

10 Orchard Street,
Arondale,
Auckland, 7
New Zealand.

Mr. James Smith,
630 Canterbury // 305,
Ottawa,
Ontario,
Canada.

23rd May 1975

Sir,

Thought I should write to you regards to the securing of further information as in respect too an item, which I am led to believe the late Wilbert R. Smith had spent a considerable amount of time & effort in perfecting. The device essentially is non other then, in its basic makeup just a 'coil' wound in a particular manner. Apparently this is where I am hoping you can come in as I have in reality nobody else to whom I can turn too, thus the very reason for writing.

All I am asking in effect is if you can help me as in acquiring additional material showing as to how one goes about in building this somewhat unusual coil, articles the likes such as I have enclosed along with this letter. Any articles at all you may have which has as in some way a bearing upon the 'coil' in question. Anything at all of interest will almost most certainly will be of an immense help. I feel surely you must be in a position whereby you are without doubt able to assist?. Actually if you can print off some xerox copies on what you have, as on hand, & inform me as to what likely this is liable to work out at, I will without delay immediately forward to you the payment to carry out whatever is necessary. I for one surely shall be awaiting eagerly to hear what you have to say.

Sincerely Yours, as always

R. (Ashley) Falk

same principle had been applied in preserving food in metal cans, both in Europe and America . . . using handmade cans!

It took another military thing to get the idea going properly, and it was the American Civil War that created the demand that produced mechanized, high-volume can production and canning processes.

The modern concepts of food packaging can mostly be traced back to the mechanized metal can and the commercial possibilities it opened up.

I like to speculate how much different the world might be today if Appert had not come up with his idea. Maybe Napoleon would have been defeated sooner; maybe the Civil War would have been different. Without canned foods, the monstrous battles of World War I would have been impossible. And so on. I doubt whether the modern city could even exist without the sophisticated food packaging we know today.

And look who started it all—Boney himself, the arch-war monger.

All this rather appeals to me in a bitter sort of way, as an abstract philosophical problem.

Incidentally, to support your point that technology does not necessarily need science—Appert had the techniques all figured by 1809. Pasteur was not born until 1822.

TONY STEEMSON

9 Domett Ave.

Auckland, New Zealand

The military are normally under des-

Brass Tacks

peration, life-or-death pressure. That does make them willing to try new, desperate measures, like original ideas!

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I am very interested in getting some information regarding what is known as the "Smith Coil"—sometimes, as just "The Coil." I thought perhaps some of your readers might know of this coil and help me. The coil was "invented," or developed, by Wilbert B. Smith, a Canadian electronics engineer with the Canadian Government. The coil was experimented with between 1952 and 1962. Smith is now dead.

The coil is said to be a single winding or insulated copper wire, about #16 or #18 gauge, wound on a "ferrite" core 1" to 1½" diameter, and about 9" long. The coil is "caduceus wound"—that is, one begins the winding in the *middle* of the wire's length, winding the two wires in *opposite* directions around the core and crossing these wires on the *same* opposite diameter points each time around.

This coil is said to be an "energy sink"—that is, current fed into it just disappears, causing no radiation, even of heat. When operating and placed near a grid dip meter, the coil is said to show a large number of resonance points across a spectrum of from 200 to 2.0 Mc. This coil is further said to have zero impedance. Further, two or more coils can not be coupled together.

Ferrite is commercially represented by the chemical formula, XFe_2O_4 ,—the "X" representing any of several other metals—nickel, cadmium, copper, gold, et cetera. Which of the ferrites is right for this coil is not known to me.

Any information will be greatly appreciated.

GASTON BURRIDGE

500 Crofford Street
Sevierville, Tennessee 37862

*Any reader have any information?
Any gadget that can take energy in
and make it vanish sounds extremely
interesting! Where does it go?*

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I have a few comments on your editorial in the June 1971 issue of Analog. Agreed that it is almost as cheap to send manned missions to the Moon as unmanned probes and that a man can do much, much more than any remotely controlled system, beyond that point you depart from a realistic examination of the problem.

Any man participating at the growing edge of a technology must be a highly intelligent and trainable individual if he is even to survive. Certainly the astronauts, as professional test pilots, qualify in this respect and would be highly amenable to a quick training course in any technical area such as geology. It must be considered though, that at this stage their first duty is getting back alive, preferably after accomplishing their mission. They need not be highly expert, anything they do or

bring back must be extraordinarily significant due to, if nothing else, its newness. They need not be that competent in anything but staying alive. This condition will pertain until the first flush of exploration ends. At that point it will then become clear that specialization and expertise are still necessary.

