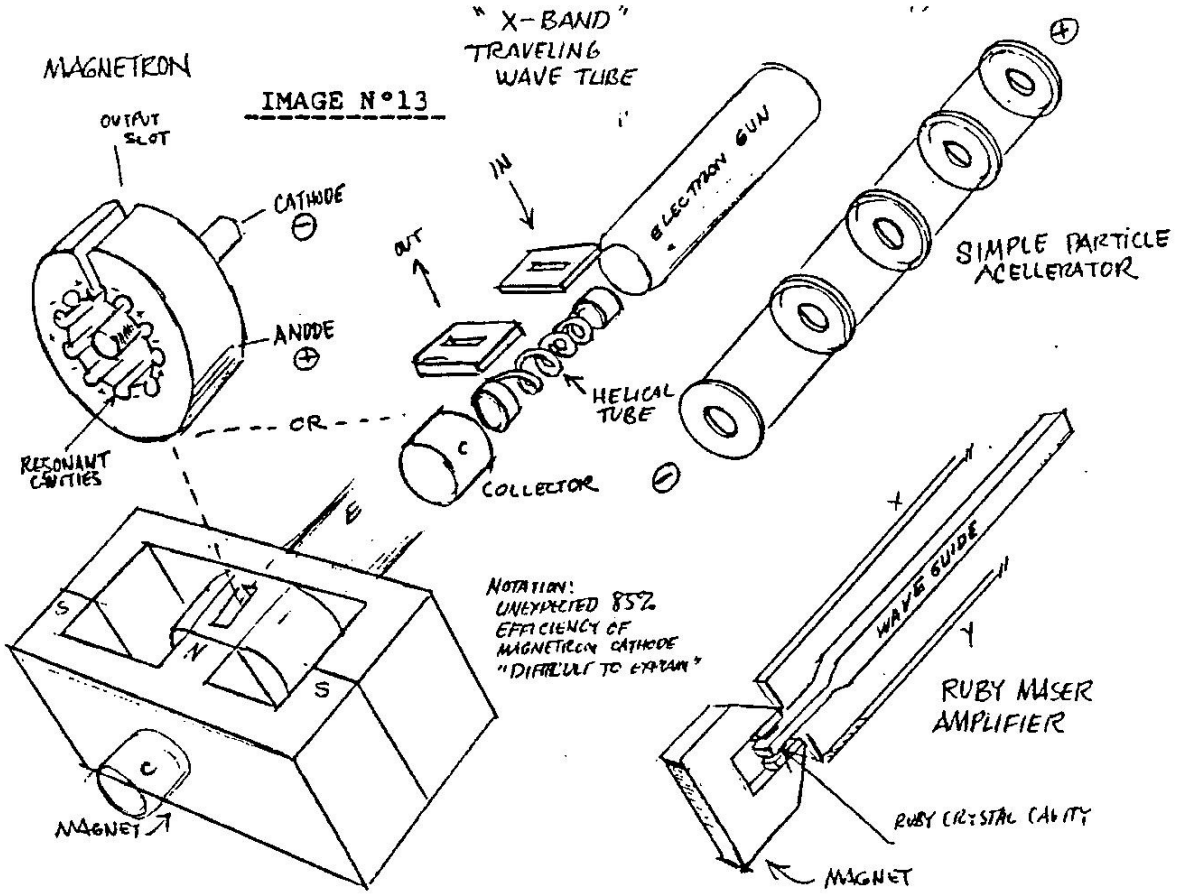


We see here illustrated a sinusoidal wave, which is a representation of the basket-weave coils; this leads us directly to the Hooper findings on the BxV field (8) and, when we see more in detail the building of the coils we will notice that one of the peaked portions touches a given grid harmonic outside of the wooden dowels (represented here by the dot-and-dash line) and also another grid harmonic when inside of the dowels (represented here by the dashed line); the thin mid-line represents the circumference as when considered in the center of the dowels.

Another interesting component is the solenoid coils CH1 & CH2 used in conjunction with a magnet from a radar magnetron with a soft iron bar between the magnet and the solenoid coil cores. During operation of the Hendershot Fuelless Generator, this unit will buzz at a frequency rate dependent upon the air gap between the magnet, iron bar and coils.

The magnet-coil device was mounted in a frame so that a screw adjustment would move the coil in relation to the magnet, varying the air gap which varies the resonance of this "buzz" frequency. Like the basket weave coils, A & B, the magnet-coil device idea was derived from a telephone receiver used in the early days. A regular buzzer used in a door bell annunciator should serve the same purpose. Hendershot purchased the solenoid coils in a radio supply store and they appeared to have been used in a 110 volt bell ringer.

Comment: Image N°13 of next page shows us a magnetron-powering magnet and we notice how its N pole is at the middle and there are two S poles at the sides; this is similar to the two vortexes of a tornado (11) acting together to generate a larger, "parent", vortex.



The two commercial transformers, also purchased from a radio supply store were vertical oscillator transformers used in a TV set and were of unknown make or brand. They have a 5:1 turns ratio. Hendershot used several different types of transformers in the circuit but found the TV ones worked the best. Two dual electrolytic capacitors C3, C4, C5 and C6 are standard Pyramid TM 58, 40-80 MFD at 450 working volts.

Two additional capacitors are required for C1 and C2. The hand-wound capacitor used in center of the basket weave coils are also made from Pyramids TM 58. Coils A & B are identical in construction so only one will be described. The coil is cylindrical, 5 15/16 in. diameter. (See Fig. 2) It is wound like a basket around fifty-seven 1/8 in. diameter wood dowel pins three inches long. The dowel pins are even spaced on the circumference of the circle. All coils are wound in the same direction, weaving in and out between dowel pins mounted in the same type base to hold them rigid..

Comment:We have a circle of 360° separated into 57 sectors with equally-spaced dowels, let us see each factor separatedly:

(a)360 : 57 = 6° 18' 56,84" Tan 6° 18' 56,84" = 0,111 which is 222 : 2!

(b)1:8"B-inch = 0,1233552632 g-inch which yields a circumference of 0,387532 g-inch; this number multiplied by 2 yields 0,7750639774 which is very close to harmonic 222 x (7:2)!.

This second factor is also equal, almost, to half 7776 which is 972 x 8; involving in this instance the multiplication of the grid's time factor for our planet, 972, and twice the Earth's number, 4, as derivated from the Metric Theorems (13).

(c) 5-15/16 B-inches = 5,859375002 being the reciprocal in g-inches of the mass harmonic upon the Earth's surface as measured by Cathie (3)-(4). This diameter yields a circumference of 18,40776946 g-inches, let us see what comes out of this:

$$\sqrt{1,840776946} = 13,56752352$$

$$1356752352 \times 2 = 2713504704$$

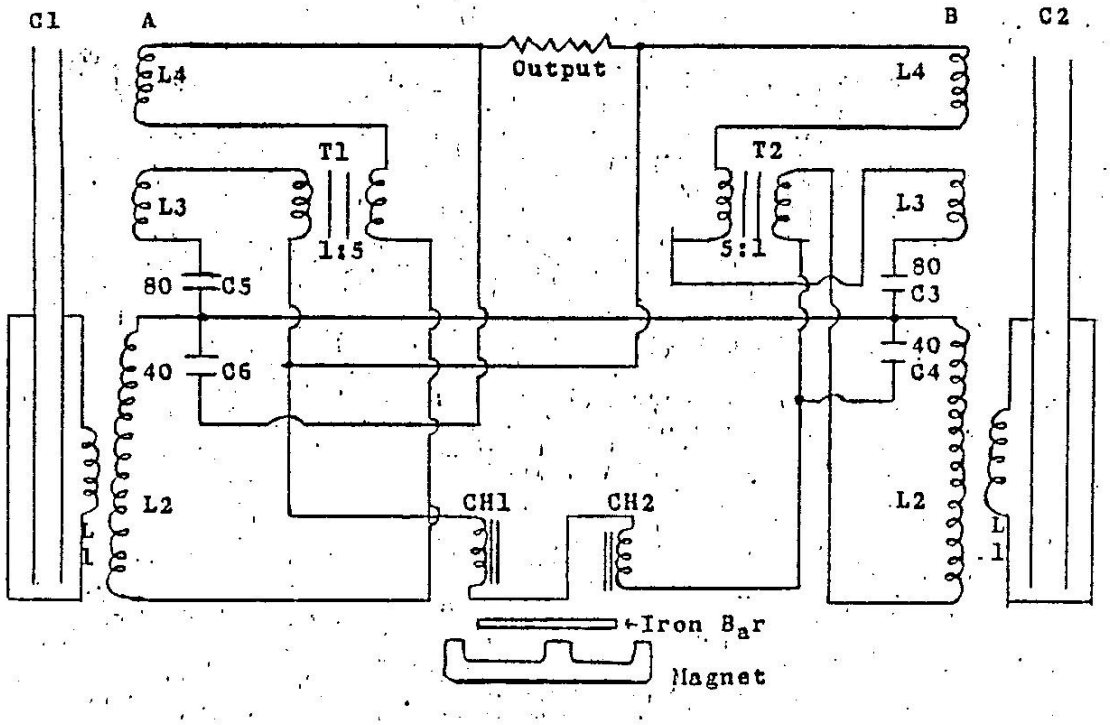
being this value very close to harmonic 2693645 (Cathie's value) or 269365287 (my value) For Cathie, the actual circumference would be of 18,13930847 g-inches and for me it would be of 18,17816879 g-inches; as you see the values fall well within the elasticity or flexibility of the materials employed and we have here another transformation to employ for linking the different factors that form the energy grid (18).
When we deal with the modification of the Schappeler Sphere, Part VII of this writing, we will see how the usage of reciprocals for dimensioning spherical radii will also serve as mathematical link between the different factors of the grid.

(d)The height of the coil is of 3 B-inches, we have here:

3 B-inches = 2,960526317 g-inches

2,960526317 x 2 = 5,921052635 being, almost, the reciprocal of harmonic 1694443, the value for light when it forms a spherical energy center (4).

Schematic Fig. 1



Comment: Very important data surfaces in the former paragraph, let us see each factor separatedly:

(a) 91-1/8 B-inches = 89,92598687 g-inches, very close to harmonic 222 x 4.

(b) 2,75 B-inches = 2,71381579 g-inches

2,71381579 x 2 = 5,42763158

Reciprocal of 542763158 = 184242424

$\sqrt{1,84242424}$ = 1,35735929

135735929 x 2 = 2,71471858

This factor shares one of the features I discovered when studying Darrel Butcher's work (16), it is a factor that returns its "starting point" after some mathematical transformations (though in Butcher's angle this happened with an angle's sine and the reciprocal of its cosine). From mathematics alone, this kind of mechanism can be considered as an "energetic reinforcer" or "endless loop" or "Mathematical Möbius Strip"; the figure of 5,25 B-inches when transformed into g-inches can be made to undergo the same transformation with minor differences.

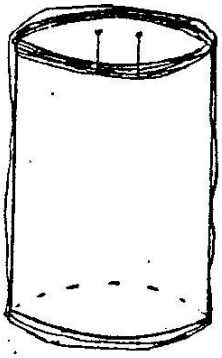
(c)The gap of 0,75 B-inch when transformed into g-inch yields twice harmonic 371244 in close approximation.

(d)0,32 B-inch is close to harmonic 316227766, the square root of 10, and a figure which is its own reciprocal (13), (4).

It is interesting to note that Hendenshot originally used one pound coffee cans for the capacitor cylinders but found that after a period of time the electrolytic left in the capacitor paper would perforations in the metal, rendering the cylinder useless. This is why he made the later cylinders of stainless steel.

After insulating the cylinders, wrap the capacitor foil and paper around each of the cylinders. Start at one end with the long unsplit foil on the inside and wrap the full length onto the cylinder. Secure the wrapped capacitor with a string or tape so that it will not unravel. Both units should now look the same.

Fig. 4



Each of the completed capacitor cylinders C1 and C2 are placed on the inside diameter of Coil A and Coil B. After centering the cylinders, pour melted paraffin into the outside diameter of the cylinder and inside diameter of Coil A and Coil B. The melted paraffin will run into the turns of the wire sealing the complete units. If the correct tensions were applied while wrapping the capacitor paper and foil, the measured capacity should be .0078 MFD.

It is very difficult to obtain the correct capacity and this process may have to be repeated many times to arrive at the right value for each unit. Short circuits of the capacitor will render the results useless and of course make it impossible to measure the resultant capacitance value. For accuracy the capacitors should be measured with a reliable capacitor bridge. Hendershot was able to accomplish this feat intuitively.

Comment: When building the large-sized capacitors, do not forget to eliminate as throughly as possible all gaseous bubbles; if it is possible in your case, place the recently-filled capacitors within a vacuum chamber and extract all air from within so that gases within the paraffin are obliged to surface and be dispersed.
Keep the capacitors within the sealed vacuum chamber until the paraffin has dried completely.

If all conditions of the circuit are met with the proper component values and if the wiring is made according to the schematic diagram, the unit should function and produce 300 to 500 watts of energy. The only limiting factor to the amount of power that can be extracted is the wire size used in the coils and transformers. Hendershot on many occasions

when applying excessive output loads, would burn up the unit by the over heating of the wiring. Some variations can be made in the circuit wiring but what changes are tolerable are unknown.

UNKNOWN CHARACTERISTICS

After a unit was wired either by Hendershot or other experimenters he would sit down at the device with a length of insulated wire bared at each end and begin making connections to various terminals of the unit until the solenoid-magnet combination would buzz and the output load, if it was a standard 110 volt light bulb, would glow. He then would adjust the air gap between the magnet and solenoid coils until full brilliance was achieved and the buzzer produced a steady tone. This procedure would take from a few minutes to several hours.

On one occasion he adjusted the unit for 10 to 15 mintes and only achieved a flash of light from the output. Several hours later he found it necessary to rebuild the capacitors before any further tests could be made. Either the unit would work immediately or not at all, depending on the unknown characteristics of the phenomena.

It may be noted on the schematic that capacitor C6, which is one half of a dual Pyramid TM58, the positive terminal is connected to one side of the output load. This connection places an electrolytic capacitor in an AC circuit. A polarized capacitor will not work in an alternating field and will overheat. The schematic diagram as shown in Fig. 1 did operate for ten to fifteen minutes before the capacitor began to boil and blow out. If an experimenter should be fortunate enough to achieve success in producing power it may be advisable to connect this capacitor the same as C4.

Experimenters who have worked with Hendershot may have other circuit diagrams that also produced results, but this story has been this writer's experience in a true story of Free Energy Phenomena.

* * *

Comment: We, human beings, share with other beings of the Cosmos (animals, vegetable life, rocks, etc) the feature of being composed by atoms. Each atom has the Fine Structure Constant, factor 137 (13), as its basic constituent; and also we have harmonic 222, the Phi-harmonic of factor 137 (13), in our own bodies.
As you have seen before during the analysis, harmonic 222 surfaced "all over the place" and because the factor Phi is close to 162, the

planetary resonating harmonic (for Earth) divided by 2, we have that this device can be powered by our personal biological energy and that it interfaces with ether flows at the nearby environment and our planet's harmonic.
Which could be the particular condition of Hendershot's body that allowed him to succesfully operate the device? I think the factors to be considered are:

(*)Genetic constitution of the operator's body.

(*)Location of device and operator upon the planetary energy grid.

(*)Food eaten by the operator; its origin and displacement upon the grid.

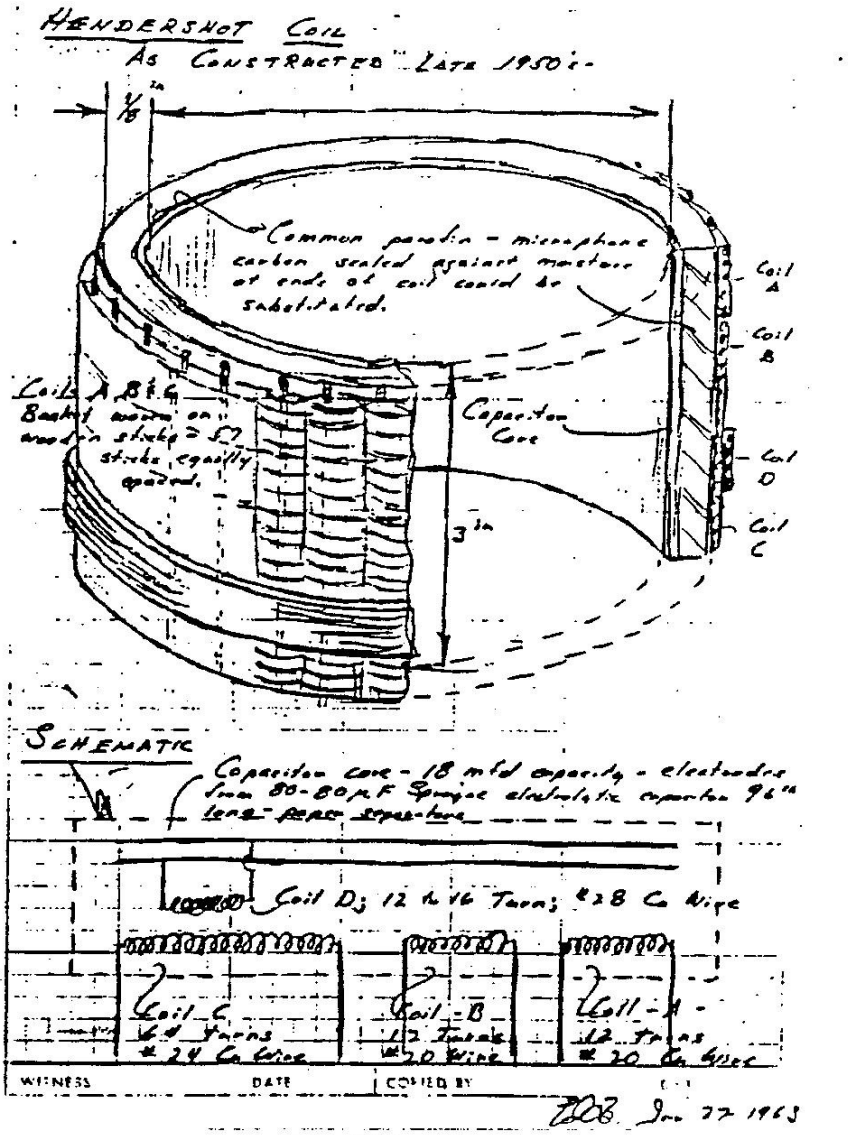
(*)Planetary positions and their influence upon all factors mentioned above.

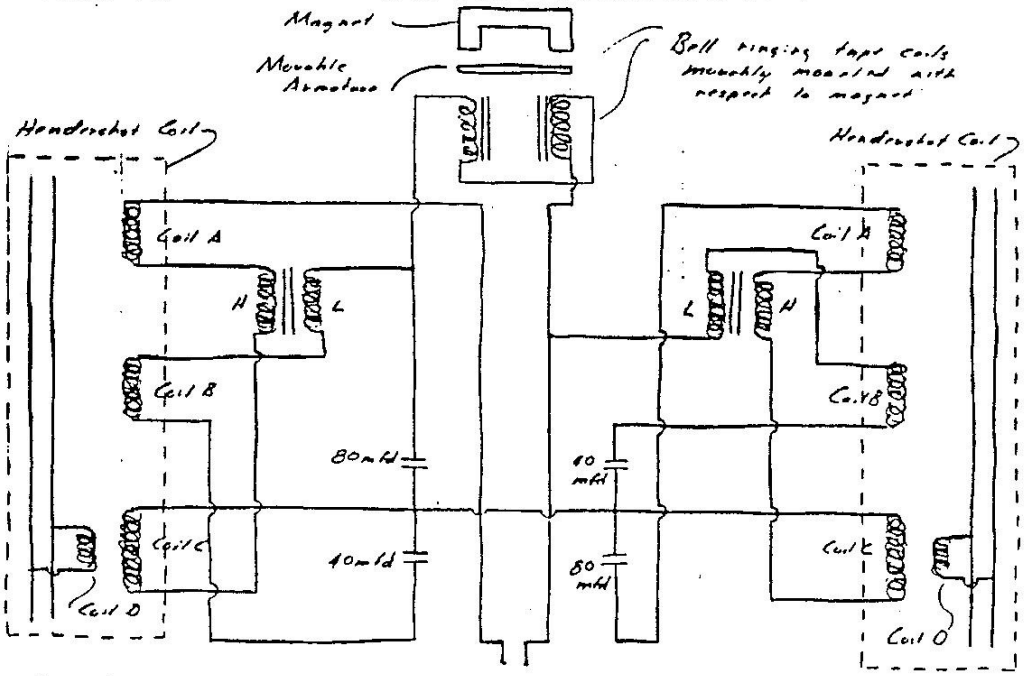
(*)Interaction with other grid-related devices.

(Body polarity is also to be included when building the device, women and men have oppositely polarized portions of the body, as discovered by Dr Abrams).

As you see the issue is a complex one and we need all the data available to obtain the greatest possible result; to such a sake I quote now a letter from pages 24-26 in the March-April 1989 issue of "The Journal of Borderland Research":

"A while ago you indicated in the Borderland Journal that you were working on "a Hendershot publication. At the time I made a mental note to write you re- "garding my limited knowledge of the subject. Unfortunately I forgot about "this until I noticed that your publication on this was now available. In spi- "te of this I think it might be of interest for me to briefly outline what I "know of the subject.
"As you probably know Hendershot lived near here (Southern California) during "the closing of his life. He became friendly with the publisher of the local "newspaper. The latter happened to be a friend of my wife He had printed our "wedding announcements - for free - when we were all students in Iowa. At ab- "out the time he knew Hendershot, my wife ran the Linotype at the paper beca- "use of the sad state of the family finances. It is probable that she met "Hendershot but she does not remember meeting him.
"During this period before his death, Hendershot and the publisher became fri- "endly. On a few occasions he indicated to me that he wanted me to meet Hend- "ershot. Since I did not know who Hendershot was and he did not explain at [redacted] "the time,the matter of my meeting him did not become a priority matter with "me. Also the publisher's priorities in earning a living did not include the "matter of introducing Hendershot and myself.
"After Hendershot had committed suicide, the publisher brought over to me a "collection of photos he had taken of a Hendershot device which he had taken "when he stored it - in operative condition - in his garage for a period of "months when Hendershot was concerned about someone taking it if he had it in "his possession. Unfortunately, the photos did not adequately disclose any "technical details. It is equally unfortunate that he wanted and got them "back. There is a vague chance that the publisher's widow might still have "them.
"The publisher told me that the device had operated continually while he had "it. The illumination of the light connected to it apparently variated from "time to time. I have a vague recollection of his telling me that Hendershot " periodically would adjust the device when this happened.
"This led to an associate and myself investigating the Hendershot device to a "moderate extent. This investigation included a visit with a Mr Aho in the "high desert part of Los Angeles County. He had a Hendershot device there





Transformers - H - 250 Ω, L - 1Ω
5 to 1 winding ratio, conventional push-pull radio transformers

HENDERSHOT
A-C CIRCUIT
AND VERTION

"which he said that Hendershot had started. I forget why he said that it had "once stopped operating. Apparently he had had quite a number of people try- "ing.
"This was the critical aspect of the matter. He showed me how Hendershot wo- "uld "stroke" a wire along some part of the device until a meter started res- "ponding. Then apparently Hendershot would get excited as he continued the "stroking motion until the meter would show that the device was in operation "or was ready to go operational. At this point Hendershot would connect up "the wire he had been using to stroke with.
"Aho allowed me to sketch themboth, the circuit he used and a key part of the "device - a coil. He also said that there was another circuit which someone "said was "The" Hendershot circuit and I made a record as to it. As I recall "the sketch on the coil had dimensions, wire sizes, number of turns, etc.
"Aho stated that Hendershot indicated that Aho had done a better job on wind- "ing the coil than he, Hendershot had ever done.
"From another source at the time I learned that Hendershot apparently got his "idea as to his device from an earth-induction compass such as was used in "the Spirit of St Louis airplane flown by Lindberg. I have no idea if this "is true or as to the construction of such a compass.
"I should add that none of the materials I had on this have been discarded. "However, I have not yet located them since closing my office".

Edward O'Brian, Patent Attorney (Ret).
Huntington Beach, California.

Journal Editor Tom Brown later asked Mr O'Brian for his graphic documentation and this man obliged by mailing the schematics you can see at page N°21 of this work. Mr O'Brian also confirmed what Associate Skilling indicated at the end of his article, namely that there are at least several versions of the Hendershot circuit in circulation; Associate Gaston Burridge, when interview- ing the inventor personally in the late '50s (5), also learned that an organ- ization was selling schematics on the circuit that Hendershot himself comfir- med as being "very close" to the actual circuit.
Mr Arthur Aho himself published a small written work, "Energy Unlimited: A Ca se for Space", in 1968 (Printed by South Antelope Valley Publishing Co, Litt- lerock, California); I will make an extensive quotation from it in the porti- on that, in my opinion, carries the most important data for the construction of a Hendershot generator capable of functioning with everybody's life energy.

"Lester Hendershot wanted to leave the world something of great value. Using " his simple device to light conventional light bulbs, operate TV, radio and "small motors, he could not doubt its reality; but neither could he explain "its power when operating or why so often it would not operate at all. Inter- "ested associates and advisers wanted to believe that here in this device was "a multimillion-dollar invention nearly ready for marketing.
"As no device was available for the author (Aho) to observe in operation to "fulfill his great desire, one had to be constructed. Using instructions from "Lester Hendershot, he (Aho) painstakingly, without a model and with only li- "mited specifications, constructed the first of five devices, which consisted "of basket-weave coils, electrolytic condensers, small transformers, a perma- "nent magnet, 2 bell-ringing coils and one hand-wound electrolytic condenser.
"After seeing his first inanimate device come to life under the influence of "Lester Hendershot, the author knew beyond a doubt that here was in part the "nature of the next breakthrough in science; and that limits based on studies "of exchange of energy and/or quantum mechanics did not indeed exist. What

"did exist was the problem of how to get Lester Hendershot and associates to "realize the magnitude of what was demonstrated and how to get cooperation of "science, which was necessarily skeptical that anything of value could come "from limited scientific background.

"During 1960 two arranged demonstrations to top electronic engineering groups "were cancelled because of fear of revelation of an invention. However, in "mid-April 1961, Lester Hendershot finally agreed to go all-out in revealing "every detail of both construction and operation of his device in an environ-"ment including men of science and the equipment needed to evaluate in detail "the nature of the power generated by the device, and how this was brought a-"bout. However, Lester Hendershot passed away very suddenly on April 26th, "1961, thus bringing to a close that phase of his project.

"The author (Aho) had, and still has, in his possession the last device which "he had constructed. However this device is only so much material without the "influence of Lester Hendershot - whatever that may be - and the device does "not operate.

"There were several variations of the Hendershot device, and all of them ope-"rated. The device that the author made was a simple two-bank unit employing "two sets of electrolytic condensers. The two negative banks were all hooked "together in a common ground. The positive sides were each hooked to a unique "arrangement of three basket-weave coils within a single unit, which was 6" "in diameter by 3" high. Fitting closely to the inner circumference of this "triple coil was a condenser which was rewound from an 80 mfd 400-volt elec-"trolytic condenser, but dried before winding on a metal ring. The final capa-"citance was not critical. Units operated any-where from .006 mfd to 40 mfd "but they were critical as to balance. Each side had to be within less than "2% in value to the other. Two small transformers were also used in the bask-"et-weave coil circuit, but value was not critical. The device also employed "a large permanent magnet opposing two bell-ringing coils which in turn were "wired to the two banks.

"This arrangement appeared to act similar to a pacer, as the magnet acted as "a cushion to the bell-coil circuits when they became activated. There were "variations in capacitance, in inductance and even in circuit wiring, which "all proved that the mystery of operation did not depend on a certain, exact "type of device. Descriptions of other devices by other individuals show a "broad detail of mechanical construction, but all had two things in common: "(1)they did generate electricity without the use of fuel or of loss to any "of its parts and (2)there was an operator who used individualized methods to "trigger the device into operation.

"John Keeley, who demonstrated such a device for many years, is described in "The Books of Charles Fort. In personal notes, which were available in Los An-"geles, he stated this concerning his personal works:"I had thought that I co-""uld bring to the world a new source of power,, but now, at this late date, ""I find that there is a personal influence involved which I cannot overcome" "This statement was made in reference to starting his devices.

"In the early stages of experiments with the Hendershot device, it seemed at "times that the easy way out was to deny that which was observed because it "did not fit our accepted theories. This despite the fact that there was no "fraud or attempt at fraud. However, it became increasingly difficult to deny "something observed and the result was to pursue it further, questioning the "lack of understanding rather than the reality of that observed and experien-"ced.

"After over a year of experimenting with Lester Hendershot, it became apparent

"that this device was better described as a living, mechanical body, caged or "geared into a fource outside of itself. Its operation paralleled the relati- "on of a windmill to the wind. Its becoming a living thing in space depended "on a factor similar to that of a doctor massaging a heart that had stopped, "or in triggering this heart with a pacer. This idea seemed at first too far- "fetched to warrant further consideration, but became more acceptable after "observing and evaluating a characteristic common to all units (devices) made "by us (Hendershot and Aho) and also reviewing records or statements concern- "ing other devices and demonstrations in the past. When a device, which was "not in operation, was first started by Lester Hendershot the homemade conden- "ser, which seemed to act as antennas, would pick up voltage pressure slowly "at first and then faster. Following this, the main condensers would do like- "wise, followed by a near 60-cycle pulse, which could be heard as a loud hum "on the magnet and coil circuit. This pulse would surge from one bank to the "other. At the peak of surge into the condensers, an added surge of power was "visible on the scope pattern. The voltage now across the load would be any- "where from 90 to 140 volts AC depending on the model used. The near 60-cycle "oscillation was common to all units. On one unit a slight unbalance of the "homemade condenser was compensated for by squeezing a soft spot on one cond- "enser. After Lester Hendershot had started the device by squeezing it, his "hand tired, so he turned it over to the author (Aho). A firm squeeze again "started the output and you may be assured that it was a thrill to hold this "pulsing condenser. It was a feeling of holding the pulse of the living univ- "erse manifesting itself in a machine, even as in a living body" (from pages 2 to 6 of Aho's referenced work).

From reading the formerly-quoted lengthy paragraph we have learned several o- ther things:

(*)Hendershot first admitted to Aho that he did not know why the device work- ed, but when he was about to tell everything to a group of qualified scient- ists (the "why and how" of this device) he died suddenly.

(*)Unlike the article by Associate Skilling (who also worked with Hendershot) Aho indicates that the critical feature of the large-sized home-made conden- sers is NOT capacitance but BALANCE; how this balance is brought about he do- es not indicate.

(*)There is not a single Hendershot-type circuit but A GROUP OF THEM; being implicitly included here the possibility of "The" circuit as indicated when I transcribed the letter from Mr O'Brian (I want to mean here a circuit of a de- vice capable of being activated by anybody).

(*)At one of the Hendershot-type circuits, during its activating time, a con- denser must be held in the hand so that the biological energy of the operator (or of somebody else, if the operator is tired/depleted) acts as prime mover. After this happens and the vibration becomes self-sustaining, the device works without any other aid until it becomes unbalanced.

Aho's quoted paragraph shares one feature with the illustrations we are about to see, there is a pair of transformers within the large-sized condensers. I am now to include here a group of illustrations (ostensibly xerocopies from photos taken from some publication) included by publisher Walter Baumgartner at issue N°13 of "Energy Unlimited" magazine; when I analyzed the circuits therein shown I realised (by using radiesthesia made with my fingertips) that they were different from both the Skilling and the Aho-given circuits. I do not know whether this is or not "The" circuit that can be activated by all people; unfortunately Walter did not include the source of those photos:



IMAGE N°14

Image N°14, above, shows us one man (whose identity is unknown to me) holding a Hendershot generator; Image N°15, below, shows us an upper view of the same unit. There we see the two large-sized hand-made condensers each containing a transformer within, and - in difference to the circuits given us by Mr O'-Brian and Associate Skilling - two groups of three condensers each:

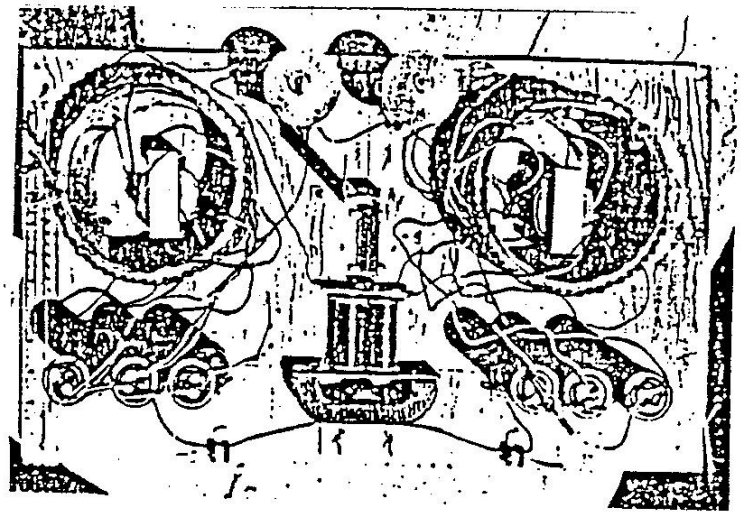


IMAGE N°15

As I have indicated before, this circuit reminds me of a tornado that has two smaller-sized vortexes within a larger one; see Image N°16 at next page, it is a simplified illustration of a bibliographical reference (11), we have .. that one vortex is "cold" and the other is "warm".
In other words, it could be considered that when both smaller vortexes pulse together they interact with a larger-sized vortex, producing more energy than was used as input into them!.
This mechanism of a tornado has been recognized as existing (with some modifications) even at the cosmic level within the Solar System; James A."The" Van

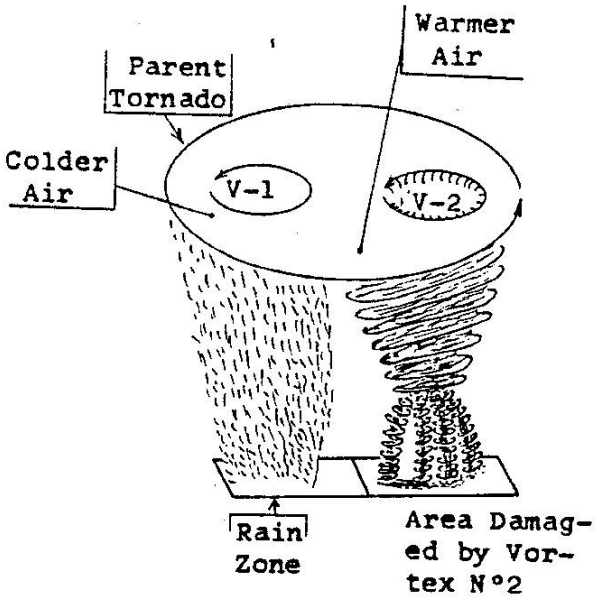
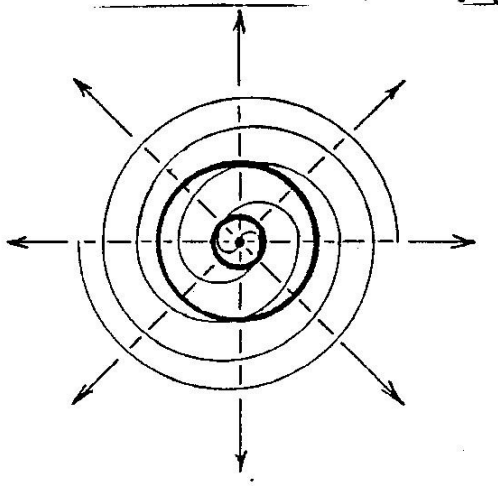


IMAGE N°16

(V1)-(V2): Individual vortexes within the Parent Tornado

Allen has written in Chapter 3 ("Magnetospheres and the Interplanetary Medium") of "The New Solar System" (2nd Edition; edited by J. Kelly Beatty, Brian O'Leary and Andrew Chaikin; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge Massachusetts, 1982) the following:

"Even though each individual parcel of gas (he is speaking about the solar wind here, which he considers an extremely rarefied gas moving through space) "moves radially outward from the sun, a continuous stream of gas flowing from "a localized area of the sun's corona takes on, by virtue of the sun's rotat-"ion, the approximate form of an Archimedean spiral in interplanetary space "as viewed by an observer over the solar north pole (see Image N°17, below). "The average speed of the flowing gas, about 400 km per second, is remarkably "independent of distance from the sun, but marked fluctuations in this speed "induce a variety of collisionless shock phenomena as fast streams overtake "slow ones. The ionized, electrically conducting gas carries with it an entr-"ained magnetic field caused by a system of currents surviving from their o-"rigin in the corona of the Sun. The observed magnetic field fluctuates in "magnitude and more specially in direction from point to point but generally "parallels the theoretical Archimedean spiral, as predicted by Eugene Parker "in the late 1950's" (from page N°24 of the referenced work):



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE SOLAR EQUATORIAL PLANE:

Central Dot: Sun

First Circle: Earth orbit

Second Circle: Saturn orbit

Spirals: Radially moving Solar wind (as indicated by arrows) and Archimedean spiral of the interplanetary magnetic field that results from the Sun's rotation

IMAGE N°17

As you can see at Image N°17 - which I adapted, without altering its features, from Van Allen's chapter - we have a Ying-Yang mandala that I have already analyzed (13) and explained with the Sun at its geometric center. No work by Eugene Parker is referenced at the Bibliography of Van Alen's chapter, so those of you wanting to learn more will have to search in indexes for more works by this man.
Though the illustration from Van Allen's chapter closely parallels that of the tornado vortex, there is a difference: the Sun is at the midst of the parent vortex (so to say).
Brazilian physicist Dino Kraspedón (pen-name of Aladino Felix) in his work "My Contact with Flying Saucers" indicated (in the 1957, first edition, of his book) that, instead, the Sun would be located within one of the smaller-sized vortexes and at the center of the parent vortex would be located what he called "the magnetic center of the Solar System". Kraspedón also indicated that by the end of the XXth century another colossal heavenly body would come through space to position itself by the side of our present sun; thus both bodies would end by orbiting around the magnetic center of the Solar System in similar positions to vortexes (V1) & (V2) of Image N°16, former page.

