

Einstein's Antigravity

By Tim Ventura, January 1st, 2005
with revision by John Dering

Part 1. Nick Cook's Mysterious Discovery

During the course of researching his best-selling book, "The Hunt for Zero Point", Nick Cook stumbled upon World War II era evidence for a secret Nazi Weapon that came to be known as the "Nazi Bell" device. This device was constructed by a scientific team reporting to SS General Hans Kammler under a veil of secrecy even deeper than that of the Nazi nuclear research.

While Cook's research yielded little information about the specific design or application of the Nazi Bell device, his sources indicated that it apparently was able to create a variety of startling effects on nearby objects. It has been speculated that the Bell device was designed to use high-speed counter-rotating components filled with specialized materials and energized by electromagnetic energy to induce "torsion" effects and thus control gravity and other significant effects.



Nazi-Bell: Closeup of a test-platform at the secret Wenceslas Mine facility in Poland.

John Dering, a physicist specializing advanced directed energy, nonlinear electrodynamics and new energy sources has further reported on a "Rhine Valley" facility and device. He believes this to have been an actual wartime prototype deployment of a successor to the Nazi Bell experiments, which were carried out in the Wenceslas Mine research lab in occupied Poland. While the Bell experiment was focused on developing a radical new propulsion technology, the little-known Rhine Valley experiment may have been a last-ditch attempt to weaponize the Bell's dangerous side effect for use against Allied forces.



Nick Cook: Janes Defense Weekly Aviation Editor & investigative author.

Dering speculates that the German WW-II research was intended to create a powerful propulsion effect by engineering application of Einstein's Unified Field Theory (UFT) equations. Within the 1929 version of the Einstein UFT equations a linkage is found between the "vector magnetic potential" and Torsion. Put simply, in the Unified Field Theory the effects of curved space-time (resulting from a massive body, like the earth) can locally offset by creating Torsion. Thus electromagnetic interactions are harnessed to induce torsion, which in turn can then null out gravitation. This astounding possibility for gravity control is not predicted

in either the special or general relativity theories and appears only in the Unified Field equations. Thus, a sort of counteraction to gravity or “antigravity” field would be the result. The heavy-duty concrete construction of the test-rig at the Wenceslas Mine, complete with heavy steel mounting-rings, bears witness to the massive scale of the forces that the research produced.

While the full purpose and results of neither experiment is completely known, it is obvious that Nazi Bell possessed a great deal of value in terms of secret-weapons – with a range of choices at his disposal at the end of World War II, Hans Kammler considered only the Nazi Bell experiment as being valuable enough to save Germany from the encroaching Allied & Russian forces. The Bell project [whatever its full purpose] was the only research program in Nazi Germany to carry the designation “War Decisive”. Not even the German atomic bomb or rocket programs were considered of such importance!

Historically speaking, the German’s motive for developing the Nazi Bell device seems apparent. Hitler’s Third Reich had an almost borderline obsession with secret “wunder” and “uber-weapons” that they felt would give them an advantage against the Allies. The wild success of the V-2 rocket program had emboldened them to undertake the development of even more esoteric weapons projects – such as the world’s first jet fighter, the ME-262, and a series of jet-powered Coanda-Effect UFO prototypes (radical disk shaped VTOL aircraft designs that proved ultimately unsuccessful). The most notable of these was a design by Andreas Epp, which became an inspiration for the later AvroCar experiments of the 1950’s.



Coanda Effect: A prototype flying disk design by Andreas Epp.

Neither the ME-262 nor the Coanda-Effect disk devices were ready in time for use against the Allies, but nonetheless received the backing of the Third Reich, which supplied them with trained scientists, materials and research funding, and a nearly endless supply of slave-labor with which to build the projects.

It’s not known where the true inspiration for the Nazi Bell device & prior Rhine-Valley experiments originated, but its possible to speculate that they were trying to leap to a completely electromagnetic propulsion system after realizing the limited potential in controllability and speed from their experimentation with the Coanda-Effect saucer technology. Perhaps some of the more forward-thinking physicists had the ear of Hans Kammler, and suggested to him that the time was right to evolve to a technology so far ahead of aerodynamic propulsion of the day that it would give Germany absolute supremacy in the air. Darker possibilities exist, given that the Bell Device researchers appeared very interested in the dangerous and lethal side effects created by exposure to the Bell force field.

