

Summary of Important Points from this document:

1. Compass will spin up when turned on.
2. Never tune too closely to the exact frequency.
3. Make a Kill Switch with Over Voltage & Heat Sensors.
4. The frequency is directly related to the circumference of the collector coil.
5. You could describe the useable current output of my coil as DC but with some hash in it.
6. The "TPU" units apparently heat up to a potentially dangerous level after a considerable period of time

The smallest unit produced 140 to 150 volts unloaded and 60 to 90 volts when lighting one 100-watt bulb. The mid-sized unit produced 250 volts unloaded, and was observed producing 142 Volts at .5 Ampere after 30 minutes of lighting two bulbs. The largest unit produced 798 Volts unloaded. With a six-bulb load the voltage dropped to 420 Volts.

It has been a very long road from beginning to end. It took several years of experimentation to discover what frequencies and most importantly how to make small integrated circuits work to perform the control functions necessary to make the demonstrations you see on the video tapes available today. So in many ways we have early RCA color TV engineers to thank for my discovery of the power generator. I am sure they are all dead now but they did contribute. Perhaps a story which had impact on me at that time was told to me by my boss way back in 1970 I believe it was. He told me that around 1965 or 66 there was an explosion in an apartment in Chicago. the authorities had concluded that for some unknown reason, a General Electric color television receiver had been the source of an explosion that killed a young black child in the apartment. My boss went on to relate that he was involved in the investigation because he was in Chicago at the time and he was invaluablely experienced with television circuits and etc.

He told us that what they found was, the TV had exploded with some quick furry. The explosion did in fact kill the poor child who was sitting directly in front but spared his mother who was some distance away in the kitchen. The explosion was strange because of the absence of expected chemicals necessary to create the explosion. It appeared that the TV was the exact center of the explosion, however no one could find a reason for the explosion occurring. Also consider that there is not really much inside a TV to explode with enough force to kill people and destroy the living room a large apartment.

Yes a CRT can explode and kill someone, however this was not the kind of explosion we are talking about. The most interesting part of the story is that according to our boss, metallic objects especially those containing large amounts of iron were dramatically displaced. He mentioned that some nails were actually removed from the walls and pulled toward the TV set. When they found them they were bent and shaped like cork screws! Everything in the room appeared to have moved or was moving toward the TV as it exploded, or imploded as the case may be. The child was apparently killed by way of these metallic objects traveling through his body on their way toward the center of the TV set. As far as my boss knew, there was never a good explanation for the occurrence. We found out that this was not the only unexplained explosion of TV sets worldwide. However, the fact that all the sets exploded while in operation may bear some light.

Also most of the TV sets were made by the GE company or were TV sets made using GE circuits and of similar design. However, this man who had been my mentor for so many years had his own theory which he never told anyone as far as i know, except me. His theory was that the TV while in operation, somehow managed to become a receiver of more then just television waves and so for a millisecond in time became a receiver and the discharger of a huge amount of electrical and magnetic energy. This discharge of magnetic energy is vary similar to the discharge of magnetic energy during an atomic explosion. Now that is something I have thought about a great deal. My employer's words had great impact on me. Not that they meant anything really, but I kept thinking about the possibility of many frequencies combining at one moment in time to produce an entirely different effect then intended by the designers.

And so it goes. Some of the reasons why I thought about things the way I did and perhaps why I set out to think along the lines I did when I discovered the power generator technology. Or more appropriately, the power converter technology, because that is actually what it does you know.