No sane man will throw away the fruits of his life's work to go off on a toot. This includes professional scientists. This also pertains for the astronauts. It will be noted that their training program very carefully maintains the qualifications they brought with them as professional engineering test pilots. Other training they receive is ancillary, a necessary concomitant of the job and, if the truth be admitted, superficial. It is unreasonable to expect you can take a man who is on the verge of, or who perhaps just has, made a mark in his chosen career and sequester him for several years. If the astronaut training program had been based on this premise from the start it already would have been a phenomenal failure. There are few sufficiently altruistic to completely redirect their lives especially in a program which might shortly be terminated, leaving them high and dry, their past qualifications rusty, their future qualifications undeveloped. It might even be fair to hypothesize that the necessary altruism is inversely proportional to the individual's qualifications.

Until the day that space travel is

dox, and I think that anyone who is at all mathematically inclined, and has taken the trouble to look at the relativistic time paradox, has probably been rather disturbed by it.

According to the theory of relativity, if I climb into a spacecraft and I set out from the earth here at a velocity very nearly the velocity of light, and I go out to, say, Alpha Proxima, and then I turn round and come back, people on earth say that I've been gone something like ten years. According to my clock, I've only been gone a year.

Now that is a result, apparently, of time dilation in the theory of relativity, in that the spacecraft in which I travel was moving relative to the earth at a velocity nearly equal to the velocity of light. The paradox arises when you consider that relative to the spacecraft, the earth was travelling away at exactly the same velocity. Therefore, to the people on the spacecraft, who are relatively stationary, ten years should have passed, and by the time the earth comes back to them, it should only have been away a year. So you can see right away that the very premise upon which the theory of relativity is predicated—namely, that if A is relative to B, then B must be relative to A—leads you to an impossible paradox. This paradox is resolved completely if you recognise the variable nature of time, and as you move round from one part of the Universe to another you'll encounter all sorts of values of time in certain given intervals. We become slaves to the clock to the extent that we believe that the intervals ticked out by the clock are time itself, so we find it very difficult to readjust. Now I don't propose to say any more about this particular aspect, but I would like to say something on the subject of the craft themselves.

We asked them how they were supported, and they said they were supported on the earth's gravitational field. Further studies on our own, with occasional references to these people from elsewhere, and we figured out what was really taking place to the extent that we were able to go into the laboratory and conduct a series of experiments which proved beyond doubt that this is true.

Our laboratory experiments have allowed us to make about a one per cent. change in the weight of objects—we can make them about one per cent. heavier or one per cent. lighter. Now that is a long way from holding a spacecraft up, because we have to go over one hundred per cent. to do that. But the fact that we *can* do it—the fact that the principles which these people from outside gave us and guided us to finding out for ourselves are valid—certainly indicate that, first,

these people are what they say they are, and, secondly, that their technology is that *they* say it is, that it is superior to ours and that ours is inadequate in many respects. [Quite a lengthy description on the blackboard followed at this point.]

Now we understand that these bells (Mr. Smith is referring to the bell-shaped spacecraft said to come from Venus, which have been photographed by Adamski and others) operate on this principle. Underneath the bells are three things that people have referred to as "landing gear." They are not landing gear at all—they are spheres within which a charged sphere is rotating. It is spinning on magnetic bearings. Magnetic bearing is something else the people from outside gave us the design of. It is very simple in section, and this is the north pole and this is south, and in it they have a thing that looks like this, with a south and this a north [here obviously Mr. Smith is again demonstrating on the blackboard]. They are just simply ferrite bearings permanently magnetized. We built them ourselves and checked them in the lab, and they worked perfectly. They are very simple things. The spheres carry an electric charge and they spin on this type of bearings down inside these big balls. We are told that the tilt is simply produced by rotating the sphere a little bit, which bends the field. The process is much more complicated than would appear from what I am telling you, but these are the first steps and the end results—even though there are other steps in between.