Assuming that the Nazi’s had decided on a nearly fictional approach to directly interacting with gravity through electromagnetism, the next logical step that they would have taken is to find a scientific basis to work from. As scientists, Kammler’s team would have quickly realized that this scientific support wouldn’t have come from either Relativity Theory or



Hans Kammler: A rare photo of the SS General behind the Bell project.

Quantum Mechanics, but they wouldn't have had to search very far, as the Germans had already reviewed just such a theory to unify Electromagnetism and Gravitational Forces ...

On June 14th, 1928, a paper was published in German that would have certainly attracted the attention of anyone looking for a quick and easy way to convert from electricity to gravitational force. The English translation of the title is: "New possibility for a Unified Field Theory of Gravitation and Electricity", and it contains the beginnings of what later became known as Torsion Theory. Despite the Nazi dislike for Jewish science and culture, this paper was written by a physicist too renowned to be ignored – quite possibly the world's greatest physicist, Albert Einstein!

Starting in the early 1920's Einstein and others began to speculate that general relativity, which describes gravitation and space-time, could be modified to include the laws of Maxwell that describe electromagnetism. In essence Einstein sought to show that the laws of electricity and magnetism could be "unified" with the laws of gravitation. In other words such a theory would imply that all electrical and magnetic effects and all gravity effects are manifestations of an underlying "unified field". By the late 1920's Einstein's papers on Unified Field theory began to be read by physicists interested in exploring experimental verification of his theories.

John Dering has suggested that in addition to a general familiarity with Einstein's Unified Field Theory from written publications, the Nazi's may have in fact had "inside information" on the subject. Supposedly, Gerlach had discussed the foundations of this new Unified Field Theory at length with Einstein while the theory was being formulated, and had also collaborated with Einstein during the 1920's on a search for experimental verification. As history tells us, Gerlach was later appointed to the position of "plenipotentiary" for Nazi Fission Research in 1944 by the Reich Research Council – giving him top-level scientific connections throughout Germany's cutting-edge research programs. Nick Cook has also highlighted Gerlach's connection to the Nazi-Bell project through the testimony of defense journalist Igor Witkowski, who claims to have been shown documents identifying Gerlach's involvement in the project.

Thus, with the driving goal of building an electromagnetically powered UFO to replace the less than spectacular performance of the Coanda-Effect flying disks, Kammler's scientific team would have already been familiar with Einstein's work in gravity, and would have had a real basis from the published UFT tensor equations to begin rapid experimentation with a new technology for 1940's era Antigravity!

Part II. The Philadelphia Experiment

The Nazi's weren't the only people interested in utilizing high-power electromagnetic fields in the development of secret weapons during World War II. The Allies were also busy in the development of a number of secret projects, including the well-known Manhattan Project that led to the development of the atomic bomb, as well as Von Neumann's work leading to computer code-breaking for Axis code-encrypted communications.

The mythology gets pretty deep here, as it suggests that Von Neumann was also involved in setting up another project – the ill-fated “Project Rainbow” or “Mirage”, which came to be known later as “The Philadelphia Experiment”.

The real story behind the Philadelphia Experiment may never be known, and the primary sources of information about it come primarily from a merchant Marine sailor named Carl Allen (a.k.a. Carlos Allende), as well as an anonymous source known only under the pseudonym ‘Dr. Franklin Reno’. Author William Moore interviewed both Reno and Allende during research for his book “The Philadelphia Experiment” -- while both men offer different perspectives on the experiment, they agree in principle of a variety of key points.



USS Eldridge: Was the DE-173 part of an accidental teleportation & invisibility project?

The original story about the Philadelphia Experiment surfaced in the form of three letters from Carlos Allende (later known to be Carl Allen), sent to a Dr. Morris K. Jessup after the 1955 publication of Jessup’s book entitled, “The Case for the UFO”. The rambling, often incoherent writing in the letters described an experiment with the purported goal of making a ship invisible to radar – but in Allende’s words, the ship suffered a mysterious accident, rendering it temporarily invisible but having horrible biological side effects on the ship’s crew. Carlos Allende claimed to have seen this experiment from his post on a nearby observational Liberty ship, “The S.S. Furuseth”, positioned in Philadelphia Harbor.