Sincerely,
SM

Dear Lindsay,

I hope this letter finds you well and in good spirits. I am sorry that you have not gotten enough sleep. I have a great deal of trouble sleeping, myself. I cant get comfortable at all. Everything hurts now! I have been thinking about all of your questions regarding your endeavors of late. It is obvious that you are putting out a lot of effort for this. I commend you for your fortitude and tenacity. You have the secrets and given enough time you will succeed. I spent years perfecting the generator. **Now I look back on it and say how stupid I was, and how easy it really is.** I think it is easy because I know exactly how to do it now! For you it is not so. You don't even have the simplest clues to head you in the right direction mechanically. Lindsay, please understand that I have given my word to others that I will not tell you how this process is done. It is not that I would not like to tell you, because I would. It is because I am a man of my word, and I gave my word I would not. I gave my word to my Keepers (the company that pays me) and I gave my word to the federal government.

My first invention was a Highbred electric automobile way back in 1978. I knew that the automotive heat stroke engine was unbelievably inefficient. Calculations told me that it only took about 15 horsepower to keep a vehicle on the highway at 60 mph but we needed 40 hp or more to accelerate the vehicle. To accelerate it well we needed 100 HP. So if we design the automobile with a large hp engine to accelerate the vehicle adequately we waste a great deal of energy when the large heat pump engine is only required to produce 15 hp to cruise at 60 mph on the highway.

My solution was to find the smallest and most efficient engine I could possibly find and couple it to a storage system which could be used for and to provide for acceleration to cruising speeds.. The idea was simple and elegant at the same time. I found my first experiments very encouraging. I took a 20 hp 4 stroke gasoline engine coupled to a 48 volt generator coupled to two banks of storage batteries coupled to a 48 volt aircraft starter motor connected to the transmission of a ford Fairmont automobile.

The Ford worked well. It did not have blazing acceleration but was definitely adequate. You could drive it around town all day and on the highway at 60 MPH it would burn 1 gallon of fuel for every 50 miles you traveled. That is very good for a 3800 Lb. Ford at 60 MPH which on it's best day would have only achieved about 18 mpg. I had proven my idea would work so I set out to refine it. I needed a more efficient prime mover and I needed a more efficient electrical conversion system. I found a wonderful 2-stroke gasoline engine that would put out 25 hp on one gallon for 3.5 hours. I then coupled that engine to 4- twelve volt automotive alternators run in series into 4-12 volt banks of batteries. Now I had a super efficient gasoline engine with a very efficient electric energy conversion system.

The car now accelerated very well using the extra power stored in the battery banks and cruised at 65 MPH using 18 HP and leaving an extra 5 to 7 HP output from the 25 hp Gasoline engine to keep the batteries charged up to capacity for acceleration when necessary. I added a governor to control the gasoline engine to throttle back when necessary and save fuel. You could drive it over town and high way all day. It worked wonderfully and achieved 320 MPG when driven on a trip from Los Angeles to Las Vegas Nevada, a distance of several hundred miles. The car was a great success publicly and I invited Chrysler, Ford and General Moters to come to see the car.

They all sent representatives to see the vehicle, but I was surprised because they did not seem very impressed at all. I thought I had discovered the solution to the energy crises and they didn't even want to study the car I built. They were polite and they all asked me if I wanted to work for their companies but none of them were excited at

all. I couldn't understand why until I met a very impressive fellow named Delorian. Yes the ex-president of Ford who tried to manufacture the Delorian motor car in Ireland. After visiting with him and meeting his chief engineer, Zora Duntoff, the father of the Corvette, I learned that the automotive companies already knew how to make Highbred automobiles and so did not need my design! This was back in the 1970's and they are just now coming out with highbred electric automobiles for sale to the public.

I find it terrible that these new automobiles are only getting 50 MPG! That was my first lesson in discovering what I thought was a break through in technologies. When I asked Mr Delorian and Mr. Duntoff why they were not making automobiles that could get 100 MPG they told me that it involved complicated economic issues involving the oil industry and the world economic system. . .And so here we are today. Obviously things haven't changed much.

I told you about all this so would have a better idea of my back ground and experiences in the past.

Sincerely,
SM

5-28-08

It appears I have been too brief in my presentation. I truly believed that there would be a group here who would be able to make the leap between the Steven Mark devices you are familiar with and the design that I showed.

