

Dr Jan Pająk
DEVICES FOR THE TELEKINETIC EXTRACTION
OF ENERGY FROM THE ENVIRONMENT
(Free Energy Devices)

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This monograph presents the author's findings concerning the "telekinetic power-stations" - popularly known under the name "free energy devices", i.e. mechanisms that spontaneously extract energy from the environment and convert it into electricity without the need for any fuel or external energy supply. Theories, explanations, and technical drawings presented here, extend, clarify, and deepen the evidence presented in the first treatise by the author on these devices, entitled:

"The magnetic extraction of energy from the environment". Dunedin, New Zealand, 1990, ISBN 0-9597946-1-1, a private edition by the author, 24 pages plus 14 Figures; and complement the publications listed in the reference section of this treatise. Copies all of these can be obtained directly from the author.

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ABSTRACT

This treatise reviews the most significant theoretical research and experimental findings concerning magnetically propelled devices which produce free energy. The phenomenon utilized in the operation of these devices manifests itself through the action which is opposite to that of friction. As friction spontaneously consumes motion and produces heat, this new phenomenon spontaneously absorbs environmental heat and produces motion. Thus it seems to represent a reversal of friction. Because in its natural form this phenomenon is manifested during telekinetic motion, the author has named it the "Telekinetic Effect". Research has shown that the Telekinetic Effect can be released in two different ways: (1) biologically through employing a natural capability of the human brain (such version of telekinesis induced by the human brain is frequently called "psychokinesis"), and (2) technologically, through an acceleration or deceleration of magnetic fields. When the Telekinetic Effect is released technologically, it allows for the building of magnetically propelled free energy devices (in this treatise called telekinetic power-stations) that spontaneously absorb environmental heat and produce useful motion. The use of these devices does not require any external energy supply. The treatise explains the design and principles of operation of all five basic categories of such telekinetic power-stations, i.e. motors, generators, aggregates, electrostatic machines, and batteries. Crude prototypes of all these devices are already operational.

In this treatise the following main topics are addressed:

#1. An introduction of the Telekinetic Effect. It is shown that, except for friction, contemporary science has discovered a corresponding counter-phenomenon for almost every phenomenon. The author's discovery that there exists also an effect which represents a reversal of friction (i.e. the Telekinetic Effect) is discussed. Results of various experiments which confirm that the Telekinetic Effect in fact spontaneously absorbs environmental heat and produces motion are presented. The conclusion that the technological utilization of the Telekinetic Effect provides principles for the construction of free energy devices (telekinetic power-stations) is also stressed.

#2. Periodic Table postulating the future completion of telekinetic power-stations. The author's methodology that allows for the prediction of the future evolution of power producing devices is explained with two examples. It utilizes the so-called "Periodic Tables" which are similar to the "Mendeléeev's Periodic Table of the Elements" except that they are designed for technological devices instead of elements. Such a Table, which is prepared for power producing devices, shows that the power-stations utilizing the Telekinetic Effect will constitute the next generation of these devices built on Earth. The Table also points out the phenomena and principles of operation utilized in these power-stations of the future.

#3. The technological activation of the Telekinetic Effect. Principles of telekinetic motion are explained on the basis of a theory called the "Concept of Dipolar Gravity". Biological and technological methods of producing telekinetic motion are described. The action of the Telekinetic Effect produced technologically through the acceleration or deceleration of magnetic fields is described.

#4. Review of the main categories of telekinetic power-stations already in operation. The major features of operational prototypes that represent all main categories of these devices are reviewed. Literature sources and research contacts are provided.

#5. The utilization of the Telekinetic Effect for transportation purposes. The gradual evolution of a spaceship called the "Magnocraft" into a vehicle propelled by the Telekinetic Effect is discussed.

CONTENTS

Page	Section
-----	-----
A-1	1. Introduction
B-3	2. Phenomenon utilized in free energy devices (the Telekinetic Effect)
B-3	2.1. History of the Telekinetic Effect's discovery
B-5	2.2. Action of the Telekinetic Effect explained by the Concept of Dipolar Gravity
B-9	2.3. Experimental confirmation of the Telekinetic Effect
B-12	2.4. Technological activation of the Telekinetic Effect
C-15	3. Periodic Table postulating the future completion of telekinetic power-stations
D-17	4. Review of the main types of telekinetic power-stations built so far
D-17	4.1. Johnston Motor
D-18	4.2. N-Machine
D-20	4.3. Telekinetic aggregates
D-20	4.3.1. Telekinetic Influenzmaschine
D-24	4.4. Telekinetic batteries
E-27	5. Some implications of the completion of telekinetic Influenzmaschine
E-27	5.1. The history of inventions of telekinetic Influenzmaschine
E-29	5.2. Specifications of Thesta-Distatica
E-30	5.3. Reservations of inventors in commercializin the Thesta-Distatica
E-33	5.4. Possible reasons why all to-date attempts of duplicating Thesta-Distatica have failed
E-36	5.5. The construction, electric circuits, and operation of of Thesta-Distatica
E-40	5.6. How to arrange your own experiments with building telekinetic Influenzmaschine
F-43	6. The Magnocraft
F-43	6.1. The general design and components of the Magnocraft
F-45	6.2. The operation of the Magnocraft
F-46	6.2.1. Magnocraft landing sites
F-46	6.2.2. Arrangements of flying Magnocrafts
F-47	6.2.3. Magnocraft landing sites
F-47	6.3. The specifications of the Magnocraft
G-50	7. "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft"
G-50	7.1. The formal proof that "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft"
G-55	7.2. The permanent evidence of UFO activity
G-55	7.2.1. Long, straight, tunnels evaporated during underground flights of UFOs
G-57	7.2.2. UFO explosion site near Tapanui in New Zealand
G-64	7.2.3. UFO landing sites
G-72	7.3. Free energy devices seen on decks of UFOs
H-75	8. Utilization of the Telekinetic Effect for the purposes of transportation
H-75	8.1. The operation of Magnocraft of the second generation (called also the "Teleportation Vehicles")
H-77	8.2. Third generation of the Magnocraft (Time Vehicles)
H-79	8.3. Three generations of the Magnocraft

I-81	9. To conclude
J-83	10. References
K-86	About the author
L-87	Tables 1 and 2
L-89	Illustrations (Figures 1 to 30)

(1) Introduction

The rocketing prices for fuels and energy, diminishing natural resources, pollution of the environment, holes in the ozone layer, glass-house effect, and a few other reasons motivate pioneer research on unique magnetic devices popularly called "free energy devices" to be advanced in a number of countries. The general purpose of these devices is to extract energy contained in the environment, and to convert this energy into a useful form (most frequently into electricity). Thus the operation of these new devices is drastically different from that of present sources of power. As is already known, present power supply devices utilize the difference (gradient) between two energy levels. Through causing a flow of energy from a higher to a lower level, they re-direct a part of this flow, and subsequently force it to convert into a useful form (e.g. into electricity). But the operation of free energy devices does not require differences in energy levels. They simply spontaneously absorb thermal energy which is always present in the environment, and then just transform this energy into a consumable form (e.g. into electricity). Therefore the use of these new devices does not depend on the availability of any external fuel or energy supply, such as combustible substances, wind, water flow, muscle power, electricity, etc. In this way the final outcome of free energy devices is very close to that implied by the ancient idea of "perpetual motion", although the mechanism and philosophy behind the achieving of this outcome is entirely different (i.e. free energy devices do not create energy as this was assumed for "perpetual motion", but they simply "tap" to vast amounts of energy always present around and absorb it by operating as a kind of self-sustainable heat pumps).

According to common opinion, the operation of such free energy devices should not be possible, because they would appear to run against the Conservation of Energy Principle. Fortunately their inventors have disagreed with standard beliefs and continued their research. After the first prototypes of these devices were built, common opinion again proved to be wrong - like so often before. It turned out that the completion of free energy devices is possible, and their operation doesn't contradict the Conservation of Energy Principle. The detail overlooked by those who disagreed was that these devices do not "create" energy - they only extract it spontaneously from the environment. Therefore, they produce electricity during their operation, but at the same time they also decrease the environmental temperature.

To illustrate the current state of these free energy devices, it is worth mentioning that a generator called "N-Machine" already exists (described in the later part of this treatise) whose overall efficiency reached 104.5%. Of course the prototype of this generator, which has been investigated thoroughly, is still rather crude, and its numerous technical details will be subjected to further modifications. The 104.5% efficiency means that after re-directing back to this generator the amount of energy (100%) necessary to sustain its motion, 4.5% of its output still remains. This 4.5% constitutes "free energy" that the generator supplies to its user. The other device, presently operational in Switzerland, called the telekinetic INFLUENZMASCHINE, according to reports of its developers and investigators produces up to 3 kW of DC electric power (at 700-900 Volts) without any external fuel or energy supply.

The main goal of this treatise is to formulate scientific foundations for the systematic research and development of such devices which would allow for the construction of a working prototype of the currently most effective model of telekinetic powerstation (i.e. the Swiss Influenzmaschine). The auxiliary goal is to provide a basic textbook for people who currently conduct their own research on this extraordinary devices. To achieve these goals the treatise: provides the author's theory explaining the phenomena and mechanisms behind

the operation of these devices, reviews the results of the most significant theoretical research and experimental findings concerning free energy devices, provides literature sources and contacts with other researchers in this field, and most of all supplies the technical documentation and detailed descriptions of the already operational prototype of telekinetic Influenzmaschine.

Chapter B (2):**(2) Phenomenon utilized in free energy devices (the Telekinetic Effect)**

In 1924 the great French physicist, Louis DeBroglie, published his important discovery which is sometimes called the "principle of the symmetry of nature". According to this principle, in our universe everything is strikingly symmetrical in many ways. DeBroglie's principle provided philosophical and scientific foundations for a number of important discoveries and devices. For example: the Periodic Table of the Elements (also called the Mendeléeiev Table), the existence of a mirror duplicate for each elementary particle (e.g. electrons and pozitrons, protons and antiprotons), and the similarities between atoms and solar systems - all these document the symmetry existing in the structure of matter; the similarities between equations that describe different physical phenomena (e.g. Navier-Stock's equation describing flow of fluids and Laplace's equation describing heat transfer) express symmetry in the laws of nature; whereas the technological correspondence between e.g. pumps and hydraulic motors reflect the symmetry in the operation of technical devices.

One of the vital implications of the DeBroglie's symmetry, which has a direct bearing on the content of this treatise, is the postulate that "every phenomenon must have a corresponding counter-phenomenon". So far a large number of phenomena and corresponding counter-phenomena has been discovered which confirm the correctness of this postulate. For example, the existence of electrical luminescence utilized in electric bulbs to transform electricity into light has a counter-phenomenon in the form of the photoelectric effect that transforms light into electricity. The so-called left-hand rule, also called the motor effect, which describes phenomena used for the transformation of electricity into motion, has its counter-rule in the form of Fleming's right-hand rule, also called the generator effect, which works in reverse, i.e. transforms motion into electricity. The Seebeck Effect, which produces a flow of electrons through a junction of two dissimilar conductors being heated, has its counter-phenomenon in the form of the Peltier Effect, which causes the heating and cooling of materials in a similar junction when a current is flowed through it.

However, contemporary physicists claim that there is an exception to this principle. This exception is friction. Friction is considered to be the irreversible phenomenon which has no counter-phenomenon. But in 1985 the author of this treatise discovered the phenomenon which represents a reversal of friction. In the same way as friction spontaneously converts mechanical motion into heat, this phenomenon spontaneously converts heat into motion. Because in its natural form this phenomenon is manifested during telekinetic (or psychokinetic) motion, it is named the "Telekinetic Effect". Not long after the Telekinetic Effect was discovered, the author also found technological ways of releasing it (through an acceleration or deceleration of magnetic field force lines).

The discovery that the Telekinetic Effect represents a reversal of friction, and subsequent discovery of the technological ways of activating this effect, provide the theoretical foundation for the building of telekinetic free energy devices. According to this newly gained knowledge about such devices, the extraction of energy from the environment requires only: (1) the building of devices that technologically release the Telekinetic Effect, (2) the absorbing of thermal energy from the environment and than its transformation into a useful motion, (3) the channeling of the motion which is produced, so that it is finally converted into electricity.

2.1. History of the Telekinetic Effect's discovery

In 1972 the author conducted a series of lectures for students of the Technical University of Wroclaw, Poland, about "selected aspects of propulsion systems". During the preparation of these lectures he discovered that the operation of propelling devices built so

far by our civilization follows up a symmetrical pattern. He called this pattern the "Periodic Principle". Its description and implications he presented in a Journal article "Teoria rozwoju napędów" (The theory of propulsion development), published in the Polish Journal Astronautyka, number 5/1976, pp. 16-21. He also published an updated description of this principle in treatises numbered [1e] and [2e] on the list of references, copies of which are available in the internet or directly from the author.

The Periodic Principle is simply a rule which describes the impact that the DeBroglie's symmetry has on the operation of technological devices. The author presents this Principle in the form of "Periodic Tables" which are similar to the "Mendelée'v Table" used in chemistry (also called the "Periodic Table of the Elements"), only that they are designed for technological devices instead of elements. Periodic Tables can be prepared for almost any type of technological devices. In turn the analysis of such Tables enables the forecasting of the future evolution of a particular type of device. This forecasting not only enables us to determine what implementations (models) of this type of device are still waiting to be invented, but also to define how these implementations will operate and what will be their properties and specifications. Through the examining of time gaps between the dates of completion of devices which are already invented, Periodic Tables show the average length of time required for a new invention of this type of device to take place. This in turn enables us to determine the most probable year of completion of the next generation of these devices.

It is worth stressing that the use of these Periodic Tables for foreseeing the future development of a particular type of device, provides investigators and inventors with a completely new and highly efficient prognostic methodology. (A description of major aspects of this methodology is contained in section 3 of this treatise.) Thus wide utilization of the Periodic Tables can lead to a quantitative and qualitative breakthrough in inventive activities. For example instead of highly creative individuals inventing new devices, an algorithm or even a computer program can be developed, which will foresee devices yet to come, the approximate year our civilization become ready for their completion, principles applied in their operation, similarities to already existing devices, etc.

Prognostic capabilities of the Periodic Tables in describing the operation and properties of devices not yet invented, was demonstrated by the first such a Table constructed by the author for the propelling devices. The present form of this Table is illustrated as Table 1. The content of the first Periodic Table has indicated that a new generation of flying vehicles, later named the "Magnocraft", will be built soon on Earth. The operation of these new vehicles will utilize the attraction and repulsion of magnetic fields. The very promising characteristics of the Magnocraft encouraged the author to work out their design and principles of operation. In 1980 he published in the Polish Journal, Przegląd Techniczny Innowacje, number 16/1980, pages 21-23, the first technical details of these vehicles. Because the Magnocraft well illustrates the potentials of the Periodic Tables in foreseeing the future operation of devices not yet invented, and also because this vehicle proved itself instrumental in the development of theories presented in this treatise, its detailed description will be provided in section 6 of this treatise. At this point it is only sufficient to mention that the appearance, general design, and operation of this spaceship are shown in Figures 12 to 16, whereas its comprehensive description is contained in a separate treatise [1e]. Of course, sparse information about the Magnocraft presented in section 6 is only to demonstrate the prediction capabilities of the Periodic Tables and to present the implication that the Magnocraft has for this treatise. Therefore this information is not intended to convey the complexity and vital details of the Magnocraft's design (which is a much more advanced vehicle than the present space shuttles). Therefore those readers who wish to gain a sufficient idea of the structure and operation of this spaceship should rather review treatises [1e] and [2e] available in internet or directly from the author.

After the description of the Magnocraft was published, as with every other new idea, it encountered criticism from some quarters. But almost all critical comments about this vehicle resulted from the overlooking of some vital points already postulated by the Magnocraft's theory. The only argument that initially this theory did not explain was the popular claim that "not a magnetic field, but antigravity will be the carrier of the propulsion systems of the

future". In order to examine the merit of this argument, the author completed a broad analysis of our knowledge about antigravity. The effect of this analysis was the formulation of a completely new understanding of a gravitational field, which is now disseminated under the name "Concept of Dipolar Gravity" - see monograph [1e] and the journal article [2.1] Pająk J.: "Gravitation als Dipolare Felder", Raum & Zeit (Ehlers Verlag GmbH, Hohenzollernstr.60, D-8000 Munchen 40, Germany), No. 34, Juni/Juli 1988, pages 57-69. In turn, one of the most important phenomena whose existence this new concept postulated, is the Telekinetic Effect utilized for the building of magnetic field circulating power-stations of the second generation, described in this treatise.

2.2. Action of the Telekinetic Effect explained by the Concept of Dipolar Gravity

The Concept of Dipolar Gravity was formulated in order to describe the nature of gravitational field in an opposite (alternative) way from that described by present science. The present interpretation of gravity assumes that the gravitational field displays all characteristics of a monopolar type of field. In this way the attributes of gravity are treated as resembling those of other monopolar fields, e.g. electrical fields, pressure fields, etc. Because of this assumption, the present understanding of gravity can be called the "concept of monopolar gravity". However, the analysis completed by the author proved that the nature of a gravitational field is totally different from that described by the concept of monopolar gravity. Gravity was found to correspond to all dipolar type of fields, such as magnetic fields, fields formed by circulating streams of fluids, etc. The author's Concept of Dipolar Gravity was developed just to accommodate this new re-classification of gravity into dipolar type of fields, and to reveal various implications that this has for science, philosophy, religion, etc.

The most important differences between the old and the new concepts concentrate mainly around the mutual relationship between matter and antimatter. In the old concept of monopolar gravity, matter and antimatter existed in the same set of dimensions (or world), similar to the way positive and negative electric charges co-exist in the same space. This concept also claims that matter and antimatter should repel each other, thus allowing for the building of antigravity vehicles. But because this repulsion must lead to the separation of matter from antimatter, and to their dislocation into opposite ends of the universe, this old concept makes it impossible to experimentally prove the existence of antimatter and antigravity. In the new Concept of Dipolar Gravity, matter and "antimatter" co-exist like both poles of a magnet: surrounded by spaces with opposite properties, and mutually linked by the gravitational field force lines. But because of the concentric nature of a gravitational field, in our set of dimensions (or world) only one gravitational pole prevails. The other, opposite pole of gravity disappears from our world and emerges in a parallel set of dimensions which is separate from ours (i.e. prevails in a different "counter-world" existing parallelly to ours). The matter existing in our world and the substance which fills up this parallel counter-world are mutually linked by forces of gravitational interactions, in the same ways as poles of a magnet are linked with force lines of a magnetic field.

Note that in order to distinguish between the terminology in both (old and new) concepts of gravity, the substance prevailing in the parallel counter-world, from now on will be called "counter-matter" so that it is not confused with the "antimatter" from the concept of monopolar gravity. Of course, because of the opposite foundations for both concepts, also properties and behaviour of counter-matter and antimatter must be different.

The relationship occurring between matter and counter-matter in the Concept of Dipolar Gravity reveals the primary consequence of re-classification of gravity into the dipolar type of fields. This consequence is that gravity forces must join every single particle of matter with the corresponding particle of counter-matter thus forming unseparable twin particles. These twin particles can be compared to gravitational equivalents to elementary magnetic dipoles. Each such a twin particle has one of its component (a particle of the matter) prevailing in our world, whereas the other component (i.e. a particle of the counter-matter) prevailing in the parallel counter-world. In turn, the existence of these twin particles provides

the mechanism that explains telekinetic motion. Let us now discuss the principles involved in the creation of such a motion.

One of the consequences of the joining of each particle of matter with a twin particle of counter-matter is that all material objects existing in our set of dimensions (world) must have their counter-gravitational duplicate existing in a parallel set of dimensions (counter-world). The mutual relationship between each material object and its counter-material duplicate is an analogy to an image and its mirror reflection (or computer hardware and software). Similarly like an image and its mirror reflection, both parts of an object are exact copies of their opposite duplicate, and also exactly imitate each other's movements. Moreover, both - the material object and its counter-material duplicate - can also be independently taken hold of and dislocated in space. But because of the gravitational links between them, independently of which part is grabbed and dislocated first, the second part must imitate exactly its motion. For this reason, depending on which part of an object is grabbed first and thus first dislocated in space, the Concept of Dipolar Gravity distinguishes between two different types of motion, i.e. the "physical motion" and the "telekinetic motion". The physical motion occurs when the material part of an object is moved first, whereas the counter-material duplicate is pulled behind it by the forces of the gravitational links. The telekinetic motion occurs when the counter-material duplicate is moved first, whereas the material part of this object is pulled behind the counter-material duplicate by the force of their mutual gravitational links. To illustrate this with an example, the Concept of Dipolar Gravity shows that the telekinetic motion is like forcing an object to move by shifting its reflection in a mirror, so that this re-located reflection causes the object to move also. Of course in order for this example to work in reality, light would need to behave like gravity forces.

The above explanation for telekinetic motion also defines the origin of the Telekinetic Effect and the mechanism which causes it. Thus, the definition of this Effect is as follows. "The Telekinetic Effect is a phenomenon of the indirect manipulating of an object obtained via the interaction with the counter-material duplicate of this object." This definition explains that the Telekinetic Effect is the source of telekinetic motion in a similar way as the physical force is a source of physical motion. But there is a whole range of differences between the physical force and the Telekinetic Effect. The most important of these differences is that the Telekinetic Effect does NOT exert (return) a reaction force to its cause. (For a physical force, every action must produce an equivalent reaction force to be returned to (exerted upon) the object causing this action). Practically this means that the increase in work completed by the Telekinetic Effect does not involve any change in the amount of energy required for the release of this Effect. Moreover, the support of such telekinetic devices does not require any force, no matter what weights they lift. This means that a device that releases this Effect can also be suspended in space, and the lack of reaction forces allows it to remain unaffected independently of the scale of actions that it causes. For example, a portable telekinetic crane lifting any object (e.g. a building or a huge rock) can be held in a child's hand without any effort. The other major difference between the Telekinetic Effect and physical force is that for the Telekinetic Effect the Principle of Energy Conservation is satisfied due to a spontaneous extraction of thermal energy from the environment by an object moved telekinetically itself - this in turn leads to a number of phenomena explained later (e.g. the cooling of the environment or objects shifted telekinetically, emission of a subtle "extraction glow", etc.).

One of the most important achievements of the Concept of Dipolar Gravity is that, while indicating the existence of the Telekinetic Effect, it also postulates two different methods of triggering (releasing) it. These are: (1) the biological method (sometimes called psychokinesis), acting through the employment of a natural capability of the human brain, and (2) the technological method, acting through the acceleration or deceleration of magnetic field force lines. Because of the subject covered in this treatise, the technological method of releasing the Telekinetic Effect will mainly be examined here. But a number of observations gathered for this method apply also to human telekinesis (psychokinesis).

At this point it is worth stressing that the generally accepted old concept of monopolar gravity was unable to provide any explanation for the nature of telekinetic motion, in spite of the enormous body of evidence that documents the existence of this phenomenon. This

probably is the main reason why contemporary science refuses to acknowledge the existence of telekinesis, and acts historically towards attempts of investigating it. Moreover, this old concept does not allow for any reasoning concerning the attributes of this motion or the technological ways of releasing it.

An important part of the Concept of Dipolar Gravity is the interpretation of the Energy Conservation Principle as applied to telekinetic motion. Dipolar Gravity states that the laws prevailing in the counter-world must be the reversal of laws prevailing in the material (our) world. This also means that friction and energy consumption - so characteristic of the material world, are non-existent in the counter-world. Therefore, if the motion of any object is begun in the counter-world through a dislocation of the counter-material duplicate of this object, then the cause of this motion does not need to provide any energy. But the motion of the material copy of this object in our world must obey the Conservation of Energy Principle. Because the cause of the telekinetic motion does not provide the energy required to satisfy this Principle, the material part of the object moved must achieve this by itself. Therefore, during telekinetic motion, the material part of the object moved must spontaneously exchange thermal energy with the environment (i.e. absorb or release heat). The necessity for this exchange will be called here the "postulate of spontaneous heat exchange between the telekinetically moved objects and the environment". This postulate is responsible for two observable consequences, i.e. (1) it produces a change in the environmental temperature during telekinetic motion, and (2) it produces a faint glow, called the "extraction glow", emitted from the matter (space) surrounding the telekinetically moved objects.

While the above explains fully the principles behind the temperature change caused by telekinetic motion, the mechanism of the "extraction glow" requires further explanation. If energy is rapidly withdrawn from an atom, its electrons must fall from their higher orbits into lower ones. This in turn, according to quantum physics, must cause the emission of photons. Therefore, the rapid extraction of heat from the matter that surrounds an object moved telekinetically must be accompanied by the emission of a faint glow from this matter, or the extraction glow. Its emission should register as a faint white light that surrounds the surface of objects moved in a telekinetic manner. The intensity of the extraction glow depends on the amount of telekinetic work required for the completion of a given motion. Because this work is rather insignificant for the biological sources of telekinetic motion, the intensity of the glow that they produce must also be low. Thus, for the motion which is caused biologically, the extraction glow is usually not noticeable by a naked eye, and only a sensitive photographic film is able to register it. This indicates that the best method for detection of this glow is to photograph objects moved telekinetically. But for the technological sources of telekinetic motion (e.g. highly efficient telekinetic power-stations, or advanced propelling devices utilizing the Telekinetic Effect for transportation purposes) which extract large amounts of energy from the environment, the emission of the extraction glow starts to be noticeable with the naked eye. To outside observers, the glow from the sources of technological telekinesis will make their surface appear to be "oiled with light".

To conclude this section, the "postulate of spontaneous heat exchange between the telekinetically moved objects and the environment" makes the Telekinetic Effect act like a reversal of friction. As the phenomenon of friction causes a spontaneous absorption of motion and the production of heat, the Telekinetic Effect spontaneously absorbs environmental heat and produces motion.

Independently from the "postulate of spontaneous heat exchange between the telekinetically moved objects and the environment" the Telekinetic Effect should release a whole range of new and non-typical phenomena. The appearance of most of them results from the general principle that the Telekinetic Effect seems to execute almost all physico-chemical processes along the "line of greatest resistance" (thus this Effect seems to cause the reversal of "normal" processes occurring in untamed nature which follow the "line of least resistance"). Because these auxiliary phenomena have only a marginal connection with the topic of this treatise, they will only be listed here, but their complete description and explanation of their mechanism is contained elsewhere. Thus readers specifically interested in these phenomena are advised to look for appropriate descriptions into the full text of the

Concept of Dipolar Gravity presented in monograph [1e].

1. Various chemical substances normally difficult to associate or separate are spontaneously produced in the sphere of action of this effect (e.g. ozone is formed from oxygen in the air, water is dissociated into the oxygen and hydrogen, etc.). The energy balance during telekinetic production of such substances apparently does not fulfil the Energy Conservation Principle (e.g. the release of telekinetic dissociation of water consumes less energy than it is obtained during subsequent burning the oxygen and hydrogen produced in this manner). This is because the spontaneous absorption of energy from the environment can not be determined in an instrumental manner. Such manifestation of the Telekinetic Effect can be utilized for the development of new energy efficient methods of ozone production, water dissociation, etc. Examples of inventors who currently are working on devices for the telekinetic dissociation of water are: Stanley A. Meyer (3792 Broadway, Grove City, Ohio 43123, USA), and Stephen Horwath (P.O. Box 3880, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia).

2. The Telekinetic Effect may activate the "cold" transformation of atomic structure of elements, in drastic cases even leading to the conversion of some elements into others (e.g. calcium into carbon plus silicone, or vice versa). An example of such conversion triggered by technological telekinesis are landing sites formed by Teleportation Vehicles (see subsection 7.2). It was determined that the calcium content in the soil from such sites rises a number of times in comparison to that content from the soil in the surrounding area - see the book [2.1] by Allan Hendry (Foreword by Prof. J. Allen Hynek): "The UFO Handbook" (Sphere Books Limited, London, England, 1980), page 131. An example of similar conversion but most probably caused by a biological telekinesis was noted during research of the French chemist named Louis Nicolas Vauquelin and described in the book [2.2] by Peter Tompkins & Christopher Bird, "The secret life of plants" (Penguin Book Australia Ltd., ISBN 0 14 00,3930 9, 1973, page 243).

3. The energy bound in substances, phases, or forms more permanent, is withdrawn and transferred into substances, phases, or forms less permanent. For example some permanent crystalline phases which bound quantities of energy, can be transformed into other phases which release a lot of heat - see the telekinetic bending of spoons (the worldly-known person capable of such bending is Uri Geller from Israel).

4. Under the action of the telekinetic effect heat flows from the areas or objects with a lower temperature into the areas or objects having a higher temperature. The most drastic example of such a flow released via biological telekinesis is the so-called Spontaneous Human Combustion. The same effect but released technologically is utilized in the invention by Peter Daysh Davey, Senior (257 Locksley Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand) who developed an electric jug that boils water but consumes almost no electricity so that users could have all the heat but no large bills to pay for the power consumption - see the New Zealand patent no 92.428 dated 12 December 1944 (no surprise that New Zealand authorities for years successfully blocked the commercial utilization of this invention under the excuse that it is unsafe).

5. Solid objects moved telekinetically can penetrate, or be penetrated, by other solid objects without affecting or damaging consistency of either of them. This, when utilized in propelling devices, may lead to the development of vehicles which can penetrate through solid matter (e.g. pass through walls to our homes) without leaving any damage or mark.

6. Parts of the solid objects subjected to the action of the Telekinetic Effect can become transparent as if made of energy not matter. The appearance of such transparency can be observed on photographs that captured a telekinetic motion (e.g. it is quite obvious on photographs documenting the telekinetic motion induced by the famous English medium from the beginning of this century named Eusapia Palladino). This may lead to the development of devices allowing people and objects to become invisible.

7. A number of paranormal phenomena can be induced at random. Examples of these include:

- Enhancing paranormal capabilities of a given person. People who remain for a longer time under the influence of this Effect can display paranormal abilities they have not noticed before (e.g. their ability to heal, clairvoyance, telepathy, telekinesis, etc., rapidly may

become enhanced). It looks almost as if the Telekinetic Effect clears or revives some internal organ in our body which is capable of inducing paranormal phenomena but which has fallen asleep because of a chronic disease.

- Triggering phenomena which may have religious interpretations, e.g. visions, rapid and unexplained changes in the state or capabilities of human body or surrounding objects (like small "miracles"), etc.

8. Damaged, degenerating, or ill parts of bodies/organs placed in the range of the Telekinetic Effect released technologically seem to heal and regenerate more rapidly. The regeneration and healing effect achieved in such a "technical" manner is very similar to that manifested during the influence of healers.

The occurrence of such accelerated healing was already observed by a number of inventors working on telekinetic devices. It seems that the observation of healing properties of the technological version of the Telekinetic Effect represents a major discovery which in future may allow for the development of telekinetic healing devices. The operation of such devices will objectively and repeatedly imitate the subjective action of contemporary healers. As such, the medical applications of the Telekinetic Effect can even overshadow the currently pursued application for energy production. If this is reinforced by further research, we currently may be on the brink of a major discovery which may completely revolutionize our medicine. It is worth mentioning that on the development of such healing devices already works a Swiss inventor named Werner KROPP (WEKROMA Laboratory, Via Storta 78, CH-6645 Brione s/M, SWITZERLAND).

2.3. Experimental confirmation of the Telekinetic Effect

The action of the Telekinetic Effect, and the correctness of the Concept of Dipolar Gravity from which it was derived, are already confirmed by a vast number of experiments. These can be classified into two categories: (1) the well known experiments the results of which coincide with the new Concept of Dipolar Gravity but which can not receive a satisfactory explanation on the old basis of monopolar gravity, and (2) the results of completely new experiments postulated by the Concept of Dipolar Gravity, which give results that directly confirm the action of the Telekinetic Effect. In this section both of these categories of experiments will be reviewed, starting from those whose results are already well known.

Surprisingly, a large number of the experiments already known confirm the correctness of Dipolar Gravity. One of the most evidential of these are Kirlian photographs of incomplete living organisms. In such photographs, parts of organisms that were previously removed from them still remain visible (e.g. parts of a leaf being cut off, fingers missing from a hand, etc.). According to the Concept of Dipolar Gravity, those missing parts revealed on Kirlian photographs represent the remains of the counter-material duplicates of particular objects. Another group of such well known experiments originates from the "wave-particle duality of nature". One of the manifestations of this duality is the contemporary co-existence of the corpuscular and wave theories of light. As is quoted in some books "Physicists have been jokingly accused of believing in light waves on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and in photons on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays" (see the book [2.3] by O.H. Blackwood and others: "General Physics", 4th edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1973 page 665). The explanation of this duality of light provided by contemporary physicists is unsatisfactory, but the Concept of Dipolar Gravity explains it in a very simple and understandable way: the duality of light results from the fact that it can move within two different worlds (material and counter-material). Depending on in which of these two worlds the motion of light is observed, it can be described as a corpuscle or a wave.

Well known experiments also exist which directly confirm the operation of the Telekinetic Effect. The largest number of these experiments is known in the physics of elementary particles. One of the more spectacular of these is the so-called "tunnel effect". In this effect elementary particles disappear at one energy level and re-appear at a completely

different level in a manner that defies all known rules of motion. Present science accepted this effect empirically, although on the basis of monopolar gravity its mechanism was impossible to explain. But in the Concept of Dipolar Gravity the tunnel effect represents only a micro-scale manifestation of the Telekinetic Effect. The other large group of phenomena also confirming the Telekinetic Effect is anomalies of gyroscope. These anomalies in the present concept of gravity can be described only by the effects which they cause, not explained in terms of the mechanism that makes them work. But the Telekinetic Effect allows us to explain this mechanism also.

Independently of the above experiments which have been known for a long time, the author designed two groups of new experiments, which should confirm directly the action of the Telekinetic Effect. Both of these new experiments depend on the registration of effects of the "postulate of spontaneous heat exchange between the telekinetically moved objects and the environment", described in the previous section.

The new experiments that confirm the action of the Telekinetic Effect must be completed in two stages. Firstly, it is necessary to find, and to check, a source of telekinesis whose work can be repeated on request. (This source can be a person who on request is able to complete biological work of a telekinetic origin.) Only then can evidence of the thermal effects of such work be recorded.

Many investigators claim that laboratory research of telekinetic work is impossible because of the lack of access to a telekinetic motion that can be repeated. But these investigators understand by telekinetic motion only a narrow class of the spectacular phenomena which is called "telekinesis" and in which objects are dislocated without being touched. As is known, this class of phenomena is extremely rare, and its reconstruction in laboratory conditions is very difficult. However, to date misunderstanding of the action of telekinesis has caused these investigators to ignore a large body of phenomena, the mechanism of which obeys the principles of telekinetic motion, but which is commonly referred to by different terminology. In order to show the availability of telekinetic work through the utilization of these other phenomena, some more popular sources of the biological version of this work are listed below.

1. V-shaped divining rods bend telekinetically when searching for water. It should be mentioned here that the operation of such rods may be based on two different principles, i.e. involuntary (physical) motion, and telekinetic motion. Therefore it is vital for an investigator to be able to distinguish between them. The rods that utilize only physical motion are prepared as resilient rods loosely inserted inside rotary handles and held in a state of unstable equilibrium during searches. After finding water these rods are physically thrown out of balance as the result of involuntary movement of the dowser's hands. The second type of rods, which utilize telekinetic power from the dowser's mind, are usually prepared as flat forks. Frequently old clock springs, whale bones, or fork branches are used for this purpose. During the search they are held firmly in the diviner's hands and visibly bend downwards (females dowsers usually bend them upwards) after water is detected. People who use this second type of rod possess a well developed telekinetic capability. Usually they are also able to telekinetically move other objects such as the needle of a compass, the pointer of an amperometer, etc. After appropriate training they should even be able to shift small material objects along plain surfaces.

2. All paranormal phenomena involving motion, such as levitation, psychokinesis (telekinesis), bending spoons with the power of the mind, poltergeists, etc.

3. The paranormal activities of hypnotized people (e.g. the stiff horizontal suspension on a single support), or people in a state of deep meditation, trance, euphoria, etc.

4. Healing. The majority of effective healing activities involve telekinetic (psychokinetic) work conducted by the healer on parts of the body. The work completed during such healing sessions must also satisfy the postulate of spontaneous heat exchange between the objects moved telekinetically and the environment. Therefore this work is able to be recorded with the same methods and devices as that completed during any other telekinetic motion.

It is worth stressing here that the methods of recording and measurement of telekinetic works which are described in this treatise, also make possible the simple measuring of the

efficiency of a healer through the determination of the capacity of his/her thermal output. This in turn allows us to distinguish easily between those people who have real healing capabilities and those who only declare they have such capabilities. Therefore, one of the effects of the theory described in this treatise is that it can open the way for verification with instruments of the efficiency of healers. Thus it can lead to future licencing healing practitioners, and even establishing some kind of their registration, categorization, and certification.

5. Selected demonstrations by some professional magicians (especially of Gypsy or Indian origin). There are magicians who have mastered the ability to cause telekinetic motion on demand, and can use this ability during the performance of some very spectacular shows. Frequently they demonstrate the non-destructive penetration of the human body by sharp objects (similar to that done by some healers during bloodless surgery), or the penetration of one physical object by other objects. But there are also magicians who can demonstrate levitation, the shifting of objects without touching them, the change of properties of objects (e.g. the stiffening and raising of ropes), etc.

The majority of the sources of telekinetic motion mentioned above are able to produce the Telekinetic Effect on request. Therefore, these biological sources can repeat the supply of such motion frequently enough to be used for experiments conducted under laboratory conditions.

Independently of the biological sources of telekinetic work, there are also available sources of the technological version of this work. The most accessible of such sources are telekinetic power-stations as described in this treatise, or their main components (e.g. spinning magnetic discs with brushes collecting current from them). Therefore, where such devices are accessible, it is possible to use them in experiments that confirm the action of the Telekinetic Effect.

The first group of the experiments that confirm the action of the Telekinetic Effect depends on the creation of a telekinetic motion and a subsequent recording of the extraction glow. To complete such experiments, the author found a few subjects capable of biological telekinesis, and he then photographed objects moved by them telekinetically. In the majority of cases his photographs actually recorded the presence of the extraction glow. But because of the small telekinetic work completed by his subjects, the results obtained are not spectacular enough to be presented in this publication. However, in various publications on topics that involve the sources of telekinetic motion listed above, numerous such photographs - taken by other experimenters - are presented. Many of them register the extraction glow of a much more spectacular intensity than the author's. An example of these, representative of the wealth of photographic evidence already published showing the extraction glow, is contained in Figure 1.

In cases of extremely intensive action of the Telekinetic Effect, the extraction glow is so strong that it can be seen by the naked eye. A Polish healer, Wojciech Godziszewski (ul. Szczecinska 2 C, 72-003 Dobra Szczecinska, Poland), during his healing sessions sometimes induces such a glow clearly visible upon the subject's temple. Another example of such a case is described on page 32 of the book [2.4] by David St. Clair, "Psychic Healers" (Bantam Books, NY, 1979, ISBN 0-553-02056-0). Here is the relevant quotation describing the effects of a telekinetic healing:

"I have been in many 'psychic' places and seen many 'psychic' things, but I was not prepared to see a current of light run down Cassidy's arm and into my friend's body. I was not prepared to see his body light up like a white neon tube and stay that way while I rubbed my eyes, glanced around the room to see if other things were glowing".

The second new experiment designed by the author to document the action of the Telekinetic Effect is the recording of the temperature drop caused when conducting telekinetic work. In order for the experiment to be successful, this work should not have a cyclical nature. For example, it cannot be the repetitive bending and releasing of a V-shaped divining rod, or the utilization of a short-circuited rotor from a telekinetic generator. The reason why cyclical telekinetic work cannot be used for such an experiment is that its total balance of the thermal energy transfer is equal to zero. This means that the heat absorbed in the first half of their cycle is then released in the second half of the same cycle. A good

illustration of this simultaneous absorption and release of heat is an example of the telekinetic generator whose circuits are shorted out. The rotor of such a telekinetic generator absorbs the heat from the environment to produce an electric current. But the flow of this current through the generator's circuitry (being shorted out) causes the simultaneous production of the same amount of heat, which is then returned back to the environment. Thus the total thermal balance of such a generator is equal to zero.

Unfortunately, the majority of the sources of telekinetic work listed before displays a cyclical character. Therefore, the necessity for elimination of cyclical works from this experiment introduces a significant drawback that limits the capabilities of experimenters noticeably. Thus, the person conducting such an experiment must either somehow cause the cyclical work to be converted into non-cyclical work, or limit the experiment so that it uses solely the non-cyclical sources of telekinetic work. The conversion of cyclical work into non-cyclical work represents a more difficult task, but it can be achieved. For example, for a telekinetic generator this requires the transmission of its output into another room, where the electric current needs to be converted into heat (e.g. through the connecting of the generator to an electric radiator).

The first success in the experimental recording of the drop in temperature caused by the completion of telekinetic work was achieved by Werner Kropp of the WEKROMA Laboratory (Via Storta 78, CH-6645 Brione s/M, Switzerland). His experiment used telekinetic healing to supply non-cyclical telekinetic work. The measurement depended on the completion of such work and subsequent photographing of the space where this work was conducted, with the highly sensitive thermovision camera. In the results of his experiments, Werner Kropp has documented that the telekinetic work causes a significant fall of temperature, in his case reaching 3 degrees Celsius. An example of the results he obtained is shown in Figure 2. Although his experiment may appear simple in comparison with spectacular demonstrations by, for example, nuclear physicists, it is an important breakthrough for the extraction of free energy from the environment. This is because his experiment clearly illustrates the thermal consequences of the telekinetic work. It also documents the new approach to experiments in telekinesis that eliminate the zeroing balance of works completed cyclically. Moreover, it shows the direction to the results for those wishing to commence objective research of human telekinesis with instruments.

It is commonly known that we are convinced sooner by the results of experiments conducted by ourselves. As only a source of telekinetic work, a camera, and a photographic film sensitive enough to register a faint extraction glow are needed for the simplest experiment documenting the action of the Telekinetic Effect, the author invites every reader to repeat his experiments, and to personally verify the statements from this subsection.

2.4. Technological activation of the Telekinetic Effect

According to the Concept of Dipolar Gravity, the Telekinetic Effect can be activated (released) in a technological way through the acceleration or deceleration of magnetic fields (see subsection 2.2). All objects fully submerged into such fields experience a telekinetic drive which causes them to telekinetically move in the direction of the Effect's action.

At the present stage of research, the action of the Telekinetic Effect so released can be described only partially, mainly covering linear accelerations and centripetal accelerations of rotating discs. So far, it is established as follows:

1. The Telekinetic Effect is a fundamental primary phenomenon, whose action is manifested in all cases of acceleration or deceleration of magnetic fields.

2. This Effect releases elementary telekinetic drive P whose action is uniformly spread over all matter (including elementary particles, whole atoms, molecules, and entire material objects) contained within the range of the accelerated or decelerated magnetic field, independently of the magnetic or electric properties of the objects formed from this matter. Note that the term "telekinetic drive" is used here to define the capability of the Telekinetic Effect to induce motion. Therefore during a telekinetic motion, the "telekinetic drive" is an

equivalent to a force which causes a physical motion.

3. The elementary telekinetic drive P produced by this effect demonstrates all the attributes of the telekinetic interaction, especially: (A) it does not produce the reaction forces which would return back onto the object that released the Telekinetic Effect; (B) the consumption of energy for the work completed by this drive is satisfied through a spontaneous absorption of thermal energy contained in the environment. Thus, the work of the drive P is not completed at the expense of energy supplied by the object that released the action of the Telekinetic Effect. (This (B) attribute makes the elementary telekinetic drive P to become an active reversal of frictional passive forces.)

4. The direction of elementary telekinetic drive P, according to the theoretical deductions which utilize the symmetry rules expressed by Tables 1 and 2, should coincide with the direction of an active acceleration "a" and should point opposite from the vector of inertial force.

For linear accelerations, the direction of this telekinetic drive P in fact coincides with that direction deduced theoretically. For such accelerations the drive P acts along "a", thus making the analysis of the Telekinetic Effect quite simple.

However, for the centripetal accelerations, the direction of this drive differs in reality from that deduced theoretically. Analysis of the behavior of electrons in the N-Machine suggests that this direction is a complex function of a minimum of three vectors: V, a, L. (It is possible that this direction also depends on the local vector of the magnetic field gradient). The direction of drive P determined empirically in this manner is shown in Figure 3. The vectors influencing this direction are as follows:

- "V" represents the vector of the linear speed of a given fragment of spinning matter at which the telekinetic drive P is released,

- "a" is a vector of the active acceleration or deceleration that a given magnetic field is subjected to. Active acceleration (deceleration) is understood to be any acceleration (deceleration). The word "active" is only added here to stress that the direction of this acceleration (deceleration) is opposite from the "passive" direction of inertial forces produced by the action of this acceleration (deceleration). To explain it more clearly the following example is used. In centripetal acceleration, passive inertial forces act outwards. Thus the vector of active acceleration is directed inwards. The same inwards direction should also display the drive P.

- "L" is a vector that describes the local direction of magnetic field force lines. This vector is tangential in each point to the local course of force lines of a magnetic field. Its direction is such that each force line leaves the south magnetic pole and submerges into the north magnetic pole of a particular magnet. (At this point it is worth stressing that because of the author's interest in the magnetic propulsion systems of flying vehicles, his notation of magnetic poles is designed so as to facilitate the analysis of such systems. Therefore in all his publications, the N magnetic pole is the pole that prevails on the north geographic pole of Earth, and also the pole of a magnetic needle tip pointing south - see subsection 6.1.2.)

The difference between the theoretical and experimental directions of the drive P for centripetal accelerations, highlighted above, may result from the limiting of findings to date to the description of the behavior of electrons inside spinning objects. (Electrons are lightest observable objects available freely thus their telekinetic motion is most easy to induce and to measure.) As it was determined in various experiments, electrons also spin. Therefore, except for the drive P, their behavior can be controlled additionally by gyroscopic momentums of their own rotations as well as the rotations of the objects through which their telekinetic motion occurs.

5. The maximal value of the drive P which acts at a given material object of a volume "U", seems to be proportional to the acceleration or deceleration "a" of a given magnetic field, and the local density "g" of magnetic energy: $P_{\max} = C \cdot a \cdot g \cdot U$.

The exact working out of the Telekinetic Effect is very difficult and it encounters numerous obstacles. The most important of these obstacles are: (1) the complexity of the effect itself, (2) its close co-existence with a number of electromagnetic and mechanic effects of the first generation from which it is difficult to be separated, (3) the prejudices that

contemporary scientific establishment shows towards telekinetic phenomena. In spite of these obstacles, research is progressing continually. To date, the history of its investigations seems to indicate that the Telekinetic Effect is one of the greatest challenges imposed on our science by the forces of nature. On the other hand, the type of benefits that this Effect promises makes its mastering also one of the most important bequest that scientists of this century can present to future generations.

The research on the technological version of the Telekinetic Effect has only just started. So far there is almost nothing known about the action of this effect caused by pulsating magnetic fields. Thus as this research progresses, the information provided in this subsection will be updated and made more general.

Chapter C (3).**(3) Periodic Table postulating the future completion of telekinetic power-stations**

To illustrate the application of the Periodic Principle for predicting the future evolution of energy producing devices, the author constructed a corresponding Periodic Table which is shown as Table 2. This Table includes only those power producing devices whose operation utilizes various forms of motion. The motion in these devices is a kind of "catalyst agent" which absorbs the external energy, transfers it through various stages of conversion, to finally pass to an output medium. Thus, the Table 2 does not include all devices that produce electricity by various static principles, e.g. through the implementation of chemical, photo, or radioactive phenomena. For each type of these static devices it is necessary to construct separate Periodic Tables.

The Periodic Table 2 contains the names of all important power producing devices. These are listed at the cross points of the rows and columns. The placement of a particular device in a given row indicates the attributes of motion utilized in its operation, and thus also the generation (or the level of advancement) to which this device belongs. The placement of a device in a given column indicates the general category of devices to which it belongs, thus it also shows the technological implementation of its principles of operation. The empty boxes in this Table show the gaps which still exist in our inventions of these devices. The location of these empty spaces (i.e. their row and column) informs about principles of operation of those devices not yet invented.

The horizontal broken line inserted into this Table shows the level of technology in power producing devices achieved to date. This line separates the devices which our civilization has already completed (see all the devices listed below the line), or is able to complete, from all those devices whose operation still needs to be learnt through the discovery and investigation of new phenomena. The devices named below this line already exist, whereas those named above it will be completed in the future. It is worth noticing that there are empty boxes below the broken line. Such spaces indicate that the appropriate phenomena which are required for the completion of these devices are already known, but the to-date lack of demand for the application of such devices caused their invention to be unnecessary or delayed for some unspecified time.

In the left section of the Periodic Table, inside the thick lines, details of the energy producing phenomena that are utilized by devices from a particular row (generation) are defined. This column is further sub-divided into three sub-columns which describe: (1) the energy carrier utilized by the devices listed in the rows on the right, (2) the generation number to which these devices belong (the higher this number, the more advanced the device), and (3) the attributes of motion, which are utilized for the operation of devices listed in the rows. Because with the elapse of time, all three items described above move into higher levels, this column also represents the time axis of the Periodic Table.

Examination of the time axis from the Periodic Table shows that the power producing devices utilize three energy (motion) carriers: (1) mechanical motion, (2) flow of gases (fluids), and (3) motion of magnetic fields. For each of these energy carriers three subsequent generations of the power producing devices are built. Each of these generations utilizes the different set of attributes of a motion. The first generation utilizes only a steady motion or a flow. The second generation utilizes a motion of the energy carrier as well as its acceleration or deceleration. Whereas the third generation utilizes a motion, an acceleration, and an internal energy reserve (e.g. compression, heat, etc.).

In the row within thick lines at the bottom of the Periodic Table, the categories of the devices listed in each column are named. These describe the technological implementation of the principles of operation utilized by devices from each column, including the main output of their work. Because of this operation, five separate categories of power producing devices can be distinguished. In this treatise they are called: (1) motors, (2) generators, (3)

aggregates, (4) electrostatic machines, and (5) cells or batteries. As it is important to distinguish between each category for the understanding of this treatise, an explanatory definition of each of them is given below.

1. Motors are devices that produce a relative motion of one group of their parts towards another group of their parts. They consume some kind of energy, provided to them usually in the form of fuel or electricity, to produce mechanical energy (motion). This mechanical energy is transferred outside of the motors and supplied for use. Motion produced by motors can also be converted into electricity, if these devices are linked with an electricity generator. An example of a motor is a combustion engine used in modern cars, which, after being coupled with electricity generators, can also supply electrical current.

2. Generators (electricity generators) are devices that produce continuous motion (flow) of electrical charges along their conductive circuits. The flow of these charges forms electric currents that are conducted outside of the generators and supplied to users as electric energy. Generators consume mechanical energy (usually supplied by some kind of a motor) and produce electricity. An example of the generator is a car dynamo.

3. Aggregates are devices which combine together the operation of motors and the operation of generators. Aggregates usually consume fuel and produce electricity. The most crude form of aggregates is obtained through coupling together a motor that represents a given generation of devices with an electricity generator that belongs to a different generation of these devices. An example of such an aggregate is a portable power-station, which combines a combustion engine (i.e. the 3rd generation of gas circulating devices) with a magnetic generator (i.e. the 1st generation of magnetic field circulating devices). The more sophisticated aggregates combine a motor and generator belonging to the same generation. Thus they are able to produce both, the motion and electricity inside a single device. An example of such a sophisticated aggregate is the so-called MHD generator.

4. Electrostatic machines are devices which cause the motion of electric charges across an insulator or a semi-conductive material that separates two conductive elements (electrodes). In turn, this motion of charges causes the loading of both electrodes with static electricity. Connection of a conductive circuit that joins both electrodes leads to a flow of current, which is then utilized. An example of an electrostatic machine is a Van de Graaff device.

5. Cells and batteries are devices which operate in a manner similar to electrostatic machines. But the semi-conductive material placed between their two electrodes does not contain any moving parts, although such movable parts can be placed on the outer side of electrodes. A cell is one of these devices, whereas batteries contain a series (more than one) of single cells. An example of cells or batteries can be a piezoelectric cell or a thermoelectric battery.

In order to facilitate references to all categories of devices that belong to the same generation, in this treatise they will be called by the common name of "power-stations". Thus any reference to the magnetic power-stations (of the first generation) will include all the power producing devices whose operation utilizes the steady (continuous) motion of magnetic fields, whereas any reference to the telekinetic power-stations will mean all the energy producing devices whose operation utilizes the Telekinetic Effect.

Analysis of the Periodic Table 2 leads to some interesting conclusions. Firstly, the Table shows that the building of power-stations which utilize various attributes of the motion of magnetic fields has only just started, and soon the second generation of these devices will become operational. This new generation will become reality when mass production of the first commercially useful telekinetic power-stations begins. Secondly, the Table postulates that the operation of all the telekinetic power-stations will mainly be based on the acceleration and deceleration of magnetic field force lines (although it will also incorporate the motion of these fields).

Chapter D (4).

(4) Review of the main types of telekinetic power-stations built so far

A number of prototypes of telekinetic power-stations have already been completed by dedicated inventors who arrived at their construction empirically. But so far there has been no theory which would explain the operation of these extraordinary devices. This has made their improvement and manufacture difficult, and it has also impeded formal recognition of these devices by the scientific establishment. Only after the formulation of the Concept of Dipolar Gravity and the introduction of the Telekinetic Effect, was such a theory created. Its existence allows for the rational explanation of the principles of telekinetic power-stations, and formulates a theoretical foundation that allows for a systematic improvement of these devices.