Now one other thing I would like to mention—as far as I know, our group in Ottawa is the only group that has actually taken the information which was given to us by the people from outside and translated it into hardware that works. Much information has been given to us through various channels, but people just talk about it. They don't do anything about it. I think that is deplorable. I think that when they give us information, the least we can do is to show our good faith by trying at least to convert that information into hardware.

We have built two items of hardware on their instructions, which I'm rather proud of. One of these pieces of hardware is a coil. It has a ferrite core and a trick winding on it. To look at, it looks rather like an oddly wound inductor. When measured on a radio frequency bridge, however, it shows very peculiar properties. There are certain frequencies at which it is impossible to balance the RF bridge, and that is a direct contradiction to what any electrical engineer will

anti gravity

Smith

tell you should happen with a coil wound on a ferrite core.

The other item that I'm rather proud of resulted from a series of questions that we asked regarding accidental destruction or damage to our aircraft by flying into the vicinity of flying saucers. And we were informed that, although a few of our aircraft had come to an unfortunate end by what they considered the colossal stupidity of our pilots in flying into a region where the aircraft was bound to get into trouble, they said that they are now taking corrective measures and whenever they see one of our aircraft about to commit suicide, they just get out of the way and give him a wide berth. But I asked, if an aircraft was damaged or destroyed, what happened? They said well, the field surrounds the saucers in order to hold them up. In order to produce the gravity differentials, time field differentials are necessary to operate the ships. These sometimes produced field combinations which reduced the strength of materials to the point where they were no longer strong enough to carry the loads that the materials were expected to carry. Now as we know, aircraft—particularly the military type aircraft—are built with a rather small factor of safety, and if they fly into a region of reduced binding, the material is no longer strong enough to carry the load, and the craft simply comes apart.

Now we asked a series of questions about—was it possible for our craft to detect these regions so that we would not fly into them, and they said that it certainly was, and they would give us the design of an instrument which would do this very thing. They also told us that we ourselves were creating regions which were much more dangerous than the regions which they established in the vicinity, because we could detect the presence of their craft and give them a wide berth, but we could not detect without instruments the presence of these vortices which we ourselves had produced. They gave us the design of the instrument* which was fundamentally this—they said to select two materials, one stronger than the other, and to arrange so that these materials pulled against each other in such a manner that the weaker material was very near its breaking point, and the strong material was a long way from its breaking point. On that basis we devised instruments, and we built a number of them in the shop and sent them around to various people that we know did quite a bit of travelling. We asked them if they would investigate the regions through which aircraft must

have passed just prior to breaking up in mid-air, and we have unfortunately large records of our airplanes having done just this.

One of these unexplained crashes occurred at a place called Essudon, which is about 20 miles south and west of Quebec City. We investigated the region through which this B.O.A.C. aircraft must have passed just prior to its crash, and, sure enough—big as life and twice as natural—we found a very large and very strong vortex. Our instruments showed it beyond a doubt. It was about a thousand feet in diameter and roughly circular, with a rather sharp line of demarcation at the edge of it.

You will recall also that about two or three years ago, possibly a little longer, a jet aircraft crashed into a nunnery at Orleans, just out from Ottawa, killed a number of people and did a great deal of damage. In fact, the jet engine itself was finally dug out of the sub-soil about thirty feet below the foundations of this convent. We investigated that one. Once again we found a very strong vortex of reduced binding. We had a number of reports come in from the people in the field who found exactly the same thing. I wrote a very stiff memorandum to the appropriate people in my own department, pointing out some of these facts. I did not state where we got the information, but simply stated that we had instruments which showed the existence of these regions of reduced binding, and suggested that something be done about it. The letter wound up on the "crank" file: I'm afraid that is the fate of most of these things—they wind up on the "crank" file. However, that does not in any way change the fact that these regions of reduced binding exist. People from outside told us they existed, they gave us the design of instruments, we built the instruments and we have confirmed the fact.

QUESTION: Could you explain why they have curtailed the explosions of nuclear bombs?

I can only guess at why the nuclear explosions have been curtailed. I saw a picture which I know was never released to be public, showing a very large nuclear explosion in the Bikini series. This picture showed the enormous fireball which I think must have been well over a hundred miles in diameter, and shooting out from it were what looked like solar prominences—in other words, they were great tongues of activity of some kind. Now these tongues looked to me, from the scale of this picture, to be around 25-50 miles. They were quite comparable in size to the fireball. Now, my guess is that these tongues or prominences were in fact chain reactions taking

* See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, March-April, 1961.