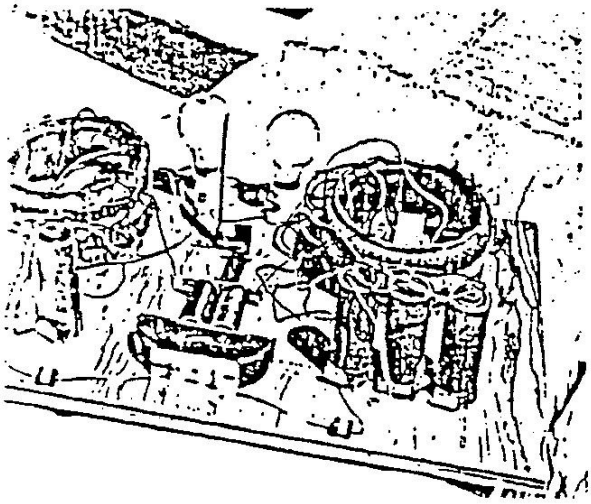


IMAGE N°18

Image N°18, above, gives us another view of the Hendershot generator under analysis; please notice that in the center between both large-sized condensers (as analogous to Kraspedon's magnetic center of the Solar System) is an "L-shaped" sliding metallic piece that is connected to the two bell-ringing coils.
This is better appreciated at Image N°19 of next page, where we see the metallic piece, the two bell-ringing coils and the magnetron-magnet with the N pole at the center and the two S poles at the sides. Beneath the magnet is the short length of wire that is to be stroked, as per indications by Skilling and Aho, as has been seen.
No wonder there has been so much written and so little understood about Hendershot's free energy device; he uncovered a COSMIC MODEL of apparatus!. Only with the direct analysis of the photographs included by Walter Baumgartner it is possible to understand the depth of Hendershot's discovery; the man had not "lightning in his hand", he had the basic model of creation upon a table!.
Image N°20, next page, gives us another view of the same device; this time we see the two bell-ringing coils and the magnet on the first plane with one of the large-sized condensers in the background; one of the two lamps used as a

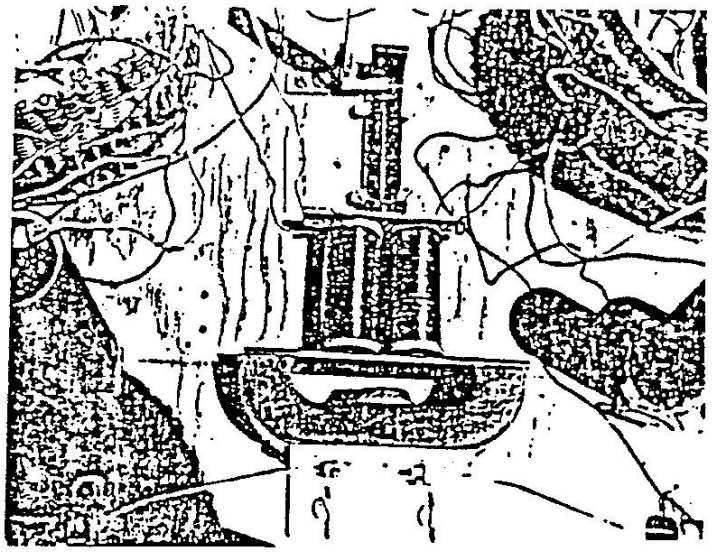


IMAGE N°19

load for this device:

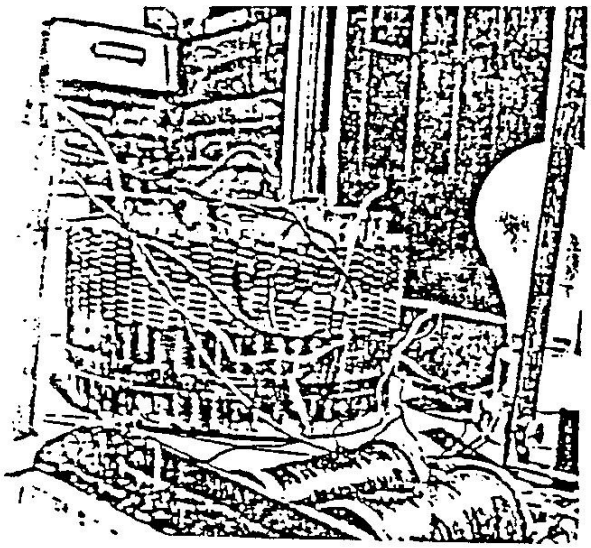


IMAGE N°20

Image N°21, of next page, gives us a full view of the whole apparatus with a ruler included to show relative size. I made careful calculations concerning the size of the ruler with that of the man seen at Image N°14 (page N°25) and it is of 1 B-foot long. The distance between the centers of the two large-sized condensers and the two transformers placed within is also of 1 B-foot, this leads us to:

$$1\text{B-foot} = 0{,}9668421056$$

$$0{,}9868421056 : 2 = 0{,}4934210528$$

$$\sqrt{4{,}934210528} = \underline{\underline{2{,}221308292}}$$

Harmonic 222 already explained (13)!.
Therefore, what Hendershot did was to embody into a single device not only a most basic model employed by creation itself and seen both at the natural-level upon the Earth's surface but also at cosmic level within the Solar System Not glad with the former, he used in the dimensioning of this device different

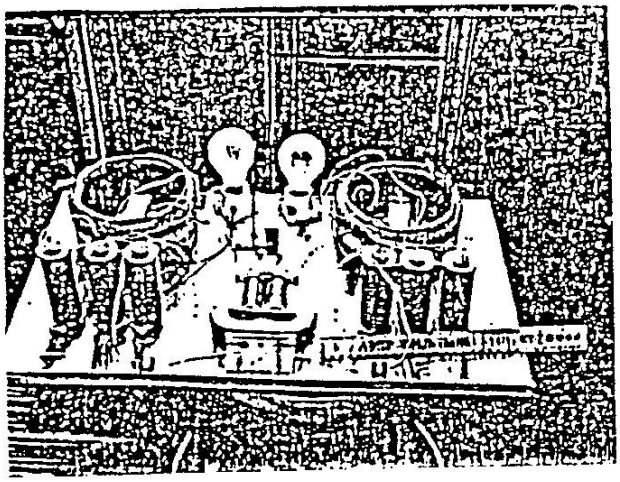


IMAGE N°21

grid-related harmonics to produce a unique combination that - when activated by his own biological energy or that of somebody else (as Associate Skilling for example or as Mr Aho when Hendershot became tired) - collected ether from the environment and, by means of the permanent magnet/bell-ringing coils combination, modulated it for usage in common household appliances.
Now, we have seen that Aho himself admitted to the existence of several circuits of the Hendershot device; Associate Skilling also learned of this same event but only told what he himself experienced firsthand. The circuits by Skilling and Aho are coincident, but which is in dis-agreement with their statements is that my own radiesthesic analysis of the circuit in the photograph published by Walter Baumgartner indicates a different one!.
For a better understanding of the subject-matter I have illustrated at Image N°22, of next page, the circuit coming out of the photographs As you see exist some differences with those already seen:

(*)I have indicated equivalences with Skilling and O'Brian for a better construction of the device (all elements and procedures are as has indicated Associate Skilling).

(*)Condenser C8 is hand-held on the right hand while with the left hand wire (W) is stroken.

(*)Condensers C8-C4-C3 and C7-C6-C5 are placed and connected following the harmonic series 1:2:4.

(*)Bell-ringing coils are connected differently as in the Skilling-given circuit.

(*)The circuit is built for a right-handed person;left-handed people must reverse the connections and positioning of the elements.

(*)The winding of coils must begin at the base and rise upwards counterclockwise.

(*)Use your own psychic sensibility or grid-calculation to ascertain the best distances separating the different constituting elements.

If I were in your shoes for experimenting such a device, I would proceed carefully testing each step to the utmost before passing to the following one.
Remember that you are touching the most basic harmonics that keep creation going and if you make a mistake you will pay dearly for it: BE CAREFUL!!!!!!!.

Part III: The Hooperengine

Equivalences: L1 = Coil D
L2 = Coil C
L3 = Coil B
L4 = Coil A

C7 = C8 = 20 MFD at 450 working volts

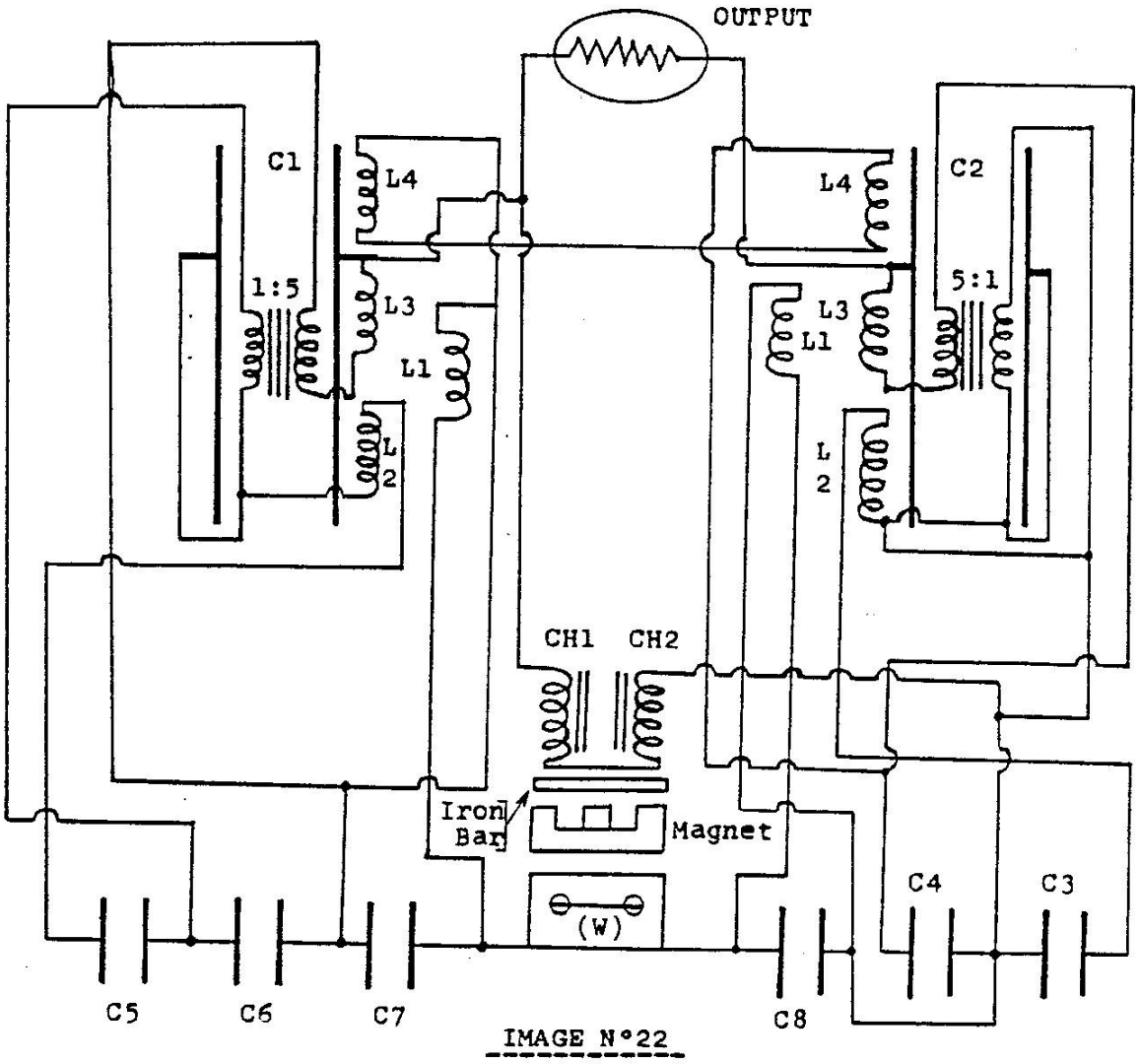


IMAGE N°22

The conceptions of the late Dr William J. Hooper are already well-known (8), and I have - to a certain extent - indicated the nucleus of them at Part I of this writing.
What I want to do here is to unite his conceptions to those of Dr Oleg Jefimenko (19), who has extensively and intensively researched into electrostatic motors and devices.
Image N°23, of next page, shows us again the basic kind of wire-winding that Hooper had experimentally found (8) and patented (20); it consists of a length of wire ended in two electrically-conducting terminals (T)-(T').

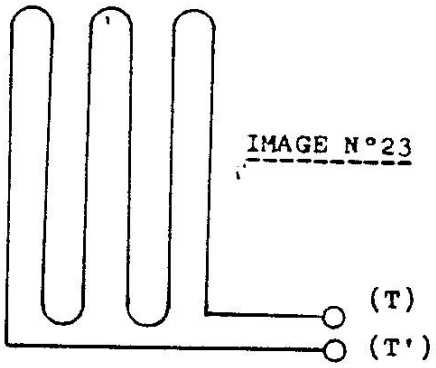


IMAGE N°23

There is absolutely no problem in distributing the winding of Image N°23, above around the periphery of a rotor, as seen at Image N°24, below:

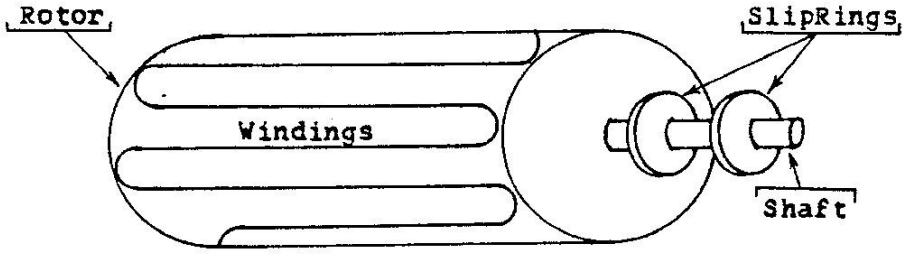


IMAGE N°24

At Image N°24, instead of the customary winding of coils for either AC or DC motors we have one sinusoidal length of wire which ends are connected to a pair of slip-rings; the wire is arranged (electrically-insulated) upon the periphery of a cylindrical rotor and all of it is placed around a shaft as in common electrical motors.

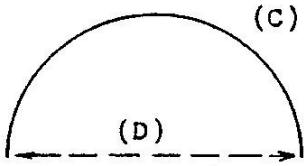
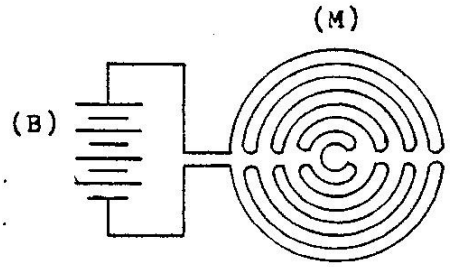


IMAGE N°25

At Image N°25, above, we see the distance (D) separating each winding; this distance could be - just for the sake of example, for submultiples in decimal scale of it can be employed - of 2,824071572 g-inches (the sixth part of harmonic 1694443; which Cathie found out (3)-(4) is gravity acceleration in grid related terms), so that the semicircunference (C) determined by ½Pi of the distance (D) involved.
This brings into play etheric forces, for we are here using the ½Pi:1 proportion that links etheric flows with visible light: The basic foundation of the energy grid!.
The circumference of the wire employed must be a submultiple - measured in g-inches - in the decimal scale of harmonic 1694443's reciprocal, figure 5901644574; this must be done in order to prevent the flows collected into the device to penetrate into the wire and fusing it. In my opinion the thickness of the rotor's walls must be dimensioned according to harmonic 316227766,

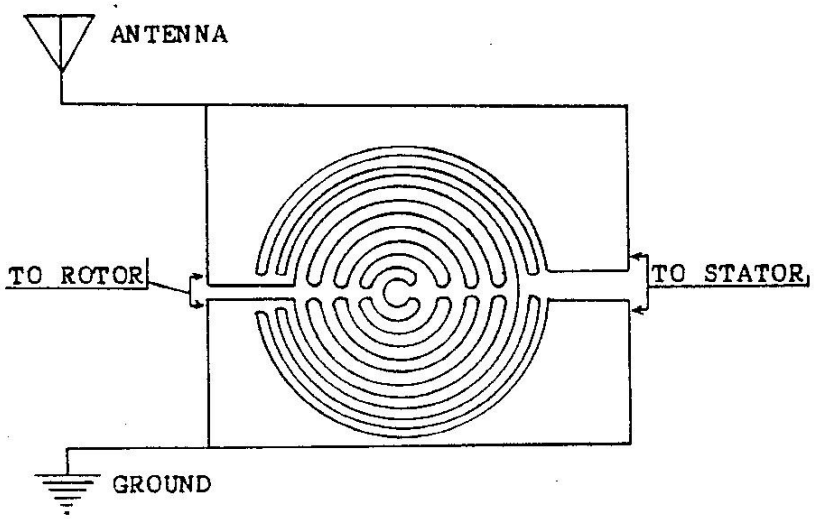
the square root of 10, so that all energy collected may freely flow through the rotor's wall and end coursing around the shaft's circumference which must also, in my opinion, be dimensioned according to figure 5901644574 to make the flows course around itself and thus produce a torque in the rotor.
But the problem I see here is that a single-layered rotor may be unable to rotate as fast or powerfully as it is desired for certain applications; therefore I have designed a multilayered rotor with a plurality of windings, as is seen at Image N°26, below:

IMAGE N°26



At the illustration above we have a rotor (M) which windings are like those of Image N°24, former page, but they do not end directly into the slip rings, instead they begin at the innermost layer and when ending pass into the second, thus repeating the cycle undendlessly. The rotor can be powered from a battery source (B) which might well be the "electret" permanent battery invented by Dr Mototaro EGUCHI of Tokyo Naval College in May 1925 (see "The Amateur Scientist" section of the November 1960 issue of the "Scientific American" magazine).
The motor, as seen at Image N°27 below, is composed of two identical sections a rotor and an stator; with similar windings and with connections leading to the wires of both sections terminating at the slip rings:

IMAGE N°27



For reasons that will be seen at Part IV of this work, when the analysis on the working principles of Georges Lakhvsky's Multiwave Oscillator is made, the electrical flow through the windings of the stator and the rotor in the same direction works in a manner similar to placing two magnifying glasses sequentially: The final yield is the combination of both.
If you do not want to use a battery to power the motor or if you want to use the local electric field (even the establishment-controlled media acknowledges the existence of the Earth's electric field; see "The Amateur Scientist" section in the May 1957 issue of the "Scientific American" magazine) in a manner similar to Dr Jefimenko's (see "The Amateur Scientist" section of the October 1974 issue of the "Scientific American" magazine) (19), you can connect, as seen at Image N°27 of former page, a highly-placed antenna over the soil's surface and a ground connection.
Though in this manner you will have electricity for free there are some facts that may spoil your joy:

(*)Place the antenna upon a well-insulated support and do all of this with theproper protection against electricity.

(*)Do not ground into too-wet soils or vehicles of any kind; also forbidden as grounding are discarded fuel tanks that were not thøroughly washed before and subsoils containing chemical substances stored down there!. An impossible-to-anticipate reaction could be the result.

(*)Make sure that the antenna you employ is good for conducting, if needed be; lightning discharge into the ground; a good example is the antenna described by Dr Nikola Tesla at his US Patent N°1,266,175 "Lightning Protector". If you are not acquainted with this kind of protective systems seek the advice of people knowledgeable into the art (as I do not know what kind of technology is available to the readership at their own country).

Other kinds of windings to be experimented upon the rotor and stator are seen at Image N°28, below:

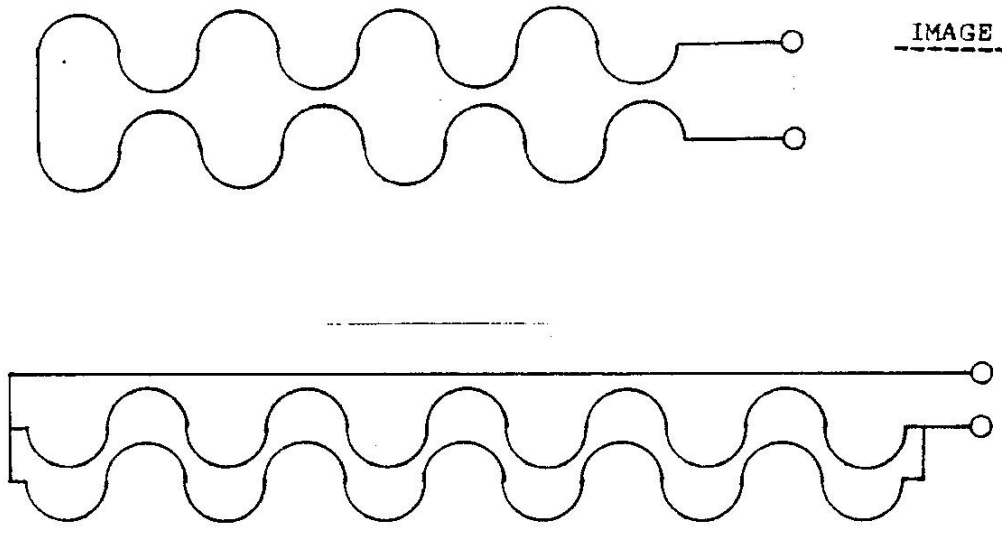


IMAGE N°28

Taking advantadge of the Metric Theorems (13) we can design a Hooperengine which stator and rotor are wound at 90°, the example being the device illustrated at Image N°29, below:

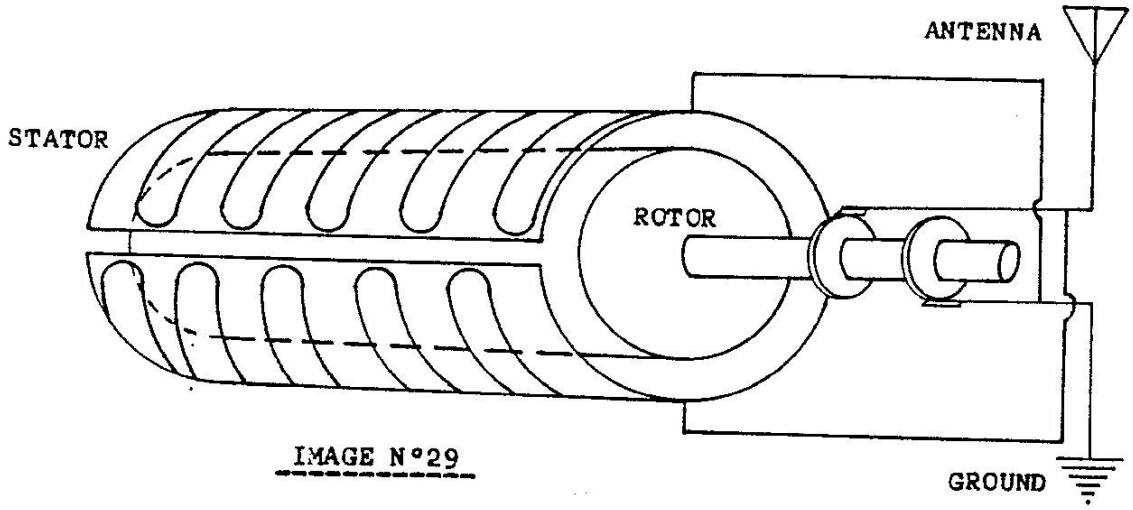


IMAGE N°29

Thm rotor is wound as has been illustrated at Image N°24 of page N°30, the stator has windings that go 90° to the rotor's and are separated by a gap. Though I have illustrated a single-layered motor, there is no objection against building one with multilayered rotor and stator.
However, please notice that the electrical flows in rotor and stator must be reversed from those already seen; in this manner, at all models of Hooperengine seen, we have that the electrical commutator is altogether eliminated!.

Part IV: The Lakhovsky Transformer

Yes, I Know it is - at least - puzzling the idea of transforming Lakhovsky's healing device into a free-energy one, but as the text unfolds you will notice the logic behind this conception and, perhaps, think also that I am not as much of a nut,,,yet!.
Tom Brown has compiled (7) plenty of Borderland-file information containing many different facets on Lakhovsky's Multiwave Oscillator showing different viewpoints from BSRF Associates, or not, who have experimented with this apparatus in different fashions: Some did it reproducing Lakhovsky's usage of ferroelectromagnetism as prime mover, others - instead - using the oscillating circuits as wrist-bracelets and ascertaining their polarity for etheric flows by means of radiesthesia (7).
Before passing to the Lakhovsky device as a free-energy apparatus I will return to the experiences by Heinrich Hertz in the XIXth century which were employed as foundation by Lakhovsky for his device:

Image N°30, of next page, shows us the different apparati used by Hertz in his experience, I will quote from Tebaldo Ricaldoni's "Apuntes De Física", (referenced on page N°9 of this work) to show the readership which was the explanation given by the early XXth century, before censorship in science came into full sway:

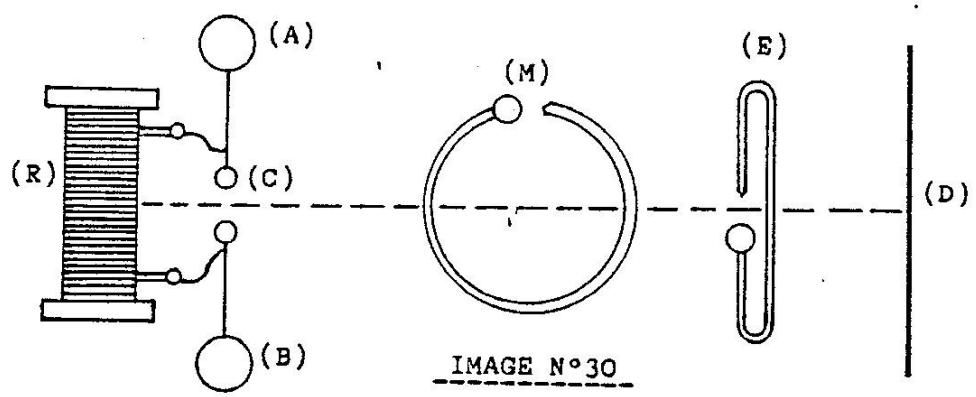


IMAGE N°30

"Experiments by Hertz have made manifest electrical vibrations which, accord-
"ing to their source, vary between 157 cycles per second and 4000 million per
"second.
"The device employed by Hertz is a vibrator composed by two rods, see Image
"N°30 above, ending at (C) and having at their other ends two spheres (A) and
"(B) that can be slid to regulate the duration of vibrations.
"These rods are connected to the terminals of a Rumkhorff's coil (R), and
"when it works you will see jump sparks between the little spheres (C); and
"if vibrations are desired it is necessary for the sparks to jump suddenly,
"and to achieve this it is necessary for the little spheres at (C) to be high
"ly polished so that a slow discharge may not happen by the small coarse
"spots upon their surfaces. To achieve this same effect of sudden discharge
"the vibrator may be placed into oil.
"It is alsonecessary to take care and preserve the interval (C) from the ligh
"t of other sparks, because Hertz noticed that UV light has the property of
"gradually discharging the vibrator.
"For each spark that jumps two wavesystems come into existence, an electric
"and a magnetic one. The electric lines of force are upon the infinite planes
"that may pass through the (A)-(B) axis and the magnetic lines of force are
"circumferences perpendicular to the (A)-(B) axis.
"If, within this electric field, we place any two metallic bodies, we will no
"tice sparks jumping between them due to the variations experienced by the fi-
"eld every time the vibrator's sparks jump.
"In order to study carefully this field, Hertz used a copper ring (M) that
"possesses a small gap, as the Image above indicates. This gap can be increa-
"sed or diminished by means of a micrometric screw.
"As the small sparks that jump at the ring are due to a phenomenon analogous
"to resonance, because of this the ring is called "Resonator".
"When the resonator occupies position (E), with its center perpendicular to
"the (C)-(D) line and the center of the ring placed upon said line, the spa-
"rks that happen in the resonator are due to Electrostatic Induction.
"The sparks will be at a maximum when the diameter containing the gap is pa-
"rallel to the (A)-(B) axis of the vibrator and will be nil when said diamet-
"er is perpendicular" (from pages 676-678 of Ricaldoni's work).
George Lakhovsky used the above experiment for his own researches and in his book "The Secret of Life" (I have a 1929 edition in Spanish published by Editorial Aguilar of Madrid, Spain), he included the illustration faithfully reproduced at Image N°31 of next page, of which he said:"Hertz's Oscillating
"Circuits: At the upper illustration is Hertz's oscillating circuit, the sec-
"ondary circuit of an induction coil is connected two two metallic spheres or
"plates forming capacity by means of two wires (a) and (b)constituting the

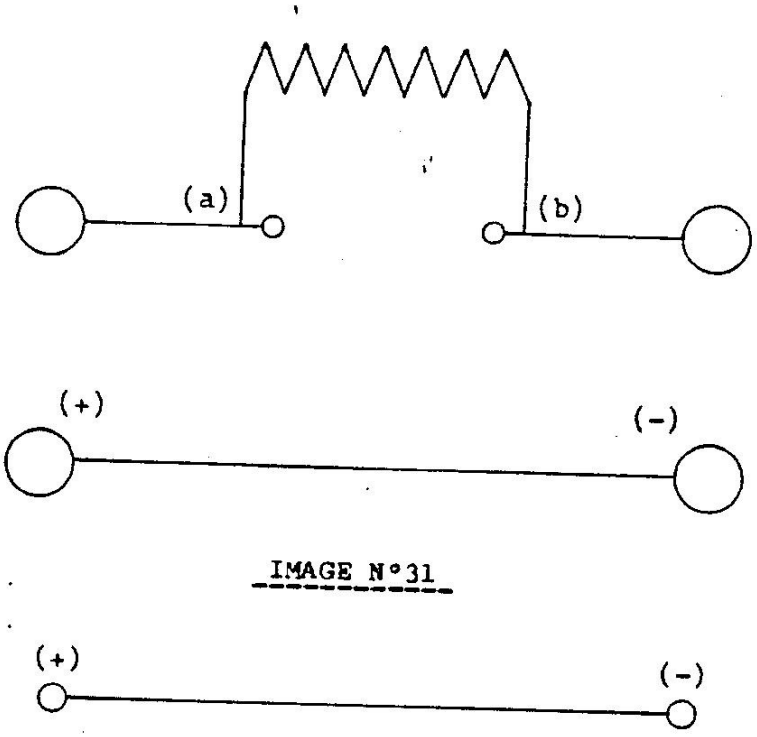


IMAGE N°31

"self-inductance. In this fashion is obtained an open oscillating circuit. "The capacity formed by the two plates is discharged producing a spark betwe- "en the two little spheres. The mid-illustration, a straight oscillator formed "by a wire (self-inductance) that joins the two metallic plates (capacity). "At the bottom illustration, the plates are reduced to the ends of a metallic "wire. Capacity does not cease to exist, but it is very small. The frequency "of oscillations has increased" (from page N°85 of Lakhovsky's referenced wor- k).