During the analysis of subsequent telekinetic devices it is worth while noticing that although these devices are designed to produce electrical energy, their structure and operation are typical for mechanical (not electrical) machinery. Such an apparent contradiction results from the fact that at our level of knowledge, the release of the Telekinetic Effect requires the motion and dynamic interactions of parts in a complex mechanism - i.e. the phenomena traditionally studied by mechanical engineers.

4.1. Johnson Motor

Prototypes of telekinetic power-stations which are already completed will now be presented. Their discussion commences with a motor called the "Permanent magnet motor (PMM)". This motor was invented by Howard Johnson (P.O. Box 199, Blacksburg, Virginia 24060, USA). Historically, it is considered to be the first operational telekinetic motor ever completed on our planet. Its design and operation are published in article [4.1] by Jorma Hyypia, "Amazing Magnet-Powered Motor", Science & Mechanics, Spring 1980, pages 45-48 and 114-117. This motor is subject to USA patent no 4,151,431. According to reports, its efficiency slightly exceeds 100%. Thus, once started, it sustains its operation until intentionally held back or until its mechanical parts wear out. But the excess of its output power is still too small to be useful. Therefore, its significance lies in proving that the construction of telekinetic devices capable of self-sustaining their own motion is feasible, whereas the energy produced by this motor hasn't found any practical application (similarly like that from an aeolipile shown in Figure 30).

The general design of the Johnson motor is shown in part (a) of Figure 4. The original design of this motor contains only two relatively moving parts - marked as (1) and (3) in Figure 4. (The introduction of the third part, marked as (2), is proposed by the author to explain ways of increasing the efficiency of such motors). The stator (3) contains a set of small magnets located in equal distances from one another. Above the stator (3) magnets of the Telekinetic Effect activator (1) move in the direction "V". The shape of magnets (1) is vital, i.e. they must be a half-moon or banana shaped. The proportion of dimensions of both groups of magnets, i.e. (1) and (3), is also vital.

The operation of the Johnson motor, explained by three subsequent stages of the release of the Telekinetic Effect, is also illustrated in Figure 4. Parts (a), (b), and (c) of this Figure show three successive positions that the activator (1) takes in relation to the stator (3). The thick closed line passing through magnets (1) and (3) represents the path of the magnetic circuits (force lines) that join both of these parts. The operation of this motor begins with stage (a) in which magnetic circuits are in an equilibrium position. But the inertial motion of the activator (1) in the direction "V" causes these circuits to jump into the position shown in part (b) of this Figure. During such a jump, the magnetic circuits are accelerated. This acceleration releases the telekinetic drive "P". A small fraction of this drive acts also at both

ends of the magnet (1), providing them with an impulse that sustains the motion "V". The special shape of the magnet (1) causes it to intercept a part of the telekinetic drive released by the motion of this magnet. The jump and acceleration of magnetic circuits extend until stage (c). The further motion of the activator (1) in the direction "V" causes the final return to the equilibrium position already described in part (a). Then the whole cycle of the operation is repeated.

After an analysis of the Johnson motor it becomes obvious that the greatest value of the telekinetic drive P' is released just above the magnets of the stator (3), where the acceleration of magnetic circuits is the largest. This indicates that the efficient telekinetic motors should contain not less than three relatively moving parts, i.e. a stator (3), a Telekinetic Effect activator (1) and a rotor (2). In such a three-part motor the mutual interactions between the stator and the field activator are only to release the Telekinetic Effect. But the drive P' of this Effect is intercepted by the rotor, which then feeds a part of the impulse just received back onto the activator - to sustain its motion.

The above shows why the main drawback of the Johnson motor is its low efficiency. It results from the use of only two relatively moving parts instead of three. The activator (1), that normally should release only the Telekinetic Effect, in this motor also tries to intercept its drive. Of course, because of its inconvenient location, it intercepts only a small fraction of the drive that it releases. Moreover, a part of the drive intercepted during the acceleration of magnetic circuits is then eliminated by an opposite drive intercepted during the deceleration of the same circuits. This drawback can easily be eliminated through the introduction of a segmented rotor (2), placed between the activator (1) and the stator (3) - as is marked in Figure 4 by a broken line. The rotor (2) would spin with a speed of at least two times greater than that of the activator (1), and would be joined to it with mechanical gears. During the operation its blades would always appear in the place of the strongest telekinetic drive P' , and disappear from the area of the opposite action of the Telekinetic Effect. The use of a rotor for the interception of the telekinetic drive would also simplify the design of this motor. This is because the activator (1) would not then require magnets of a special shape. It is worth mentioning here that the spinning of the rotor (2), could also be used for the generation of electric power in a manner similar to that used in the N-Machine. Thus the appropriate design of this rotor could transform the telekinetic motor into a telekinetic aggregate.

While discussing the Johnson motor it is worth noting that its inventor was unaware of the existence of the Telekinetic Effect, therefore he explains the operation of this device in a different manner. According to his explanation, the continuous motion of this motor is the result of an imbalance between the magnetic attraction and repulsion taking place in opposite directions. Of course this explanation does not say why his motor requires the initial starting impulse of the motion (for its operation caused by such an imbalance should be able to start on its own). Also such an explanation eliminates the justification for a third moving part, thereby giving no theoretical clues as to how to improve the efficiency of this device.

Out of all magnetic power-stations of the second generation, telekinetic motors are the subject of inventive activities of the highest intensity. The development of various versions is carried out by numerous inventors in a number of countries. From all other such devices presently in the research and development stage, the most publicity received a telekinetic motor invented by Ulrich Schumacher (Ulrich Schumacher KG, Sperbersloher Strasse 564, D-8509 Wendelstein, West Germany).

4.2. N-Machine

The operation of the next category of telekinetic devices will be explained with the example of a generator called the "N-Machine". A photograph of this generator is shown in Figure 5. The N-Machine is the best known and the most investigated telekinetic device. The results of its operation, and also all of its technical details, are available to interested people. Actually, the N-Machine is so far the only telekinetic device known to the author whose vital technical details are not kept confidential. The inventor of the N-Machine is Bruce DePalma,

an investigator of free energy devices, presently recognized as the leader in the scientific approach to the extraction of energy from the environment. The current developmental research on the N-Machine is conducted by the DePalma Energy Corporation (1187 Coast Village Road #1-163, Santa Barbara, CA 93108, USA) in co-operation with the Indian Nuclear Power Board, Karwar, India. Detailed descriptions of this generator are contained in reports prepared and disseminated by the DePalma Corporation (e.g. see [4.2] "Report on the Initial Testing Phase of N-1 Electrical Power Generator", DePalma Energy Corporation Report #1, 6 January 1988). Video tapes that demonstrate its operation can also be purchased on request, or it can be examined in the laboratory of the DePalma Corporation. The prototype of the N-Machine which has been investigated in detail (Sunburst), has about 1 meter in length and 0.4 metres in diameter. Its weight is around 400 kilograms. Its output reaches 2480 Watts (i.e. 800 A x 3.1 V) of a direct current (DC), for the input rotations of about 2600 rev/min.

A diagram of the N-Machine is shown in Figure 6. The most important part of this generator is a solid, bronze rotor (2) assembled on a rotary shaft (1), and consisting of permanent magnet segments (3). In the current prototype, a NdFeB permanent magnet is used, which has the shape of a ring 212 mm long and 330 mm in diameter. It produces a field of about 6750 gauss. The electrical energy produced in the rotor (2) is collected by brushes (4) and (5), which transfer it to an output collector (9). At the end of the shaft (1) a belt transmission (6) is located. The rotor (2) is supplied with the required rotational speed "n" via this transmission (6) and the shaft (1). The speed "n" is produced by the propelling motor (7). The electric current is passed to the motor (7) from an input collector (8).

The operation of the N-Machine is based on an old empirical discovery in 1831 by Michael Faraday. He discovered that the spin of a conductive magnetic disc creates a difference of electric potentials between the peripheral and the centre of this disc. But the origin of this difference was satisfactorily explained only after the Telekinetic Effect was discovered. Therefore, the operation of the N-Machine will be presented in the light of the action of this Effect.

In the DePalma generator, a motor (7) produces the rotary motion "n", and supplies this through a belt transmission (6) and a shaft (1) to the rotor (2). The fast spinning of the bronze rotor (2) produces the centripetal acceleration that acts at the force lines of a magnetic field yielded by the magnet (3). This acceleration releases the Telekinetic Effect whose drive P begins to act upon the free electrons contained in the bronze rotor (2). Subsequently, this P drive causes the dislocation of these electrons and the formation of a difference of electric potentials between the brushes (4) and (5). This difference amounts to about 1.216 V for each $n=1000$ rev/min. The brushes (4) and (5) are connected to the output collector (9) which passes on the current produced for use. After the short-circuiting of the outer connections, the present prototype of this generator produces power of about $W_o=800A \times 3.1V$.

DePalma's discovery determined that there is a critical density of the magnetic field which saturates the bronze rotor. Below this critical density, the increase of a magnetic flux supplied to the rotor increases proportionally the electrical output of the generator. But above this critical density, the increase of the field does not cause an increase in the output. It seems that such a saturation results from the number of free electrons which exist in a given volume of bronze, and which can be shifted by the Telekinetic Effect. This critical density can be easily achieved through the application of permanent magnets.

At the present level of development of the N-Machine, some technical obstacles still exist which hold back its commercial use. These obstacles are caused mainly by problems with the effective utilization of the generator's output for a self-supply of its own energy consumption, i.e. the consumption of energy by the electric motor that provides the rotations necessary for its operation. The successful solving of these problems requires further experiments and research. The most difficult aspect of these problems is that the Telekinetic Effect is able to create only about 1.216 V for each $n=1000$ rev/min of the rotor. Thus the entire power of the N-Machine is contained in its Amperes, not in its Volts. On the other hand, designs of highly efficient electric motors require the input voltage of about 24 V. Therefore a

commercially viable N-Machine needs to be able to produce this high voltage.

The DePalma team tried to resolve this problem through the use of two rotors on a common shaft, and their subsequent connection in a series. But after the building of such a prototype, it turned out that the magnetic field from one rotor interferes with the operation of the other, and vice versa. Moreover, the additional electric current which is forced to flow through a given rotor, but which originates from the other rotor, releases a number of electromagnetic effects of the first generation. These first generation effects (e.g. a right-hand rule, Lorentz force, Hall effect, etc.) increase the drag (friction) of the generator and neutralize the action of the Telekinetic Effect. It appears that the only way to resolve the low voltage problem in the N-Machine is: firstly to complete a pilot research on the Telekinetic Effect, and only after this an implementation of the findings obtained should be carried out. The difficult part of this problem is how to release the Telekinetic Effect so that it is not accompanied by any other electromagnetic effects of the first generation. There is the possibility of such segmentation and serial connection of the rotor, so that the shape of subsequent segments exactly corresponds to the direction of telekinetic forces, whereas their capacity corresponds to the output of this Effect.

Soon after the completion of one of the first prototypes of the N-Machine, a group of experts several times measured precisely the overall efficiency of the DePalma generator. This first crude prototype, in the most unfavorable conditions, had an efficiency amounting to 104.5% of the total energy input to the electric motor that supplies rotational speed "n" to the generator – see report [4.2] (indicated in subsection 4.2), page 6. The results obtained by DePalma encouraged other investigators to repeat his findings. All three investigators who made their results available (Trombly, Tewari, Kincheloe) confirmed the achievement of a similar level of the generator's overall efficiency.

4.3. Telekinetic aggregates

One of the reasons for a low commercial viability of current telekinetic devices is that they must co-operate with the devices of the first generation, while they themselves belong to the second generation. For example, the Johnson motor requires a generator of the first generation to convert its mechanical output into electricity, whereas the DePalma generator requires a motor of the first generation to feed it with the motion. The above draws us to the obvious conclusion that the overall efficiency of telekinetic power-stations can be increased in a simple way through the coupling together of two devices of the second generation. In this way the more than 100% efficiency of the telekinetic generator would add to a similar efficiency of the telekinetic motor, significantly increasing the excess of overall efficiency. Even better results would be achieved when the operation of both of these devices could be combined inside a single device. In this way a telekinetic aggregate would be achieved in which two separate Telekinetic Effects would produce simultaneously: (1) the motion required for the operation of this device, and (2) the electricity representing its output. In such an aggregate the energy loss from friction would be reduced to half of the losses from the separate motor-generator devices. Therefore its efficiency would also increase about two times.

4.3.1. Telekinetic "Influenzmaschine"

The name "influenzmaschine" was formed by combining together two current German terms "influenz" and "maschine", which mean the "electrostatic induction" and "machine". However, originally this name comes from the English term "influence machine" that initially was assigned to appropriate class of electrostatic machines by their first English inventors. These inventors used term "influence" for describing the phenomenon of "electrostatic induction" utilized in the operation of their machines, which represented an alternative to the phenomenon of friction also utilized in a different types of electrostatic machines by other

inventors (e.g. in the Volta's electrophorus or Van de Graaff device).

The construction of the first telekinetic influenzmaschine is not the achievement of a single person, but the outcome of an intensive thinking and research of numerous dedicated inventors. The forerunner of the present design of conventional electrostatic machines was a clumsy device patented in 1860 by the British inventor named C.F. Varley (Bryt. Spec. Pat. No 206 of 1860). However the first successful influenzmaschine was built by A.J.I. Töpler in 1865. His device used a single disk that co-operated with a couple of stationary electrodes, thus inducing electric current in return for the work of winding a winch. Parallely to Töpler, a number of very similar machines were constructed between 1864 and 1880 by W.T.B. Holtz. In 1880 a tool maker from Berlin named Robert Voss combined together the principles of Töpler and Holtz, obtaining a very effective electrostatic machine with a single spinning disk. It is worth mentioning here that the device which in current textbooks of physics is described under the name of the Töpler machine in reality is the Voss machine. However, all the above influenzmaschinen were put into shadow by the invention of an Englishman named James Wimshurst. Around 1878 he increased the efficiency of the electrostatic induction by adding to his machine the second disk that rotated in a counter-direction. In the last years of 19th century Wimshurst machines frequently performed the function of current electricity generators, finding the application in numerous areas, e.g. as electricity suppliers for X-ray lamps. In almost unchanged form they are build until today for teaching purposes. One of the currently produced models of this machine is shown in Figure 11. However, as the electricity generators utilizing electromagnetic induction become popular, influenzmaschinen gradually got forgotten. Their descent lasted until the second half of this century. But, as readers will realize from the content of this treatise, currently emerged the period of second youth of influenzmaschinen. This period was initiated around 1960 when an Austrian inventor named Adalbert Bela Brosan further modified influenzmaschinen, adding to their operation principles of electrostatic motor and the action of the Telekinetic Effect. In this manner he constructed the first telekinetic aggregate. Independently from this Austrian inventor, the idea of an almost identical device come to a Swiss clock-maker, named Paul Baumann. Around 1978 he constructed the first two single-disk aggregates for the direct current, which he called TESTATICA. Presently they are owned by the METHERNITHA religious community (CH-3517 Linden near Bern, Switzerland). However, the world's fame gained his later (improved) two-disk model whose operation is based on the Wimshurst machine, constructed around 1983 and called THESTA-DISTATICA - see the photograph in Figure 7. The description of operation and principles involved in telekinetic influenzmaschinen will be provided on the example of this Thesta-Distatica.

THESTA-DISTATICA weighs about 20 kg. Both discs of this prototype rotate in opposite direction with the speed of $n=80-40$ rev/min. According to the developers' specifications, it produces DC current with a fluctuating power of up to 3 kW. The electric field between discs leads also to the strong ionization of air and to the production of ozone as a by-product of its operation. After the initial starting by hand, discs of this device self-sustain their rotations. Thus, the entire output from this telekinetic influenzmaschine represents an excess of free energy that already can be utilized for some consumption purposes. Therefore this machine is the first telekinetic aggregate in the world which is sufficiently effective for an instant commercial utilization. As such, this aggregate represents enormous profit-yielding potential. Thus, for the understandable reasons, the developers of the influenzmaschine keep secret its major technical details.

One of the most amazing facts about the Thesta-Distatica is that the world fame of this aggregate was born almost exclusively from the mouth-to-mouth descriptions disseminated by the people who have seen it personally in the operation. There are some brief descriptions of this device in literature, for example a brief account published in the West-German magazine Raum & Zeit (no 34, Juni/Juli 1988, page 94) containing around 165 words plus a single photograph, but they are lacking of any technical details. In most of cases they limit themselves to the presentation of the general form, appearance, dimensions, and output of the Thesta-Distatica (similarly as this was given in the previous paragraph) but completely ignore a description of the functional components of the machine and their principles of

operation. The almost complete lack of written sources about the Thesta-Distatica so intrigued the author, that he decided to complete some investigations as to detect the reasons for it. The results of these investigations shown that a combination of factors is responsible for the lack of written sources about this machine. The most important of these are: (1) the majority of people who could write something about this aggregate, including in this its inventor and constructor Paul Baumann, are not able to explain fully the theoretical principle and phenomenon behind the operation of this device, (2) the existence of the operational Thesta-Distatica constitutes a conclusive proof for the incorrectness of some statements of present science (e.g. the Third Principle of Thermodynamics) therefore many scientists and engineers intentionally hold back the spread of information about this wonder machine, (3) the commercialization of this aggregate would undermine the vital interests of many powerful institutions and countries, such as producers of energy and natural resources, cars, etc., (4) this aggregate carries almost unlimited profit-yielding potential, therefore the majority of its technical details is kept secret, (5) the present owners of this aggregate, i.e. the religious community Methernitha, believe that its immediate commercialization carries the potential for a complete ruining of our civilization (see subsection 5.3).

The lack of the written information about the telekinetic influenzmaschine caused that when the author decided to discuss this aggregate in the first edition of this monograph (see [6e]), he could do this only after he invented again the design and operation of this machine. Only after these first descriptions by the author were published, he obtained the chance to talk in person to Paul Baumann and to numerous other people who have seen with their own eyes the operation of this machine (most probably just the fact of publishing of these first descriptions opened to the author the access to these people, but at the same time make impossible his personal inspection of the Thesta-Distatica). These talks confirmed that the version of the influenzmaschine theoretically invented by the author is almost identical to the aggregate practically constructed by the Methernitha. The descriptions provided below do not originate from the developers of the telekinetic influenzmaschine, but they were worked out by the author of this treatise for the version of the aggregate that he personally invented and then only verified on the original Thesta-Distatica.

The description of a telekinetic INFLUENZMASCHINE should be started with the specification of its vital components (see Figure 8 and compare it with Figures 7 and 9). The most important parts of this machine are two identical discs (d') and (d''), made of a good electric insulator (e.g. glass), mounted coaxially close to each other on a common shaft, and rotating parallelly in opposite directions (n') and (n''). To the external surfaces of these discs, the multitude of six (e.g. $e=48$) tin-foil electrodes (numbered $e=1, 2, 3, \dots$ in Figure 8) with square perforations are attached (laminated). These electrodes are made of a magnetically neutral metal (e.g. bronze, silver, or gold), and are arranged concentrically towards the center of each disc. Each single leaf of these electrodes looks like a small ladder. Outside of the circumference of both large discs (d' and d'') a small telekinetic spindle with a holding disc (d) is placed. The diameter of the holding disc is $d=120$ mm for the $d'=d''=548$ mm machine. The disc (d) holds small magnets (m) utilized for the activating of the Telekinetic Effect. The number of these magnets (m), and the ratio of telekinetic spindle's rotation (n) to the speed of main discs rotation ($n'=n''$) are so selected that each main electrode (e) of the machine, which passes in front of the telekinetic spindle, is subjected to the action of one of the magnets (m). Thus the equation must be fulfilled: $m:e=n':n''=n:n$. The force lines from spinning magnets (m) are accelerated through discs (d' & d'') around the electrodes (e), inducing the Telekinetic Effect in them. The Effect in turn moves electrons between the discs (d' , d'') and their electrodes (e) producing in this way the machine's telekinetic output. Two powerful Leyden jars (L^-) and (L^+), whose outer coatings are connected with each other, have their inner coatings connected to the collecting combs (C^-) and (C^+), and the induction heads (H^-) and (H^+). The combs collect the electrostatic charges from discs and supply these to the Leyden jars. A user draws the output of this machine from two wires connected to the inner coatings of jars (L^-) and (L^+). Aligned with the induction heads (H^- , H^+) are two fixed bridging wires (i' , i'') that end with little brushes of gilt threads. These wires (i' , i'') touch inner parts of two

electrodes from the opposite sides of both discs and connect them together. The telekinetic influenzmaschine also consists of a small belt transmission (a single belt wound through four pulleys) which kinetically links together disks d , d' , and d'' to secure the required directions and relative speeds of their rotation.

Principles of operation of the telekinetic INFLUENZMASCHINE are illustrated in Figure 8. This aggregate combines in a single device as many as three different functional mechanisms, i.e. (1) the electrostatic machine which induces charges on electrodes of the front and back discs, (2) the electrostatic motor which sustains the continuous rotation of all discs, and (3) the telekinetic generator which produces electric charges to compensate losses for friction. Each one of these functional mechanisms is explained separately below.

1. The functioning as conventional electrostatic machine. Because this functioning is quite complex, in the case of someone having difficulties with understanding it on the basis of descriptions that follow, the author recommends additional reading about the operation of the Wimshurst's electrostatic (influence) machine, whose models are still utilized for discharges production in physics laboratories of some high schools. The functioning as electrostatic machine limits itself to the release of electrostatic induction of charges on electrodes of the front and back discs (d' , d'') - see parts (a) and (b) in Figure 8. The electrostatic induction of charges on electrodes of both these discs occur in exactly the same way, therefore below it is only explained for the front disc. Note that in order to increase the communicativeness of the Figure 8, the back disc (d'') is shown here as having a larger diameter than the front one (d'), although in the actual machine diameters of both discs are exactly the same (i.e. $d'=d''$).

In order to explain the electrostatic induction of charges on electrodes of the front disc (d') - see part (a) of Figure 8, let us assume that the inner coatings of two Leyden jars (marked as (L-) and (L+) respectively) are charged initially with negative (-) and positive (+) electricity. Thus, these charges also appear on the square induction heads (H-) and (H+) connected to these coatings. The heads are suspended close to, and above, electrodes number (1') and (5'), but do not touch them. The presence of static electricity in heads (H-) and (H+) causes their repulsive and attractive interactions with the natural electric charges existing in the metal of electrodes (1') and (5'). As a result, opposite electrostatic charges of these electrodes will be separated into the opposite ends of the electrodes. Therefore, when the inner ends of the electrodes (1') and (5') are connected together with the fixed bridging wire (i'), the flow of charges must occur. This flow causes only positive (+) charges to remain on the electrode (1'), whereas only negative (-) charges remain on the electrode (5'). Because the disc (d') is in a state of continuous rotation in the direction of (n'), after the electrodes (1') and (5') are so charged, the next subsequent couples of electrodes are charged in exactly the same manner. Thus, the head (H-), supported by the bridging wire (i'), charges positively (+) each electrode running under it, whereas the head (H+) in a similar way charges negatively (-) each electrode running under it. When the rotation of the disc (d') turns the first electrodes which are so charged, into a position underneath the combs (C-) and (C+), the electric charges of these electrodes will be collected and stored in the Leyden jars (L-) and (L+).

The electrostatic charges induced on the front and back discs subsequently replenish each other. If one analyses the mutual interaction between electrodes of both discs, than it becomes obvious that the motion of charges of one disc must produce an electrostatic induction of charges in another disc. Thus, a cumulative mechanism of electrostatic replenishment of charges is achieved. Because such a replenishment lies at the foundations of the operation of all of Wimshurst's electrostatic machines, its description will not be repeated here.

2. The functioning as an electrostatic motor which sustains the continuous rotation of discs - see part (c) of Figure 8. The discs (d') and (d''), whose electrodes are charged electrostatically, represent together an electrostatic motor of the first generation. This motor transforms the electrostatic energy accumulated in its Leyden jars into relative rotations of both discs. Therefore, after the jars of this motor are loaded with electrostatic energy, it will continue the rotations until the entire energy is dissipated through friction.

The operation of the INFLUENZMASCHINE as an electrostatic motor of the first generation is illustrated in part (c) of Figure 8. In this motor, the relative rotations of both discs

are produced by the mutual attraction of electrodes having unlike charges (e.g. the electrode (4') of the front disc attracts the electrode (5'') of the back disc, and vice versa), reinforced by the mutual repulsion of electrodes having like electrostatic charges (e.g. the electrode (5') of the front disc repels the electrode (4'') of the back disc, and vice versa). In the vicinity of induction heads (H-) and (H+) - see electrodes number (1) and (5) - the forces of these attraction and repulsion are oriented in such a manner that they propel the continuous rotations (n') and (n'') of both discs. In the part (c) of Figure 8, the forces which are significant for sustaining the rotations of both discs are shown as small vectors running between electrodes. The analysis of this Figure reveals that the more induction heads (H) a given machine has on both discs, the higher is its propelling capability. Therefore, the real telekinetic INFLUENZMASCHINE will use more than 2 such heads per disc (usually 6, more rarely 10). It is also worth mentioning here that similar forces of electrostatic repulsion or attraction are in fact produced between each pair of electrodes. But the majority of these forces are insignificant for the operation of the motor described here. This is because they act in the directions which either neutralize each other's propelling action, or try to deform the discs (instead of supporting their rotations). The vectors of these non-significant forces are not indicated in Figure 8 (c).

3. The functioning as a telekinetic generator which compensates losses for friction - see part (d) of Figure 8. The principles described in items 1 and 2 above will cause that, after the initial hand-turning the machine to load its Leyden jars with an electrostatic energy, the influenzmaschine would continue its rotation until the energy accumulated in its jars is dissipated in friction. Thus, in order to rotate its discs forever, the operation of the machine must include also some mechanism that restores the charges that are lost by friction. This mechanism is provided by a small rotating disc (d) with a magnet (m) attached to it. The magnetic field produced by this magnet penetrates the disc (d') and releases the Telekinetic Effect in it. This Effect forces a flow of electrons from the material of disc (d') to the electrodes of this disc. The principles of this flow are similar to those utilized in the N-Machine. Of course the small charges released by the Telekinetic Effect are then replenished in a cumulative manner by the electrostatic induction (see item 4 above). If the amount of energy produced in this manner is larger than the amount of energy lost by friction, the influenzmaschine, once started by hand, will rotate indefinitely, loading its Leyden jars with a continuous stream of electrostatic energy.

An interesting observation, concerning the exchange of heat with the environment by the influenzmaschine, was reported by chairman of VENE. It was noted that after inserting this aggregate in a thermally insulated box, it gradually lost its power and finally ceased working (stopped). This important observation leads to two findings, both of which confirm that the gradual cooling of the environment was responsible for stopping the influenzmaschine. The first states that the efficiency of heat absorption from the environment for this aggregate must depend on the external temperature (the lower the environmental temperature, the less effective is the heat absorption by the Telekinetic Effect). Thus the aggregate should work very well in the tropics but rather poorly in the antarctic. The second finding indicates that the majority of the influenzmaschine's power production may be obtained through an electrostatic replenishment of charges, not by the action of the Telekinetic Effect. The Telekinetic Effect perhaps only tips the balance of energy onto the "over 100%" side, whereas the real production of power in the influenzmaschine occurs through the replenishment mechanism. If this would be the case, than a slightly cooler environment would upset this delicate balance and the aggregate would simply refuse to work.

4.4. Telekinetic batteries

All of the power-stations described above use only a small portion of the Telekinetic Effect which they release. Moreover, they produce this effect mainly through inefficient centripetal accelerations caused by a spin of objects. Therefore, after more knowledge about

the Telekinetic Effect is obtained, a significant increase in the efficiency of these power-stations will be possible. The utilization of two other, at present not well known, methods of acceleration of magnetic fields can greatly contribute to this increase. These are: (1) a dynamic interaction (crushing) of magnetic fields originating from a few different sources, and (2) the impulses (pulsations) of magnetic fields. Both these methods should release the highly effective Telekinetic Effect. In the case of the pulsating fields, the utilization of this Effect will also not require the presence of any moving parts. Thus such fields should significantly increase the efficiency of telekinetic work, as they would eliminate mechanical friction.

The utilization of pulsating magnetic fields for the release of the Telekinetic Effect will lead to the production of telekinetic batteries. Such batteries will not contain any moving parts. Their operation will depend on the replacement of mechanical motion by electromagnetic motion (i.e. the Telekinetic Effect in them will be released through the oscillations of magnetic fields that originate from electrical oscillations). Therefore their construction will more resemble a cross between a transformer, oscillatory circuit, and a rectifier, than the mechanism of a contemporary motor or generator.

The knowledge of the Telekinetic Effect gives us a few initial clues about the anticipated design and operation of such a battery. It should contain the following five main components: (1, 2) two oscillatory circuits (the first of them which produces the Telekinetic Effect we will call "sending", and the second one which consumes this effect to produce electricity we will call "receiving") kept in a state of mutual resonance, (3) a "feedback gate" (rectifier) which self-supplies the battery with the electricity required to sustain its operation, (4) the "controller" (a kind of negative feedback loop) which prevents both circuits from mutual oversupply and subsequent destruction, and (5) the "collecting transformer" (i.e. the circuit which initially feeds, then collects the electricity firstly consumed and then produced by the whole battery). The operation of this battery should be as follows. In the "ignition stage" an AC electricity (e.g. from ordinary power mains or from an AC generator build just for this purpose) should be supplied to the collecting transformer, which through an electromagnetic transforming mechanism induces electric oscillations in the "sending circuit". The oscillation curve from this circuit must have a specially designed shape so that it maximalizes the acceleration of magnetic fields in the inductive component of the circuit when the current flows in one direction, and minimalizes this acceleration when the current flows in an opposite direction. The oscillations from the sending circuit act via a magnetic link onto the second, receiving circuit, and release the Telekinetic Effect in its inductive component. This pulsating Telekinetic Effect produces an oscillatory electric field which resonates in the receiving circuit. The oscillating electricity produced in the receiving circuit is subsequently fed, via gate, into the sending circuit, sustaining its oscillations. In the later "generation stage" the oversupply of this electricity is send back to the user, via the collecting transformer. A developer of such battery initially needs to solve the following most vital problems: (1) the oscillations which it produces must be non-symmetrical, i.e. they must maximalize the acceleration of magnetic fields when the current flows in one direction, and minimalize this acceleration when the current flows backward; (2) it must work around the "contradiction principle" (i.e. the principle stating that the current induced by the Telekinetic Effect flows in the direction opposite from the current which is inducing it via a magnetic link (e.g. a transformer can be invented whose primary wire is wound around the secondary one); (3) the (positive) feedback from the receiving circuit (i.e. this one in which the electric current will be induced via telekinesis) must be fed to the sending circuit (i.e. the one which induces telekinetic oscillations of magnetic fields) either with an appropriate phase shift or in pulses (i.e. partially rectified) so that it will reinforce the sending oscillations; and (4) the sending circuit impacts the receiving one via a magnetic link (i.e. Telekinetic Effect), whereas the receiving circuit impacts the sending one via an electric link (i.e. feedback self-supply) and the flow of energy is circular (i.e. the magnetic energy flows from the sending circuit to the receiving one whereas the electric energy flows from the receiving circuit to the sending one, with oversupply going into the collecting transformer).

The inventor who currently works along the above lines is Gil Sve-Dame, 605101

Auroville P.O., Tamilnadu, INDIA. A number of other inventors are also working on various models of a telekinetic battery. But each of them prefers to keep secret the details of the device being developed. One of them the author has a mail contact with, is a Filipino inventor named Jose C. Zoleta, presently living in the USA (202-02 Alameda Avenue, Flushing, New York 11362, USA). He calls his battery the "golden circuit configuration". The other inventor whose investigations come to the author's attention is Shinihi SEIKE (Space Research Institute, Box 33, Uwajima 798, Japan). His telekinetic battery is shaped in the form of a Tesla Coil coupled with appropriately synchronized oscillatory circuit. Its (very general and laconic) description is contained in his book [\[4.1\]](#) "The Principles of Ultra-Relativity".

Chapter E (5).**(5) Some aspects and implications of the telekinetic Influenzmaschine's completion**

Out of all telekinetic power-stations already in existence, so-far the most advanced developmentally is the Swiss Thesta-Distatica - see the photograph from Figure 7. This machine is already so advanced that it is suitable for limited commercial applications (e.g. heating, lighting) even at the present, very early stage of its development. However, the completion and possible commercial utilization of this wonder machine involves a number of diverse aspects and implications which we all should be aware of. For this reason, the following subsections of this chapter will elaborate on some of these important but diverse aspects and implications.

5.1. The history of inventions of telekinetic influenzmaschinen

A common opinion prevails that every new device appearing on our planet is simultaneously and independently invented by a number of individuals who do not co-operate with each other and thus who do not know details of the developments of others. This also seems to be the case with the telekinetic influenzmaschine. The author is aware of the existence of three inventors of the telekinetic influenzmaschine, each one of whom worked out the operation of this device independently of the others. These inventors are (chronologically): Adalbert Bela Brosan of Linz (Austria), Paul Baumann of Linden (Switzerland), and the author of this treatise (New Zealand).

The author learned about the first inventor of the telekinetic influenzmaschine in 1991 by pure coincidence from an Austrian couple named Tilgrid i Fred Pfeiffenberger (Armandale Rd. 7, Kinloch, R.D. Queenstown, New Zealand), who emigrated to New Zealand in search of an alternative (natural) lifestyle. The information and facts this couple provided could not be verified because of technical reasons, therefore the author only repeats them here in the form as they were reported to him. The couple, at some stage in their life, observed the fate of the invention of their acquaintance named Adalbert Bela Brosan (Schiffmeisterplatz 5, Ybbs/Donau near Linz, Austria). He developed an unusual device which represented an improved model of the Töpler's electrostatic machine. When put into the motion, this device kept rotating infinitively, while simultaneously it produced electricity. Brosan described his invention in the brochure "Weltfrieden durch Kostenlose Energie" published in 1965 by Karl Schenenberger Verlag (Stapfenstrasse 187, Helden, Switzerland). Unfortunately, probably to assure his commercial advantage, he did not provide any diagram nor technological details of his machine in this brochure. Because Brosan was a theoretician (as is the author of this treatise), he had no technical skills nor tools or equipment required to build his device himself. Therefore, to complete a prototype of his invention, he formed a partnership with the local "golden-hand" named Nitschel. Nitschel was known not only for his ability to make everything, but also from his radical religious convictions for which he came to the notice of the local authorities. With the assistance of Nitschel's technical skills and equipment Brosan built two small models of his device. According to descriptions, both of these models were of an appearance and size very similar to models of TESTATICA currently owned by the Methernitha. Brosan managed to show the operation of his devices to a few friends and acquaintances, including the couple who reported the whole story to the author. Unfortunately, soon afterwards he died whereas Nitschel together with both operational devices supposedly shifted to Switzerland to the Apenzell area. The further fate of Nitschel and Brosan's devices has been impossible to establish. This is the end of the story (as the author heard it) about the first inventor of the telekinetic Influenzmaschine. The important unanswered question which it seems to raise is: whether or not Nitschel and Paul Baumann met at some stage, brought together by their similarities in religious convictions and technical

skills.

The second inventor of the telekinetic Influenzmaschine was Paul Baumann. He was born in 1917 in a multi-children farming family near Linden, Switzerland. Even as a pupil of local primary school he demonstrated unusual technical talents, building various experimental devices. At an older age he became known for his clock-making capabilities. Around 1950, together with twelve of his farming friends, he organized in Linden the religious community Methernitha. The principles of this community recreate and implement the life of first Christian communes. The work on his Influenzmaschine he began around 1965. The first two operational prototypes of this machine he built around the year 1978. He called these first machines "Testatica". Testatica were built as small, single-disk, telekinetic aggregates, whose principles of operation were based on the Töpler's electrostatic machine (i.e. these aggregates had only a single disk, whereas the function of a second disk was performed by stationary electrodes). Only two models of Testatica were built. They are operational until today, kept in the confines of the Methernitha community. They produce around 200 Watt of electric energy. Around 1983, this time supported by seven men from his new developmental team at Methernitha, Paul Baumann built the third model of his aggregate, having two counter-rotating disks. He called it the "Thesta-Distatica". The explanation for this name given to the author was that "Thesta" means "prototype for testing", "Di" means "having two disks", whereas "statica" means "based on electrostatic interactions". The operation of this new aggregate is based on the Wimshurst electrostatic machine. The use of two disks allowed for a better induction of electrostatic charges, thus increasing the output from this aggregate. Some kind of curiosity can raise the fact that this machine displays a few details which are at least an unusual coincidence. For example the nominal diameters of both disks of the Thesta-Distatica are 548 mm, i.e. equal to the unit of length by the author called "cosmic cubit" and used by all advanced civilizations for the dimensioning of their Magnocraft-like spaceship (UFOs) - see equation (W4) in subsection 6.1. In 1991 Paul Baumann together with his 7-man strong developmental team began the completion of his next telekinetic aggregate. The construction and most of technical details of this new machine remain unknown at the present stage, but various rumours spread around say that it will also be based on the Wimshurst electrostatic machine, and that the diameter of its disks will be around 2.2 meters (i.e. 4 "cosmic cubits").

Soon after Testatica was built, i.e. from 1978, Paul Baumann made available all his machines for unlimited and free inspection by members of the general public. Sometimes visitors were even allowed to photograph and to measure the machines. Amongst inspecting people were numerous engineers and scientists. The number of people arriving to the Methernitha in order to see these wonder machines eventually increased to such an extent that it gradually disorganized the life of the around 250 people strong community. It is estimated that during the peak years of 1983-4 Baumann's machines were seen each day by around 10-20 people. In order to decrease the number of visitors, in 1984 a payment amounting to SFr1000 per person was introduced. However, this payment did not decrease the number of arriving people, while it brought to the hosts various tensions and problems. For this reason in 1985 the Methernitha took a radical decision to completely cease showing their machines. Instead, in 1989 a 26 minute-long documentary video about these devices was made, which currently replaces their demonstration (until now this video, with the German, English, or French commentary, could be purchased directly from the Methernitha for the price of about 200 Swiss Franks). For the duration of 10 to 14 May 1991, the author of this treatise visited Methernitha with the hope of seeing their aggregates. Unfortunately, they did not make an exception from their former decision and did not show him the Thesta-Distatica. The only benefit the author had from this trip to Switzerland was that he talked to around 10 people who had witnessed the operation of this machine with their own eyes, and also the honour of meeting and talking in person to the genius-inventor, Paul Baumann.

The third inventor of the telekinetic Influenzmaschine is the author. His invention was born from a need to describe this aggregate in the first edition of this monograph - see [6e]. When writing this edition the author considered it to be his duty to also describe the famous Testatica. Unfortunately, he had no access to any description of this device apart from the

earlier mentioned very brief item from the Raum & Zeit, (nr 34, Juni/Juli 1988, page 94). However, knowing the action of the Telekinetic Effect, the general design of aggregates, and the operation of Wimshurst electrostatic machine, he managed to work out and to describe in his monograph [6e] how the telekinetic influenzmaschine should look and operate. The subsequent visit to the Methernitha three years later reassured him that all the key technical features of his invention which the author envisaged and designed were almost identical to those already implemented in the existing model of the Thesta-Distatica. (Of course, the author is a theoretician and thus he does not build his devices.)

Three subsequent inventions of the same influenzmaschine by three inventors who did not know details of devices developed by others, confirm the correctness of the commonly prevailing opinion that when the right time for a given invention comes, then a number of people independently of each other are capable of conceiving this invention. This in turn can be interpreted as the indication that new inventions represent a kind of gift addressed to the whole mankind, not only to those few individuals who first conceived them.

5.2. Specifications of the Thesta-Distatica

The most important aggregate of Paul Baumann, Thesta-Distatica, weighs around 20 kg - see Figure 7. Each of its two glass (plexiglass) disks of the nominal diameter 548 mm and thickness of 5 mm are self-propelled in a direction opposite to the rotation of the other disk. Their mean (i.e. targeted with control devices) rotational speed equals about 60 rpm. This speed is, however, strongly dependent on the output drawn from the machine and on atmospheric conditions (especially the humidity and temperature of the air), and can change/oscillate within the range of 40 to 80 rpm. The single, elastic belt intercepts the rotational motion of both disks and transmits it onto the telekinetic spindle. Magnets placed in the 120 mm head of this spindle spin in front of 48 perforated electrodes of both disks, triggering the Telekinetic Effect in each of them. This effect compensates friction and assures the continuous electric output given by the machine.

The operation of the Thesta-Distatica is initiated with hands by turning one of its disks. This loads capacitors with electricity and triggers the action of the Telekinetic Effect. Thus, once set in motion, the disks of the aggregate become self-mobile, propelled by the mutual electrostatic interactions between electrodes of the opposite disks. The aggregate produces a DC electricity with a fluctuating voltage, the value of which reaches between 700 and 900 Volts for the maximal output of up to 3 kW. Through utilizing terminal capacitors of a special design, this relatively high output is subsequently lowered down to the required 250 to 320 V. The whole output from the Thesta-Distatica represents the useful energy which can be utilized for some purposes. Therefore the Thesta-Distatica is the first telekinetic aggregate in the world extracting energy from the environment, which at the present stage of its development is already capable of some limited commercial applications.

The Thesta-Distatica is very sensitive to atmospheric conditions, especially to the temperature and humidity of the air (the higher the humidity, the smaller is the output from this device). Therefore, to assure the correct operation, almost before each run, the collecting combs and the induction heads of this machine need to be "adjusted" to the currently prevailing atmospheric conditions.

As this is the case with every technical device, the Thesta-Distatica also has a number of side effects with a negative or positive influence on the environment. The most important of its negative effects is the emission of a substantial amount of ultraviolet radiation, which unpleasantly affects eyes and skin of the people who remain in the vicinity of this machines for long periods of time. Because of this radiation, members of the Methernitha's developmental team could be easily recognized from their eyes being "red like in rabbits". The electrostatic field between the disks of this aggregate causes also an extensive ionization of the air and the production of highly aggressive ozone. Although this ozone probably contributes towards the repairment of the ozone hole in our upper atmosphere, in the close range it causes rusting of all metal objects within the machine's vicinity. The most important of

the positive side effects of the operation of the Thesta-Distatica is that this device is surrounded with the volume of space in which the action of the Telekinetic Effect manifests itself. Amongst many unusual and mind boggling consequences of this manifestation, especially interesting one is that people who remain in the area of its influence can experience the accelerated regeneration of unhealthy tissue, improvement of the general state of their health, etc. - see the description of various actions of the Telekinetic Effect provided in the last part of subsection 2.2.

5.3. Reservations of inventors concerning the commercialization of the Thesta-Distatica

Every creator of a device with breakthrough implications for our civilization faces internal doubts and tortures while making decisions concerning the dissemination of his/her invention. In order to appreciate the responsibility and moral weight attached to such a decision, the author proposes you (i.e. the reader) to think for a moment what you would do if you would be the inventor of, let us say, the Magnocraft, and know that only one of such vehicles is required to totally annihilate a country of the size of England in around 12 hours, and that no present weapon can oppose this vehicle. Would you promote this invention risking that the Magnocraft may fall into the hands of some irresponsible group or individual who could utilize it for the destruction of the mankind, or would you rather forget about the Magnocraft completely? Creators of telekinetic powerstations have similar doubts. This is because many of them are aware of not only the positive and commonly known consequences of these devices, but also their negative and destructive implications which other people may simply overlook. As this will be revealed in the deductions that follow, such devices, if improperly used, instead of being a blessing, could be the curse of our civilization.

The most obvious of the negative implications of building the telekinetic influenzmaschine is opening the way for its abuse in military purposes. It is not difficult to imagine the military advantage that one side would gain over the other, if its army would have aeroplanes that have no limits to the range of their flights, submarines that do not need to emerge to the surface, tanks that do not require fuel, etc. The other negative implication is connected with the economic advantage that a country, or a blok of countries, having such machine would gain over the rest of the world. As the cost of energy can constitute even up to 80% of the total cost of some products, having energy for free would allow the winning country to eliminate all its competition and in the matter of a few years to become the world's leading economic power. However, independently of these military and monopolistic threats, the completion of telekinetic influenzmaschinen would also introduce various hazards during their exclusive civil and unpreferential utilization. Let us now analyze briefly the most important of these undesirable effects that can be brought about by the wide non-military utilization of telekinetic powerstations:

1. It would cause the cooling of the Earth's climate. There are certain chemical reactions which bind heat of our atmosphere and convert this heat into various flammable substances. Examples of products obtained during such heat-binding reactions are coal and crude oil. In the event of the wide utilization of telekinetic influenzmaschinen, the production of this type of substances would rapidly grow. The reasons for this would be as follows:

- In order to boost food production, farmers would heat the soil, converting in this way the thermal energy from our atmosphere into raw organic matter.

- The free energy would encourage heating of water. This would be done not only for industrial purposes, and in homes (e.g. in swimming pools with flowing water), but also in natural water reservoirs (e.g. for farming tropical fish species). The subsequent flow of such warmed water to seas would cause the growth of plankton and organisms which would bound the atmospheric heat into their organic matter.

- To increase the fertility of the soil, most of the organic matter currently burnt would be recycled into the soil (to produce humus).

- In order to decrease pollution of the air, and also because of the inconvenience of

present combustion devices, the burning of fossil fuels and organic matter (wood) would be stopped.

- The lack of a need for conventional energy sources would eliminate the present mining and burning of fossil fuels which release significant amounts of thermal energy bound in such substances as coal and oil.

In this manner the widespread use of influenzmaschinen would cause the subsequent binding and elimination of increasingly large amounts of heat from our atmosphere, thus gradually cooling the climate of Earth. This cooling in turn would disturb the ecological equilibrium, bringing about the return of the ice age with all its cataclysmic consequences (e.g. geological changes).

2. The wide utilization of telekinetic influenzmaschinen will cause the pollution of our atmosphere with huge amounts of undesirable, highly-active ozone. The effect of this pollution would be a reversal of the action of present "ozone hole". Apart from such obvious results as holding back the photosynthesis in vegetation, killing some needed micro-organisms, this could also accelerate the ageing process in people, intensify the corrosion of metals, rapidly wearing out and tearing of solid objects, undermining the processes that keep people healthy, etc. In the case of especially intensive emission of ozone, it could even happen that the very life-giving conditions of our planet can be undermined.

3. It will also trigger the explosion of unneeded production. Presently the production of any goods is limited by the costs of energy required for their manufacture. However, when energy will be for free, producers will be limited only by the absorption of the market. In order to increase this absorption, they will apply various tricks, for example:

- The production of a disposable packaging which requires more energy and materials than the product itself.

- Convincing the population (via advertisements, fashion, social role models, new customs) of needs which in fact do not exist. An example of how this is already being done is the multiplying of various commercially oriented events (e.g. fathers day, mothers day, valentine's day) and then putting social pressures on people forcing them to purchase various unneeded goods made especially for these occasions.

- The intensification of production which serves exclusively for entertainment, shows, advertisements.

- The production of increasingly large proportion of disposable goods prepared for one use only.

In turn such marketing strategy will quickly convert our planet into a large rubbish dump overflowing with used packaging, disposable products, one-time entertainment goods, etc.

4. It will cause the fall and disintegration of the present concepts of worth, quality, good versus bad, etc. Because of the to-date high costs of the production of some goods, our civilization established the system of values in which such attributes as permanency, reliability, unchangeability, productivity, diligence, are appreciated the most. However, in the case of decrease in costs of production, these old values will inevitably be replaced by new ones, more compatible with human nature. Thus with the elapse of time the production of disposable, one-use goods will increase. The system of value of these goods will be described by a different set of attributes, such as: appearance, pleasantness, convenience, instantaneity, etc. This tendency is already observed in many products such as milk containers, napkins, handkerchiefs, syringes, shavers, toothbrushes, etc. In the final effect all products will probably be made for single use only, as it is more pleasant to always use entirely new things than second-hand ones. Of course these changes in the material domain will be transferred also into the philosophical domain. Thus, instead of being faithful to an old friendship, partnership, lover, employer, country, etc., society will display tendencies for changing everything into a newer one (it is interesting that already now, the more technologically advanced a given nation is, the greater such tendency seems to be displayed). In turn the lack of permanency and stability is the beginning of chaos. The above will be additionally amplified by the desire of producers to increase the sale of their goods, which will result in the promotion of a consuming, graspy, lazy, and egoistic lifestyle.

5. It will trigger the unimaginable migration of people, instability of populations, and demographic explosion. The fact that people currently spend most of their life in the place of their residence mainly results from the costs and inconvenience of travelling. But when travelling becomes almost free, and when people can travel with their whole house and possessions then everyone will be on the move. Instead of the nearest shop people will go shopping to the next city or even country. When they become bored with one place they will move to another. Bad weather will initiate the shifting. In the final effect, the whole population of our planet will be in a state of continuous move, disorganizing production, choking highways and transport facilities, and making any control over crime, conduct, morality, health, epidemics, etc., almost impossible. Contributing to the above would be a demographic explosion which would be the effect of reducing the costs of bringing up children (these costs today are one of the main breaks that limit the number of children).

6. It will cause the devaluation and fall of the present structures of power. The organization of countries and societies on the present principles will not be possible any longer after the introduction of these machines. The main reasons for this are as follows:

- The telekinetic powerstations make very difficult, if not impossible, the execution of payments for the energy they produce. Even if the authorities introduced the law enforcing that newly-sold influenzmaschinen must be provided with electricity meters, these machines are simple enough for many people to make them on their own, and enough small to be secretly used. Payments for the energy used in most of the countries lie at the foundations of the present system of taxes. In turn the system of taxes is the backbone of almost every country. Therefore, in the face of impossibility of charging for the energy consumed, the whole present structure of countries and governments may collapse.

- The influenzmaschine undermines the present scientific and educational establishment. Contemporary societies raise numerous objections against philosophical and moral foundations of present science and education. For example these objections state that science in the current form leads our civilization to destruction. By intentional removal of the spiritual element science introduces a growing disproportion between technological and spiritual development. Therefore, an increasingly growing number of people in the world call for the reformation of science and education. The reason for which this reformation was not forced upon science as yet, is the lack of an obvious proof that present science is wrong. But the influenzmaschine is just such a proof. Therefore the wide introduction of this machine will probably release the long suppressed need for the total reformation of science and education.

- The Concept of Dipolar Gravity, from which the explanation for the operation of influenzmaschinen is derived, reforms also the foundation of religion. It is because in this concept, the substance which prevails in the other world and from which the counter-material copies of all objects are made, in its natural state is capable of thinking. Therefore, in the Concept of Dipolar Gravity, the entire Universe is a kind of a huge brain (i.e. the Universal Intellect by religions called God), in which we all are submerged and which "hears" all our thoughts. Apart from the physical laws, this Intellect also introduces and executes a set of "moral laws" (e.g. the "Boomerang Principle" which states that "whatsoever a given person does to others, after a purposely delayed time exactly the same will be done to this person") which is a component of every religion. The Concept of Dipolar Gravity also teaches that the Universal Intellect can be objectively investigated with the use of tools which currently are domain of science (not religion). In this way, the dissemination of influenzmaschinen which represent a physical proof for the correctness of the Concept of Dipolar Gravity, may cause the fall of present religious institutions and structures, and the adoption of this new Concept as a new scientific-technical-religious philosophy of the mankind.

The country, science, education, and religion are the foundations of present societies. Their possible undermining could cause a revolution of the extend unknown in the history of mankind. In the course of this revolution chaos and anarchy could begin to prevail which could mark the end of our civilization as we know it.

Being aware of the majority of the above negative consequences of the introduction of telekinetic influenzmaschinen to a commercial use, Paul Baumann and his developmental

team made the decision of delaying the spreading out of the Thesta-Distatica's technology. In their opinion after the next ten years the conditions on our planet will prevail which will be more favourable towards the release of this revolutionary invention. In the meantime, while waiting for the arrival of these more favourable times, the gradual improvement and perfecting of the Thesta-Distatica should be undertaken.

Readers have probably realized by now that the author, although having the highest respect and admiration for Baumann's technical genius, does not approve of the decision of the Methernitha to delay the commercialization of the Thesta-Distatica (if he did approve, he would not have published this treatise). The author agrees that all the changes in societies described above will in fact be triggered to some extent by the introduction of this wonder machine. However, he also believes (although he does not exclude the possibility that he may be wrong) that the appearance of these changes will release appropriate reactions within the mentality and philosophies of people. These reactions will in turn neutralize the majority of undesirable consequences. In the final effect the described changes will actually facilitate the evolution of the future society whose lifestyle and principles will be much better than ours. At the same time the telekinetic powerstations will provide the chance for saving our civilization from gradual self-destruction caused by currently spreading plagues, such as poisoning of the natural environment, diminishing of natural resources, the devaluation of authority, the moral decay, etc. Thus, in order to act accordingly to his own principles, the author decided to support all efforts aimed at the completion of other working prototypes of the telekinetic influenzmaschine, and giving this wonder device to the service of our civilization (being a theoretical scientist the author does not build himself the devices he invents).