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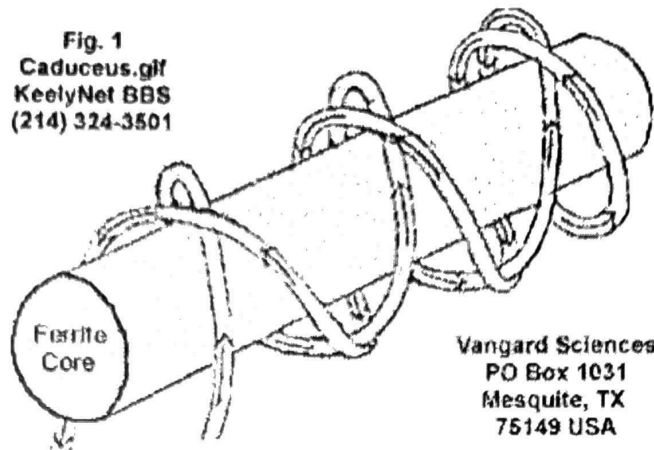
CADUCEUS WOUND COIL EXPERIMENTS

This excellent file is courtesy of David Brenneman.

Certain experiments ... were carried out by independent researchers with **caduceus**-wound coils. This was also called a "Tensor" **coil** by its main proponent, **Wilbert Smith**.

The **caduceus coil** illustrated in Fig.1, basically consists of ordinary insulated copper wire wound in a double-helix around a ferrite core. *THIS COIL HAS REPEATEDLY BEEN FOUND TO VIOLATE ESTABLISHED LAWS OF ELECTROMAGNETICS AND HERTZIAN WAVE THEORY WHEN A HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENT IS INJECTED INTO IT.*

Fig. 1
Caduceus.gif
KeelyNet BBS
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First. This apparatus has zero impedance - unlike an ordinary **coil**. when fed electrical energy the wire in the Tensor **coil** does not get hot.

Secondly. It has infinite resonance - unlike an ordinary **coil** which will resonate chiefly at its natural fundamental frequency and weakly on the second or third harmonic, the Tensor **coil** is capable of resonating strongly on any number of frequencies randomly spaced in the spectrum. The signal pumped into such a **coil** strangely enough cannot be quantified (detected) by standard RF (radio frequency) detection apparatus. Many "Ham" radio operators and electronic technicians who have used these coils, are completely baffled by them. One radio amateur found that with two such coils, one used as a transmitter and the other as a receiver, the second would not pick up the signal from the first unless they were precisely aligned.

For the signal to be transmitted the alignment had to be as critical as that of a laser beam.

CADUCEUS COIL LEVITATES

A few investigators have also reported unexpected bizarre inertial effects in conjunction with these coils. One researcher activated his **caduceus coil** with pulsed bursts of microwave frequency whereupon it appeared to lift itself up by its own bootstraps executing a periodic series of little hops off the ground. Why the **coil** would jump like this or exhibit the other weird effects noted above, has no explanation under standard electromagnetic theory, and must be attributed to the field effect produced by the unique **coil** winding.

CADUCEUS COIL CHARACTERISTICS



Looking at this **coil** configuration carefully we see that the oppositely wound wires of the double helix will cross each other on the opposite sides of the core's diameter with each complete turn. Hence, the **coil** will have two rows of bumps formed where the two wires cross, the rows placed diametrically opposite one another on the core.



Researchers claim that it is important for these crossover bumps to lie in a straight line. Now, when the high frequency current flows in opposite directions through the two wires, the magnetic fields essentially cancel on the sides of the **coil** but on the top and bottom where the crossovers are, the fields overlap forming on the top magnetic vectors orientated in one direction parallel to the **coil** axis, and on the bottom vectors of the same magnitude oriented oppositely to those on top. If we observe the **coil** from the side we then see that the consecutive vectors along the **coil** axis would form several closed toroidal loops circulating into the ferrite core. As we stated elsewhere, **Wilbert Smith** himself while experimenting with the Tensor **coil**, claimed to have recorded time differential effects between the **coil** field and the outer environment. This phenomenon, as well as non-coupling of signal between coils, may arise from the unique trapped toroidal magnetic field described above.



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CONSTRUCTION OF THE GRAVITO MAGNETIC DEVICE (GMD)

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by

Pierre Sinclair [magnet@smartr.com]

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Posted with the written permission of the author.]