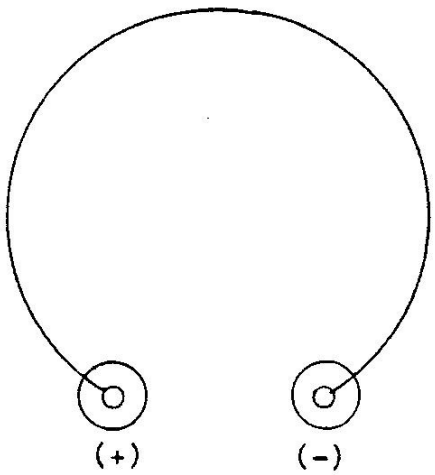
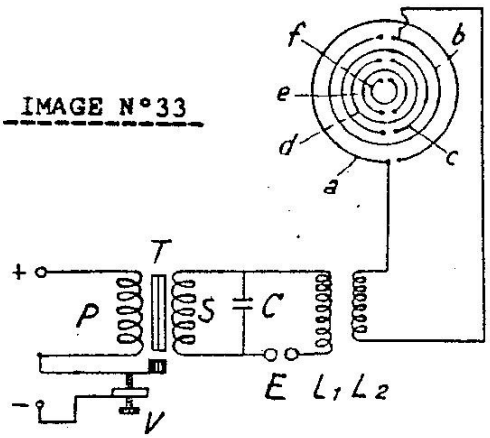


IMAGE N°32

Lakhovsky further refines his idea and, on the circuit illustrated at Image N°32 above, he states:"Schematic of oscillating electric circuit, showing the "analogy with the filaments of cells. This oscillating circuit can become mi-

croscopic.
"In the case of the illustration, the ends of the circuit are placed next to "each other forming capacity between themselves and acquiring positive and "negative charges. The small condenser thus formed discharges itself into the "wire, forming self-inductance in the same fashion as an ordinary oscillating "circuit. However, here self-inductance is localized along the wire" (from page N°90 of Lakhovsky's referenced work).
Lakhovsky used this fundamental as a portion of his Multiwave Oscillator, patented at the USA under N°1,962,565 "Apparatus with Circuits Oscillating under Multiple Wave Lengths", out of which are taken the three next illustration for analysis:

IMAGE N°33



At Image N°33, above, we see Lakhovsky's preferred embodiment for his healing device, with a transformer (T) possessing primary (P) and separated secondary (S), DC current-polarities (+) & (-), and a Rumkhorff-type vibrator (V) which is used to produce alternating or interrupted electrical flows charging a capacitor (C) that discharges through a coil (L1) into a spark-gap (E); this discharge induces an etheric flow into another coil (L2) which must be inductively coupled to (L1), the ends of (L2) touching alternated rings within the usual Lakhovsky-type arrangement (a)-(f).
Please notice that rings (a)-(f) ARE NOT directly energised by the usual home current - either AC or DC - but, instead, from the secondary of the Tesla coil arrangement (L2); this indicates that Lakhovsky's device is grounded upon etheric forces DIRECTLY for healing, as correctly indicates Trevor James Constable (7), and NOT upon ferroelectromagnetism.

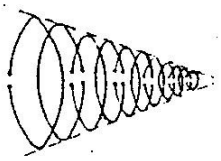


IMAGE N°34

Image N°34, directly above, shows us another embodiment for the Lakhovsky-type rings (a)-(f) already seen; this time they are arranged as if placed upon the diminishing periphery of an imaginary cone; being they alternatedly connected to the secondary of the Tesla coil they will collect etheric energies

from the environment for concentrating it upon a given place. This is akin to what was done during the "pyramid mania" of the '70s, when it was fashionable to place a cardboard pyramid upon a certain place of the body to balance ether flows therein.
Nowadays, it is "crystal mania" what is fashionable; but I keep on thinking that the most effective devices to be made will be those constituted by vacuum tubes where the ether is freer to flow.

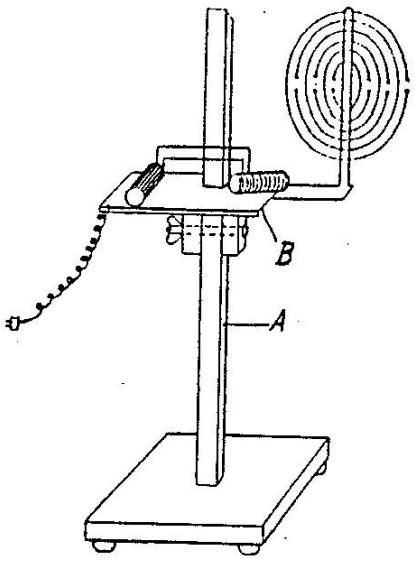
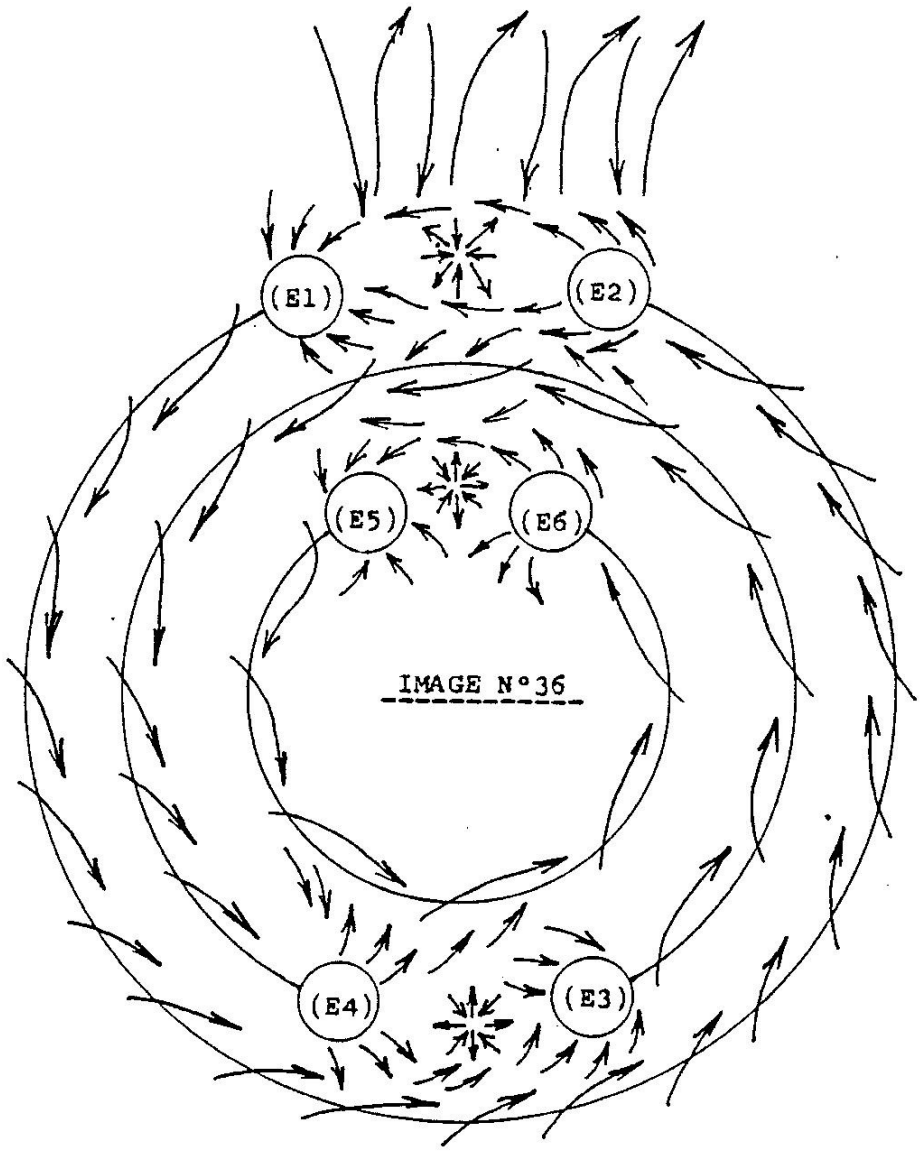


IMAGE N°35

Image N°35, above, is another embodiment - upon a portable and height-regulable platform (B) - of Lakhovsky's invention. Notice how the rings are not touching directly the ends of a Tesla coil secundary but, instead, the wire is bent upon itself as did Dr Hooper with his "B x V" devices!. What is not clear in this illustration is whether the bent wire is from the Tesla coil secondary or from its primary (as the constituents are not clearly indicated); in both cases a gap must be left for energy to flow into and out of the whole arrangement.
I give, at Image N°36 of next page, a simplified explanation of how the arrangement of rings works, to wit: By any of the means indicated before a current is induced in the system's powersource and thus activates the Tesla coil secondary; this, in turn, produces an etheric flow from the nearby environment into the system of rings and out of it.
Remember that some Associates had to establish polarity with a pendulum (7) in order to have the greatest possible efficiency in their non-electrical oscillaring wrist-worn circuits; here is the same case, the ether collects around sphere (E1) and begins to flow along the outermost ring leaving into the nearby environment through sphere (E2).
But not all of the collected ether leaves, a portion goes again recirculating through sphere (E1) and, in so doing, produces spatial interference with other etheric flows from the environment provoking a spark at space between both spheres (E1)-(E2); into this spark come many different vibrations and in this manner generate a vortex with many different etheric wavelengths!. Lakhovsky was right here, for each cell will take what it needs from this variegated collecting (the vortex may be or may not be visible, depending on the powersource employed).



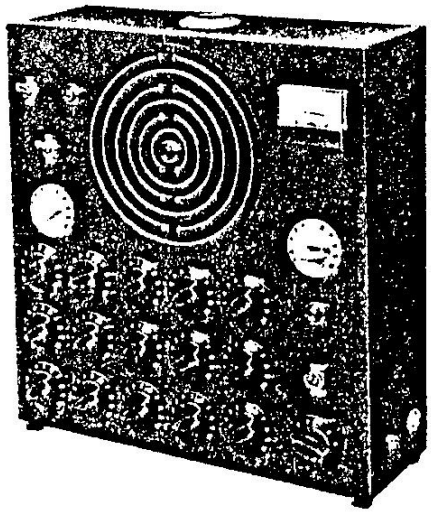
At the same time the flow in the outermost ring (for the sake of explanation I will consider the flows as going inwards) induces a similar one at the mid-ring, penetrating the flow through (E3), coursing around as usual and leaving at (E4); notice how the existence of gaps holding spheres at the ends produces a partial recirculation and an etheric exchange of flows between rings - apart from the usual vortex between each pair of spheres - and the environment, this is an open vortex which possesses the following features:

(*)Etheric flows are collected from the environment and, after a sequence of stages, reach until the center of the ring-arrangement.

(*)Part of the flows is recirculated and part is released towards other stages.

(*)The system is not closed but open, thus mobilising at the same time flows at the nearby environment along a given spatial pattern.

(*)A vortex exists between each pair of spheres, possessing many different wavelengths as its constituents.



NOTE: This illustration is taken from the 1978 edition of the catalogue on radionic and assorted healing devices published by Dr Bruce Copen, Ph.D., D.Sc., D. Litt, Highfield, Dane Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex RH17 7EX - England.
This unit combines the Lakhovsky MWO with a variable frequency oscillator that changes the basic, prime-mover, oscillation.

THE OSCILLOTRON
A combined Oscillator and treatment apparatus for the busy clinic.

THE OSCILLOTRON

The instrument is a combination of the Multiple Wave Oscillator and Broadcaster type unit. To give the treatment, the patient will hold a pair of electrodes (supplied) and sit or lay in the path of the Oscillating coils. For special treatments, a cup at the top may be used to give a remedy via the instrument, or the rates system may be used, a more detailed leaflet is available free. A meter, gives an optional read-out of the amount of treatment being given. The instrument is a little more portable than the normal MWO.
Size: 37cm x 35cm x 13cm (not including dials etc., protruding). Nett weight: 4kg.
Case Colour: Black. Dials are black with white figuring, metal parts in heavy duty chrome . . . as are electrodes. The case stands on rubber feet.
Supplied complete with: Cable, Electrodes, plugs, Rates book and full operating instructions.

IMAGE N°37

(*)No ether is maintained stagnated within the system, but it moves constantly.

(*)The shape of the field generated locally - not indicating other incoming and outgoing etheric flows - at the rihgs is indicated by Image N°38, below:

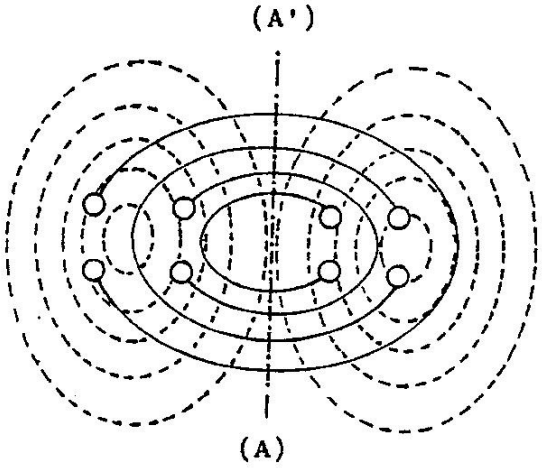


IMAGE N°38

The field moves constantly around an imaginary axis (A)-(A'), the dashed ellipses indicating only its general outlines; do not think for an instant that it is static: The Field is Wholly Dynamic!.
In modern alternative therapy, the Lakhovsky Multiwave Oscillator has also been combined with other technical devices, as can be seen at Image N°37 of former page; but it is not for this reason that I want to draw your attention towards this apparatus.
We have seen the origin of Lakhovsky's idea, also how he implemented it, his device as shown at a patent and a simplified explanation of how the ether flows within his ring-arrangement; now it is time to direct our attention toward implementing the apparatus as a free-energy device: Image N°39 of next page shows my conception.
There we appreciate an antenna - in the manner outlined for the Hooperengine of Part III in this writing - connected to a ground through the primary of a transformer (T) - all individual elements constituting the apparatus will be explained in greater detail later in this Part - and a variable condenser (C2).
The secondary of this transformer is connected to a Tesla-type arrangement of variable condensers (C)-(C1)-(C3) which, through a reversing switch (RS), lead to alternated electrodes within two large and hollow Lakhovsky-type rings terminated in spheres (Y).
The alternated connection of the electrodes generates within the interior of the device an etheric flow, and outside of it the conditions already explained.
I suggest the body of the device be built of glass and the inner electrodes of brass, taking the utmost care in the full elimination of all gaseous bubbles from the interior and surface of both materials Otherwise the resonance of the gases may produce puncturings and breakings in the structure.
First of all we will deal with the sizes of the glass-structure, to such a

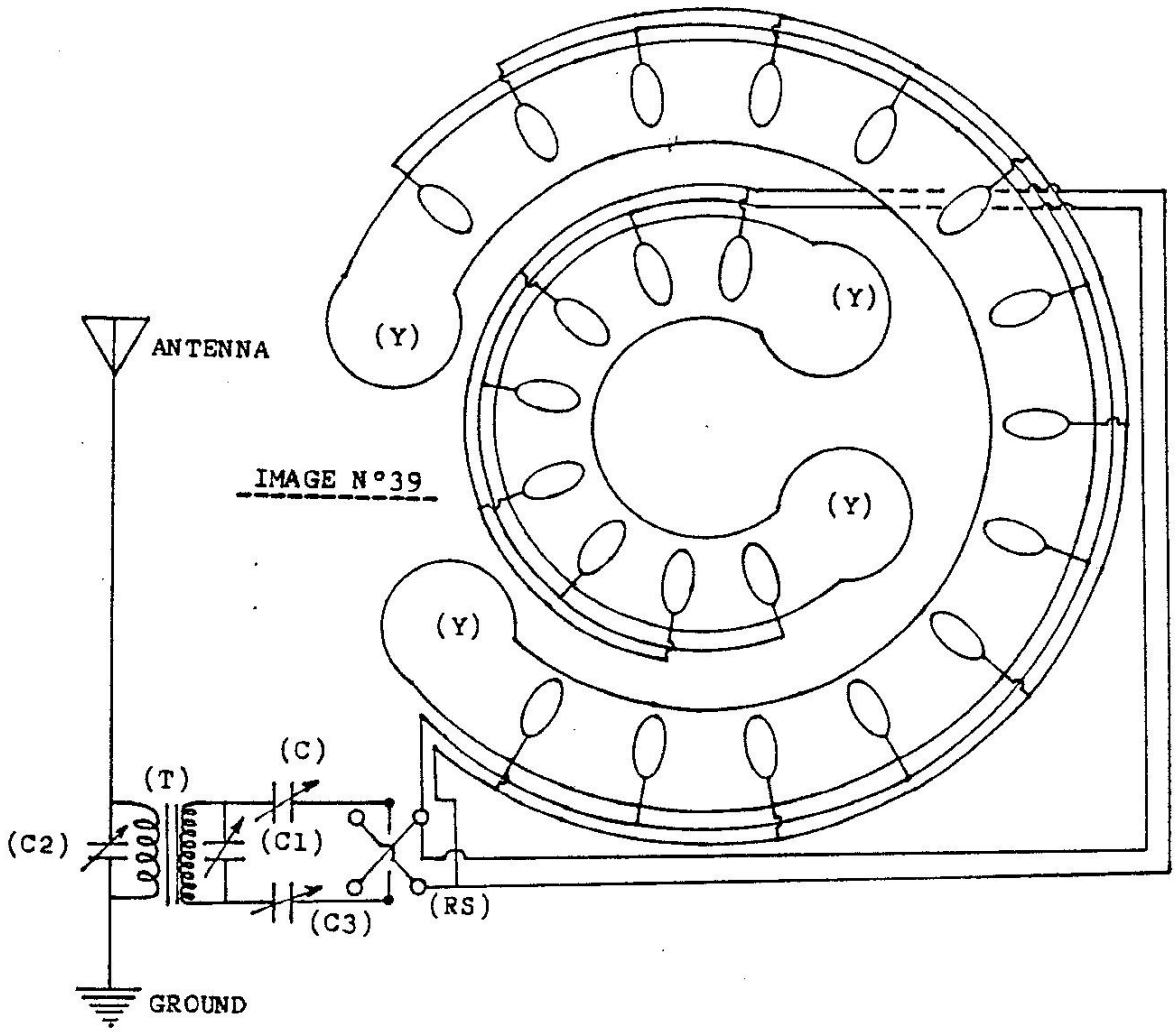


IMAGE N°39

sake, please see Image N°40, below:

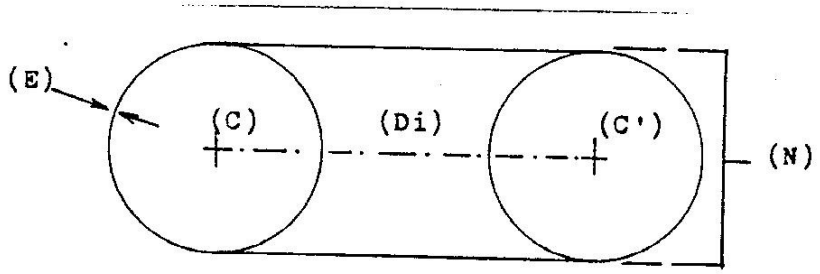
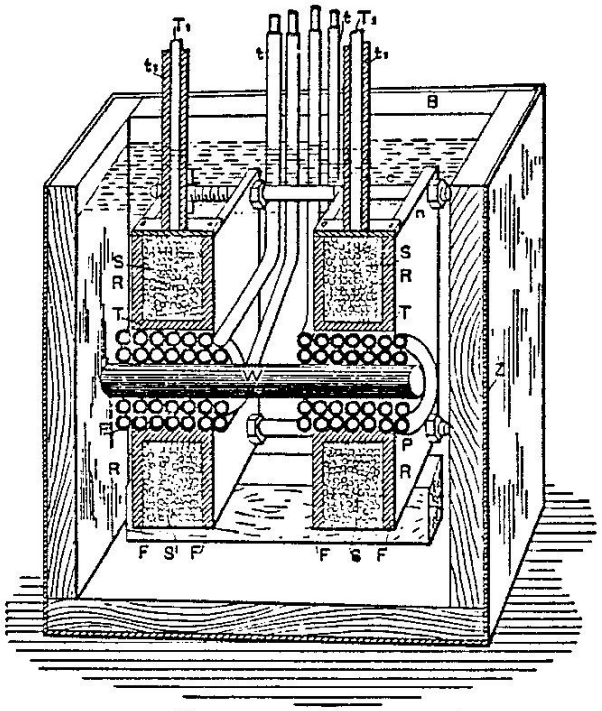


IMAGE N°40

The distance between points (C)-(C'), the center of the glassy torus, will be of 4,577161518 g-feet so that the central circumference of an idealised and closed circular ring may be of 14,379577 g-feet; a submultiple of lights-peed upon the Earth's surface in grid-terms.
The diameter of the ring (N) will be of 0,9392759063 g-foot so that its circumference be half of harmonic 1694443's reciprocal; the thickness of the glassy walls will be of 0,316227766 g-inch so that vertically-incoming energies may get directly into the torus while tangentially-flowing energies may be

factor.
The minor circumference, will have a diameter (m) of 0,9392759063 g-inch so that its circumference be half harmonic 1694443's reciprocal; finally diameter (j) of the metallic shaft holding the large brass-electrode will be ½(m). In case you have the technology to build hollow brass-electrodes dimension their wall's thickness according to harmonic 316227766 while keeping all other sizes unaltered, this will produce an energy flow inwards/outwards the electrode that will form a layer of protective nature around it.
The electrodes of Image N°39, page N°41, are separated 30° for I designed the apparatus for an idealized torus of 12 electrodes; but remember the ends of the ring must be cut to place the spheres (Y) which must also have a portion of their mass eliminated to fit the circular-section of the glassy ring; it is a factor to be ascertained experimentally both the amount of electrodes needed within each glassy ring and the distance of each end-electrode to the respective sphere (Y).
Before seeing how to tap directly the electricity generated by this device I will explain separatedly its constituents:
In his lecture of May 20th, 1891, before the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, Nikola Tesla dealt with an oil-filled transformer of his invention that we will employ in the Lakhovsky Transformer, here it is:



—Disruptive Discharge Coil.

IMAGE N°43

"It is contained in a box B, see Image N°43 above, of thick boards of hard "wood, covered on the outside with zinc sheet Z, which is carefully soldered "all around. It might be advisable, in a strictly scientific investigation, "when accuracy is of great importance, to do away with the metal cover, as it "might introduce many errors, principally on account of its complex action u-"pon the coil, as a condenser of very small capacity and as an electrostatic "and electromagnetic screen. When the coil is used for such experiments as a-

"re here contemplated, the employment of the metal cover offers some practic-
"al advantadges but these are not of sufficient importance to be dwelt upon.
"The coil should be placed symmetrically to the metal cover, and the space
"between should, of course, not be too small, certainly not less than, say,
"five centimetres, but much more if possible; especially the two sides of the
"zinc box, which are at right angles to the axis of the coil, should be suff-
"iciently remote from the latter, as otherwise they may impair its action and
"be a source of loss.
"The coil consists of two spools of hard rubber R-R, held apart at a distance
"of 10 centimetres by bolts "c" and nuts "n", likewise of hard rubber. Each
"spool comprises a tube T of approximately 8 centimetres inside diameter, and
"3 millimetres thick, upon which are screwed two flanges F-F, 24 centimetres
"square, the space between the flanges being about 3 centimetres. The second-
"ary S-S of the best gutta-percha-covered wire, has 26 layers, 10 turns in e-
"ach, giving for each half a total of 260 turns. The two halves are wound o-
"ppositely and connected in series, the connection between both being made o-
"ver the primary. This disposition, besides being convenient, has the advant-
"adge that when the coil is well-balanced - that is, when both of its termi-
"nals T1-T1 are connected to bodies or devices of equal capacity - there is
"not much danger of breaking through to the primary, and the insulation betw-
"een the primary and the secondary need not be thick. In using the coil it is
"advisable to attach to both terminals devices of nearly equal capacity, as,
"when the capacity of the terminals is not equal, sparks will be apt to pass
"to the primary. To avoid this, the middle point of the secondary may be co-
"nnected to the primary, but this is not always practicable.
"The primary P-P is wound in two parts, and oppositely, upon a wooden spool
"W, and the four ends are led out of the oil through hardrubber tubes t-t.
"The ends of the secondary T1-T1 are also led out of the oil through rubber
"tubes t1-t1 of great thickness. The primary and secondary layers are insul-
"ated by cotton cloth, the thickness of the insulation, of course, bearing
"some proportion to the difference of potential between the turns of the di-
"fferent layers. Each half of the primary has four layers, 24 turns in each,
"giving this a total of 96 turns. When both the parts are connected in seri-
"es, this gives a ratio of conversion of about 1:2,7 and with the primaries
"in multiple, 1:5,4; but in operating with very rapidly alternating currents
"this ratio does not conven even an approximate idea of the ratio of the EMFs
"in the primary and secondary circuits. The coil is held in position in the
"oil on wooden supports, there being about 5 centimetres thickness of oil all
"around. Where the oil is not specially needed, the space is filled with pie-
"ces of wood, and for this purpose principally the wooden box B surrounding
"the whole is used.
"The construction here shown is, of course, not the best on general princip1-
"es, but I believe it is a good and convenient one for the production of eff-
"ects in which an excessive potential and a very small current are needed.
"In connection with the coil I use either the ordinary form of discharger or
"a modified form (see Image N°44, next page). In the former I have introduced
"two changes which secure some advantadges and which are obvious. If they are
"mentioned, it is only in the hope that some experimenter may find them of
"use.
"One of the changes is that the adjustable knobs A & B of the discharger are
"held in jaws of brass J-J, by spring pressure, this allowing of turning them
"successively into different positions, and so doing away with the tedious
"process of frequent polishing up.

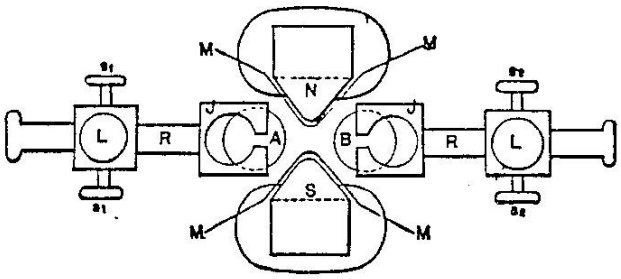


IMAGE N°44

—Arrangement of Improved Discharger and Magnet.

"the other change consists in the employment of a strong electromagnet N-S, "which is placed with its axis at right angles to the line joining the knobs "A & B, and produces a strong magnetic field between them. The pole pieces of "the magnet are movable and properly formed so as to protrude between the br- "ass knobs, in order to make the field as intense as possible; but to prevent "the discharge from jumping to the magnet the pole pieces are protected by a "layer of mica M-M, of sufficient thickness. s1-s1 and s2-s2 are screws for "fastening the wires. On each side of the screws is for large and the other "for small wires L-L are screws for fixing in position the rods R-R, which "support the knobs.

"In another arrangement with the magnet I take the discharge between the ro- "unded pole pieces themselves, which in such case are insulated and prefera- "bly provided with polished brass caps.

"The employment of an intense magnetic field is of advantadge principally "when the induction coil or transformer which charges the condenser is opera- "ted by currents of very low frequency. In such a case the number of the fun- "damental discharges between the knobs may be so small as to render the curr- "ents produced in the secondary unsuitable for many experiments. The intense "magnetic field then serves to blow out the arc between the knobs as soon as "it is formed, and the fundamental discharges occur in quicker succesion".

There are some features here that can only be adapted to the full-scale usage of the Lakhovsky Transformer by means of experimentation, for example the application of a spark-gap to the transformer (T) of Image N°39, page N°41; another feature that must be ascertained is whether or not the major diameters of the torii employed must be in harmonic progression and of which kind. The device of Image N°39,page N°41, is calculated for a diameter already given at the same page for the innermost ring and its double for the outermost; all other sizes for its constituents remain unaltered save for the size of aperture between the outermost pair of spheres, being this because of the duplication.

But, as I lack the proper means of calculation, I cannot say whether the logarithmic progression indicated by Tom Brown (7) - or any other not included by him - is the best possible one or not for the Lakhovsky Transformer.

The variable capacitor to employ is also given to us by Nikola Tesla and it is illustrated at Image N°45 of next page; there we see a box (A) emptied of any gaseous content and filled completely with oil (G) as dielectric, inside of which are two metallic plates (B)-(C) which distances of separation are adjustable by means of knobs (L)-(L) regulating screws (H)-(H); the knobs are separated from the box's material by insulation (K)-(K) When in experimentation, the distances between plates (B)-(C) are varied until the best suitable one is found for the production of electrical energy at its optimal, of course this must be done taking the utmost care!.

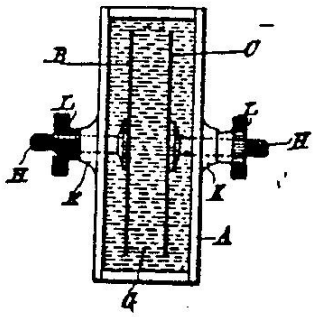


IMAGE N°45

Electrical energy is tapped directly within the torus (outside the flows are EXCESSIVELY undependable) as seen at Image N°46, below:

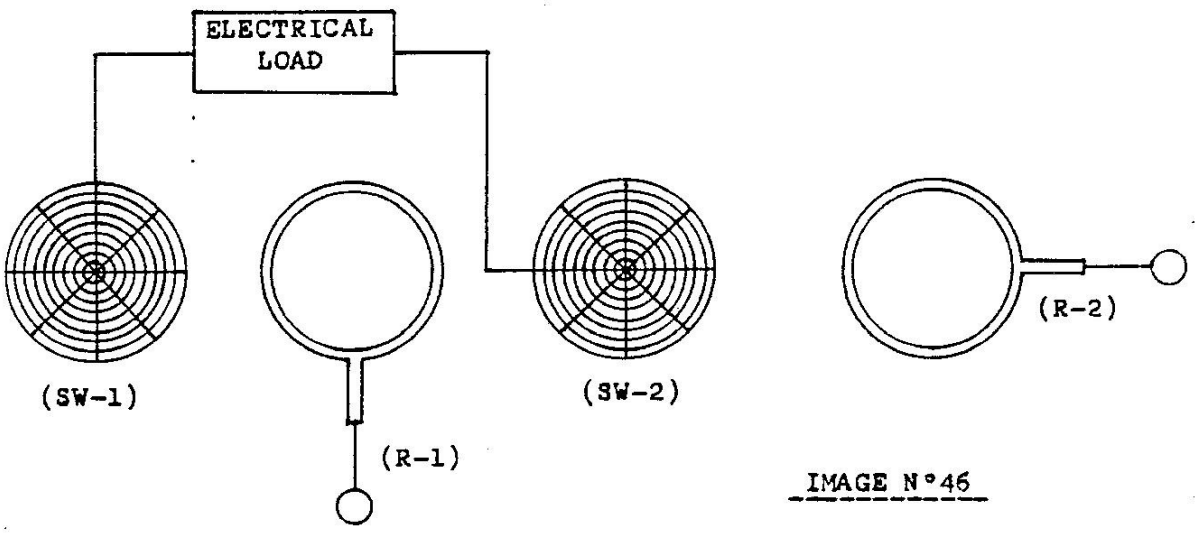


IMAGE N°46

There we see two "spiderweb" electrodes (SW-1) and (SW-2) placed between a pair of internal electrodes (R-1) and (R-2) connected to different polarities as is known, this generates an energy flow that can power DC devices; a household can be lighted, as seen at Image N°47, below - by a Lakhovsky Transformer (LT) which DC output powers a motor (M), perhaps a Hooperengine, that moves a Tesla Alternator (H) - see next page - so that the AC will reach directly the home (K):

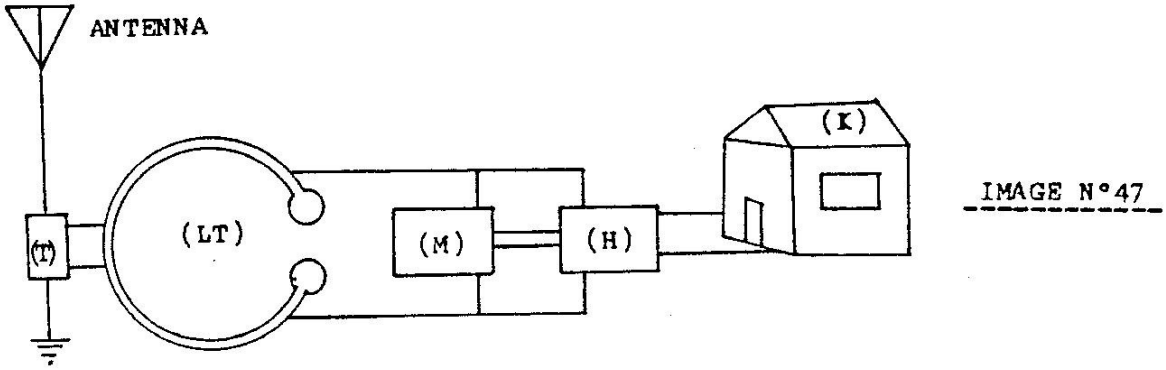


IMAGE N°47

Alternate Current Electrostatic Induction Apparatus.[1]

About a year and a half ago while engaged in the study of alternate currents of short period, it occurred to me that such currents could be obtained by rotating charged surfaces in close proximity to conductors. Accordingly I devised various forms

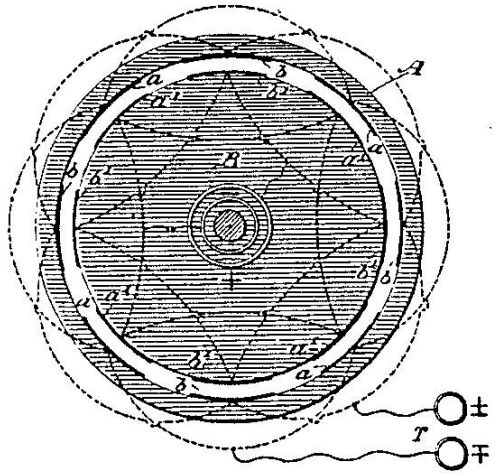


Fig. 208.

of experimental apparatus of which two are illustrated in the accompanying engravings.

In the apparatus shown in Fig. 208, A is a ring of dry shellacked hard wood provided on its inside with two sets of tin-foil coatings, a and b, all the a coatings and all the b coatings being connected together, respectively, but independent from each other. These two sets of coatings are connected to two terminals, T. For the sake of clearness only a few coatings are shown. Inside of the ring A, and in close proximity to it there is arranged to rotate a cylinder B, likewise of dry, shellacked hard wood, and provided with two similar sets of coatings, a' and b', all the coatings a' being connected to one ring and all the others, b', to another marked + and —. These two sets, a' and b' are charged to a high potential by a Holtz or Wimshurst machine, and may be connected to a jar of some capacity. The inside of ring A is coated with mica in order to increase the induction and also to allow higher potentials to be used.

When the cylinder B with the charged coatings is rotated, a

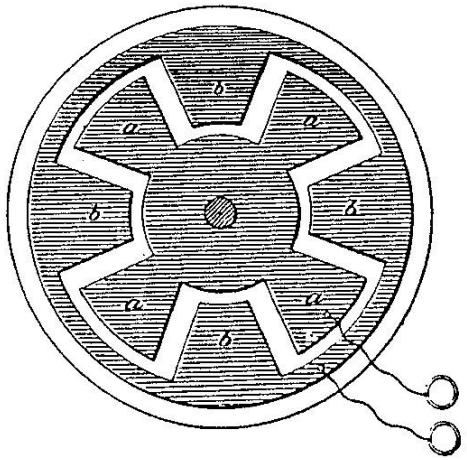


Fig. 209.

circuit connected to the terminals T is traversed by alternating currents. Another form of apparatus is illustrated in Fig. 209. In this apparatus the two sets of tin-foil coatings are glued on a plate of ebonite, and a similar plate which is rotated, and the coatings of which are charged as in Fig. 208, is provided.

The output of such an apparatus is very small, but some of the effects peculiar to alternating currents of short periods may be observed. The effects, however, cannot be compared with those obtainable with an induction coil which is operated by an alternate current machine of high frequency, some of which were described by me a short while ago.

1. Article by Mr Tesla in *The Electrical Engineer*, N. Y., May 6, 1891.

This has been my transformation of Georges Lakhovsky's healing machine into a true free-energy device; the sizes I have given for the different portions of the apparatus are merely indicative of those belonging to a given model and can be altered to suit smaller-sized apparati.
This work, of course - as all other tasks not directly covered here - belongs to the interested experimenter/s.