5.4. Speculations on possible reasons why all the attempts to-date to duplicate the Thesta-Distatica have been unsuccessful

The success in the completion of the Thesta-Distatica meant that the developmental works on similar models of influenzmaschinen were undertaken by a number of other individuals and organizations. Examples of researchers, who at some stage declared the carrying out of developmental works on such machines, include: Don Kelly (P.O. Box 11422, Clearwater, FL 34616, USA), Rob King (37 Mendip Avenue, Hillcroft Park, Stafford, Staffs, England), Stafan Marinov (Morellenfeldgasse 16, A-8010 Graz, AUSTRIA), Cliff Pound (P.O. Box 202, Bangalow, N.S.W. 2479, Australia), Pierre Sinclair (3743 Canada Way, Burnaby, British Columbia V5G 1G5, Canada), plus many more. The highest advancement of research is declared by a competitive Swiss group calling itself VENE (P.O. Box 1451, CH-3601 Thun, Switzerland), whose headquarters are only about 20 kilometres distant from the Methernitha. The name VENE is derived from German words "Vereinigung zur Erforschung naturlicher Energiequellen". This group even offers prototypes of its devices for sale. However, in spite of intensive searching the author has not found a person or an institution which would confirm the delivery of an operational aggregate by VENE, or even has seen such an operational aggregate in workshops of VENE. According to specification, influenzmaschinen produced by VENE are supposed to differ from the Thesta-Distatica, because they are built for the production of AC electricity. VENE also declares the developmental works concerning a telekinetic battery in which the pulsations of electro-magnetic field are obtained due to the implementation of crystals. Those readers who contemplate getting in touch simultaneously with the Methernitha and VENE, should bear in mind that there is a vigorous rivalization between both these groups. Regarding sources of this rivalization various rumours circulate which prove difficult to verify, e.g. that the chairman of VENE is a former member of the Methernitha's developmental team, who decided to work on his own account. This was experienced by a delegation of Australian investigators, where upon mentioning the name VENE during a visit to the Methernitha so upset hosts that they hastily finished the audience.

To the author's best knowledge, so-far none of the numerous investigators/groups developing own telekinetic influenzmaschine have repeated the success of Methernitha. This

puzzling lack of a success leads to a paradoxical situation. This is because on one hand there are three prototypes of the telekinetic influenzmaschine operational in Switzerland which were seen by thousands of people - including many engineers and scientists some of whom have even completed research of this wonder aggregate. On the other hand, the continuous efforts of a vast number of individual investigators and developmental organizations throughout the world to duplicate the Thesta-Distatica still remain fruitless. The only explanation for this strange paradox is that there must exist some hidden reasons why the duplication of the Thesta-Distatica by other investigators seems to be impossible. There are various rumours, opinions, guesses and hypotheses spreading around which try to explain these reasons. The author collected together the most representative of them and presented these below. Here they are:

1. Until now there has been a lack of descriptions, documentation, and drawings of the Thesta-Distatica, accuracy of which would be sufficient for the duplicating of this machine. It is well known that new technologies almost exclusively spread by the means of detailed descriptions and documentation. Unfortunately, the author is not aware of the existence of even a one complete technical description and documentation of the Thesta-Distatica other than his own publication (e.g. see [1e]). The only work written by a professional researcher which contains sparse information about some aspects (mostly appearance) of this machine, encountered by the author so-far, is a script "TWT V" written by Stefan Marinov. Because of the uniqueness of this script, its background and profile will be summarized below.

One of the people who examined the operational Testatica a number of times after it was made available for public inspection (see subsection 5.1), was the earlier mentioned Austrian of Bulgarian origin named Stefan Marinov. He was even allowed to complete various tests and measurements on this machine. When the author visited the Methernitha, he was informed that the descriptions of Marinov's tests were published in 1989 in part V (fifth) of scripts whose whole series is entitled "The Thorny Way of Truth" (abbreviated as TWT series). The part V was claimed to contain the only description of the Testatica prepared by an investigator who personally tested its operation. At the time of writing the second edition of this treatise Marinov was selling part V of his TWT series for 25 \$USA per copy. The author ordered a copy of this script because he expected to find in it a detailed description of the Testatica (including its electrical plan with all wire connections) and the results of its measurements. However, the real extent of the descriptions the author could review only after the arrival of the script in November 1991. It turned out that Marinov devoted to the description of this aggregate in English only about 4 pages of text, plus a few brief comments spread throughout the remaining volume). The remaining 317 page volume was filled up with historic copies of papers (written in the German language) which describe the construction and operation of conventional electrostatic machines (e.g. Wimshurst and Töpler), and supplemented with copies of various correspondence. Within these 4 pages which described the Testatica, only the external appearance of the machine and impressions from its personal operating by Marinov were described. At the end of his descriptions Marinov states - quoted from page 35 of TWT V: "Of course, the way in which the machine really operates is not clear to me. I think that there is a subterfuge which has come to Baumann only by Revelation." These laconic descriptions are supplemented with a drawing (prepared by Albert Hauser) which lists the main components of the machine (unfortunately, the telekinetic spindle which is one of the most important components is not shown there; also missing is the electric plan of the machine which would represent the most important source of information during a possible duplicating this device). A few unclear photographs showing the external appearance of the Testatika and Thesta-Distatica, or various people (including Marinov) glancing at one of these aggregates, was also shown. In this way the discussed script provides only a fraction of general descriptions which were already given in the first edition of this treatise.

While addressing the extent and completion of the existing descriptions and drawings of the Thesta-Distatica, it is convenient to introduce a hypothetical "completeness of documentation factor - W". This factor would express the amount of correct information contained in a given description or drawing, in comparison to the total amount of information

minimally required in order to successfully reproduce (duplicate) this machine by a potential investigator who does not know as yet any of its technical details. Therefore the factor would describe the suitability and usefulness of a given description or drawing for a possible reproducing (duplicating) the operational prototype of this machine. According to the author's estimates, the descriptions in "TWT V" in the best case would have this factor at the level of $W=10\%$.

Apart from the specialistic "TWT V", in circulation are also various materials of less comprehensive extent, which refer to the Thesta-Distatica and sometimes even contain more or less readable drawings of this machine. The most well-known of these were prepared by Albert Hauser (Bygaden 45, Elholm, DK-7160 Tarring), and mentioned earlier, Don Kelly and Pierre Sinclaire. According to the author's estimation, even for the best of these drawings, the factor introduced before would not exceed the value of $W=15\%$ and this is only in the case when the person who analyses it would be well acquainted from other sources (e.g. from Methernitha's documentary video or from his/her own visit to Methernitha) with the general appearance, main components and the work of the Thesta-Distatica.

2. Only the construction of the Thesta-Distatica is mimicked while the principles of operation of this machine remain unknown for the investigators. The author believes that the key to a successful reproduction of the Thesta-Distatica lies not in the mimicking of its construction but rather in the understanding and re-implementing of its principles of operation. Unfortunately, until the publishing of the first edition of this treatise, the operation of this machine remained completely unknown. Even now, when the author explained this operation in a series of his treatises, still a number of investigators working on reproduction of the Thesta-Distatica rejects the recognition of the correctness of the principles and phenomena he described.

3. The supernatural intervention (God) makes impossible the duplication of this machine by other investigators. A number of people, including Stefan Marinov mentioned earlier (see the second sentence from the quotation of his work cited in item 1 above), are convinced that the construction of the telekinetic influenzmaschine was given to Baumann directly by God via divinely revelation. Therefore this machine is divinely protected from duplication by other people. Some members of the Methernitha religious community passed even an opinion to the author that success in the duplicating of their Thesta-Distatica is conditioned by the idealistic-religious spiritual motivations, such as the will for saving our civilization, a sacrifice for others, a disregard for fame and profit, etc.

4. The technology of the Thesta-Distatica originates from extraterrestrial sources (i.e. was given to Baumann by UFOs) and therefore it is too advanced to be simply reproduced by members of civilization with the level of science and intelligence so primitive as ours. It is interesting that some technical details of the Thesta-Distatica seem to support such a possibility, e.g. the diameter of disks is based on the unit of measure called by the author the "cosmic cubit - Cc" ($1 \text{ Cc} = 0.5486 \text{ m}$) which is used for the dimensioning of UFOs.

5. Switzerland has very unique geo-physical conditions which allow the operation of the Thesta-Distatica in this country only. This is a very interesting opinion expressed by a number of well known investigators and inventors of free energy devices, e.g. by Bruce DePalma - the creator of N-Machine. This opinion states, quote: "The Methernitha device works because of the high electric potential in the Alps".

6. The Thesta-Distatica has no right to work independently whoever builds it, because the operation of this machine would run against the most fundamental claims of the present science (e.g. the Third Law of Thermodynamics). This is the opinion of the majority of scientists and engineers the author discussed the telekinetic influenzmaschine with. It prevails especially strongly amongst lecturers at the Otago University in New Zealand who almost burnt the author on the stake for his involvement in such a "heretical" research topic. Of course this opinion does not explain how it is possible that thousands people saw this machine in operation (some of them even examined, measured, and tested its working prototypes) and every single one of these witnesses has not even slightest doubt that this aggregate works and that its existence is fact.

It is worth stressing here that the author identifies his stand only with reasons listed

above under the numbers 1 and 2. Because the publishing of this treatise eliminates both these reasons, finally the right conditions were created for undertaking a systematic research aimed at the building other operational prototypes of the telekinetic influenzmaschinen.

5.5. The construction, main components, electric circuitry, and operation of the Thesta-Distatica

As the author did not have the opportunity to personally see the Thesta-Distatica, the description provided in this subsection is not an exact one of that particular Swiss machine, but rather the documentation of a hypothetical telekinetic aggregate invented by the author, and so designed that its appearance, main components, and effects of operation exactly correspond to those from the Thesta-Distatica. The correspondence of the aggregate documented here to the design and operation of the Thesta-Distatica was then verified and confirmed on the basis of all data available to the author, such as his personal discussions with people who observed this machine with their own eyes, correspondence with VENE and Methernitha, photographs and the documentary video of the Thesta-Distatica, and also all descriptions and drawings prepared by other investigators, which the author could get hold of. The value of the "completeness of documentation factor" for the descriptions and drawings from this subsection (supplemented with the principles and theories described in other parts of this treatise) estimated on the basis of this verification, in the opinion of the author exceeds the value of $W=90\%$.

The mechanical structure of the Thesta-Distatica is shown in Figure 9. This machine is built on a wooden framework consisting of two beams (i.e. a horizontal basis (b), and a vertical column (t) at the back side of the machine) that are put together into the shape of the letter "T" reversed upside down - see part (e) of Figure 9. To the upper end of the column (t) a single permanent magnet (M_0) is attached, whose field points out at the electrodes of the back disk of the machine. In its centre the column (t) holds the axel (O) protruding forward. This axel carries bearings of both disks (dc) and (dg) which can rotate independently from each other in two opposite directions. In the front part of the Thesta-Distatica (i.e. upon its both disks) additional carrying frame made of transparent plexiglas is attached. This frame includes a central flat beam (vc) oriented vertically, two side flat beams (vl) and (vr) also oriented vertically - which hold induction heads (h1) to (h4), a horizontal shelf (sl) carrying capacitors (I1), (I2) and (I3), and a horizontal beam (sh) that carries the collection heads (H-) and (H+).

The main kinetic components of this aggregate are shown in part (d) of Figure 9. The most important of these are two plexiglass disks that rotate on a common axel in two opposite directions. The front disk, called "the cloud" by the Methernitha, is marked as (dc), whereas the back one, called "the ground", is marked as (dg). Both disks have a diameter of 548 mm and a thickness of 5 mm. To the outside surface of the front disk (dc - the cloud), and also to both surfaces of the back disk (dg - the ground) 48 leaf-like electrodes, called "lamellas" by the Methernitha, are attached. Each of these electrodes is perforated into the shape of a ladder concentrically narrowing down, and has dimensions: length 190 mm, maximal width 22 mm, and thickness 2 mm. These electrodes are cut out of a steel plate and coated with chrome for the protection from oxidating action of ozone (the author heard the opinion that much more effective, but also much more expensive would be electrodes made of a gold or silver plate). The people who inspected the Thesta-Distatica claim that the electrodes display a slight magnetization, at this stage however it is difficult to determine if this magnetization is intentional, or is a by-product (residue magnetization) of the co-operation between the electrodes and magnets of the telekinetic spindle (Ts). Both disks, i.e. the front (Dc) and the back (dg) are assembled on bearings attached to the axel (O) sticking out from the column (t) at half of its height. Under the disks, column (t) has also attached bearings of the telekinetic spindle (Ts). This spindle holds a small telekinetic disk with a diameter $d=120$ mm, which carries magnets (m), and two parallel pulleys (Ps) one of which (this closer to the magnets) has its own bearings which allow it to rotate independently from

the rotations of the other pulley (Ps) and the spindle (Ts). The axis of the rotation of the telekinetic spindle (Ts) is perpendicular to the axis of the rotation of both large disks (dc) and (dg). The pulleys (Ps) of the spindle (Ts) are linked by a single elastic belt (B) with the pulleys (Pc) attached to the outside surfaces of each large disk (dc) and (dg). Thus the belt (B) forms a kinetic link that couples together all the rotary parts of the Thesta-Distatica, forming from them a single-function unit. In this unit, the rotating of any of its parts forces the rotation of the telekinetic spindle (Ts), as well as the rotation of both disks (dc) and (dg) in two opposite directions.

The subsequent electric components of the Thesta-Distatica are shown in parts (a), (b) and (c) of Figure 9. One of the most important of these components are four collecting heads (H-) and (H+), wired together into two couples. In each of these couples, one head co-operates with the front disk (see Figure 9 a), whereas the other - with the back disk (Figure 9 c). Directly connected to these heads are two powerful capacitors (L-) and (L+) using a wire of especially high capacity. The construction of these capacitors (L-) and (L+) is the commercial secret of the Methernitha and there is a lot of speculations regarding their details. However, from the operation of the telekinetic influenzmaschine it can be deduced that they must represent a kind of crossing between high power capacitors and autotransformers. The electrostatic charges accumulated in the capacitors (L) are subsequently supplied to a user via output terminals (Wo) with two poles (-) and (+). The function similar to that of the capacitors (L), but catering for the needs of the machine itself (i.e. not for the outside user) are two long capacitors (Lb-) and (Lb+) shaped like tubes, assembled on the back side of the machine (Figure 9 c). The active element of these capacitors (Lb), similarly like for capacitors (L), are wire coils. Capacitors (Lb) are connected via resistors (Rr) and (RI) to two collecting combs (C-) and (C+) and two induction heads (h5-) and (h6+), also placed on the back side of the machine. The collecting combs (C) and induction heads (h5), (h6) have their equivalents on the front side in four front induction heads, in the part (a) of Figure 9 marked as (h1+), (h2-), (h3+) and (h4-). These heads are connected together via a small capacitor marked as (I2). The neutral induction head (ho) is connected with two capacitors marked as (I4) and (I5) and two inductors (i.e. horse-shoe permanent magnets shaped like the reversed letter "U" having two coils wired bifilar around its two ends) marked (M1) and (M2). The electrical components described above are complemented with a rectifier (R) placed on the top of column (t), and a dynamo-motor (Dm) attached to the back of the column (t) near the head from the telekinetic spindle (Ts); both these parts are used for the regulation of the rotational speed of all kinetic components of the Thesta-Distatica.

The electric connections and wiring of the Thesta-Distatica are shown in Figure 10. These form a number of basic functional circuits, marked with the letters (W), (N), (M), (E) and (D). Now we will proceed with the explanation of the operation and components for all these basic circuits.

(W) The output terminal's circuit. It collects the DC electrical current produced by the Thesta-Distatica and supplies it to an end user. This circuit is composed of the following parts shown in Figure 10, wired together: two couples of collecting heads (H-) and (H+), each one of which co-operates with the electrodes of the front and back disk; collecting capacitors (L-) and (L+) of the special design; and two plugs (Wo) of the output terminal. The operation of this circuit is quite simple. The electrostatic charges are induced on the electrodes of both disks of the Thesta-Distatica by the separate circuits (E) and (M) described later in this subsection. These charges are subsequently collected by heads (H-) and (H+), and then passed for the accumulation to capacitors (L-) and (L+) whose ground plates are connected together. The charges accumulated in capacitors are further supplied to the output terminal (Wo) from where they can be taken by an end user. It is worth mentioning again that the Methernitha introduced special modifications to the capacitors (L-) and (L+), so that apart from the accumulation of charges they could also decrease the output voltage (normally the Thesta-Distatica produces around 700 to 900 Volt, however, due to the use of these capacitors of a special design this voltage is decreased to around 250 Volt required for the use in ordinary households). But this additional function represents a kind of "extra" addition and has nothing to do with the principles of operation of this machine - i.e. the Thesta-

Distatica would also perfectly operate if fitted with any other capacitors in the place of (L), only that then its output voltage would be much higher.

(N) The circuit of neutralization and balancing of the machine's electric potentials. This circuit includes the so-called "neutral" induction head (ho) which represents the electric potential of the earth, connected to the both wires of the output terminal's circuit (W) via inductors (M1) and (M2), capacitors (I1) and (I3) and capacitors (I4) and (I5). The function of this circuit depends on providing the electrodes of the front disk with a potential which represents the neutral potential of the earth (in this case, the earth's potential is simulated by the mean potential of both output terminals). The introduction of this neutral potential facilitates the symmetry in the induction of the negative and positive potentials on the electrodes of the Thesta-Distatica. Thus the danger of a gradual electrical charging of the whole machine during the operation would be eliminated. Note that although the one induction head (ho) is only used, its influence is multiplied by all the electrodes and thus it extends to the whole machine.

(M) The circuit of an electrostatic motor. It includes four induction heads in Figures 9 and 10 marked as (h1), (h2), (h3) and (h4), connected together via a capacitor (I2). The (M) circuit performs two separate functions, i.e.: (1) it works as a self-sustainable electrostatic machine which collects and accumulates the electrostatic charges from the front disk in order to supply itself into the electricity; and (2) it re-configures the electrostatic charges on the front disk so that the both disks of the Thesta-Distatica can operate as an electrostatic motor. The final effect produced by this circuit is to form such a distribution of electrostatic charges on the electrodes of both disks that these charges would create a unique set of electrostatic forces capable of perpetual propelling the rotational motion of both disks in opposite directions n' and n". The mechanism involved in the formation of such propelling forces was already shown in part (c) of Figure 8 and explained in item 2 of subsection 4.3.1.

(E) The circuit of an electrostatic machine. On the back side of the Thesta-Distatica two induction heads marked (h5) and (h6) and two collecting combs (C-) and (C+) are fitted. These heads and combs co-operate with the back capacitors (Lb-) and (Lb+), together forming a complete circuit of an electrostatic machine. The function of this circuit is to collect the electrostatic charges from the back disk (dg), in order to accumulate them in the capacitors (Lb-) and (Lb+). The principles involved in such collecting and accumulation of charges is very similar to that used in the Wimshurst machine, and has already been described in item 1 of subsection 4.3.1. The circuit (E) performs also two additional functions, i.e.: (1) it co-operates with the circuit of the speed controller (D) providing this controller with a basis for comparison, and (2) it produces a required distribution of electrostatic potentials on the electrodes of the back disk, which in connection with the circuit (M) enables the operation of both disks as an electrostatic motor.

(D) The circuit of a speed controller. It is composed of: a rectifier (R) placed on the top of the column (t) above the disks, resistors (R1) and (R2) which are to increase the inertia of the controlling action, and a dynamo-motor (Dm) placed on the back of the machine near the telekinetic spindle (Ts) so as to be in the range of magnets (m). The circuit (D) is connected with the circuit (E) of the electrostatic machine via two resistors (R1) and (R2) and forms with (E) a negative feedback loop. A key to the understanding of the operation of the circuit (D) is the dynamo-motor (Dm) which in some circumstances can operate as a DC electric motor consuming the current from the circuit of the electrostatic machine (E) and converting this current into the mechanical rotations of the telekinetic spindle (Ts), whereas in other circumstances it operates as a DC dynamo (generator) which consumes (holds back) the rotations of the telekinetic spindle (Ts) and converts them into a DC electric current which is subsequently merged with the current produced in the circuit (E).

The dynamo-motor (Dm) operates as a DC electric motor only when the rotational speed of both disks (dc) and (dg) - so also the speed of the telekinetic spindle (Ts) - falls below the required level of 60 rpm (thus is too slow). In such a case the electric current supplied to (Dm) by the circuit (E) causes the acceleration of the rotational speed of the telekinetic spindle (Ts). This in turn, via the belt (B), also accelerates the rotational speed of both disks (dc) and (dg). The above mechanism which is only released during insufficient

rotational speed of the machine turns the dynamo-motor (Dm) into a DC electric motor which increases the rotational speed of both disks to the required level of around 60 rpm.

The dynamo-motor (Dm) begins to operate as a DC electricity generator (dynamo) when the rotational speed of both disks increases significantly above the required value of 60 rpm (thus is too high). In such a case the dynamo-motor (Dm) begins to operate as an electric brake which transforms the rotations of the telekinetic spindle (Ts) into a DC electric current of the polarity indicated in Figure 10 near the circuit's label (D). This current, because of the blocking action of the rectifier (R), is then subtracted from the current in the circuit (E), causing the fall of effectiveness of the electrostatic machine (E). This in turn also breaks the rotation of both disks. Such a mechanism of the operation of (Dm) as a DC dynamo in the final effect causes the fall of the rotational speed of both disks (dc) and (dg) to the required level of 60 rpm.

The operation of the Thesta-Distatica is initiated with a manual rotation of one of its disks, e.g. (dc). This rotation is transmitted by the belt (B) to the telekinetic spindle (Ts) and then transformed into the opposite rotations of the other disk, e.g. (dg). The opposite rotation of both disks induces the electrostatic charges in their electrodes in a manner similar to that utilized by the Wimshurst machine. This charges in turn, through the circuit (M) supported with the circuit (E), release the operation of both disks as an electrostatic motor, which sustains the further rotation of both disks. The belt transmission (B) intercepts the rotational motion of both disks (dc) and (dg) and propels the telekinetic spindle (Ts). This spindle performs two separate functions. Firstly it releases the Telekinetic Effect which exchanges additional electrostatic charges between the insulative disks and metallic electrodes, thus compensating the loss of energy for friction. Secondly the telekinetic spindle (Ts) causes the production or consumption of DC electricity in the dynamo-motor (Dm) thus controlling the rotational speed of the disks at the required level of 60 rpm, and also stabilizing the rotation of the remaining kinetic components of the machine. Apart from the magnets of the telekinetic spindle (m), the Thesta-Distatica has also a single permanent magnet (Mo) which produces an additional Telekinetic Effect. The effect released by this magnet, via the mechanism similar to that utilized in the N-Machine, supports the effect released by the telekinetic spindle. The consumable output produced by the Thesta-Distatica is collected by the heads (H), accumulated in the capacitors (L) of a special design, and finally supplied to the user via the output terminals (Wo). Of course, in order to be utilized in contemporary household electrical appliances this output subsequently needs to be converted into an AC electricity of 250 Volt, 50 Hz, by an additional electronic device called "inverter" (which is not built into the Thesta-Distatica).

The technical problems of the Thesta-Distatica which are yet to be solved are: (1) the production of a high voltage combined with a small amperage (this problem seems to be a reversal of the problem with the N-Machine); (2) the significant instability of the output, reaching around 25%, which leads to fluctuation of the power supplied; and (3) the lack of an efficient control mechanism that would adjust the parameters of output to the user requirements. Thus, in practice, the design of the Thesta-Distatica still requires fine-tuning before its effectiveness, reliability, and stability reach the level of the present electricity producing generators of the first generation.

The analysis of the Thesta-Distatica in the light of the theory presented in this treatise provides some clues as to how to eliminate these problems. The conclusions of this analysis are summarized below.

Problem 1. The insufficient ratio of amperage-to-voltage is the result of a very inefficient application of the Telekinetic Effect. This Effect, instead of acting on a conductor, acts on an insulating material of both discs. Also half of its action is simply wasted, as it is directed at electrodes of the other disk which at a particular moment of time should not be electrified with the same charges. One of the possible ways of removing this inefficiency could be to release the Telekinetic Effect in a separate, conductive disc, similar to a rotor from the DePalma's N-Machine, and then to plug this disc into a serial connection with the circuit (E) or (M). To illustrate the essence of this change, the Telekinetic Effect in the original aggregate acts like a sprinkler which sprays all electrodes with electrons, whereas in the

solution suggested above this Effect would act as a pump which intensifies the flow of charges between the machine's induction heads.

Problem 2. The instability of the Thesta-Distatica's output is caused by dependency of the charges' replenishment mechanism from the potential of the same capacitors (Lb) that are connected to the speed controller's circuit (D). In this way, every jump of voltage on these capacitors, caused by a fluctuation of external consumption of energy, is instantaneously passed onto the induction heads (h), and thus it suppresses the replenishment mechanism and lowers the output. The best solution to this problem is to base the controller circuit on a separate pair of disks, which would be used only for this purpose. In such a case the base electrostatic machine could be connected to these additional disks, thus separating the replenishment mechanism from the controlling mechanism. Then the effectiveness of the control would not copy the fluctuation of the external power consumption.

Problem 3. In order to control the parameters of the current produced by the Thesta-Distatica it is sufficient to include into its dynamo-motor (Dm) an effective controlling mechanism which would additionally react on a positive feedback from the output terminal.

If the profit-yielding potentials of the Thesta-Distatica, together with various political, military, and religious implications of the commercialization of this aggregate, would not hindered the international co-operation in the fine-tuning of this wonder machine, then the improvements similar to those proposed above could be introduced by the common effort of many minds. This in a relatively short time should put the aggregate into service for people.

5.6. How to arrange your own experiments with building a telekinetic influenzmaschine

The operation of the telekinetic influenzmaschine combines the action of as many as four of the following devices: an electrostatic machine, an electrostatic motor, a telekinetic generator, and an electro-mechanical speed controller. The superposition of these four devices into a single machine is a task extremely difficult for a scientifically non-trained inventor. Therefore, for these readers who (at their own risk and cost) would like to try their skills and to undertake a challenge of building their own version of the telekinetic influenzmaschine, the author has listed below the subsequent steps that should lead to the most effective accomplishment of this task. These steps are:

#1. The detailed familiarization with the design and operation of the Töpler and Wimshurst electrostatic machines. These machines are quite well described in old Physics textbooks on electricity and magnetism. Most of the textbooks describing these machines were published from about the 1860s to about the 1930s. For example the 14th edition of "The Encyclopedia Britannica", which was published in London in 1929, in its volume 8: Educ - Extr, under the topic "Electrical Machine" (pages 143-144) contains over two pages of the descriptions of various electrostatic machines, in this number also the Töpler and Wimshurst machines. However, neither the earlier nor later editions of the same encyclopedia include descriptions of these machines.

#2. The detailed familiarization with the design and operation of the Thesta-Distatica. For this it is necessary to study in some detail the content of this treatise, and also to study all other publications which become available about this device. Extremely helpful would also be to study the documentary video prepared by the Methernitha about the operation of the Thesta-Distatica. Copies of this video can be obtained directly from the Methernitha (CH-3517 Linden bei Bern, Switzerland).

#3. The purchase of an operational Wimshurst electrostatic machine as the basis for further construction alterations and improvements. A newly made such machine can be purchased for a relatively low price (i.e. around \$US 30, plus costs of postage if not collected by the buyer) from the factory named "Fabryka Pomocy Naukowych w Nysie" (address: ul. Slowianska 43, 48-300 Nysa, Poland). This factory already produces one model of the Wimshurst electrostatic machine, named "V5-43" (see Figure 11), which is supplied for didactic purposes to Physics laboratories in Polish schools. Of course, if ordering the machine from Poland is inconvenient, readers probably should be able to find and purchase

an operational Wimshurst machine in their local area, for example from a second-hand shop or a local school.

#4. The conversion of the conventional Wimshurst machine just purchased, into an interim device called here "Dr Pająk's model". This device can be defined as an advanced electrostatic machine which has already introduced all the main components and electric circuits required in a telekinetic influenzmaschine. Thus it represents an interim construction which subsequently can be transformed into a telekinetic aggregate. The name for this interim model originates from negotiations between the author and the Polish factory discussed in step #3. During his visit in Poland in 1991 (when he purchased the device shown in Figure 11) the author initiated negotiations aimed at convincing the above-mentioned factory that it should open production of another model of their electrostatic machine, which could be purchased by hobbyists working on a telekinetic influenzmaschine. During these negotiations a working name of "Dr Pająk's model" (in the Polish language: "Model Dra Pajaka") was given to this new device. It was assumed that the model would incorporate all vital components and technical solutions characteristic for the telekinetic influenzmaschine. The main modifications introduced to "Dr Pająk's model" would depend on such changing the design of this machine that later it would make possible to simply convert it into a telekinetic aggregate, but simultaneously the changes introduced would not affect its correct operation as an electrostatic machine nor its aesthetic appearance.

Unfortunately, negotiations with the Polish factory were not finished when this treatise was published. Therefore, at this stage the author is unable to inform readers as to whether "Dr Pająk's model" can be purchased now (this should not stop anyone from trying to order it). But even if this interim model turns to be unavailable, it is still recommended that readers purchase the conventional model "V5-43" of the Wimshurst machine already in production by this factory, and then convert this conventional model into the device described here as "Dr Pająk's model".

The adaptation of a conventional Wimshurst machine into an interim device suitable for later conversion into a telekinetic influenzmaschine requires the introduction of a number of technical changes. These changes are already presented in the author's documentation for "Dr Pająk's model". Therefore in order to explain them here, it is sufficient to simply describe what additional features "Dr Pająk's model" displays in relation to a conventional model of a Wimshurst electrostatic machine. These features are as follows:

A. Instead of a single electrostatic machine, three separate machines, i.e. frontal (W), upper (M), and back (E), are assembled on a common framework and around two common disks. All these three machines are electrically separate (i.e. they use separate couples of the collecting combs, separate wiring, and separate capacitors). During the later adaptations described in step #5 the frontal machine (W) will supply electricity to the user, the upper (M) will produce the motor effect, whereas the back one (E) will self-supply its own operation with electricity.

B. The friction of all moving parts is reduced to minimum, e.g. through the introduction of rolling bearings, elimination of touchless connections, the use of a detachable propelling transmission, etc.

C. Both plexiglas or glass disks of the machine (preferably around 550 mm in the diameter) are supplied with the dividable by 6 number of electrodes (e.g. 48). The shape of these electrodes corresponds to that used in the Thesta-Distatica, e.g. they are perforated and look like small ladders.

D. The counter-rotation of both disks is forced by a single belt (B) which simultaneously propels the telekinetic spindle (Ts) fitted under the disks - see part (d) in Figure 9. In the later adaptations the telekinetic spindle will hold $m=4, 6, \text{ or } 8$ permanent magnets, which during their rotation will co-operate with individual electrodes of the machine and with dynamo-motor (Dm). Therefore the rotational speed of the telekinetic spindle (Ts) must be so selected that it allows individual magnets to pass near subsequent electrodes (see the equation (W1) in subsection 4.3.1). This means that the transmission between the disks and the telekinetic spindle should be, depending on the number of permanent magnets (m), at the level of $n':n=ds:dd=1:12 \text{ or } 1:8, \text{ or } 1:6$.

E. If a winch shaft is used to propel the machine during tests of its electrostatic operation, this hand propulsion should be separated from the kinetic link between both disks (dc,dg) and the telekinetic spindle (Ts) via belt (B). The best solution would be if a winch propulsion would transmit the motion into a separate pulley attached to the front disk via an additional (second) detachable belt. So when tests are finished this additional belt could be removed and the machine would still contain all kinetic parts appearing in the telekinetic influenzmaschine.

F. An additional stable framework made of plexiglas, similar to that illustrated in part (e) of Figure 9, are attached to the machine's basis. This framework allows for the later attachment of all additional electric components required in the telekinetic influenzmaschine, e.g. heads (h), combs (C), etc.

G. A single permanent magnet (Mo) interacting with the electrodes of the back disk is attached to the column (t) of the machine's framework.

H. Apart from the bearings and axels, all other components of the machine are made of non-ferromagnetic materials.

After the above changes and adaptations are introduced to a conventional Wimshurst machine, the final device should still maintain its correct operation as three independent electrostatic machines which effectively produce electric currents. When this is achieved, the next step of the conversion of such interim electrostatic machine into a telekinetic influenzmaschine can be undertaken.

#5. Changing "Dr Pająk's model" (just purchased in Poland or obtained from a conventional Wimshurst machine by the introduction of appropriate technical alterations) so that apart from its operation as three electrostatic machines, it will also function as an electrostatic motor. This practically means that the altered upper (M) machine, after charging its capacitors by the rotation of disks with a hand transmission, will begin to force the continuous rotation of all kinetic components of the device for a time at least twice as long as that rotation occurring solely because of the inertia. If the above goal is achieved due to an appropriate alterations of the machine's construction, the resultant device can be called a "electrostatic aggregate" as it represent a cross between an electrostatic motor and electrostatic machine. The modifying of "Dr Pająk's model" so that it can function as an electrostatic motor will require the implementing of induction heads (h) on each side of disks. These heads (h) should be located similarly as in the Thesta-Distatica and supplemented with appropriate supporting circuits (E) and (M) - see Figures 9 and 10.

#6. After success in step #5 is achieved, the resultant electrostatic aggregate must be converted into a telekinetic aggregate. This requires activation of the Telekinetic Effect, the addition of a controller circuit (D), and a fine tuning of the whole device. Therefore, the successful completion of this last step demands the employment of the personal inventive capacity, imagination and sensitivity, combined with the solid knowledge of the Telekinetic Effect resulting from the familiarity with the content of this treatise (of course, the author is quite happy to assist further in the completion of this ambitious task by providing additional advice and making all his theoretical knowledge available to the developer). Good luck!

In the conclusion of this chapter it is worth stressing that the prospects opened in the case of a success in the completion of such a telekinetic aggregate are almost unlimited, whereas costs are negligible. Therefore, why not to have a go, if someone has all the skills and workshop conditions required!

(6) The Magnocraft and its implications

The "Magnocraft" is the name given to a completely new kind of space vehicle, propelled by a pulsating magnetic field. The Magnocraft was invented entirely by the author of this treatise. The main goal to be achieved through its invention is to obtain such a design for an interstellar spacecraft that would make it possible for it to be produced by a small country, or even by a large industrial corporation. How close we are to achieving this goal is demonstrated in the analysis of the attributes of the Magnocraft listed below:

1. Its operation does not require any moving parts (theoretically speaking the whole Magnocraft can be produced like a plastic balloon, i.e. from only one part). In comparison, the new Boeing 747 - 400 contains about 4 million individual parts, each one of which can fail during the flight.

2. Its energy resources recharge themselves during flight (i.e. the energy lost during acceleration of the vehicle is recovered during deceleration).

3. Its completion can be achieved with our present level of knowledge.

4. In theory all the problems that hold back its technical completion are already resolved.

The invention of the Magnocraft was the consequence of the completion of the Periodic Table 1 (see Table 1 in the diagrams part of this treatise). But the analysis of this Table also reveals that during the course of the development of our civilization as many as three different generations of the Magnocraft should be built. This chapter discusses only the vehicles that belong to the first of these generations. They will be called here the "Magnocraft of the first generation", or simply the "Magnocraft". The characteristic attribute of these vehicles is that for the propelling purposes they utilize only the magnetic phenomena of the first generation, e.g. the magnetic attraction and repulsion. The magnetic phenomena of the second generation, e.g. the previously described Telekinetic Effect, are utilized in the Magnocraft of the second generation, also called the "Teleportation Vehicles". The magnetic phenomena of the third generation which can be described as "deformations of magnetic field" and the consequence of which the Concept of Dipolar Gravity describes as the manipulation (alteration) of time, will be utilized in the Magnocraft of the third generation, also called the "Time Vehicles". These two most advanced generations of the Magnocraft (i.e. Teleportation Vehicles and Time Vehicles) will be discussed separately in section 7.

6.1. The general design and components of the Magnocraft of the first generation

The side appearance of the Magnocraft is illustrated in Figure 12 (b). This vehicle takes the general shape of an inverted saucer and it contains propelling devices placed in its centre and around its peripherals. The propelling devices are called "propulsors" and they look like transparent spheres which house cubes inside.

The function of a Magnocraft's propulsor can be explained simply as that of an extremely powerful "magnet". We know that Earth, Planets, Sun and the Galaxy are sources of steady magnetic fields. These fields are able to lift a spaceship, if it contains a suitably powerful "magnet" oriented so as to be repelled by them. Therefore the Magnocraft's propulsor is just such a "magnet" exerting repulsive or attractive interactions onto the environmental magnetic field (i.e. the field of Earth, Sun, or Galaxy) to produce propelling forces capable of lifting a vehicle.

The Magnocraft has two kinds of magnetic propulsors, i.e. main (M) and side (U) - see Figure 12 (a). The single main propulsor (M) is suspended in the centre of the vehicle. The magnetic poles of this propulsor are oriented so as to repel the environmental magnetic field

(which could be the field of the Earth, a planet, the Sun or a galaxy). By this means, (M) produces a lifting force (R) which supports the craft. The magnetic axis of (M) is usually kept tangential to the force lines of the environmental magnetic field existing in the craft's area of operation. Therefore the most effective orientation of the Magnocraft during flight is while its base is perpendicular to the local direction of the Earth's magnetic field. Sometimes, however, this orientation must be slightly altered to fulfil manoeuvring and landing requirements.

The Magnocraft consists also of numerous side propulsors (U). Their number "n" characterizes a particular type of this spacecraft and it depends on the design factor marked as "K". This number "n" is expressed by the equation: $n=4 \cdot (K-1)$. All "n" side propulsors are located at regular intervals in the horizontal flange surrounding the spacecraft's base and covered with material penetrable to a magnetic field. Their magnetic poles are oriented so as to attract the environmental field. Therefore side propulsors produce attraction forces (A) which stabilize the craft and fix its orientation in space. To increase the vehicle's stability, the side propulsors are located below the main one, together forming a kind of bell configuration which in physics is known from its greatest stability.

A basic component of each Magnocraft's propulsor is a cubical device called an "Oscillatory Chamber" (in the Magnocraft such cubes produce propelling forces, thus they can be compared to "engines" in our cars) - see Figure 12 (c). The Oscillatory Chamber represents a completely new type of device (of the author's invention) that produces a super powerful, pulsating magnetic field. Each such chamber takes the form of a transparent cubical box, empty inside, along the inner walls of which streams of electric sparks are rotating. The rotation of these sparks produces a magnetic field. Therefore a single Oscillatory Chamber represents an extra powerful magnet, whose field is capable of lifting heavy loads because of the repulsive interaction with the Earth's magnetic field. Unfortunately the output from a single Oscillatory Chamber is difficult to control. Therefore, for the propelling purposes two of these devices must be arranged into a controllable system called the "twin-chamber capsule". An example of such capsule is shown in Figure 12 (c). Each twin-chamber capsule contains a small "Inner" Oscillatory Chamber which free-floats inside a bigger "Outer" one. In this way, one of these two Chambers intercepts and circulates a part of the output (C) from the other Chamber, thus directing to the capsule's environment only the appropriate fraction (R) of the total magnetic flux. In order to propel and manoeuvre the Magnocraft, each twin-chamber capsule must also be rotatable in relation to the vehicle's body. For this reason each capsule must be placed inside a spherical casing which enables the capsule to turn, and, by this means, to change the angle (I) of its thrust action - see Figure 12 (a). Therefore, the final name "magnetic propulsor" is given to such resultant apparatus which incorporates: a spherical casing, a twin-chamber capsule, capsule turning devices, and appropriate control systems (to control the output, thrust angle, etc).

The crew cabin (1) of the Magnocraft is located between the main (M) and side (U) propulsors - see Figure 12 (a). It takes the shape of a parallel-piped ring surrounding the main propulsor. Thus the location of the cabin is similar to that of the side walls of an inverted saucer. Its outer walls are covered by a material which is impenetrable by the magnetic flux. This material is to shield people inside from the destructive action of powerful magnetic fields. The shell of this crew cabin is also mirror-like with a controlled degree of transparency and light reflection. Therefore, when flying near the Sun, crew can make their vehicle reflect the light completely, whereas at night they can make the vehicle totally transparent. The final structure of the Magnocraft incorporates its crew cabin, propulsion unit, log-computer, and other devices into a single functional system. The side appearance of this structure is shown in Figure 12 (b).

The general shape of the Magnocraft is strictly defined by the "K" factor mentioned earlier. Symbol "K" for this factor originates from the word "Krotnosc" which in the Polish language means "ratio of the vehicle's diameter to its height". This is because the value of "K" is determined by the mutual ratio of the Magnocraft's outer diameter "D" and its height "H" (from base to top), i.e.: $K = D/H$. The "K" factor is extremely important for the design of the Magnocraft, because it determines all the design parameters of this vehicle, including its

dimensions and shape. To illustrate how much the Magnocraft is dependent on this factor, main equations which describe the most important dimensions of this vehicle are listed below (notice that the deductions of all these equations are contained in monograph [1e]). Outer diameter "D" of the Magnocraft (i.e. the maximal diameter of its flange) is described by the equation: $D=0.5486 \cdot 2^K$ [meters] (note that the constant 0.5486 meter appearing in this equation represents a unit of length called "cosmic cubit" because it must be applied for Magnocraft dimensioning by all civilizations which build these vehicles). Height "H" of the Magnocraft is described by the equation: $H=D/K$. Outer diameter "D_M" of the main propulsor's

spherical casing is equal to: $D_M=D \cdot (2-\sqrt{2})/K$. Nominal diameter "d" of the circle on which centres of the outlets from side propulsors are located is expressed by the equation:

$d=D/\sqrt{2}=(0.5486 \cdot 2^K)/\sqrt{2}$ meters. (This "d" diameter describes also the nominal dimension of the ring of scorched marks left on the ground by a landed Magnocraft.) Note that: $D-d=2L$, where: $L=0.25 \cdot K \cdot D_M$.

Magnetic laws working in the Magnocraft cause that the "K" factor can not take every possible value, but this factor is restricted only to one of the following integer numbers: K=3, K=4, K=5, K=6, K=7, K=8, K=9, K=10. Therefore only eight main types of the Magnocraft can be built, each type taking a different value from the above range of integer numbers permitted for the "K" factor. Because of the value this "K" factor obtains, the consecutive types of the Magnocraft are called K3 (i.e. having the K factor equal to K=3), K4 (i.e. for which K=4), K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, and K10. Such system of naming the subsequent types of Magnocraft allows for an extremely easy retrieval of data about any type of this vehicle. For example, when someone analyses the K6 type of the Magnocraft, it is evident that for this type the "K" factor is equal to K=6. Thus, according to the equations listed before, main dimensions of this vehicle are as follows: $D=35.11$, $H=5.85$, $D_M=3.43$, $d=24.82$, $L=5.14$ metres; whereas the number of its side propulsors is: $n=20$. The "K" factor can easily be determined from photographs, radar images, videos, or outlines of flying vehicles, simply by measuring how many times the height "H" of a given vehicle is fully contained within its outer diameter "D" (actually the "K" factor can be determined automatically by a computer program or by a microprocessor built-in into a radar-like tracking device). Therefore this factor is extremely useful for the fast identification of all the Magnocraft-like vehicles. Because the same magnetic laws must also apply for the Magnocraft-like vehicles built by other civilizations, the described here manner of identifying these vehicles by the value of their "K" factor is universal and applicable to UFOs as well.

6.2. The operation of the Magnocraft

Manoeuvring the Magnocraft is achieved as the result of a combination of three different actions. The first of these is to change the relation between the output from the propulsors which produce attracting (A) and repelling (R) forces; this causes the ascent, hovering and descent of the craft. The second action is to slant at an angle (I) the magnetic axes of certain propulsors, from their parallel orientation towards the local course of the force lines of the environmental magnetic field. This produces the meridian component of the thrust force, causing the horizontal flight of the Magnocraft from south to north or north to south. Above the equator, where the field's force lines are parallel to the ground, such a component is produced when the magnetic axes of propulsors are slanted from a horizontal orientation. The third action is to produce a magnetic whirl spinning around the Magnocraft and to control the direction and power of the whirl. This whirl (in a principle similar to the rotation of a cylinder in the "Magnus effect" already known in hydromechanics), produces a horizontal thrust force perpendicular to the force lines of the Earth's magnetic field. If this magnetic whirl rotates in such a way that the landing Magnocraft causes the counter-clockwise flattening of plants in the southern hemisphere (or clockwise in the Northern hemisphere), the longitudinal component of the thrust force created will propel the craft in a direction from west-to-east.

The opposite rotating whirl will propel the craft from east-to-west. The magnetic whirl is obtained by creating 90 degree phase shifts in the pulsation of a magnetic field yielded from the subsequent side propulsors (i.e. in a manner similar to producing a magnetic whirl in asynchronous electric motors). One of the side effects of this whirl is that it ionizes air around the Magnocraft, thus producing a powerful glow. For this reason the Magnocraft flying in a west/east or an east/west direction must glow strongly (during daylight this glow could be comparable to the shining of the Moon).

The propulsion of the Magnocraft, which combines together the three actions listed above, causes the flight of this vehicle to have a magnetic character which drastically differs from the aerodynamic (smooth) flights of aeroplanes and the inertial thrusts of rockets. Apart from silent flights and enormous speeds (around 70,000 km/h in the atmosphere and near the speed of light in free space), the following attributes characterize the magnetic movements of the Magnocraft: (a) always having the same orientation of the vehicle, independently of the direction in which it flies (i.e. its base is always kept almost perpendicular to the local course of Earth's magnetic field force lines), (b) flying mainly along straight lines that in many cases correspond to the force lines of Earth's magnetic field, or to Earth's magnetic meridians (flights in east-west or west-east directions require the switching on of the magnetic whirl which is frequently undesirable), (c) motionless hovering terminated by a rapid acceleration along one of the above straight lines, (d) sharp turns at 90 degrees (without the benefit of a radius), (e) zigzag or jerky motions, (f) rotation around the vehicle's central axis while hovering motionless.

6.2.1. The naming of the magnetic poles

In contemporary physics the following rule is used for the naming of the magnetic poles: "The 'North (N) magnetic pole' is understood to be the pole prevailing at the tip of a magnetic compass needle pointing northward". As a result of this notation, the North magnetic pole is actually adjacent to the South geographic pole and vice versa.

Perhaps the above complication does not matter in the physical interpretation of electricity and magnetism, but it would introduce enormous confusion in the analysis of the Magnocraft's polarity in relation to the geographic location. Therefore to standardize our understanding of the geographic and magnetic poles and to rationalize the description of the Magnocraft's polarity in relation to the geographical location of this spacecraft, in this treatise and in other works by the author the magnetic poles are re-named as follows: "The 'North (N) magnetic pole' is understood to be the pole of the Earth's field which prevails adjacent to the Earth's North geographic pole, whereas the 'South (S) magnetic pole' prevails near the Earth's South geographic pole". It should be stressed that the author's re-definition of magnetic polarity reverses the naming of the magnetic poles as currently used in physics.

6.2.2. Arrangements of flying Magnocrafts

One of the most important attributes of the Magnocraft's propulsors is that they allow for easy and complete control over the produced output and over the orientation of their magnetic poles. Therefore independently of their propelling functions, these propulsors can also be used as coupling devices, allowing for an attachment of one vehicle to the other, without disturbing the flight capabilities of any of them. Figure 13 shows six main classes of Magnocraft arrangements resulting from such attachment. This coupling capability means that in one observation the Magnocraft may be seen as a single saucer-shaped space ship, whereas on other occasions witnesses may observe an almost limitless number of different shapes that these vehicles can produce after coupling together. Amongst many resultant configurations which can be obtained through coupling together a number of Magnocraft (see Figure 13) one deserves special attention. This configuration is a flying cluster, a simplest example of which is presented in Figure 14. A flying cluster is formed by the toucheless

linking together (with magnetic forces) a number of single vehicles or other arrangements of the Magnocraft.

6.2.3. Magnocraft landing sites

When Magnocraft-like vehicles land, they cause extensive environmental damage on the ground, which forms unique ring-shaped or circular patterns. Examples are shown in Figures 27 and 28. These patterns may include the following categories of damage: (1) magnetic scorching, (2) chemical changes, (3) change in energy level which in turn causes the alteration of physical properties of the soil (e.g. its electric resistance may increase 2 to 3 times), (4) biological impact, and (5) mechanical destruction. The primary cause of all the listed categories is the action of a highly concentrated magnetic field yielded from the propulsors of a landed vehicle. But some types of damage appear as an indirect action of this field, e.g. the ability to produce a highly aggressive ozone which attacks the chemical components of soil. Although landing sites must incorporate the simultaneous action of a number of causes listed above, only the biological destabilization of the soil will be discussed here.

The biological destabilization of the soil is initiated by the extermination of all micro-organisms found within the range of the vehicle's powerful magnetic circuits. In this extermination the vehicle's pulsating magnetic field acts like a huge microwave oven, cooking everything located in its range. Thus, within Magnocraft landing sites all the parasitic micro-organisms are killed which normally would keep the population of mushrooms under control. The biological effect of such extermination is equivalent to the thermal sterilization of compost utilized by meadow mushroom growers. Of course, after a vehicle ascends, the mushroom spores present in free air instantly take advantage of such ideal growth conditions and take over the sterilized soil. The biological balance, once disturbed, is then extremely difficult to restore. Therefore, within former Magnocraft landing sites an explosive growth of mushrooms is observed, which may last for many decades (the author estimates that in cases of some non-cultivated soils, especially having mild plant dynamics similar to that from the South Island of New Zealand, the natural restoration of biological balance in former Magnocraft landings may take over 100 years). Because such a technologically induced growth must outline the circular pattern of the vehicle's propulsors (compare Figures 12 (a) and 15), the mentioned mushroom arches are called here by their folk name of "fairy rings". (It seems that the term "fairies", was one of numerous folk names given to crew of Magnocraft-like, extraterrestrial spaceships). Similar names for these mushroom rings have also been used in the folklore of other nations. For example in the Polish language the same rings are called "krasnalskie kregi" which means "gnome circles", whereas in the German language they are called "Hexenringe" which means "witches' rings". Note that there is also an orthodox explanation for the origin of "fairy rings". This explanation says that the cause of fairy rings is a radial (natural) growth of mushrooms, whereas the effect is the appearance of a ring of the poisoned soil. Of course, the explanation for these rings derived from the Theory of the Magnocraft contradicts the orthodox one, as it states that the cause of such rings is the magnetic sterilization of soil during the landing of a magnetic vehicle, whereas the effect is the circular growth of mushrooms in this sterilized soil.

6.3. The specifications of the Magnocraft

The unlimited prospects that the building of the Magnocraft will create for humanity can be realized from the following review of the capabilities of this vehicle.

The Magnocraft is able to fly in one of three drastically different modes of operation, in which its magnetic field can be either (1) stationary (static), or take one of two possible dynamic states, i.e. (2) throbbing or (3) whirling. The pilot can switch to each of these modes at any time, as well as gradually changing the flight in one mode into the flight in another

mode. When one of these field states is switched on, the Magnocraft gains properties resulting from this state and simultaneously loses properties corresponding to the other state. But during any mode of the Magnocraft's operation, the generation of propelling forces do not produce sound nor chemical pollution. Below the properties of each state are discussed separately.

1. The stationary state of the vehicle's magnetic field. In this state all the vehicle's twin-chamber capsules produce a constant magnetic field. Thus the Magnocraft is safe and approachable to people. But it can only fly in a magnetic south/north or north/south direction. Moreover, it forms a phenomenon called a "magnetic lens". This lens is simply an appropriate configuration of a powerful, constant field, into which these vehicles can wrap themselves in order to deflect the light. The magnetic field of the Magnocraft contains huge amounts of energy, as this has been determined analytically in subsection G5.1 of monograph [1e]. A direct result of the accumulation of this huge energy in the magnetic field of the Magnocraft is the saturation of a transparent surrounding medium (e.g. air) with the magnetic energy to such an extent, that it corresponds to the increase in density of the matter. The effect of this saturation is that around the Magnocraft an invisible lens is created having no reflective surfaces. This lens makes the vehicle completely or partially invisible to the naked eye and to radar detection. To remove the magnetic lens effect, the Magnocraft must switch to the throbbing or whirling magnetic field.

The formation of the magnetic lens is illustrated in Figure 16. The phenomenon behind it is the relativistic equivalent of mass and energy expressed by the famous Einstein's equation: $E=mc^2$. According to this, the magnetic energy contained in a vehicle's field is equivalent to an invisible matter being added to air surrounding the Magnocraft, and capable of altering the optical properties of this air. Because of the isotropic structure of magnetic fields force lines, this matter takes on the fibrous characteristics similar to that of wire strands in fibre-optic cables. Therefore, such fibrous configuration of matter is capable of altering paths of entire light passing through it, by deflecting this light along the field force lines. In the final effect, the enormous density of magnetic field force lines around the Magnocraft imposes isotropic properties onto the optical medium surrounding this vehicle. Within this medium, light is able to pass only along field force lines but is unable to cross these lines. The Magnocraft shielded by such magnetic lens become invisible to outside observers. Therefore all Magnocraft-type vehicles will tend to produce such lenses to protect themselves from unwanted visual observation or from registration with optical instruments or with radar. After reading section 7 some readers could be wondering why all the scientific instruments developed by our civilization continually fail to detect the presence of any vehicles, while simultaneously hundreds of their landing sites can be found around. The answer to this question is provided by the magnetic lens effect described here. It should be mentioned that the author has already accumulated photographic evidence which confirms the presence of magnetic lenses in Magnocraft-type extraterrestrial vehicles (UFOs). This evidence is published in monograph [1e], some of it being shown in Figure 17.