[Letter case, minor spelling corrections, and paper formatting changes made by Patrick Bailey,
September 8, 1996]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This paper is dedicated to a man that I respect very much: David Pierre Hamel. A man who helped me tremendously in my quest into the understanding of antigravity, and pushed me to look in a new way at science.

ABSTRACT

In this short paper I would like to convey enough information to help anyone who would like to undertake any research on the Gravito Magnetic Device (GMD). I will give a brief description of the hardware and the theory behind the GMD. I will also talk about various researchers who have come up with very similar theories and results, plus, I will give a brief conclusion on the tremendous possibilities and potential for this technology.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 1989, I was fortunate to meet a man named, David Pierre Hamel. Mr. Hamel had been working for the last fourteen years on an energy system that he claimed would produce antigravity and an abundant amount of energy. Also to support his claim, he said that he had built four prototypes that demonstrated these effects. The first one was built in a forty five gallon drum, the second one was built

on a trailer, the third one was built on a plywood base, and the fourth one was built on a eight foot in diameter platform at ten feet in the air.

His work paralleled the research that I was doing and so I devoted the past six years of research in collaboration with David Hamel to understand the unusual phenomena and to build a prototype that would demonstrate and conclude that such a technology is obtainable today.

So this paper is also dedicated to those who have the time and the resources to duplicate the GMD.

At this time the GMD is almost complete as well as the drawings. This paper will help you to the basic functions of the GMD but more detailed information will be available in the near future with a video tape on how to build, step by step, the model discussed in this paper. The drawing and video tape will be available through Project Magnet Inc.

I should note here that all building materials for the GMD are readily available almost anywhere in the world and the cost is relatively cheap. A lot of hand work is required but nothing that is unattainable. No special machining or parts are required. Only patience and devotion is needed.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that the power generated, surrounding the GMD, is extremely powerful and radiates causing interruptions of electron flow in normal electrical systems, i.e.: lights, cars, road transformers and interferes with electromagnetic transmissions. So it is without saying that this machine has to be taken extremely seriously when completed and activated. But don't be alarmed, if a control system is in place, it is easy to stop its **effect**. One of the main purposes of the GMD is to understand the effects of enclosed opposing magnetic fields that have varying vector angles; like theories set forth by Tom Bearden (1).

As far as I am concerned, David Hamel has brought about an incredibly powerful and useful technology which also generates antigravity. The GMD has a powerful upward thrust causing it to rise in the air. Similar work has been done by John Searl of England with his levi-disk experiments (2). When we understand the inner working of what causes the secondary electrogravitational fields, the possibility to create various devices enabling us to have plentiful energy of different types is mind boggling.

OVERVIEW OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GRAVITO MAGNETIC DEVICE (GMD)

It should be noted that the configuration of the parts inside the GMD are put in such a way to promote an enclosed constant variation of opposing magnetic fields. In the resting state, the moving cones are balanced and stabilized in a magnetic field repulsion, like a magnetic bearing. This is the hardest part to accomplish. the startup of the GMD is initiated by lowering a magnet at the center top of the shell inside the shell towards the momentarily magnetically balanced moving cones. As the center (see Fig. 1) magnet, which opposes the one attached at the center of the upper moving cone, is lowered inside the GMD, it forces the upper cone to move sideways shifting the magnetic balance between the cones inside the GMD. The cones stay offset to each other for a short while and then plasma like energy starts to build up around the GMD. The energy build up creates a shift of color from red-orange to light blue and then white. Following this **effect**, the GMD starts to lose weight and has an upper lift in a greater ratio than its total weight.

The GMD is composed of twelve major components (see Fig. 1): (A) the control mechanism; (B) four individual rings of magnets; (C) inverted cups; (D) three magnets attached to inverted cones; (E) wall rings; (F) outer edge rings; (G) outer edge extended ring; (H) moving cones; (I) plywood base; (J) double sided cones; (K) cone enclosures; and (L) inverted cones.

For details of the following see Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

[These are in the paper, and we are getting them scanned onto disk for inclusion here. Otherwise, contact the author for copies. PB.]