Part V: Improved Faraday Homopolar Generator

The first motor known to our culture is the "Barlow Wheel" invented by the British inventor Peter Barlow in 1822, seen at Image N°48 below:

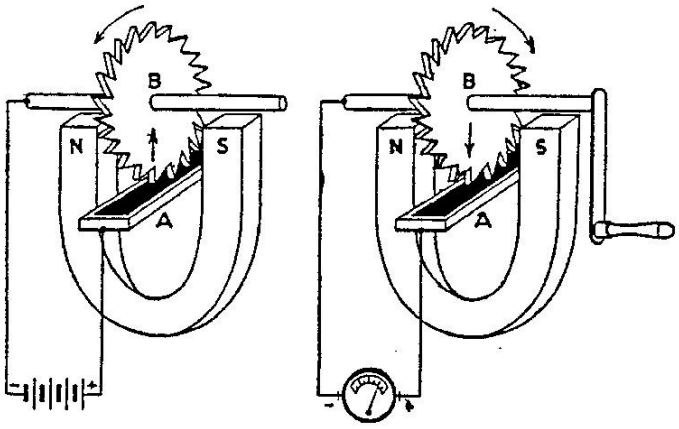


IMAGE N°48

A toothed-wheel (B) is placed between the poles (N)-(S) of a permanent magnet, its midst crossed by a movable shaft and its teeth touching a pool of mercury (A); at left of Image N°48, directly above we see the Barlow Wheel acting as a motor, being moved by the electrical charge from a battery; at right of the same illustration we see the same apparatus acting as generator when it is moved mechanically between the poles (N)-(S) of a permanent magnet by any mover.
Peter Lindemann in his learned "A History of Free Energy Devices" (a BSRF publication) has quoted from Faraday's diary experiments related to the improvement of the Barlow Wheel, here they are:

(a)Experience of October 28th, 1831 (please see Image N°49 on next page):

"(99)Made many experiments with a copper revolving plate, about 12 inches in "diameter and about 1/5th of inch thick, mounted on a brass axle. To concen- "trate the polar action two small magnets 6 or 7 inches long, about 1 inch "wide and half an inch thick were put against the front of large poles, trans- "verse to them and with their flat sides against them, and the ends pushed "forward until sufficiently near; the bars were prevented from slipping down "by jars and shakes by means of string tied around them.
"(100)The edge of the plate was inserted more or less between the two concen- "trated poles thus formed. It was also well amalgamated, and then contact was "made with this edge in different places by conductors formed from equally "thick copper plate and with the extreme and edges grooved and amalgamated so "as to fit on to and have contact with the edges of the plate. Two of these "were attached to a piece of cardboard by a thread at such "(END).

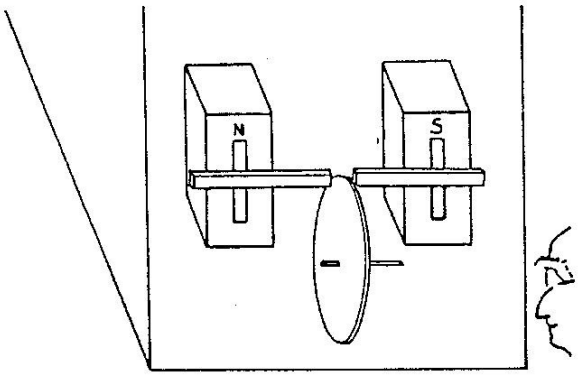


IMAGE N°49

(b)Experience of December 26th, 1831 (please see Image N°50, below):

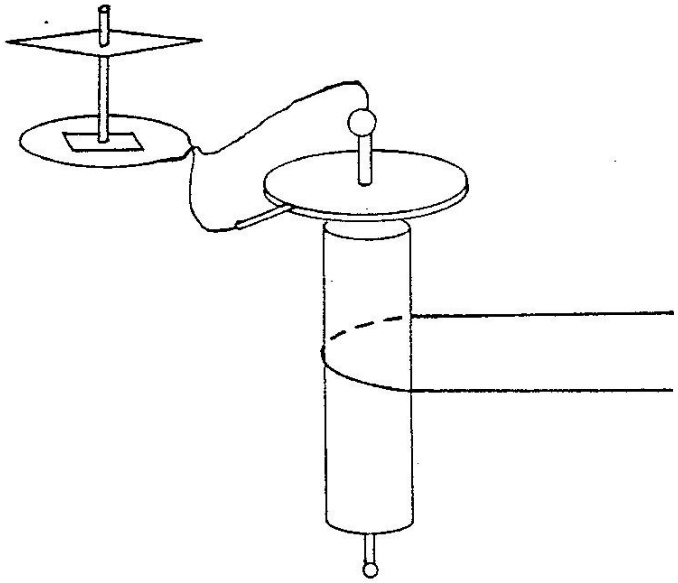


IMAGE N°50

"(255)A copper disc was cemented on the top of a cylinder magnet, paper int-
"ervening, the top being the marked pole; the magnet supported so as to rota-
"te by means of string, and the wires of the galvanometer connected with the
"edge and the axis of the copper plate. When the magnet and disc together ro-
"tated "unscrew" the marked end of the needle went West. When the magnet and
"disc rotated "screw" the marked end of the needle went East.
"(256)This direction is the same that which would have resulted if the copper
"had moved and the magnet been still. Hence moving the magnet causes no diff-
"erence provided the copper moves. A rotating and a stationary magnet cause
"the same effect.
"(257)The disc then was loosed from the magnet and held still whilst the mag-
"net itself was revolved; but now no effect upon the galvanometer. Hence it
"appears that, of the metal circuit in which the current is to be formed, di-
"fferent parts must move with different angular velocities. If with the same

"no current is produced, ie when both parts are external to the magnet"(END).

The result of these experiments was summarized by Faraday in the following quotation: "From this (kind of experiences) only one conclusion could be "drawn: the curves or lines of force did not rotate with magnet" (from page N°242 of Lindemann's work). Commenting on this, at the same page, Bruce De Palma comments: "Maxwell, in his Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism after "Faraday, did not analyze the rotating magnetized conductor. Yet every book "I (Bruce De Palma) have ever seen says that there is no difference between "the rotating magnet and the fixed magnet with a disk rotating between its "poles. A 1915 experiment was repeated in 1935 by Cramp and Norgrove "Some "Investigations on the Axial Spin of a Magnet"(IEE, Volume 78, year 1936, page 481) and Das Gupta in 1962 performed more experiments in "Unipolar Machin-""es' Association of the Magnetic Field with the Field-Producing Magnet" (see "American Journal of Physics, Volume 31,,year 1963, page 428). What Das Gupta "found out was that the disk will rotate but the reaction torque is not (evi-"dent). His conclusion is:

> The Purpose of this paper was to demonstrate through experiments that unipolar machines are not similar to other machines. In all other machines, the rotation of the field-producing magnets always causes the field to rotate. In the unipolar machines, once the field is established, it is not possible to cause the field to rotate. The field of the unipolar machine does not partake of any rotational motion of the magnet, even though the magnet is the instrument for the existence of the field. Thus, in the unipolar machine, the field-producing magnet does not experience any reaction or torque due to the action or motion of the rotor when current is passed through it.

"This is really important, because if you had an electric drill, the drill "tends to go one way while the bit goes another. But if you had a unipolar "motor in that drill, you wouldn't feel any reaction torque through the case "because there is nothing transmitted back to the magnet.
"After thinking for a long time, it occurred to me that what was really happ-""ening in this thing is that the reaction torque of the rotating disk in a "magnetic field is being transmitted to the inertial frame of the earth the "same way that the gyroscope locks onto the inertial frame of the earth" (quotation from pages 242-243 of Lindemann's work).

Seeing Image N°51, below, will lead us to a better understanding of how Faraday's unipolar (or homopolar; whichever term you prefer best) works:

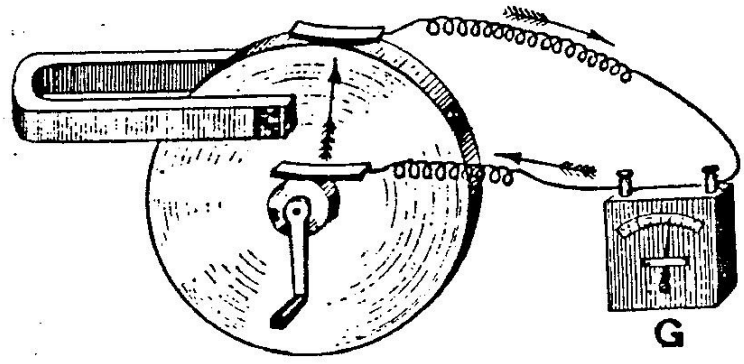


IMAGE N°51

—Faraday's dynamo which embodies his discovery in 1831 of *electromagnetic induction*, the principle upon which all dynamos work, as well as induction coils, transformers, and other electrical apparatus.

You see that a disk is rotated between the poles of an U-shaped permanent magnet and, by this action, both draws with itself a portion of atmospheric gases and at the same time creates friction against two brushes. One Brush is placed at the edge of the disk and the other at its center, both connected to a galvanometer (G) which indicates when a flow of electric current happens.
Though this is, apparently, a simple phenomenon there is more involved than meets the eye: The portion of atmospheric gases dragged between the poles of the magnets is composed by atoms that spin within an ocean of ether and therefore become resonating with the modulated ether flows of the permanent iron-based magnet; this modulation is transmited to the brushes frictioning upon two places of the disk and, in turn, activates the galvanometer (G) indicating a ferroelectromagnetic flow.
Bruce De Palma investigated thoroughly on Faraday's discovery (present-day electrical motors and generators are based upon the models by Gramme and Tesla, for DC and AC respectively, and NOT upon Faraday's homopolar generator) finding that replacing the copper disc and the permanent magnets by a wholly-cemented set things could be improved, see Image N°52 below:

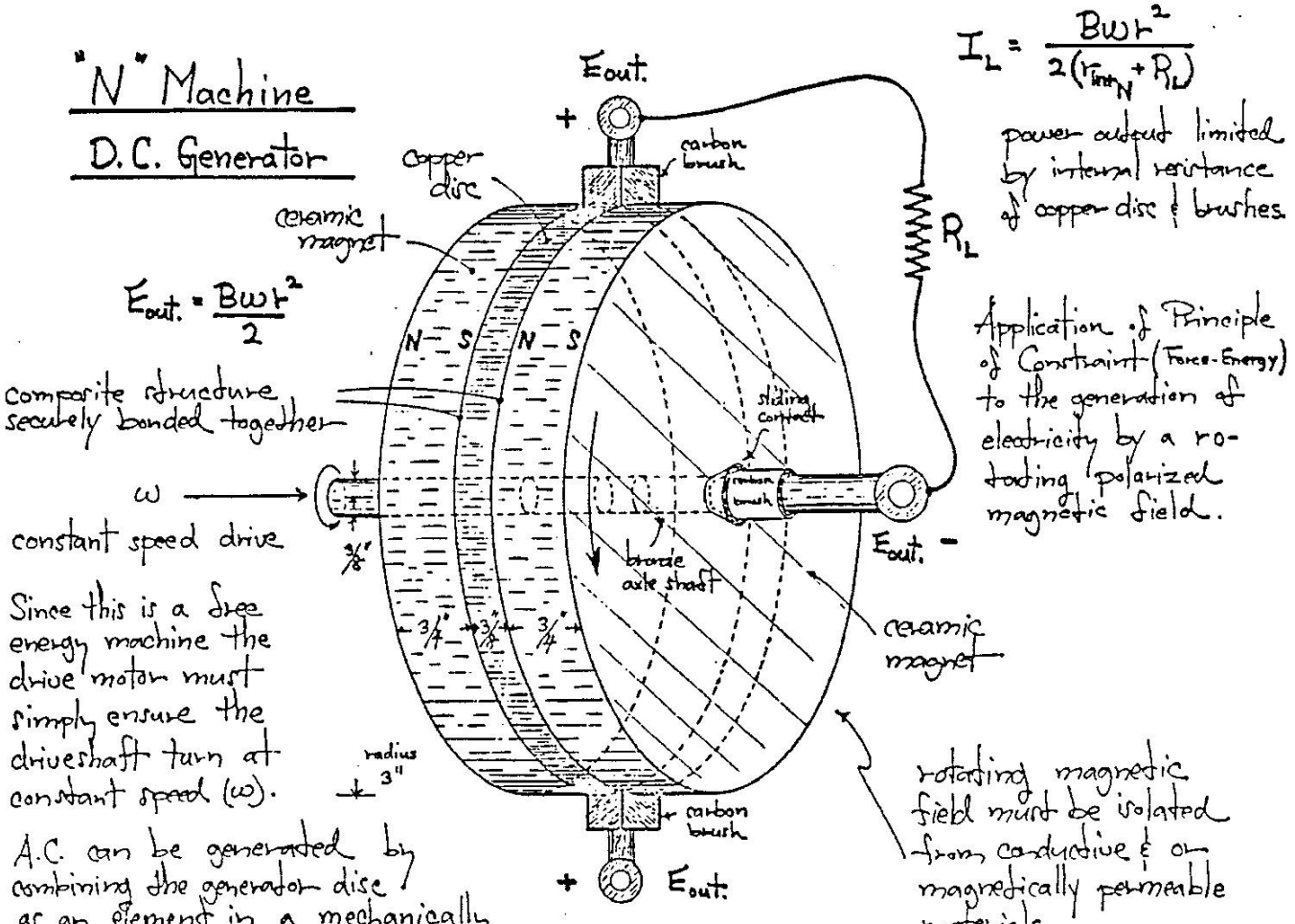
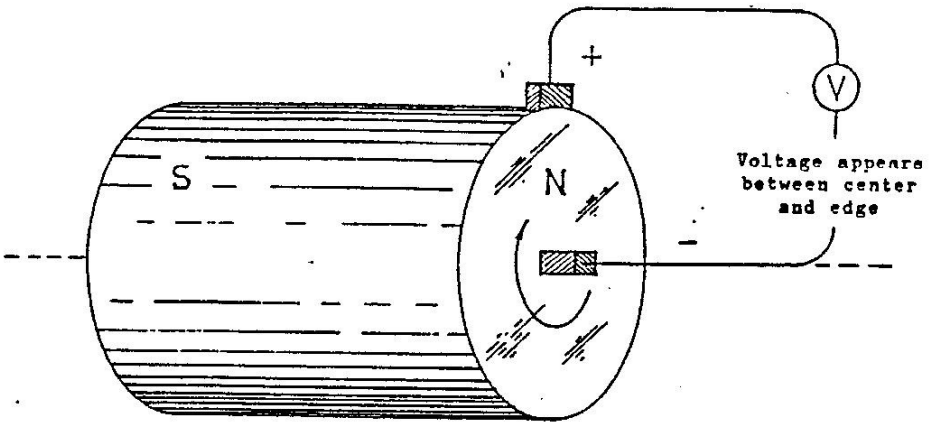


IMAGE N°52

21 March 1975

The "N" Effect



Rotating Permanent Magnet (Alnico)

FIGURE A

IMAGE N°53

The N Machine

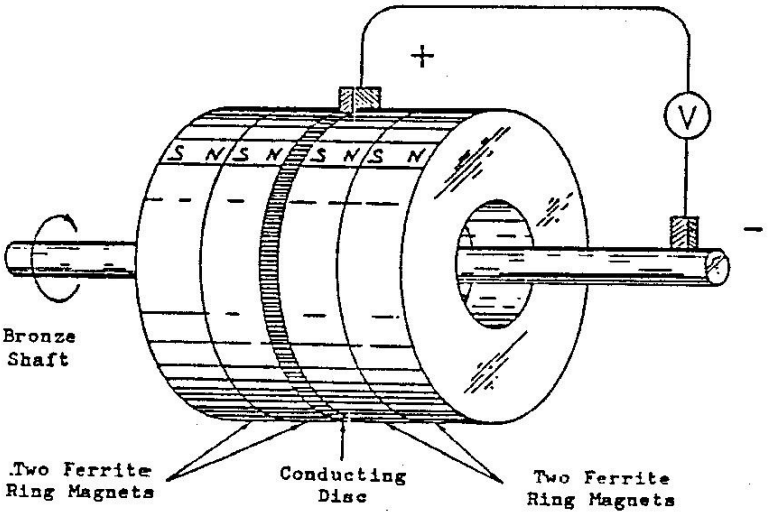
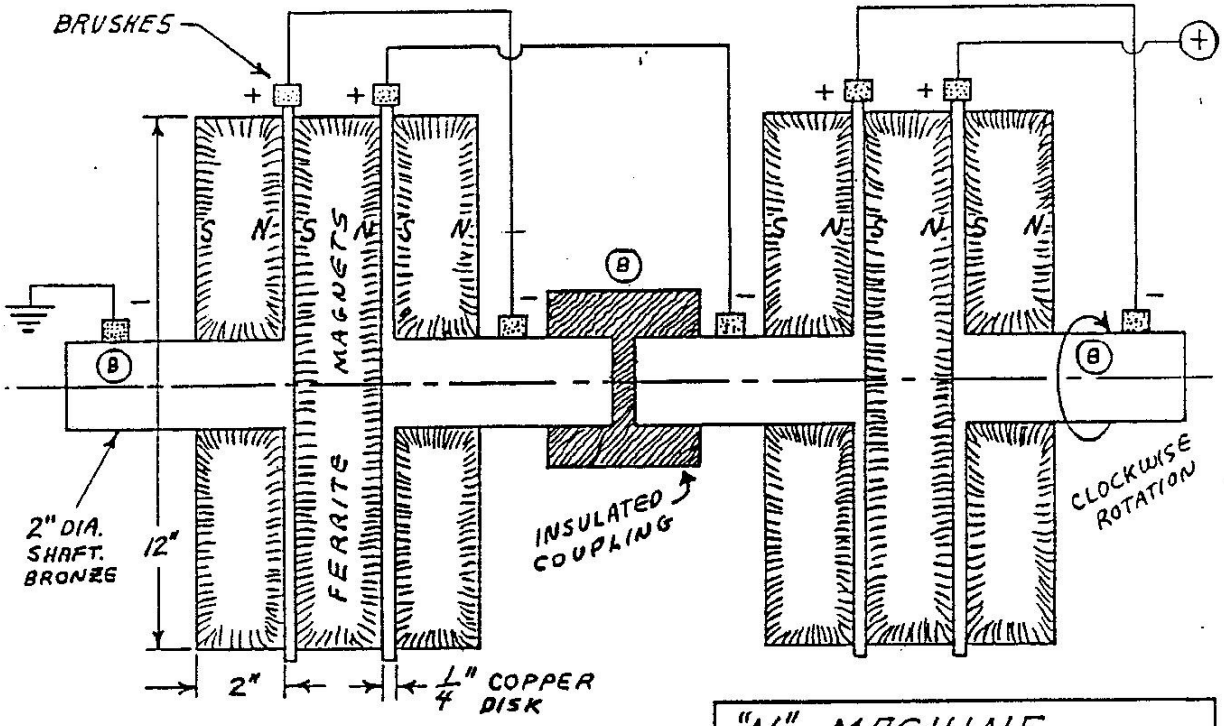


FIGURE B

A simplified view of the subject, at Image N°53 directly above, simplifies De Palma's conception for those who may find Image N°52, former page, a little too complex: One sliding brush at the edge and another at the center of the permanent magnet are located, respectively, the the points of maximal and minimal concentration of modulated ether flows.
The material of the permanent magnet is what turns the nearby ether into ferromagnetic energy; Figure A shows a basic model and Figure B an improved one From this latter design, Bruce De Palma passed to another better model which is shown schematically at Image N°54 of next page; in this instance the groupings of permanent magnets are sandwiched between copper disks which are in turn connected to sliding brushes.



De Palma further refined his conception as you can plainly see at Image N°55 of next page; please notice that all of these devices share the following features:

(*)They are all formed by massive permanent magnets (sometimes separated by copper plates, sometimes cemented together).

(*)They yield DC at very low voltage and high amperage, needing a high RPM for working.

(*)They act as generators but, unlike the usual electrical machines, cannot be reversed into acting as motors.

Being an indefatigable researcher, De Palma continued his explorations and the results are shown at Image N°56 (page N°55) and Image N°57 (page N°56), and according to his opinion: "This machine is capable of amplification of e-"lectrical power signals over a frequency range from DC to an unspecified up-"per frequency limit determined by the electrical inductance of the machine" (from "Energy Unlimited" magazine, issue N°7).

N-1 POWER GENERATION SYSTEM
14 KW @ 12VDC
5 HP @ 20,000 RPM

FIGURE C

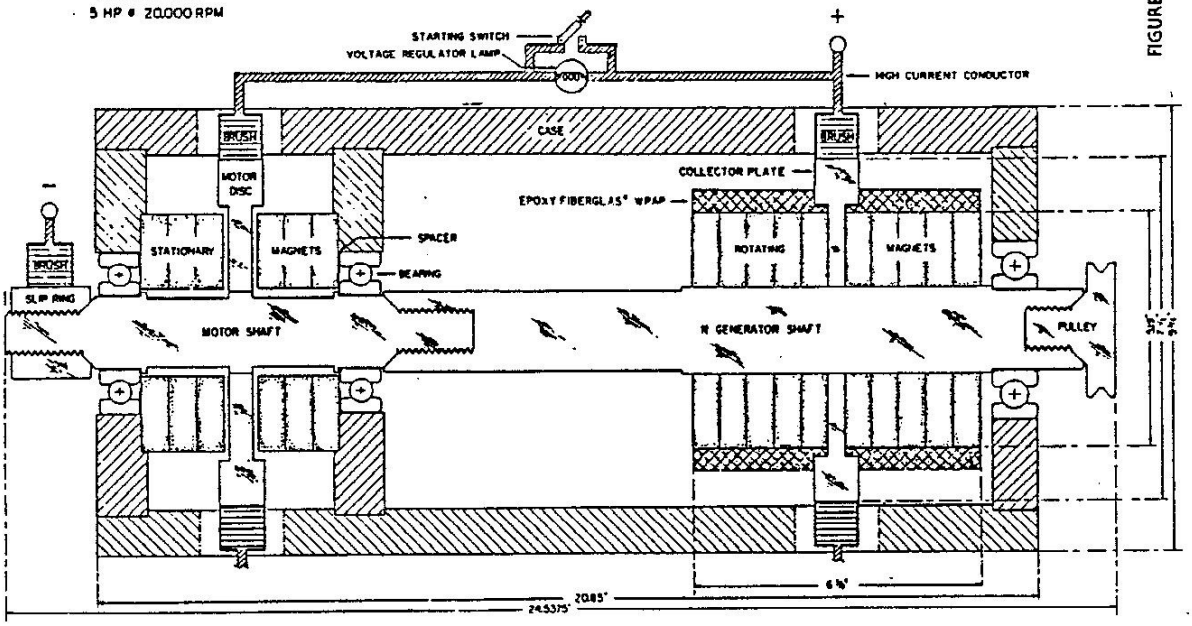


IMAGE N°55

But what De Palma and all those who have followed his path have done is faulty at some facets, to wit:

(*)Their devices employ massive permanent magnets; apparently they do ignore that magnetism is a superficial effect, this being experimentally proved by 1919 (and with a hint of being known by about 1891) (14).

(*)Their devices do generate excessive heat when the high RPMs friction against the sliding brushes; this led to using mercury as vetter, but has the disadvantadge that the fumes of overheated mercury are dangerous when inhaled thus imperiling the experimenter's life.

(*)Not knowing that magnetism is a superficial effect the De Palma-based machines are excessively bulky and waste a space that can be used advantageously to place more electrical machines's parts and thus increase overall efficiency.

The three above-mentioned thoughts led me to think of another approach that might eliminate all the hindrances and thus create an improved homopolar generator; to do this I have included into the De Palma homopolar generator other features that will - at the same time - eliminate friction, carry ferromanetic charges through space and provide lubrication for the disk-bearing shaft To better understand my idea, please go to Image N°58 of page N°57: There I have illustrated a simple Faraday disk (V) which has electrically connected to it two sliding brushes connected, in turn, to a galvanometer or other electricity-measuring device (S).

ENERGY UNLIMITED NO. 7
the new-age science magazine

IMAGE N°56

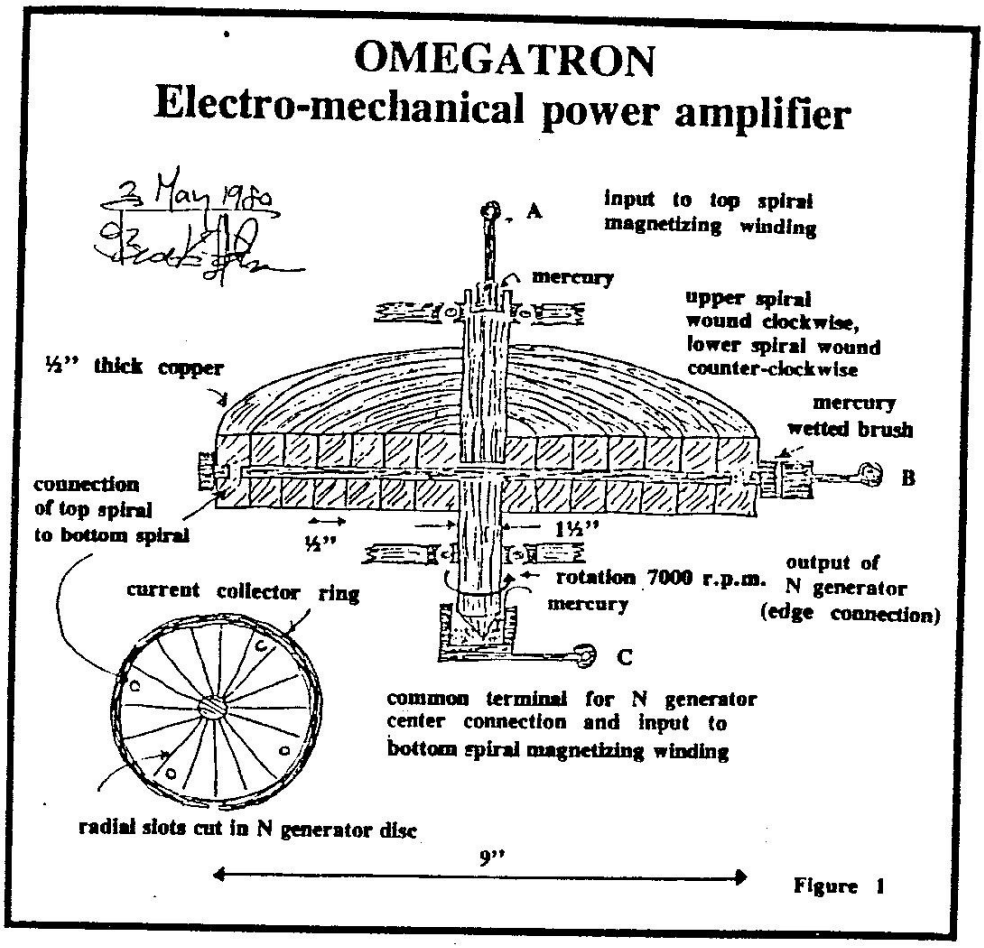


Figure 1

I liken the device to placing two probes within an electrically-charged vortex, being this situation illustrated at Image N°59 of page N°57; where (V) is the vortex having two probes connected to an electrical meter (S) of the kind you like best.
Notice that this may be good for measuring the difference of potential (or, better said here, energy-density; we are not measuring qualities but quantities), but it is greatly inefficient as the collection of charges for usage goes, we can do better by placing - as seen at Image N°60 og pafe N°57 - a "Z-shaped" brush (D) over the shaft and body of disk (V) which ends are connected to the usual electrical meter (S).
This new kind of collector is better than the two isolated brushes but it has

IMAGE N°57

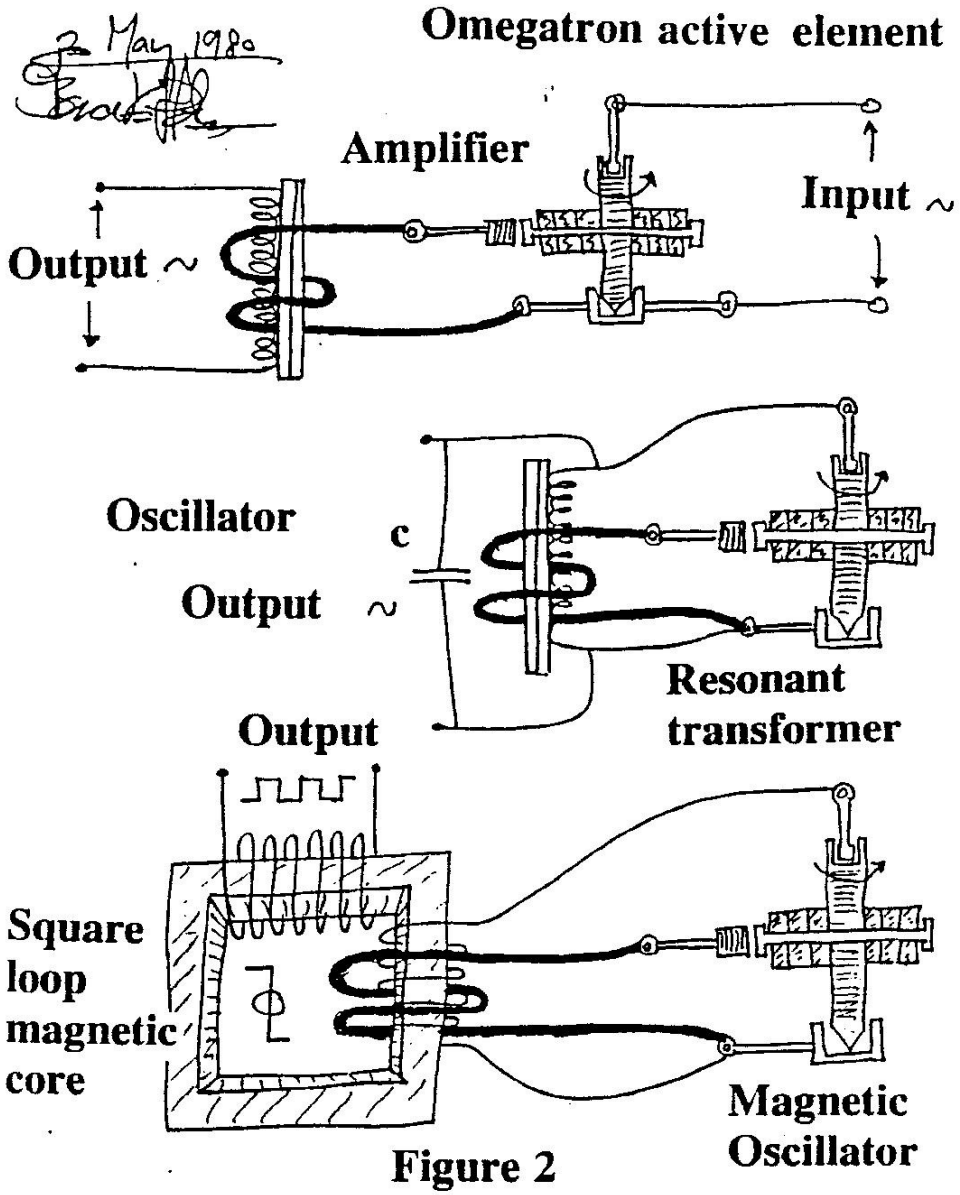


Figure 2

the disadvantadge of covering a yet-limited portion of the disk and of frictioning against the shaft and the disk's edge.
My solution to these two remaining problems is to place around the disk another larger disk-shaped thick cover where I will divide it into 8 equally-spaced portions; half of them will be made by an insulating base which interior (facing the moving disk) will be lined by a layer of permanently-magnetised material. The other half of the portions will be also made of an insulating base with a metallic interior lining, one of them is seen at Image N°61 of page N°57, with the same letters designating the same formerly-mentioned elements.

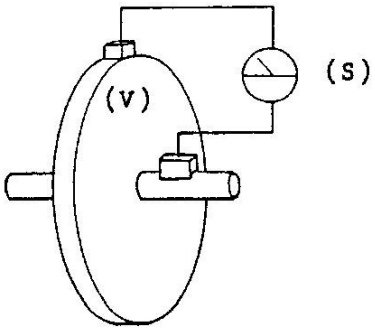


IMAGE N°58

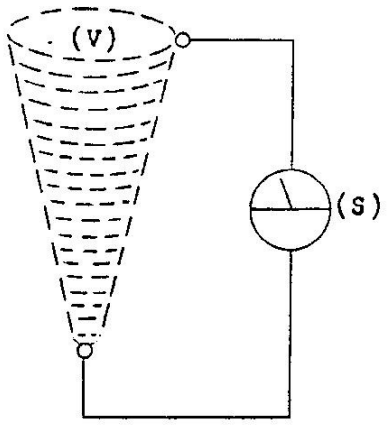


IMAGE N°59

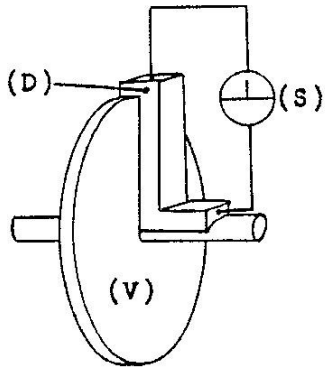


IMAGE N°60

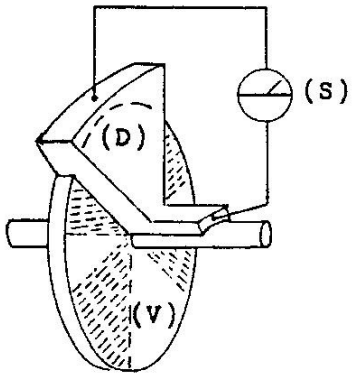


IMAGE N°61

We appreciate better, at Image N°62 of next page, the shape of collecting portion (D) which is broad-shaped at the disk's edge-portion - thus collecting more energy than the "Z-shaped" collector of Image N°60 - and narrowed toward the disk's shaft portion, co ncentrating in this fashion the collected energy into a single spot and achieving a greater efficiency.
I have thought of Viktor Schauberger's designs (15) when drawing the device of Image N°62; he tended to concentrate the flow into a single spot so that the concentration could bring the greatest possible pressure at one place and the greatest possible suction at the opposite location so that a non-uniform field would be thus created.
Image N°63, of next page, shows us the internal configuration of the collecting portion, with an electrical meter (S) connected to the two electrodes.
Notice that I have illustrated there only one form of electrode but this does not mean that other, and more efficient, forms are not possible. Only experimentation may indicate which is the best possible existing form for the upper and lower electrodes.