2. The throbbing mode of operation. In this state the Magnocraft is relatively safe, approachable, and clearly visible. It can fly in a magnetic south/north or north/south direction only, and its shell is subjected to the friction with a surrounding medium (i.e. it produces sonic bangs). It also induces electric currents in the conductive materials, thus causing nearby electric appliances to revive while disconnected from a powersource. The Oscillatory Chambers of the vehicle in this state can also absorb electric energy directly from our overhead powerlines (by operating as electric transformers). Because the pulsating component of the vehicle's magnetic field repels ferromagnetic objects, whereas the constant component attracts them, in this state the Magnocraft can create an unique field which behave like an antigravity, i.e. neither repels or attracts ferromagnetic objects. Its crew may also smoothly control the magnetic interactions with surrounding objects, changing them into repulsion or attraction whenever necessary.

3. The magnetic whirl state. In this state the Magnocraft is highly dangerous, as it cooks (like in a microwave) nearby organic matter and transforms electric conductors into explosives (on 7 January 1948 Captain Thomas Mantell of Fort Knox, USA, experienced

such a transformation when his Mustang fighter plane was exploded by the spinning field of a UFO he was chasing). The properties of the Magnocraft in this state are defined by the following mechanism. The spinning magnetic field of the Magnocraft will cause a cumulative ionization of air, and the creation of a glowing plasma whirl surrounding this spacecraft. The centrifugal forces acting on each particle of air in this whirl will reject the air out of the surface of vehicle, forming a kind of local vacuum bubble allowing the craft to fly without friction. This permits the Magnocraft to reach a speed of about 70,000 km per hour in the atmosphere, apart from flights close to the speed of light in free space. The vacuum bubble surrounding the vehicle will also protect it from heat action during flights in melted media and blazing gases. The silent character of magnetic interactions in connection with the elimination of frontal pressure by the plasma whirl will make the Magnocraft noiseless in flight. The plasma whirl will also form a kind of circular saw of enormous power which will enable this vehicle to fly through solid matter (e.g. rock, buildings, bunkers, etc.) evaporating long, straight, glassy, and geometrically shaped tunnels (shown in Figure 24). The centrifugal action of the plasma whirl, supported additionally by the forces of magnetic interactions between the craft's propulsors, form a kind of magnetic framework which provides the Magnocraft with the ability to withstand any high environmental pressure. This invisible framework will enable the vehicle to penetrate safely at any depth, flying not only to the bottom of oceanic trenches, but also to the centre of the Earth, and perhaps even to the nuclei of stars (the vacuum bubble keeps hot media far from the vehicle's shell). The spinning magnetic field will induce electric currents in the conductive materials in the vicinity, changing them into explosives. This will form around the Magnocraft a kind of inductive shield, providing it with the ability to oppose any weapon that our present military techniques may use against it.

(7) "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft"

The Magnocraft is entirely Earth's vehicle, i.e. its idea originates from the advancement of our science, and its possible completion will depend on the progress in our technology. However, bearing in mind the unique attributes of this vehicle, it takes only a glance at some newspaper headings to realize that Magnocraft-like vehicles seem to have been observed on Earth for a long time. These observations are usually labelled by the term "UFO manifestations".

The author invented and developed the Magnocraft solely on the basis of his university involvement in propulsion systems (the Periodic Table), without any inspiration or influence from UFOs. However, immediately after the first article describing the Magnocraft was published in 1980, the UFO manifestations were brought to his attention. Numerous people who read this article contacted the author and reported that they have actually seen the Magnocraft in operation - only they called it differently, i.e. a UFO. Although at that stage (i.e. in 1980) the author did not envisage any connection of his Magnocraft and UFOs, just in case there was one he followed these reports and tried to identify the differences or similarities existing between both these vehicles. Soon afterwards, with the weight of the evidence collected, he realized that in fact there are UFO vehicles already operational on Earth which display all the attributes that have been theoretically predicted for the Magnocraft. Subsequently the formal proof that "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft" has been worked out and published. It appeared for the first time in the Polish Journal Przegląd Techniczny Innowacje, No. 12/1981, pages 43-5. A complete presentation of the updated and extended version of this proof is contained in monograph [1e]. Because of the length (e.g. it utilizes over 30 photographs of UFOs), this proof can not be presented here. But because of its significance for the content of this publication, its structure, methodology, and some supporting evidence will be briefly outlined in the subsection that follows.

The formal proof that "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft" represents a vital part of the logical chain of deductions contained in this treatise. This is because when this proof is acknowledged readers will obtain theoretical foundations to recognize the merit in reports of people abducted on decks of UFOs. In turn a number of abductees has stated that UFOs already satisfy their energy consumption through the utilization of free energy devices - similar to devices described in this treatise. Some of these people actually claim having seen, and even hold in their hands and examine, operational free energy devices from decks of UFOs (an example of such report is summarized in subsection 7.3). If this is the case then reports from UFO abductees have a double significance for the content of this treatise. Firstly they confirm the correctness of the theoretical foundations provided here because they illustrates that free energy devices are already utilized by advanced extraterrestrial civilizations which built UFOs. Secondly, the descriptions of free energy devices seen on decks of UFOs hint us about a correct direction in which our research efforts should be channeled. Perhaps through following these directions a success in building a commercially viable telekinetic powerstations could be achieved more rapid and less costly (see also item 4 in subsection 5.4).

7.1. Summary of the formal proof that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational"

People who observe developments in science and technology would perhaps like to know that it has been formally proven that UFOs do exist and are the Magnocraft-like vehicles which have already been built by some advanced extraterrestrial civilization. The

proof was worked out by the use of reliable scientific methodology and it has been published in a number of articles and treatises. As no one has proved it wrong, it is therefore in force and, theoretically speaking, everyone should be obliged to recognize it. This section is to familiarize readers with the details of this proof and to refer them to further literature on the subject should they wish to incorporate it into their research, knowledge, and thinking.

The formal proof that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational" is based on a very old methodology adopted by current orthodox science and known as "matching the attributes". In this methodology two sets of attributes describing two independent objects are compared (matched), in order to prove that these objects are identical. An ancient example of using this methodology would be a hunter who matches the attributes of a trail with the attributes of an animal known to him in order to determine whether this animal had made the trail. This methodology is one of the most reliable, successful, and frequently used ways of identifying unknown objects. It is used in the majority of identification procedures, including criminal investigations (matching the evidence with a suspect), medicine (matching symptoms with a disease), military reconnaissances, etc. In order to prove by this methodology that the Magnocraft and UFOs are identical vehicles, a total match between the theoretically deduced attributes of the Magnocraft and the observed attributes of UFOs must be documented. Therefore, this proof is formulated as a logical structure comprising the following 4 steps:

1. Proposing the working thesis that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational" and defining a way of proving the truth of this thesis.

2. Identifying those attributes of the Magnocraft which are to be subjected to matching. By applying the theory of the Magnocraft, the 12 most representative classes of attributes that characterize the operational Magnocraft were theoretically identified and used for the proof. The reason why only 12 classes of attributes are used (instead of, for example, 13 or 24) is that from the point of view of probability 12 suffice for this purpose (see the justification that follows). But the complexity of the Magnocraft enables us to isolate and describe a large number of further attributes not considered in the initial proof. Therefore, almost any required number of the Magnocraft's attributes can be included in the proof later, if required.

3. Documenting the corresponding attributes of UFOs. By analyzing observations of UFOs, various photographs of these objects, and material evidence of UFO activity left on Earth, 12 corresponding classes of attributes of UFOs were established and documented.

4. Matching each theoretically deduced attribute the Magnocraft with the corresponding attribute observed in UFOs. Because there is a complete correspondence, it automatically proves the truth of the working thesis, thus constituting formal proof that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational".

The effect of describing 12 classes of main attributes in both vehicles is that all possible differences between the Magnocraft and UFOs can be identified with extreme precision. The enormous potential for differentiating between objects whose 12 attributes can be varied, illustrates the following hypothetical example of building a series of distinctively different flying vehicles. This series is assumed to comprise only the vehicles which differ from those previously completed by not less than one attribute (out of 12). The calculations show that such a series should contain something between $2^{12}=4096$ and as many as $12!=4.79 \cdot 10^8$ different flying vehicles (depending on how many variations each of these 12 attributes takes). Practically speaking, this means that if we had built one such vehicle each year, starting immediately after our civilization began, we would still not be able to complete the entire series. For comparison, our civilization has built flying vehicles for no longer than two centuries and, during this time, only three new kinds of such device have been completed, i.e. balloons, aeroplanes and space rockets). The above example illustrates that the purely coincidental matching of all 12 attributes for Magnocraft and UFOs is impossible. Thus, from point of view of mathematical probability, the confirmation that such a total match in fact occurs, suffices as formal proof that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational".

In monograph [1e] the proof discussed here comprises 22 pages of text and 34 photographs of UFOs. It was designed in such a manner that the completion of the entire

proving process could be possible almost solely on the basis of "objective" UFO photographs. This means that the proof avoids utilizing reports from UFO eye-witnesses and UFO abductees, as in some environments these are considered to be too "subjective" and unreliable. Listed below are 12 classes of attributes which are utilized in the version of the proof most recently published. They have been theoretically predicted for the Magnocraft and then compared with those observed in UFOs. These classes are as follows:

1. The saucer-like external shape of solo flying vehicles. For the Magnocraft geometrical features of this shape are strictly defined by the set of mathematical equations derived in monograph [1e] and partially listed in subsection 6.1. The analysis of UFO photographs reveals that for each of the eight main types of UFO (i.e. K3 to K10) this shape match perfectly the shape of the corresponding type of the Magnocraft - in this respect see example in Figure 18. (Compare also all Figures in this treatise illustrating UFOs, with those which show the Magnocraft of the same type).

2. The observable arrangements of coupled vehicles. The photographic evidence accumulated so far shows that all configurations predicted for the Magnocraft and explained in Figure 13 are in fact also formed by UFOs. As examples see a spherical complex of UFOs shown in Figure 19, a flying cigar from Figure 20, and a flying cluster shown in part C of Figure 23.

3. The predetermined (Magnocraft-like) location of propulsors. The theory behind the Magnocraft states that this vehicle has a single main propulsor located in the centre of a vehicle, and a divisible by four number, i.e. $n=4(K-1)$, of side propulsors placed in the flange which fastens the vehicle's periphery. Numerous existing photographs of UFOs confirm just such location of propulsors in these extraterrestrial vehicles. As an example see Figure 21. Indirectly this location is also confirmed by Figures 18, 21, 22, 27 and 28.

4. The utilization of a pulsating magnetic field for producing the propelling forces. For example, Figure 22 proves that the UFO field pulsates exactly in the manner which is theoretically predicted for the Magnocraft.

5. The formation of magnetic circuits. Such circuits are invisible strands of magnetic field force lines that join an outlet (e.g. N) of a given propulsor, with the opposite outlet (e.g. S) of the same, or other, propulsor. Because a powerful magnetic field of UFOs is capable of ionizing the air (thus inducing its glow) such magnetic circuits can be photographed. The existence of such circuits in UFOs is illustrated in photographs from Figure 23. Note that a flying cluster formed from two single UFOs (type K6) shown in part C of this Figure is very similar to that illustrated in Figure 14.

6. The formation of a magnetic whirl. Such a whirl is formed due to the spinning of magnetic circuits around the central (vertical) axis of a vehicle. A UFO example is shown in part D of Figure 23.

7. The induction of electric currents. One of the consequences of these currents is the formation of a destructive cloud of the air-plasma which spins around the external surface of these vehicles. UFOs utilize this spinning plasma cloud like a huge circular saw capable of cutting solid matter and evaporating long glossy tunnels in native rocks. Examples of such glossy tunnels produced by UFOs are shown in Figure 24.

8. The ability to change the mode of operation into one of the modes predicted for the Magnocraft and described in subsection 6.3. UFOs can operate in any of the following three modes: (1) the magnetic lens mode of operation, when they become capable of disappearing from view or from the registration with a photographic camera - see Figures 16 and 17; (2) the throbbing mode of operation, when their surface is clearly visible - see Figure 18; and (3) the magnetic whirl mode of operation, when they are covered with a cloud of spinning plasma - Figure 23 D.

9. The interference with electromagnetic radiation. The most spectacular manifestation of this interference is the formation of the "magnetic lens" effect. For the Magnocraft this effect is explained in Figure 16, whereas for UFOs it is shown in photographs from Figure 17. Other manifestations include: a partial disappearance of some fragments of a UFO shell (especially these located near the outlets from UFO propulsors), a visual distortion of the general shape of a UFO, and the formation of the so-called "black bars" (i.e. square columns

of powerful magnetic field, which intercept the light) shown in parts #2 and #3 of Figure 13.

10. The electro-magnetic production of two-coloured light at the outlets from the vehicle's propulsors. This light is greenish-blue at all outlets with S polarity, and yellow-orangy at outlets with N polarity. Circumstances of observing these two-colour lights are presented in part (a) of Figure 21. The colour photographs of UFOs are confirming the connection between the polarity of the vehicles' propulsors and the colour of their glow - exactly as this is described by the Theory of the Magnocraft.

11. The cooking "microwave effect" of the pulsating magnetic field of these vehicles. This powerful field affects the environment and produces characteristic types of damage (landing sites), which for the Magnocraft are discussed in subsection 6.2.3. Examples of such damage formed by UFOs are shown in Figures 27 and 28 and discussed in subsection 7.2.3.

12. The magnetic manner of flying. The Theory behind the Magnocraft states that flights of these vehicles must conform to the laws of magnetism and contradict the laws of aerodynamics. Therefore, their movements should resemble an erratic flight of a dragon fly, and be entirely different from smooth flights of contemporary aeroplanes and the inertial thrusts of current rockets. Analyses of UFO photographs which recorded the flight path of these extraterrestrial vehicles reveal that all the attributes of the Magnocraft's magnetic flight which are listed and explained in monograph [1e] and summarized in subsection 6.2 are also manifested in UFO observations. An important evidence for the magnetic flights of UFOs is the alignment of the central axis of cigar-shaped complexes to the local course of the earth's magnetic field - see Figure 20. Furthermore, the characteristic alignment with a magnetic meridian (a south-north direction) which is displayed by UFO landing sites (e.g. see Figure 27a), is an additional evidence of the magnetic nature of the flight of these vehicles.

A few examples of UFO photographs presented in Figures 18 to 23 represent only a small fraction of the objective documentation which reveals various attributes of UFOs. All this overwhelming evidence observed on UFOs is a perfect match with the theoretically deduced attributes of the Magnocraft. Thus, according to the scientific methodology outlined in this subsection, the achievement of such a perfect match constitutes a formal proof that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational".

The completion of the proof that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational" introduces a number of important implications. The three most significant of these are as follows:

(A) It simultaneously constitutes a whole series of fractional proofs, namely that: "UFOs do exist" (i.e. UFOs are material, thus they must exist objectively), "UFOs are vehicles", "UFOs are to be built and controlled by intelligent beings", and "The civilization(s) sending UFOs must be extraterrestrial" as mankind has not yet developed technology which is sufficiently sophisticated for the completion of such advanced vehicles.

(B) It validates the theory behind the Magnocraft. From the point of view of the Magnocraft's validity, the existence of UFOs which employ the Magnocraft's principles of operation has the same value as the presentation of a working model of the Magnocraft.

(C) It indicates the importance of UFO research. The scientific investigation of UFOs is vital for rapid progress towards the completion of the Magnocraft. Thus, it is also vital for the achievement by our civilization of a capability for interstellar transportation.

The methodology of "matching attributes" applied here to prove formally that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational" also provides an additional benefit. It introduces the important "postulate of interchangeability between UFOs and the Magnocraft". According to this postulate every correct equation, principle and fact established for the Magnocraft must also apply to UFOs; as well, every fact observed on UFOs must apply to the Magnocraft. The practical utilization of this postulate allows for the more rapid unveiling of the UFO's secrets by applying to them all the findings concerning the Magnocraft, and also allows for faster progress in the building of our Magnocraft, through utilizing technical solutions that have already been observed on UFOs.

There have been already, and will be in the future, numerous attempts to discredit the validity of deductions presented here (e.g. see OMNI, February 1984, Vol. 6, no. 5, page 87). However, in spite of these attacks from opponents of the Magnocraft, no one so far has

managed to invalidate the theory behind this vehicle, or refute the validity of the proof based on this theory. Every single objection against the Magnocraft that has been raised to date is a result of critics overlooking an important solution already postulated by the theory of this vehicle. On the other hand, success in the experimental completion of the devices postulated by the Magnocraft's theory (such as the Oscillatory Chamber and telekinetic power generators) reinforces the validity of this vehicle.

The proof based on the methodology of "matching the attributes" in definition allows an unlimited number of comparisons (i.e. every fact gathered from a UFO observation can be compared to a corresponding fact derived theoretically from the Magnocraft). Therefore, this kind of proof still remains valid even if the individual attributes of UFOs that it utilizes could not be validated for some reason. This characteristic of the proof presented here completely neutralizes the debunking strategy used so far by sceptics to abolish previous attempts to prove the existence of UFOs. We know that all these previous attempts were based on single facts (e.g. single observation, single event, single material evidence). On the other hand, there is no single fact that can't be put in doubt by scientists who are so inclined. Therefore, by adopting this strategy of continually putting such single facts in doubt, the UFO sceptics have managed to invalidate every other proof put forward to date. Fortunately, with regard to the proof presented here, this strategy used by sceptics would simply not work. In order to put it in doubt they would need to prove conclusively that all the evidence of UFO manifestations is non-existent (philosophically, proving this is impossible). For this reason, the structure of logical proof presented in this paper is "sceptic-proof" (i.e. sceptics are unable to disprove it).

As is usually the case with the acceptance of new vital scientific developments, acknowledgment of the author's formal proof that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational" is progressing very slowly. Probably even when the first Magnocraft built on Earth carry customs officers from our planet to the space vehicles of other civilizations, some individuals will still refuse to acknowledge that UFOs do exist (similar to the members of the famous "Flat Earth Society" who keep refusing to accept that our planet is round). However, in spite of this, the Magnocraft is steadily gaining further adherents in an ever-increasing number of countries. At present it is already well established in such countries as: Germany, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, USA, and USSR. Further investigators from other countries are displaying a growing interest in this vehicle, and in the breakthrough ideas that it introduces.

Unfortunately, historical data concerning the scientific recognition of meteorites teaches us that popular acceptance of the discussed proof will take at least 30 years. This data indicates that the proof for the existence of meteorites followed exactly the same pattern to which UFO manifestations currently seem to be subjected. Therefore by studying the historic analogy relating to the recognition of meteorites, one may obtain a good idea of what it takes for the existence of UFOs to be scientifically accepted. Let us now have a look at this analogy.

The body of evidence concerning "stones falling from heaven" has been collected since ancient times. But scientists refused to acknowledge their existence because apparently they did not comply with the first scientific explanations for the structure of the universe. Thus, the officially adopted stand was that meteorites must be a manifestation of superstitions and folk imagination. In the eighteenth century the facts accumulated on "stones falling from heaven" were so overwhelming that the scientific establishment needed to use administrative restrictions and authoritative pressure in order to maintain its original (condemning) stance. At that time the "anti-meteorite" hysteria reached the level of the present "anti-UFO" campaign, where UFO witnesses and investigators are ridiculed, scoffed at, and even lose public jobs because the authorities feel that their credibility has diminished.

After the enormous fall of meteorites in the French village of L'Aigle on April 26, 1803, the scientist Jean-Baptiste Biot prepared a document in which he presented proof that stones in fact do fall from heaven. This document was soon approved by the French Academy of Science. After Biot's proof was officially disseminated by the Academy, the entire scientific establishment gradually changed its views on meteorites. However this change occurred very slowly, and it took over 30 years to become dominant. For example four years after L'Aigle,

the USA President Thomas Jefferson, reacting to the initiative of two professors who wanted to follow the French scientists and investigate a great meteorite which fell at Weston (Connecticut) in 1807, raged publicly "Gentlemen, I would rather believe that those two Yankee professors would lie than believe that stones would fall from heaven" (quoted from the book [7.1] by H.H. Nininger, "Find a falling star", Paul S. Eriksson, New York 1972, ISBN 0- 8397-2229-X, page 4). It is interesting that Jefferson was considered to be one of the best educated people of his time, and that he squashed the initiative of researching the Weston meteorite for "the good of science" (his case raises the question how many good initiatives is currently being squashed for "the good of science" by present authoritarian but intellectually limited people in power). It required as much as the enormous meteor shower on 12 November 1833, visible in the whole of North America and affecting a large part of the population, for the scientific recognition of Biot's proof to become accepted. Nowadays, these "stones from heaven" are the source of extremely important information, and the development of significant areas of our knowledge depends on investigating them. Of course when applying this analogy of meteorites to UFOs, one may argue that human knowledge has significantly progressed since 1803. But then the question is: has human nature progressed since as well?

7.2. Three categories of permanent evidence for the continuous UFO activity on Earth

One of the more vital consequences of the proof that "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft" is realizing that these extraterrestrial vehicles must live on our planet various kinds of permanent evidence of their activity. With help of the theory behind the Magnocraft the author managed to identify and document a number of categories of this evidence. This subsection briefly indicates the three most frequently appearing such categories, i.e. (1) glossy tunnels evaporated during underground flights of UFOs, (2) UFO explosion sites, and (3) UFO landing sites. At this point it is worth mentioning that all the evidence listed here has a permanent character, thus it can be subjected to the scientific research without a necessity to change traditional research methodologies (e.g. the UFO landing sites or the tunnels evaporated in the ground cannot disappear or fly away when scientists approach them). Therefore this permanent evidence represents material remains which allow to include UFOs into the scope of traditional scientific research.

7.2.1. Long, straight, underground tunnels evaporated during underground flights of UFOs

Our present science attributes a solely natural origin to all underground caves existing on Earth. However, it seems that there are a number of cases where a technological origin could explain perfectly well the properties of some underground tunnels, whereas none of the natural explanations is supported by existing facts.

The best known case is the system of tunnels extending thousands of miles under the area of Ecuador and Peru - see Figure 24 (#1). Descriptions and photographs of these are published in two books by Erich von Däniken: [7.2] "In Search of Ancient Gods", Souvenir Press, Leeds, England 1973; and [7.3] "The Gold of the Gods" (First published in Germany by Econ-Verlag under the title "Aussaat und Kosmos"), Redwood Press Ltd., Towbridge, England 1973. All the properties of the Ecuador tunnels described in von Däniken's books correspond exactly to those which one would expect to find in the tunnels made by a Magnocraft's flight underground - compare the quotation below with the description in subsection 6.3. To highlight the similarities between them, let us quote a few sentences from "The Gold of the Gods":

"The passages all form right angles. The walls are smooth and often seem to be polished. The ceilings are flat and at times look as if they were covered with a kind of glaze. When I tried to use my compass to find out where these galleries lead, it went on strike. I

shook it, but the needle did not move."

For further details, the books indicated above are recommended.

Numerous examples of such long, straight and geometrically shaped underground tunnels are described and illustrated in various other books. For example the book [7.4] by Ben Lyon, "Venturing Underground - the new speleo's guide" (E.P. Publishing Ltd, 1983, ISBN 0-7158-0825-7), provides photographs and descriptions for a whole series of tunnels. The tunnel shown in this book that deserves our special attention is the Mammoth Cave System in Kentucky, USA. To date it has been found to have over three hundred kilometres of underground passages. Other examples of similar tunnels, one located under the Island of Malta and another leading from Cuzco in Peru through Lima to Bolivia (together almost 2000 kilometres long), are described in the book [7.5] by William Gordon Allen, "The Steiner-Tesla Enigma Fantastique", pages 80 to 85.

Unusual underground tunnels - glassy and regularly (technologically) shaped, have even been presented in some recent television programmes. In the TV series, "The Wonders of Western Australia", produced by Guy Baskin, Channel 9, Perth, Australia, exploration of the Cocklebidy Cave system located in the Nullarbor Plain of South Australia was shown. The film makers were quite puzzled by the unnatural, continuous, and smooth shapes of these endless passages, but they did not suggest or investigate their technological origin.

That the Cocklebidy Cave has a technological origin is almost certain after reviewing photographs of it published in the Australian magazine, People, December 5, 1983, page 7-10. The cross-section of this cave is elliptical, i.e. typical for the north-south direction of a Magnocraft's flight (see part (#2) in Figure 24). It also extends exactly in the direction from south (exit) to north (the direction of the tunnel's path). It is unnaturally straight and always takes a course which suggests it was formed by a moving disc. The lower part of the tunnel is covered with solidified rock vapors and debris. Also on the walls of the tunnel there are regular, repetitive wave-like ripples which indicate the sawing action of a magnetic whirl.

A different pattern from those already mentioned, left on a wall of this type of tunnel, was presented in the TV documentary programme "Skydive to Autana" by RKO Programmes International (Producer: Adrian Warren). This programme showed the mysterious tunnels passing through the summit of Autana in Venezuela. They are also straight and geometrically (i.e. Magnocraft-like) shaped. In one cave, formed at an intersection of two tunnels, a perfect spiral pattern was shown indented in the rock. This pattern had the exact shape of the magnetic whirl of a Magnocraft - just like the one presented in Figure 23 (B).

Other technological tunnels, located under Mount Chester, USA, were presented in the American series, "More Real People", produced by George Schlatter Production, Los Angeles, California. The locals are quite serious in their claims that these tunnels are inhabited by some kind of telepathic beings. The unusual geometry of these passages and the arguments of the locals apparently did not induce any more extensive investigations.

If a spacecraft from a different civilization formed any of the tunnels described, it is logical to expect that such activity could also be repeated in many other areas. Therefore there is a chance for the accidental discovery of similar tunnels during underground engineering work (e.g. tunneling, mining, building subways), during cave exploration or in deep-sea diving. (The author has come across information suggesting that tunnels have been found under Washington D.C., but there is difficulty regarding access to the source of this information.) It is possible that while reading this treatise, someone will be reminded of the details of similar discoveries. In such a situation the author would be extremely grateful for any information.

One of the traces which may indicate the existence of such tunnels also in New Zealand is contained in Maori mythology. Apart from numerous legends discussed in subsection 7.2.2, there is a collection of Maori myths concerning so-called "mist people". According to these myths, a "tribe" of mysterious beings of an extraterrestrial origin is continually living in an underground settlement located somewhere under Fiordland of New Zealand (note that the "Tapanui Crater" described in subsection 7.2.2 is not far from Fiordland) and the Tasman Sea. These people have the power to vanish from view by transforming themselves into a mist. Therefore they are called "mist people" or

"patupaiarehe" (fairies). They frequently emerge from their underground dwellings due to a system of glossy tunnels that lead to the surface. But because Fiordland is an unpopulated area (even today), someone only rarely manages to see them before they turn into a mist. White settlers arriving to New Zealand heard about mist people, but rationalized Maori stories by assuming that "patupaiarehe" are simply an illusive and civilization-shy tribe of natives. As encounters with these beings are continually reported until the present time (the most recent report was broadcast on 16 October 1991, at 6:35 p.m., as part of the evening news by Channel 3 of TV New Zealand), there were even some scientific attempts undertaken to explain their identity (see a paper by Herries Beattie "A mystery of fiordland: a vanished Maori tribe", *The N.Z. Journal of Science and Technology*, April 1921, pages 86-90.) The most intriguing part of the mist people story is that in fact glossy and technologically shaped tunnels seem to exist in Fiordland. Their appearance and properties coincide with those presented in Figure 24. The entry to one of such tunnels was found by a goldminer named Alan Plank (P.O. Box 7051, Invercargill, New Zealand). He was even prepared to show the tunnel to the author. However, inconveniences and the high costs of an expedition to the remote part of Fiordland where the tunnel begins combined with the fact that the author must finance this research from his private income, made such a trip unfeasible. Another report of glossy tunnels comes from a miner employed in drilling an underground drainage system around New Zealand's Clyde hydro-dam. Apparently two such tunnels were accidentally opened in Clyde during mining operations, but they did not encounter much interest from geologists involved, therefore their entries were subsequently blocked. Because of the industrial character of this mining in quite dangerous conditions, the Clyde glossy tunnels were unable to be examined by outside investigators.

It is understandable that methodology, rationality and a sense of proportion are very important in science. Undoubtedly in the majority of typical cases, the natural origin of underground caves is the only correct explanation. However, there are occasions when such a general application of one explanation may cause some exceptions to be overlooked. These exceptions may represent evidence of extreme importance for the progress of our civilization. To avoid losing vital information, perhaps we should revise our approach to the causes of some phenomena and take the activity of extraterrestrials into consideration. The time now seems to be ripe to reinvestigate a number of facts. The tunnels described in this subsection provide an excellent opportunity for this because they cannot disappear, and anyone who does not believe in their technological origin may visit, see, touch and investigate them.

7.2.2. UFO explosion site near Tapanui in New Zealand

In the fortified Maori village (now a small township), later named Matura, all began as a typical winter morning. This village was located in the far south of the South Island of New Zealand. Placed on the top of a local hill it overlooked a dense totara bush which extended from horizon to horizon. The Maori warriors on guard heard the loud calls of feeding Moa super-birds coming from this bush. People had just finished their morning meal and looked for shadowy spots to escape from the scorching rays of the sun. The damp, sub-tropical air was still cool, but its temperature was rising quickly. Unexpectedly, warriors on duty from the observation tower spotted an almost vertical cigar-shaped object. It was gliding silently on the western side of the sky, glowing intensively. Warriors began to yell "Matura", "Matura". In the ancient Maori language this was equivalent to the present scream "UFO", "UFO". Everyone rushed to watch. When observed from below the gliding cigar had the shape of a huge column or a horn, with a disk-shaped base that glowed like a full moon - see part (#1) in Figure 13. It suspended motionless just above the village. Its enormous shadow cast far beyond the edges of the fortifications. After hovering for some time, the object moved eastward towards the next village occupying the top of the hill later named "Pukeruau" - located only a few kilometers eastward from the present township Tapanui. Its flight was watched with pious attention by a large crowd of Maori. When it reached the western slope of

Pukerua (in Maori language "puke-ruau" means "the hill that moved/shook the Earth"), from the cigar's upper end a single vehicle tried to separate. But something went wrong with this manoeuvre, because suddenly a blinding flash erupted from the spaceship. For a large number of people watching, this flash was the last thing they were to see, because its power turned their bodies into ashes in a fraction of second. The lucky ones, who stood shaded from this killing light, rapidly began to experience what seemed to be the end of the world. The Earth had rocked under the blows of a series of seven powerful blasts. The air got dense from the scorching heat. Everything around burst into flames. The Maori people still alive rushed panicking into a nearby river, but the water reached only a few of them. Sparse survivors of the escalating destruction later kept telling their descendants hair-raising stories about the ocean of fires which extended from horizon to horizon and digested everything around, about the hurricane that cut down trees by their roots and peeled off the surface of the ground, about a glowing mushroom-shaped cloud that scorched their skin, about the burning dust that choked their lungs, about red-hot stones as large as huts which, with a terrifying whistle, kept dropping everywhere from the sky, about huge waves from the ocean that climbed deeply into the land, and about the many years of coldness, rain, floods, hunger and death which came afterwards.

There is a unique monument of these terrifying events left in New Zealand until now. This is the name of the small township "Mataura", which is an ancient equivalent to the present term "UFO". Thus, Mataura is probably the only township in the world whose name has such unconventional meaning and origin.

Stories similar to that described above are still told by descendants of Maori warriors from the Mataura village. This legend is only a small example of the oral Maori tradition concerning "Nga Ahi o Tamaatea", i.e. legendary fires which in New Zealand written folklore are better known under their English name of the "Fires of Tamaatea". The main hero in all these legends is a mythical commander "Tamaatea" (the meaning of the Maori name "Tama-atea" could be interpreted as "the powerful from space"), sometimes also called "Tamau". He originated from stars, but frequently visited Earth in his discoidal spaceship called "Mataura" or "Mata-aho" (this name can be interpreted as "the glowing/radiant face or disk"). The information which constitutes the main motive for all these legends states that a huge vehicle of "sons-of-sky" commanded by Tamaatea exploded in ancient times, spreading the fires, destruction and death that affected everything in New Zealand. The first of these legends the author heard shortly after he took up his position of Polytechnic tutor in Invercargill in 1983. The description which follows is not an exact repetition of the content of this legend originally heard, but it was obtained by merging together a number of versions that the author has learned over the years.

Not far from Invercargill there is an island presently called Stewart Island. Once upon a time, when this island was still called "Te-Puka-o te-waka-o-Maui", a Maori lady of astonishing beauty was living on it. (The name "Te-Puka-o-te-waka-o-Maui" in Maori language means "the anchor stone of the canoe of Maui", and it refers to the shape of the South Island of New Zealand, which looks like a canoe, while Stewart Island placed near the front of it looks like an anchor stone for this canoe; it is interesting that these shapes can only be perceived when one sees New Zealand from space.) Her beauty was so dazzling that the "sons-of-sky" who lived on stars and observed everything as it happened on Earth, could not take their eyes off her. Their commander, a powerful Tamau, fell deeply in love with her and began to visit her regularly in his glowing spaceship. However, as is usual in life, something stood in the path of complete happiness of the couple. The obstacle was the jealous husband of the beautiful lady, who, predicting the subsequent arrival of "sons-of-sky" took his wife to the Mainland (i.e. the South Island of New Zealand) and hid her in a cave. When the Tamau descended to Earth and learnt that his loved one had been taken away, he erupted into anger and ordered a chase. His spaceship flew eastward to the Mataura village, scanning the population for his lady whom he could not find there. When, in further chase, his spaceship reached the slopes of Pukerua Hill where a next village was located, he realized that his search was fruitless. The anger of defeat and the thirst of revenge were so powerful that the commander blushed with rage and mortification, igniting the whole sky with his mystic fires.

The island was thereafter called by Maoris as "Te Ura-a-Te Raki-Tamau", which can be translated as "The sky blushed by Tamau". Eventually this long name was shortened to "Raki-ura" (meaning the "glowing sky"). After white settlers arrived in New Zealand in the 19th century, this Maori name was changed again into the present "Stewart Island". Of course, re-naming the island also resulted in the gradual forgetting of the old legends that explained the original name.

The attribute of almost all legends concerning the Fires of Tamaatea is that they describe the same terrifying event, observed with eyes of ever changing witnesses. By coincidence, when the author heard the first legend, he was working on a theory of his spaceship propelled by a pulsating magnetic field and called a "Magnocraft" - see Figure 12. At that time he was preparing for publication the improved version of his formal proof stating that "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft". One type of evidence utilized in support of this proof was the uniqueness of the damage such vehicles must cause on Earth during an accidental explosion. For example the area of destruction formed by exploding UFOs should take the characteristic shape of a "butterfly" - see Figure 26, whose main axis must be parallel to a magnetic meridian. At the time of arriving in Invercargill the author knew about only one case of such an explosion, i.e. Tunguska in Central Siberia, where a cigar-shaped stack of three UFOs, type K6, exploded on 30 June 1908. Therefore, the legend concerning Raki-ura was of extreme interest for him, as it could mean another site where similar spaceships have exploded existed also in New Zealand. Immediately after hearing this legend the author initiated a search for the centre of this explosion. However, this search brought first fruit in late 1987, when - with the active help of his friends and acquaintances, the author finally managed to locate the position of a huge crater of the dimensions 900x600x130 meters, existing near the township of Tapanui in the West Part of the Otago Province of New Zealand - see Figure 25. Because of the vicinity to this township, it is called the "Tapanui Crater". Later calculations revealed that in order to produce this crater, a charge with around 70 megaton of TNT of explosive power needed to be used.

Around the Tapanui Crater local Maori names take a meaningful content. After being translated, these names provide a fascinating description of a powerful explosion, whose course coincides with the content of the legend on the Fires of Tamaatea. To supplement those explained before, a few more examples of similar names follows: HA-KA-TARA-MEA = the fire ignited by the breath of a horn-shaped-object (spaceship), TA-PA-NUI = the huge explosion, TO-KA-NUI = the fall of huge fire, WAI-KAKA = the area red from heat.

The Tapanui Crater itself is also very unusual. It displays a number of attributes, all of which indicate its origin from a powerful magnetic explosion. Listed below are the most evidential of them. (1) Its shape is a mirror reflection of the area of flattened trees as in Tunguska, Central Siberia - see Figure 26. (2) The main axis of the Crater coincides with the course of a local magnetic meridian in the year 1178. (3) Everything within it is turbulently magnetised. (4) Apart from a turbulent magnetic field, within the Crater an unknown telekinetic-type field is active which at random plays tricks on technical equipment; stopping car engines, obstructing the operation of TV and photographic cameras, spinning dowsing rods and pendulums, and more. (5) Wild animals seem to avoid the Crater (e.g. its vicinity is plagued with rabbits, but the author has not seen a rabbit within its boundaries, wild birds change the direction of flights when approaching the Crater, etc.). (6) The bottom of the Crater is covered with a layer of charcoal and scorched wood, although the first settlers have not noted any forests in its vicinity. (7) The internal topography of the Crater suggests its origin from a series of about seven explosions. (8) The hill slope near the Crater's eastern edge is covered with a layer of silicone sand that originates from the bottom of the Crater (in order for this sand to get there, it needed to be splashed up-hill). (9) Within the Crater, and around it, magnetized ceramic stones (locally called "china stones" because their properties resemble those of lumps of porcelain) are piled, sometimes having smoke and wood-splinters melted into their surface. The author produced an amateur quality video (in VHS-PAL system) which documents the most important from the above attributes. A copy of this video can be obtained directly from him.

After the Tapanui Crater was finally located, further investigations were expedited. By

the end of 1988, a wealth of material evidence confirming the origin of the Crater from the explosion of a cigar-shaped stack of seven Magnocraft-type vehicles, was identified and thoroughly documented. Apart from this discussed already, the evidence includes:

1. The historic lack of forests in areas of the South Island which surround the Tapanui Crater, in spite of the local climatic conditions which stimulate the growth of forests there, and in spite of charred remains of totara trees spread in these areas. The carbon dating of these remains indicates their destruction around 1178.

2. The (non-accidental) radial order in the positioning of old tree trunks still lying around the Tapanui Crater. They are parallel to each other and their trunks are pointing at the Tapanui Crater. The roots are always turned towards the crater site.

3. The evidence of mass extinction of the Moa super-bird around 1178. This huge bird, whose height sometimes reached 4 metres, before the Tapanui explosion was flourishing in large numbers in the South Island. However, it did not survive the explosion, the resultant colder climate, and the years of Maori hunger to follow. It is of interest to note that large numbers of scorched remains of Moa bird are placed from the Tapanui side of various water reservoirs. This looks as if flocks of these non-swimming birds were trying to escape from something horrifying approaching them from the Tapanui direction, but they were trapped on the edges of water reservoirs where the destruction finally got them.

4. The deficiency of some micro-elements (e.g. selenium, iodine) in the soil around the Tapanui Crater. The elimination of these elements could be a consequence of the explosion and the subsequent long-term exposure to local magnetic anomalies.

5. A noticeably higher (in relation to the population) number of cases of a mysterious illness called "Tapanui flu" amongst locals. (The medical name for the Tapanui flu is: Myalgic Encephalomyelitis, or ME syndrome.) This illness manifests itself through an immune deficiency, thus it is quite similar to radiation sickness. A similar illness was also registered within the range of the Tunguska explosion.

6. The splash, radiating from the Crater, of unusual ceramic stones locally called "china stones". The interesting attribute of china stones is that some of them contain organic matter, e.g. leaves, wood-splinters, and in one case also a fish.

7. The presence of a rare mineral called "trinitite" (known deposits of this mineral mainly originate from nuclear explosions or from Tunguska).

8. Magnetized metal pieces, sometimes looking like parts of instruments, which can be found within the range of post-explosion fallouts.

9. Surface gold deposits discovered around the Tapanui Crater. According to literature concerning craters, the direct consequence of shockwaves and vibrations accompanying large-scale explosions is that it uplifts to the surface heavy minerals which are originally located deeply underground.

10. The atmospheric anomalies that appear around the Tapanui Crater. Frequently tornados (which in other parts of the South Island are almost unknown) are born there. Also rapid local fogs, electrically charged winds, and many other unusual phenomena are noted. It is interesting that all these can be explained by magnetic anomalies imprinted into the ground by the explosion.

11. There is one extremely mysterious phenomenon reported to repeatedly occur in, and around, this Crater, which could be qualified as a totally new manifestation, unknown so-far to science. It takes the form of small, perfectly round spheres of white light, that appear at darkness (around midnight), glow intensively and fly in an "intelligent" manner. All these spheres seem to have the same diameter, equal approximately that of ping-pong balls. There were observed on numerous occasions by the owner of the Tapanui Crater, by his daughter, and by a group of brave healers who intended to experiment with spending a few nights camping in the Crater (these small spheres actually made them abandon their experiment after the first night).

12. The Crater is a centre of intensive UFO activity. The large number of visual observations of these vehicles is supplemented there by numerous scorch circles (similar to the "Crop Circles" which recently gained fame in England) left in former landing sites of UFOs - see Figure 27. It appears as if pilots of these vehicles keep returning to view the place

where colleagues died so spectacularly and to monitor long-term consequences of the explosion.

The Tapanui explosion was so powerful that its reflection from the moon was observed as far as England by a group of monks from Canterbury Cathedral. The historic record of this observation, made by brother Gervase - a Chronicler of the Canterbury Cathedral, is dated on the evening of 18 June 1178 (in New Zealand it was the morning of 19 June). This record is quoted in the book [7.6] by Simon Welfare & John Fairley: "Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World", William Collins Ltd., London 1980, ISBN 0-00-216536-8, page 184. Approximately 810 years later it has allowed for the precise determination of the date and hour when the Tapanui explosion took place.

The consequences of the Tapanui explosion can be observed not only in New Zealand, but throughout the entire globe. One of the researchers whose findings support the author's hypothesis about the global impact of this event, is a New Zealand botanist named John T. Holloway. In his treatise [7.7] "Forests and Climate in the South Island of New Zealand" (Technical Paper No. 3, Forest Research Institute, New Zealand Forest Service, September 1954) he completed an in-depth analysis of the New Zealand climate arriving at the final conclusion that around the time of "Fires of Tamaatea" there was a rapid and significant climate change extending not only to New Zealand. To reinforce this conclusion he presents the evidence that before 12th century the South Island of New Zealand was covered with totara bush, and also that kumara (sweet potato) were cultivated there, both currently thrive only in the upper part of the North Island. The unexplained and significant cooling of New Zealand that occurred around 1200, Holloway links with the global climatic changes, as the existence of the Tapanui explosion was unknown to him. This is what he has written on page 373 of his treatise: "If the date for the climate change be set at about 1200 A.D., then this agrees, as pointed out by Raeside, with the agreed dating of the last major climate change in Western Europe and in the North Atlantic region generally; and most authorities appear to agree that temperature changes, rainfall changes being secondary and consequential, occur synchronously in both hemispheres". In this quotation Holloway refers to the historically documented fate of the Norwegian Viking colony in Greenland.

The greatest paradox of the Tapanui explosion is that its main victims were Vikings living on the opposite side of the world from New Zealand. Before the Tapanui explosion took place, the epoch of warm climate prevailing in the northern Europe combined with the extremely convenient geographical location of Scandinavia, provided ideal conditions for the development of Vikings. Starting from about the year 793 war fleets of these warriors and explorers began to expand outwards. They successfully raided England, France, Poland, and Russia. By 1178 the sphere of the Vikings' influence and expansion extended from the present Canada, through all northern islands of the Atlantic Ocean, to Europe including Mediterranean and Bizantium. But the Tapanui explosion brought disastrous climatic changes which undermined the roots of Vikings' existence. Soon afterwards Scandinavia became cold and icy placing environmental constraints into the survival and continuation of Vikings population. Also most of the sea routes they followed become frozen over and non-accessible. Thus the climatic consequences of the Tapanui explosion reversed Viking expansion, causing the gradual downfall of these adventurous people.

The fate of the Norwegian colony in Greenland is a kind of condensed parable that allegorically illustrates the doom of all Vikings. This colony was established by Eirik the Red in 982 A.D., when Greenland was green, thriving with life, and completely unpopulated. From an initial 450 souls in 982 it grew into some 3000 Norsemen around 1178. It declared its own independence, built a cathedral, and settled small sub-colonies at what presently is the territory of Canada and the USA. But the Tapanui explosion triggered global climatic changes which gradually turned Greenland into an icy desert. These changes are confirmed by research, and well reflected in literature. Provided below are two quotations which give some idea about their progress and effects. The first of these quotations, taken from the book [7.8] by Gwyn Jones "A history of the Vikings" (Oxford University Press, London, 1968, page 307), says: "The great voyages of Eirik the Red, Leif, and Karlsefni all took place at a time when the northern lands and seas were enjoying a comparatively favourable climate. But after 1200

it began to grow colder, and by the middle of the fifteenth century it was very cold indeed". The second quotation, taken from the book [7.9] by Jacqueline Simpson "Everyday life in the Viking age" (B.T. Batsford Ltd., London 1967, page 42), says: "It must be added that many climatologists believe that up to about 1100 the climate was warmer in those regions than it is today; the seas must have been free of ice, and the conditions more favourable for cattle-raising". The deterioration of Greenland's climate had three main implications for the Viking settlers there: (1) it prevented them from growing their own food, (2) it cut Greenland off from easy sea access to Norway, and (3) it created a link with Canada via ice, which allowed hostile Eskimo people to invade Greenland and gradually annihilate Vikings there. By 1410 only a few Norwegian settlers in Greenland were still alive, whereas a ship arriving there in about 1540 found the body of a single dead man lying face downwards in the dust (see the book [7.10] by Ole Klindt-Jensen, "The World of the Vikings", Allen & Unwin, London 1970, page 81).

While the Tapanui explosion terminated and reversed expansion of Vikings, it seemingly raised the Mongolian empire. Some historians hypothesised that the rapid droughts, which struck steppes of Mongolia exactly at the time of the Tapanui explosion, were the direct cause for the most famous medieval warrior-ruler, Genghis Khan (born 1162, died 1227 A.D.), to raise to power and to extend his empire from China to Europe's Adriatic Sea. "The New Encyclopedia Britannica" (Macropaedia, Volume 19, fifteenth edition, 1986) even tries to polemise with the hypothesis of these historians. This is what the Encyclopedia says on page 746 under the topic "Genghis Khan": "Nor is it true, as some have supposed, that these campaigns were somehow brought about by a progressive desiccation of Inner Asia that compelled the nomads to look for new pastures." Although, in the opinion of Macropaedia authors, the mentioned Asian droughts were not responsible for the expansion of Mongols, this quote acknowledges that some historians have linked the historic records of these draughts with the formation of the Genghis Khan empire. Of course, it is not the intention of this treatise to judge if there is a link between these two events; the above quote is only to show that the Tapanui explosion triggered a whole chain of climatic changes having global significance and consequence.

In a room dedicated to China in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, Canada, there is a poster lying on a wall on the left of the exit door. This poster says that the annals of Kubilai Khan (a nephew of Genghis Khan) describe a great sign in the sky which Genghis Khan had seen when a boy. If we assume the birth of Genghis Khan to be in 1162 (the year favoured today in Mongolia), than at the moment of the Tapanui Explosion (1178) he would be 16 years old. Therefore as a boy he actually could see the flashes of this explosion lighting up the upper atmosphere; and perhaps even the subsequent spread of the dust. Thus he could interpreted the New Zealand cataclism as a sign from God which had prompted him to reach for power and to dominate the world.

Additional confirmation of the global change of Earth's climate at the time of the Tapanui Explosion originates from migrations of people and animals through the Bering Strait. These migrations suggest that shortly before the Tapanui explosion there was a dry connection (via ice) between Siberia and Alaska. This connection melted just after 1178. One of numerous suggestions of its existence is contained in the following quotation originating from the book [7.11] by H. H. Lamb "Climate: present, past and future", Volume 2: Climatic history and the future (Methen & Co., Ltd., London 1977, ISBN 0-416-11540-3, page 248): "The first great spread of Eskimo activity over all the far northern regions seems to have coincided with the early medieval warm epoch. Ellesmere Land was first occupied about A.D. 900, and about the same period Eskimo culture was spreading from the Bering Sea westwards in the Siberian Arctic and out to the New Siberian Islands. During the eleventh century the Thule culture spread along the coastal areas from Alaska to north Greenland." Although the above quotation does not say it directly, it implies that Eskimo people were freely crossing Bering Strait at that time; with their lack of sea skills this was only possible via ice. It is also worth mentioning that the "warm epoch" which Lamb refers to was recorded in Europe and, because of the absence of historic data, it was simply assumed to extend to Bering Strait - even though at that time a "cold epoch" must prevail there (how otherwise

could an ice bridge link Siberia and Alaska).

Further evidence of the global impact of the Tapanui Explosion is indicated by data contained in the article by Björn Lřdřen "Mesa Verde Zagadka Pustyni" (i.e. "Mesa Verde a puzzle of the desert") published in the Polish Journal "Nie z tej ziemi", no 4, December 1990, pages 2 to 3. This article states that, according to archaeological research, stony townships of Mesa Verde in Arizona, USA, were abandoned by their citizens, "Anasazes", about the year 1200. The reason was supposedly a drastic climate change appearing in this point of time, which caused a permanent drought to prevail in the previously fertile highland plate of Mesa Verde, depriving the Anasazes their sources of food. The global climate change can also explain some puzzling findings concerning South-American civilizations, which coincide with the Tapanui explosion.

Facts just presented, plus many more, indicate that global climatic changes caused by the Tapanui Explosion had a permanent effect. This in turn certifies that the factor directly responsible for such changes would also need to be permanent. Realizing the above prompted the author to propose a working hypothesis which states: "the Tapanui explosion permanently rotated the Earth's crust by about 7-degrees from the orientation this crust occupied before the year 1178". What this hypothesis says is that before the year 1178 Earth's North Pole was located near the co-ordinates: 169°E and 83°N. The explosion shifted the North Pole to its present location, freezing Greenland, melting the Bering Strait, drastically cooling New Zealand and Europe, etc.

The mechanism involved in rotating the Earth's crust was quite complex. Therefore a comprehensive description is contained in the newest monograph [5/3e] entitled, "UFO explosion in New Zealand 1178 A.D. which tilted the Earth" (treatise, Dunedin, N.Z., 1992, ISBN 0-9597946-7-0, 47 pages and 31 Figures), copies of which are available directly from the author. At this point it can only be mentioned that the mechanism is similar to the Tapanui explosion winding up a huge magnetic spring, the gradual unwinding of which, occurring in stages some time after the explosion, required the Earth's crust to move.

There is a significant number of botanic, climatic, archaeological, and historic findings already accumulated which perfectly fit the above hypothesis, and which simultaneously have no other interpretation. However, independent of all the facts established so-far, conclusive verification of the correctness of the author's hypothesis can also be completed. This requires reviewing written historic records concerning the period of about 200 years following the Tapanui explosion. Amongst many others, such records should contain the description of numerous "unpleasant" consequences resulting from a possible movement of the Earth's crust. The most distinct of these would be powerful "tsunami" waves that should sweep all coasts positioned towards the direction of the motion (e.g. the northern coasts of Europe & Africa and the southern coasts of New Zealand & Japan). Some records of floods caused by such tsunami could be present in historic chronicles. In fact there are indications of their existence. For example the book [7.13] by Hermann Flohn and Roberto Fantechin (Commission of the European Communities), "The Climate of Europe: past, present and future" (D. Reidel Publishing Company, Holland, 1984, ISBN 90-277-1745-1, page 38) contains the following statement, quote: "In Europe, the first signs of serious climatic disturbances came with a number of great wind-storms and sea floods over the low-lying coasts, for instance around the North Sea, in the thirteenth century. The reported drowning of 100,000 to 400,000 people in some of these incidents places them among the worst ever recorded weather disasters." (This quote refers to the diocese of Schleswig in present Germany.) For unusual, floods-inducing typhoons that occurred at that time in the Japanese Sea, the term "Kamikaze" (i.e. the "Divine Wind") was coined. It is also worth noting that near Bluff in New Zealand the first white settlers found decaying tree trunks whose orderly "inland" (and northward) directing could indicate their destruction by such sea floods.

If by any chance the correctness of this hypothesis is conclusively confirmed, the Tapanui explosion would become the most important event in the recent history of our planet. Its implications would reach not only disciplines directly involved (e.g. history or geography), but also to these seemingly non-connected such as politics, peace movement, nuclear experiments, and many more. This is because the Tapanui event revealed the value of the

"critical explosive charge" which suffices to tilt the Earth's crust. This value seems to be "only" about 70 megaton of TNT, i.e. the explosive power which can presently be released even in local nuclear conflict. Therefore, the Tapanui warns people about the consequences of such a nuclear war.

The evidence collected about the Tapanui explosion represents a number of totally different classes of facts, such as legends, naming, historic records from eye witnesses, environmental changes, post-explosive material remains, global climatic changes. However, all this huge evidential material displays striking cause-effect coherence. Also, a significant proportion of it allows for independent dating, the results of which always point to the same year, 1178. Furthermore, there are multi-level similarities between the Tapanui explosion and the Tunguska blast. Together all this provides sufficient premise to conclude that in the year 1178 there was a powerful explosion in New Zealand, very similar to that of Tunguska in 1908.