Dr. Franklin Reno, who apparently had been in hiding for several years when Moore finally interviewed him, claimed that his role had been as an assistant to a Dr. Albrecht and ostensibly also to Dr. Von Neumann on some of the mathematical calculations required to vet the physics for government buyoff on the project. Reno described to Moore performing calculations for a 10% deflection in light, and also mentions working to some degree with Einstein’s Unified Field Theory, which reinforces the idea that the Philadelphia Experiment was performed with the intent of making the USS Eldridge invisible to both radar and visible light. In effect, Reno described a real-life “Mirage Effect” nearly identical to the fictional invisibility device later portrayed in the 1987 science-fiction movie “Predator”.

One of the real problems with regard to the Philadelphia Experiment story has been the amount of mythology surrounding it. In many ways, it serves as a modern-day extension of the many “ghost ship” tales such as the story of the Flying Dutchman from earlier eras. Different retellings of the Philadelphia Experiment tale always seem to contain a unique twist – in some stories, the experiment was meant only to produce radar-invisibility to provide the Navy with a means of avoiding enemy radar while traveling in convoys.

Radar was still a very new and emerging technology in 1943, and one of the chief complaints about the ‘radar-invisibility’ explanation for the Philadelphia Experiment is quite simply that German radar had not yet become a major problem for the Allies. However, another

retelling of the story offers an interesting twist to this “cloaking device” theory, in the form of making the Eldridge literally invisible to the naked eye.

This alternative claim is that German battleships used very precise optical sights on the top of tall masts for “over the horizon” range finding, and that by creating a mirage effect around the hull of the Allied ships, it would limit the German’s ability to accurately gauge the distance and elevation for their battleship cannons. This “mirage effect” has been supposed to come from different possible sources – one idea is that it was accidentally discovered as a by-product of high-frequency resonant coil devices found by Tesla during earlier research.



Albert Einstein: Worked for the Navy during WWII.

Another possibility is that Einstein himself invented the “mirage effect” in 1943, during a consultancy period in which he worked for the US Department of the Navy by the appointment of Dr. Vannevar Bush. Einstein’s FBI file places him in the right place at the right time – working for the Navy’s Bureau of Ordnance on what was officially described as “a device to explode a torpedo under a ship”. This has been presumed to suggest that Einstein at least participated in the Philadelphia Experiment, as his skills would have otherwise been far more valuable to something like the Manhattan Project than a simple exercise in mechanical engineering.

The exact goals of the Philadelphia Experiment aren’t known, and could even have been as mundane as finding a way for the Allies to create EM interference with torpedoes and mines of the day – however, what is known about the experiment is that the results were far from what were anticipated.

By cross-correlating stories from a number of sources, we can ascertain that the core-theme of these tales revolves around the USS Eldridge disappearing at port in Philadelphia Harbor in a fog of “green mist”. Supposedly, the ship faded from view, until the entire ship itself was eventually invisible – leaving in its place only a ship-sized hole in the water to indicate that it was still present. A neat trick, to be sure, but the side effects tell the more interesting story...



Invisibility: Reports claim that only a ship-sized hole in the water remained.

In addition to bending light around itself, the USS Eldridge seems to have experienced a number of intense anomalous effects, including teleportation and/or time-displacement. It’s difficult to confirm most of these, but they include men melting into the decks of the ship, and a rumor persists that in addition to causing insanity in many of the crewmen, the crew also carried residual field-effects within themselves: a brawl was reported the night after the test had been conducted with a report that two of the crew members had literally vanished into thin air in front of a waitress.

The reported side-effects of the Philadelphia Experiment were are too diverse to completely describe in this overview, and its difficult to tell which effects really occurred and which are the product of wishful thinking. As it turns out, the world would be forced to wait nearly 40 years for any kind of validation about the Philadelphia Experiment ...

Part III. An Accidental Replication?

The connection between the Nazi Bell & Rhine Valley experiments and the Allied Philadelphia Experiment of World War II may quite possibly come from a very unexpected source – a Canadian inventor by the name of John Hutchison.



John Hutchison: The Canadian inventor who discovered the H-Effect.