A: In the aluminum casing is the control mechanism. It is composed of a large barium ferrite magnet that is raised or lowered by the use of a corkscrew type device. The aluminum casing is bolted to the upper body of the GMD. It should be noted that 1/2 inch spacers are utilized to allow for air flow. The magnets used in the control mechanism are identical to all the 'D' type magnets in Figures 1 and 2.

B: Riveted to the collar of each cone is a ring of magnets. Each ring is composed of several individual magnets with all their magnetic poles in the same direction, creating the desired **effect** of opposing magnetic fields. The purpose of the configuration of these rings are to minimize the physical weight of the moving cones 'H'.

C: Next to the collar, attached to the wall of the moving cones are 3 pair of inverted aluminum cups set at 120 degrees apart from each other. The dimensions of all the inverted cups is determined by two factors:

1. The distance between the 'E' and 'G' magnetic rings; and
2. The size of the ball bearings which fits into the inverted cups.

D: Each of the 'D' magnets is attached to a small aluminum inverted cone 'L' which reaches from the magnet to the collar of the lower 'K' cone and the two 'H' cones. Each of the 'D' magnets including the magnet inside the control mechanism 'A' are identical.

E: Attached to the wall are two adjustable magnetic rings. The purpose of these rings is to hold the 'H' cones centered and at the tip of the 'J' small double sided cones.

F: Attached to the outer edge of the moving cones 'H' are ring magnets at 90 degrees angle to the 'G' magnets. Its purpose is to support part of the weight of the moving 'H' cones and to generate more opposing magnetic fields. Each cone, 'H', 'K', has their 'F' magnets aligned in the same polarity.

G: Attached at the extreme circumference of the moving cones 'H', are ring magnets which are perpendicular to the 'G' ring magnet. They repel the field of the magnetic rings around the outer wall 'E', of the GMD. This is to insure that the 'H' cones are kept in the center at a proper distance. The distance between the 'E' and 'G' rings is determined by the strength of the magnet's magnetic field. Here it should be noted that all spacing arrangements are based on the magnets field strength.

H: The two cones are identical to the 'K' cones except that attached to the outer circumference of each cone is a ring magnet 'G'. I would like to note here, that it is important that the attached ring magnet 'G' is distanced far enough from the 'E' ring magnets, so that their magnetic field does not interfere with each other.

I: It is desirable to use plywood as a base as it is easier to attach, move and remove parts as necessary.

J: There are six small double sided cones that sit in twelve cups. The size and design of the cups allows sideways and wobble movement of the 'H' cones. It also used as a locking mechanism so the swaying movement of the 'H' cones is restricted to a certain point.

K: These two cones are mainly utilized to provide an enclosure as well as used to magnetically clamp the moving 'H' cones.

L: Small inverted aluminum cones designed to support and attach the 'D' magnets' to the lower 'K' cone and the 'H' cones at the collar. It is important to have these cone arrangement to give the air a path to flow between the layers of the cones, thus, triggering the swaying movement of the moving cones 'H' when the GMD is generating its electrogravitational field.

EXPERIMENTAL NOTES.

So far, the prototype has demonstrated the same mechanical **effect** that David Hamel claimed. It has shown that when the 'H' cone are manually moved, the air flows in and out of the center hole and the outer edges of the GMD. Since the control system is not completed and the outer wall is not covered yet, it was not possible for me to tell if the secondary **effect** would show up around the GMD. But, because all the construction of the deferent section of the GMD plus all the mechanical functions have proven to be right, it is me belief that the **effect** should show as predicted.

GENERAL COMMENTS

To my knowledge, there are five people that have come up with devices which uses the principle of opposition of magnetic field at vector angles. Devices which demonstrated unusual and similar **effect** to the David Hamel devices. John Searl from England with his levi-disk machine, (1). John **Hutchison** who has demonstrated the opposing magnetic field using Tesla coils with varying frequencies, (2). W. J. Hooper with his test **apparatus**, witch had an electromagnetic coil wound in such a way that each electromagnetic field would oppose each other and this in an enclosed and shielded metal can. He showed a direct relation with the field strength inside the can and the electric field appearing outside the can, (3). Floyd Sweet, who made several device proving that stressing a magnet with opposing magnetic field would cause the magnet to generate a secondary field on the surrounding space and then trap it with scalar wound coils (4). **Wilbert Smith**, he had demonstrated that using electromagnetic coils wound in the same fashion as the one by Hooper, but overlapping two coils of the same, would also produce unusual effects, (5). Tom Bearden, who is the one to my opinion the advance the best theory to explain the reason of such unusual energy behavior. He also explains what causes this reaction at the nuclear level, (6).