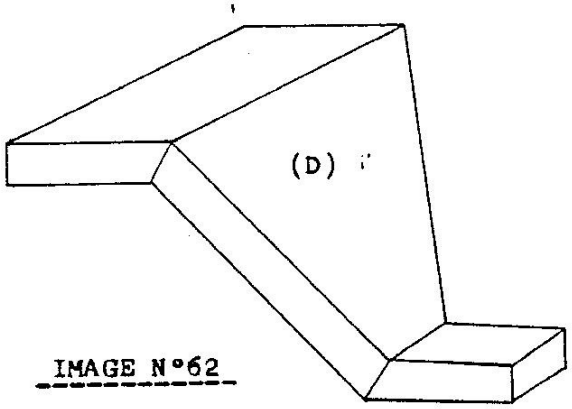


IMAGE N°62

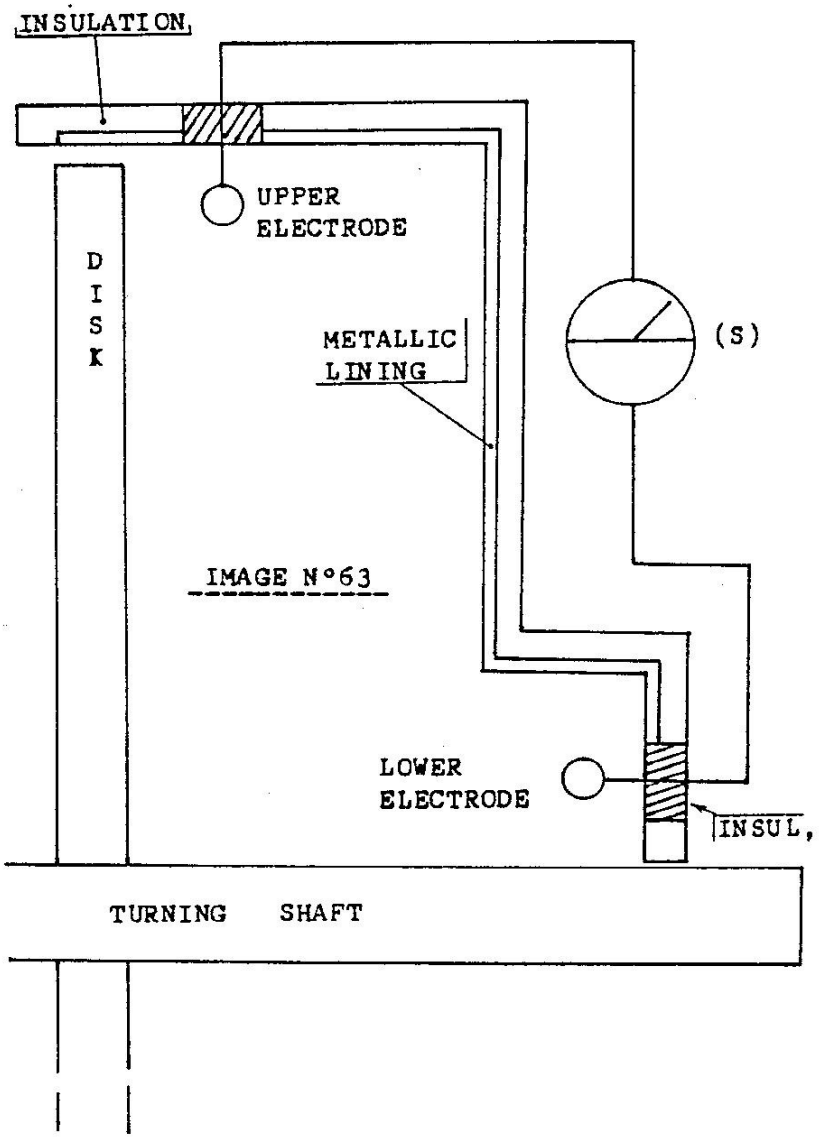


IMAGE N°63

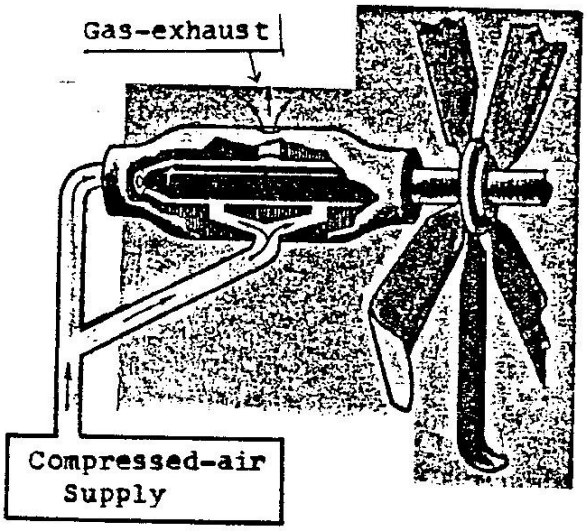


IMAGE N°64

The convection of charges will be made by a flowing gas that, as seen at Image N°64 directly above, will maintain the disk floating within this frictionless fluid and prevent it from touching the electrodes. The airflow can be so designed in this improved model of Faraday's Homopolar Generator that it is unnecessary for the shaft to protrude outside of the apparatus and will make it function in the manner of a Tesla turbine-blade.
As a further improvement, the flowing air can be recirculated within a closed system. Only experiment will ascertain whether air or another gas/es is the best flowing medium.
Another feature that can be made better is placing several of these disk-shaped generators together so that the air enters by the first one and leaves by the last, moving all disks at the same time and yielding a greater efficiency; the interested investigators will have to determine experimentally the best grid-related sizes for the apparatus I herein propose and which amount of serially/parallelly connected devices propelled by flowing air is the optimal one.

Part VI: The Carr's Saucer Drive

Considered by many as a "boring" decade, the '50s nevertheless brought into public light much information that was later censored, downright suppressed (together with its originators) or changed by the mass media.
Image N°65, of next page (taken from the book "Flying Saucers" by UPI and Cowles Educational Corporation, New York, 1967/68), is one such example; we see that the saucer's bottom is 7-sided and this leads us to the 7-poled antenna discovered by some New Zealand students,and later reported to Bruce Cathie (2)-(3), at a somewhat secret US military installation located at New Zealand
At my first writing on the energy grid (13) I both included Cathie's data and elaborated a little more on the same, also at a further writing (17) I elaborated how to use grid-related factors in building a flying saucer also includingverifiable data on the now-secret US Antigravity Program (which must NOT be confused with the Avro disc!).
The device found by farmer Royal Douglass belongs, in my opinion, to a test related to the then-public (at least more than it is now) US Antigravity Program, perhaps an expendable apparatus used to test a powersource. But, if you prefer to believe that two teenagers, during 1950, could elaborate by themselves using a mathematical principle that was revealed at the article on Mathematical Manifolds of the July 1984 issue of the "Scientific American", then feel free to do so.

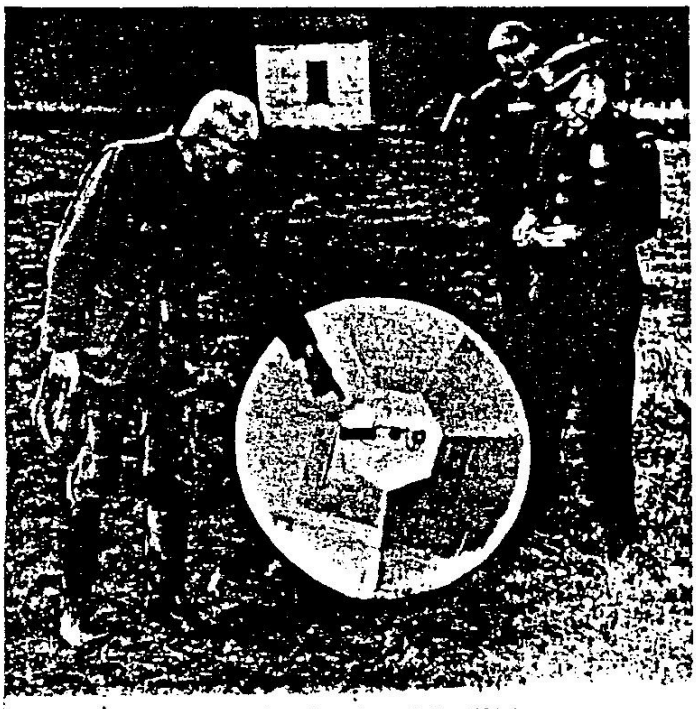


IMAGE N°65

Farmer Royal Douglass shows Police Chief Marcus Dilmore a strange contraption found in a field near Horseheads, N. Y., early on April 8, 1950. Dilmore, now chief of plant security for Westinghouse in Horseheads, says the "saucer" was a hoax—a collection of junk carefully put together to look like a piece of exotic machinery. He said the pranksters even had gone to the trouble of scorching the ground to suggest a rocket blast. Dilmore believes that two teen agers who lived nearby were responsible. But he never was able to get them to admit it.

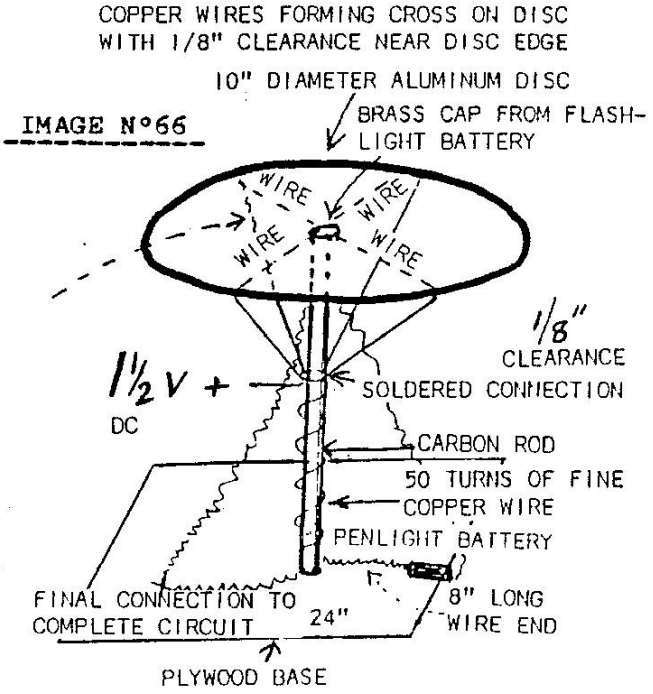
More knowledge from the '50s was released at the March-April 1976 issue of "The Pyramid Guide" (issue N°22) as is seen at Image N°66 below:

APPROXIMATE RE-CREATION...of Howard Menger's self-destruction energy device with flying disc. Articulately described in his 1959 book "From Outer Space," Menger invited scientists to "detect," if possible, "a key" capable of discovering some type of free primary energy which emitted "a spining, bluish light." A second attempt to reconstruct the model failed to produce the original levitative effect.

At a later date, Menger said he was able to duplicate the original test without movement, however he claimed, "the disc produced a glow."

As though controlled or directed, Menger said he spontaneously built the first instrument which would, when completed, rest within the shape of an imaginary pyramid. Once he made the final hookup, the aluminum plate was surrounded by a bluish, spinning light, immediately rising from the plywood base, ripping through a ceiling of aluminum paper, deflected off the rooftop and returned to its original position in the wooden platform with a heavy thud. At the same time it nearly destroyed the assembly. Menger suggested "space people knew of this power," permeating all fields around us, "waiting to be tapped."

IMAGE N°66



The disc's diameter can be analyzed as follows:

10 B-inches = 9,868421056 g-inches

9,868421056 : 2 = 4,934210528

$\sqrt{4,934210528}$ = 2,221308292

The 1/8 B-inch clearance yields:

1/8 B-inch = 0,1233552632 g-inch

1233552632 x 4 = 4934210528 , also the square of harmonic 222

The 8 B-inches of distance at the wire end, yields - when transformed into g-inches - twice 3,928371 g-inches , the difference between the substraction between Cathie's "A" and "B" fields (1)-(4); and the 24 B-inches in height are very close to 23,4 g-inches, being this an expression of harmonic 234 of which I have already spoken (16) and (18).

Not having read "From Outer Space to You" I cannot reconstruct the missing portions of data, but those already reconstructed indicate that Menger was guided to build a grid-related device for purposes unknown to us by those who were behind him; but what I can indicate is that the inverted pyramid beneath the Aluminum disk responds directly to the division of the meridian into 4 equal portions for Earth because of the Metric Theorems!.

To anybody interested in reconstructing a working device I suggest to eliminate the penlight-sized battery and place around the carbon rod until touching the wires of the inverted pyramid rings connected alternatedly to the poles of a Wimshurst electrostatic machine, being the ring's minor circumference dimensioned by a reciprocal and their mutual distance by the grid factor of 1694443:2.

As it was taken from "The Pyramid Guide", the Menger apparatus needs a lot of elaboration to yield the original results, but it will help us to elaborate the data on Otis T. Carr's saucer that will be given in the coming illustrations:

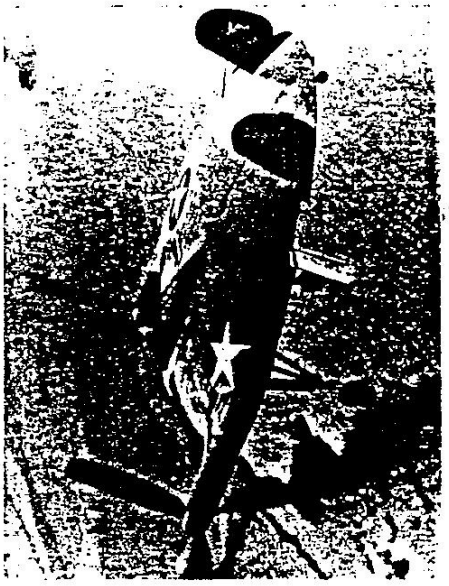
My first encounter with the Carr saucer was at the UPI-Cowles book referenced on page N°59, and of which is taken Image N°67 of next page Notice that this apparatus was included at the chapter "Man-Made Flying Saucers", along with the saucer-shaped hellicopter-type of craft created by Paul S. Moller, then-professor of aerodynamics at the University of California at Davis; the Avro disc and - as seen at Image N°67, next page - the US Navy's "Flying Flapjack". This chapter did not include anything else but technical proposals, in short it was a chapter on hardware and not on intellectual ellaborations on the origins of the flying saucers.

Walter Baumgartner published more articles on the Carr saucer (22) and even spent a whole Summer with several coworkers building a prototype of the Carr drive as seen at US Patent N°2,912,244 "Amusement Device", experimenting later with it but obtaining no antigravitational results at all.

In a personal communication I told Walter that, in my opinion, the failure was due to the dissemination all over the place of the energy that the rotating elements should have collected and directed upwards to generate the gravitational effects associated with non-uniform fields (17). Also I told him that the rotating elements should be enclosed into a resonating chamber without any possible leaks and the output directed by means of a hollow tubes where it would do the most good.

And I let the matter rest there until I received the illustration of Image N° 68, page N°63, from my Canadian pen-pal William Whammond (of Eastman, Quebec; as of this writing).

IMAGE N°67

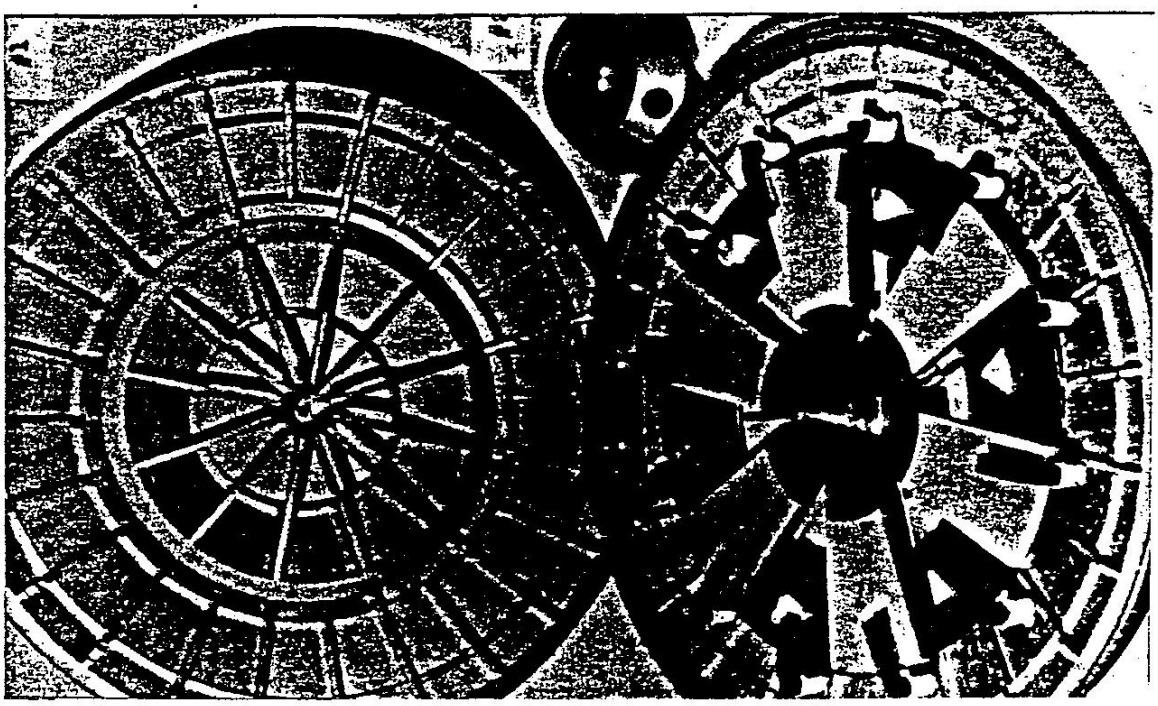


MAN-MADE FLYING SAUCERS

This "flying flapjack" was an experimental craft of the U.S. Navy and it did get off the ground. This picture was released in 1952.

Scale model of "free energy system space ship," left, claimed to have been invented in 1959 by Otis T. Carr of Baltimore, Md. Carr said a full-scale 45-foot saucer would "fly to the moon as easily as a plane flies from Baltimore to Washington." In the picture are shown (1) top section, (2) pilot compartment, (3) lower section containing the counter-rotating elements of the propulsion system.

Carr said in 1959 that he expected to have the craft flying that year. But two years later he had become discouraged with the project. He explained that he had offered "to deliver a space ship to the Pentagon without one penny down but the Defense Department turned us down."



This helped to further clear the subject for what I saw there made me understand that it was a variation of the electrogravitic motors described by the late Tomas Townsend Brown at his British Patent N°300,311 which I have fully reproduced before (17). What Carr, in my opinion had done, was to convert the cylindrical motor described in the end of said patent by Brown into a biconic one which had the feature of creating around it a non-uniform field by virtue of its shape combined with its rotation.

Notice how Carr also placed at the central hub of the rotor another, larger-sized, bicone; this, in my opinion, would serve both for local energy distribution and to create another non-uniform field at the center.

Terefore, in order to understand how the heretofore shown model can be modif-

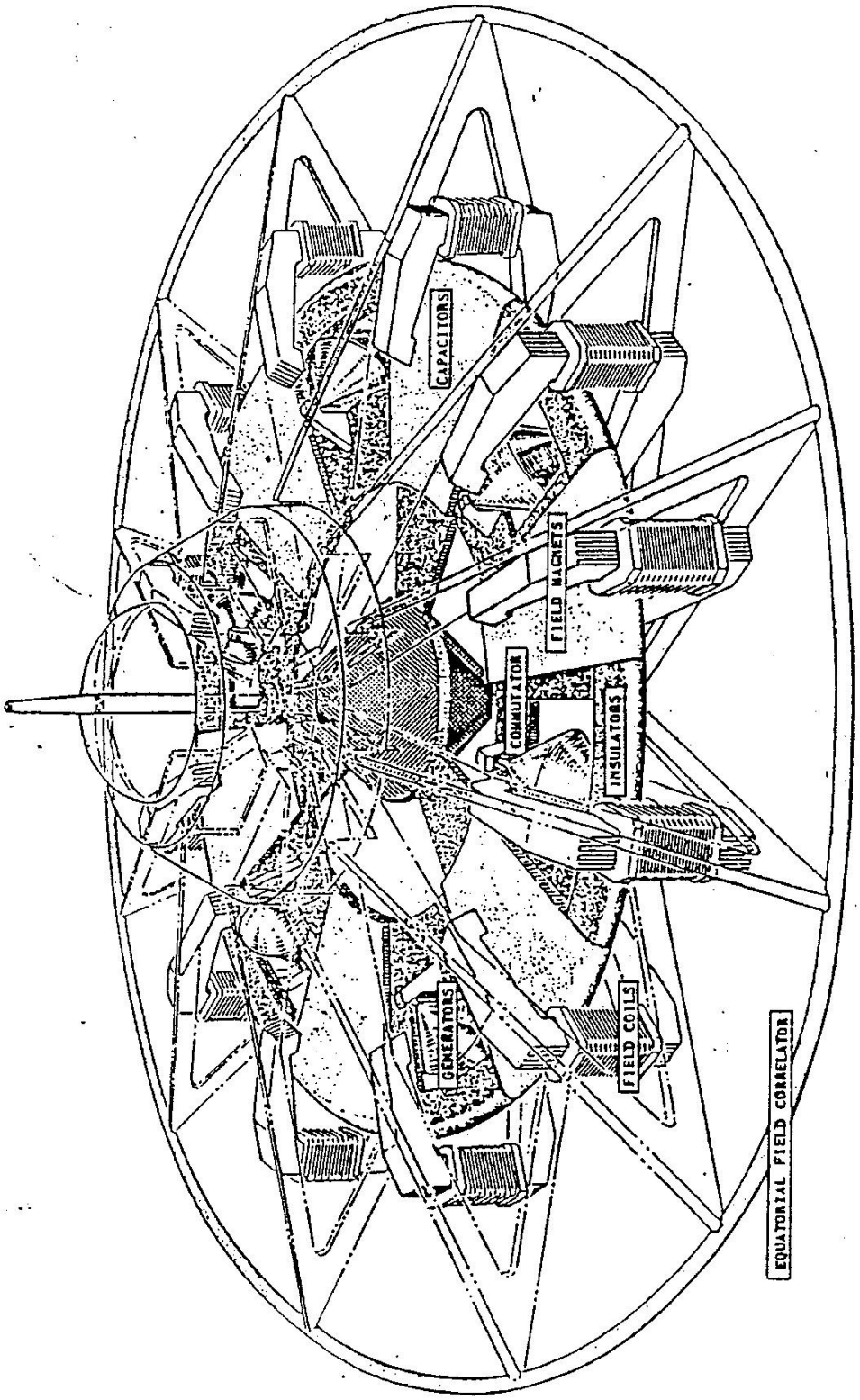

CAPACITORS
FIELD MAGNETS
COMMUTATOR
INSULATORS
GENERATORS
FIELD COILS
EQUATORIAL FIELD CORRELATOR

IMAGE N°68

ied into a working device (of efficiencly unknown) I will proceed to detail each constituting portion separatedly:

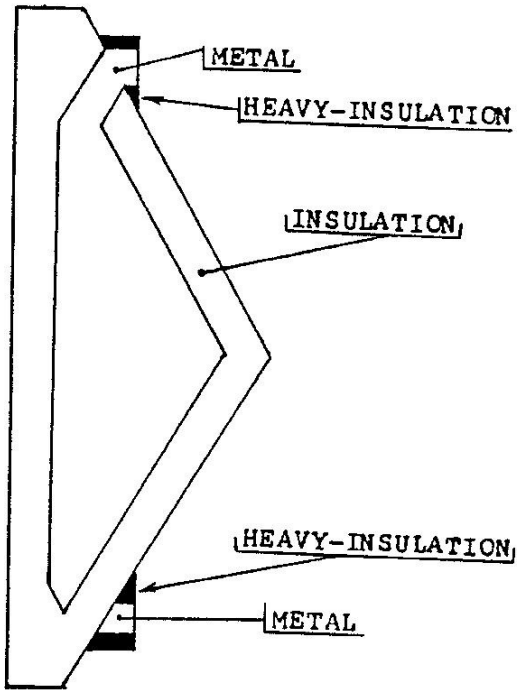


IMAGE N°69

Image N°69, directly above, shows a cutaway of one cell of the modified Brown gravity-engine; notice how each cell is designed to fit around an axis that is free to rotate and how electricity is made to flow through it by means of two widely-separated rings, one topmost and another at the bottom.

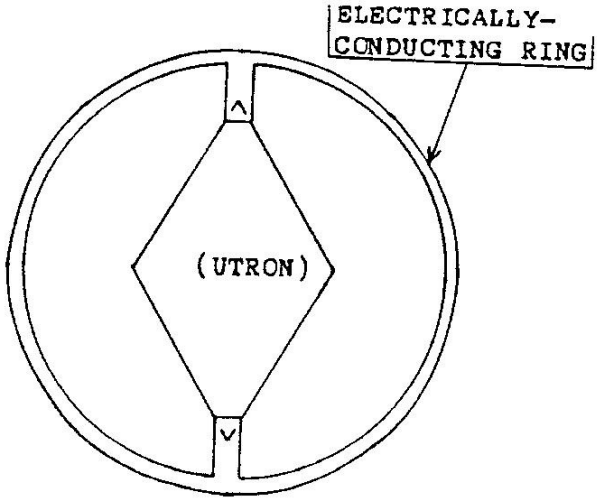


IMAGE N°70

Image N°70, former page, shows us how the different cells are assembled - in my opinion - into a type of device called "Utron" by Carr (22); each Utron is connected by to shafts with an electrically conducting ring, being this better appreciated at Image N°71, below:

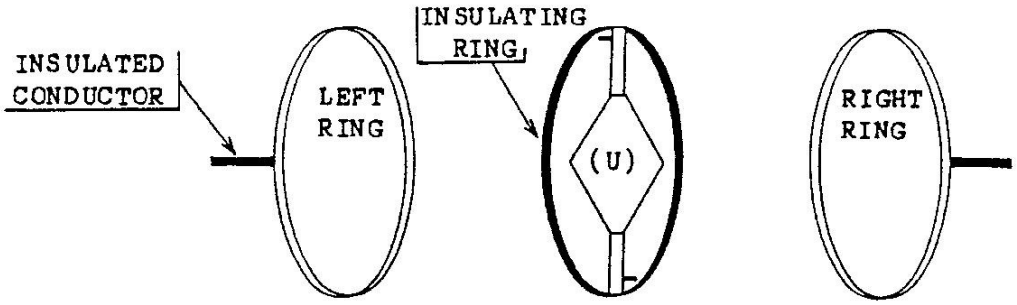


IMAGE N°71

In my opinion the Utron rotates upon its axis by being connected through an insulated conductor with a metallic ring at left and another at right, so that a current-flow may be thus established.
Apart from conducting electrical current, these metallic rings will turn upon the vertical-horizontal axis as seen at Image N°72, below:

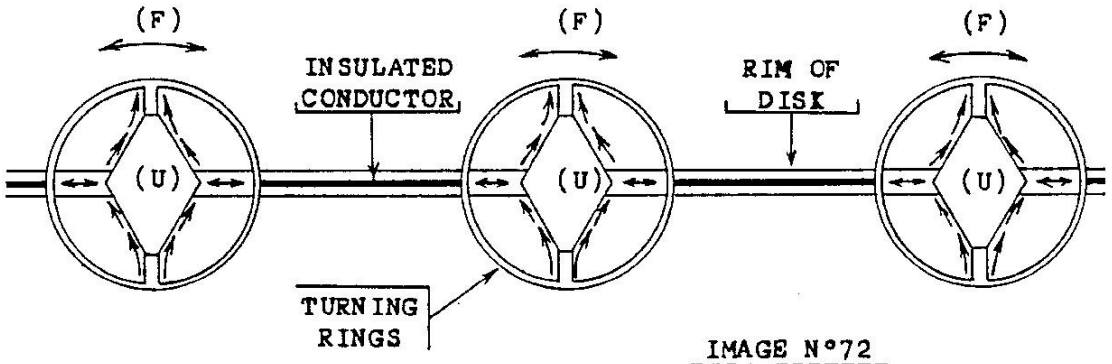


IMAGE N°72

Please refer to Image N°72: The Utrons (U) will basculate as indicated by arrows (F) as they spin upon th eir axis, being the basculation directly proportional to to the speed of rotation; the sets of Utrons and Turning Rings will be placed embedded into the main rotor - as seen at Image N°68 of page N°63 - and will contribute to its rotation (more on this, later).
The arrows going from bottom to top of the Utrons (U) at the illustration directly above indicate the energy-flow as the units spin upon their axis; I obtained a clue to this working when seeing the behaviour of an spinning gyroscope between the two poles of a permanent magnet (page 112 of -(12)-). As the gyroscope turned on its long axis, it balanced rightwards and leftwards as it approached each of the poles. At Image N°72, the Utron's (U) energies will also interact with the environment this being indicated by the double-arrows in

the same plane of the insulated conductor.
Let us see Image N°73, below, to better understand the differences:

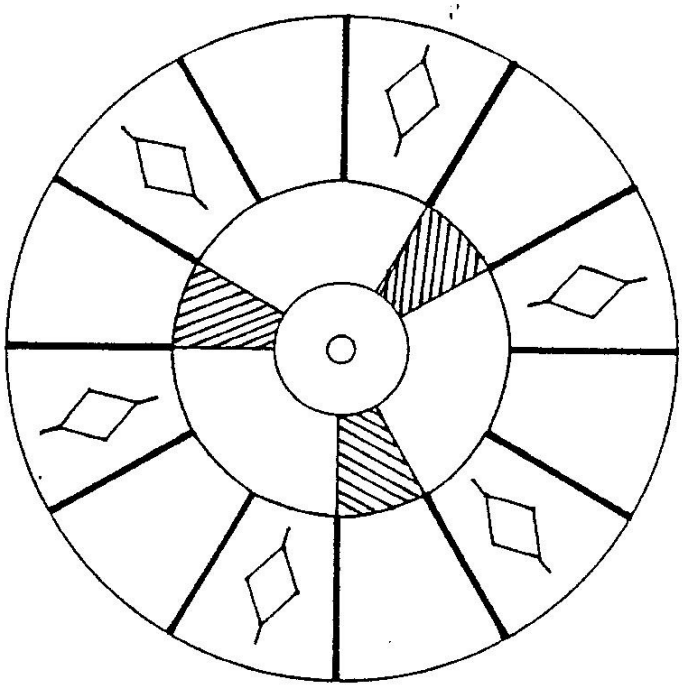


IMAGE N°73

At the illustration directly above, we have a top view of Image N°68 at page N°63 (please relate to both drawings); we see how the elements called Utrons are generators possessing commutators for making them spin upon their axes directed towards the central cone, in turn the central cone directs the collected energies upwards thus creating lift, but no rotation for the rotor. My proposal is viewed at Image N°74, below:

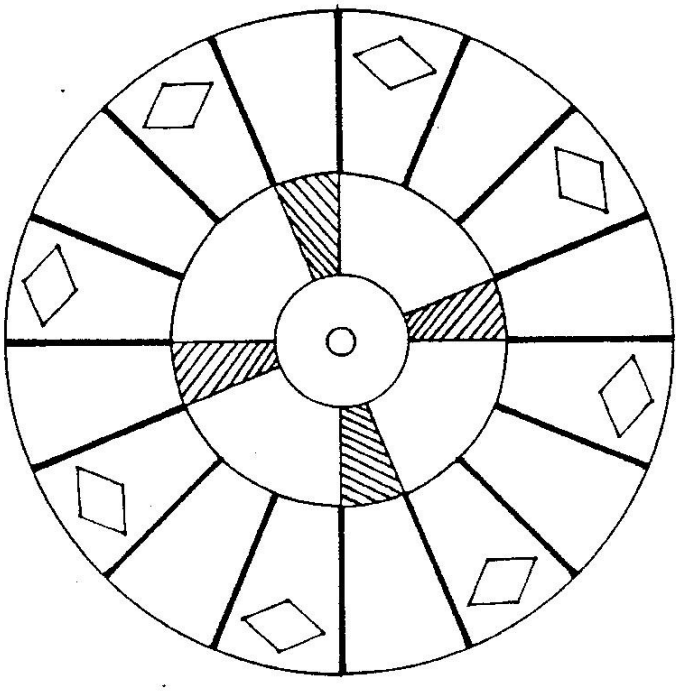


IMAGE N°74

Image N°74, former page, shows the Utrons with their axes directed 90° from the central cone, in a manner similar to the gravitors located around a wheel at Townsend Brown's British Patent 300,311 (17); placed in this manner they will make the rotor spin and the central cone - also powered, for it is no mo re than a large-sized Utron - will direct the energies upwards for a levitational effect

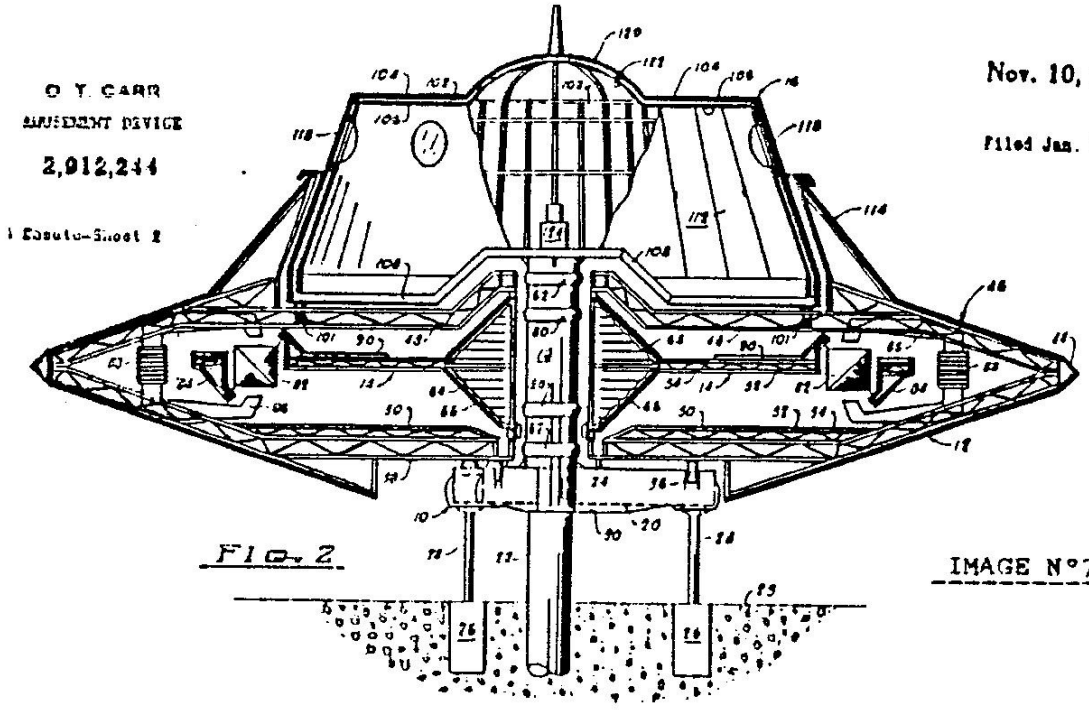


IMAGE N°75

At his patent, see Image N°75 above, Carr placed the single main rotor illustrated occupying the whole central llower portion of the craft, I propose otherwise as Indicated at Image N°76 below:

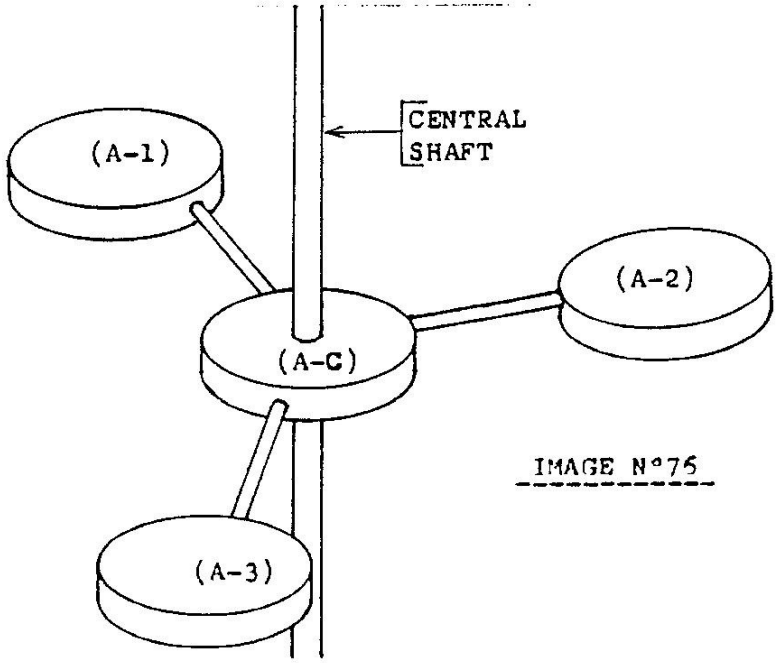
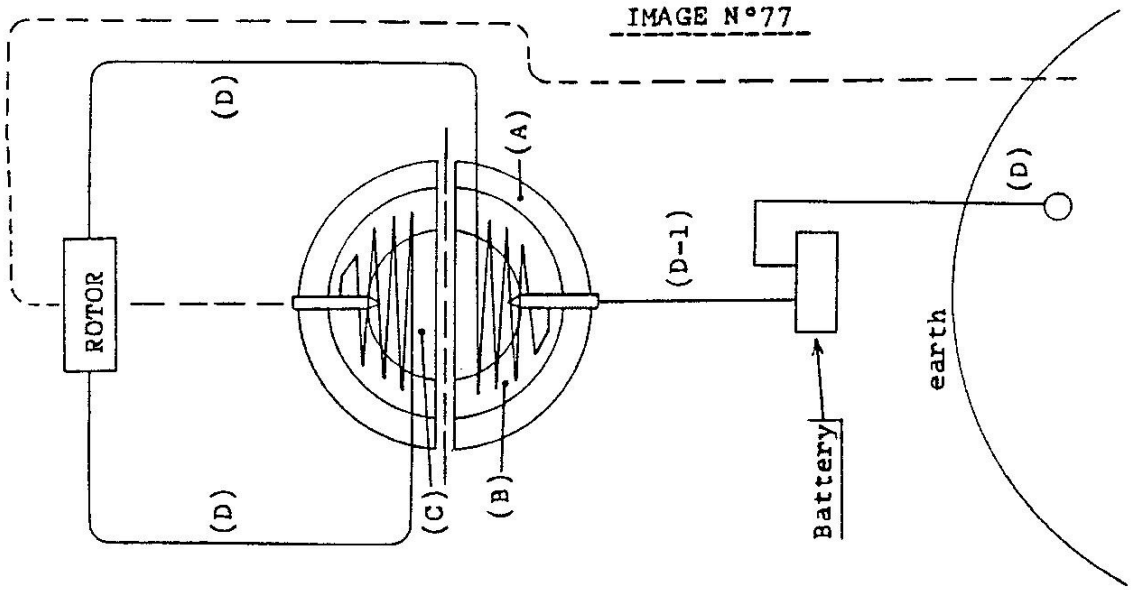


IMAGE N°76

I place one copy of each rotor within a suitable container (the flat-cylinder shape is merely indicative, only experiment will show which is the best) and place three lateral containers (A-1)-(A-3) around a central one (A-C): this is an adaptation of the structure I suggested at my conversion to publicly-available technology of the flying saucer described by George Adamski (17).
I have not been able to relate the "Equatorial Field Correlator" of Image N° 68, page N°63, with nothing but the tori seen at the model of UFO included at "Flying Saucers from Khabarakh Khoom" by Dominic Lucchesi (published by Health Research, PO Box 70, Mokelumne Hill, California 95245, USA) which were connected first with the three lateral field-generators and by means of these with the central one.
The saucer which schematics included Lucchesi at his work used gaseous convection by a pressurized mixture of non-disclosed composition which constituting gases were modulated by two superimposed waves: (a)A sinusoidal one of 60 cycles per second and (b)Another sinusoidal wave of - apparently - 7,5 cycles per second; thus combining the Schumann Resonance with the usual cyclage for electrical current at the USA.
It is not clear from my analysis of the Carr saucer whether he employed gaseous convection of charges or not, neither is it cleared the role played by the so-called "Equatorial Field Correlator" and if it works as I think it does. Only carefully-conducted experiments will tell us the truth.