Hutchison is a rather unique character – he collects and tinkers with a variety of electronic gadgets at a small apartment that he’s converted into a laboratory in Vancouver, BC. In addition to a collection of Tesla Coils and Van De Graaf generators, he also has several RF-amplifiers and an assortment of surplus Naval electronics equipment that he’s purchased from auctions at the nearby shipyards. What makes Hutchison unique is that he has an eye for putting things together, and has been able to produce some rather spectacular effects simply through adjusting his equipment correctly.

Hutchison seems to be the middle ground between the Antigravity effects reported from the Nazi Bell experiments and the melting-materials effects of the Philadelphia experiment. His experimentation with high-voltage and high-frequency apparatus has produced effects ranging from antigravity and levitation in a variety of materials, to the melting and jellification of materials – including substances melting into each other at room temperature.

The effects range in scope and scale quite profoundly – in some occurrences the levitation only lifts a few grams, while in another instance a several hundred pound cannon ball was captured on tape hovering in mid-air.



Levitation: The H-Effect can levitate objects up to several hundred pounds.

Hutchison has collected an abundance of evidence to support his research – including hours of video and reels of film, as well as deformed samples of metals subjected to room-temperature melting and jellification, and enough other supporting evidence to convince even the most jaded skeptic that these effects do indeed occur as they’ve been described.

Hutchison has further backed his story by allowing independent scientific teams to examine these effects as they happen – including at one point a 6-month study conducted by a CIA research time financed by Col. John Alexander, which supported the veracity of his unusual experiments, but were unable to explain the basis for the Hutchison Effect.

Hutchison himself does not work in a theory-based environment – his research, for whatever the reason, evolved in a hands-on setting, which means that he understands how to establish the environment that creates the effects that he’s achieved, but these effects are

nonetheless largely random and difficult to predict. Hutchison spends most of his time tinkering, and the biggest challenge remains a fundamental understanding of why and how he's able to do what he does.



Anomalies: This steel ingot was crushed into powder from the H-Effect.

The scope and complexity of John Hutchison's work is vast enough that a number of researchers have speculated on its application to a variety of alternative-science concepts and disciplines. In this particular case, however, it is the correlation of the effects and side effects of the Hutchison Effect with the Nazi Bell experiments and the Philadelphia Experiment that is of the greatest interest. Hutchison's work, which has been well recorded and extensively documented, seems to provide validation for both of these World War II era experiments, despite their inherent lack of validating evidence.

Hutchison's work seems more closely related to the Philadelphia Experiment in practice than it does to the Nazi Bell experiments – after all, both the H-Effect and Philadelphia experiment seem to have utilized high-power Tesla equipment, such as resonant coils and rotating fields. Neither of those experiments seems to have utilized mechanical rotation to any degree, whereas the Nazi Bell seems to have been designed specifically to enhance these effects.

There's a final factor that makes Hutchison's work especially notable: his experiments don't produce negative biological side effects. This may be the result of the higher-frequencies that Hutchison uses experimentally – the H-Effect occurs between 10 to 20 megahertz, instead of working in the kilohertz range like the Bell Device, or the 10 – 125 Hz range that Corum suggested for the Philadelphia Experiment. Do the higher-frequencies make his device more efficient, or simply put the field-effects out of the range that damages living organisms?

Part IV. John Dering's Speculation on the Nazi Bell

One of the lessons that the World War II era experimentation with Einstein's Unified Field Theory teaches us is that these forces can be hazardous or downright dangerous if a careless or hasty approach is taken in developing them. The crew of the USS Eldridge appears to be representative of the biological hazards that have become apparent, and it has been claimed that experimentation with the Nazi Bell also caused human casualties.

Risks and hazards aren't new to the process of scientific discovery -- many new technologies carry with them dangerous risks if not handled with care, and over the last few years several private organizations and individual researchers have begun a cautious exploration of these effects with an eye to developing a better understanding of how to harness this technology while minimizing potential health concerns.

John Dering is one of the primary advocates of renewed support in experimentation with Einstein's Unified Field Theory and several other related approaches to Antigravity and new-propulsion concepts. Dering works at SARA Inc, a California aerospace & defense

contractor involved with a variety of development projects based on breakthrough innovations in technology.

Dering is the first to acknowledge that this approach to technology carries risks – he’s commonly used the phrase “when you pull the cat’s tail you get the whole cat”, by which he means that since the Unified Field Theory taps into multiple forces by warping the space-time manifold, tampering with a single force such as gravity will undoubtedly have side-effects that show up in unrelated forces as well.