When Leonid Aleksiejewicz KULIG, the investigator of the Tunguska blast site, presented in 1925 the material evidence which he accumulated about this powerful Siberian explosion, his discoveries were received with scepticism and opposition. Over 60 years later exactly the same attitude was repeated in New Zealand for the Tapanui Crater. The treatise presenting evidence that in 1178 a huge spaceship exploded there was greeted as scientific heresy. The typical stand of scholars regarding the author's evidence identified so-far has been totally rejective and counter-arguing that: the Tapanui Crater is only a large landslip, all material evidence for a powerful explosion in this place is only a series of chances, internal cause-effect coherence of subsequent evidence is also coincidental, the similarities in dates of origin of this material evidence must surely result from imperfections of the present dating methodologies, historic records and climatic changes have no connection with Tapanui, meaningful content of Maori names must be an error in their translation, and descriptive legends on the Fires of Tamaatea are only products of the native imagination. This is a very strange stand, because the remains of the Tapanui explosion are so omnipresent in the South Island of New Zealand that their denial and ignoring requires more energy than their actual investigating. Unfortunately, official recognition of the evidence accumulated by the author would also mean formal admittance that in ancient times UFOs have exploded above New Zealand - it seems that for many people acknowledging this would crush their belief system.

Ignoring of the Tapanui explosion is a significant loss not only to New Zealand but also to the whole planet. By doing this, the following opportunities are dismissed. Firstly, New Zealand is resigning from one of its best tourist attractions, located in an easily accessible area, which visitors to this country would probably be interested to see (not mentioning Tapanui "Crop Circles" - see Figure 27, similar to those currently boosting the English tourist industry). Secondly, New Zealand scholars are ignoring the main cause of many mysteries of their country, such as the rapid extinction of the Moa super-bird, a historic lack of forests in the central and eastern parts of the South Island, the origin of scorched trees scattered around this area, surface gold deposits in Central Otago, "china stones", and many more. Thirdly, only two such explosions occurring in historic times have so-far been detected. Therefore their locations have high scientific value. Fourthly, the Tapanui Crater, as with the Tunguska blast site, is a natural laboratory of immense importance, in which long-term consequences of magnetic exposure can be monitored. Finally, the power of this explosion permanently changed the Earth's climate (most probably through tilting the planet's crust by 7-degrees) similarly this can be caused by a possible nuclear war. Therefore, the Tapanui explosion could be utilized for studying and political illustration of the destructive effects of nuclear conflict.

7.2.3. UFO landing sites

Let us imagine the following hypothetical situation. A communication whiz from our planet intercepts and deciphers a transmission. "To: Zeta Reticula, Centre for the

Sociological Research of Low-Advanced Technological Civilizations. From: the Chief Sociologist of the 61992th expedition to the third planet of the Solar system, by natives called the planet Earth. Re: interim report from the experiment on the sociological and intellectual stimulation of native societies. The content of the report: our expedition has just completed the subsequent stage of intellectual stimulation of Earthlings. For this stimulation we utilize spinning magnetic circuits from our vehicles hovering on low heights just above native's crop fields. These circuits produce a unique system of marks with definite technological attributes. The goal of this experiment is to register the intellectual and sociological response of natives to the appearance of these marks. The experiment is subdivided into several one-year stages, in which increasingly intricate arrangements of our vehicles are flattening crops into geometrical patterns of increasingly sophisticated complexity. The reaction to these patterns is observed from the decks of our vehicles, which for the duration of observation camouflage themselves behind magnetic lenses to become invisible to natives. Simultaneously, our on-the-ground crews, mixed with locals, collect data concerning the intellectual response and opinions prevailing amongst native societies. It has been observed as follows: a significant number of Earthlings display a strong imitative instinct, the manifestation of which is the tendency to copy our patterns (in some countries called 'playing the ape'). Others skilfully utilize these patterns for gaining fame or fortune. A new religion has even been formed which depends on the interpretation of our patterns as signs from God and graphical prophecies or warnings. Some native scientists display very interesting behaviour by utilizing these marks for inventing new natural phenomena and for acquiring government funds to investigate them. It was very rarely postulated in public that these marks were formed by our vehicles. However, authors of such statements were quickly subjected to various acts of repression and silenced. The conclusion of the experiment: natives from the planet Earth are inclined to accept the radical truth only in cases when they have absolutely no other option."

Although the above transmission is purely hypothetical, it does not seem to be far from the truth. For a number of years the world's mass media have been increasingly intrigued by circular marks formed on the ground, one of the more spectacular versions of which, formed in crop fields, is called "crop circles". The circles discovered in crops of southern England gained the greatest fame, but there is also a number of them registered in paddocks of Australia, bushes of New Zealand, plantations of the USA, rice fields of Japan, and various environments of several other countries. To-date there are more than 30 different explanations trying to claim the natural origin of these circles. Although it is not stated directly, the primary goal of each explanation is to deny the involvement of UFOs in the formation of these unusual marks. Apart from two scientific explanations which claim that the circles are produced in the effect of action: (1) local air vortices, and (2) special kind of mushrooms (see New Scientist, 23 June 1990, pages 25-27), there is a whole series of non-scientific ideas. The most comical of these claims that the crop circles are combed by needles of romantic male hedgehogs, who in the mating season chase a terrified female, unresistant to jabs, which cruises in circles in a panic attempt to escape. Other known explanations claim that crop circles originate from: the effects of underground water, magnetic fields, space energy, farm machinery wheel tracks, crop viruses, insects, birds, extraterrestrial beings, chemicals, earthquakes, a type of electrical force, witchcraft, biblical connections, volcanic effects, Earth forces, energy lines, ley lines, radio frequencies, weather conditions, vortices, archaeological effects, Earth satellite effects, gravity effects, religious effects, occult effects, spiritual effects, ultrasonics, effects of the planets, effects from space programme debris, electromagnetism. (The above list is adopted from the book [7.14] by Pat Delgado & Colin Andrews, "Crop Circles - the Latest Evidence", Bloomsbury Publishing Limited, 2 Soho Square, London W1V 5DE, 1990, ISBN 0-7475-0843-7, page 77.)

Out of all the explanations addressing the origin of the circles discussed here, two deserve our special attention. The first of these claims that the crop circles are simply mystifications fabricated by various sorts of pranksters. This explanation is currently the most frequently repeated and the most stubbornly promoted by official mass media. From time to time on TV even appear some attention seeking individuals who claim that they personally fabricated all the circles that appeared in their area. An interesting social phenomenon is the

kind of hypocrisy that lies at the foundations of this explanation. On one hand a significant proportion of the official mass media openly supports the idea of fabrication of these circles through: listening to every person who has chosen this manner of getting public attention, avoiding the issue of punishing these people for vandalizing crops and for enormous social/intellectual damage that their activities cause, tendentiously enlarging everything that could support the idea of falsification while simultaneously not revealing facts that could discredit pranksters. On the other hand only the simplest and the most naive souls totally and undoubtedly agree with the idea of mystification, as almost every fact contradicts it. Even at first glance an untrained eye is able to distinguish the chaos and untidiness of false circles from the perfection and precision of real ones. The physio-chemical changes detected in the real circles, such as the increase of the electrical resistance of the soil, or the crystallographic changes in stems of vegetation (see [7.14] page 42) are absent in the false circles. Crop stems in these false circles are physically broken, whereas in the real circles only magnetically bent but still enabling the flow of saps and the growth of the plant. In addition the real circles: are known for centuries in the folk tradition of many countries and nations (e.g. in Poland they were called "krasnalskie kregi" - i.e. gnome rings, in Germany "Hexenringe" - i.e. rings of witches, in England "fairy rings", etc.), they fulfil all the theoretical equations and characteristics predicted for the landings of Magnocraft-like space vehicles (see the list that follows), in New Zealand they are frequently formed in environment unsusceptible to flattening (e.g. in bushes) and in the areas unaccessible to pranksters (e.g. on steep slopes of hills), their number is too large for mystification, the dimensions of some of them, especially those formed by UFOs type K8, K9 and K10 are so enormous that their hand production would require colossal input of labour (e.g. the diameter "D" for UFO type K10 is $D=561.76$ meters), and also their formation by UFOs was confirmed by numerous eye witnesses (of the repute much higher from that of pranksters) who saw saucer-shaped vehicles at exact spots where these circles were found immediately afterwards. Unfortunately, the explanation which states that the crop circles are only a product of falsification is very convenient to some establishments. This is because it delays into the undefined future the problem of addressing the undisputable material evidence which documents that our planet is continually being visited by extraterrestrial civilizations incomparably much more advanced than ours. Therefore, in a psychological sense, this explanation is equivalent to the statement made by uncivilized witch doctors from a forgotten island, that the huge ocean ships sometimes observed by natives must only be a product of someone's tricks or imagination, because no-one in the entire universe has the knowledge greater from these witch doctors, whereas they surely are unable to build such ships. However, in the historical sense such claims of fabrication of circles are immensely damaging, as they: (1) limit themselves to the intentional misinformation of the general public in order to provide some insignificant temporary gains for a small group of people, and (2) they voluntarily resign from the most accessible and reliable material evidence on UFO activity, from which a wealth of extremely useful technical information could be gathered.

At this point the problem of punishment of circle pranksters should be addressed. Independently as to whether their claims are true or untrue, they are harmful to society and require a swift disciplinary reaction. If these people in fact do fabricate circles, as they claim, they are responsible for the vandalization of crops (morally quite devious action considering whole nations in Africa are dying from starvation); for the public confusion; for the wasted: time, materials, money, and energy of other people who follow-up their jokes; etc. If they only claim but in fact do not fabricate these circles, their activity is even more harmful, as it diverges people's attention from extremely important evidence, turns public opinion against researchers who investigate this phenomenon, victimises truth, provides a bad role model for the next generation, holds back tourists from flooding the townships blessed with the presence of these circles, etc. Therefore, it is the author's belief that such pranksters should be at least charged for: the vandalization of crops, petrol and labour of crews and helicopters that filmed and investigated the circles, direct public expenses their joke caused, loss of tourists to local businesses, etc.

The second explanation which requires special attention states that crop circles are

simply marks left by UFOs. This evidence-based explanation is currently subjected to irrational prejudice, in spite of a vast number of facts confirming its truth. On one hand, numerous reliable witnesses, whose statements without the slightest doubt would be taken into account during a court case deciding about someone's life, report that they have seen a UFO which landed in the exact spot where such newly formed circles were found afterwards (unfortunately, with reference to UFOs, reports from these witnesses are rapidly doubted); all the attributes of these circles document their origin from UFOs (see the list provided below); etc. On the other hand this particular explanation is the most attacked and suppressed. Individual "experts" compete with one another in undertaking actions the hidden goal of which is to disprove the origin of these circles from UFOs. Also it is extremely interesting that some self-declared UFOlogists are very vigorous and dedicated in attacking this explanation. However, against all odds, the idea that crop circles have UFO origins gains ever increasing acceptance. Unofficial checking of its popularity reveals that currently the majority of people are convinced the crop circles are in fact formed by extraterrestrial vehicles. An old folk saying states that "when we can not trust the knowledge of wise men, we should rely on the intuition of the nation". In the case of crop circles this intuition unquestionably indicates their origin from UFOs.

The author's interest in marks, one of the versions of which is known as crop circles, began in the early 1980s. At this time he had just invented his space vehicle called the "Magnocraft". For the propulsion purposes this vehicle produces a powerful magnetic field, whose force lines are grouped into tight strands called "magnetic circuits". These circuits loop between a given magnetic pole (e.g. N) of each propulsor, and the opposite pole (e.g. S) of the same, or a different, magnetic propulsor - see Figure 23. To produce various propelling effects (such as forces of repulsion and attraction from an Earth, Solar, or galactic magnetic field, a vacuum bubble which eliminates the friction with the atmosphere, or the magnetic equivalent to the Magnus Effect) the Magnocraft spins its circuits around the central axis. (Such spinning circuits are called the "magnetic whirl".) Therefore, during the landing of these vehicles, their magnetic whirls must produce characteristic patterns of circular destruction on the ground. These patterns the author calls "landing sites". The formation of such landing sites by a single vehicle, together with their most important attributes, are illustrated in Figure 15. The important development concerning the Magnocraft occurred in 1981, when the formal proof was worked out and for the first time published in the Polish Journal Przegląd Techniczny Innowacje, no 12/1981, pages 43-5, stating that "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft" - see subsection 7.1. Thus UFOs must also produce landings similar to these predicted for the Magnocraft.

At this point it is worth mentioning that from all the flying machines built by man to-date, only airships utilize the principles of landing similar to those of the Magnocraft. Therefore, by the term "Magnocraft's landing sites" temporary descents of these vehicles close to the ground, identical to these carried out by airships, should be understood. During such descents crew and passengers are able to leave the deck. But the vehicles' propelling devices remain active all the time, producing an appropriate lifting force, and also damaging the ground.

After the formal proof that "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft" was formulated and published, the author began his search for UFO landing sites whose properties - according to this proof - must correspond to those of the Magnocraft landings. The first UFO landing site he found soon after he arrived to New Zealand in 1982 and took a position of lecturer at Southland Polytechnic in Invercargill. This first landing is shown in Figure 27 (a). Further circles, representing all remaining shapes predicted for the Magnocraft landings as illustrated in Figure 15, were also found in subsequent years - see Figure 27 (b-c). Until today the author has investigated several thousands of UFO landing sites, i.e. around 10% of the estimated number of these sites existing in the South Island of New Zealand.

From his research the author established that all the attributes of real UFO landing sites correspond to the attributes predicted for the Magnocraft landings. In particular the following distinct attributes are always present in UFO landing sites:

1. The shape which corresponds exactly to the resultant curve of intersection between

the configuration of the magnetic field that surrounds these vehicles, and the surface of the ground. Shapes of the most typical landings of a single UFO are illustrated in Figure 15.

2. Dimensions which match exactly the theoretical sizes of the Magnocraft. For example, the Magnocraft's nominal diameter "d" of a circle that passes through the centres of

all side propulsors, is described by the equation: $d=(0.5486 \cdot 2^K)/\sqrt{2}$ [meters], (the manner of deriving this equation is presented in [1e]), in which the factor "K" represents the ratio of the vehicle's external diameter "D" to the vehicles total height "H" (base to top), i.e.: $K=D/H$. On the other hand, the nominal diameters "d" measured and calculated with appropriate corrective equations from the real UFO landings, give exactly the same values - see Figure 27. (The corrective equation for the measured diameter "d" takes the form $d=d_o+d_i$ for the case shown in Figure 15a, and the form $d=d_o-d_a$ for the case shown in Figure 15b.)

3. The symmetry towards the local magnetic meridian (e.g. some UFO landing sites assume an elliptical shape the long axis of which is oriented towards magnetic S-N direction).

4. The alteration of physio-chemical properties of the soil in the manner corresponding to the action of a powerful pulsating magnetic field. For example: in prolonged landings the electrical resistance of the soil may be even up to 3 times higher than that of the surrounding soil, the temperature of this soil increases (attracting sheep to rest on such sites), the remnant energy radiestetically activates divining rods and changes mood of people and animals entering the landing, etc.

5. The biological sterilization and destabilization of the landing, similar to that which would be achieved by heating soil with a microwave oven. As a result: (A) in sites with short-term exposure to the field of UFOs (i.e. up to about 2 minutes) the vegetation assumes a transitory blackish appearance; (B) after up to about 20 minutes' exposure to a field of UFOs, an explosive increase in the speed of vegetational growth is observed which reaches up to 12 times the normal speed of growth; whereas (C) when the action of the UFO field exceeds the so-called "critical time" (by the author estimated at about 20 minutes) the parasitic micro-organisms from the soil, which feed on mushrooms, are killed - this consequently leads to the explosive development of mushroom spawn in former UFO landing sites.

6. The mechanical destruction, which in former UFO landing sites frequently accompanies the magnetic scorching. The most common example of such mechanical destruction is an imprint of four UFO legs. However, other destruction such as breaking trees, cutting out and taking away square samples of the soil, lifting and shifting large stones, and even the flattening of a floodlight pole at a football field, were also discovered by the author.

An unusual property of UFOs is that they are able to surround themselves with the configuration of a powerful magnetic field which is called a "magnetic lens" - see the description in subsection 6.3. While in this state they remain invisible to an outside observer which can be only a few meters distant from them. The lens explain why in many cases UFO landings are formed when no vehicles can be detected by our instruments. The author found an eye witness, a New Zealand farmer named John Wragge, who observed a UFO landing site being formed before his naked eyes while he observed it from a distance of only about 4 meters. During a still hot day, he watched grass being rapidly brushed down by some kind of invisible, transparent force. He heard the characteristic humming of a UFO above (which he could identify, because he has previously witnessed a UFO from close range) and the swishing-crunching noise of the grass being flattened. He also noted the reaction of a couple of nearby sheep - curiosity mixed with a fear. But when he looked upwards he could not see anything. The phenomenon lasted only a few seconds, leaving a clear circle in the grass with every single blade aligned precisely in the same direction. Then the UFO started moving, passing through a yellow gravel road. A pile of dust, lifted by the spinning field, moved upwards. Dust saturated the air and revealed a disk-shaped unfilled space, which - to his astonishment, formed a classical UFO shape. A few days later the grass circle become jumbled by winds, although the flatten ring and the darker colour of grass remained visible for some time.

Apart from the above observation, there is a wealth of different evidence certifying that at least a significant proportion (if not all) of characteristic small local whirlwinds represents

actually the air put into a spin by invisible UFOs. An example of other evidence originates from the folk wisdom. The English folk name for such a parabolic cone of spinning dust is a "dust devil", whereas a Polish name for it is "tanczacy diabel" what can be translated as a "dancing devil". It seems that in folklore of many nations these spinning whirlwinds for a long time were associated with "devils" ("devils" seem to be one of numerous folklore names given to UFO-nauts). An old Polish superstition also warns people to not enter these spins as "the devil" gets ungrateful and punishes the person with a terrible illness - the non surprising effect, knowing about the cancerogenous action of powerful magnetic fields which prevail under UFO propulsors. A further evidence was gathered during the research of English Crop Circles. There are eye witnesses in England who witnessed this type of a whirlwind producing a perfect Crop Circle similar to ones shown in Figure 28. Also the author observes such whirlwinds for some time now. One of the attributes he noted is that they behave in an "intelligent" manner, which contradicts to the random motion of natural phenomena. For example: these whirlwinds seem to follow roads, fences, edges of fields, or other lines clearly visible in the landscape; they can encircle a few times a single object of interest (e.g. an animal, an unusual stone, etc.); if they move in a straight line and someone enters into their path, they change the direction, or diminish, like trying to avoid passing above this person.

The key to understanding the origin of crop circles is the Magnocraft. The theory behind this vehicle postulates the existence of a huge number of different UFO landing sites which significantly vary from one another by their shape and appearance. The most important criterion deciding the visual characteristics of these sites is the kind of environment/terrain in which the landing of a UFO took place. The same type of landing occurring in an identical manner on a paddock, crop field, bush, forest, or a swamp, produces marks of entirely different appearance. The situation is even more complicated by the fact, that apart from the kind of environment/terrain, a whole range of other factors affects the visual appearance of UFO landing sites as well. The most important of these are: (1) the dynamic state of the magnetic circuits of a landing vehicle (e.g. whether these circuits are stationary or spinning), (2) a configuration formed by landing vehicles (i.e. whether a single vehicle or one of numerous arrangements of these vehicles listed in Figure 13 has landed), (3) the height at which the landed vehicles hovered (compare the different shapes of landing sites presented in the lower part of Figure 15), and (4) the duration of the landing. The variations between these factors cause an almost unlimited number of different versions of UFO landing sites to be formed, therefore two identical landing sites would be rather difficult to find.

Where the environment/terrain is concerned, current research by the author indicates that circular UFO landing sites can be formed in almost every medium (e.g. grass, crops, bushes, marshes). However, the duration of the vehicles' hovering required for the production of such landing sites differ depending on the resistance of a given medium to the action of a magnetic field. Simultaneously, the appearance of resultant sites made depends on: the hardness of the local organic matter (e.g. the bushes and trees can be scorched by the field of a UFO but can not be flattened like crops); the susceptibility to the disturbing action of winds (e.g. the equivalent of crop circles but formed in paddocks, are dishevelled by winds only a few hours after appearing); the density of growth (e.g. the sites formed in a dense growth such as crops, look more spectacular than those produced in a sparse growth); and more.

From the above deductions it becomes obvious that the theory behind the Magnocraft provides a precise definition for a version of UFO landing sites, which in popular literature is called "crop circles". This definition states that: "Crop circles are flattened patterns produced in crop fields by spinning magnetic circuits of Magnocraft-like vehicles (UFOs) motionlessly hovering at low heights". To explain this definition in other words, the motionless hovering of UFOs just above the surface of a crop field causes the spinning magnetic circuits of these vehicles to brush a crop. The streams of force lines of these circuits, like invisible hairs of a powerful brush, precisely align and flatten each individual stem of the crop. During extended hovering of a UFO above the same place, such repetitive brushing permanently bends down stems under the vehicle in the direction of the circuits' motion, forming a spectacular crop circle.

The hovering of individual UFOs above the crop fields produces uncomplicated circles the shape of which most frequently takes the form already discussed in the first part of this paper (see Figure 27). However, the theory behind the Magnocraft informs us that these vehicles will frequently couple themselves into flying arrangements. The main classes of such arrangements are illustrated in Figure 13. Amongst these, the most interesting landing patterns produce the so-called "flying clusters", one of many possible variations of which is illustrated as class #6 in Figure 13.

The name "flying clusters" is assigned to the arrangements of Magnocraft-like vehicles (UFOs), the function and appearance of which resembles our trains. Such clusters are formed from a number of individual vehicles, or from other UFO arrangements (e.g. cigar-shaped or spherical complexes), by linking them sideways without touching each other. The medium that links, and simultaneously separates, the vehicles composing a cluster, is their magnetic field (or more strictly: their magnetic circuits). The principle of such linking and separation is illustrated in Figure 14. Out of the multitude of magnetic circuits existing in a real flying cluster, Figure 14 shows only the circuits most important to the deductions provided in this paper. The smallest possible cluster, representing also an elementary cell of every larger cluster, is obtained through touchless linking together two individual vehicles or two arrangements. Figure 14 illustrates just one example from numerous possible combinations of such elementary cells. In order to magnetically link together two UFOs, it is necessary for one of the vehicles to change the polarization (re-polarize) of its magnetic circuits. This is shown on the right side in Figure 14. Such a re-polarized vehicle, or arrangement, is called an "unstable unit" as its magnetic circuits are capable of forming a lifting force and coupling forces only (i.e. they are not able to produce stabilization forces). Therefore such unit is unable to fly independently - it requires another "stable unit" to support its orientation in space. In Figure 14 the stable unit which stabilizes the unstable one, is that on the left side.

In every elementary cluster a number of different magnetic circuits can be distinguished. The most important of these are separatory circuits (2) oriented repulsively towards each other (marked with a broken line in Figure 14). Their function depends on making it impossible for both vehicles to physically touch each other. The next set of circuits, marked (4) to (6), is called coupling. These attract and magnetically bound both vehicles with each other. The tuning circuits (3) are to control and maintain the programmed distance between both vehicles during their flight. The circuits of rotary stabilization (Ts) perform a function identical to that of a tail propeller in helicopters, by eliminating the reactional rotation of the cluster in the opposite direction to which the vehicles' magnetic circuits spin.

Except for the circuits (Ts), usually all other magnetic circuits of a typical cluster are rotating most of the time. Thus, when such a cluster descends near the crop field, the circuits' intersection with the ground surface (G-G), combined with their sweeping rotary motion, forms characteristic landing sites explained in part (b) of Figure 14 and illustrated on the photographs from Figure 28.

The analysis of Figure 14 (a) shows that because of the differences in spans of subsequent magnetic circuits, marks formed in crops by such a cluster must differ depending on the height above the ground at which the vehicles hover. If this height is close to the span of their longest magnetic circuits, only the coupling circuits (1), (5), (6) will produce appropriate circular marks, one of which - i.e. that lying under the unstable unit, will be surrounded by a single outer ring (see mark 6 in Figure 14b). When the height of hovering decreases, both these patches will become joined with the central line (4) formed by the shortest of the coupling circuits. Further descent of vehicles will cause the formation of appropriate marks by circuits of the rotary stabilization (Ts). Continuing descent will produce short symmetrical parallel lines from the tuning circuits (3). Finally, when the bases of both vehicles almost touch the ground, the separatory circuits (2), which connect the opposite outlets of the same side propulsors - see Figure 29, will also produce additional outer rings around the rings already existing. The correlation described here between the complexity of a crop circle formed, and the height at which a given cluster hovers, can be called the "depth of landing". This is because at various hovering heights, the vehicles' magnetic circuits penetrate underground to different depths. For example in Figure 29 the right vehicle displays

a greater "depth of landing" than the left one.

The mark formed by circuits of rotary stabilization (Ts) requires separate addressing. Because the span of these circuits is relatively large, they produce "trunks" or "tails" directed sideways in the majority of landing sites of flying clusters. However there are two factors which determine the visual appearance of these tails. Firstly UFOs have significant flexibility in the choice of a side propulsor which produces the (Ts) circuit. This particular circuit can practically be formed by any side propulsor roughly oriented towards magnetic east or west. Also, in some cases, a cluster can have more than one (Ts) circuits. Therefore, in real landing sites, the characteristic tail representing this circuit can be attached from any side of a given circle, and sometimes even at two sides (usually opposite and roughly directed towards magnetic east and west). Secondly, the other factor determining the shape of the (Ts) mark is the rotational speed of the remaining circuits of the cluster, and the direction of their rotation. When all circuits rotate in the same direction and increase their speed, the slanting of (Ts) circuit must increase to produce a greater reaction torque. In turn, the change of this slant is reflected on the ground by the formation of perpendicular arches near the end of the main trunk. A trunk having such arches resembles a key from old fashion door locks. Such arches can be seen in Figure 28 (c). Their number and direction is dependent on the function of the unit forming a given (Ts) circuit (i.e. unstable units usually form three arches, whereas stable - two), on the depth of landing (i.e. when the side circuits labelled (2) can reach the ground, they produce two additional arches), and on the direction of circuits rotation. It is worth mentioning that in special circumstances (i.e. when a cluster is formed from two vehicles of identical type and size, the magnetic circuits of which rotate in opposite directions like blades of a twin-rotor helicopter) there may be no need for the circuit (Ts) to appear in a given cluster. In such circumstances a mark from this circuit may not be produced at all.

The basic shape of the crop circle produced by the elementary cell of a flying cluster, as described above, can be changed - if the vehicles switch off some of their side propulsors instead of having them all operational. In such cases the complete rings and circles shown in Figure 14b can be replaced by half rings and half circles (as shown in Figure 29), and sometimes even by short arches. For example the unstable unit shown in Figure 29 has half of its side propulsors (2) working, thus it only formed half-ringed marks. In some exceptional circumstances the number of side propulsors remaining operational can be limited to three or four. In such cases the marks formed by the magnetic circuits spinning between these three or four operational side propulsors will take the unique shape of a triangle or a square.

A further source of differences between the appearance of crop circles produced by the same flying cluster results from the direction in which magnetic circuits rotate. The circuits for both vehicles can either rotate in the same direction - and then the crops are coordinately flattened in the whole landing, or the circuits of each unit can spin in opposite directions - in such case crops will be swirled in opposite directions (the direction of the crop swirl indicates the vehicle that controlled the circuit). A totally different crop circle will be produced by a cluster where one of the vehicles has stationary (i.e. non-spinning) circuits. Such a cluster will cause only the flattening of crops under the unit whose circuits are whirling (under the other vehicle crops will remain standing). However, the presence of the second unit with stationary circuits will be marked by the characteristic deformation of the side rings in one part of its circumference. Such a deformation is perfectly illustrated in Figure 28b.

The single cell of a flying cluster, illustrated in Figure 14, can be magnetically coupled with other similar cells, forming an intricate cluster. Such cluster can be compared to a flying train with numerous wagons. It can be coupled from different types of vehicles and arrangements, whose diameters "d" may vary significantly. Furthermore, the subsequent units of the intricate cluster may combine vehicles of different heights, such as cigars and single units. After descending above the fields, these vehicles will hover at various heights above the ground producing marks whose depth of landing will vary. Therefore the landing of such an intricate cluster must produce a crop circle of the great complexity - see the example shown in Figure 28(c). Even a brief analysis of this example reveals that it was produced by an arrangement that duplicated twice a cell shown in Figure 14. The only differences between the marks illustrated in Figures 14 and 28(c) are limited to the diverse types of UFOs (i.e.

having different "K" factors and "d" diameters) which took part in individual cells of this cluster, and to the various heights at which subsequent vehicles hovered.

Similarly as it is for single vehicles (see Figure 12a) also for flying clusters the subsequent elements of their landing sites fulfil various mathematical relationships. Examples of such relationships are illustrated in Figure 29. Unfortunately, the mathematics behind crop circles becomes evident only to an experienced researcher who knows the Magnocraft's theory, is mathematically inclined, and has gathered necessary technical knowledge. Furthermore, because of the unlimited number of combinations into which individual units of flying clusters can be arranged, the interpretation of these relationships is configuration-dependent and may differ for various crop circles. Therefore, an investigator must firstly recognize the type of cluster that produced a given circle, and only then he/she can chose, or derive, the equations that apply for this particular landing site. During working out these equations, it is necessary to know the type factor "K" ($K=D/H$) of the component vehicles from a given cluster, and also to know the most important equations that describe the Magnocraft's main dimensions "D", "d", "H", "L", and number "n" of its side propulsors (see monograph

[1e]), i.e.: $D=0.5486 \cdot 2^K$ [meters]; $d=D/\sqrt{2}$, $L=0.5(D-d)$, $H=D/K$, $n=4(K-1)$. Of course the bulk of equations is applicable for most crop circles (see Figure 29), e.g. a gap G between vehicles: $G=g \cdot D$ (where g is a safety coefficient which in the logcomputers of a given type of vehicles is programmed to be the same value, e.g. for K6 type UFOs it seems equal to $g=0.5$), the distance P between central axes of both circles: $P=D(1+g)$, the angle at which the first tuning circuit (3) is positioned: $\alpha=2\pi/n$. The diameter ϕ_b of circle flattened under the stable unit is proportional to the length "l" (measured from the base of one vehicle to the base of the other) of the elliptical magnetic circuit labelled (5), and fulfils the equation $\phi_b \cdot h_b = d_u \cdot l$. Similarly the diameter ϕ_u is described by the equation $\phi_u \cdot h_u = D_b \cdot l$. (The last two equations have numerous implications. For example when $h_u=h_b$, and a given cluster consists of only vehicles of the

same type (i.e. $K_u=K_b$), the equations yield $\phi_u \cdot \phi_b = D_b \cdot d_u = \sqrt{2}$.)

All topics outlined in this subsection are presented in more detail in the author's monograph [1e].

UFO landing sites are one of the most easily available and the most reliable material evidence confirming the continuous activity of these extraterrestrial vehicles on our planet. As indicated in this subsection, a wealth of extremely valuable technical and scientific information concerning the design, operation and properties of UFOs can be extracted from these sites. Therefore, for scientists working on the development of the Magnocraft (i.e. a spaceship which in future will be Earth's version of an UFO) such landing sites are the same importance as meteorites are for astronomers. The time is ripe to replace the ignorance and speculation surrounding these extraordinary marks, by their knowledgeable understanding and thorough scientific examination.

7.3. Free energy devices seen on decks of UFOs

One of the most intriguing aspects of UFO research are reports from people who claim to become abducted (aliens use the term "invited") on decks of these extraterrestrial vehicles. Amongst numerous objects abductees can see there, free energy devices utilized by extraterrestrials to satisfy their energy consumption have a direct connection with the content of this treatise. The most detailed report from the observation of such a device, and at the same time the report which may have a high practical consequence, is the one given directly to the author by a New Zealand multiple abductee who wished to be called by his pseudo-name: Richard Williams. The author has a full content of his report recorded on a magnetic (audio) tape, as well as his drawings of the free energy device. Thus his descriptions can be made available for further research. Here is the summary of his extraordinary report.

Richard was politely "invited" at the deck of a UFO, while he was waiting at a footpath for the green light to cross the street in the middle of Auckland city, New Zealand. Someone

simply approached him and touched his shoulder. When Richard looked at the alien, he had a powerful impression that he knows him very well, although he could not recall from where. Later, at the deck of a UFO, the alien was claiming to be the Richard's good friend during the previous life. Unfortunately, Richard apparently had an accident while their spaceship visited Earth, and subsequently he was reincarnated in his present human body. Thus when his former friends were passing near our planet, they took the opportunity to pay Richard a visit, and to talk with him about "old good times". Also it turned out that during the previous life Richard was a medical doctor who was developing a new healing machine. This machine was still continued to be developed by his former friends, who wanted to recall a few important technical details still stored within the Richard's counter-material duplicate (the Concept of Dipolar Gravity) in the permanent memory layer originating from his previous incarnation. A special scanning machine recalled these details, with the Richard's agreement and co-operation. Taking the opportunity of his visit to the spaceship, amongst a number of various questions, Richard also asked how aliens satisfy their energy requirements. For the answer, they demonstrated to him a device described as their standard energy supply equipment. (Supposedly they equip with such devices every alien sent to Earth to mix with people in order to study our civilization.) The device had a shape of a small pyramid.

The pyramid had a square base with the side dimension of around 430 mm, and it also had the same height of around 430 mm. It was empty inside and was made of a material looking like a plate of around 7 mm thick, whose composition resembled of our laminates. The pyramid weighted around 3 kilograms. It was shiny on the outside, whereas inside it was covered with a kind of gold foil. Its surfaces looked as if covered with plexiglas, but when held in hands these surfaces felt (both inside and outside) like made of a glass. It produced 2 KW of AC electric power at 230 Volts, 50 Hz. It operated only after the bottom plate was put on its place. The operation and output of this device did not seem to be dependable on the position or orientation the pyramid was situated in. Aliens recommended that Earth's scientists should concentrate on the development of such a device, as it would relieved our planet from currently prevailing plagues, such as pollution, over-exploitation of natural resources, etc. At the same time the research on this device would lift our science at much higher level of awareness (perhaps they had in mind the Concept of Dipolar Gravity and its consequences).

The Richard's report has numerous implications. For example it seems to shone a different light on the presence of pyramids in the former sites of almost every old civilization. Perhaps these magnificent structures initially were not build to become tombs as we tend to think today, but rather huge electricity generators. (The author remembers coming somewhere across an old description claiming that the surface of pyramids was originally covered with a gold plate.) Furthermore, from the Richard's detailed descriptions it seems to be possible to even try to reconstruct a device which he witnessed.

Although currently there is no reliable method of verifying the Richard's (nor any other abductee's) story, the author asked him to describe the spaceship through which he had a guided tour. At that stage Richard did not know either the authors theory concerning the Magnocraft, nor the authors research concerning observations made by other abductees. But the Richard's description of his UFO was correct in every detail. Even in such publicly unknown matters like: the presence of Oscillatory Chambers inside, central column housing the main propulsor, and the shape and behaviour of the magnetic whirl created by the vehicle's propulsion system; all his observations made within a UFO were coherent with the author's previous knowledge.

The most amazing aspect of the Richard's report is that the technical details of his pyramid were actually disclosed by another alien. It was in 1992 when the author received a letter from Mrs Daniela Giordano (Via Antonio Veneziano 120, I-90138 Palermo/Sicily, Italy). Her letter contained a description of a pyramid (including a quite detailed technical drawing), which was given to her by an alien with a firm order to built it on Earth. According to the alien's statement this device would allow "to ... talk better each other" (probably he meant lifting our civilization at a higher level of awareness). Here is the brief descriptions of Mrs Giordano pyramid, repeated from her letter of 28 November 1992 (the drawing can be provided at the request).

The pyramid is around 15.5 [cm] high and it is composed of a "copper structure", and a plexiglass "hat". The "copper structure pyramid" is simply eight straight copper wires joined together so that they form edges of a pyramid. The plexiglass "hat" are 5 plates so connected that they form side walls and a base of a typical pyramid, enclosing the copper structure and the remaining devices/wires, thus preserving vacuum inside. The pyramid contains inside 4 disks (circles) cut out of aluminium foil, one per each side-wall, placed directly in contact with the inner faces of the pyramidal "hat". One of these disks should have a little hole in the middle to let the "tachion" energy pass through it. The alien told that inside of the pyramid, almost exactly in the centre (3/4 of the height) a quartz crystal must be placed. One pole of this quartz should be connected to a cone-shaped coil of copper-wires fitted into the pyramid but not touching the aluminium disks. The other two poles are connected to two small inductors, each of them containing a permanent magnet inside of a coil. The other ends of each inductor are connected: the first to the base of the copper spiral, whereas the second to the copper structure. The inductors are also connected with each other via a vacuumed glass-tube filled with mercury mixed with ordinary kitchen salt. In each corner of the pyramid a cascade made of 3 mirrors must be set up. The being informed that "the ratio between the pyramid and the spiral must be the same".

Apart from these described above, there are also various other reports linking free energy devices to alien technology. An example of such description is provided on page 75 of the paperback [7.15] by Timothy Good, "Alien Liaison", Arrow Books Limited (20 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2SA), 1992, ISBN 0-09-985920-3. An alien is quoted there as saying to a bemused paediatrics and anaesthesia specialist from the Hospital del Ferrocarril del Pacifico in Guadalajara, Mexico:

"It is necessary for you to find another energy source, and it is very easy. For that which you call electricity is an eternal energy ... it is free. It is possible to get tremendous energy if you know how to dissociate electrons, for in this way you can have the free energy you need, without contamination or pollution, and this is what we use to travel space ..."

Chapter H (8).**(8) Utilization of the Telekinetic Effect for the purposes of transportation**

In the same manner as the telekinetic powerstations will revolutionize the production of energy on Earth, also the utilization of the Telekinetic Effect for the transportation purposes will revolutionize our means of travelling. From the point of view of the mutual positioning of the device which produces the Telekinetic Effect and the object being transported, two different means of transportation can be completed. These are: (1) the transporting beam, and (2) the Magnocraft of the second (and third) generation.

Re. 1. The idea of the transporting beam is based on the possibility of guiding the telekinetic drive, by passing the magnetic field impulses along the beam of a strong light (e.g. a laser beam). Such a beam of light would then perform the function of a "magnoduct", i.e. a straight and enclosed passage in space through which the magnetic impulses would propagate. The Telekinetic Effect directed in this way can make possible the future transportation (i.e. "beaming up") of people and loads at long distances, along channels made of light. The incoming utilization of such beams is already sensed by some writers and film makers who presented these beams in their futuristic books and movies. During this way of transporting, there will be no reaction force released to interact with the device producing the Telekinetic Effect. This in turn will enable a device of the size of a pocket torch to be held by a child and to lift huge machines, buildings, or rocks. As distance does not make a significant difference for this form of transportation, telekinetic beams sent from satellite stations or from the Moon will allow to transport into the orbit (or into the Moon) any object or person present on Earth.

There is a number of observations accumulated already that describe in detail the so-called "beaming" of people onto decks of UFOs. One of the effects of this beaming is that people subjected to it later report experiencing a significant loss of thermal energy, manifested through feeling cold, shaking, tingling of bodies, etc. This heat deprivation allows us to recognize that the phenomenon employed by UFO-nauts to cause this beaming is the Telekinetic Effect. On the other hand, all the manifestations accompanying this beaming; e.g. the strong emission of "extraction glow", psychic experiences, passing through solid objects, etc.; exactly correspond to the use of an advanced propulsion system based on the utilization of a "transporting beam" described before. These facts derived from UFO observations are consistent with the Concept of Dipolar Gravity and confirm that devices exploiting this Concept are already in use by some advanced civilizations.

Re. 2. The Magnocraft of the second generation become reality when our technology advances so much that it will be able to supply the Magnocraft's magnetic propulsors with the additional capability of producing the Telekinetic Effect. A new vehicle produced in this way will be called the Magnocraft of the second generation. It will be capable of telekinetic flights and maneuvers - recognizable from a white extraction glow that will surround the flying vehicle. Because of the extraordinary properties of such telekinetic flights, this Magnocraft can also be called a "Teleportation Vehicle". As this vehicle will totally revolutionize our means of transportation, its operation and main attributes will be summarized in subsection that follows.

8.1. Operation of the Magnocraft of the second generation (called also "Teleportation Vehicles")

The flight principles utilized during the operation of the Magnocraft of the second generation will be based on exactly the same Telekinetic Effect on which the operation of telekinetic powerstations is based. The explanation of this principles will be started from reminding that propulsors of every Magnocraft produce a pulsating magnetic field. Of course,

the very nature of any pulsation is such that the field's force lines are subjected to periodic accelerations and decelerations. Therefore, the pulsations of the field of every Magnocraft must produce some telekinetic drive. However, for the Magnocraft of the first generation this drive is negligibly small and wrongly directed. But if these accelerations and decelerations of the Magnocraft's field are controlled more appropriately, then they are capable of producing a significant propelling force which is powerful enough to shift the vehicle through space.

Depending on the polarization in relation to the environmental magnetic field (i.e. in relation to the field of Earth, Sun, or galaxy), the propulsors of every Magnocraft can be subdivided into two groups (see Figure 12): (1) these oriented repulsively towards the environmental magnetic field (e.g. the main propulsor "M"), and these oriented attractively towards the environmental magnetic field (e.g. side propulsors "U, V, W, X"). The propulsors oriented attractively towards the environmental field were called earlier "stabilizers". From the theory of magnetism it is known that every two sources of magnetic field attracting each other must form magnetic circuits which are shared by both of these sources. Force lines of these shared circuits must pass through each source of magnetic field. Applying this to a flying Magnocraft, some of the force lines passing through the side propulsors of this vehicle (which attract the environmental magnetic field), must simply represent an extension of force lines of the environmental magnetic field. This in turn means that a flying Magnocraft must be completely "wrapped" into the environmental magnetic field whose force lines are also passing through the vehicle's propulsors. If the pulsations of the vehicle's field are appropriately controlled, then these pulsations must also cause the pulsations of the environmental field in which the vehicle was wrapped. But pulsations of the environmental field will produce elementary telekinetic drives which will propel in a desired direction the vehicle wrapped by these force lines.

The mechanism of the formation of telekinetic propelling forces, as described above, reveals that these forces are produced not by the field of the vehicle, but by the environmental magnetic field. The vehicles' own field is only utilized as a means of making the environmental field to pulsate. In turn such mechanism introduces a few consequences valid for the field produced by the propulsors of Teleportation Vehicles. The most important of these is that the average density of the magnetic field produced by these propulsors does not need to differ from the density of the Earth's field. Thus, for our present measuring technics and instruments, the field of such vehicles is absolutely undetectable. The other significant consequence is that this field has no detrimental health effects for living organisms. Thus people or animals which accidentally found themselves in the vicinity of a Teleportation Vehicle will not be subjected to any danger.

Although the properties of the Teleportation Vehicle do not correspond to those of any other device already known on Earth, the characteristics of this future spacecraft can be deduced from the Concept of Dipolar Gravity. The author has completed this process of deduction, and the most vital of these properties are summarized below. As the limited space in this treatise allows only for the most important ideas to be mentioned but not elaborated in detail, readers are welcome to examine monograph [1e] for further explanations to the matters discussed here.

Let us now summarize these major characteristics of the propulsion systems utilizing principles of teleportation. All the vehicles using this type of propulsion will be capable of instantly shifting to any destination lying within the range of their teleportative propulsors. Moreover, they will also be capable of completing slow flights at a chosen speed, or even to hover motionless in one place. The teleportative propulsors will provide these vehicles with the ability to penetrate through solid objects such as furniture, walls, buildings, mountains, planets, without causing any damage to themselves or the objects they will pass through. For example, they can "fly" through someone's home, without even being noted by people inside. (Note that ordinary Magnocraft, when flying through solid objects, will always leave tunnels with glazed surfaces on their path - see subsection 6.3.1). While in the telekinetic operation, the reverse situation can also be applied to all Teleportation Vehicles, i.e. their structures can be penetrated without damage by other solid objects such as knives, bullets, missiles, people, animals and so on. Similarly to the telekinetic motors, none of the Teleportation Vehicles will

need any fuel or energy supply to sustain their motion, because while travelling they will consume thermal energy from the environment and emit a strong extraction glow. The thin layer of this glow will exactly reflect the outlines of the objects transported in a teleportative manner, whereas the white colour of the light which is emitted will give them a ghostly, unreal appearance (in folk stories just such a glow is described as indicating "supernatural" abilities). When observed during flight, these surfaces covered by a layer of white extraction glow will give the impression of being "oiled with light". Thus a thin, white, ghostly extraction glow will be the means of identifying the operation of the Teleportation Vehicles, making it easily identifiable and distinguishable from the rich, colourful and voluminous lighting effects produced by the Magnocraft of the first generation. (Magnocraft of the first generation emit the colourful light which forms a kind of a thick cloud or aura that surround these vehicles.)

At this point it should be mentioned that the operation of teleportative propulsors will not impact people's health as the operation of magnetic propulsors does. For this reason miniaturized version of teleportative propulsors, used in Teleportative Personal Propulsion, will not be harmful. The future users of Teleportative Personal Propulsion will not need to wear the protective garments that are necessary features of magnetic personal propulsion. On the other hand, in the age of teleportative propulsion systems, the process of miniaturization will be more advanced when compared with that of magnetic personal propulsion. Both the above factors together, i.e. no detrimental health effects and advanced miniaturization, will make it possible for the elements of Teleportative Personal Propulsion to be inserted surgically into the bodies of people, instead of being carried as additional equipment. Such a surgical insertion will ensure that they will not forget to take this propulsion with them wherever they go, making it always available whenever needed. As the capabilities of Teleportative Personal Propulsion are extraordinary (refer to the previous paragraph in this subsection), having it ready for use in any situation could save numerous lives and prevent countless tragedies. For example, the majority of accidents would be avoided if victims could have teleportative propulsors built into their bodies, as then any solid object can pass through them without causing any harm. In addition to this purpose, the Teleportative Personal Propulsion will provide its users with numerous everyday advantages. To give some idea as to what could be achieved with such a built-in body propulsion system, it is sufficient to view the television series "The Magic of David Copperfield" (CB, Director: Stan Harris). All the extraordinary achievements that the magician, David Copperfield demonstrates, such as walking through walls, passing through iron gates, surviving the impact of deadly objects, flying in the air (through the Great Canyon), etc., can be part of the everyday activities of ordinary people in the future.

8.2. Third generation of the Magnocraft (Time Vehicles)

While discussing Magnocraft of the first and second generation it is also worth mentioning, that the evolution of these vehicles will not terminate on the development of the Teleportation Vehicle. The Periodic Table worked out for the propulsion systems (see Table 1) states that in about 200 years after the first Teleportation Vehicle is completed our civilization should develop an even more advanced spaceship, which can be called the Time Vehicle or the Magnocraft of the third generation. This vehicle becomes reality when the Magnocraft of the second generation obtains the additional capability of influencing the elapse of time. Tables 1 and 2 reveal that the phenomena applied by these most advanced vehicles will be utilizing a "deformation" of magnetic fields. Apart from the altering a "normal" elapse of time (i.e. flying as "Time Vehicles"), these most advanced Magnocraft will be capable of flying as Teleportation Vehicles during which exactly the same principles as those described in the previous subsection will be utilized. Of course the vehicles' crews will decide which mode of operation should be activated in a particular situation. In this way Time Vehicles will allow their crews to travel not only through space but also through time. Time travel will therefore be possible in all directions, allowing for fast movement into the future, as well as the shifting of time back to the past.

The flight characteristics and phenomena utilized during the operation of the Magnocraft of the third generation will significantly differ from those characteristic of the Magnocraft of the first and the second generations. For example, the Magnocraft of the third generation (Time Vehicles) instead of moving can just disappear from, or appear at, a given place simply by shifting onto a different time plane. They can also alter the natural elapse of time for chance witnesses. When observed during flight, they will be surrounded by perfectly round spheres of excited space in which the magnetic equivalent of internal energy is roused at a higher level. The diameter of these spheres will be equal to about two outer diameters of a vehicle hidden inside, i.e. around 9 metres for the smallest Magnocraft type K3. The spheres will emit orange-red or blue-green glows. Because of their appearance, and because the Magnocraft's body that these spheres house inside will be hidden from the eyes of observers, some witnesses of Time Vehicles who have no knowledge of the Magnocraft's theory may interpret them incorrectly as huge ball lightnings.

Similarly as this is the case with Teleportation Vehicles, also numerous technical versions of the Time Vehicle can be built. It should be mentioned here that components of the personal version of the Time Vehicle will probably also be inserted surgically into bodies, in the manner which in subsection 8.1 was described for the personal version of the Teleportation Vehicle. In this way, the personal version of the Time Vehicle will become immediately available whenever it is needed, and can not be removed even if its user is stripped of his/her clothes by some hostile natives.

Time Vehicles provide their users with numerous advantages and capabilities. The versatility of these advantages makes them impossible to be fully reviewed or even listed here. But the Concept of Dipolar Gravity allows to foresee of few distinct phenomena which will be observable by outside witnesses, and the noticing of which is a sign of the use of a Time Vehicle in close proximity. Two most distinctive of these phenomena can be called (1) the "state of suspended animation", and (2) the "effect of time duplication". As in the light of the evidence for a continuous visitation of our planet by members of advanced extraterrestrial civilizations, it is important to be able to detect a presence of an advanced vehicle in near proximity, the external manifestations of these two phenomena will be presented below.

The "state of suspended animation" can only be observed by someone whose time elapse is accelerated by a Time Vehicle, so that the events he/she experiences take much longer than the length of time that actually elapsed around this person. To better explain this state of suspended animation, the following example is given. Let us imagine that the reader is at this moment in the middle of a busy office, and that he/she is unexpectedly visited by users of a Time Vehicle. In order to remain unnoticed while discussing the matter they have come about, the visitors change the speed of time. They accelerate the lapse of their own and the reader's time, leaving the time of the rest of the office to elapse at its normal speed. Therefore, while for the entire office only a few microseconds passes, the reader experiences events that may occupy several hours. In this way no one else has a chance to notice the visitors' presence, while the reader participates in a long conversation with them. While having this talk, he/she would be surprised to notice that everything in the office appears strangely suspended in motion: the boss, just coming through the door, has one leg lifted in the air, looking grotesque standing on the other; the fast typist is frozen motionless with fingers suspended above the keys; the water that someone pours freezes half-way between the teapot and a cup; the paper ball thrown by a colleague suspends a few centimetres above the rubbish tin. When the visitors finish their mission and depart, everything rapidly returns to normal. All the events described above continue their course from the point at which they were suspended. The only record that anything at all occurred remains in the reader's memory (if this memory is not intentionally erased by the departing visitors) and in his/her personal watch, which together with the reader's body, would also be accelerated in time.

Similarly unusual sensations to those from the state of suspended animation provides another manifestation of Time Vehicles called here the "effect of time duplication". This effect most simply can be explained on the example of a motorboat resting in a waveless lake (the surface of this lake represents time). If this motorboat rapidly begins to move, it induces

waves on the lake. These waves would also toss about an outside observer that was floating in the water and watching the boat. To interpret the above analogy to Time Vehicles, if such a vehicle causes a rapid "deformation" of time, then an observer from the vicinity of this vehicle will be included into time waves so induced. For the observer these time waves will be perceived as multiple repetitions of the same sequence of events. For example of the observer heard in a radio a specific song and simultaneously saw a specific car passing by his/her window, after a while he/she will hear again the same song and will see again the same car.

Because of the principles involved in the operation of Time Vehicles which execute their changes of time by a deformation of the environmental magnetic field, the use of these vehicles is manifested only within the space where their magnetic circuits prevail. (Thus, the diameter of such sphere of influence is around 2 physical diameters of these vehicles.) Therefore both effects described above can be noticed by observers whose distance from a Time Vehicle is slightly smaller from this sphere of influence. For the case when used are personal Time Vehicles (i.e. those inserted surgically into aliens' body), the sphere of such influence will not exceed around 4 meters from the alien user. Thus a person who experiences one of the effects described earlier can be sure that an alien visitor is really close.

The completion of the Time Vehicle will conclude the development of the numerous Magnocraft-based spaceships. The characteristics of all these spacecraft presented here show that our present knowledge of what we call the "magnetic field" can be likened to the touching in the darkness of the tip of a mountain of gold, and not realizing that within a hand's grasp there is immense wealth waiting to be discovered.

8.3. Three generations of Magnocraft-type vehicles

To summarize this section, together with the Magnocraft of the first generation described in chapter 6, our civilization will complete as many as three subsequent generations of the Magnocraft, employing in each of them increasingly advanced properties of magnetic fields. In the Magnocraft of the first generation, shown in Figures 12 to 16, only the repulsive and attractive interactions between magnetic fields are employed. These interactions are equivalent to the mechanical forces produced by car wheels, or to air pressure utilized in sails (see Table 1). The Magnocraft of the second generation (also called the Teleportation Vehicle), in addition to these force interactions, will also utilize the Telekinetic Effect triggered via acceleration or deceleration of magnetic field force lines. Thus the flights of the Magnocraft of the second generation will employ exactly the same principles which are involved in telekinetic motion. In this way the operation of this vehicle will be symmetrical to all other propulsion systems whose operation is based on acceleration and inertia, e.g. to a hovercraft or flywheel. The Magnocraft of the third generation will employ as many as three different properties of magnetic fields, i.e.: (1) forces of magnetic interactions, (2) inertia (acceleration of magnetic fields), and (3) internal energy (the deformation of magnetic fields) which will allow the manipulation of time. Because the mastering of the magnetic equivalent to internal energy will allow for the manipulation of time, the Magnocraft of the third generation can also be called the Time Vehicle.