Firstly although this has been mooted I am not Jack. All I will say is the interview says more about the character of Jack than it does Steven Mark. **I will also add that the SM device uses rotation.** I say this without doubt and Jack is wrong in saying rotation is not necessary. I will now talk about the Steven Mark designs you have seen in the videos and the like so you will understand why my design at the start of this message works.

The SM designs all work on the same set of principles. A pulse into a coil generates an expanding magnetic field. The magnetic field comes into being by an underlying patterning of the ether. It is a cascade action on the part of the ether that causes the EFFECT of an expanding magnetic field. If you then cause a second magnetic field to expand through the same space as the already expanding magnetic field, a specific cascading action, a pattern is setup in the ether which is the EQUIVALENT of a magnetic field and has many of the characteristics of a magnetic field. By this I mean it will interact with metals, and cause the EFFECT of a current, IF the field is moving across the metal. I will refer to this field as a COMP field from now on. But please be clear this COMP field is in addition to the expected magnetic field. This COMP field, a patterning in the ether, **is dampened and effectively nulled by magnetic metals. This is why if you are using an iron core in the coils named control coils you will never get a working TPU.**

No doubt this may be disconcerting to many who have fond references to baling wire, iron wire and the like. I will now digress onto the circumstance surrounding the initial eureka moment as I understand them. Audiophiles who frequent this watering-hole will no doubt have heard of **QUAD ESL electrostatic speakers.** An essential design element is the incoming signal is sent into, I believe, 7 or 8 progressive delay elements. These elements delay the signal by microseconds each time.

As part of experiments, associated with what would become his 3D spacial control patents, he was using **these delay elements with custom made bifilar wound voice coils (i.e. air coils)** and unexpectedly detected an anomolous signal on his spectrum analyser.

Steven Mark created his own delay elements using iron wire after several years of intermittent experimentation. The technique was to carefully wrap a bifilar air-coil using copper wire. The longer the length of copper the better but using identical lengths. The two coils were connected to the SAME pulse waveforms in parallel so

that the magnetic field is additive NOT cancelling. The delay element was added in series to only one of the coils that made up the bifilar coil. The delay coil was made from insulated iron wire wound into an air coil. An oscilloscope was connected to both COPPER coils. The setup would be pulsed with a dc offset square wave (i.e. 0 to 20V not -10 to 10V) at the resonant frequency of the bifilar coils. The tuning consisted of cutting the iron wire down in length until an unexpected pulse/signal appeared. This pulse is the kick. I will refer to these tuned bifilar coils as kick coils.

So Lindsay, this guy definitely has the secret. I do not know if he will be able to duplicate power generation, but he does have the secret. Do you think he knows it? The only part he does n't have any idea about is that by starting the oscillation you cause the current to flow in the collector which causes the magnification of the process within the collector which will ultimately produce the greater voltage and power in usable amounts during operation.

Lindsay, it is so VERY hard to describe things with words!
Sincerely, SM

There is a wealth of knowledge in almost everyone of my letters. You seem to be the only one who has the ability to absorb and digest the information the way it is intended. After rereading my letters to you I became aware that in fact I have already sent you enough information to duplicate my power units. I have certainly given you more to go on then I had when developing it.

On to another point. There is an inertia. With the right combination of frequencies, you can actually create a revolving field with inertial! That is what I have referred to as , The inertia effect.

There is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on. Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect.. They seam to resist being moved through the air. When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced. Some of you should think about that.

Electron tube circuits work much more precisely then solid state units. Especially when first experimenting. You will be able to get some excitation with solid state units but we had to design with tubes first and then try to duplicate the functioning system with solid state circuits later. It was difficult. **Solid state circuits are very dirty and imprecise.**

However, you must have an emergency KILL switch. A way of cutting off all the control frequencies simultaneity. This kill switch must be, manual and also connected through a heat sensor buried within the collector coil. it should automatically stop the function of the unit before it self destructs on it's own.