Dering’s concern for the biological risks associated with UFT research is echoed by Nick Cook’s description of the Nazi-Bell experiment, *“During the tests, the scientists placed various types of plants, animals, and animal tissues within the Bell’s sphere of influence. In the initial test period of November to December 1944, almost all of the samples were destroyed. A crystalline substance formed within the tissues, destroying them from the inside; liquids, including blood, gelled and separated into clearly distilled fractions.”*

Cook further described the human cost associated with these experiments, *“People exposed to the program complained of ailments, in spite of their protective clothing. These ranged from sleep problems, loss of memory and balance, muscle spasms and a permanent and unpleasant metallic taste in the mouth.”*

Are the reports of these negative side effects inherent to the Unified Field Theory itself, or do were they merely the result of a flaw in the Bell’s design? Cook seems to suggest that the Germans had made considerable progress towards eliminating these side effects altogether through modifications made to the Bell during testing, *“In a second series of experiments that started in January 1945, the damage to test-subjects was reduced to around 12-15 percent following certain modifications to the equipment. This was reduced even further to two to three percent following a second set of refinements.”*

One thing that has become apparent is that whatever side effects may occur are difficult to shield against – they seem to manifest in unexpected ways, and at low power levels they appear not as biological effects but instead as an RF-interference with measuring equipment. Dering claims that as these experiments begin to tap into the force of gravity they create a “back-EMF” effect, which he explains as being gravitationally induced electromagnetic fields that are impossible to shield against using current technology.

What is the magnitude of these back-EMF effects in an experimental setting? *“The AG experiments I have done produced a complicated field,”* writes Dering, *“A torsion field induced by a rotating EM wave creates the curvature. The problem is that these fields are manifestations of the underlying unified fields that manifest as the five modes we call the fundamental forces.”*

“To induce torsion and make curvature the system is driven at several RF frequencies with the appropriate modulation -- there are lots of time derivatives flying around. The result is that the time varying AG field back induces an EM field that attempts to react against the input pump wave...and that back EM is intense, too! And there are those bloody cross terms this component linked to that one...what a soup.”

We measured minor effects with the gravitational rotor test of the Unified Field relations -- but it takes real power, at or above a critical intensity and field strength for at least a minimum amount of time (the nonlinear build up time constant) for powerful AG effects to manifest. This may have to be done with very good control on pump frequency bandwidth and phase. Minor weight reduction I have already seen and done, we did that in 1993-94. It turns out we were probably reproducing the same sort of experiments that Gerlach and others propped in the late 1920's early 1930's. Even then it took a while before the threshold dependence of this type of interaction was appreciated.

That in a nutshell is what went “wrong” with the US Navy tests. The small-scale stuff showed a reduction in RCS due to an easily predicted linear electrodynamic effect of a magnetically biased ferrite material. When they scaled up to a ship class test and added the power to create the same field intensity (for something as big as a DE class ship)...then they unknowingly crossed a nonlinear threshold and “all hell broke loose”. It was not obvious what had happened.

So have some people seen AG effects? Yes. Why are these effects so difficult to predictably reproduce? Because it requires meeting all of the conditions I mentioned above. If you are at or just past threshold the effect will drift in and out as the system drifts slightly through the right amplitude, power, frequency and phase conditions. Just as nonlinear optical effects driven by a laser right at threshold intensities will flicker as the beam and media drift in and out of critical phase matching.

In Dering's view, the key factor to making Antigravity a reality using the Unified Field Theory comes down primarily to issues of scale & intensity. The idea seems to involve crossing a minimum threshold for the effects to begin occurring, which ties into the concept of these effects being non-linear in scale. In essence, at low-power nothing can be observed to happen – but as power is increased various effects begin to appear, beginning first with the unshieldable back-EM effects and progressing at higher-power levels to Antigravity and perhaps other effects.

“The Nazi Bell device consisted two of counter-rotating cylindrical containers. The containers, which were positioned one above the other measured approximately 1-meter diameter, and were filled with cryogenically cooled and frozen Mercury metal. There was a frozen core of a metallic paste, which served as a “high permeability material” for the EMG (electromagnetic-gravitational) field.”