Each one of three generations of the Magnocraft described above can be built in two versions, i.e. either as a vehicle, or as personal propulsion. For the first generation of the Magnocraft, personal propulsion will take the form of an appropriate costume worn by the user. But for the second and third generations of the Magnocraft personal propulsion will take the form of a miniaturized device which will be surgically implanted into the user's body, and which will co-operate with user's system of nerves and muscles.

So far our civilization has not developed any of the Magnocraft described here. But there is a vast evidence accumulated which indicates that since ancient times our planet is visited by a number of civilizations having different levels of development, which already have operational Magnocraft. The author managed to collect multitude of evidence which

documents the use of all three generations of the Magnocraft, in both versions - i.e. as vehicles, and as personal propulsion. Amongst this evidence there are descriptions of phenomena described in this subsection, including the walking through walls and furniture, flying through buildings, and penetrating other solid objects by beings or vehicles which surface was radiating with a powerful "extraction glow". There are also descriptions of the "state of suspended animation, "the effects of duplicating the time", and many other phenomena that must accompany a nearby pass of Teleportation Vehicles and Time Vehicles. Readers interested in these descriptions can find them in monograph [1e].

(9) To conclude

The Telekinetic Effect has not yet been recognized or investigated by scientists. Thus all the developments to date involving telekinetic powerstations (free energy devices) are based on empirical findings and the intuition of individual inventors, rather than on solid research and in-depth knowledge of the principles. For this reason, free energy devices which are already built are still of low efficiency, and their output just suffices to cover the friction of their relatively moving parts. To improve the efficiency of these devices, it is necessary to design and complete a programme of extensive laboratory research on the Telekinetic Effect. Such a programme should precede the technological implementation of this Effect. The author is more than happy to provide initial guidance to all those investigators who wish to contribute to this research.

While encouraging research on the Telekinetic Effect, it is also worth while to summarize benefits for the future that the technological mastery of this Effect will give us. In day-to-day living, this technology will lead to individual (i.e. as opposed to centralized - which is used at present) electricity production, separate for each household. For example, telekinetic power-stations of the size of freezers will not only maintain the required low temperature in a set room (cooling room) of each house, but also will produce sufficient electric power to fully satisfy the energy needs of the household. And all this almost without cost. Moreover, such individual power-stations will eliminate the present need for the building and maintenance of centralized power houses, dams, powerlines, and other costly devices that have accompanying dangers, consume resources and materials, and pollute the natural environment.

Telekinetic power-stations can also be utilized in energy supply for propelling and production devices. Telekinetic motors built into future transportation devices will eliminate the present burning of fuel, whereas production machinery supplied with individual generators of electricity will give their users independence from the central energy supply.

At the present level of development, each one of the telekinetic devices described in this treatise still has an imperfection that holds back commercial mass production. As we learn from the history of technology, the process of gradual elimination of such imperfections takes many years - see Figure 30. For example, from the time of the first experiments with electricity by Benjamin Franklin in 1745, until the completion of the first effective generator by Michael Faraday in 1831, almost 90 years elapsed. But the delay in the date of commercial utilization of the first device that effectively extracts environmental energy does not mean that the building of these devices is unfeasible. The telekinetic power-stations already built have proven that the idea of these devices is feasible, and that their successful utilization in everyday life is only a matter of time.

The utilization of the Telekinetic Effect will not be limited to the building of telekinetic powerstations and the production of energy. Enormous prospects are also opened up by the utilization of this effect for the transportation purposes. Two different means of transportation will be built which operation will utilize this effect. These are: (1) the transporting beam, and (2) the Magnocraft of the second (and third) generation. These two inventions will completely revolutionize our means of transportation.

Progress in the technological utilization of the Telekinetic Effect will also have non-technological advantages. The most vital of these is paving the way for the recognition and learning of the biological Telekinetic Effect (i.e. psychokinesis). From the history of medicine it is known that the complete knowledge about a function of any part of the human body is possible only after a technological device that duplicates this function is constructed. A classical example is the functioning of the heart as a pump in the blood circulatory system. It is known that as late as 1628 William Harvey discovered that the heart functions as a

pump. His discovery was only possible because of the earlier construction of efficient piston pumps caused by the development of medieval mining. In turn, his discovery started the development of present cardiology. From the level of present knowledge about telekinesis, it can be realized that our learning about this function of the human brain will take a similar course. Present work on telekinetic devices is paving the way for future knowledge about human telekinesis (psychokinesis). This in turn brings us closer to the time when the unlimited power of telekinesis is adopted for medical use.

Throughout the last few decades the hopes of humanity for the resolving of its energy problems have relied on the spectacular idol of destruction called nuclear energy. To earn the benignity of this idol, for decades it was fed with human sacrifices. But while its appetite for sacrifices has grown, its promises remain unfulfilled. Only recently our attention has returned to the magnetic field. The quiet labor of this dedicated ally has helped humanity for thousands of years. But its simplicity has detracted our attention. Therefore now, when unlimited capabilities of the magnetic field slowly become realized, we should all give our support towards its investigation and peaceful utilization.

(10) References

Various ideas presented in this monograph have also been elaborated, sometimes even with more details, in a number of other publications. Therefore readers who wish to study further selected ideas, hypotheses, or evidence mentioned or discussed in the content of this monograph, are recommended to additionally review the appropriate treatises or monographs from the list which follows. Publications marked * are still in the process of writing or preparation for publishing. Publications in the English language are marked with index "e". Other indexes: I = Italian language, B = this publication concerns other topic than the main stream series, /2 = second edition, /3 = third edition, /4 = fourth edition, /5 = fifth edition. Note that apart of the National Library of New Zealand, the biggest collection of my publications in English is available in the Hocken Library in Dunedin, New Zealand.

[1e] Pająk J.: "Advanced magnetic propulsion systems" (Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1990, ISBN 0-9597698-9-7, 460 pages, in this 163 Figures and 7 Tables).

[1] Pająk J.: "Teoria Magnokraftu - monografia o dyskoidalnym statku kosmicznym napędzonym pulsującym polem magnetycznym", First edition, March 1986, Invercargill, New Zealand, ISBN 0-9597698-5-4; 136 pages, 58 Figures (published in the Polish language).

[1i] "I Sistemi Avanzati di Propulsione - il Magnocraft" (tj. "Magnocraft and advanced magnetic propulsion systems"), Associazione Culturale Aquarius, Palermo 1998, Volume I - 337 pages, Volume II (Tavole, disegni e fotografie) 118 pages - in this around 120 illustrations (this is a book version of monograph [1a] published in the Italian language in Palermo, Sicily), pressed 1606 copies, consultations regarding distribution: Mr. Antonio Giannone, Via S. Sonnino 13, I-90124 Palermo - Sicily, Italy; Tel: +39 (91) 447663.

[1/2] Pająk J.: "Zaawansowane napędy magnetyczne", Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1998, ISBN 0-9583380-2-7, around 1200 pages, in this 120 illustrations and 7 Tables, in 7 volumes (published in the Polish language).

[1/3] Pająk J.: "Zaawansowane urządzenia magnetyczne", Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1998, ISBN 0-9583727-5-6, around 1400 pages, in this around 120 illustrations and 7 tables, in 9 volumes (published in the Polish language).

[1/4] Pająk J.: "Zaawansowane urządzenia magnetyczne", 4th edition, Monograph, Wellington, New Zealand, 2003, ISBN 0-9583727-5-6, around 1800 pages, in this around 120 illustrations and 7 tables, in 18 volumes (it is [1/4e] but published in the Polish language).

[1/4e] Pająk J.: "Advanced Magnetic Devices", 4th edition, Monograph, Wellington New Zealand, 2003, ISBN 0-9583727-5-6, around 1800 pages, in this around 120 illustrations and 7 tables, in 18 volumes (this is the English language version of Polish monograph [1/4]).

[1/5] Pająk J.: "Zaawansowane urządzenia magnetyczne", piąte wydanie, Monografia, Wellington, Nowa Zelandia, 2007, ISBN 978-1-877458-01-9, około 2000 stron - w tym około 130 ilustracji i 7 tablic, w 18 tomach.

[1/5e] Pająk J.: "Advanced Magnetic Devices", 5th edition, Monograph, Wellington New Zealand, 2007, ISBN 978-1-877458-81-1, around 2000 pages, in this around 130 illustrations and 7 tables, in 18 volumes (the English language version of monograph [1/5]).

[2] Pająk J.: "Komora Oscylacyjna czyli magnes jaki wzniesie nas do gwiazd", Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1994, ISBN 0-9597946-2-X, 184 pages, in this number 4 Tables and 39 illustrations (published in the Polish language).

[2e] Pająk J.: "The Oscillatory Chamber, arkway to the stars", Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, September 1994, ISBN 0-9583380-0-0, 365 pages plus 104 illustrations and 7 Tables.

[3] Pająk J.: "Badania osob z nieuswiadomianymi przezyciami (UFO abductees)", Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, January 1996, ISBN 0-9583380-9-4, 410 pages, in this number 56 Figures and 5 Tables (published in the Polish language).

- [3/2] Pająk J.: "Badania osob z nieuswiadomianymi przezyciami", 2-nd edition., Dunedin 1997, ISBN 0-9583380-1-9, 550 pp. (5 tab, 56 Fig).
- [3B] Domała A., Pająk J.: "Kosmiczna układanka" (i.e. "Cosmic jig-saw puzzle"), Treatise, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1998, ISBN 0-9583727-6-4, around 100 pages; consultations regarding purchase: Andrzej Domała, ul. Kolejowa 3 m. 29, 05-120 Legionowo, Poland (published in the Polish language).
- [4] Pająk J.: "Kregi zbozowe i inne ladowiska UFO z Nowej Zelandii", Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, 2004*, around 200 pp. and 50 Fig.
- [4B] Jan Pająk and Kazimierz Panszczyk: "Tunele NOL spod Babiej Gory", Treatise, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1998, ISBN 0-9583380-7-8, around 100 pages tekstu and 13 Figures (published in the Polish language).
- [4C] Pająk J., Wrobel A.: "Interpretacje zdjec UFO w swietle Teorii Magnokraftu", Treatise, 2004, around 150 pages and 200 photographs of UFOs (a prototype of this treatise is already presented in Internet)
- [5] Pająk J.: "Kataklyzm kolo Tapanui 1178 A.D. - nowozelandzki odpowiednik eksplozji tunguskiej", Dunedin 1989, ISBN 0-9597698-8-9, 74 pages (published in the Polish language).
- [5e] Pająk J.: "Tapanui Cataclysm - an explanation for the mysterious explosion in Otago, New Zealand, 1178 A.D.", Dunedin, 8 June 1989, ISBN 0-9597698-7-0, 74 pages.
- [5/2] Pająk J.: "Eksplozja UFO w Nowej Zelandii 1178 A.D. ktora pochylila Ziemie", Dunedin 1993, ISBN 0-9597946-8-9, 148 pages, in this number 37 Figures (published in the Polish language).
- [5/2e] Pająk J.: "UFO explosion in New Zealand 1178 A.D. which tilted the Earth", Dunedin, New Zealand, 1992, ISBN 0-9597946-7-0, 78 pages, (in this 31 illustrations).
- [5/3] Pająk J.: "Eksplozja UFO w Nowej Zelandii 1178 A.D. ktora obrocila Ziemie", third edition, Dunedin, New Zealand, 2 July 1996, ISBN 0-9583380-8-6, around 300 pages - in this number 38 illustrations (published in the Polish language).
- [5/3e] Pająk J.: "The New Zealand explosion of 1178 AD which tilted the Earth", third edition, Dunedin 1992, ISBN 0-9597946-7-0, 150 pages, (in this 32 illustrations).
- [5/4] Pająk J.: "Eksplozja UFO w Tapanui z roku 1178 AD, ktora przemiescila kontynenty", fourth edition, Dunedin, 2002, ISBN 0-9583380-6-X, around 400 pages plus 40 Figures (published in the Polish language).
- [6e] Pająk J.: "The magnetic extraction of energy from the environment" (Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand 1990, ISBN 0-9597946-1-1, 20 pages plus 2 Tables and 14 Figures).
- The main thesis of monograph [6e] were also presented in a number of other publications, for example: "The magnetic extraction of energy from the environment", Tuning In (P.O. Box 255, Ivanhoe, Vic. 3079, Australia), February 1990, Vol. 1 Nos. 4 & 5, pp. 15-16; and "Operational free energy devices propelled by accelerated magnetic fields", Tuning In, Vol.1, No. 6, May 1990, pp. 26-35; and Vol. 1 No. 7, July 1990, pp. 20-35.
- [6] Pająk J.: "Magnetyczne pozyskiwanie energii otoczenia", Dunedin, New Zealand, 1990, ISBN 0-9597946-0-3, 36 pages (published in the Polish language).
- [6/2e] Pająk J.: "Telekinetic extraction of energy", Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, maj 1993, 68 pages. An English version of monograph [6/2].
- [6/2] Pająk J.: "Telekinetyczne pozyskiwanie energii otoczenia", Monograph, Dunedin, New Zealand, May 1992, ISBN 0-9597946-3-8, 68 pages (in this 2 Tables and 22 Figures) - published in the Polish language.
- [7e] Giordano D. and Pająk J.: "Story of one pyramid", Treatise, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1995, ISBN 0-9597946-5-4, 50 pages - in this number 2 Figures (in English).
- [7] Giordano D. and Pająk J.: "Losy jednej piramidy", Treatise, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1995, ISBN 0-9583380-3-5, 52 pp., in this number 2 illustrations (published in the Polish language).
- [7i] Giordano D. and Pająk J.: "Storia di una pyramide", Trattato, Dunedin, Nuova Zelanda, 1996, ISBN 0-9597946-4-6, 53 pages (in this number 2 illustrations). This is an Italian edition of treatise [7].
- [7e/2] Giordano D. and Pająk J.: "Pyramid of thoughts". Traktat, Timaru, New Zealand,

2000, ISBN 0-9583727-1-3, 190 pages – in this number 12 illustrations (in English). This is the second edition of treatise [7e].

[7/2] Giordano D. and Pająk J.: "Piramida mysli", Treatise, Timaru, New Zealand, 2000, ISBN 0-9583380-4-3, 200 pages (in this number 12 illustrations). This is a Polish version, and a second edition of treatise [7].

[7B] Pająk J., Szewczyk W.: "Urządzenie do ujawniania niewidzialnych obiektów ukrytych w stanie migotania telekinetycznego" (planned in 2 volumes), Treatise, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1998, ISBN 0-9583727-8-0, volume 1 around 70 pages (in this number 4 illustrations) - published in the Polish language only.

[8e] Pająk J.: "Totalizm", Monograph, Wellington, New Zealand, 2003, ISBN 0-9583727-2-1, in 8 volumes, around 800 pages and 16 illustrations.

[8] Pająk J.: "Totalizm", Monograph, Wellington, New Zealand, 2003, ISBN 0-9583727-3-X, in 8 volumes, around 800 pages and 16 illustrations (a Polish language version of monograph [8e]).

[8/2] Pająk J.: "Totalizm", drugie wydanie, Monografia, Wellington, Nowa Zelandia, 2009, ISBN 978-1-877458-00-2, w 8 tomach, około 600 stron i 10 ilustracji. Jest to polskojęzyczna wersja niniejszej monografii [8/2], czyli drugie wydanie monografii [8].

[8e/2] Pająk J.: "Totalizm", second edition, Monograph, New Zealand, 2009, 978-1-877458-80-4, in 8 volumes, around 600 pages and 10 illustrations - this is the second edition of [8e] (means this monograph) in English.

[9] Pająk Cz. & Pająk J.: "Przysłowia wschodu oraz z innych stron świata – proverbs of the orient and from other corners of the world", wydawnictwo poznańskie (ul. Fredry 8, 61-701 Poznań, Poland), 2003, ISBN 83-7177-273-4, 551 pages, paperback, contains over 2700 proverbs.

Chapter K (11).**About the Author:**

Dr. Jan Pająk was born in Wszewilki, near Milicz, Poland, on 25 May 1946. He spent his first 36 years in Poland where he gained his education and scientific experience. He studied mechanical Engineering at the Technical University of Wroclaw, where he graduated in 1970 receiving the degrees of Master of Engineering and Engineer. After graduation he was offered the position of lecturer (a customary procedure there for all top students). In 1974 he defended his doctoral thesis at the same University and obtained the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences. At the same time he was promoted from the position of Senior Lecturer to that of Adiunkt (the Polish equivalent to a Reader or Associate Professor in New Zealand). In 1982 he left Poland and came to New Zealand. On 28 August 1985 he was granted New Zealand citizenship.



The author, Dr. Jan Pająk, in the New Zealand countryside on one of his countless field expeditions in search of evidence of UFO activity. (Note the large landing site of a UFO type K8, visible on the slope above his head. The nominal diameter of this site is $d=99.3$ metres. It was scorched sometime between 1905 and 1955 in bush on the north-west slope of Coromandel Peak, at Gledhu Bay, Wanaka, New Zealand, i.e. about 150 kilometres as the crow flies north of the Tapanui Crater.)

In New Zealand he was initially offered a one year Post-Doctoral Fellowship at Canterbury University. After completing this Fellowship in 1983, he was appointed as a tutor in Computer Programming at Southland Polytechnic in Invercargill. In 1988 he resigned from the Polytechnic in order to take up the position of Senior Lecturer in Quantitative and Computer Studies (Information Science team) at the University of Otago in Dunedin. He resigned from this University, effective from 1 February 1992. In September 1992 he took a one-year contract for the post of Associate Professor in Computer Science at Eastern Mediterranean University in Northern Cyprus. At the time of writing this treatise he was still employed to that position.

Dr. Pająk's greatest scientific achievement has been the invention and development of a saucer-shaped space vehicle which he calls the "Magnocraft" and which is propelled by a pulsating magnetic field. Although research on this vehicle was initiated by his university research in propulsion systems and at the time of its conception it had no connection with, or inspiration by, UFOs; the shape, design, and attributes of his spaceship induced strong responses from UFO observers and encouraged him to investigate the similarities between his Magnocraft and the reported characteristics of UFOs. The result of this investigation was the formal proof that "UFOs are Magnocraft which are already operational", which he published in 1981. This proof formed the scientific foundation for predicting and identifying new categories of material evidence for UFO activity on Earth, which has previously gone unnoticed, such as UFO landing sites, UFO explosion sites and glossy tunnels formed during underground flights of UFOs. The scientific value of the material evidence revealed by his research is increasingly being recognised on an international level. The editorial note preceding an article about New Zealand's Tapanui explosion which was published in the Polish Journal, Nieznany Swiat (no 7:5/1991, pp. 4-6.) says: "The author of this text, Dr. Jan Pająk, is recognised as the successor of Allen Hynek and currently the world's "number one" in UFO research". This is a very significant statement of recognition considering the restrained scientific tradition of Poland.

This treatise summarises the author's findings concerning the so-called telekinetic powerstations (known also under a popular name "free energy devices").

Chapter L (12).

Direction of the development of working mediums							
Circulation of magnetic field force types	3	3. Time 2. Self-mobility 1. Magnetic interactions	7	Time vehicle (around 2303)	7	7	Beginning of the teleportation era
	2	2. Self-mobility (i.e. mirror reflection of inertia) 1. Magn. interact.	Telekinetic motor (about 2036)	Teleportation vehicle (around 2200)	7	7	
	1	1. Forces of magnetic interactions	Electric motor 1836	Magnocraft (before 2036)	Pulsatory motor (about 2040)	Star-shaped space ship (about 2140)	
Circulation of mass	3	3. Internal energy (i.e. heat, ionization) 2. Inertia 1. Pressure	Steam engine 1769	Jet propulsion 1939	Internal combustion engine 1867	Space rocket 1942	The present level of propulsion development End of the physical dislocation of masses in space
	2	2. Inertia 1. Pressure	Pneumatic motor 1880	Hovercraft 1969	Newcoman's atmospheric engine 1712	Airscrew 1903	
	1	1. Pressure	Windmill 1291	Sail 1390	Vod's box within aneroid (formerly used to operate clocks) 1860	Balloon 1803	
Circulation of force	3	3. Elasticity 2. Inertia 1. Force	Box-inertial drift	Catapult	Spring	Ball	End of the utilization of untamed energy Direction of the development of propulsion devices
	2	2. Inertia 1. Force	Potter's wheel	Battering ram	Flywheel	Centrifugal sifing	
	1	1. Force	Crank	Rafting pole	Orum treadmill	Wheel	
Type	Gene-ration (i.e. levels)	Energy carrier	Motor ₁ (produces a relative motion of one part of a machine towards another)	Propulsor ₁ (produces an absolute motion of the complete vehicle within the surrounding medium)	Motor ₂	Propulsor ₂	Direction of the development of propulsion devices
Characteristics of the working medium used	Description of propulsion devices	Kind of device	First motor-propulsor pair (energy transferer constructed separately from working space)		Second motor-propulsor pair (energy transferer and working space occupying the same volume)		

Table 1. The first Periodic Table ever completed by the author, and constructed for the propulsion systems. It illustrates the enormous forecasting potentials resulting from its symmetry. This is because the Table shows that the completion of all propelling devices is ruled with an iron hand by the laws of the DeBrogie's symmetry. The action of these laws allows for the transfer (interpolation) of vital attributes between various devices. This in turn makes possible the prediction of operation, attributes, and approximate dates of completion for the devices still waiting to be invented. The development of the Magnocraft, i.e. the space vehicle whose design and operation are illustrated in Figures 12 to 16, was the direct result of the construction of this Table. The above Table was completed by listing along its vertical axis the phenomena utilized in the operation of successive generations of the propelling devices, and by the listing along the horizontal axis all possible types of the propelling devices that utilize these phenomena. If a particular device has a number of models, implementations, or applications, only the first or the most representative is listed in the Table (e.g. a steam engine, steam turbine, and gas turbine all utilize the same attributes of the working medium, thus they all represent the same type of propelling device).

Time axis			Level of present technology				
Motion of magnetic fields	3	1. Motion 2. Acceleration 3. ?					
	2	1. Motion 2. Acceleration or deceleration	Galvanic motor	Galvanic generator			Galvanic battery
	1	1. Motion	Electric motor 1836	Electric generator 1831			
Flow of gases	2	1. Flow 2. Pressure 3. Heat	Combustion engine 1867		MHD generator		Thermoelectric cell 1831
	2	1. Flow 2. Pressure (acceleration, deceleration)	Pneumatic motor 1840				
	1	1. Flow	Windmill 1191				
Mechanical motion	3	1. Motion 2. Acceleration 3. Deformation	Spring 1500				Piezoelectric transducer 1919
	2	1. Motion 2. Acceleration or deceleration	Flywheel			Wimshurst's influence machine 1878	
	1	1. Motion	Windmill			Van de Graaff machine 1935	Volta's electrophorus 1775
Energy carriers	Categories of power producing devices that rely on energy	Motion attributes utilized	Energy carriers	Generators	Aggregates	Electrostatic machines	Cells & batteries

Table 2. Periodic Table showing power producing devices whose operation utilizes various forms of motion. Such Tables are very similar to the "MendeléeV's Periodic Table of the Elements", but instead of elements they list technological devices. Rows distinguished along the vertical axis of this Table define the subsequent attributes of the motion utilized in the operation of each successive generation of the power producing devices. This vertical axis also represents the elapse of time. Columns placed along the horizontal axis reveal the types of devices whose operation utilize each subsequent set of these attributes. Empty boxes in the Table indicate the devices still waiting to be invented. By analysis of the location of these spaces (i.e. their row and column) it is possible to determine the future operation and characteristics of power producing devices yet undiscovered.



Fig. 1. An example of a photograph showing the "extraction glow" emitted from the space just passed through by a V-shaped divining rod bent in a telekinetic manner. Observation of this glow provides experimental proof for the existence of the Telekinetic Effect. Its emission results from the "postulate of spontaneous heat exchange between telekinetically moved objects and the environment". According to this postulate, the energy consumption of the objects moved telekinetically is satisfied through a spontaneous extraction (conversion) of thermal energy contained in the environment. In turn, such spontaneous absorption of heat must cause the rapid fall of electrons in the atoms from the affected area down into their lower orbits. Quantum physics states that such a fall is always accompanied by the emission of photons. Therefore, the consequence of every telekinetic motion must be the emission of a faint glow from the matter surrounding the objects so moved. This glow is detectable by a sensitive photographic film as an "extraction glow". The most frequent subjects (and therefore also the most easily available for research) utilizing telekinesis are dowsers whose success in the search for water is indicated through the telekinetic bending of their V-shaped divining rods. The above photograph was originally published in the book by Christopher Bird entitled, "Divining" (A Raven Book, London 1979, ISBN 354-043889, page 7).

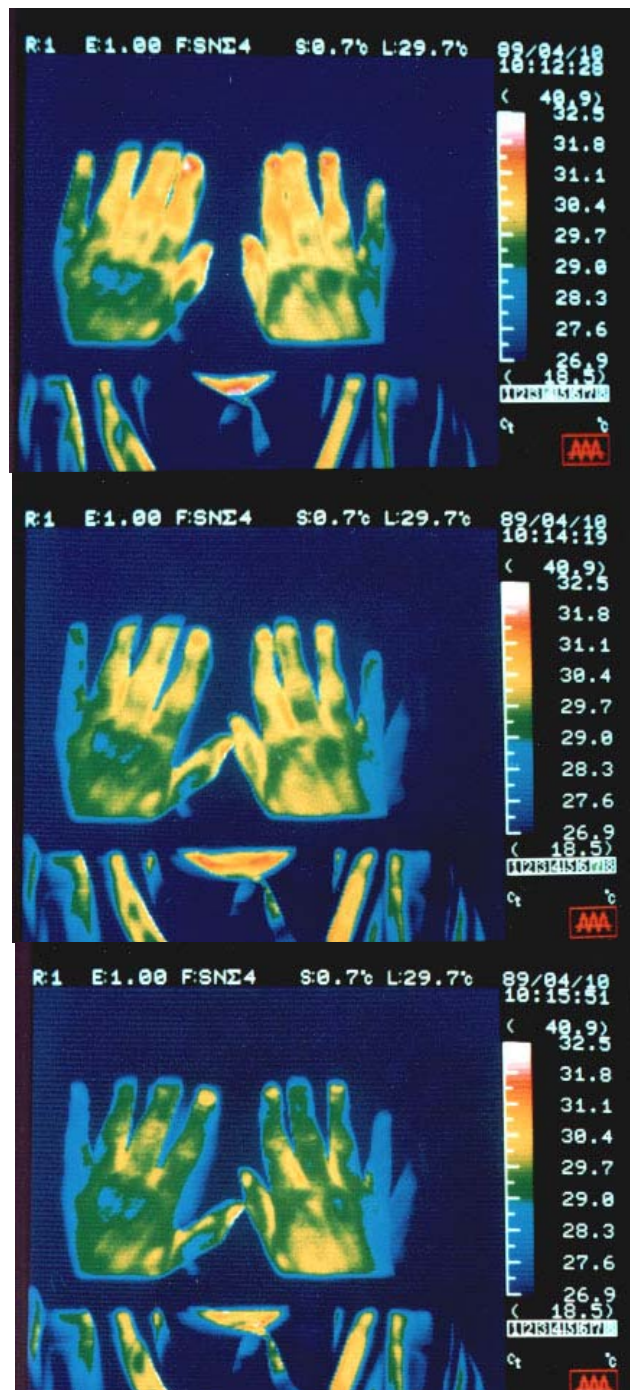


Fig. 2. The temperature change (drop) in the hands of a healer, Mrs. Leuenberger, caused by her non-cyclical telekinetic work. The first experiment that registered this change was completed by Werner Kropp of WEKROMA Laboratory (Via Storta 78, CH-6645 Brione s/M, Switzerland). His method of recording depended on the use of a sensitive thermovision camera during her healing session. Three color photographs of her hands, marked as (a), (b) and (c), were taken during the span of about 3 minutes, i.e. at 10:12, 10:14, and 10:15. During this time, the camera registered the temperature drop of the healer's hands as about 3 degrees Celsius.

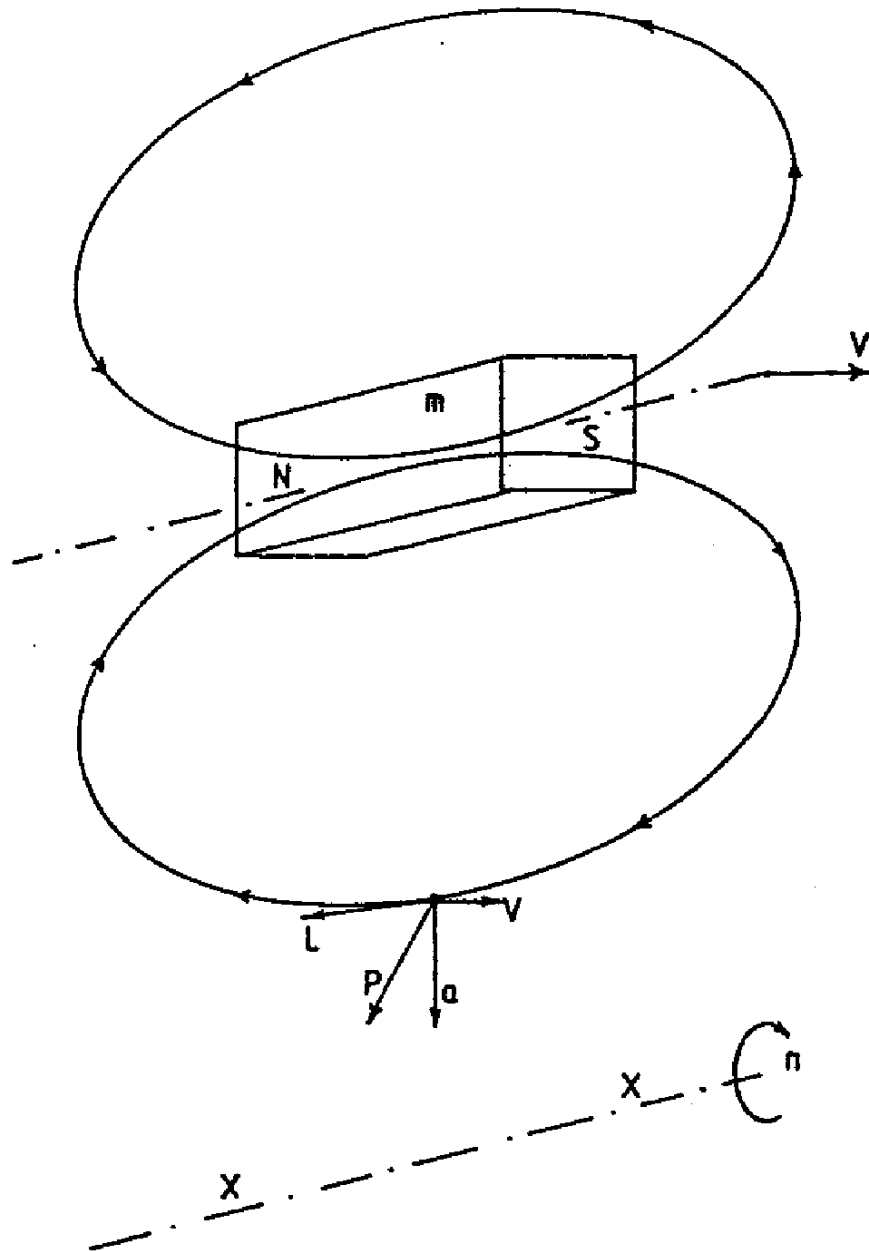


Fig. 3. A diagram that shows the direction of an elementary Telekinetic Effect (P) created by the spinning of a magnet "m" around the axis "x-x". For the situation shown on this diagram, this direction seems to be the vectorial sum of a centripetal acceleration (a), linear speed (V), and the local direction (L) of magnetic field force lines. However, the direction of the effect (P) reverses into a direction that is exactly opposite after the reversal of the direction "n" of the magnet's revolutions. Moreover, this direction also reverses, after the polarity of a magnet "m" was reversed (i.e. after directing its pole "N" to the side where its pole "S" is now directed). The above shows that direction of the Telekinetic Effect (P) depends in a complex manner on the direction of vectors (V), (a) and (L), and does not represent only a vectorial sum of these.

(During the analysis of this diagram it should be noted, that because of the author's specialization in propulsion systems of flying vehicles, all his publications define the "N" magnetic poles as the pole that prevails at the north geographic pole of Earth, or at the end of a magnetic needle pointed south - see also subsection 6.2.1).

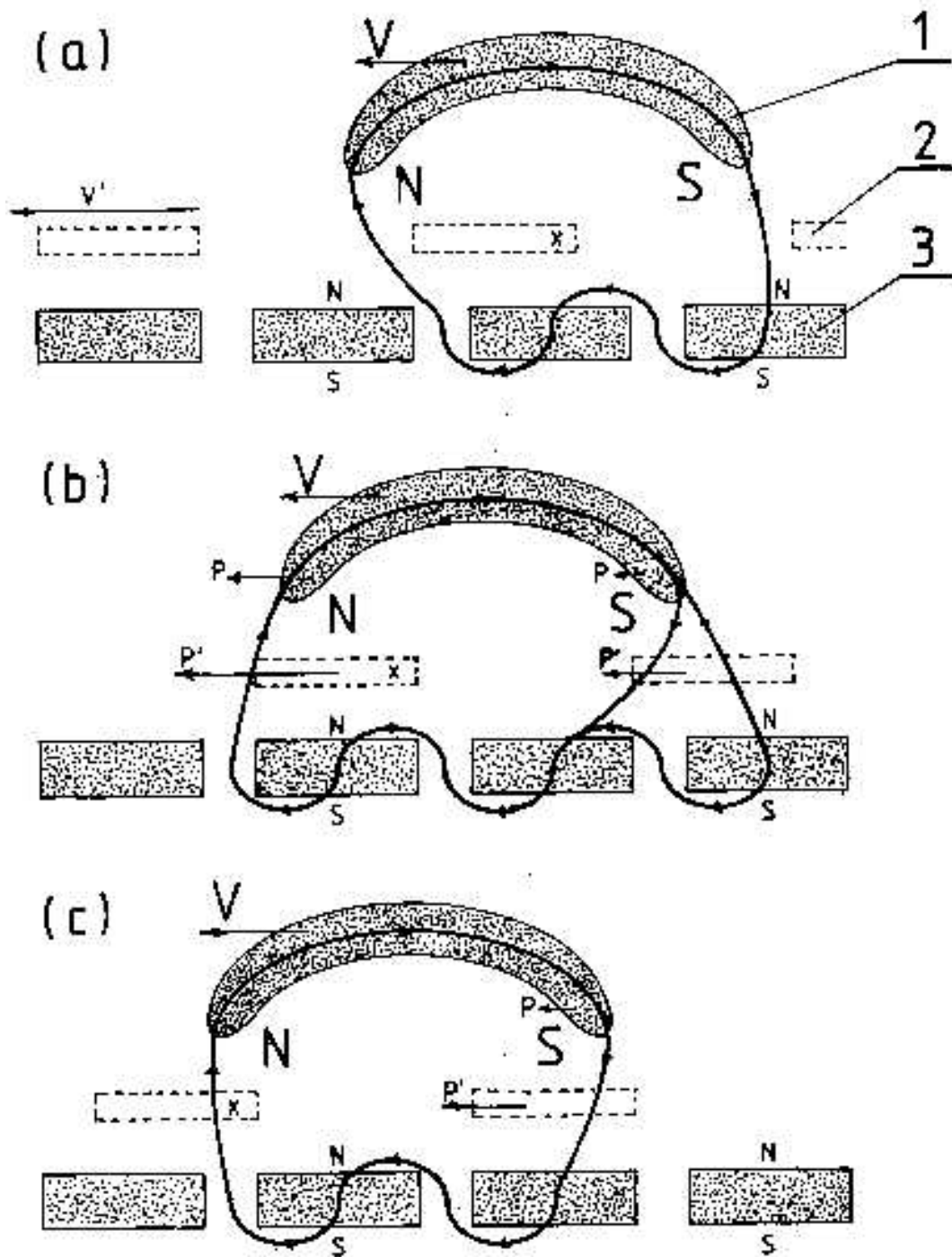


Fig. 4. Three subsequent stages (marked a, b and c) of the operation of the Johnson telekinetic motor. A description of these stages is provided in the content of this treatise. The design and operation of the Johnson motor originally are published in article [5] Jorma Hyypia, "Amazing Magnet-Powered Motor" (*Science & Mechanics*, Spring 1980, pages 45-48 and 114-117); and also are subject to USA patent no 4,151,431. In the original version, this motor contains only two parts, i.e. the stator (3) and banana-shaped magnets of the Telekinetic Effect activator (1). Its efficiency slightly exceeds 100%, thus hardly sufficing to cover the friction of its relatively moving parts. Therefore, an additional part has been added to this diagram, i.e. the rotor (2) that does not exist in the original device. The purpose of this rotor is to absorb more efficiently the Telekinetic Effect P' . The rotor (2) can also be used for the generation of an electric current (similarly to the rotor from the N-Machine) thus transforming the Johnson motor into a telekinetic aggregate.

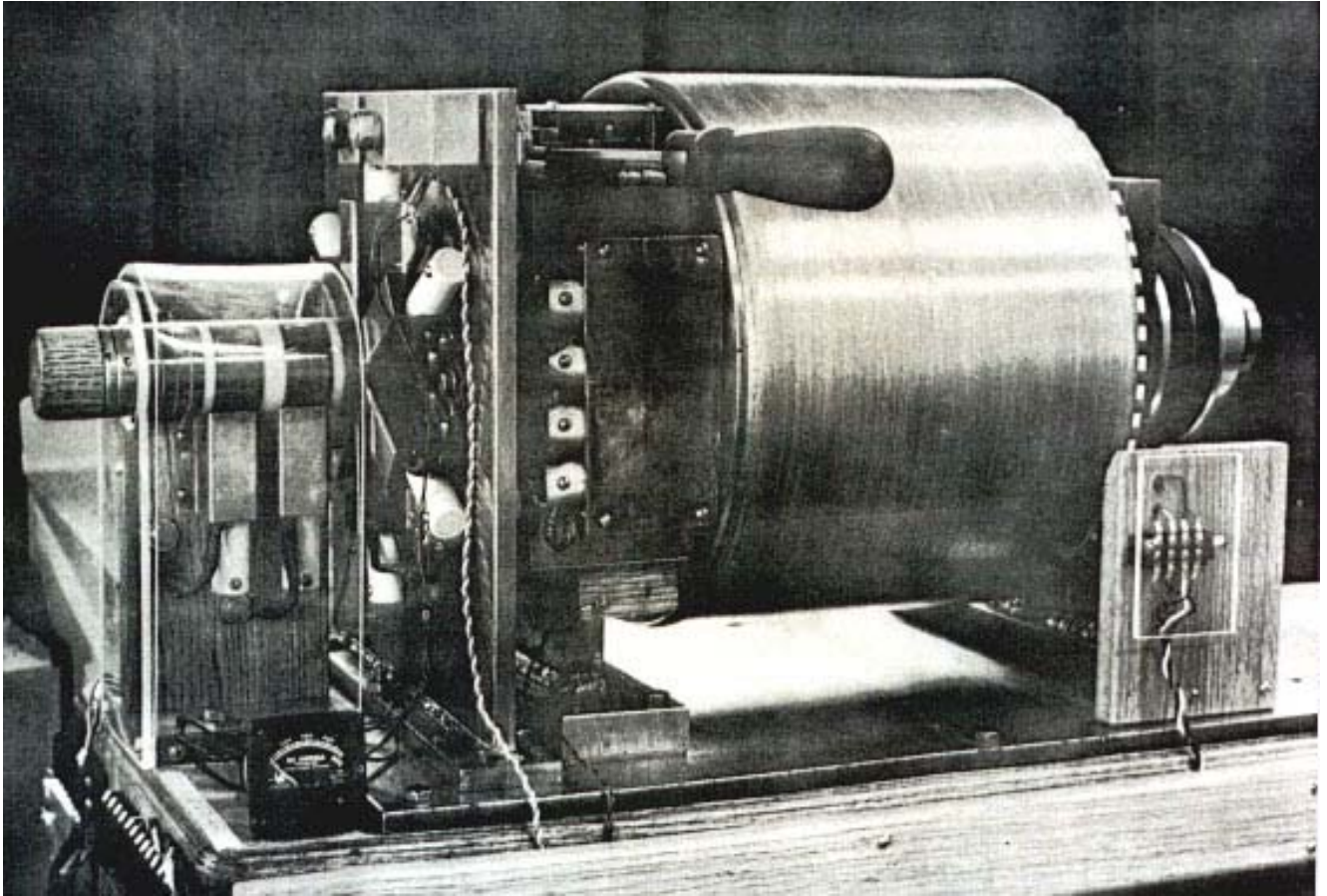


Fig. 5. A photograph of the operational prototype of a telekinetic generator for DC electricity, called the "N-Machine". This generator was originally designed by Bruce DePalma who utilized in it the well-known idea of a rotary magnetic disk (invented by Michael Faraday and firstly build in 1831). Currently the developmental work for this generator are carried out by the DePalma Energy Corporation (1187 Coast Village Road #1-163, Santa Barbara, CA 93108, USA) in co-operation with the Indian Nuclear Power Board, Karwar, India. Furthermore, a number of investigators from other countries carries out independent and parallel research on this device. The overall efficiency of the operational prototype of this generator exceeded 104.5% for the output equal to $800\text{A} \times 3.1\text{V} = 2480\text{ Wat}$. A documentary video (in NTNC system) showing the generator in operation can be ordered directly from the DePalma Energy Corporation.

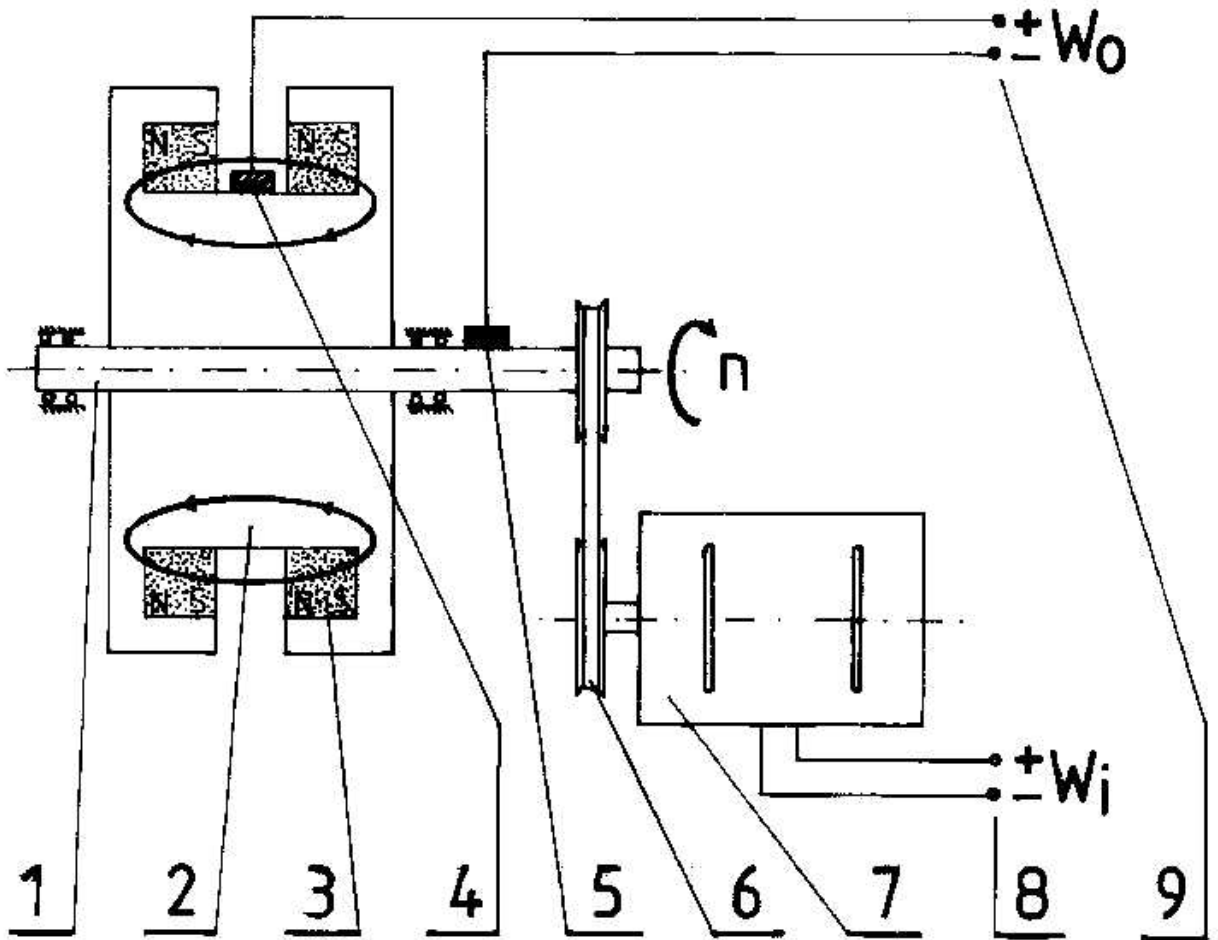


Fig. 6. A diagram that illustrates the design and operation of the N-Machine. This DC generator consists of a shaft (1) made of conductive metal, on which a disc-shaped bronze rotor (2) is assembled. Inside the rotor permanent magnets (3) were placed which yield a field of about 6750 gauss. Brushes (4) and (5) collect the electric current which is produced and supply it to the output collector (9). The propelling electric motor (7) is supplied with electricity through the input collector (8). This motor gives about $n=2600$ rev/min, which are transmitted through a belt transmission (6) and the conductive shaft (1) into the bronze rotor (2). The centripetal acceleration, caused by the spinning of this rotor, releases the Telekinetic Effect. The action of this Effect pushes free electrons present in the rotor (2), forcing them to flow towards the centre of rotation. The brush (5) touching the conductive shaft (1), and brush (4) touching the periphery of the rotor, collect the flow of current thus formed, and supply it for use.

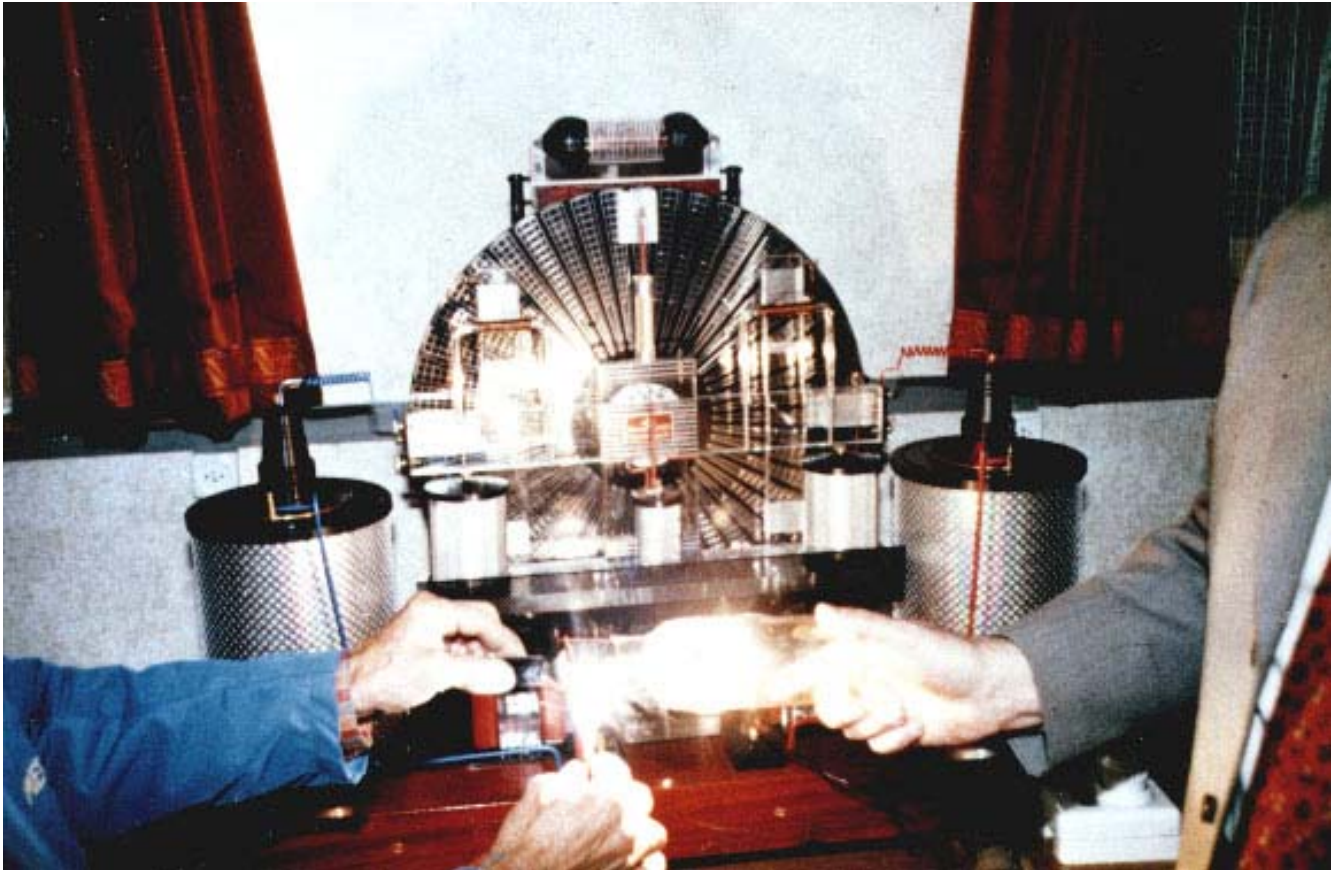


Fig. 7. A photograph of the telekinetic aggregate (influenzmaschine) named "Thesta-Distatica" whose operation is based on the principles of Wimshurst's electrostatic machine. Video recordings presenting this machine in operation are available from METHERNITHA (CH-3517 Linden near Bern, Switzerland). Its description is contained in an article published in the West-German magazine Raum & Zeit, no 34, Juni/Juli 1988, page 94. The weight of the latest operational prototype of this influenzmaschine (Thesta-Distatica) is around 20 kg. Its discs rotate with speeds of about 80 to 40 rev/min. Developers report that it produces up to 3 kW of DC electric power (3kW is the power of the first, short-duration impulse) with a fluctuating voltage of around 250 to 300 V. A by-product of its operation is the ionization of the surrounding air and the production of ozone. Except for starting by hand, the continuous operation of this machine is self-sustained by its spontaneous absorption of heat from the environment, and thus it does not require any external supply in fuel nor energy. The influenzmaschine is the world's first free energy device which at the present stage of its development is ready for some commercial applications.

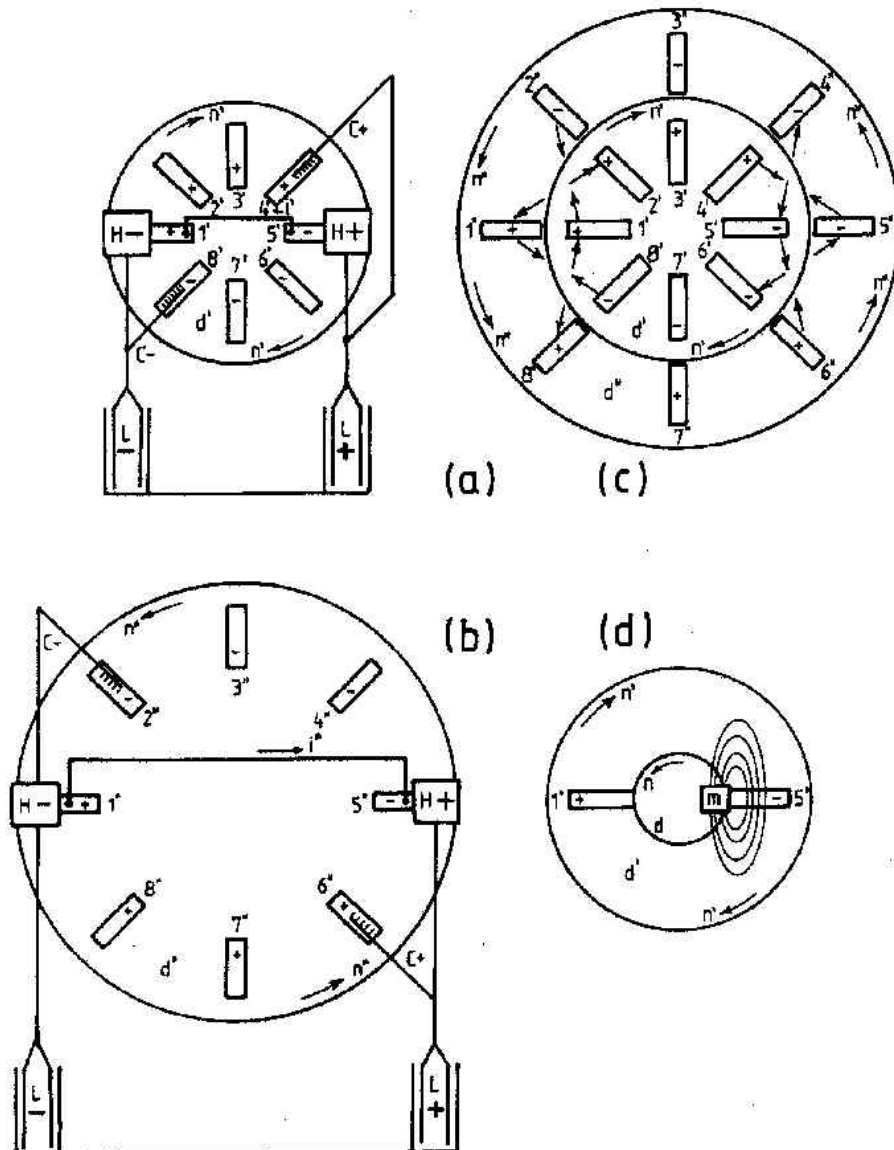


Fig. 8. The operation of the INFLUENZMASCHINE with two discs, which produces a DC current, reconstructed (or rather: re-invented) by the author. Explanations of this operation are provided in the content of this treatise. Symbols: C+, C- = collecting combs connected to the inner coating of Leyden jars; d = a small disc containing a magnet (m) that is used for the release of the Telekinetic Effect; d' = front disc made of a good electric insulator (e.g. glass); d'' = back disc identical to the front (d') one (in order to increase the clarity of this illustration this back disc is shown here as having a larger diameter); H-, H+ = square induction heads that electrostatically influence the machine's electrodes; i', i'' = motionless bridging conductors; L+, L- = two Leyden jars which collect electrostatic charges from the electrodes of both discs (users are plugged to the wires that are connected to the inner coatings of these jars); n, n', n'' = direction of the rotation of each disc; 1, 2, ..., 8 = numbers of the subsequent electrodes (this drawing shows 8 electrodes only, but each disc of the Thesta-Distatica influenzmaschine houses 48 separate electrodes); +, - = positive and negative electrostatic charges; ', '' = indexes that assign particular symbols to the front (d') or back (d'') discs.