Part VII: The Modified Schappeller Sphere

IMAGE N°77



(A)= Steel Outer Casing.

(B)=Special Ceramic Lining in which tubes are embedded.

(C)= Hollow Center with poles filled with glowing magnetism when stator is in operation.

(D)Tubes, circuit and "earthing" as explained in text.

The first datum on the Schappeller Sphere comes from the article by Don Reed on free-energy devices and alternative powersources at issue N°15 of "Energy Unlimited" magazine, please refer to Image N°77, former page, when reading what he says:

Karl Schappeller's Dynomagnetic Engine

"Also in the '30s and '40s an Austrian, Karl Schappeller, designed a device "to test his theory of ether-compression and implosion. Basically,it consisted "of a pair of coils wound onto a hollow ceramic former shaped spherically and "contained in an iron sphere. The coils were of copper tubing packed with a "permanent electret material of unknown composition. This constituted what "Schappeller called the "Dynomagnetic Generator", so named after the force he "claimed accompanied ether compression. To convert the dynomagnetic energy to "mechanical energy a rotor was used, also made from copper tube and packed "with the electret. It is not known whether Schappeller ever succesfully tes- "ted his device, nor how conventional fields of electricity and magnetism ac- "ted to produce the effect" (END).
Reed's bibliographical references were: (*)"The Physics of the Primary State of Matter" by C Davson, Elsevier, London, 1955 and (*)Article in the NSRC Journal (National Space Research Consortium of John Searl) by P. L. Barrett, volume 4, issue N°17, year 1972 page 1.

At page N°31 of this present work I give bibliographical sources on how to make an electret, for those interested in experimenting; Bigelow (5) tells more on the same subject:

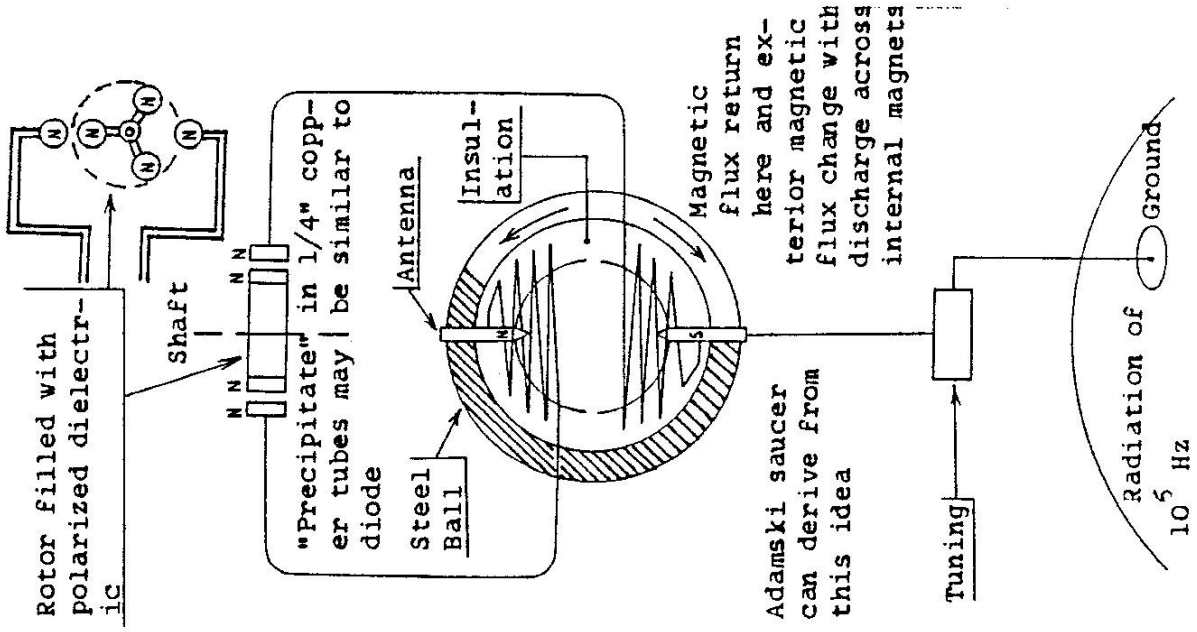


IMAGE N°78

Please refer to Image N°78, directly above:"From a book of 1930, the device "is described as a 10-inch steel sphere with quarter inch copper tubing coils. "These are filled with a material not named specifically, but which is said "to have hardened under the influence of direct current and a magnetic field.

"With such polarization, it might be guessed to act like a dielectric in an "electrolytic capacitor, and as a diode.
"The same material is inside the rotor. The transfer of electrons upward, and "the magnetic field of the sphere combine to turn the rotor. No direct conver-"sion of this energy to electricity is described, but the rotor could be att-"ached to a generator" (from page II-9 of -(5)-).

The above is all the factual data you can extract from Bigelow (5), the remnant being his opinion on how the device works; I do respect his opinion but I would have preferred some more data on how Schappeller's device worked!.
As I could not read Reed's references or find more ample information on the "book on Schappeller from the '1930s" Bigelow mentions, I will have to analyze from this meager data:

(a)Diameter of Sphere:

10 B-inches = 9,868421056 g-inches

9,868421056 : 2 = 4,934210528

$\sqrt{4,934210528}$ = 2,221308292 harmonic 222 in diameter

(b)Diameter of copper tubing:

0,25 B-inch = 0,2467105264 g-inch

2467105264 x 2 = 4934210528

$\sqrt{4,934210528}$ = 2,221308292 again harmonic 222

The volume of this sphere is close to [1008:2] cubic g-inches, being 1008 equal to 144 x 7; 144 is the grid-related lightspeed factor and 7 is the energy factor (13).
As I have not enough data to improve the Schappeller Sphere itself, I will make a different proposal of an altogether different device, beginning with Image N°79, below:

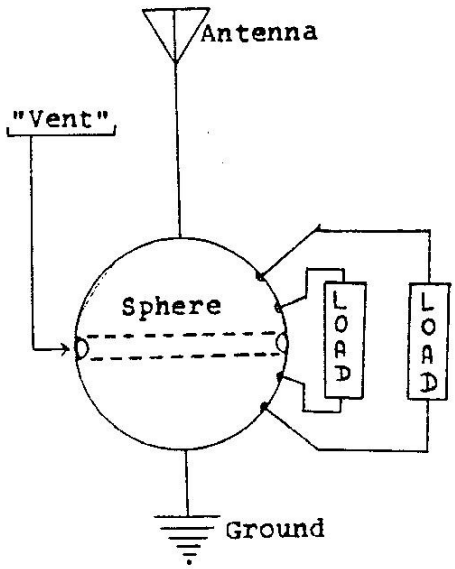


IMAGE N°79

At Image N°79, former page, we have a ceramic sphere connected - as the Hooperengine of Part III in this work - with an elevated antenna and the ground, at opposite positions. Cables coming, respectively, from the upper and bottom hemispheres of the sphere lead to the two terminals of an electrical load. Also, at the equator of the sphere and at opposite positions, are two cylindrical holes called "Vents".
The inside of the sphere is shown at Image N°80, below:

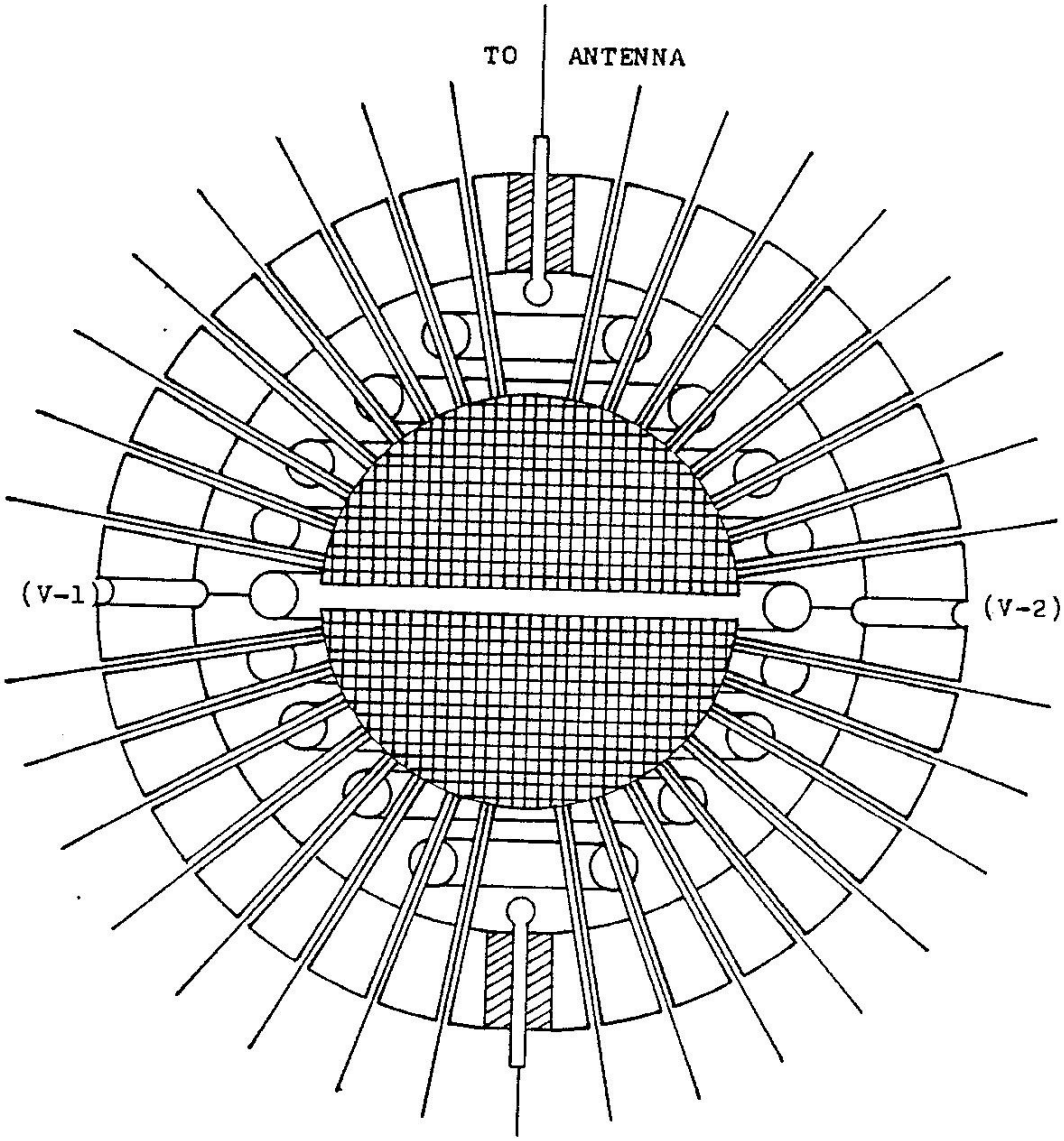


IMAGE N°80

We have at the illustration above, an array of metallic pipes penetrating the walls of the ceramic sphere and ending in wired-hemispheres; nested between the pipes are tori containing (as will be seen later) electret material and permanent magnets in combination; and finally exist two holes (V-1)-(V-2) acting as "vents" for any possible energy-excess that may happen.

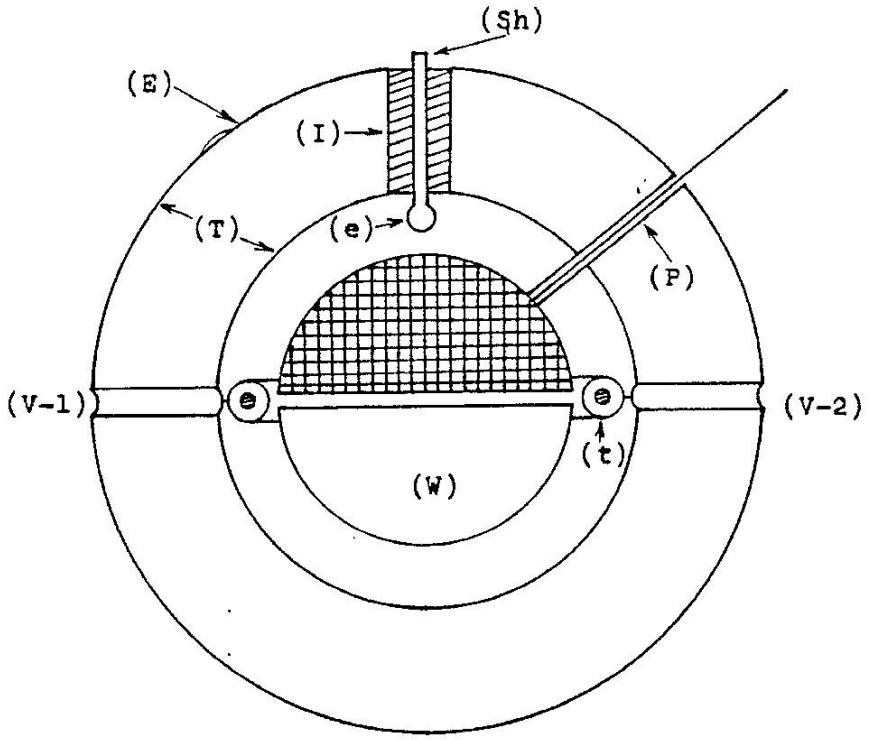


IMAGE N°81

We will analyze now the dimensions of the sphere and its constituents, making reference to Image N°81, above.

Diameter of sphere (E): will be of 11,81694026 g-inches, yielding a volume of 864 cubic g-inches; 864 = 144 x 6. And I want to digress briefly here, look at the volumes yielded by spheres which diameters are grid-reciprocals:

	DIAMETER	VOLUME
a)	5,908470131 g-inches	108 g-inches^3
b)	11,81694026 g-inches	864 g-inches^3
c)	23,63388052 g-inches	6912 g-inches^3

Volume at (a) results from multiplying 36 x 3, the solar number (13); volume at (b) results from the multiplication of 144 x 6 and at (c) from 144 x 48, being 48 the lightspeed factor divided by 3, the solar number. At the same time the diameter of the sphere at (a) is almost the reciprocal of harmonic 1694443, the value for energy concentrated as a spherical volume.
Here is another mechanism, which surely will be extensive to other grid-related factors.

Thickness of Sphere's Wall (T): will be of 0,5901644574 g-inch, as it is the reciprocal of harmonic 1694443 this size will act as "insulation" or shielding against the energy-concentration.

Diameter of vents (V-1)-(V-2):will be of 0,9167324722 g-inch so that it will yield a circumference of 2,88 g-inches; twice lightspeed factor 144.

Diameter of wire-hemispheres (W): will be of 6,875304794 g-inches; a submultiple of the Earth's diameter expressed in minutes of arc (1)-(4), so that the enclosed spherical volume will resonate with the planetary mass. A factor to be ascertained through experiment is the separating-gap's distance between the two hemispheres.

Metallic pipes (P): will course through the ceramic thickness (T) and its length will be ascertained through experiment; they will be cylindrical and have a diameter of 0,5908534459 g-inch so that their circumference will be harmonic 371244169 divided by two. A factor to ascertain is the thickness of its internal walls because within they must conduct an insulated conducting-cable and outside its metal must be strong enough to support the weight of the tori (t), disseminated as seen at Image N°80 of page N°71.

Tori (t): their major diameter is a factor to ascertain through experiment; their minor diameter I suggest it to be of 0,5908534459 g-inch for the same reason outlined above. Please notice that this is done because the central wire-hemispheres (W) have a certain diameter, if this factor is changed, say, to accomodate more tori nested by diminishing minor diameter obviously the dimensioning will be changed; on this instance - if you so choose to act - I suggest you to dimension the minor diameter so that the tori's minor circumference will still yield a reciprocal. This is to make any energy falling upon the tori to go into a circular circuit and thus induce a greater density upon the wire-hemispheres.

Shaft (Sh): At both where the antenna and ground connections are, a metallic shaft (Sh) will be placed, its length will be of 2,592 g-inches (including a little sphere (e) at one end) and its cylindrical diameter of 0,5908534459 g-inch for reasons already seen. The sphere's (e) volume will be of 4,32 cubic g-inches - by means of a radius of 1,010334181 g-inch. A factor to be ascertained through experiment is the distance separating the ground and antenna spheres (e) I suggest to build - if it is possible, of course - shafts (Sh) hollow and their wall's thickness dimensioned according to harmonic 31622776.

Insulation (I): has a length equal to the sphere's wall-thickness (T) and a cylindrical diameter of twice that of Shaft (Sh).

We will now deal with three different, but important, separate factors:

(a)Composition of Torus:

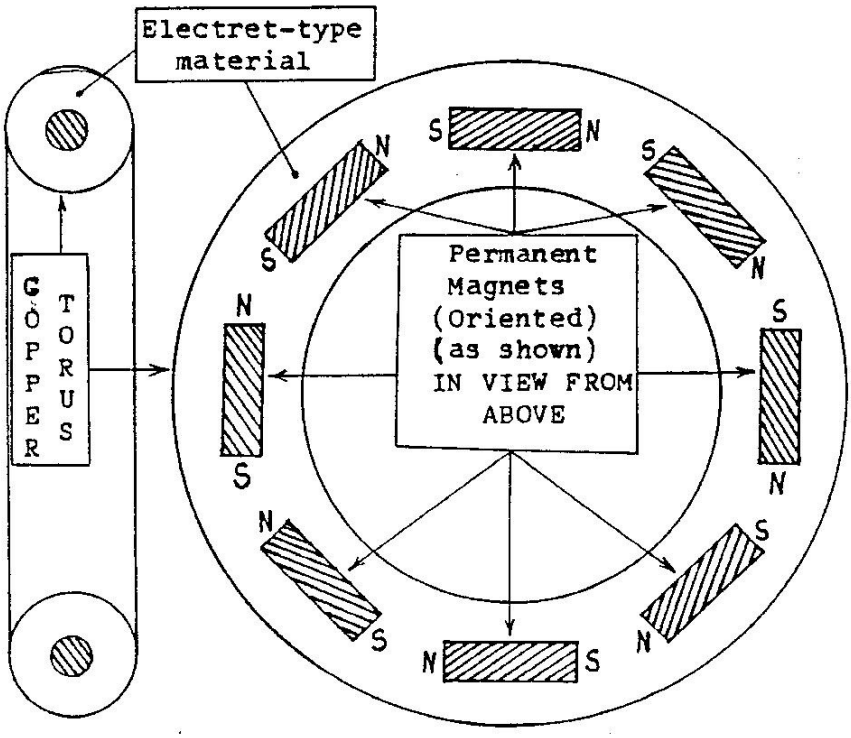


IMAGE N°82

Image N°82, former page, shows us a view of each tori within the ceramic sphere; inside each torus will be placed permanent magnets as indicated (though I used an amount of them related to the Metric Theorems, only experiment will show if this is best).
The permanent magnets will have a circumference half that of the copper torus and this will be made to prevent the collected energy from penetrating within them; these magnets will be made hollow - their wall's thickness dimensioned preferably by a reciprocal - and ballasted so as to float in the midst of the torus when the electret-type material is fused before electrical current is applied for polarization. As the electret-type material hardens under electrical current the magnets will become stabilized in their central positions to remain there fixed afterwards.
The electret material and the ferromagnetic material's fields will overlap to produce an energy concentration upon the wire-hemispheres which, in turn, is to be conducted outwards by the metallic pipes.
As the weight of the tori may be too heavy and thus liable to break the metallic pipes at any time, insulated ceramic supports will have to be placed holding the tori separated between themselves and will have to rest, finally, against the ceramic sphere. The composition of these ceramic supports and that of the sphere will be treated separatedly later at point (c).

(b)Arrangement of Metallic Pipes:

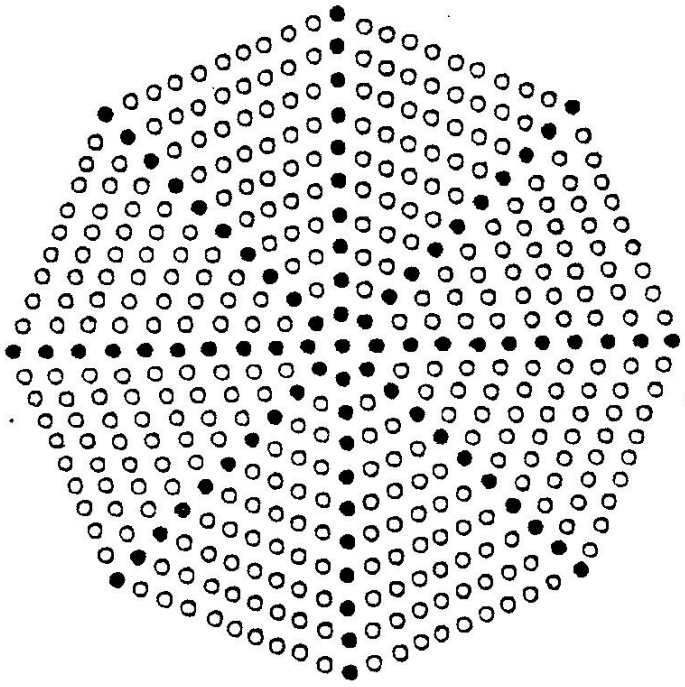


IMAGE N°83

My preferred embodiment for the omnitriangulated-grid constituting each of the two wire-hemispheres is the one shown at Image N°83, directly above, and which is taken from the Tesla Magnifier Transmitter (16); all dots illustrated above indicate the place of the wire-hemisphere where a metallic pipe terminates.
The black dots show the eight-fold division employed and have no other purpose: the central dot and the eight immediatly-surrounding it are to be eliminated to place the shafts connecting to ground and antenna and their insulation

Of course, the arrangement of Image N°83, former page, illustrates in flat a spatial disposition that is to be made upon a spherical surface; undergoing the usual deformation wh en this happens.

(c)Ceramic:

Obviously a very good ceramic is needed to build the sphere and the insulated supports of the tori; I obtained a good composition from the October 1955 issue of "Mecánica Popular" (Spanish Translation of "Popular Mechanics" magazine, see either the July or August 1955 issue in English for a full translation of the material I am about to condense).
There, it is an article dealing with the works by US sculptress Frances Poe, which sculptures of animals are a miniature wonder all by themselves! (I could find no other reference to this woman's work, try locating another one on your own).
Her ceramic is composed by: (*)47% of British fine white clay used in pottery making; (*)25% of flint; (*)25% of feldspar and (*)3% of clay boulder; the ceramic obtained is harder than steel, author Elliott H McCleary states he saw Frances Poe standing upon a 6 B-inches-high moose with her full weight (I calculate, from the photos, that she weighted at that time about 60 Kilos or 132 pounds) and the little sculpture had no problem at all!.
Apart from th is, author McCleary indicates that the ceramic, when struck, resonated like a bell and was also un-attacked by many powerful acids (composition unknown).
Frances Poe first grounds all materials to fine dust, wets them with water and mixes them thoroughly. Later she proceeds to shape them and allows the shape to dry for some hours; when dry the sculpture is placed (unpainted) within a ceramic oven at 980°C for four hours, this making the first stage of the preparation.
To paint the sculptures, she first applies the colors and afterwards -when are dry - places the painted sculptures within the oven at 1260°C from 7 to 9 hours, after which they are finished.
Author McCleary comments that this process gives the sculpture a great hardness; but he does not indicate whether it is just the first cooking what does this or the combination of both cookings, obviously for the interested experimenters only experience will indicate what is better.
One advice, if you allow me: Eliminate all air bubbles from the ceramic as it is drying after you have modeled it to the necessary shape and made the needed holes for the metallic pipes; verify also the degree of contraction undergone by the mixture after it is cooked (either once or twice) so as to dimension the sphere properly. Obviously, the ceramic sphere must be modeled and baked divided in two hemispheres so th at all other constituents of this free-energy device may be assembled later inside of it (unless, of course, you have found a way to introduce all elements by means of the holes!).

Part VIII: Ockam's Razor and Free-Energy Devices

Two subjects will be dealt with in this Part, Joseph's Newman energy machine and the free-energy device of the Switzerland-based Methernita group.

If there is a man who has become "controversial" - to put it mildly - and under the spotlight of public attention at developed countries (NOT A SINGLE WORD ABOUT HIM at Argentina!, can you believe it?) that is Joseph Newman and his over-unity-output devices.
I will not examine his devices from his viewpoint, if you want to learn it

his viewpoint and theories on how his devices work you should order a copy of his book "The Energy Machine of Joseph NEwman" from him at his address of Route 1, Box 52, Lucedale, Mississipi 39452; send a self-addressed self-stamped envelope for him to mail you an answer.
What I will do here is to indicate my personal viewpoint of why and how his devices work:

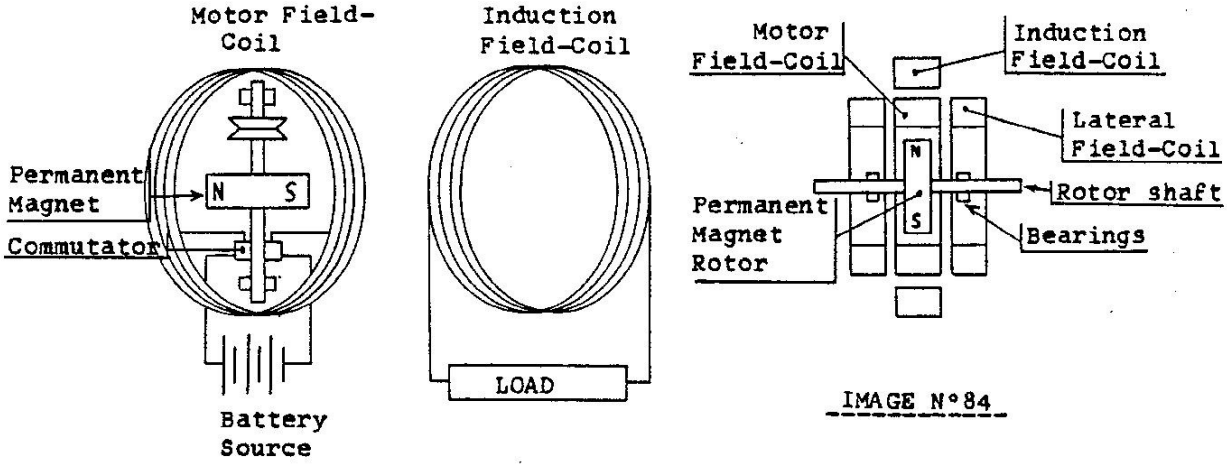


IMAGE N°84

Image N°84, directly above, is taken from Kelly's work (12) and is a reproduction of Newman's granted patent at South Africa. His motor uses a permanent magnet as rotor, the armature is usually made of many turns of very fine metallic wire (sometimes not copper wire but an alloy of different elements). Donald A Kelly publishes (page 45 of -(12)-) an analysis of a Newman-type device he built to test Newman's ideas, with the following lengths of wire:

(a)Coil of ferrous (steel), stranded wire; about four - 4 - turns, for a total length of 15 running feet approximatedly.

(b)Central coil of copper, stranded wire, about 50, fifty, turns, for a total length of 260 running feet.

(c)Lower coil of aluminum, stranded wire, about 22, twenty-two, turns; total length of 116 running feet.

(d)Replacement of coil (a) of tinned copper solid conductor, 24 gauge, 50 feet

I will analyze, from the energy grid's viewpoint, each length separatedly:

(a) 15 B-feet = 14,80263158 g-feet

14,800263158 : 4 = 3,700657895

Very close to a decimal submultiple of harmonic 371244169.

(b)260 B-feet = 256,5789475 g-feet, close to the square root of 648 or

256578947 5squared = 658327563

658327563 x 4 = close to harmonic 2693645 (Cathie's value)

658327563 x 2 = close to $\sqrt{1,694443}$ (Cathie's value)

Apparently this length of wire touches, at the same time, two harmonics!.

(c)116 B-feet = 114,4736842 g-feet

114,4736842 - 111 = 3,4736842

34736842 x 2 = 69473684, close to the reciprocal of lightspeed upon the planetary surface.
The above-length of wire is half harmonic 222 (13) to which is added a small length related to lightspeed's reciprocal!.

(d)50 B-feet = 49,34210528 g-feet

$\sqrt{4,934210528}$ = 2,221308292 again we have here harmonic 222.

So, we see that in Newman's energy machine the rotor composed by a permenent magnet - which relationship in frequency I have indicated before (14) - is in the midst of several converging and grid-related different energy fields!. This is a further experimental confirmation of the experiences made by the late Dr Hooper (8), who discovered that fields of different configuration con sidered as separate in common Physics textbooks, actually could be made to work together.
To the above, Newman also adds another feature:"Like any old standard DC mot-"or, the Newman motor has a commutator that reverses the current flow every "half-revolution. Some Newman commutators also interrupt the current flow se-"veral times per revolution, giving a pulsing effect" (from page 55 of -(9)-). This new addition makes the Newman motor work very much like the old Keely machines which were described by contemporaries as "breathing bodies" when at work!.
All this combination of fields has also a "rejuvenating" or "recharging" eff-ect upon the batteries:"Newman machines are said to exhibit a high-frequency "alternating-current spike that's enhanced by the sudden collapse of the mag-"netic field in the coil as the battery switch is opened. The energy of the "AC current spike in the coil supposedly exceeds the direct current flow from "the battery This radio-frequency energy appears in bursts, at frequencies "ranging from 10 to 20 Megacycles per second" (from page 55 of -(9)-).
Let us see how this converts to grid-related factors:

20 Mcs = 17,77777 **Megacycles** per grid-second

17,77777 : 8 = 22,2222 again we have here harmonic 222!.

Being harmonic 222 the Phi-harmonic of harmonic 137, the Fine Structure Constant (13), we have here that the "AC current spike" is actually related to a-tomic structure itself and thus contributes to integrating formerly-destroy-ed materials in the chemical reactions happening within batteries.
Pat Spellman, Ray-o-Vac's director of product development confirms:"I have se-"en enough to be convinced that some unique stuff is going on down here in Lu-"cedale. It's not at all clear to us how the batteries get rejuvenated when "they run a Newman motor. Beyond that, I'd rather not get into it" (from page 60 of -(9)-).
And David Noland asks:"But why are the batteries necessary at all?. If a Newman "motor really does create more electric power than it needs to run, why just "not hook the motor up to itself and get it going with a simple kick start?. "A transformer-rectifier system could convert the AC output to DC with a vol-"tage and amperage equal to a Battery's.
"According to (Roger) Hastings (Manager of the Superconductive Electronics (Technology Centerfor Unisys in St Paul), that's been tried a few times. But "the resistors keep blowing out. Precisely why is a mistery, he says" (from Page 55 of -(9)).