In comparison to the Nazi-Bell design, Dering describes the Rhine Valley experiment as being considerably more straightforward, *“The other large device was mechanically more simple but more elegant in the applied physics and engineering. This was a static device that used a rotating RF wave [not rotating magnetic field but an actual rotating wave*].”*

Conceptually, the description of rotation in the Bell device connects with idea of torsion fields being used to create a shear-effect on the time-space manifold surrounding the Bell. The exact nature of this is poorly understood, but the crux of the idea involves modifying

the background properties of time and space in the local vicinity of the device, which may serve to create a propulsive Antigravity Effect.

Additional speculation has surfaced that one of the primary reasons for the hemispherical Bell shape in the Nazi design was to create a gravitational reduction from a non-zero divergence of currents over a planar surface. Support for this idea comes from the work of Dr. Pharis E. Williams, a Professor at New Mexico Technical Institute, who has independently created a Unified Field Theory based entirely on Thermodynamic Principles that he calls the “Dynamic Theory”. Williams’ research predicts that a diverging current may lead to a significant reduction in gravitational force.

Part V. Corum Reverse-Engineers the Philadelphia Experiment

While John Dering has speculated about torsion fields arising from rotating RF-waves circulating through frozen Mercury in the Nazi Experiments, another proposal for implementing Einstein’s Unified Field Theory has been proposed by Dr. James Corum, a PhD in Electrical Engineering with expertise in the historical work of Nikola Tesla.

Dr. Corum is a highly regarded engineer with a history includes work for the National Security Agency (NSA), a faculty teaching position at Ohio Institute of Technology, and a more recent position as the chief scientist for the Institute for Scientific Research (ISR) in West Virginia. He’s a prolific writer, and has authored over 100 papers on a variety of scientific topics– including a complete a translation of 1929 Einstein’s Unified Field Theory from German to English, where he first became aware of the gravitational coupling that Einstein had predicted.

In 1994, Corum was a primary contributor to a 94-page treatise describing just such an experiment, entitled, ““Tesla's Egg of Columbus, Radar Stealth, the Torsion Tensor, and the Philadelphia Experiment.” As the title suggests, the focus of the paper was on examining Tesla’s reported contribution to the 1943 experiment, in the context of his earlier historical analysis of Tesla’s Egg – an experiment demonstrated at the 1905 World’s Fair in which a copper-clad egg is made to stand on end through inductive rotation in an AC magnetic field.



Tesla’s Egg: Basis for the Mirage Effect experiment?

The paper itself is sold through Arcs ‘N Sparks – a Tesla historical society that Corum participated in during the early 1990’s. Their description of the paper’s contents is not complete, but does offer some insight into the paper’s content:

“By calculation, the magnetic field required to reduce a ship's radar reflection to less than 1 percent at L-Band (1.5) GHz is in excess of 15,0000 A/m. Fields of this magnitude would appear to fulfill the requirements of a "Philadelphia Experiment" by creating green mist and cavities in salt water as well as magnetophosphenes and Purkinje

patterns in humans, particularly if driven at frequencies in the range of 10-125 Hz, as was available from synchronous generators on WW-II electric-drive ships.”

James Corum has described the paper as being the result of a light-hearted conversation speculating about whether Carlos Allende’s description of the Philadelphia Experiment could be accurate based on what was known about the experiment and the scientists contributing to its development. The paper emerged as a challenge in reverse engineering that includes both Einstein’s Unified Field Theory, as well as a description of the hands-on development of large-scale degaussing coils & rotating-waveform modified by Tesla to provide a massive, rotating RF-field surrounding the ship.

While Corum acknowledges Franklin Reno’s statement that the Philadelphia Experiment was attempting a 10% deflection of light to create a mirage effect, he also addressed speculation about radar-invisibility component of the experiment: *“During the war, the Germans had a radar-reduction program underway to reduce the radar-cross section of a ship based on the concept of impedance matching. It was known that magnetic biasing of an iron or steel medium can control the surface impedance, and the use of degaussing coils to achieve this is likely due to heavy experimentation with them during the war to reduce naval ship’s susceptibility to attack by magnetically detonated mines or torpedoes.”*

Corum elaborated on this, suggesting that impedance matching by on the hull of the USS Eldridge could have been part of an Allied attempt at a competitive impedance-matching “stealth” program for avoiding German radar, and that the magnetic fields required to achieve this would have been powerful enough to actually liberate chlorine gas from surrounding salt-water, which would produce the “green mist” that Carlos Allende describes.