This is important for obvious reasons. Also the kill switch should also be connected to cut off whenever it measures over voltage. If that should ever happen, you would never have enough time to hit the kill switch before the inevitable explosion occurred. You know, it is very similar to the idea of a long garden hose. Picture a hose with water in it. If you pick up one end and move along the length of the hose you will move the water constantly along in the direction you are moving. You could also squeeze the hose in the direction to move the water along as

well. And you could do both to control the movement of the water more precisely. You can think of the movement of water as the movement of electrons through the collector coils.

I hope the things I share with you give you ideas about how my unit works. As you know, I am a great believer in understanding, not copying.

Sincerely,
SM.

As you know, **Large amounts of FEEDBACK is essential** to frequency and control when using SS devices for everything in the electronics world, **HOWEVER**, it is the enemy of generators! If anyone ever gets one of these things operating, have them measure the electro magnetic and hash radio around the unit....it will blow your mind. so, what does that do to control devices in close proximity?

My point to this story is.... WE spent months and months trying in every conceivable way to duplicate a unit. The only thing that kept us going night and day was the fact that we already had one. We knew it was possible to have a working device.. It was the only thing that kept us going on the project. And even then we said I GIVE UP so many times I cant count.

REMEMBER, all of that noise and hash in your solid state amplifier is in the output signal ! Now tell me? What do you think is happening inside the extremely sensitive torrid generator when you use solid state devices to attempt to create the required precise control frequencies to make catalyst and produce power???

BUT, i guarantee you that their SS control devices are all sitting right beside the collector... aren't they? They will probably never start the coil and get to catalyst. I am not saying it is impossible, but it will Damn difficult for these guys to get more then a big bang once in a while. And just like me, that big bang will excite them enough to continue for a while longer. Maybe one of them will read back and see where I said the SS control device must be placed inside the collector coil. then they will explode with, **MY GOD**, maybe that is the reason why..... and off they will go. in the right direction at least.

I hope things are calmed in your life when you receive this. I fully understand your feelings of frustration. To work hard to see nothing of a positive is sometimes shattering to one's self. I know very well... I had a great deal of help and it took us years just to develop a SS control system that would work! And this is after we knew how to make generators!!!

Some of the units in the demo videos did in fact have one or two 9V batteries to provide a separate controllable DC source for the solid state control circuit.

We eventually learned how to make the power converters start with only the flick of a permanent magnet across the coils. You may find it humorous that we had to find a way to make the things work without any batteries purely because UEC needed us to honestly answer

the question >Does it have any batteries inside of it? They wanted us to be able to truthfully answer NO, to anyone who asked that question. You would be surprised how difficult it can be to explained to a lay person how impossible it is to convert a 9V battery into the juice needed to light a single 100 watt 120 volt light bulb, let alone make toast with an electric toaster!!!

The inventor claims that the output of the unit is high voltage DC with a frequency component of around 5k Hz.

Think of the output as dc (pulsed) 5 KHz with lots of Hash in it.

The unit had been in steady operation for exactly two hours and fourteen minutes (2hours and 14 minutes). The load of 2 amperes amperes at 137-volts did not change through the test period. I can personally state that I do not know of any battery or storage device of this size or weight with this capability.

The time was 12:47 when the inventor removed the large toroid device from operation. It had been in constant operation for three hours and eight minutes (3-hours and 8 minutes).

The “TPU” units apparently heat up to a potentially dangerous level after a considerable period of time, and must be shut off at that point. This makes some people suspicious of a battery that is being depleted and which must be recharged after a few minutes. However, after having cooled down, the inventor has always managed to start the unit up again and light the lamps again for the same amount of time as before, until the unit heats up again, without removing the device from the observers sight to be “recharged”.

This can apparently be done any number of times, such as the cumulative “ON” time can be extended to at least 30 or 40 minutes. This is several times longer then the theoretical limit of any kind of concealed battery pack that I, the battery experts or electrical engineers have yet been able to discover. I have personally seen this demonstration at least fifty times.