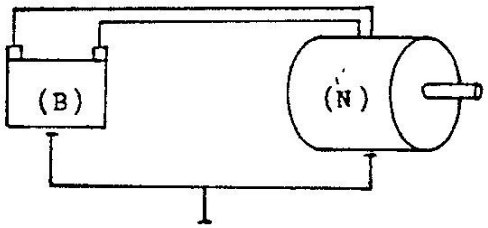


IMAGE N°85

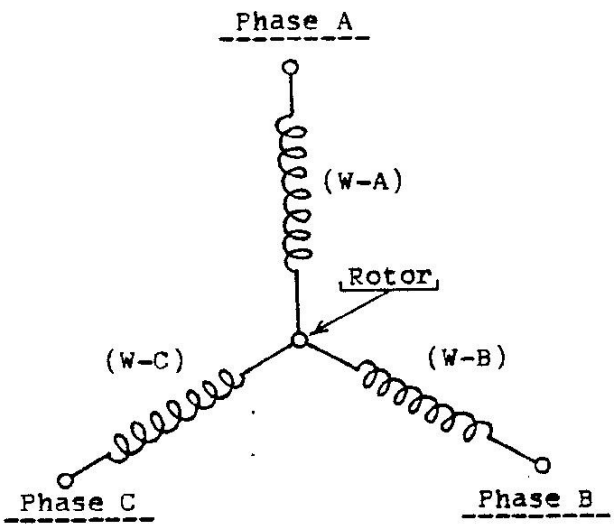
Grid-Related
Resonant Distance

My view of this effect is that, as seen at Image N°85 above, there is a grid-related distance between the battery (B) and the corresponding Newman machine (N); this distance is - in my opinion - either related to harmonic 1296 or harmonic 316227766 (13).
Obviously, though only embodied in a motor in this example, the principles found by Joseph Newman can also be incorporated into many other kinds of devices (transformers, relays, etc); including those which can be used to influence the growth of a crystal in supersaturated solution.
I want to digress briefly here on this subject: No doubt many who are on the "crystal mania" will read this writing and think of converting the modified Schappeler Sphere and the Newman energy machine for growing crystals within them by using also frequencies related to the energy grid and thus grow grid-attuned crystals as are said to have existed at Atlantis. You may also want to place these different crystals (resonating at different frequencies, all of them in relationship to the grid) at different mutual distances so as to produce variegated ether flows or to build psychotronic devices of different kinds.
You can do all of this, but remember that you are facing terrible dangers resulting from the sudden and un-controlled release of atomic energy, which can be resumed as follows: If you are lucky you will blow yourself and your nearby environment in a flash; if you aren't you may die slowly of radiation-sickness which is an even-worse fate!.
BE VERY CAREFUL ON THIS INSTANCE!!!, you are touching the very core of creation and one carelessness is already excessive; so, I say again, BE CAREFUL!!!.

Is it possible to improve the Newman Energy Machine?; I think I have a "Yes" answer to this question:

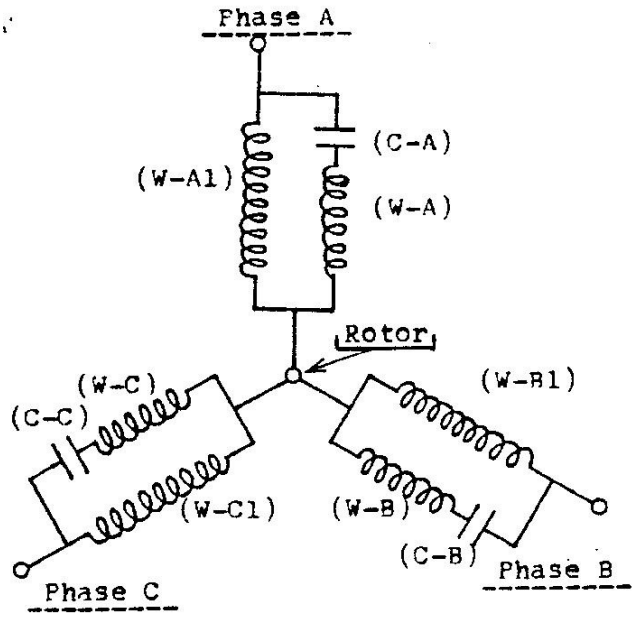
(a)One improvement would be to power it by means of a vaccum-tube array, as Dr Nikola Tesla is reputed to have done (see Appendix II), I must apologize to the readership but the scarcity of data has prevented me to fully analyze it. The battery could power the vacuum-tube array and - at the same time - be placed at a resonant distance from the Newman machine which input would be the output of the vacuum tubes!.

(b)Another improvement would be to adapt the motor invented by Chris Wanlass, which workings can be understood by looking at the illustrations of next page: Image N°86 shows us the common, three-phased, induction motor consisting of three (or multiples of three) windings in a rotor. This kind of device has several problems which are well-known and need not to be detailed there.
Image N°87, also next page, shows us the improvements made by Mr Wanlass, and



STANDARD INDUCTION MOTOR

IMAGE N°86



WANLASS MOTOR

IMAGE N°87

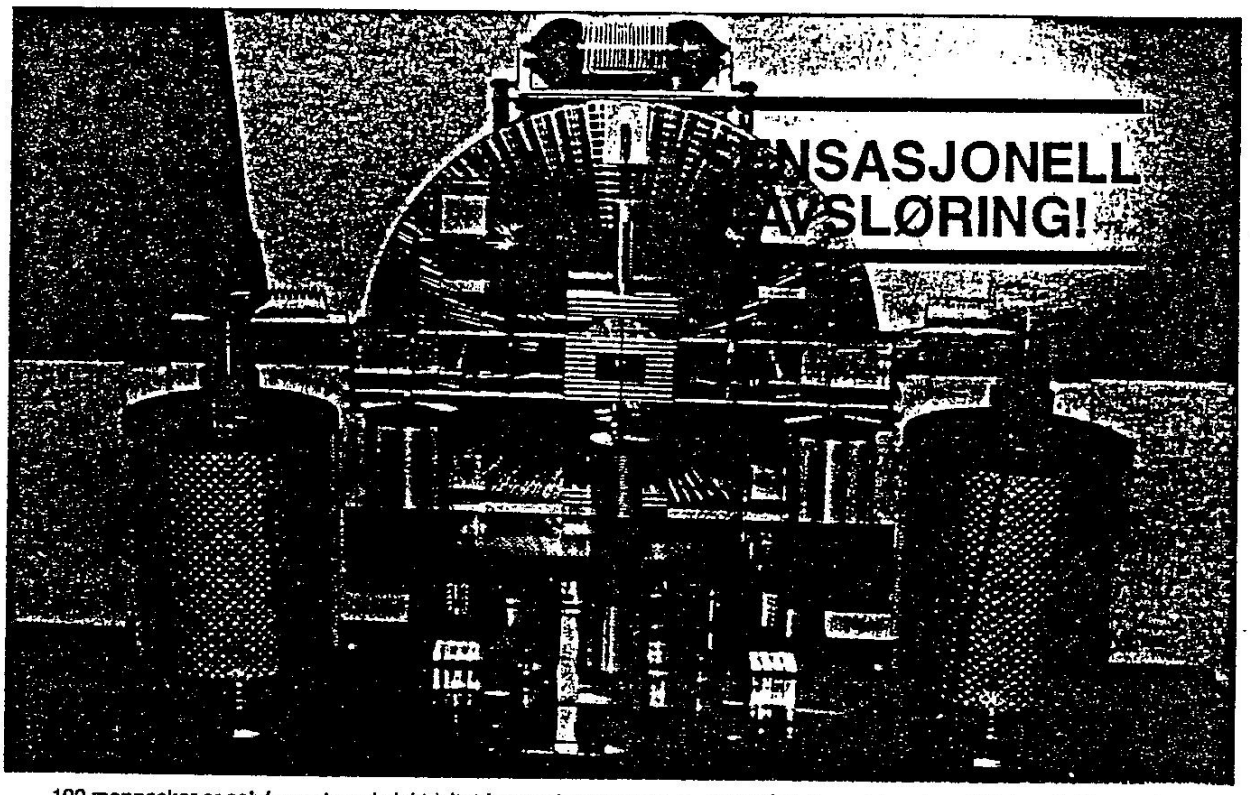
Donald A Kelly so analyzes them:"The energy-saving electric motor developed "by Chris Wanlass improves the operating economy of motors in several ways: "(a)Conventional electric motors lose efficiency by being unable to regulate "the volume of iron-laminations which become magnetised. In the Wanlass motor "design the volume of the iron-laminations and windings closely match the re- "quired pulling torque on the motor, with no unnecessary iron-volume being "magnetised.

"(b)By adding a second set of coils adjacent to each of the normal field coils "this new type of motor avoids back-EMF (per Lenz's law). The addition of the- "se second coils allows the normal current flow to be unrestricted by the back "EMF and thus improve efficiency.

"In the Wanlass motor the amount of copper wire in the second coil windings is "much different than in the first coil windings. Both sets of windings, in con- "junction with a capacitor, produce two different magnetic fields that comple- "ment each other, rather than the usual conflict between the input current "and the back-EMF.

"The back-EMF is shunted into the second coils as current, thereby causing "less electricity to be required from the original source. The transfer of "electrical flow from the first windings to the second set smooths out the e- "nergy flow within the motor to generally increase efficiency and produce lo- "wer heat losses.

"The addition of the capacitor in each of the second-coil windings provides a "current-storage factor for higher starting torque plus producing the differ- "ence in the magnetic fields between the two field coils sets, as previously



100 mennesker er selvforsynt med elektrisitet fra «scalar technology». I flere år har maskinen levert 3 kilowatt. Menneskene i Methernita-gruppen i Sveits kjenner teknikken, men mener at menneskehetens holdninger er slik at tiden ikke er moden for å la utenforstående få vite hvordan innretningen fungerer. (Foto: Per H. Andersen)

Løsningen på «drivhus-problemet»: En offentlig hemmelighet?

«Tyngdekraft-energi» kan avløse olje, kull og atomkraft?

Tekst: Lars Erik Mellqvist

Forurensningsfri, billig elektrisk energi i store mengder. Oppfinnere har gjort jobben. Men teorien er ikke i orden. For noen er dette i dag derfor et drama med forfulgte oppfinnere og ødelagte laboratorier. Dramaet har tråder til rom-våpen, teknologikappløpet mellom øst og vest, sterke oljeselskapers økonomiske interesse, frykten for jordskjelv i Vestens økonomier og noens overbevisning om at menneskeheten ikke er moden for en slik teknologi.

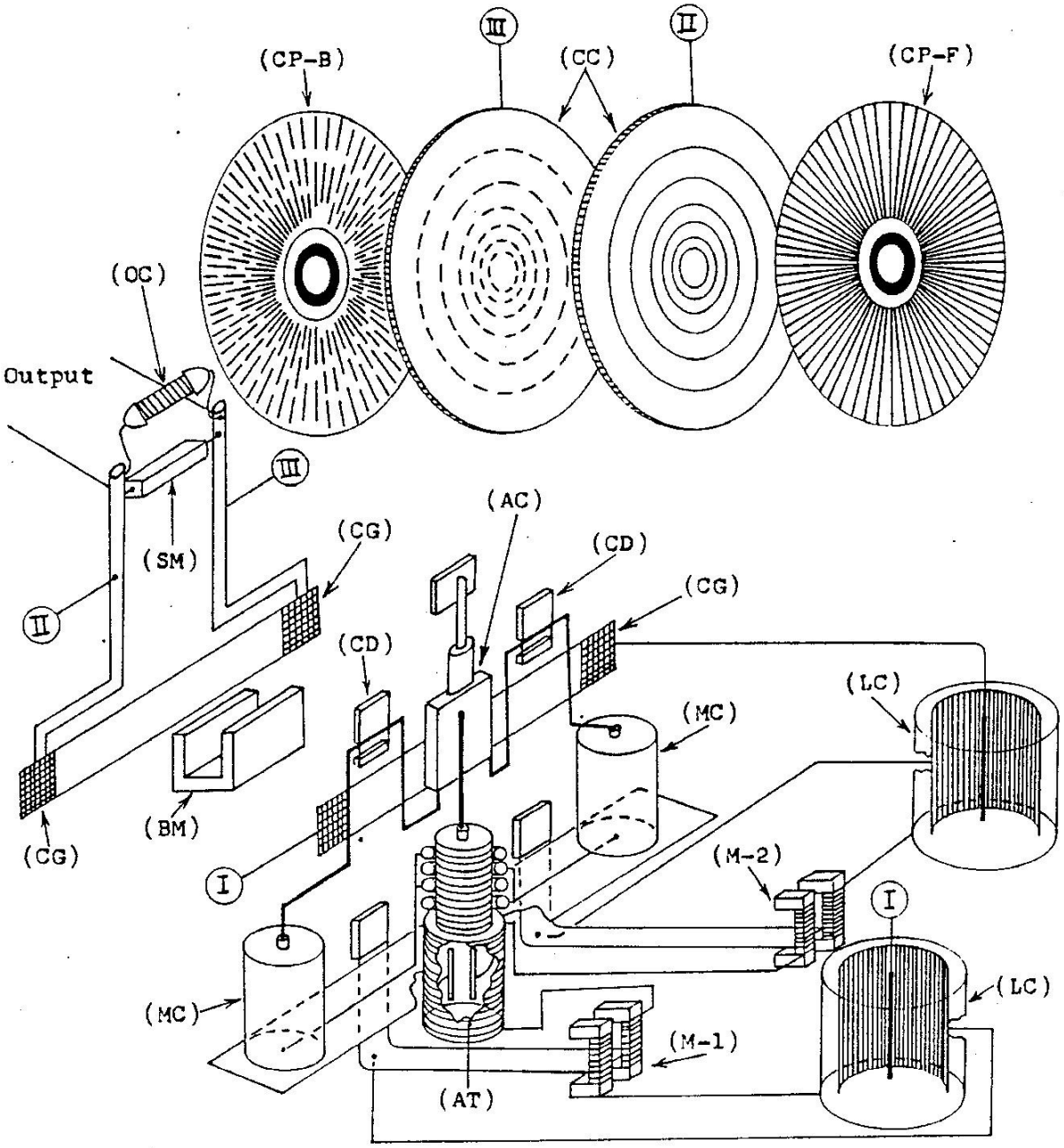
Nytenkning springer gjerne ut av idéer om at ting *burde* være annerledes.

En drøm er en forurensningsfri og uuttømmelig energikilde som med små enheter, overalt hvor det er behov for energi, er gratis å tappe. Det nødvendige utstyr bør være billig og lite ressurskrevende. Energikilden må gjøre oss uavhengig av forbrenningsprosesser

Forts. neste side

"he could find, he thought it might be a great hoax or just delusions; he sa-
"id he changed his mind".
Dag also translated for us the lettering beneath the photography reproduced at page N°81 of this writing, according to him it says:"100 people are self-
"sufficient with electricity from "scalar technology". In several years the
"machine has produced 3 kilowatt. The people of the Methernita-group in Switz-
"erland know the process, but feel that the attitudes of humanity are such
"that the time is not ready for letting others know how the machine works".
The article mentions Joseph Newman, Albert Einstein, Nikola Tesla, Viktor Schauberger, Shinichi Seike, Thomas Bearden and others in the free-energy field, but gives no indication of how the Methernita-device works.

IMAGE N°88



Donald A.Kelly briefly analyzed the device of the Methernita-group (12) but after a careful evaluation of what he indicates I do disagree with his opinion.
After seeing the photograph reproduced at page N°81, it became clear that it was involved much more th an what Kelly showed, and as it was a too complex device to attempt using my personal psychometry I asked my friend Gerry to join into the work; at each step of analysis we made it became more and more clear that indiscriminately attributing inborn common sense to all people of German ancestry is a terrible mistake!.
Whenever a certain point must be cleared independently it will appear in a dialogue within this text with Gerry and myself as the ones doing the talking. Otherwise the analysis will be made in common text, as usual.
Please refer to Image N°88, former page, where it is illustrated "dis-assembled" the free-energy device: It is composed by two metallic disks divided into 50 sections each, and each section possessing permanent magnets of reduced size; one disk (CP-F) is at the front, and the other (CP-B) at the back, both turning in opposite directions.
Between them are placed two disks (CC) which are composed by an insulating base which has mounted upon a "wavy" massive metallic cover; this is there instead of the wire-grids indicated by Kelly (12), and fulfills the mission of colecting charges accumulated in excess at the disks (CP-F)-(CP-B) which flash-over. The collected charges are led, see (II)-(III), to the output.

Gerry: "Hi, Borderlanders!"

Jorge:"Gerry, do these charges upon the "wavy" disks reach the output directly?"

Gerry:"The builders seem to believe so, but they must wave through some spatial stages - involving capacitance with the intervening medium - before they do so".

At the output section, there is a "sandwiched" magnet (SM) which the builders want to make act as a "diode", so to say, so that no back-EMF creeps into the machine and generates an overload. There is also what we call "Output Coil", (OC) at the illustration, which motivated the following question:

Jorge:"Gerry, does the output coil (OC) pulses because of the complex-energy input from the machine as a whole?".

Gerry:"The builders want to believe so, but I do not register any pulsing action in my psychometric analysis of the device. No past or present pulsing at all".

The ferromagnetic energies possessed by the tiny magnets embedded upon the 50 sectors of each disk are "vibrated", according to Gerry, by a permanent magnet (BM) located at the base of the disks; these energies are, in turn collected by induction through "charge-grids" (CG) located at the ends of the horizontally-mounted bracings. There is absolutely no friction between the parts involved, all charges fly through space for transmission-purposes.
Part of the energy collected by the grid-chargers (CG) goes into the large-sized condensers (LC) which are filled with tightly-packed powderized magnetic-materials and have at their midst a cylindrical gridded-enclosure. Part of the charges collected by the (LC) capacitors goes to power the grouped-magnets (M-1) and (M-2), the remnant is "bled" by the gridded-enclosure into the central point of the bend at an "L-shaped" metallic band terminating in other, non-lettered, charge distributors. The ferromagnetism generated by magnets (M-1) and (M-2) creates eddy currents upon the pair of "L-shaped" strips and

thus contributes with another kind of energy to the complex combination produced by the device as a whole. Between each pair of magnets at every individual group there are mounted plastic blocks - appreciated easily as shiny at the photograph of page N°81 - which motivated this question:

Jorge:"What are the plastic blocks for?. Have they any special purpose?".

Gerry:"The builders seem to believe they can make the blocks pulse through '(ferro)magnetic capacitance'; but what I perceive is that the ethers surround the blocks by the outside and are dissipated into space".

The energy passing through magnets (M-1) and (M-2) activates also a self-transformer (AT) which - at the lower portion - has within an oil-filled condenser connected, respectively, to the beginning and the end of the lowermost coil. This condenser is adjustable by means of a servomechanism placed within. The upper coil of the self-transformer (AT) ends into a single thick-wire penetrating at the upper half of box (AC), to be analyzed later.
Two charge distributors (CD) collect more energy from the rotation of the frontal disk (CP-F), and lead it into two medium-sized condensers (MC) which are connected alternatedly to rings around the uppermost coil of the self-transformer (AT). When the density of charge reaches the necessary level, the rings conduct electricity enough to produce a discharge of the two condensers (MC) and thus bring about another pulsing action.
The cable uniting the charge distributors (CD) passes within a box (AC) which lower-half is filled with magnetic-materials as the two large condensers (LC) Its upper half is composed as seen at Image N°89, below:

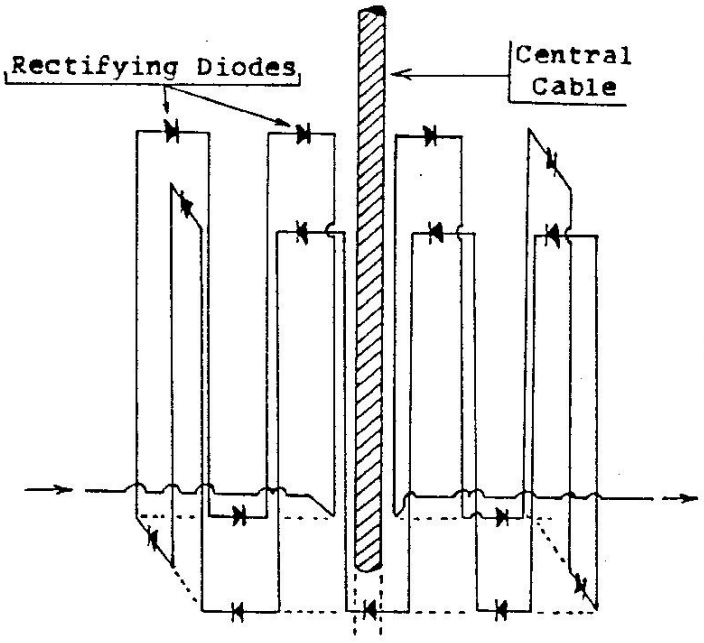
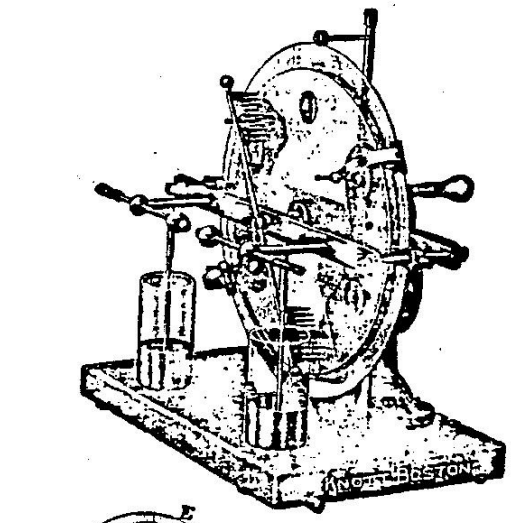


IMAGE N°89

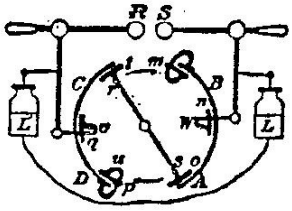
The cable of the self-transformer's upper coil penetrates, after making two 90° turns, into the box (AC) and before ending at a discharge electrode and contributing to the final output, it is surrounded by rectifying diodes arranged in the manner seen above so as to produce - for the builders, according to Gerry - a "square wave" current.

Both Gerry and I think that this action accomplished is done so very inefficiently, and that several layers of diodes arranged as seen concentrically are only capable of achieving the maximum effect. Also, we agree on that the rings placed at the uppermost coil of the self-transformer should be replaced by another coil shuntedin the manner of the usual Tesla coil.
The combined actions of all elements so far analyzed brings about the final output of the machine which is of 300 volts at 10 Amperes, yielding 3 KW constantly; the origin of this device is in the old electrostatic machines of the past century, as seen at Image N°90 below:

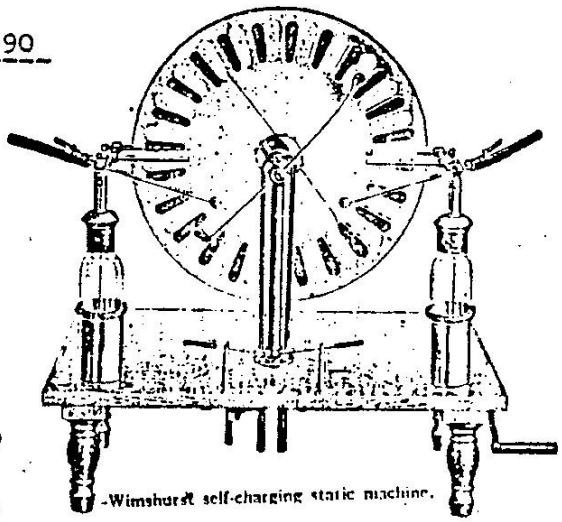
IMAGE N°90



—The Toepler-Holtz electric machine.



—Principle of Toepler-Holtz



-Wimshurst self-charging static machine.

However, the Methernita-group lost sight of the original simplicity and made several changes: (a)The copper-formed sectors of the Wimshurst machine were replaced by permanent magnets, as seen at Image N°91 of next page where I have dashed one sector for appreciating better its size relative to the disk's (b)The original grid-lattice placed, and grounded afterwards, between the two disks of the Wimshurst machine was replaced - as seen at Image N°92 of next page - by two charge-collecting plates which constitution is appreciated at the bottom of said Image.
One of the most curious things about the whole Methernita-group free-energy device, motivated the following question and its answer:

Jorge:"There is plenty of equipment in the foreground, can you detect anything behind the turning disks or within the board upon which the device is mounted?".

Gerry:"No, I find nothing but what is before. If they had placed any equipment behind they would have been forced to invade a neighbouring country; Switzerland is too small!".

As the reason behind including a personal analysis of Joseph Newman's Energy

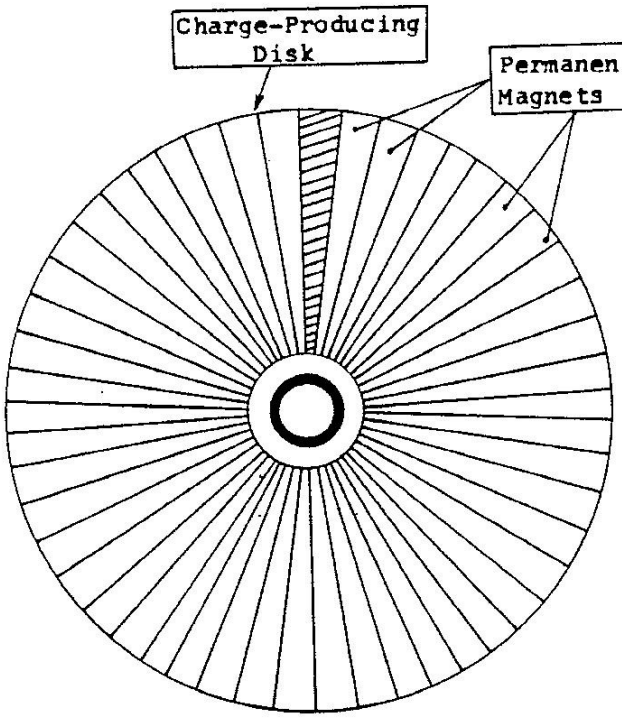


IMAGE N°91

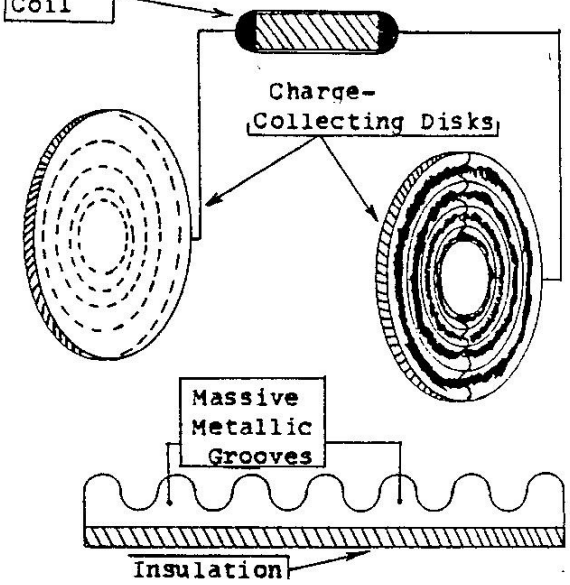


IMAGE N°92

was to bring more and better knowledge to the readership, what made me analyze, in a debunking fashion as you must have noticed, the Methernita free-energy machine is the amount of wrong conceptions involved.
As Bruce De Palma, these people seem not to know that ferromagnetism is a superficial effect and thus that only a thin superficial film of ferromagnetic materials is needed instead of massive amounts!.
Be very careful with reduced knowledge, it is always a danger for the ignorant!.

Part IX: Wild Speculations

I could not end this writing without including a personal and wild speculation. It all began when I read the editions of "The Journal of Borderland Research" included at Appendix I of this work (please read them before continuing with the text).
As I had no personal opinion formed on the reason/s why this device should be a working one, I refrained until I could accumulate more knowledge; once this was done I wrote the article on the Ovshinsky Effect and chemical combinations fully reproduced as Appendix III of this work (please read it and later continue reading).
I gave an abridged account of this personal theory in my writing on Dr Moray's Radiant Energy Detector (14); and I want now to use this proposal in explaining the reason behind the free-energy device built using un-altered chemical substances.

My analysis, indicating the amount of UPAs, of each substance is given below:

Substance	Sumatory		Result
(a) Bi Se O2 Ph4	1422 + 580 + 3780 + 2232	=	8014
(b) Fe2 O3	(1008 x 2) + (290 x 3)	=	2886
(c) Mg O2	432 + (290 x 2)	=	1012
(d) Mn	992	=	992
(e) Bi Se O2 Ph4	1422 + 580 + 3780 + 2232	=	8014

Considering that my theory is that the above amounts of UPAs approach, through integers, as close as possible the grid-numbers of the Unified Equations, then I theorize the following:

(a)Origin is $(288)^2$ x 2 ; being 288 twice lightspeed factor 144.

(b)Origin is 2880 + 6; to twice lightspeed factor 144, in decimal powering, is added the cosmic factor 6 (13)!.

(c)Origin is $(\text{Log}_{10} \sqrt{6,954307}):4$; being 6,954307 the reciprocal of lightspeed upon the Earth's surface in grid-related terms.

(d)Origin is close to $(222)^2$ x 2: involving harmonic 222 (13).

(e)Same as (a).

Now, to the individual analysis I will add the final yield of the sumatory of all factors involved:

$$8014 + 2886 + 1012 + 992 + 8014 = 20918$$

The final result is close to the sumatory of Cathie's "A" and "B" fields (1)-(4): which contribute together with others to keep matter as we know it whole. Does the device described at Appendix I work?, it is difficult to say without building it, but the analysis points out that a certain confidence can exist, in my opinion, on its success.
Of course, many will think of fusing the materials together by using either a modified Schappeler Sphere or a Newman Energy Machine to build grid-attuned crystals; if you do this, remember that you are on your own and should better - both - make your experiments at a non-populated place and keep a means to kill you fast in case of failure (also, just in case, have your Last Will deposited at a lawyer's).

CONCLUSION

Many great promises are contained in this writing in terms of free-energy devices, they must be implemented through experimentation.
You can do as you please in terms of variations to carry upon the different apparati herein included, but I take no reponsability on whatever may happen toyou, either for good or for bad.
Whichever be, at the present and the future, your level of personal awareness and technical knowledge remember that:

(*)Nobody died because of prudence, and many did because of the opposite.

(*)It is never shameful to seek the advice of those who are more learned than we are!.

APPENDIX I:

THE NEW AGE BATTERY WHICH RECAPTURES THE SOLAR FORCE

Technical Bulletins From Outer Space
By Berne Through Beti King

"There has been much material sent through isolated people there on your earth regarding Solar Energy (such as Dr. Moray) over the past centuries which, as most of you realize, has all been either buried or silenced. However there has been much progress made in your country regarding freedom of speech in the last ten years, so we will try again."

Dr. T. Henry Moray, Salt Lake City, Utah developed and perfected a Free Energy device in the 1930s. He was silenced by the FBI in early 1940. In a sequel to Moray's book: "The Sea of Energy In Which the Earth Floats", his son John, 13 years old at the time, tells it this way: "The incident of March 2, 1940, particularly stands out in my mind. . . My father's account of what took place was very simple. He had gone to the laboratory just after dark and on leaving, had found that he had forgotten to pick up some material from the one office that was kept locked. Because the material was bulky, he left the front door open and went back to the office.

"As he fumbled with the keys in the dark, unlocking the office door, he had the impression that someone was coming up behind him. As he turned to see who it was he was hit on the shoulder by a heavy object. Although the blow left his right arm numb and half-paralyzed, with his good left arm he grabbed assailant by the head and held him pinned to his left side, entangling the assailant's gun in his overcoat.

"As the first man struggled, a second man, carrying a gun, came running up. Dad kicked the second man, knocking free the gun he was carrying just as the first man's gun discharged. The bullet traveled vertically downward, grazing the side of Dad's leg as it went and ricocheted off the concrete floor. At that point Dad's right arm began to function and he was able to get his own gun out. He gained control of the situation and showed the two men out the front door at gun point. He was immediately fired upon again by someone at a distance; he returned the fire, knocking the third gunman down.

"A fourth man rushed up to help the wounded gunman. Henry recognized this man as Felix Fraser (supposedly an employee of the Rural Electrification Administration). The second man said to the first assailant: 'Well, you weren't as quick on the draw as you thought you were.' And Henry Moray recognized the voice of an FBI

man he had known at one time as a security guard. At that point Henry realized he was all alone in a very dangerous and difficult situation. Here were two men, supposedly FBI agents, who in a shoot-out had gotten the worst of it. Henry was severely wounded. He thought he was bleeding to death and he knew he was going to faint at any moment.

"If he had fainted while these men were still there, he knew that he would be completely at their mercy. So in panic he told them to get out, pretending that he had not recognized any of them, and the men promptly left. Henry locked the door to the lab, went directly to the house and called his doctor and his good friend, S. E. Bringhurst. The doctor came and treated Henry's wounds, stopping the bleeding. The doctor knew Dad was doing government work, and Dad promised to report the incident to the FBI himself. Consequently, the doctor made no direct report. As far as I know, no police report was ever made. . . "

WE LIVE IN AN UNNATURAL ENVIRONMENT

"Bear in mind as stated before," said Berne, "the sun sustains a man-made power plant. The light emanating to your planet is there all the time even in the dark. You are not utilizing this energy at all but are rather trying to use the 'heat' factor of the sun. The heat is merely a result of the light rays and not in itself of any importance except for heat. The heat is caused by the light rays bounding off the magnetic lines of force. Enough for today. (January 27, 1975)

January 29, 1975. "The heat is not present on all the planet except in the daylight because of the movement of the lines of force as the planet rotates around the sun. On other planets the heat and light are sustained all the time because our power supplies rotate with us. But you live in an unnatural environment which we are all attempting to correct. You need to go back to your basic elements to recapture the solar force, with a silica base instead of water. Your small solar batteries are the best technically on the planet at this time, but they are not right obviously for they need to be recharged in the direct light of the sun. You see, these are using only the visible light and not the invisible light or the magnetic force.

"Yes, you will be allowed to use the magnetic force within your own planet -- but not for interplanetary purposes -- until your people turn back to the Law. (Here again we are told that man-made Flying Saucers will be allowed to operate only in a limited way around the earth and not out into space -- which leads your director to believe that stories of joint American-Russian space bases on the Moon are just that, stories -- until backed up by believable factual data!)

"The solar energy will be used through a battery. Yes, we will still call it a magnetic battery; and it does use bismuth, selenium, ferrite, silica and manganese. These will utilize

the light, magnetics and gravity, which are your three forces at this time. This is a similar energy force that operates our space ships, except that you do not use the time factor. There will be a transformer needed also. (Wib Smith did add the time factor to his equations in developing the mathematics of a Free Energy device in the 1950s and claimed to have made a successful demonstration of it before his passing in 1963.)

CLEAN ENERGY FOR THE MIDDLE CLASS AMERICAN HOME

"To continue with the light energy: we are going to build a dynamo, a generating system capable of supplying quiet, clean energy to operate an average upper middle class American home, to supply 10 to 12 thousand watts of energy per about one square foot of space. This unit must not be under cover. The unit is in two parts: a battery and a transformer, and can be designed to plug on to the outer power connection so your current house wiring is not necessarily obsolete.

"First of all, for those of you who remember the 'Smith antenna', received by Wilbur Smith of Canada -- who is now part of this group, by the way -- let me make a correction. This was not an antenna, but a transformer -- which is why we could not complete the tests at that time. (The so-called antenna was described and published by Van Tassel in his 'Proceedings' and by us in our 'Journal' in the early 1960s as the Caduceus coil.)

"The Ferrous Fe2 rod is the basis of our transformer system. We will use a piece one inch in diameter, one foot long to begin. There is a difference in ferrite rods in density. We need a .16 or .18 density rod. Drill two 1/16" holes in the top of the Ferrite rod, making sure they are separated for insulation. Drill ½" deep and insert one copper connection, using epoxy or other or other glue if necessary to hold in ferrite. Make sure end of copper connects with ferrite. Insert connector of clear plastic coated silver rod in other hole. Clear plastic is necessary to allow light to flow! Okay. Now do the same on the other end of the rod. Back later.