James Corum: Reverse-Engineered the Experiment

Corum has taken the speculation even farther, however, suggesting that the “teleportation effect” that many people have described during the Philadelphia Experiment may have been similar in nature to later experimentation with photon-gyroscopes. In essence, the question becomes whether the high-intensity, rotating magnetic fields could have in fact created a profound “time effect” through rotating frames of reference that effect that local space-time manifold.

Part VI. Gabriel Kron’s Contribution

Dr. James Corum’s research into the Philadelphia Experiment found evidence to connect Einstein’s Unified Field Theory with the experiment in a very direct sense in the form of Gabriel Kron, an electrical engineer who had written extensively on the kind of synchronous electrical machinery in AC motors and magnetic field equipment. Kron was born in Hungary in 1901, and immigrated to the United States in 1921, where he was briefly enrolled at the University of Michigan before dropping out to pursue a personal quest for enlightenment.

Electrical Engineer Jack Casazza has provided an excellent history on Kron's life, which can be summarized in the following quote: *"He was thrown out of the University of Michigan because he was always fighting with the instructors, at something like sixteen. He decided to work his way around the world, and came to Hollywood. He was very brilliant. He had so many problems because his professors were a couple of light years behind him. He got back to Hollywood, signed a contract for \$10,000 or so to work on his new experimental movie camera, and the company that gave him the contract paid him the money up front and went bankrupt. So he had a year or two with no work to do. He came to New York City. In the public library he started to read books on mathematics and became the inventor of something called tensor analysis. It became quite important but then he worked for GE. He was unusual and was not easy to work with because he was ahead of his time. You have to mention him in the history of electrical engineering because he was a character...."*

John Dering has also commented on Gabriel Kron, stating, *"Kron provides -- if nothing else -- the experimental verification of Einstein's Unified Field. Kron shows that certain anomalies in synchronous machines can not be accounted for by any physical description except the Unified Field equations."* It makes sense that both Dering and Corum support Kron's research, as they had the opportunity to compare notes on this research while they worked together at SARA, Inc in 1997. Corum has since gone on to work as the Chief Scientist at the Institute of Scientific Research in Kentucky.



Gabriel Kron: Scientist and Electrical Engineer.

What makes Kron's work so valuable in analyzing the Philadelphia Experiment is that Kron developed a method of tensor analysis for use in practical electrical engineering – a method that could be rigorously applied to electrical systems on a practical level that could be used by engineers. In fact, Kron even went a step further – in the analysis of complex synchronous electrical systems, he postulated that the only method by which some of them could be explained was through the use of Einstein's Unified Field Theory, which suggests that the elements for the Philadelphia Experiment and perhaps even Nazi Bell technology are lie dormant at some level in even common household electrical equipment.

This connection between Kron's work and Einstein's Unified Field Theory forms the basis for a real connection between the degaussing coils that Tesla presumably modified for use on the USS Eldridge and the reported mysterious effects that occurred during the experiment. *"The scientists on the Philadelphia Experiment would have also been familiar with Gabriel Kron's work,"* says Corum, *"It had been around since the 1920's, and had been taught in GE's advanced engineering school, as it has a variety of applications to solving problems that occur across multiply-connected electrical systems, such as the North American power-grid."*

Through Kron's work, Corum is able to describe vacuum-manifold manipulation of space-time, but more importantly, to provide some insight into how it can be engineered for future applications, including potentially Antigravity and space flight. When reached for comment

on whether Kron's theories would be useful for engineering future Antigravity technologies, James Corum responded, "*Absolutely. Gabriel Kron was the first engineer to use geometric models to solve electromechanical problems.*"

Part VII. The End of the Beginning

Albert's Theory of Relativity, published in 1915, is one of the most famous ideas in the history of science, referenced in nearly every scientific textbook ever published, even at the elementary school level. Books, magazine articles, lectures, and television shows have all been created to showcase this theory and explain its application to the public. Why is it that the Theory of Relativity receives all of the attention and Einstein's later Unified Field Theory receives almost none, despite Einstein contributing over 30 years to developing it?

With the detonation of the world's first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, Robert Oppenheimer became "Death" – but Einstein became famous, because his theory of relativity made the atom bomb possible. The atom bomb was in turn an enormous validation for the Theory of Relativity, which had shown the unification of mass and energy.