- (a) Principles of the inducing electrostatic charges in the front disc.
- (b) Principles of the inducing electrostatic charges in the back disc.
- (c) The operation of an electrostatic motor that sustains the continuous rotations of the influenzmaschine's discs.
- (d) Telekinetic generation of charges that restores their loss from friction.

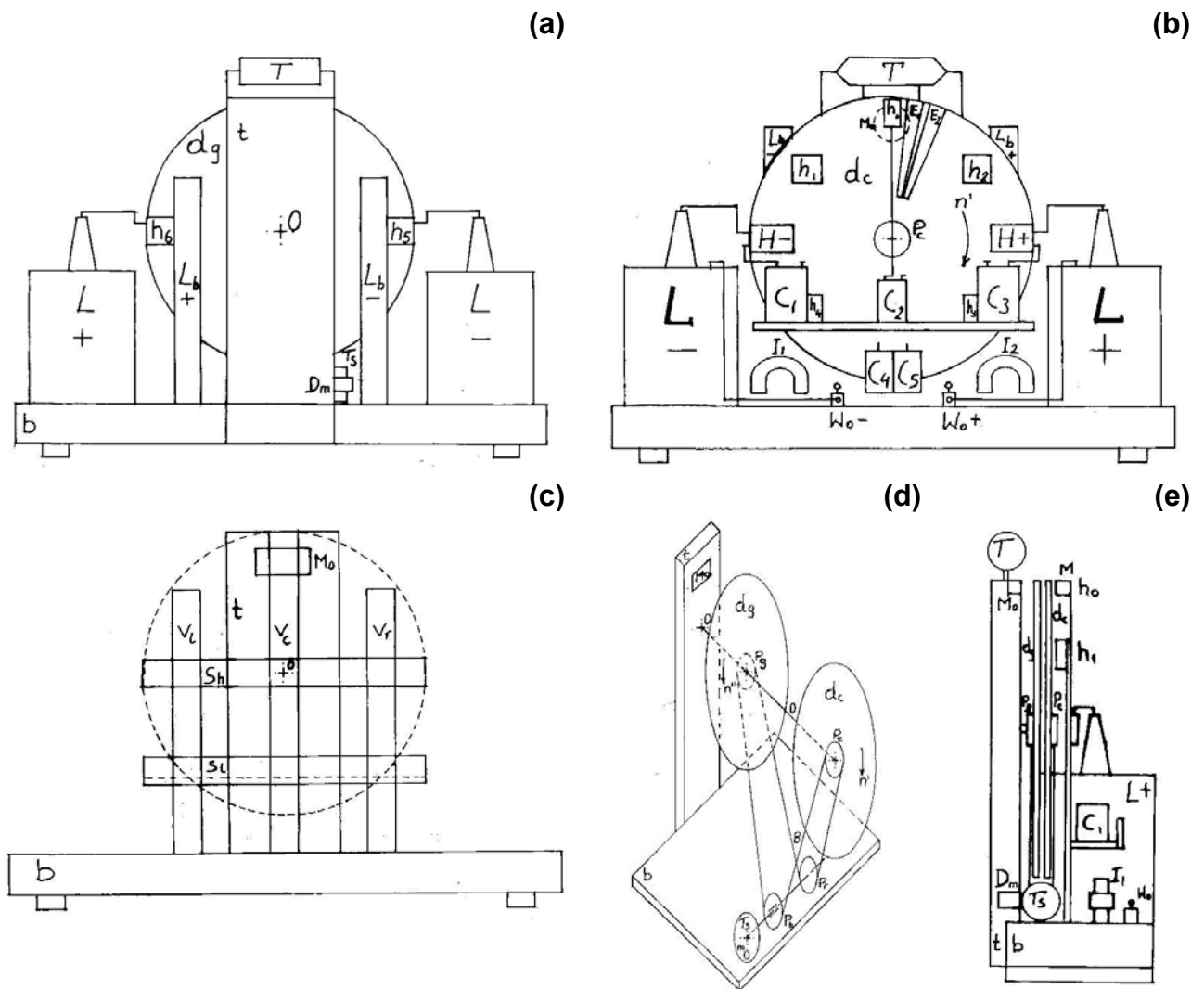


Fig. 9. The construction diagram of the Thesta-Distatica illustrating the main mechanical components and the operation of this machine. The description of this Figure is provided in subsection 5.5. For better understanding of the operation of this device it is recommended to supplement the analysis of the above diagram by simultaneously viewing a colour photograph or a documentary video showing the Thesta-Distatica.

(a) The view at the back side of the Thesta-Distatica. Shown are: the rectifier (R), the telekinetic spindle (Ts) holding magnets (m), dynamo-motor (Dm), and two tube-shaped capacitors (Lb).

(b) A frontal view of the Thesta-Distatica illustrating main components located at the front of this machine.

(c) Components of the mechanical framework of the Thesta-Distatica. It consists of a wooden skeleton made of two beams, i.e. a horizontal basis (b), and a vertical column (t), put together to form the shape of the reversed letter "T". To the upper end of the column (t) a single permanent magnet (M_o) is attached. In the centre of the column (t) the axle (O) which carries bearings of both disks (dc) and (dg) is held. In the front part of the Thesta-Distatica (i.e. upon both disks) an additional carrying frame made of transparent plexiglas is attached. This frame includes a central flat beam (vc) oriented vertically, two side flat beams (vl) and (vr) also oriented vertically - which hold induction heads (h1) to (h4), a horizontal shelf (sl) carrying capacitors (I1), (I2) and (I3), and a horizontal beam (sh) that carries the collection heads (H-) and (H+).

(d) The main kinetic components of the Thesta-Distatica. It includes two plexiglas disks (dc) and (dg), the telekinetic spindle (Ts), pulleys (Ps) and (Pd), and a single elastic belt (B).

(e) A side view of the Thesta-Distatica. Shown are: the permanent magnet (M_o); the attachment of both plexiglas disks (dc) and (dg) to the column (t) of a wooden framework; the co-operation of the telekinetic spindle (Ts) with pulleys of both disks; and the location of capacitors (L) on the base plate.

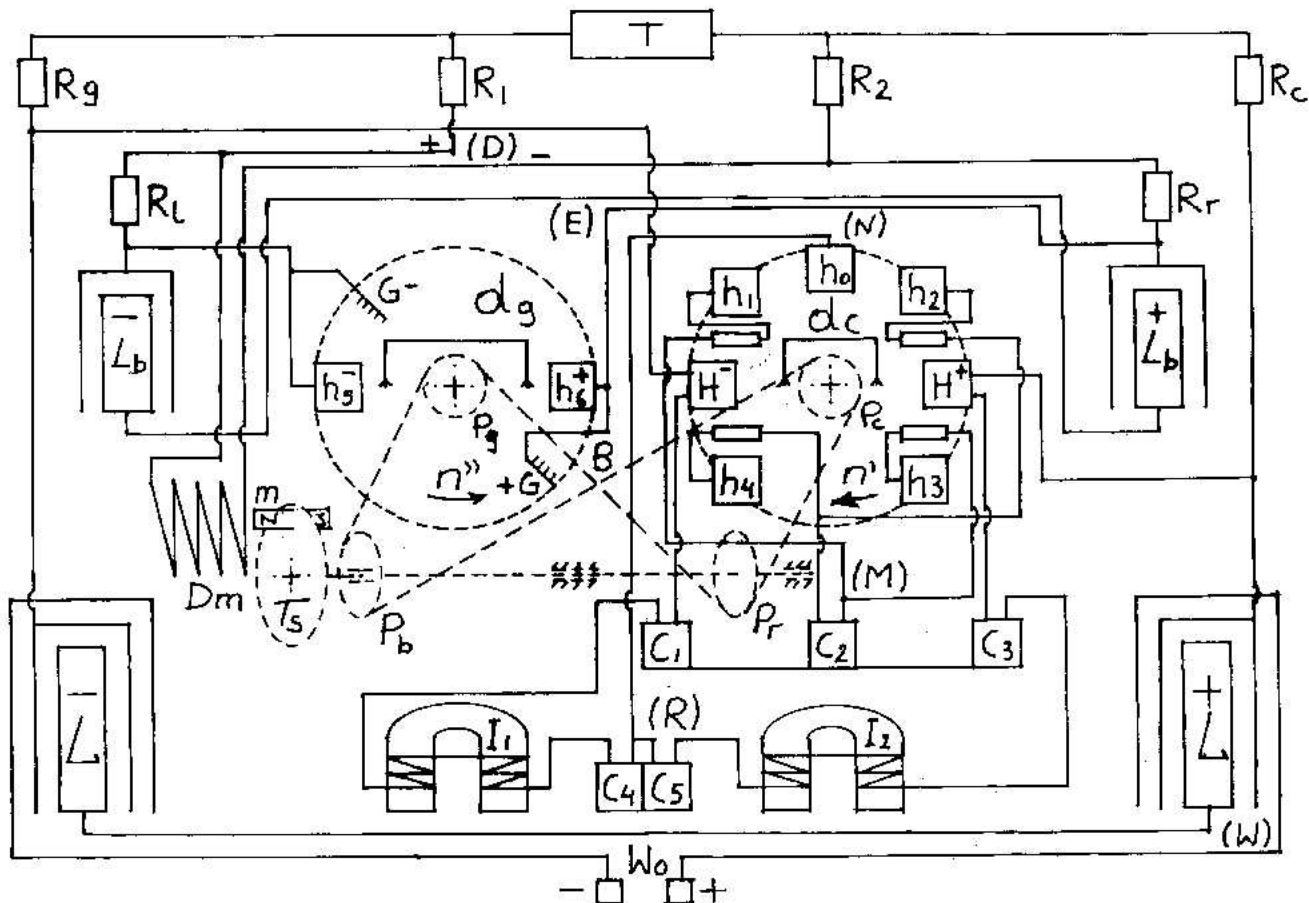


Fig. 10. The electric wiring and main circuits of the Thesta-Distatica. An explanation of this drawing is provided in subsection 5.5. In order to increase its clarity it is recommended that readers mark all negative (-) wires with a blue colour, and all positive wires (+) with a red colour. The components and circuits placed on the reverse side of the machine are illustrated in the upper half of this Figure. For a higher informativeness the back disk is shown as if having a larger diameter - similarly as in Figure 8. In the wiring of this machine the following functional circuits can be distinguished - marked here with the letters (W), (N), (M), (E) and (D).

(W) The circuit of the output terminal. It collects the DC electrical current produced by the Thesta-Distatica and supplies it to an end user. This circuit is composed of the following parts wired together: two couples of collecting heads (H-) and (H+), each one of which cooperates with the electrodes of the front and back disk; collecting capacitors (L-) and (L+) of the special design; and two plugs (Wo) of the output terminal.

(N) The circuit of neutralization and balancing of the machine's electric potentials. It includes the so-called "neutral" induction head (ho) which represents the electric potential of the earth, connected to the both wires of the output terminal's circuit (W) via inductors (M1) and (M2), capacitors (I1) and (I3) and capacitors (I4) and (I5).

(M) The circuit of an electrostatic motor. It includes four induction heads (h1), (h2), (h3) and (h4), connected together via a capacitor (I2).

(E) The circuit of an electrostatic machine. It includes two induction heads marked (h5) and (h6) and two collecting combs (C-) and (C+), all these co-operating with the capacitors (Lb-) and (Lb+).

(D) The circuit of a speed controller. It is composed of: a rectifier (R), resistors (R1) and (R2), and a dynamo-motor (Dm). The circuit (D) is connected with the circuit (E) of the electrostatic machine via two resistors (R1) and (R2) and forms with (E) a negative feedback loop.



Fig. 11. The appearance of the Wimshurst electrostatic machine, model V5-43, produced by the Polish factory named "Fabryka Pomocy Naukowych w Nysie" (address: ul. Slowianska 43, 48-300 Nysa, Poland). It works very effectively and is an excellent illustration of the principles involved in the generation of electrostatic charges. The majority of Polish schools currently utilize this machine for conducting electrostatic experiments, e.g. for demonstration and experimenting with electric sparks. The comparison of the machine with the author who holds it, gives an idea about its size (on the second plan the New Zealand city Dunedin is visible). The device shown here has two plexiglas disks of the diameter 250 mm. Each of these disks contains 30 electrodes. The disks rotate on bronze bearings, and are hand-propelled with two pulleys linked to a winch via two elastic belts. In 1991 this machine purchased and collected directly from the factory costed an equivalent to around 30 dollars USA (this amount did not included any delivery/postage costs). The above machine is highly recommended as a starting point for people initiating their own research on telekinetic powerstations. It can easily be converted into an interim electrostatic device in subsection 5.6. described under the name "Dr Pająk's model", which can later be converted into a telekinetic influenzmaschine.

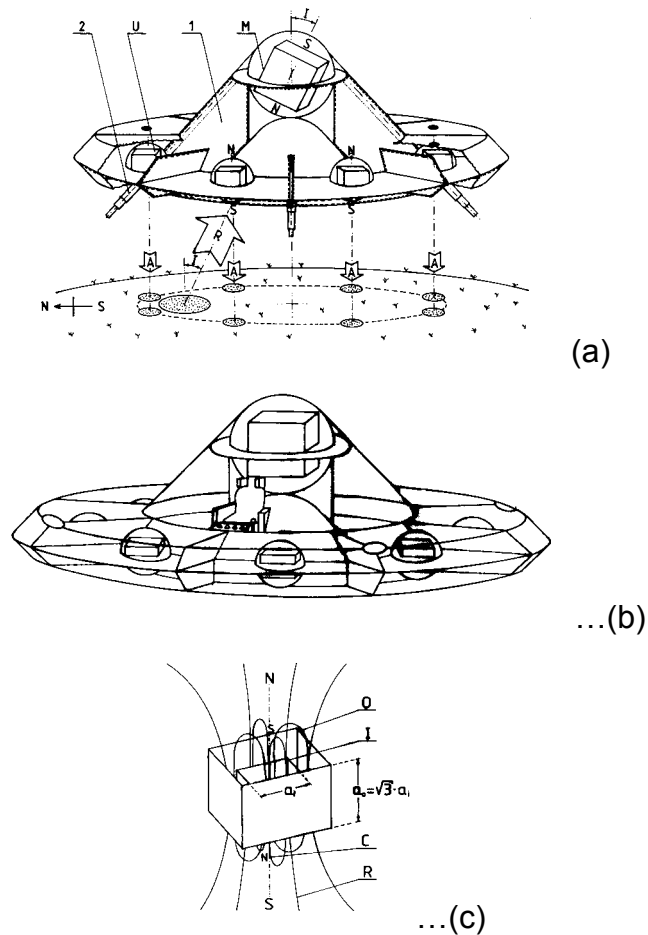


Fig. 12. An illustration of the prognostic capabilities of the Periodic Tables, demonstrated with an example of the general design of the Magnocraft. The not-too-distant completion of this vehicle on Earth, as well as its design, operation and properties, were postulated by the first Periodic Table which is designed to show the propulsion systems (see Table 1). Illustrated here is the smallest type of this vehicle, called the K3 type, because its K factor takes the value of $K=3$. As it was formally proven that "UFOs are already operational Magnocraft" some readers could have seen this vehicle, only that they would call it a UFO.

(a) A cut-away view of the Magnocraft type K3, illustrating its internal design and main components. On this diagram, the front shell of a horizontal flange was removed to illustrate the location of side propulsors. The vehicle is shown as if approaching a landing on flat ground. The edges of the walls made of a material impenetrable by a magnetic field are indicated by a broken line. The cuttings through the walls from a material penetrable to a magnetic field are shown with a wavy line. Symbols: M - the spherical main propulsor whose repulsion "R" from the environmental magnetic field produces a lifting force (note a cubical twin-chamber capsule visible inside); U - one of the eight side propulsors whose attraction "A" towards the environmental magnetic field stabilizes the vehicle; N, S - north and south magnetic poles; I - inclination angle of the environmental magnetic field; 1 - the crew cabin in the shape of a parallel-piped ring; 2 - one of the four telescopic legs extended at the moment of landing.

(b) The side appearance of the Magnocraft. This vehicle resembles an inverted saucer. Its propelling devices take the form of spherical "propulsors" which host cubical twin-chamber capsules. The Magnocraft type K3 has a single lifting propulsor located in its centre, and eight stabilizing propulsors placed in its side flange, all nine of them loaded with magnetic energy. These propulsors are arranged like a parabolic mirror in a torch. Therefore an explosion of these propulsors would create a direct impact, similar to that formed by anti-tank cumulative charges. Because this vehicle always flies with its central axis parallel to the local course of Earth's magnetic field, its explosion must create a characteristic "butterfly" area of destruction, existing both in Tapanui and Tunguska - see Figure 26.

(c) A basic arrangement of two Oscillatory Chambers, the "twin-chamber capsule", which is field producing device in every propulsor for the Magnocraft. The twin-chamber capsule is formed from two oppositely oriented chambers placed one inside the other. Because of the need for free floating of the inner (I) chamber suspended inside of the outer (O) one, the

side edges "a" of both Oscillatory Chambers must meet the equation: $a_0 = a \cdot \sqrt{3}$ (see also Figure 17). The resultant magnetic flux (R) yield to the environment from this arrangement is obtained as a difference between outputs from both its chambers having opposite orientation of poles. The twin-chamber capsule allows full control over all the attributes of the produced magnetic field. The subjects of control are the following properties of the resultant flux (R): (1) strength of the field (fluently controlled from zero to maximum), (2) frequency of pulsations, (3) ratio of the amplitude of the field's pulsations to its constant component, (4) character of the field (i.e. constant, pulsating, alternating), (5) variation in time (i.e. linear, sinusoidal, beat-type curves), (6) polarity (i.e. from whichever side of the arrangement the N and S poles prevail). Symbols: O - outer chamber, I - inner chamber, C - circulating flux trapped inside the capsule, R - resultant flux yield from the capsule to the environment.

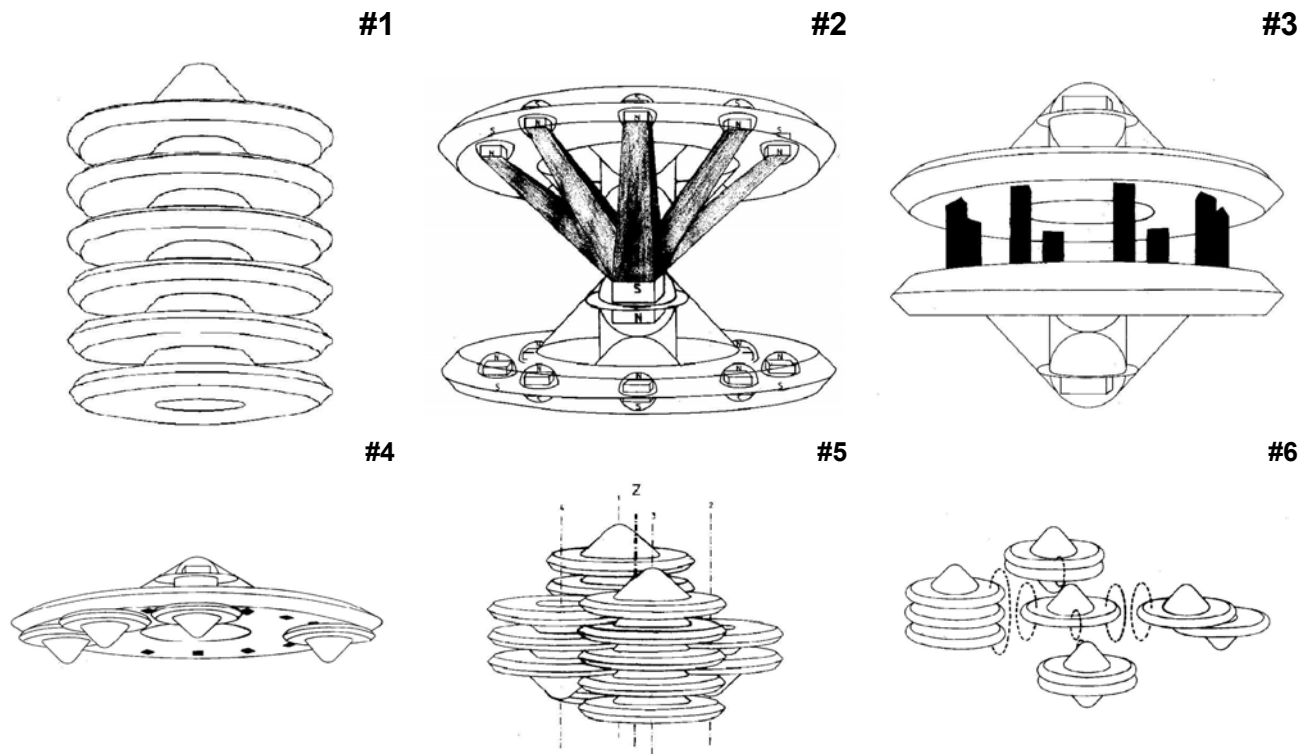


Fig. 13. Six basic classes of the Magnocraft arrangements. Each is formed through the magnetic coupling together of a number of disk-shaped vehicles (mainly Magnocraft type K3 are illustrated here). The difference between individual classes result from the kind of propulsors which cling to each other in the coupled spaceship (e.g. main to main, main to side, or side to side), magnetic interactions between these propulsors (e.g. attraction or repulsion), and the type of contact between the vehicles (e.g. steady, labile, or no contact at all). The diagram illustrates:

#1. Physical flying complexes. These remain in stable contact, while their propulsors attract each other. Shown above is a spherical complex formed by two vehicles clinging to each other by their bases. Apart from this arrangement, class #1 includes: (a) stacked-cigar complexes (formed when several vehicles of the same type are stacked one on the top of other like a pile of saucers in the kitchen cupboard - see the left most unit in the class #6), (b) double ended cigars (formed from two stacked-cigars coupled like a spherical complex), and (c) fir-tree complexes (formed when vehicles of different types are stacked one on the top of the other).

#2. Semi-attached configurations. Formed when Magnocraft/UFO have only a labile contact (e.g. obtained when two vehicles are joined by their spherical domes) and their side propulsors repel each other. The black bars joining the propulsors oriented attractively towards each other are columns of magnetic field which trap the light.

#3. Detached configurations. These appear when coupled vehicles do not touch each other physically, but are kept in a permanent configuration due to the equilibrium of repelling and attracting forces produced by their propulsors (the square black bars joining Oscillatory Chambers from side propulsors are columns of magnetic field).

#4. Carrier platforms. These are formed when vehicles of a smaller type cling under the side propulsors of a "mother ship". (Shown are four K3 type vehicles attached to a K5 type mother ship).

#5. Flying systems. Formed when a number of cigar shaped complexes couple together with their side propulsors.

#6. Flying clusters. These are formed through touchless sideways coupling of a number of arrangements or single vehicles into a kind of flying train. Illustrated is a "flying cross". Magnetic circuits which separate (repel) subsequent vehicles are shown with broken lines. Apart from these, there is a number of coupling (attractive) magnetic circuits, not marked in this illustration but indicated in Figure 14.

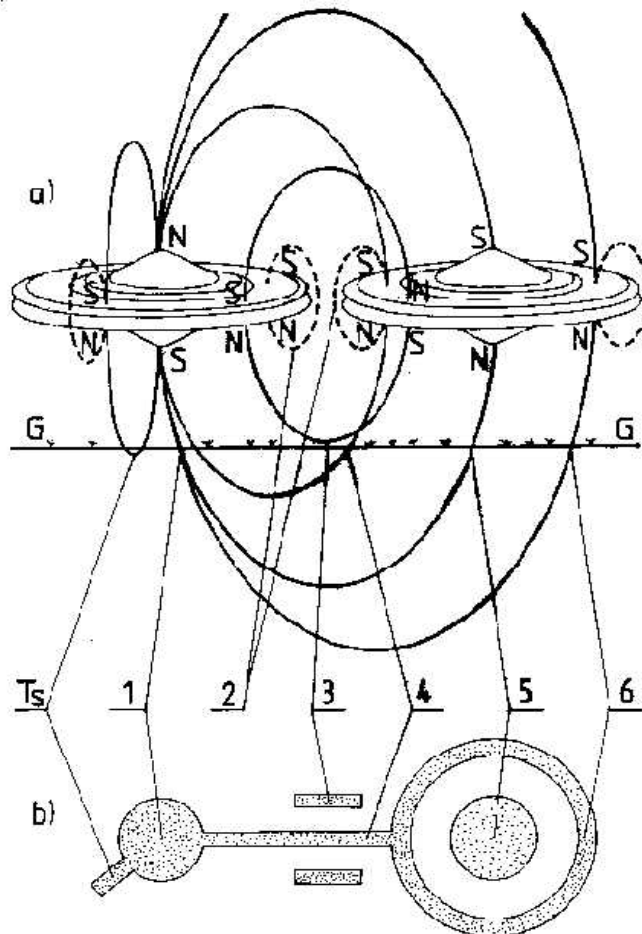


Fig. 14. An example of a "flying cluster". The formation of such clusters requires the touchless coupling together of at least two vehicles or arrangements. To avoid crushing individual units into one another, between each couple two opposite sets of mutually balanced magnetic circuits must be formed. One of these sets repels both vehicles from one another {see repulsive circuits (2) marked with a broken line}. The other set attracts both vehicles towards each other {see tuning (3), and coupling (4, 5 and 6) magnetic circuits marked with a continuous line}. The links which hold both these sets of magnetic circuits together are "unstable units", i.e. vehicles whose propulsors produce lifting and coupling forces only (they do not produce stabilizing forces). Here, the unstable unit is that on the right. The single cell of the cluster illustrated in this Figure can be extended infinitely by coupling with it further vehicles or arrangements.

(a) The side appearance of this cluster. The cluster illustrated is formed from two spherical complexes of the Magnocraft/UFO type K6. The marked polarization (N, S) of propulsors is characteristic for the northern hemisphere. The magnetic force lines passing between propulsors of both vehicles form magnetic circuits shown here with thickened lines. Out of numerous circuits existing in such a cluster, only shown are those which are the most vital for repulsion (2), coupling (4 to 6), tuning (3) and rotary stabilization (Ts) of the resultant arrangement. (Circuits (Ts) perform an identical function to that of the tail propeller in a helicopter). The penetration of the ground surface (G-G) by these circuits may produce a pattern shown in part (b) of this diagram.

(b) The shape (shown from above) of a typical pattern produced on the ground during the landing of such cluster. The labels indicate magnetic circuits forming given marks. It should be noted that with the increase of height on which both vehicles hover, magnetic circuits with a smaller span (e.g. circuits number 3) are not able to reach the ground. Therefore a change of this height must also cause an alteration to the pattern embedded on the ground.

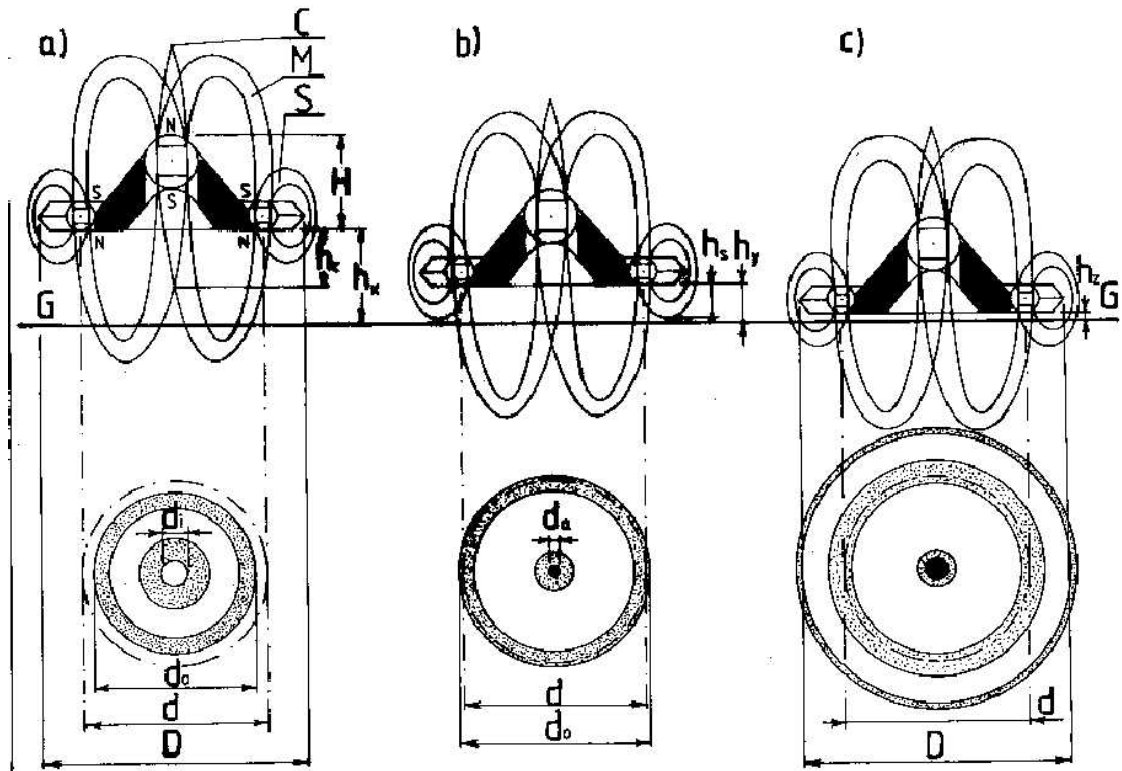


Fig. 15. The dependence of the shape of landing site from the height (h_x , h_y , h_z) at which a single Magnocraft/UFO hovers. The illustrated shapes are typical for the following situation: the base of a single vehicle is parallel to the surface of the ground, the axis of the main propulsor is parallel to the central axis of the vehicle, the position of the vehicle is upright, the magnetic circuits are spinning. When any of the above factors change, the shape of the landing site must also alter. For example a UFO with a slanted base produces an elliptical landing, the tilting of its main propulsor shifts the central scorching (d_a/d_i) towards the magnetic north or south (see Figure 27a), turning the vehicle upside down eliminates the ring from side circuits (S), whereas a stationary (non-whirling) field produces a circle of evenly spaced scorched patches located under outlets from side propulsors.

a) The shape of marks formed when the height of hovering (h_x) is greater than the critical span (h_c) at which the central column of main magnetic circuits (M) separates into two loops. In the upper part of the drawing a vehicle's magnetic circuits are illustrated. A single Magnocraft/UFO has three kinds of such circuits, marked as: central (C), main (M), and side (S); e.g. the main circuits (M) join the outlets of the main propulsor with the outlets of all side propulsors. In the lower part of the drawing the landing site scorched by these circuits is shown. The distinct features of this site are two concentric rings: the outer having the maximal diameter " d_o " close to the nominal diameter " d " of the vehicle, and the inner ring with the inner diameter " d_i ". Because of the symmetry in bending the magnetic circuits, their intersection with the surface of the ground "G-G" fulfils the condition: $d - d_o = d_i - \text{zero}$. After the transformation this condition leads to an extremely important corrective equation " $d = d_o + d_i$ ", which makes the determination of nominal diameter " d " of the marks scorched on the ground independent from the height " h_x " at which the vehicle hovered. Therefore such landing sites allow for precise measurement of UFOs (see Figure 27b).

b) A mark scorched when the vehicle hovers at height " h_y " which is smaller than " h_c " but larger than the span " h_s " of the side circuits. Apart from the ring of diameter " d_o " (smaller than " d ") a further patch with the intensive centre of the diameter " d_a " is scorched. The corrective equation for this landing takes the form $d = d_o - d_a$.

c) Concentric rings scorched when a given vehicle landed on its base, or hovered at a height " h_z " smaller than span " h_s ". In this case the inner diameter of the outer ring is equal to the outer diameter D of the vehicle (see also Figure 27c).

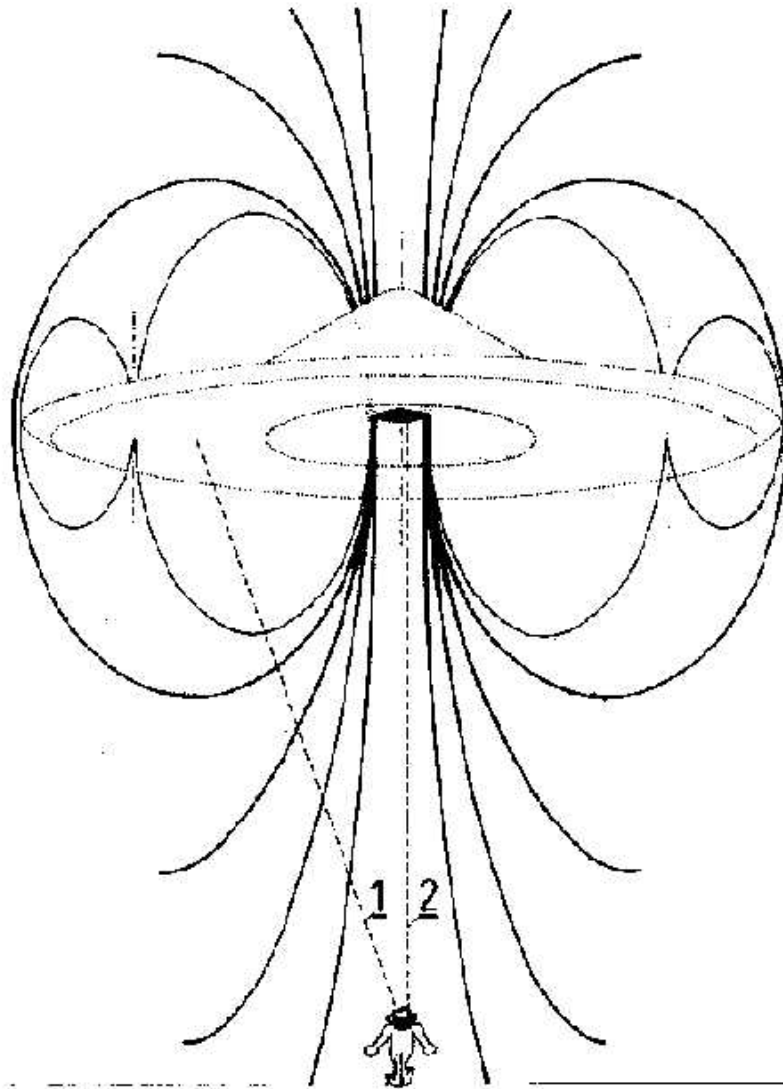


Fig. 16. The explanation for a magnetic-lens effect which can be produced by all Magnocraft-type vehicles (including UFOs). An observer who watches (or photographs) such a vehicle when this effect is switched on, may at best only register a rectangular twin-chamber capsule from the main propulsor, whereas the entire shell of the vehicle remains invisible to him/her. In order to form such magnetic-lens, a Magnocraft-type vehicle surrounds itself with a constant magnetic field. The configuration of this field is so controlled that the power involved in the central magnetic circuit (i.e. this passing through the main propulsor only) exceeds many times the power involved in the side and main circuits (i.e. those circuits passing through side only, or main and side propulsors). Thus the extremely concentrated magnetic field from this central magnetic circuit hermetically surrounds not only the entire body of the vehicle, but also its main and side magnetic circuits. The force lines forming this central circuit behave like strands of fibre-optic cables which interfere with light reflected to the observer. This interference manifests itself in the following two ways: (1) paths of light which pass across the field force lines are bent (i.e. the light reflected from the vehicle's body is deflected so that it does not reach the eye of an observer), but (2) light which passes along the field force lines is unaffected (i.e. the light reflected or emitted from the main propulsor may reach the eye of an observer). Therefore the observer, who watches such a Magnocraft/UFO exactly from below (i.e. along the central magnetic circuit), may only see a diamond or rectangular shaped twin-chamber capsule from the main propulsor, but he/she is unable to see all the other parts of the vehicle which are hermetically sealed in magnetic force lines. For people whose observation points are more sideways, the entire vehicle remains invisible. Symbols: 1 - path along which light is unable to pass through; 2 - unaffected path of light.

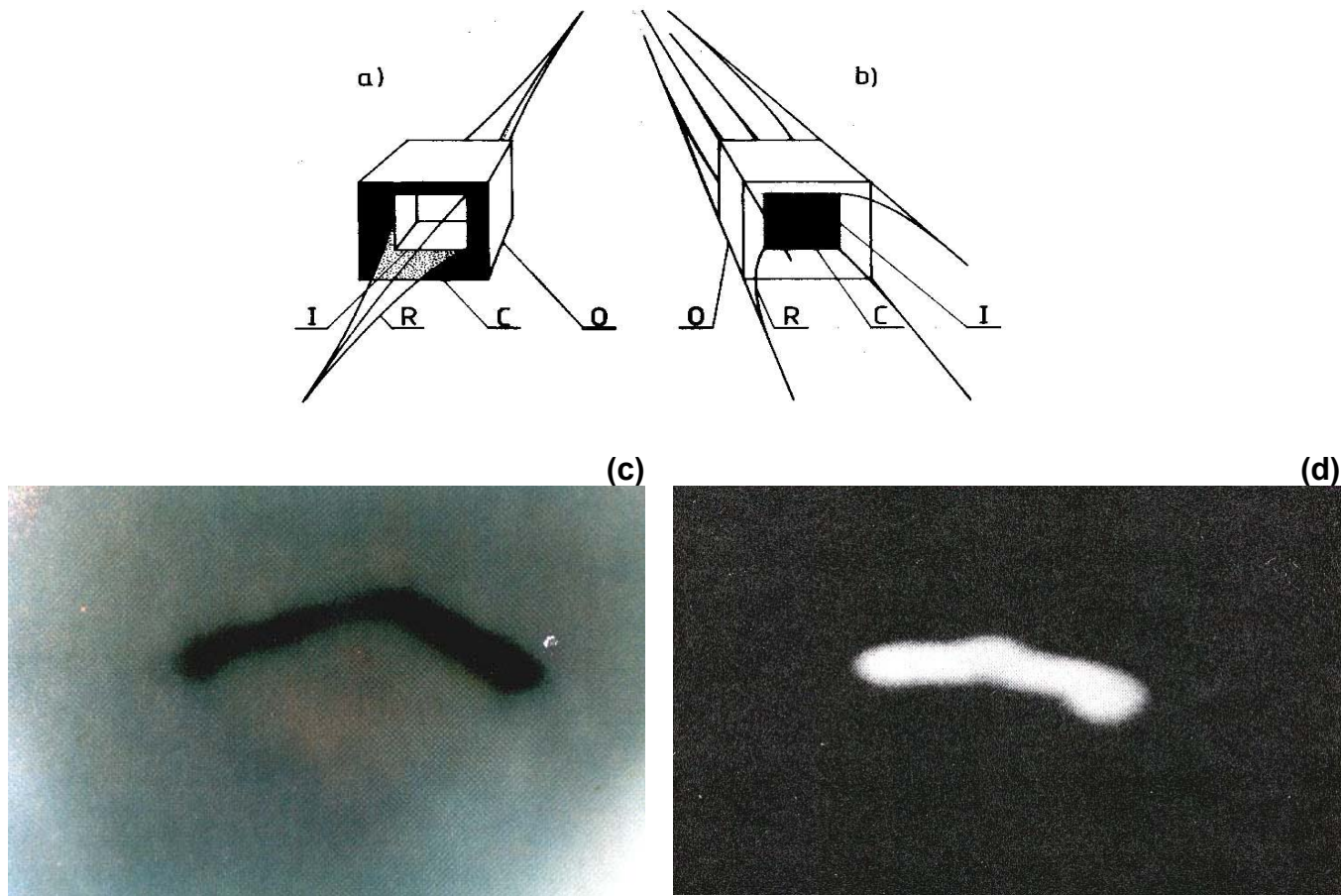


Fig. 17. Two photographs which confirm the formation of a magnetic-lens effect by UFOs. Both these photos were taken in circumstances explained in Figure 16, when the photographer only sees the main twin-chamber capsule, whereas the remaining parts of vehicles are invisible. Notice that the thickness of the space between

the inner and outer Chambers for both capsules fulfils the equation: $a_o = a_i \cdot \sqrt{3}$ (see Figure 12c).

(a) Theoretical appearance of the capsule with the inner flux prevalence. The resultant flux (R) is produced here by the inner chamber (I), whereas the entire output of the outer chamber (O) is turned into the circulating flux (C). Because a strong magnetic field produced in both capsules is translucent only when observed along the field force lines, the curved force lines of circulating flux (C) are non-transparent to the outside observer, causing the space between the inner and outer chamber to be impenetrable to light and appear as a totally blackened area.

(b) Expected appearance of the capsule with the outer flux prevalence. The resultant flux (R) is produced here by the outer chamber (O). The inner chamber (I) supplies only the circulating flux (C) that entirely curves itself back into the outer chamber. Therefore the cross area of the inner chamber is totally blackened here.

(c) One of the best daylight photographs (originally in colour) of a UFO twin-chamber capsule working in the inner flux prevalence. It was taken by a teacher in Hawaii and subsequently published in the book, "Into the Unknown", Reader's Digest, Sydney, Australia, 1982, ISBN 0-909486-92-1, page 315. In higher quality copies of this photograph, the cone-like column of a magnetic field yielded by the inner chamber can be clearly distinguished. This cone conceals the outlines of the remaining two edges of the capsule located behind it. The magnetic field bent by the outer chamber into the circulating flux acts as a trap for light, producing a blackened area visible.

(d) A night-time photograph of a UFO twin-chamber capsule working in the outer flux prevalence, taken by a newspaper reporter over Clovis, New Mexico, on January 23, 1976 - see the book by Joshua Strickland, "There are aliens on earth! Encounters", Grosset & Dunlop, New York, 1979, ISBN 0-448-15078-6, page 49. Here the resultant flux yield to the environment by the outer chamber strongly ionizes the air, thus in night photographs it appears as thick, glowing edges of an outer diamond. On the other hand the circulating flux produces a black inner diamond, which - when photographed at night, is not distinguishable from the similarly black background. Because of the orientation of the above capsule, two rear glowing edges of the outer diamond are hidden behind the non-transparent column of a magnetic field yield from the capsule. Therefore the above picture reveals only two front glowing edges of the outlet from a twin-chamber capsule which from a distance appears as a half-diamond.

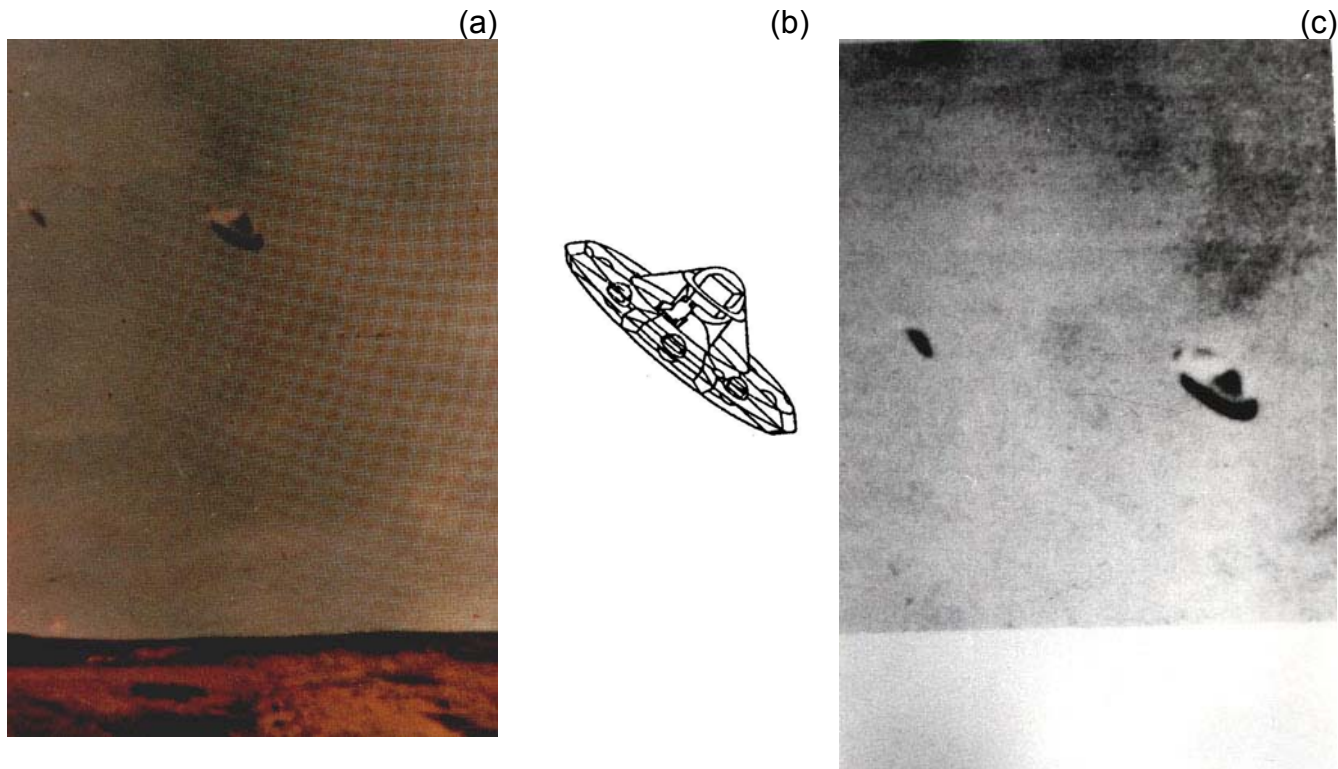


Fig. 18. A UFO photograph selected from a sequence of four colour pictures taken by Augusto Arranda near Yungay, Peru, in March 1967 - see the book by Ronald D. Story (editor): "The Encyclopedia of UFOs", New English Library, London 1980, ISBN 0-450-04118-2, page 39. It illustrates the total match between external shapes of Magnocraft and UFOs. The whole sequence of Arranda's photos presents two UFOs type K3 captured in various stages of decoupling and separating (initially these UFOs flew coupled together into a spherical flying complex illustrated in part #1 of Figure 13). Both vehicles fly in the throbbing mode of operation, thus their shape is clearly visible. The geometrical analysis shows the striking similarities of these K3 type UFOs to the Magnocraft type K3 - see the framed drawing on the right. The general outline of this UFO reminds us of an inverted saucer. In its centre the topside convex is clearly distinguishable (in the Magnocraft it houses the crew cabin and the central propulsion compartment with the main propulsor inside). The UFO also possesses a lens-shaped flange which fastens around the vehicle's base. In the Magnocraft this flange houses the side propulsors of the vehicle.

(a) The original Arranda's photograph (in colour).

(b) The side appearance of the Magnocraft type K3, drawn so as to exactly fulfil the set of mathematical equations derived in monograph [1e] and summarized in subsection 6.1 which precisely describe the general shape, design, and dimensions of this vehicle (see also part "b" of Figure 12).

(c) An enlargement of Arranda's photographs (black-white).

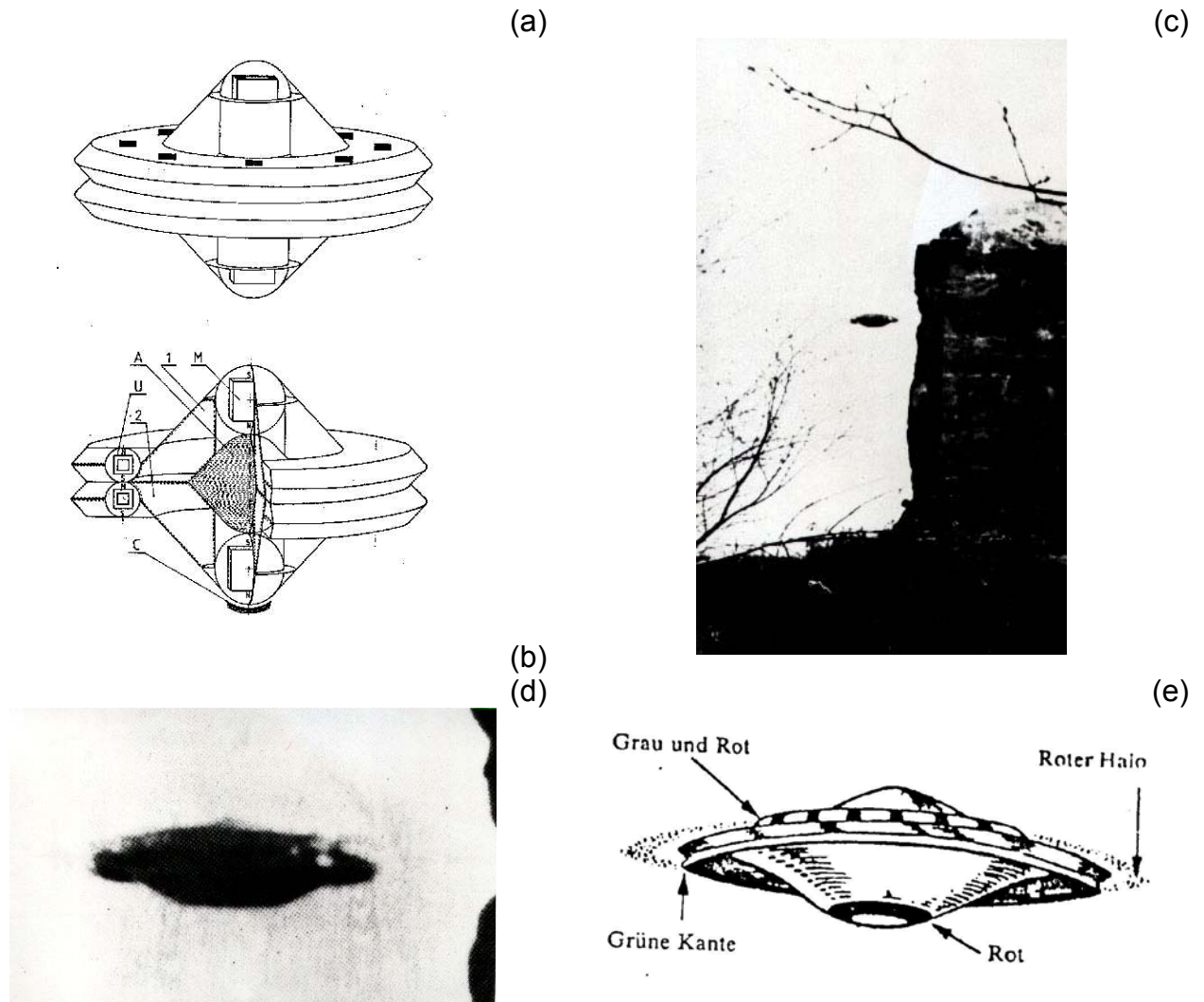


Fig. 19. A spherical flying complex of two UFOs type K6, photographed over Sweden by Lars Thorn on 6 May 1971. The side view of a similar complex, but composed of two Magnocraft type K3, is illustrated in Figure 13 (see class #1 of the configurations shown in Figure 13). Magnocraft type K6 coupled in such a complex are also shown in part (a) of Figure 14.

(a) The side appearance of a spherical complex coupled from 2 Magnocrafts type K3.

(b) The internal composition of a spherical complex coupled from two Magnocrafts type K3. Shown are: 1 – the crew cabin, 2 – the base of both vehicles, M – the main propulsor, U – one out of 8 side propulsors, A – the hydraulic substance called the “Angel’s hair”, C – the residue of a “layered charcoal”.

(c) The entire frame of Thorn's photograph showing the UFO hovering motionlessly.

(d) An enlargement of the spherical complex of two UFOs type K6 captured on the Thorn's photograph shown in part (a).

(e) A reconstruction of the shape of this complex, prepared by the Stockholm investigating group GICOFF. This reconstruction together with the above photographs are published in the book [F19] by Adolf Schneider and Hubert Malthaner, "Das Geheimnis der unbeakannten Flugobjekte" (i.e. "The secret of unidentified flying objects"), Hermann Bauer Verlag KG - Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany, 1976, ISBN 3-7626-0197-6, page 81. Note that the Schneider's book contains one of the world's best collections of UFO photographs, and it also includes photographs shown here in Figures 18, 22, and 23 D.