NUCLEAR WASTE A NEW TECHNICAL PROBLEM

January 31, 1975 "Before conintuing with the power plant, I wish to assure you that the nuclear power plants are not the answer. They are spilling more waste than even the knowledgeable people realize. However, these units are not nearly as harmful as the new 'clean' weapons and machines that are being tested and, in some instances, even used. We are restoring as much of this waste as possible. It is still a slow process at this time. Again, let me state this is a fairly new technological problem to us. For every society such as yours has its own individual problems in the technical area. So much depends on how the so-called fission is released. Do not despair. We are working to restore this awesome damage and, hopefully, we can solve your energy problems before long. It has not been possible, politically, to do

this up until now; but it is felt that with the fear of no power very imminent, together with the new freedom of speaking, that it is safe for you to proceed.

February 15, 1975 "The battery itself is completely non-metallic. That is, you must not use metal covers as you do now. We will use simple old cardboard to begin. Then, of course, we can switch to plastic for production purposes. The ends need to be clear transparent. For experimental purposes you can simply use your transparent plastic wrap. The battery is formed in layers. The Bismuth and Selenium are mixed.

"To make a small battery take 10 grams (⅓ oz) selenium oxide, SeO2, and mix with two part BiPh4. Place in bottom of cylinder. Cylinder is to be made of cardboard or inert plastic with both ends clear transparent. Place Bi and Se mixture -- mix thoroughly with glass or wooden rod. Do not use metal. Fill with Ferrous fine pulverized Fe302 and place clear plastic over the other layer of Be Se mix at other end. Both ends are the same with Ferrous in between. Use copper wire 1/16 dia. for positive terminal. Push through top half way down into Ferrous. Use aluminum for negative terminal same dimension and same distance. On bottom attach small thin lead rod only into the bottom layer of BeSe. (No more regarding this came through until October 1975).

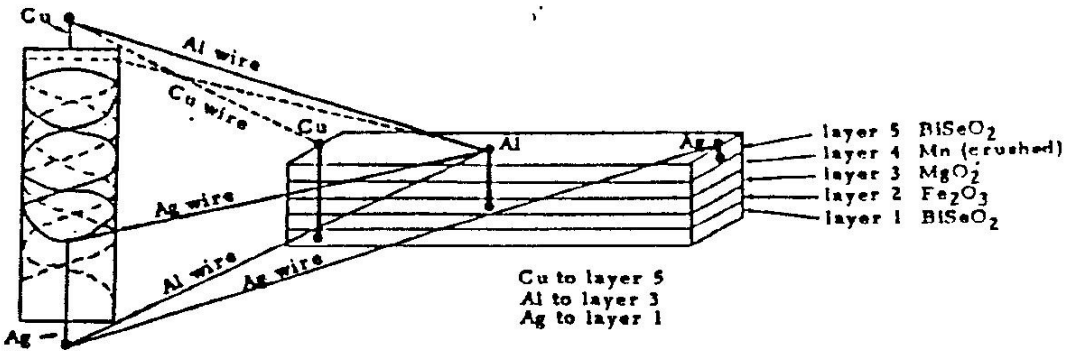
LIGHT, NOT HEAT, FOR POWER

October 30, 1975 "Beti, relax and let me through. I truly want to give you the complete information on how to build a solar energy system. We have parts of it recorded there, but now I will try this method. First let me reiterate, we will utilize light, not heat, as our power source. This includes your infra-red and ultra-violet and all other 'invisible' light rays. Also used are your magnetic lines of force. We will make this unit in two parts, a cell, or battery, and a transformer. The transformer activates the battery with a perpetual source of energy, thus eliminating the need for any moving parts or liquid."

It is appropriate to point out here that heat-generated power is accomplished by the destruction of matter, explosion or burning, while the light-generated power system offered by Berne uses the creation of matter. The two methods are polar opposites. Obviously the change from destruction-generated energy to construction-generated energy means a profound change in not only the mechanical but als the philosophical basis of our society. The shift from explosion to implosion was pioneered by Viktor Schauberger in Austria and can be studied in BSRF 2-Q "IMPLOSION INSTEAD OF EXPLOSION", $3.50 pp.

October 31, 1975 "The transformer is made with ferrite rod, winding, for those of you who remember, in a fashion similar to the Wilbur Smith antenna. I will describe this. The rod becomes a transformer instead of an antenna as previously believed. The winding of the wire around the rod captures the magnetic lines of force

in a fashion so far unknown on your planet. Using one 1/8" copper and one 1/8" silver or silver coated wire, wind as below. OK to place transformer A on top of Battery B.



"Bring both wires back to both terminals, leaving one end one fourth bare except for straight ends. Leave silver terminal on bare end. With 1/8" wire use ½" ferrite rod and, since battery underway is 8 in. long, suggest 8 in. rod for ease of handling. Longer is okay but not shorter. Wind 6 turns per inch for 6 inches, then straight. Put both straight wires on the silver terminal. This we will call Negative -- Cu plus. The terminals need to be ½" round wire, drilled ½ inch into the rod and set firmly with plastic glue into rod center.

"The battery is to be made in a clear plastic container. In this case we are using a container approximately 8x4x1. We use clear plastic for purposes of non-interference. Opacity in any color will block the invisible light or color rays, which we are using. (Cardboard or paper does not block these rays if made from wood.) The transformer connects to the battery at the Al terminal in center. Connect with Ag covered wire from Ag and Cu to Cu on transformer. Wire length from transformer to battery not important -- just ease of handling. Same diameter needed as transformer. The Transformer connects only to the battery, supplying the starting energy.

"The battery is a horizontal sandwich concisting of 5 separate layers separated by fish paper. The 3 terminals are subsequently run through parts of the sandwich. Bottom and top layers are the same: BiSe02. This accepts the light rays which are unseen andactivates with the Ferrous which is magnetic. Layer 2 is Fe203, layer 3 is Mg02, and layer 4 is manganese (crushed). Terminal 1, Cu goes to layer 5, contacting all five layers. Terminal 2, Al, connects to layer 3, contacting 3 layers and Terminal 3, Ag, simply connects to layer 1. Battery terminals need to be round also for greater response. These should be ½ in. in diameter. It is more efficient power-wise to keep terminals apart. The larger the battery the less is this necessary but for now suggest separate. We are also utilizing the area of the field, which we will discuss later. (To be concluded in the next Journal.)

THE NEW AGE BATTERY WHICH RECAPTURES THE SOLAR FORCE

Technical Bulletins From Outer Space
Part II, By Berne Through Beti King

As you experiment, of course you will try different forms and shapes of your battery for more efficient service, but I believe this is the most efficient way to prove the theory (described and drawn in the Sept-Oct Journal).

Nov. 7, 1975

Output 250 watts, 1000 cycles per second. Do not be misled; the cps are different from your measurements (60 cps for our standard house current) but can be utilized with your light bulbs and other ac equipment. The current flows in a circular motion since it utilizes the light, color and magnetic rays. This method will not burn out any equipment for there is no overload possible. It flows off. The manganese and the Fe203 both have magnetic properties. By exciting these two chemicals through the terminals a force is set up that is almost perpetual motion. The energy is measured in Watts is directly related to the surface area of the BiSe which absorbs the invisible light energy and the area of the terminals connected to the chemicals in each layer. See drawings. Back later.

Sept. 21, 1976. Berne speaking from the Ex-1 Space Ship:

First of all, I wish to clear up a very important point to all UFO fans and groups everywhere on your planet. We are here. We are from planets out of your system. We will make a mass landing only if we need to, to prevent your planet from interfering with other systems. There is no intelligent life in your system as you know it on Earth, other than on your earth planet at this time. (We suppose he means 3-D life as we know it; for there certainly is plenty of intelligent life at other levels of consciousness on other planets in our solar system!)

The other planets have been harmed in the past by nuclear holcausts; however, as stated before, many of your planets are being rehabilitated and they have life in some form. We are working on earth with restoring your oceans and other highly dangerous areas. All the nuclear activity going on here at this time is extremely dangerous to all life on your planet, even though your scientists have no means at this time for measuring the ultra high radiation. In the event this gets so far out of your atmosphere that it is a danger to other systems, or in the event a nuclear war should break out here, we will land. Make no mistake about it.

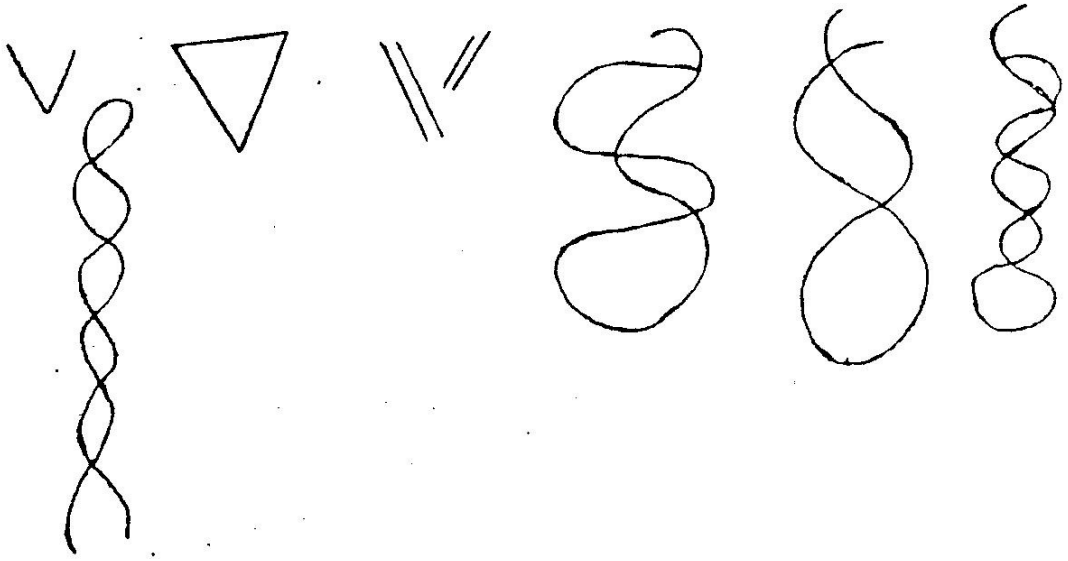
We (or I should say they -- as I was on earth at that time)

did not land in 1943 because the bombs were endangering no one but the planet Earth and this, of course, is personal choice. Enough of that. Let us proceed with our technical data. First, let us make one correction as follows for the original cell in Bulletin #1.

The Bismuth Selenium compound as listed in the bulletin is correct but incomplete. It is to be mixed in equal parts by weight with phosphor to form the needed compound. The phosphor neutralizes the Selenium as fas explosive qualities and separated and increases the light and magnetic receiving abilities. Bismuth Phosphor is now used by some highly advanced electronics firms as a paint applied coating for some sophisticated boards. Available in those areas but hard to obtain. Simply mix the BiSe2 compound with plaint phosphor (gray powder form).

NOTE: The following information came through in May, 1976 but I did not keep going at that time because of personal reasons, which I regret. However, Berne has requested that I publish this now even though it is incomplete, because those with some technical knowledge will know what he means and can begin work. As more comes though, I will isse as fast as possible because, as we all know, non-nuclear energy is one of our most important problems on Earth. Remember, this came through in May, the markings before he began speaking. I dont know what they mean, but he said to leave everything in that comss through.

MAGNETICS, COLOR AND ENERGY



This is Berne again speaking from the Ex-1 Space Ship, which is residing in your atmosphere now. We are attempting to send you infor-

mation once more regarding energy for your planet. We are here rehabilitating the bad nuclear areas as rapidly as possible, but the nuclear testings and use for power must be stopped. You are really endangering the planet with a possible chain reaction. Your people cannot measure this. Once again, there are people in the (atomic) laboratories who are afraid of this, but they have no "proof" and so are ignored.

At any rate, let us get to the technical data.

Let me repeat: Your planet functions on light, magnetics and gravity, as you know. However, your gravity is the result of the motion set up between light, which is a separate function, and magnetics, which is a separate function. When I say light, I include all the available electronics force, and also include color, invisible as well as visible.

The color particles are broken down into lines of force through the use of electricity. The beginning is the laser, but it is not being tested yet in this area of electronics. The use of the laser in the photographic field is the beginning. The laser is breaking into the field of color electronics. You see, in this method of transmitting light, the actual separate color particles of each electron are being separated. These each emit a complete rotating field back to itself that has not been measured yet for it is not recognized to be associated with magnetics; however, this is the case.

ASTONISHING PROGRESS COULD BE MADE

If the laser people will get together with the magnetic and optic groups, they will make rapid and astonishing progress. Each of these three fields have made breakthroughs, but do not connect with each other. I quite realize that this effort must be accomplished by the technically advanced, and we are trying to reach them.

However, I am going to give you a simple experiment to show the principal and the connection of color, magnetics and energy that you can make as individuals. We will use a silica base. This has all the colors in the spectrum.

Each grain of silica is a complete prism and it is this quality we will use to utilize the light for energy. We will call this a solar cell also, for this is common terminology for this energy, even though we will use color and magnetics. We are getting back into Direct Current, which is not properly used there on earth. You will again need a small transformer or magnet to act as a starter. Also needed are pieces of wire, silver, copper and aluminum. Silve coated wire is okay if properly coated. It is not necessary to build the transformer as in Bulletin #1, but of course good if available. That generates more power than we need for this experiment.

Einstein was right as far as he went, but there is no infinity. Everything comes back to itself in a spiral motion. Thus DC is

not direct at all, but only unmeasurable there (on earth) as yet. This current is available everywhere on the planet (the Neutrino Sea in which the earth floats?) and we will break it down for use with common materials. A magnet is needed, a small magnet 63 decibels or transformer to be used as a magnetic source, magnet and silica in strong acetic acid with ferrous sulphate added. More later. Berne.

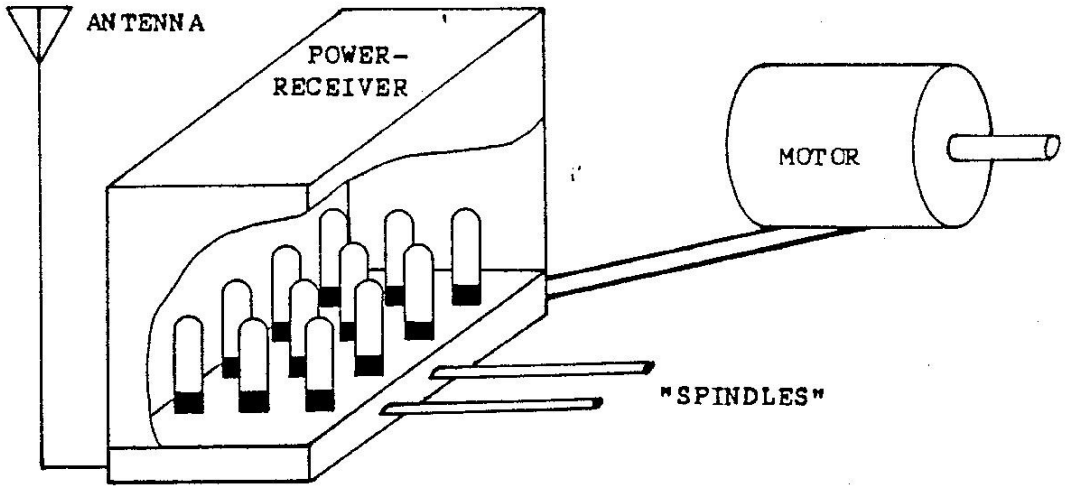
(After he was finished, this came as an afterthought.) Graphite may be used instead of ferrite rod. Graphite in tube with copper, silver and aluminum terminals.

* * *

At this time we have no more information on this, nor do we know if R&D has proved out Berne's design for a Free Energy device. Try Desert Specialties Co., PO Box 787, Mojave, California 93501 or Rev. V.E. Vandertuin's New Age World Services and Books, PO Box 3086, Huntington Park, California 90255, for later communications.

The director of BSRF is no chemist but below are what we believe to be the appropriate listings of the "common materials" Berne called for. These are from the 1972 catalog of the Atlas Chemical Co., 2929 Commercial St., San Diego, California 92112, phone 714-232-7391, representing MCB Manufacturing Chemists, who probably have reps in all large cities. In Los Angeles, PO Box 7203, zip 90022, phone 213-685-5280.

BX789	**Bismuth, 99.999%, Shot**	4 oz	19.15
		4 X 4 oz	59.00
		1 lb	48.28
		4 X 1 lb	128.90
BX790	**Bismuth, Reagent, 8 mesh**	4 oz	17.25
	Bi AW 209.00	4 X 4 oz	46.00
		1 lb	46.66
		4 X 1 lb	124.45
	Assay 99.9%		
	Arsenic 0.0001%		
	Copper 0.005%		
	Iron 0.002%		
	Lead 0.005%		
	Silver 0.005%		
	Zinc 0.005%		
MX172	**Manganese, 1000 ppm Atomic Absorption Standard**	100 ml	5.00
	Mn AW 54.94	500 ml	10.00
MX173	**Manganese, Powder, 50--325 Mesh**	1 lb	6.16
	Mn FW 54.94		
	Assay 99.0%		
	Iron 0.1%		
	Heavy Metals 0.001%		
MX4	**Magnesium, 1000 ppm Atomic Absorption Standard**	100 ml	5.00
	Mg AW 24.32	500 ml	10.00
MX5*	**Magnesium, 20 mesh**	4 oz	8.43
	Mg AW 24.32	4 X 4 oz	22.48
		1 lb	19.93
		4 X 1 lb	53.19
MX7*	**Magnesium, 100 mesh**	1 lb	9.23
	Mg AW 24.32		
SX118*	**Selenium, Metal, 99.99+%, Shot**	1 oz	6.70
	Se AW 78.96	4 X 1 oz	23.20
		4 oz	20.25
		4 X 4 oz	53.97
SX119*	**Selenium Dioxide, Powder**	1 oz	13.35
	SeO_2 FW 110.96	4 X 1 oz	35.60
		4 oz	30.60
		4 X 4 oz	81.60
		1 lb	68.85
		4 X 1 lb	183.66
FX236	**Ferric Oxide, Reagent, Powder**	1 lb	4.21
	Fe_2O_3 FW 159.70	12 X 1 lb	34.58
		5 lb	15.39
		4 X 5 lb	41.92
	Assay 99%		
	Insolubles in HCl 0.10%		
	Loss on Ignition 0.50%		
	Water Soluble Substances ... 0.20%		
FX231	**Ferric Oxide, Tech., Powder**	5 lb	12.96
		4 X 5 lb	34.58
		25 lb	24.82



NOTE: The illustration above is a personal one and was not included in the copy of the report about the Tesla power-receiver I received, (J. R.).

Peter said that Dr Tesla buit the power receiver himself in his hotel room, and carried it to Buffalo. The motor was built for him by some unknown company. The motor was completely enclosed and when Peter first saw it, it was stopped. Later, after the engine was running, Dr Tesla asked Peter to look under the hood to check whether the fan was running. Peter asked what was the fan for and was told that "the engine is running pretty hot". Maximum engine speed was 1800 RPM, power rating was 80 HP.

To start the car, Dr Tesla handed Peter an ignition-type key. Peter inserted and turned it and a green light came on, on the dash. Dr Tesla thereupon said "The engine is now in motion". The engine could not be heard from the driver seat at all. When listening under the hood with the engine on, there was a slight hum. The standard accelerator pedal was used to control engine-speed Clutch, brake and gearshift were unchanged.

The instruments on the dash appeared to be standard ones. However, there was a voltmeter which was used to measure power output for the receiver. Dr Tesla commented that the receiver had enough power of reserve so that you could drive the car next to a house, connect the wiring, and light up the whole house. There was also some kind of hydraulic pressure gauge on the dash, Peter asked its purpose bu Dr Tesla would not tell him.

Peter drove the car for about 50 miles at speeds up to 90 mph (the speedometer was calibrated to 120 mph). Power seemed at least as good as the normal Pierce Arrow engine. Acceleration in second gear seemed particularly good. Shifting gears seemed somewhat smoother than with a normal engine.

Dr Tesla seemed enthusiastic on the first test-ride and said "Peter, this day will make history!". When Peter questioned the source of the energy to drive the car, Dr Tesla said: "It is a mysterious radiation that comes out of the "ether"(an expression of the 1930's referring to what is now called "outer "space"). He said that he did not know where it came from but that it seemed to be available in limitless quantities and that mankind should be thankful for it as it would soon drive boats, cars, trains and planes. Dr Tesla and Peter spent eight days in Buffalo, testing the car. Peter described one incident where they stopped the car at a traffic light and a bystander commented

APPENDIX III:

The material of this article must be labeled "personal speculation" until finally it is confirmed, or rejected, by EXPERIMENTATION; remember that we are all serious people here and not somebody whose opinion is swayed by what the media says or by the words coming from "established authority" (Albert Einstein, Get Out!).

The origin of this article was the question: "Why do chemical reactions and alloys come to happen?" (please notice that I did not ask myself "how?", a question that is well-answered at plenty of science textbooks), which I formulated myself after having read about three different chemistry textbooks of different levels (that ranged from Secondary School to University-level), and though all of them indicated the mechanism of reactions, NONE explained WHY chemical reactions and alloyings come to happen.
I must make clear that under the term "alloying" I also include combinations others than those that happen between two (or more) metals that are fused together, for example Sodium Chloride, Tantalium Oxide and Quartz (Silicon Oxide), and I think I should, from now on, employ the term "elementary combinations" that will encompass the gathering together of different atoms, be they metallic or not.

Later I discovered, collecting dust at a small library, a 1920 Spanish translation of "Occult Chemistry" by Annie Besant and Charles Leadbeater, which had been done by the Spanish Teosophical Editorial R.Maynadé and the advantadge of it was that the mistakes that had crept into the first English edition had been corrected; therefore I proceeded fast to make me a xeroccpy of said book.
It is detailed in that work what clairvoyant visions of the atoms Mrs Besant and Mr Leadbeater had and they found out that (apparently, well inside the core) in each atom there are groupings of subatomic particles they called "Ultimate Physical Atoms"(UPA, for short), plus making a visualization of the amount of UPAs inside different atomic elements, a list of which is detailed at the Table in this article.
With respect to this table I must make several reservations: For the sake of completeness I included the possible amount of UPAs for the following elements: Technecium, Cesium and Barium; and also I think that the element considered as Radium in "Occult Chemistry" is actually Actinium, which had not been discovered by the time that edition was published, as I have not a copy of it, I ignore if the 1951 ED. of the Teosophical Publishing House, Wheaton, Illinois, has made this correction.
As at the time of the edition I do possess atomic isotopes were only a very vague notion, they are not mentioned at it (the first glimpse of isotopes was had by Dr Gustave Le Bon, who later made a small chapter of his book "The Evolution of Matter", titled "The Variability of Chemical Species", to tell of his conceptions), and the authors speak only about elements and also show to the readership not acquainted with old science the conceptions of how elements are grouped, according to different scientific authorities of the time (yes, the "established authorities", existed even that early!); some of these mentioned elements were then unknown to science and so remain today, they are: Occult, Metaneon, Metargon, Metakrypton, Metaxenon and Platinum B, which amount of UPAs you can see at the Table, the other elements of the Table are

those widely known to us.
In this article I only intend to relate the amount of UPAs contained inside of each atom, as viewed by the team Besant-Leadbeater, and not with the different spatial arrangements and substructures that contained them; I am of the opinion that the different ways of spatial arrangements and the structures that grouped the UPAs are responsible for the particular properties of each element, but I have not yet reached a reasonable foundation upon which to build a theory or speculation.
I want to relate the amount of UPAs in both each individual atom and those of elementary combinations with those figures that arise directly from the Metric Theorems and the Unified Grid Equations of Bruce Cathie, plus giving a personal opinion on the possible existence of 4320 different elements for our type of solar system, as determined by the Metric Theorems; in the end I will issue a speculation linking all of the above with the Ovshinsky Effect, which promises to yield a veritable treasurehouse of wonders for our society.
First of all, let us take the elementary combination "quartz", which is composed by one atom of Silicon and Two of Oxygen, translated into the terms of the Table from "Occult Chemistry" we have:

Silicon:	520 UPAs
Oxygen:	290 UPAs
Oxygen:	290 UPAs
Quartz (Total):	1100 UPAs

If we take into consideration the volumetric relation of the Sun to the Earth (332750:1) and we rise it to the square, we obtain the figure 110722562500 of which the total of UPAs for quartz is a decimal submultiple; therefore I think there may be "something" to the belief held by many that quartz can be a link to the subtler forces of nature.
It is a fact that we only see 1% of the whole radiation spectrum emitted by our closest star (the most orthodox Physics textbooks will not deny this), and it has also been discovered that if we do not have an illumination similar to the one given by the Sun we weaken and, eventually, will suffer of different maladies; hence I can think that (unless proved otherwise by experiments that I can perform for myself) we can establish a link of some kind between us and quartz through the energies both the mineral and us absorb from the Sun (one very serious book to read on this subject is "Crystal Power" by Michael Gary Smith, Llewellyn Publications -- in which the only thing I find disputable is his "middle class mythology"). You will notice here a small discrepancy with the works of Bruce Cathie, who uses the volume 330000:1 for the Sun-Earth relation.
Can the amount of UPAs also explain why two elements combine together "on their own"? I think it is possible, let us see something very common, NaCl:

Sodium	418 UPAs
Chlorine	639 UPAs
NaCl (Total)	1057 UPAs

If we make the logarithm of ($\sqrt{6,954307}$) we obtain 0,4211269294, of which the fourth part is 0,1052817324; Cathie found out a value similar to the latter as the distance in minutes of arc of a grid-pole to a geographical pole, the above value of UPAs for table salt would be a close value (in decimal multi-

ple). I do not think the formerly mentioned explanation as the only one, and this for the following reason: Back in the middle 20s that great Man, Dr Walter Russell, whose color system was equal to that of Dinshah Ghadiali, attributed to the chemical elements basic vibratory rates that were discriminated by colors, thus stable chemical combinations would be formed when a "red" element combined with a "blue" one, and their combination yielded "violet", also whenever elements with different basic vibrations but always yielding "violet" as final result combined together the result would be a salt, which is a stable combination and very difficult to unbalance through chemical, means
Dr Russell grouped (on 1926) the elements into octaves and he pioneered in stating the existence of Tritium and Deuterium, of whom he spoke under other names; he indicated the existence of ten octaves that contained also isotopes, many of which he identified as elements in the Mendeleyev table thus indicating a possible flaw in the way of grouping elements used by science
And as I do not know the grouping of UFAs and subtler energies that cause the different colors we do perceive (I will not speak of unseen colors for I do not possess the "second sight"), I think it is better to refrain issuing a judgement (it is fairly simple to make ridicule, watch Einstein for example!) upon a subject couldbe the "hot stuff" of tomorrow. Always on this vein, I am of the opinion that the best explanation is the simplest and most encompassing one, the most "inclusive" instead of "exclusive".

In the above two examples of relatedness between the amount of UFAs and the grid numbers, I have considered only the numbers that compose the unified equations or comparison of solar volumetric factors, what about the results of the grid equations themselves?. I have afound a possibility in the following material, Tantalium Oxide:

Tantalium	3240 UFAs (assumed value)
Tantalium	3240 UFAs (" ")
Oxygen	290 UFAs
Oxygen	290 UFAs
Oxygen	290 UFAs
Oxygen	290 UFAs
Oxygen	290 UFAs
TA_2O_5 (Total)	7930 UFAs

The forementioned amount in UFAs divided in half yields 3965 which is close to harmonic 3928371 discovered by Bruce Cathie; the difference of substracting Field A and Field B. Therefore the addition of UFAs in Tantalium Oxide is a decimal multiple of twice harmonic 3928371 approximatedly.
The above value for Tantalium UFAs was calculated under the following assumptions: If Hydrogen, which atomic weight is 1, has 18 UFAs, then in order to calculate the amount of UFAs for each element (isotopes included) I multiply the weight by 18 and later calculate to how many additional UFAs belong the decimals in weight by making the proper calculations.
This has led me to see that, for example - if you look at the Table included in this article - Iodine and Xenon are less than 18 UFAs apart and their physical states (solid and gaseous) differ completely; Rhutenium, Rhodium and

Palladium are separated by more than 18 UPAs but they are similar and compatible.
All of this has led me to think that it is the spatial arrangement of the UPAs inside each atom what is responsible for all the physical properties displayed by that specific element/isotope of the periodic table; and also as there are atoms which are not completely divisible by 18 (the minimal amount of UPAs, in Hydrogen), I am of the opinion that one additional UPA and a different spatial arrangement of the whole amount inside of the atom turns it into a completely different element from the preceding one.
Following this line of thought, I am of the opinion that there are 4320 elements for our solar system (which is of Type 3, because of the applications of the Metric Theorems to it) that go from Hydrogen (weight:1, UPAs:18) to Plutonium 240 (weight:240, UPAs: 4320) and that this amount is determined by multiplying the figure 1440 by the solar number 3; therefore it would be possible to formulate a theory of how many elements could exist for each type of Solar System:

Type 1,,,,,,,,,1440 (1440x1)
Type 2,,,,,,,,,2880 (1440x2)
Type 3,,,,,,,,,4320 (1440x3)
Type 4,,,,,,,,,5760 (1440x4)
Type 5,,,,,,,,,7200 (1440x5)

Please notice that I am not including here the artificially-generated transplutonic elements (Americium, Curium, Berkelium, et al), for their amount of internal UPAs would go beyond the one that the solar energies can contain inside the atomic structure
In my view of the atomic unit, I am of the opinion that it is a sphere which contains inside - deep down inside the core - the structures that both Besant and Leadbeater visualized for "Occult Chemistry"; my view of the external appearance of the atom I base upon the article "First Photos of the Atom" by David Legerman ("Science and Mechanics", January 1964, pp 67+) which were taken with an instrument that has become legend: The "Nemescope" built by Elmer Pierre Nemes, MD (and which was granted US Patent 3,129,353 "Multiple Radiation Source Microscope"), the existence of the internal structures containing the UPAs, from the book "Occult Chemistry".
Before passing to the Ovshinski Effect itself, somebody may think of this question: "Is it possible that the Ultimate Physical Atom is the "etheron" proposed by Captain Thomas J. J. See?", and the only answer I can tell is: "I do not know, it must be ascertained through experimentation".
My bibliographical sources for the Ovshinsky Effect are the next articles:

(1)"Amorphous Semiconductor Switching" by H K Hemisch, Scientific American, November 1969

(2)"Imaging in Amorphous Materials by Structural Alteration" by Stanford Ovshinsky and Peter H Klose, "Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids", 8-10, (1972), pp 892-898

(3)"Imaging by Photostructural Changes" by Stanford Ovshinsky and Peter H Klose, a chapter in the book "Non-Silver Photographic Processes", edited by R J Cox, Academic Press, 1975

(4)"Amorphous materials as optical information media" by Stanford Ovshinsky,

"Journal of Applied Photographic Engineering", Volume 3, Number 1, Winter 1977, pp 35-39

(5)"Ovshinsky's Strange Devices: SEMICONDUCTORS made from glass" by Ed Edelson, Popular Science magazine, April 1978

(6)"A New World of Glassy Semiconductors" by Arthur Seidman, "1982 Yearbook of Science and the Future", Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc, pp 164-181

(7)"The Amorphous Man" by Bruce Schechter, "Discover" magazine, November 1984

To resume the findings by Ovshisnky it can be said that he found out how to make transistors and other solid semiconductive materials out of cheap raw materials and simple processes; before he came and conquered, transistors were made according to the Czochralski method which involved using highly purified materials that were later "doped" with minute amounts of impurities to be later dissolved inside a crucible which was contained inside of a vessel which gaseous contents and internal temperature were both regulated within very strict standards for if anything went wrong and the blend was not perfectly crystalline, the whole matter-in-process had to be dumped.
After Ovshinsky, Ovshisnky's transistors are made inside of a crucible which contains not perfectly-pure materials (industrial-degree purity is enough) and when the process of fusion comes the materials to be later turned into semiconductors attach themselves to form the right combination and the waste materials separate themselves from the former ones to form a perfectly different combination that is later eliminated; the advantadges of the products obtained range from greater efficiency to the possibility of being made in large amounts (something impossible with the Czochralski method), including the fact that they can be altered after information (either of digital nature or images recorded on a film) has been stored therein.
I am of the opinion (after examining Tantalium Oxyde, which Ovshinsky himself used in his early experiments) that the Ovshinsky effect is due to the combination of different amount in UFAs contained inside each different element until a certain grid-figure is arrived (as formerly seen). I think it is possible to combine the findings by Ovshinsky with those made by Dr Thomas Henry Moray, to make cheaper (and fully efficient) Moray Transistors and eventually Moray-type devices of any kind, this would be done applying the radiations generated by the Moray Lamp (US Patent Number 2,460,707 "Electrotherapeutic Apparatus") during the process of formation of the semiconductive materials.
While Dr Moray spent his whole fortune to manufacture only some 30 working transistors of his inventions, out of thousands manufactured, we nowadays do possess the advantadge of knowing: (a)The existence and equations of the energy grid, (b)The existence of the Ovshinsky Effect, and (c)How to employ them both efficiently. Because, as of the day I write this article, I do not possess the financial means necessary to carry on my own experimentation, I write this article in order to furnish a possible and simple explanation of the whole phenomenon and to encourage experimentation on the part of those who can; best wishes for those involved!.

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Element	UPAs
(1) Hydrogen	18
"Occult"	54
(2) Helium	72
(3) Lithium	127
(4) Berilium	164
(5) Boron	200
(6) Carbon	216
(7) Nitrogen	261
(8) Oxygen	290
(9) Fluorine	340
(10) Neon	360
Metaneon	402
(11) Sodium	418
(12) Magnesium	432
(13) Aluminum	486
(14) Silicon	520
(15) Phosphorus	558
(16) Sulphur	576
(17) Chlorine	639
(18) Argon	714
(19) Potassium	701
(20) Calcium	720
Metargon	756
(21) Scandium	792
(22) Titanium	864
(23) Vanadium	918
(24) Chromium	936
(25) Manganesium	992
(26) Iron	1008
(27) Cobalt	1036
(28) Nickel	1064
(29) Copper	1139
(30) Zinc	1170
(31) Gallium	1260

Element	UPAs
(32) Germanium	1300
(33) Arsenic	1350
(34) Selenium	1422
(35) Brome	1439
(36) Krypton	1464
Metakrypton	1506
(37) Rubidium	1530
(38) Strontium	1568
(39) Yttrium	1606
(40) Zirconium	1624
(41) Niobium	1719
(42) Molibdenum	1746
(43) Technecium	1800 (?)
(44) Ruthenium	1848
(45) Rhodium	1876
(46) Palladium	1904
(47) Silver	1945
(48) Cadmium	2016
(49) Indium	2052
(50) Tin	2124
(51) Antimonium	2166
(52) Tellurium	2223
(53) Iodine	2287
(54) Xenon	2298
Metaxenon	2340
(55) Cesium	2394 (?)
(56) Barium	2484 (?)
(69) Tullium	3054
(70) Ytterbium	3096
(76) Osmium	3430
(77) Iridium	3458
(78) Platinum	3486
Platinum B	3514
(79) Gold	3546
(89) Actinium (?)	4087

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