Is this the reason why Einstein's Unified Field Theory, which unifies electromagnetism and gravity, is still obscure? Is it because there hasn't been a grand experiment to confirm his work? Or has there been? Is it possible that in the Philadelphia Experiment was a successful confirmation of this theory in 1943, and the Nazi Bell validated these results even further in secret German testing in 1944? Is it possible that the Hutchison Effect is an even further validation for Einstein's work – containing documented experimental validation for claims from both the Allied and German research?

William Moore, writing in "The Philadelphia Experiment", suggests that Einstein had ethical qualms about the initial release of the Unified Field Theory in the 1920's – but later resurrected the idea for its application after he'd committed himself to the war effort of World War II. While Einstein claimed in public that he never felt comfortable that his Unified Field Theory was complete, modern scientists such as John Dering have suggested that it was complete enough to provide an engineering-level roadmap for manipulating gravity with electromagnetic forces.

Dr. Pharis Williams has created the "Dynamic Theory" that seems to derive the equations for both the Theory of Relativity and an experiment for gravitational reduction that looks suspiciously similar to the Nazi-Rhine Valley work – is this an independent confirmation that Einstein was on the right track with his research, and was simply waiting for a more peaceful age to make it public?

Einstein was a pacifist at heart, yet lived through two of the greatest wars in the history of mankind – only to spend the remainder of his life in the middle of the Cold War, where both sides were pursuing the ultimate scientific and technological advantage to initiate a crippling "first strike".

The book has yet to be written on the real applications for Einstein's Unified Field Theory – it appears to have profound implications into Antigravity and transportation technology, and may even open the door for travel to other star-systems or even dimensions. While we may not live in the peaceful age that Einstein may have envisioned, we do have pressing needs with peaceful goals that this theory may be the key to solving, and the ethical pursuit of his dream may lead us closer to the age of peace that we all dream about.

Like all great stories, the tale of Einstein's Unified Field Theory and its connection to the Philadelphia Experiment and Nazi Bell & Rhine-Valley experiments raises more questions than it answers – but it also does something more. It begins to give us the real glimmer of hope that a solution for the key to transportation in the 21st century may have been found by one of the greatest scientists in history...Albert Einstein.

Part VIII. Afterward

The consensus opinion seems to be that while Einstein's Unified Field Theory isn't a perfect tool for engineering Antigravity devices, it does provide a good theoretical foundation to support future research & rapidly develop new technologies. While the WW-II era examples cited in this paper are directly based on the application of Einstein's UFT, the theory itself is broad enough to potentially explain a number of anomalous physics results.

Dr. James Corum has indicated that Einstein's post-1929 versions of the theory contain the cross-linking information to support AG experimentation. In addition to Einstein's work, Corum has compiled a collection of related theoretical work that he believes both supports and extends Einstein's vision – these documents may see the light of day in the near future, as Corum is seeking publication for both his translation and the related materials in book form.

John Dering is currently conducting experimentation based on the examples of the Nazi Bell device, Rhine Valley experiments, and Philadelphia Experiment. In addition to experimentation with the ideas that he's assembled, John has been working on computer-modeling applications to better illustrate the relationships that occur in Unified Field Theory physics. His hope is not only to provide definitive evidence to validate Einstein's vision, but also to work towards creating engineering tools for the technology of tomorrow: Antigravity

Nick Cook has continued his research into the Nazi Bell device, and continues to find new leads on the story that he plans to address in future publications. Since the publication of "The Hunt for Zero Point" in 2001, he's traveled to visit the Wenceslas-Mine again – this time to collect test-samples for further experimentation, and to corroborate the vast amount of evidence that he's uncovered from other sources.

The material contained in this story is compelling enough that even during the course of writing the story, several of the author's colleagues have become interested enough in the subject material that they are beginning serious research on Kron & Einstein with an eye for understanding gravitational phenomenon as part of a much larger schema in physics.

While Einstein's dream of peace remains illusive on a global scale, the spirit of international and scientific collaboration has generated tremendous results for assembling the diverse knowledge on this subject to facilitate future research. It is hopeful that this spirit of friendly cooperation remains true to Einstein's vision, and leads to the perfection of his final masterpiece in a real-world scientific breakthrough – Einstein's Antigravity.

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