Fig. 20. A night-time photograph of cigar-shaped flying complex formed from several UFOs. The vehicles coupled into this cigar are in the magnetic whirl mode of operation, so their real shapes are concealed by the whirling cloud of ionized air. But the visible irregularities in the plasma whirls reveal the segmental structure of the complex hidden inside. The above photographs are published in the book [F20] by David C. Knight: "UFOs: A Pictorial History from Antiquity to the Present", McGraw-Hill Book Company (1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA), New York-St.Louis-San Francisco, 1980, ISBN 0-07-035103-1, page 43. The lower one was also shown in OMNI magazine, September 1982 issue, page 99. Thus, the above photograph confirm that the cigar-shaped UFOs are in fact composed of a number of smaller discoidal vehicles - as explained in Figure 13.

The author completed a field research concerning the orientation of such cigars during their flight. The result of this research is that the cigar-shaped UFOs always fly with their central axis closely aligned to the local course of the Earth's magnetic field (on the above photograph this alignment is reflected in the visible slanting of the whole cigar). This in turn additionally confirms that their propulsion system operates on principles of magnetic repulsion and attraction as described for the Magnocraft in section 6.

(Upper) The original photograph.

(Lower) An enlargement of the UFO vehicle shown on the upper photograph.

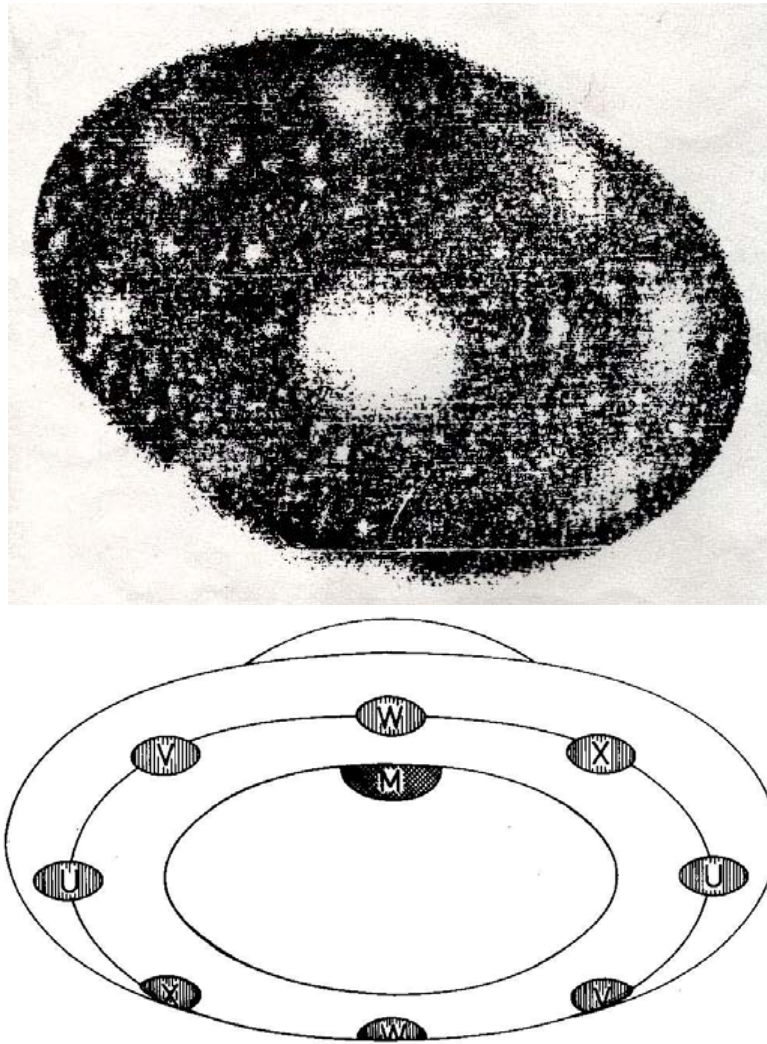


Fig. 21. The photograph which documents that the location of propulsors in UFOs is identical to that location in the Magnocraft.

(A) The drawing of a K3 type Magnocraft viewed from underneath which illustrates the location and the appearance of its propulsors during special atmospheric and visibility conditions (damp air, dusk). It is shown as if the twin-chamber capsules of all its propulsors operate with the same phase shift (i.e. in the throbbing mode). The vehicle's propulsors can easily be identified because of the glowing patches of ionized air at their outlets. When the light is subdued these glowing patches should be visible for an outside observer. If a Magnocraft flies in the Southern Hemisphere, the side propulsors (marked U, V, W, X) should emit a reddish-yellow light because their North (N) magnetic poles are oriented downwards towards the observer. But the main propulsor (marked M) should emit a blue-green light because its South (S) magnetic pole points downwards. Note that these colours are reversed (i.e. a reddish-yellow replaces a blue-green and vice versa) when the Magnocraft flies in the inverted position or changes hemispheres. Also, when viewed from overhead, the outlets of the same propulsors have colours which are the reverse of those seen from below.

(B) A UFO type K3 photographed from beneath while hovering over Butterworth, Malaysia, on 3 January, 1979. The above photograph was published in the 4 January 1979 edition of the National Echo, Penang, Malaysia, and subsequently reproduced in the February 1980 issue of the "Mufon UFO Journal", page 8. Unfortunately the original print of this photo was unobtainable to the author, thus its newspaper copy can only be reproduced here. It shows glowing areas appearing at outlets from the vehicle's propulsors. Thus, the photograph allows us to determine the location of these propulsors in the shell. The mutual orientation of the propulsors (the main one is placed in the centre of the UFO and is surrounded by eight side propulsors), also their number and positioning in relation to the edges of the shell, correspond exactly to those from a K3 type of Magnocraft shown in part (A) of this Figure. Note that a similar photograph, but of a UFO type K5 oriented more sideways, was taken by Norman Neilson of Greta Valley Road, Motunau Beach, North Canterbury, New Zealand on 27 October 1979 (its copy is published in [1e]).

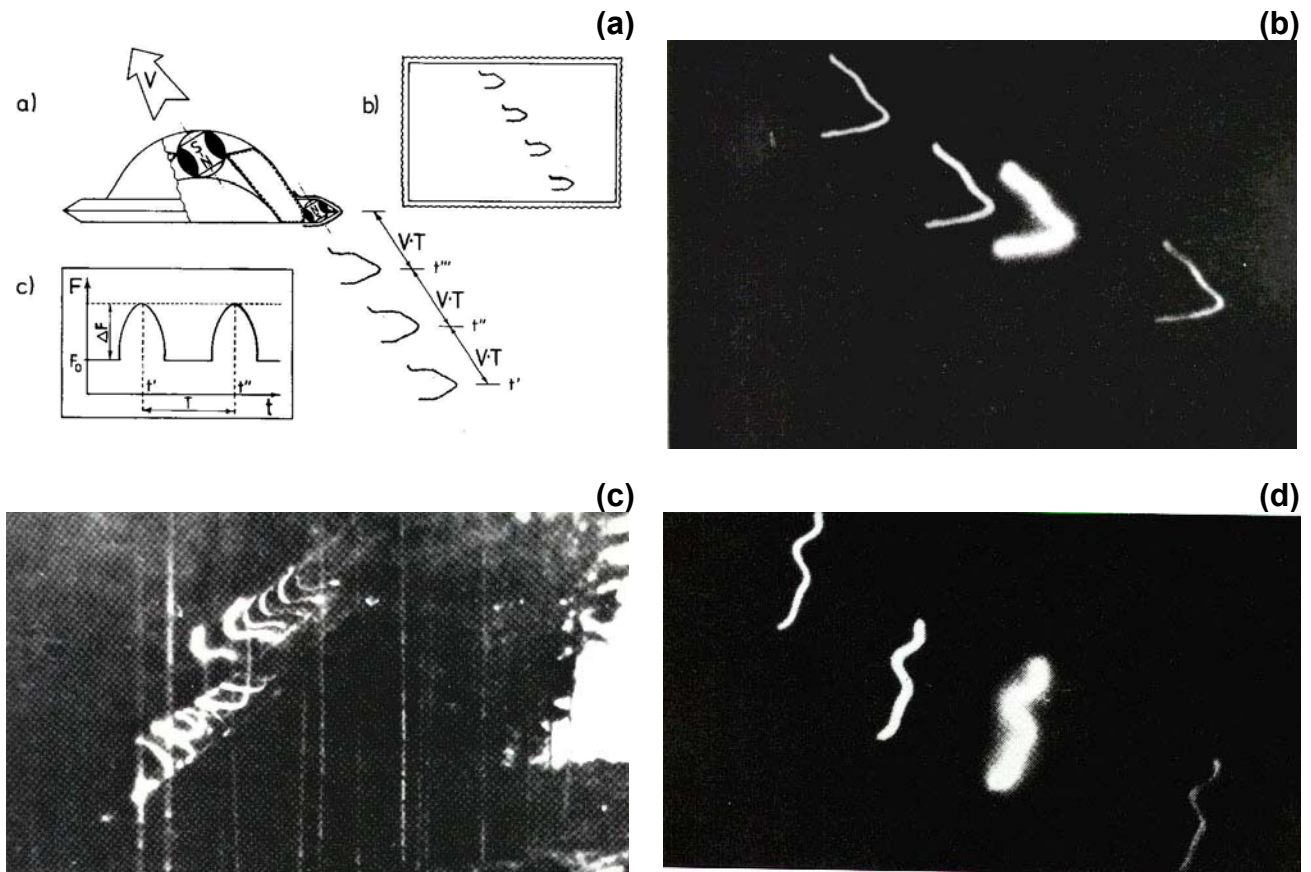


Fig. 22. Photographs of UFOs which document that the magnetic field of these vehicles pulsates in exactly the same way as this is predicted for the field of the Magnocraft. On each of these pictures it was only possible to see a fragment of the vehicle's magnetic circuit, which was oriented in the direction of the photographer. (The formation of magnetic circuits in UFOs/Magnocraft is illustrated in Figure 23). Notice that because of poor light conditions (night or evening) and the high speed of the photographed UFOs, the above pictures only captured flashes of the air ionized by the strands of the pulsating magnetic field, whereas the vehicles' shell remained invisible in darkness. It is also worth mentioning here that a large number of further UFO photographs exist which capture flashes similar to those shown in the above examples.

(a) The explanation for principles involved in the formation of a multiple image of the magnetic circuits on night-time photographs of Magnocraft taken when these vehicles fly with a throbbing mode of operation. The subsequent parts (a, b, c) of this drawing show as follows. (a) Outline of the spacecraft with highlighting the layer of air ionized along a side magnetic circuit that links both outlets from a side propulsor. Because the ionized air "flashes" in the rhythm of the field pulsations, therefore along the vehicle's trajectory a sequence of flashes is produced. Symbols from this part of the diagram: V - speed vector, T - period of magnetic flux (F) pulsation, t - time. (b) Photograph of this spacecraft taken at night. Only the flashes from the air ionized along the magnetic circuit are visible in darkness. The spreading of these flashes indicates the movement of the propulsor during the time of film exposure. (c) Curve of a variation in time (t) of the magnetic flux (F) produced by the side propulsors of the Magnocraft: $F=f(t)$. This variation corresponds to the so-called "beat-type curve" produced by twin-chamber capsules (Figure 12c). It is composed of a constant component F_0 , along which a short impulse of an ΔF amplitude is imposed every period T of pulsations. Such a field ionizes the air only when its value goes through a subsequent "peak".

(b) Photograph of a fast moving UFO, taken by Ken Chamberlain, over Quterbelt, Ohio, USA, at about 10 p.m. on 17 October 1973 - see [F19] (i.e. a book cited in Figure 19), page 205. This photograph shows a series of flashes identical to these explained in part #1 for the Magnocraft.

(c) A photograph of another UFO taken by Karl Maier, over Wolfsburg, West Germany, on 26 February 1962 - see [F19] page 235. Principles involved in the formation of flashes captured in this photo are exactly the same as these in the photo from part #2, only that the UFO directed towards the photographer a different magnetic circuit.

(d) Yet another photograph which illustrates the same phenomenon and principles.

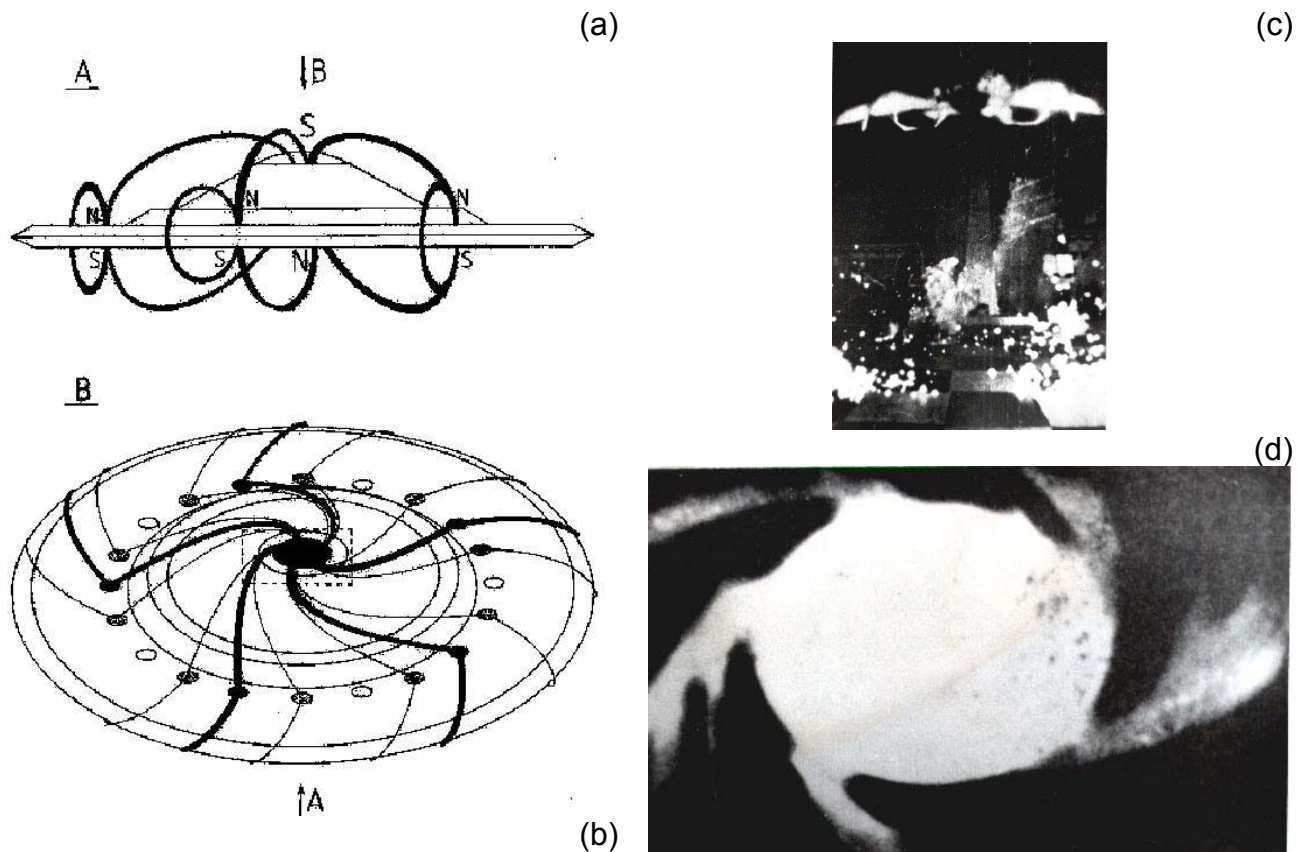


Fig. 23. Photographs which document the formation of magnetic circuits and magnetic whirl by UFOs. Parts (a) and (b) use examples of the Magnocraft type K6 to explain the formation and course of magnetic circuits around these vehicles (magnetic circuits are simply strands of magnetic field force lines that link {via the environment} the N poles of given propulsors with S poles of the same or other propulsors). The spinning of these circuits produces a magnetic whirl. Because the vehicle's powerful magnetic field ionizes the air and makes it glow, whirling strands of magnetic field force lines can be captured on photographs taken at darkness with a very short exposure time (i.e. when the motion of the strands is unnoticeable on a single frame).

(a) A side view of the Magnocraft type K6 illustrating the main and side magnetic circuits in one of many possible positions. The location of the field's strands reflects the situation shown in diagram from part (b).

(b) An overhead view of the Magnocraft type K6 presenting the spinning magnetic circuits frozen in one of their many positions. The section captured in the photograph shown in part (d) is framed with broken line. Notice that the output from side propulsors has a sinusoidal distribution, e.g. if the side propulsors "U" (shown here with the blackened outlets) have their maximal output, the output from propulsors "V" (dotted, located after "U"), fall into its mean value, propulsors "W" (blank, located after "V") produce no output at all, the output of propulsors "X" (dotted) is raised to its mean value, and then the whole cycle repeats itself. This distribution is reflected by the thickness of the magnetic circuits which link side propulsors with the main one.

(c) A night-time photograph of a flying cluster comprising two UFOs type K6, published in the *Journal UFO Sightings* (USA), January 1981 edition, page 15. The flying cluster shown here is very similar to the one shown in part (a) of Figure 14. The above photo is the best record known to the author of the magnetic circuits of a UFO presented from the side view (i.e. as illustrated in part A).

(d) The photograph of a UFO type K6 flying in the magnetic whirl mode of operation. It was taken by Enrique Hausmann over Mallorca (Palma Island), Spain, on 24 April 1950 - see the UFO photo album [F19] by Adolf Schneider and Hubert Malthaner, "Das Geheimnis der unbeakantten Flugobjekte" (i.e. "The secret of unidentified flying objects"), Hermann Bauer Verlag KG - Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany, 1976, ISBN 3-7626-0197-6, page 218. The UFO travelled from east to west, its circuits appeared to rotate, and produced a loud buzzing sound. The photograph captures a central section of this UFO, showing mainly the outlet of the vehicle's main propulsor - as indicated with the frame from part (b). Five strands of spinning force lines of the main magnetic circuits are spiralling radially from this outlet. At the edges of the photograph, each one of these five strands splits into three separate streams of the field's force lines. Notice that each middle stream engages more energy from the field than the two side streams. This is because of the sinusoidal distribution of the outputs from the vehicle's side propulsors, as explained in part (b).

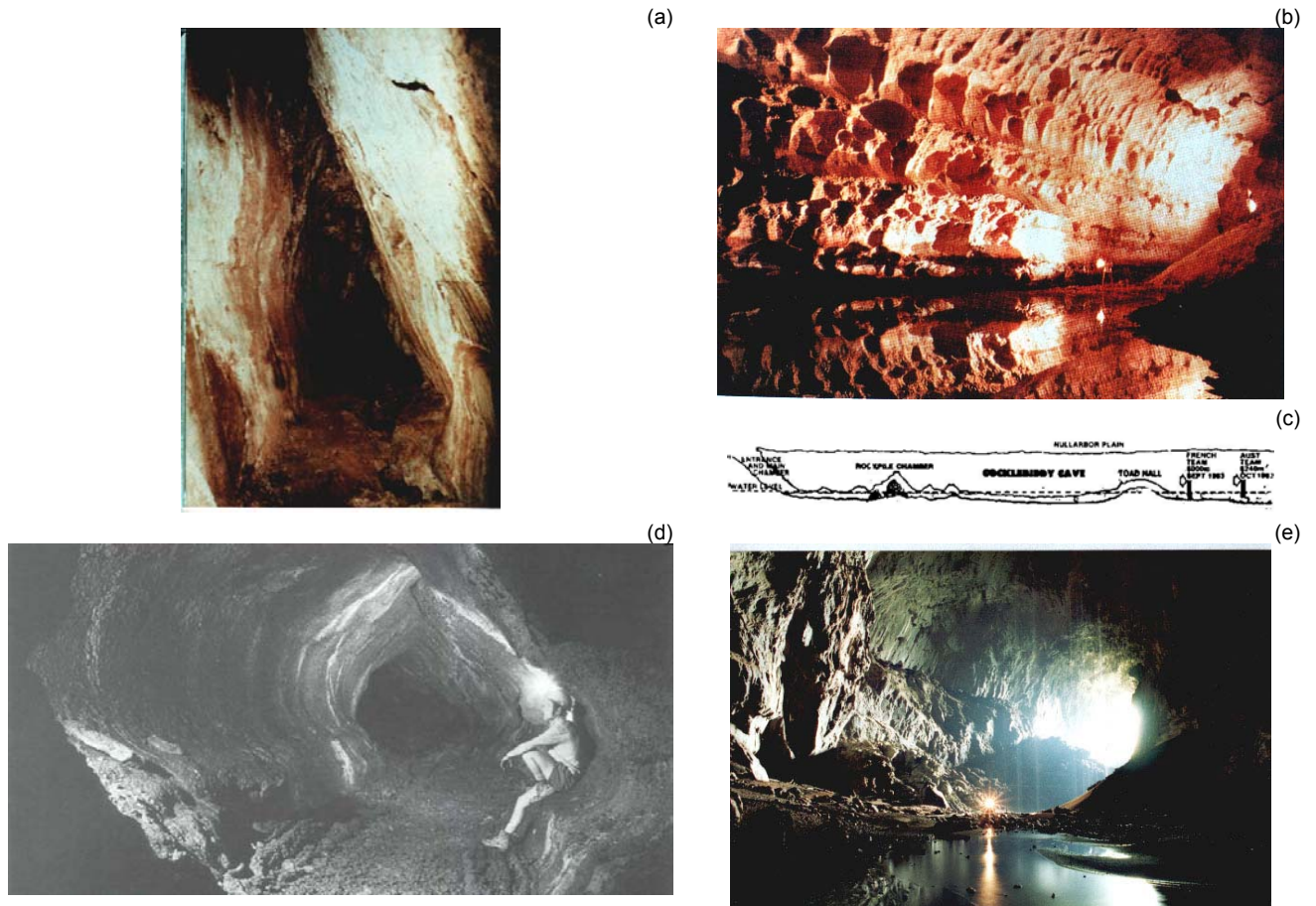


Fig. 24. Smooth, long, straight, geometrically shaped, and magnetized tunnels made during underground flights of UFOs (and Magnocraft).

(a) A triangular, east-west oriented, magnetized tunnel hundreds of kilometres long, discovered in the Province of Morona-Santiago of Ecuador by Juan Moricz in June 1965. The above photograph is reproduced by the kind permission of Erich von Däniken, from his book [F24] "In Search of Ancient Gods" (Souvenir Press, England, 1973, ISBN 0-285-62134-3, page 341).

(b) The Cocklebidy Cave on the Nullarbor Plain in Western Australia. So far about 6 kilometres of this straight, elliptical tunnel, directed exactly south-north, have been investigated. Colour photographs are published in the Australian magazine People, December 5, 1983, pages 8 to 10.

(c) The plan of Cocklebidy Cave shown in the photo (b). The course of this cave excellently illustrates that it was evaporated by a disk-shaped UFO vehicle flying with its base always perpendicular to the local course of the Earth's magnetic field.

(d) The UFO tunnel evaporated near Auckland in New Zealand. It is described in the book [1Fig.24] by Bruce W. Hayward entitled "Precious Land".

(e) A photograph of the "Deer Cave" from the area of Mulu on the island of Borneo. It is also evaporated by a UFO vehicle type K8.



Fig. 25. The curved slope in the top left of this photograph illustrates a section of the Tapanui Crater taken from its eastern edge. A fully-grown pine tree in the centre of this frame indicates crater's depth. This huge elliptical catastrophic formation, with the dimensions of 900x600x130 metres, was formed on 19 June 1178 in the West Otago province of New Zealand. The overwhelming evidence existing in the vicinity suggests that it was produced when around 7 Magnocraft-like vehicles type K6, stacked together into a cigar-shaped configuration (similar to the configuration shown at the front of part #6 of Figure 13), exploded top-to-bottom close to the ground with a yield of around 70 megatons of magnetic energy. The Tapanui Crater is the second location (after the site of the famous Tunguska Blast of 1908 in Central Siberia, USSR) identified so far where magnetically propelled vehicles have exploded. This crater contains all the material evidence that was also found in Tunguska (e.g. fallen and scorched trees aligned concentrically towards the crater, magnetization of the ground, unusual minerals, etc.). In this photograph the outlines of the inner craters formed by the blasts of subsequent vehicles can be distinguished. The evidence found around the Tapanui Crater, together with the results of research on this explosion site, are presented in the following monograph [5/3e] by the author: "UFO explosion in New Zealand 1178 A.D. which tilted the Earth", Dunedin, New Zealand, 1992, ISBN 0-9597946-7-0, a private edition by the author, 78 pages (including 31 illustrations).

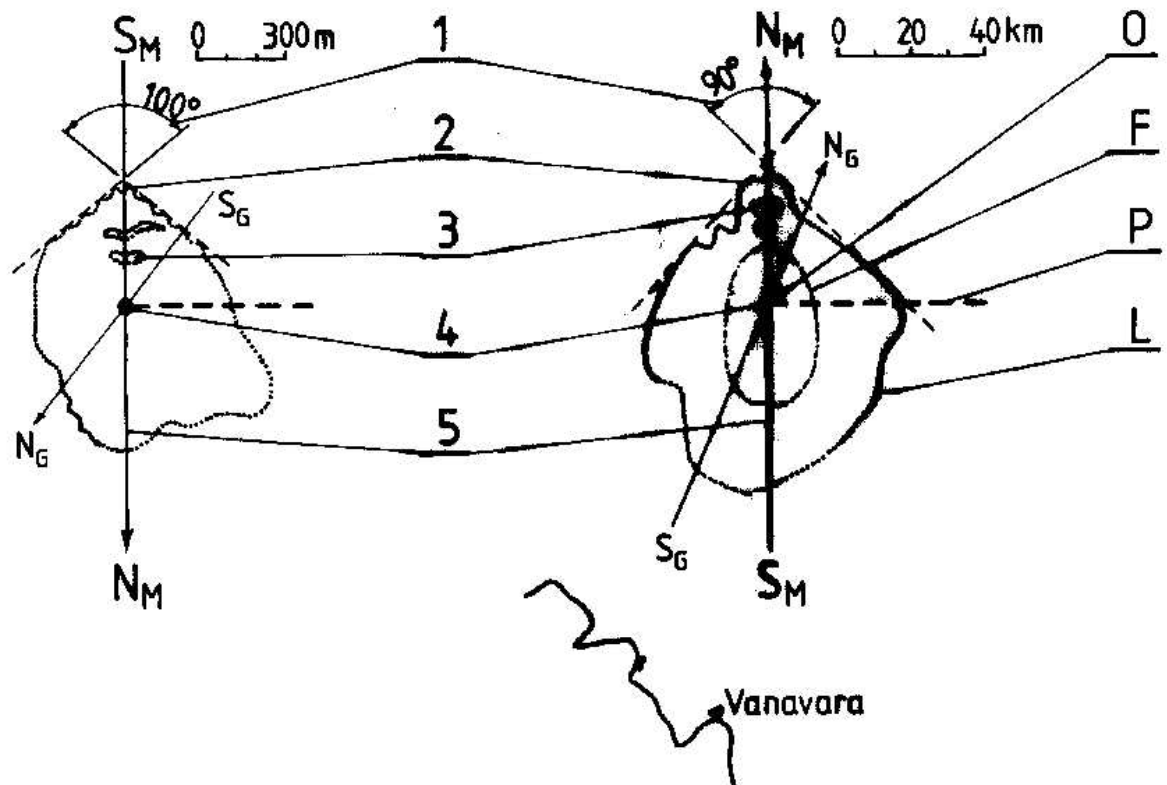


Fig. 26. The illustration of similarities existing between the configuration of the Tapanui Crater and that of the Tunguska blast site. The presence of such close similarities certify that the origin of both sites is analogous, i.e. from a powerful near-ground (aerial) explosion. Notice the evident correspondence (labelled 1 to 5) in: (1) the relationship between the apical angle of triangular entries to both sites and their distance from the nearest magnetic pole of Earth (i.e. at the moment of explosion the Tapanui Crater was located much closer to the magnetic pole than the Tunguska Site, thus its apical angle is also much wider), (2) the manner explosion shockwaves entered the ground, (3) the breaking points of the explosion shockwaves (which in Tunguska swirled tree trunks, whereas in Tapanui formed large sand dunes), (4) the location of the centre of explosions and the paths followed priori by both vehicles, (5) magnetic meridian orientation of the sites, etc. Symbols: S_G/N_G - geographic south-north direction, S_M/N_M - magnetic south-north direction.

(a) The Tapanui Crater (co-ordinates: $46^{\circ}04'S$, $169^{\circ}09'E$).

(b) Shape of the Tunguska blast site (co-ordinates: $60^{\circ}55'N$, $101^{\circ}57'E$) described by the chart prepared in 1958. Note that the 1958 Tunguska chart outlines the area of total taiga destruction, whereas the later maps - e.g. from 1961, also include areas of sporadically fallen trees. Therefore the 1958 map shows the impact of the primary shockwaves, whereas all later maps also include the destruction from the deflected shockwaves. Symbols: O - centre of the explosion, F - range of scorched trees, P - path followed by the vehicle prior to the explosion, as it was reported by numerous eye witnesses, L - range of trees felled by the shockwaves of the explosion (trunks of these trees point towards the centre of the explosion).

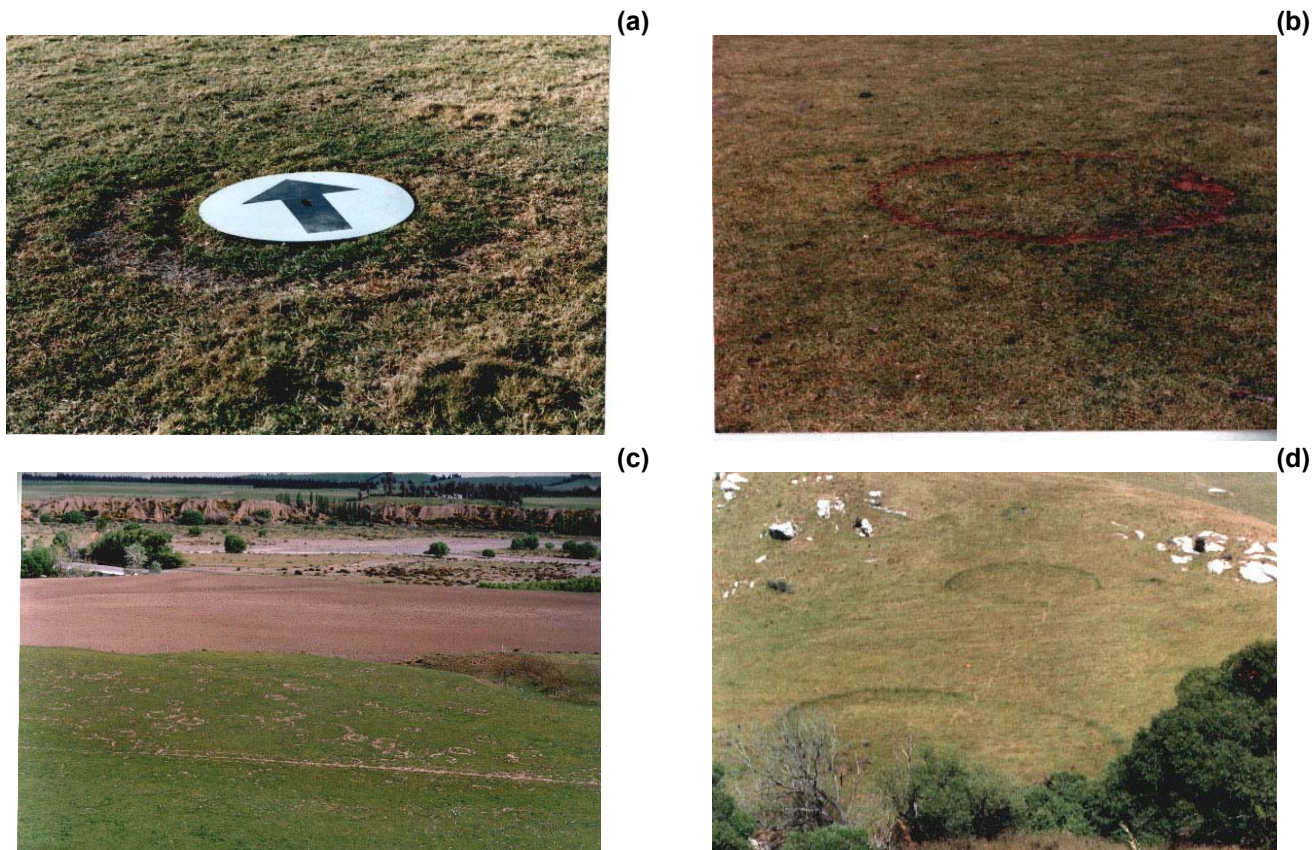


Fig. 27. Examples of different landing sites formed by single UFOs, which illustrate all cases presented in Figure 15 (a-c).

(a) An example of a UFO landing site consisting of two concentric rings. It represents a situation illustrated in part (b) of Figure 15. It was formed by a UFO type K3, and was found in 1988 in a silage paddock of Mr Geoff Genmell (Horse Range Rd, No 2 R.D., Palmerston, New Zealand). To reflect its dimensions, it is photographed with the reference circle of 1 meter in diameter (the arrow points in the magnetic north direction). It consists of two concentric rings, whose diameters are $d_o=2.1$ and $d_i=1$ [m]. According to the corrective equation listed in subsection 7.2.3, the "d" diameter of a UFO which produced this site was equal to $d=d_o+d_i=3.1$ [meters], thus it coincides perfectly with the theoretical diameter of a K3 type Magnocraft

described by the equation: $d=D/\sqrt{2}=(0.5486 \cdot 2^K)/\sqrt{2}=3.1$ (where $K=3$). The existence of such high coherence between the equations derived for the Magnocraft, and the dimensions measured from the real UFO landing sites, confirms excellently the correctness of the theories discussed in this treatise.

(b) A photograph of the site formed by a UFO type K3. It was the first UFO landing site investigated by the author in New Zealand. The site was found in the morning, on 6 December 1978, in a paddock belonging to Barry Badman (Wrights Bush, No 8 RD, Invercargill, New Zealand). It was only about 70 metres distant from the home of this farmer. When the above photo was taken a few hours after the vehicle departed, the grass scorched by the spinning magnetic field of the UFO was still reddish in colour. This particular landing site represents the situation illustrated in Figure 15 (a). Note the central patch scorched by the column of the field from the main propulsor displaced to the right of the site (in reality towards the magnetic south direction). It touches (from inside) the ring scorched by the spinning field of side propulsors. Later research by the author revealed that such positioning is intentional. UFOs seem to use their main magnetic circuits as a kind of "probing agent" which allows them for the precise measurement of the distance between the ground and the vehicles' base (on a similar principle night bombers during World War 2 precisely regulated the height of their flight by utilizing the crossing point of two slanted beams of light). UFO landing sites of the kind shown here represent around 90% of all UFO landings in New Zealand (see also photo D).

(c) The appearance of a fragment of the paddock where a huge fleet of UFOs completed several hundred of landings. It belongs to G. Derek George (Waimarie, Amberley, North Canterbury, New Zealand). The majority of sites photographed here were made by UFOs which landed on their bases (compare this photo with the drawing from part (c) of Figure 15). The above paddock was found by the author while he traced the path of a huge surveying fleet of UFOs, consisting of thousands of vehicles, which, spread in a line of over 10 kilometres long, during a single night completed an inventory flight from Ohoka near Christchurch, to Hawarden (located around 30 kilometres northwards) in New Zealand. This fleet was flying at a low height in the direction from south to north, while the subsequent vehicles landed every now and then, inventarising each animal and person encountered. The paddock photographed here was occupied by several hundred sheep, thus UFOs landed in similar numbers taking on board every sheep that slept there.

(d) A photograph which documents that diameters of UFO landing sites, similar to the diameters of the Magnocraft, form a mathematical progression with the ratio 2. It was taken by the author in Weka Pass, New Zealand, on the side of State Highway 7. The above landing sites remain almost unchanged up until today, over 4 years after the landing took place. During the dry season outlines of the uppermost circle type K4 blend with the surrounding grass.

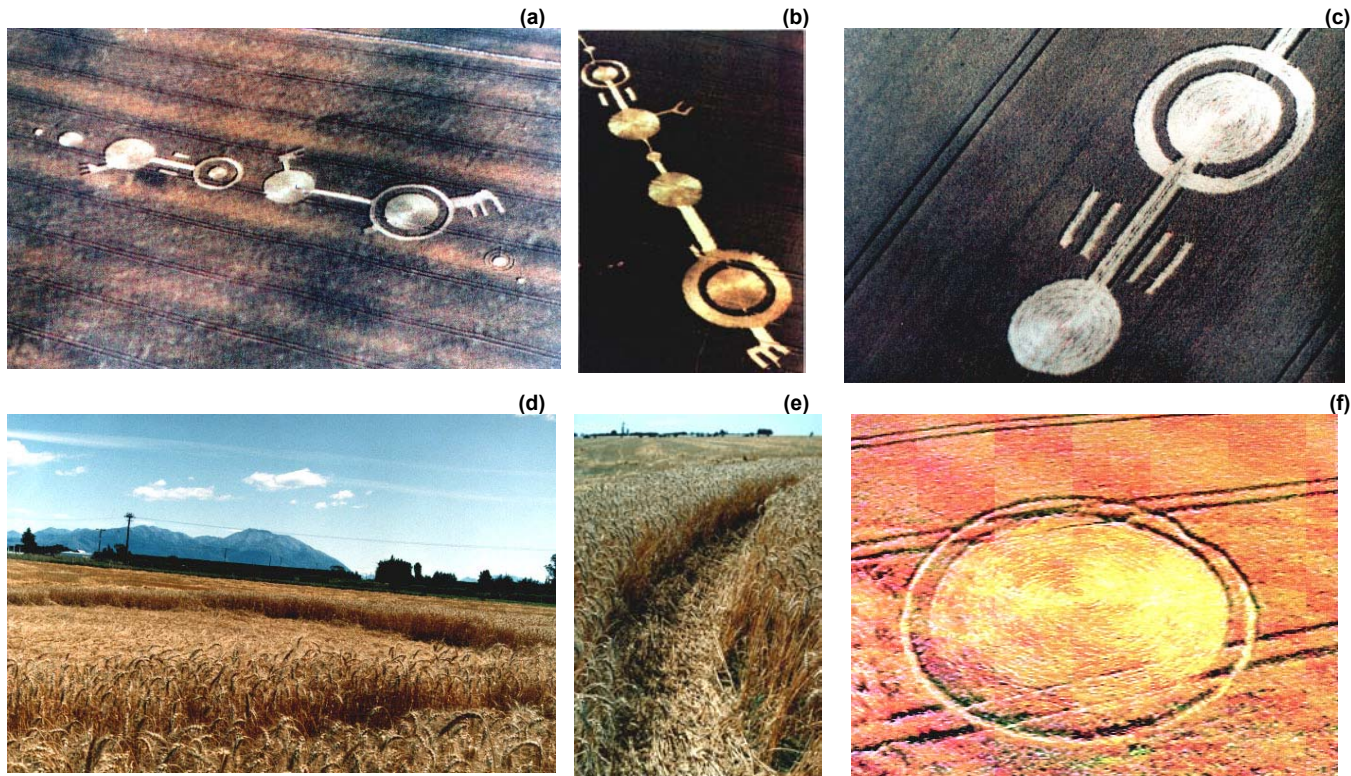


Fig. 28. Examples of UFO landing sites made by flying clusters. They illustrate that the 'crop circles' are simply trails left by magnetic circuits of Magnocraft-type space vehicles (UFOs) hovering at low heights. To express the above in more simple terms, such circles are areas of vegetation immaculately "brushed down" and deformed by spinning streams of magnetic field force lines produced by propulsion system of UFOs which hovered just above this vegetation. Photographs (a) and (c) shown here appeared in the book [F28] by Pat Delgado & Colin Andrews, "Crop Circles - the Latest Evidence" (Bloomsbury Publishing Limited, 2 Soho Square, London W1V 5DE) 1990, ISBN 0-7475-0843-7, pages 45 & 59.

(a) A crop circle formed by cluster of UFOs type K6 similar to the one shown in "Fig. 14".

(b) The landing site produced by a linear cluster of UFOs. It was formed in 1990 on the farm of David Reid, near Allington Down, England. This landing is an excellent illustration of the author's thesis that the intricate flying clusters are coupled from elementary cells similar to that shown in Figure 14. The cluster photographed here consisted of two elementary cells, coupled together via a single vehicle type K4 the magnetic circuits of which produced a small circle visible in the centre of the photo. The upper cell is composed of two UFOs type K6. To its unstable unit an additional vehicle type K4 is attached, whose mark - extended by its rotary stabilization circuit - is visible in the uppermost part of the photo. The lower cell comprises a UFO type K6 linked with a UFO type K7 whose mark is located in the lowest part of the photo. This K7 type UFO was performing the function of an unstable unit. Three vehicles in this cluster (i.e. the uppermost type K4, the third from the top type K6, and the lowest type K7) have their circuits of rotary stabilization switched on (Ts in Figure 14). The vehicle K7 has two Ts circuits located on opposite sides. The total length of the cluster shown here was about 200 metres. Visible on the left side are three clear circles flattened down by a single UFO type K3 that manoeuvred above the field.

(c) A photograph of crop circles formed by a flying cluster of UFOs type K6. The above circles, having a total length of almost 50 meters, were photographed in 1990 at Longwood Estate, Southern England. It is worth noticing that the circles shown here include all the elements explained in Figure 14b. The only difference is that this cluster utilized double tuning circuits (3 in Figure 14) and that a single "tail" formed by the circuit of rotary stabilization (Ts) is attached to the unstable unit at the extension of the main axis of this site.

(d), (e), (f) The crop circle formed at the farm of Graham Robertson (R.D. 6, Ashburton, Mid Canterbury) on the South Island of New Zealand. On 1 February 1992 it was presented in the evening news of channel one of New Zealand television. The upper photo shows a close-up of the circle, whereas the lower one shows its aerial view (the left-to-right road parallel to the top edge of the photo leads in the south-to-north direction). A significant number of crop circles appear in New Zealand fields, however only the above one was presented to the general public by a local television - see articles from the newspaper Ashburton Guardian (P.O. Box 77, Ashburton, New Zealand), 3/2/92, 7/2/92, and 10/2/92 editions, pages 1. Similarly as was the case in England, two attention seeking locals soon afterwards claimed the fabrication of this circle. The crop circle was formed by a UFO type K6 with the magnetic circuits spinning counter-clockwise. This vehicle performed the function of an unstable unit in an elementary cluster similar to that shown in Figure 14. On its eastern side a second, stable unit was located. But the magnetic circuits of this second UFO were stationary (non-spinning). Therefore they did not flatten crops to produce a separate circle. Their presence is only indicated by a concave indentation in the outer ring that surrounds the main circle (see the position at 1 o'clock in the upper photo). This indentation reflects the magnetic field of the concealed stable unit repelling the circuits of the unstable unit which produced the circle. This in turn bended the circuits' trajectory during their spin, resulting in a slight deformation of the outer ring.

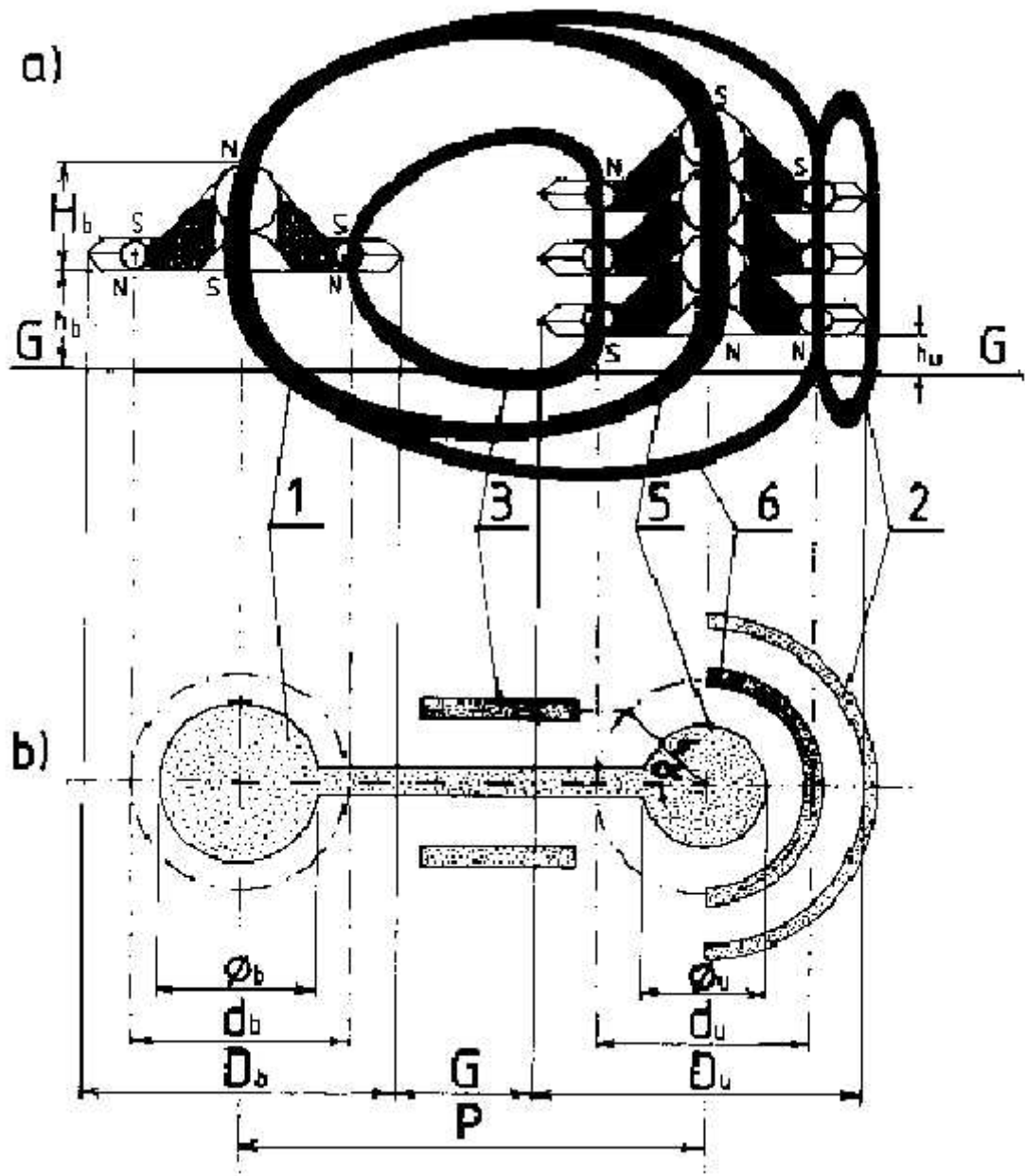


Fig. 29. Some of the mathematical relationships existing in crop circles. When the configuration of the cluster forming a given circle is recognized, and the main mathematical equations (supplied by the theory behind the Magnocraft) describing the component vehicles are known, an investigator with a mathematical inclinations can find numerous equations that bound together all the dimensions indicated in this Figure. For example, the gap G between both vehicles is kept by a supervisory logcomputer on a constant level equal to $G=g \cdot D$ (where g is a safety coefficient, in logcomputers of K6 type UFOs programmed as $g=0.5$). The distance P between axes of both vehicles is described by the equation $P=D(1+g)$. The angular position of the first tuning circuit is $\alpha=2\pi/n$. The diameter ϕ_b of the circle flattened under the stable unit is dependent on the length " l " (measured from the base of one vehicle to the base of the other) of the magnetic circuit labelled (5), and fulfils the equation $\phi_b:h_b=d_u:l$ (thus it is also a function of h_b , h_u , d_u , and P). Similarly the diameter ϕ_u is described by $\phi_u:h_u=D_b:l$ - index " u " refers to an unstable unit, whereas index " b " refers to a stable (balanced) unit. (The last two equations introduce numerous implications. For example when $h_u=h_b$, and the cluster consists only of vehicles of the same type, then

$\phi_u:\phi_b=D_b:d_u=\sqrt{2}$.) It should be stressed that the circles fabricated by pranksters do not fulfil the above sophisticated mathematics. Therefore the knowledge of these equations is one of the factors distinguishing the real circles from falsified ones. In the above illustration a cluster formed from vehicles type K3 is shown. The unstable unit (on the right) displays the greater depth of landing than that of the stable unit (on the left). Only magnetic circuits vital for the production of the illustrated marks are shown; their labelling corresponds to that in Figure 14. Note that to determine the dimensions illustrated here, at least the following equations provided by the theory of the Magnocraft [1e] must be known and used: the outer diameter $D=0.5486 \cdot 2^K$ (where the K factor for

K3 type UFOs is equal to $K=D/H=3$); the nominal diameter $d=D/\sqrt{2}$, and the number of side propulsors $n=4(K-1)$.

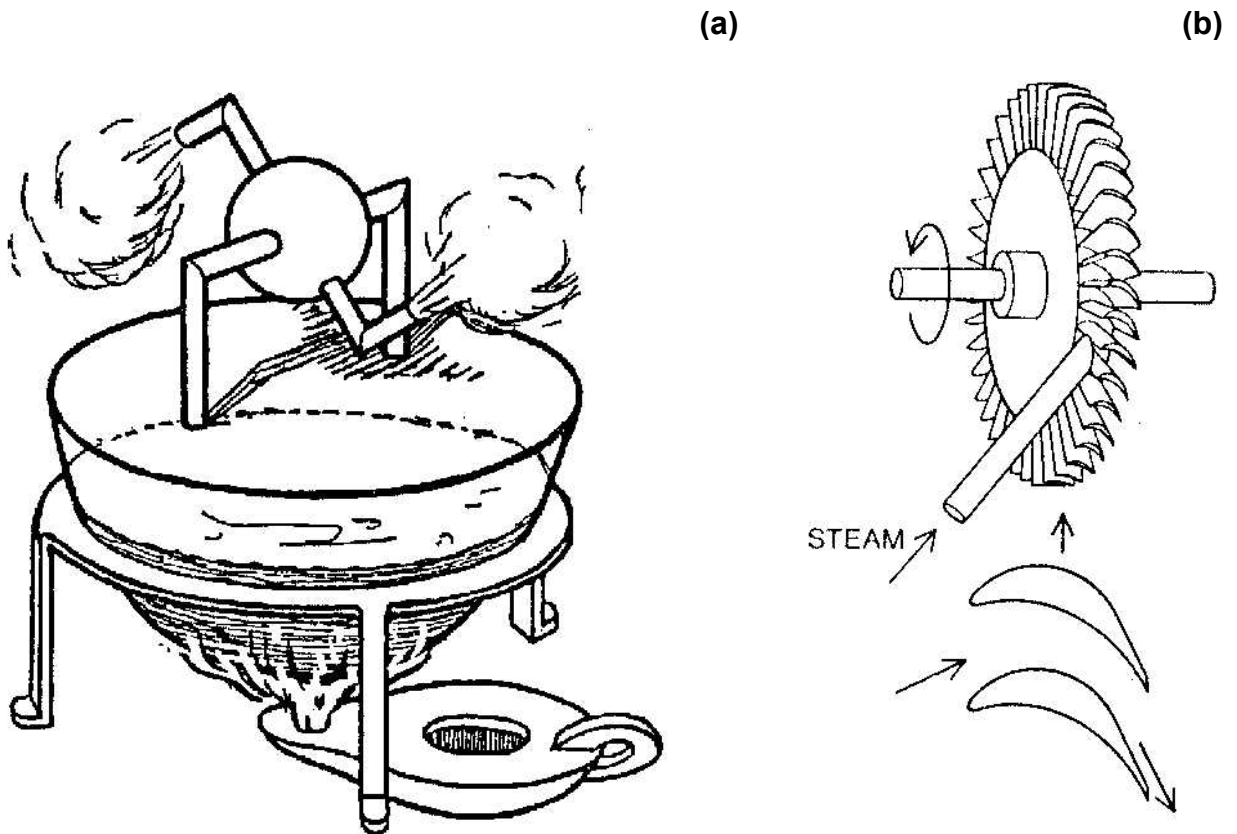


Fig. 30. The evolution of a technical idea, from its conceptual formulation to a viable technological implementation. Around 130 B.C. Hero of Alexandria invented the aeolipile, shown in part (a). It was as late as 1884 when an English inventor, Charles Algernon Parsons, built the first steam turbine in which the principles of the aeolipile are implemented efficiently enough to produce useful mechanical power - see part (b). The efficiency of current telekinetic devices is equivalent to that of the aeolipile. So before these devices become commercially useful, their efficiency needs to be transformed into the equivalent of that of steam turbines.

(a) The operation of the aeolipile. It utilizes only jets of expanding steam that escape from two hollow arms, thus not utilizing the energy of pressure, impact, and temperature of the steam. Because of the inefficient conversion of energy carried in the escaping steam, this device produces mechanical energy that scarcely covers its own friction. Therefore, the rotation of the aeolipile (similar to the motion of current telekinetic devices) only demonstrates the correctness of its principles, but cannot supply any useful power.

(b) Principles underlying the operation of steam turbines, demonstrated with only one of several rotors. The blades of these rotors deflect the jet steam, intercepting its inertial impact. In addition, as the steam passes between the blades, it expands and accelerates, propelling them with reaction forces similar to those formed in a rocket outlet. After the steam leaves a particular rotor, it is intercepted by the fixed blades of a stator and redirected to strike the next rotor. Thus, such a cascade conversion of the steam's energy in turbines is efficient enough to produce an excess of mechanical power that can be utilized practically.