By the way, we found that ordinary multi strand lamp cable worked very well for use as a collector. Thick gage wire can dissipate the heat very well but there are two problems. First the heavy gage wire isn't as efficient as the multi strand copper and also there is a safety advantage in using the multi strand lamp cable. If the unit goes too far on frequency it may begin to convert too much current and try to dissipate way too much voltage. The multi strand wire will just burn up and open the circuit whereas the heavy gage wire will continue to conduct until there will be the equivalent of a lightning strike of the unit. That of course ends the operation of the unit but can also prove to be rather dramatic and also somewhat dangerous if you are in close proximity to the power unit.

The coils get hot. This problem has not been resolved. It apparently due to the windings moving. The destructive heating caused by the eddy currents become the problem we face

when we make a really large powerful coil. Now you understand more about the heating problem and why using a fan does not work. The time was 11:20 AM when the inventor removed the small toroid unit from operation because of heat build up. I examined the small toroid unit and it was indeed quite hot to the touch.

Strangely, using the left hand rule for magnetism, this toroid is an aberration. Because when one thinks of the current beginning the flow through a load, the magnetic flux this winding creates is ADDITIVE to the pulsing magnetic flux created by the coils.

When it is unloaded the voltage climbs substantially and I do not mean a spike. it lasts for several seconds and is a good third higher. Steven calls it the turbine effect.

YES NORBERT, WE DID TRY THEM SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR, THEY WORK IN REVERSE. CAN SOMEONE TELL ME WHY?

Outside Diameter: 6"
Inside Diameter: 5"
Height: 1 - 3/4"
Weight: 12 ounces
Output Power: 250 Watts
Output Voltage: 160 Volts
Voltage Frequency: 5000 Hz.
Duration of Performance: 30 Minutes

The first unit was roughly shaped like a large donut. It measured approximately 4.72" across with an inside diameter hole of 3" making a core width approximately 1" thick. The unit was exactly 2" tall, resembling a toroid. I did not measure the weight however the unit was extremely light when held in the hand.

Mr. Mark connected the unit directly to a 100 watt 120 volt incandescent light bulb and caused the unit to operate. It did in fact illuminate the incandescent bulb quite brightly. I measured the voltage at 137 volts D.C. exactly, (ObS). See note*

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The second unit was again toroid shaped with a large hole in the center. It was approximately 15" at the outside and 13" inside with a core thickness of approximately 1". The unit was 4" tall. The unit was not measured in weight but could be easily lifted with one hand, (ObS).

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I asked the inventor if this was the limit of the unit and he replied, “no way.” He provided a quick blow fuse rated at 50 amperes.

With two large electrical clamps and wiring, he shorted the fuse across the output terminals of the toroid and destroyed the fuse, (ObS). There was only a slight flickering of the ten incandescent bulbs as observed although there was a tremendous discharge of sparks from the output terminals of the toroid unit.

The inventor then gave me the fuse for examination. It was warm to the touch and smelled acrid, (ObS). It was a large 240 volt AC air conditioner disconnect fuse and designed for severe service duty, (OsS).

The inventor’s claim that the large toroid output terminals were at lethal potential was no longer in question. The time was 11:20 AM when the inventor removed the small toroid unit from operation because of heat build up. I examined the small toroid unit and it was indeed quite hot to the touch.

I had only this to go on when I started and little by little I figured out how to make many several thousands of kicks per second. . . AND YOU KNOW WHAT, IT ISN" T DIFICULT AT ALL. No, I take that statement back. Actually it is difficult if you refuse to start thinking. Some of the information I have given to you is golden. I have certainly given you enough information to move in the right direction. I will continue to give you more information but I am so disappointed with the complete lack of ability I see in most everyone so far.

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MEASUREMENTS TAKEN FROM SM'S FILMS.