REFERENCES

1. John Searl
2. John **Hutchison**
3. W. J. Hooper
4. Floyd Sweet
5. **Wilbert Smith**
6. Tom Bearden

About the Author:

Pierre Sinclair [magnet@smartt.com]

Biography

Scientific researcher Pierre Sinclair, from Fort Langley, British Columbia, Canada has devoted years to advanced research into alternate sources of energy. His work drew the attention of various groups who commissioned him to build prototypes and experiment with these sources of energy. For example, he worked with:

Extensive study of John Worrell Keely's vibratory physics principles. In 1988 Pierre was invited by Dale Pond of Colorado, president of Delta Spectrum Research, to speak at a conference in Philadelphia on the topic of vibratory physics.

Hydrogen generation for mixing with gasoline to give more efficient combustion in conventional engines. Pierre visited Stan Meyer in Ohio and other researchers to see if they had truly advanced technologies.

The Thesta-Distatica energy converter of Methernitha, near Linden, Switzerland. (For more details see The Coming Energy Revolution, Avery Publishing, 1995, by J. Manning). Pierre built a prototype of the Swiss device and wrote a paper on its function and possible potential. His paper was distributed by the Space Energy Association of Florida and drew comments from the science community in Germany.

A transformerless switching power supply for laptop computers and lightweight power distribution systems. He worked on this invention for Master Tech. Corp.

Pierre Sinclair has spent the last six years of research on the David Pierre Hamel story and work. Pierre Sinclair is now close to completing, in collaboration with David Hamel, a duplicate of one of four prototypes that demonstrated antigravity and unusual effects in Maple Ridge, B.C., Canada.

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So yes you can publish the paper and if you could add "copyright" on the document (snip)

So a lot more to come.

Ps. I have made corrections on my web page RE Project Magnet is about and possible video on previous

research of other devices will be added in the Sinclair Technology page of the web.

At: <http://www.cascadia-net.com/magnet/>

Talk to you soon,

Pierre Sinclair.

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Time Travel & the Caduceus Coil - 01/17/98

**From: Emanon Inventors Association
To: Jerry Decker
Subject: hi
Date: Wed, 14 Jan 1998 05:53:51 -0800**

Hi Jerry! I wrote up some material I think you might be interested in. If you feel like putting it up on your website, knock yourself out!

It goes along with the original "time travel" story I sent you months ago. I believe this new material explains what really happened to my friend. It also might explain, in part, how the SUPPOSED U.S. Government's Temporal Transmission Research Project time-travel equipment functions.

The T.T.R.P. is, as I mentioned, a SUPPOSED time travel research project. The following is, as Paul Harvey would say, "The Rest of the story": A little history about the caduceus coil (a.k.a. the tensor coil):

Its main proponent, and inventor, Wilbert Brockhouse Smith developed this coil sometime during the 1950's (Smith died in 1961).

Originally, Dr. Smith was involved in the top-secret program "Project Magnet". This project, allegedly, was a government-sponsored program to produce an aircraft which operated on the same propulsion/flight principles of U.F.O.'s. "Officially", at some point, the program was terminated. At some point, concurrently, Smith was tinkering around with new styles of coil windings. It was during this period of time when he developed the caduceus coil.

The coil is said to produce electromagnetic waves which travel parallel to the coil windings. This violates electromagnetic convention as the standard rule for creating electromagnetism is that the waves are produced perpendicularly (with respect to the coil windings).

Also, supposedly, a caduceus coil transmits these electromagnetic waves at super-luminal velocities (i.e., at faster-than-light speeds).

It is interesting to note that, last year, a Canadian scientist was credited with sending a radio broadcast using "radio-like waves" which were travelling faster than the speed of light.

Smith claimed that timepieces, which were within the caduceus coil's region of greatest magnetic field flux density, measured time at a different "rate and direction of time flow" than other timepieces which were outside of the coil's magnetic field influence.

The caduceus/tensor coil (with proper frequency/voltage) supposedly creates scalar electromagnetic waves that travel at super-luminal velocities (i.e., faster-than-light speeds).

As an electronics engineer, there is one thing that comes to mind regarding this. When an electromagnetic field is created, any thing within the densest portion of that field tends to take on the same potential, polarity, frequency, and velocity of that field. This applies both to life forms and inanimate objects.

Some people refer to an objects, or life forms, energy as its "aura", electromagnetic field, or Kirlian field. In fact, there is a seldom known, little used, formula known as the "Johnson Effect" which can be used to ascertain the power levels of an objects, or life forms, electromagnetic field. The reason it was discarded is because it leans towards inaccuracy at frequencies above the Earth's magnetic field frequency (about 7.8 Hz).

With respect to what I've mentioned, I believe Einstein's theory of relativity states that if an electromagnetic wave were to (somehow) be propagated at velocities beyond the speed of light, then that wave would move backward in time.

Or, more specifically stated, that the Universe's "time" would start going backward relative to the "time" experienced by the wave (which, if a wave could have consciousness, would experience a normal, forward, progressive "time").

I believe this is what happened to my friend when he was operating his machine. By the way, he was wearing a digital watch when this happened (the first time). However, the static charge he experienced blew the digital timer circuitry inside the watch.

What is really bizarre is I read a story out of the "Weekly World News" (OF ALL PLACES!) that stated the U.S. government was involved in a project called the Temporal Transmission Research Project. The story stated that they place an object inside a hollow aluminum tube and then subject the tube to a high- frequency electromagnetic field that travels faster than light.

In this fashion, supposedly, the tube (and internal contents) are supposed to be able to travel into the past. We all know that aluminum is a great conductor of electricity.

The interesting analogy between that story, and my friend's experience, is that his coils were hollow, were producing extremely high frequencies, and (I believe) were functioning as a caduceus (or tensor) coil.

The W.W.N. story also stated that a government scientist had volunteered to go back to the year 1918, remain for 25 minutes of subjective time, then return. They go on to say that he went, but never returned.

Continuing, they said that the project members then decided to look over old publications (from 1918) looking for clues as to what happened. After about two months of searching, they contend, they found an old microfiche copy of a now-defunct police journal which had a very strange article in it.

In the article, it shows what appears to be (in a picture) a metal tube about two feet long and containing the crushed remains of a man. Also, in the picture, is what looks like a cellular phone (lying on the ground) about one to two feet away.

There was a caption below the picture, but I vaguely remember what it said (I was more in the picture).

The reason I was so interested in the picture is because of something I noticed about it. I've been working in darkrooms, and with cameras, for more than 30 years and what I saw blew me away.

The picture was taken at night and shows the tube, the "cellular phone" (if that's what it was- suppose it was a "recall device" to allow the man to get back to his own time?), some police

officers (in old-style uniforms), some old style police cars, and (in the background) a row of spectators.

The thing that aroused my interest in the picture is that these spectators looked as if they were a good 60 - 80 feet from the camera. You see, the modern electronic flash (even the ones with the biggest xenon flash lamps) can't illuminate (in darkness) more than about 40 - 45 feet at the MAXIMUM.

In the old days, the "press 25" flash bulbs (on the other hand) were able to illuminate (in darkness) well up to 80 - 85 feet or so.

So, it is my contention that MOST of the picture is genuine (that is, taken in 1918). I don't know about the tube and the "cellular phone" though. I can tell you, though, if the picture is a composite (the tube and "cellular phone" being "pasted" into the picture), whoever did it was a master of "special effects/trick photography".

I don't know if the Weekly World News would have THAT kind of money as those type of imagery artists are damned expensive to hire. Also, in the picture, I noticed several blades of grass that appeared IN FRONT OF not only the "cellular phone", but the metal tube as well.

I believe my friend's coils were functioning as a caduceus.

Vanguard Sciences/KeelyNet comments

Some might snicker at quoting the Weekly World News as a source, however, every now and then the tabloids will mention something interesting that can be checked. I know, because about 4 years ago, a few paragraphs were printed in the Globe newspaper about a fellow who had figured out how to make things invisible.

I called the Globe and asked for the fellows name and address. They refused to provide verbally but said their policy for followup requests must be made by mail. So, I sent them a letter with the story name, the page and issue.

Within about a week, I received the name of the inventor, his phone number and address. I called and we spoke for a couple of hours. Fascinating theory that he got from Star Treks' Cloaking Device.

He pursued it and now has a company listed on the web.

Project Chameleo - Cloaking Device - 11/14/97

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