12 Ounce Open Unit in the 38 Min Film.

OD = 6 inches.
Height = 2 inches.
Thickness = 1 inch.
Output = 186V @ 5 Amps. 7 Amps with a Heat Sink.

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Small 1 Pounder, Open Coil. Took Magnet from his pocket.

OD = 4 inches.
Height = 1 3/4 inches.
Output = 100V @ 1 Amp. 7.3 Hz & 5 KHz.

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Small Open Coil, 1 1/2 Pounder:

OD = 6 inches.

Height = 2 inches.
Thickness = 3/4 inches.
Output = 120V @ 5 Amps. 7.3 Hz & 5 KHz.

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Large 17" Open Coil.

OD = 17 inches.
Height = 4 inches.
Thickness =
Output = 830V @ 10 Amps.

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On to another point. There is an inertia. With the right combination of frequencies, you can actually create a revolving field with inertia! That is what I have referred to as , The inertia effect.

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By starting the oscillation you cause the current to flow in the collector which causes the magnification of the process within the collector which will ultimately produce the greater voltage and power in usable amounts during operation. It is electron flow of a high order creating a large magnetic field. Or vice versa.

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The inventor then gave me the fuse for examination. It was warm to the touch and smelled acrid, (ObS). It was a large 240 volt AC air conditioner disconnect fuse and designed for severe service duty, (OsS).

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I had only this to go on when I started and little by little I figured out how to make many several thousands of kicks per second. . . AND YOU KNOW WHAT, IT ISN" T DIFICULT AT ALL. No, I take that statement back. Actually it is difficult if you refuse to start thinking. Some of the information I have given to you is golden. I have certainly given you enough information to move in the right direction. I will continue to give you more information but I am so disappointed with the complete lack of ability I see in most everyone so far.

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It took several years of experimentation to discover what frequencies and most importantly how to make small integrated circuits work to perform the control functions necessary to make the demonstrations you see on the video tapes available today.

This discharge of magnetic energy is vary similar to the discharge of magnetic energy during an atomic explosion. . . Now that is something I have thought about a great deal. My employer's words had great impact on me. Not that they meant anything really, but I kept thinking about the possibility of many frequencies combining at one moment in time to produce an entirely different effect then intended by the designers.

1. In the case of my power unit, you create several frequencies within a space of the collector coil's circumference.
2. The frequencies are directly related to the circumference of the collector coil.
3. You can begin to collect the current and dissipate it with no need for amplification because the signal source also becomes the feed for the power source and has the natural tendency to run with gain.

4. It is important that you note that you can never tune too closely to the exact frequencies of power conversion because the power received by the collector will instantly destroy it.
5. We instead must deliberately tune off the frequencies of conversion in order to make the thing properly work. Remember that it is like a furnace which feeds itself. The hotter it gets the more fuel it gives itself to burn.
6. That is why the control units are so very important. Without the control unit constantly monitoring the frequencies of operation and making the necessary changes to keep the whole thing off exact conversion frequency, then the unit would very quickly destroy it's self.
7. By the way, have you seen the video of the compass turning violently in the center of the unit while in operation? Notice that when I first turn the unit on that **the compass starts to spin very slowly**. It speeds up faster and faster until it just stops. When it stops the unit is always operating at about it's design maximum. We never found out why any of this occurred. It tended to reinforce what I observed as the turbine effect.
8. When the unit is shut off the compass starts to revolve again and slowly comes to a rest. By the way, the fire discharge everyone sees in the video is after the output of the device is switched through a large high value resister!
9. I hope that will wake up a few of you to the danger potentials.
21. **With the right combination of frequencies, you can actually create a revolving field with inertia!** That is what I have referred to as , The inertia effect. There is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on. Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect. They seam to resist being moved through the air. When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced. Some of you should think about that.
22. Rotation of field. How many people think about that. If you could have a field that you could think of as a big ball. And you could rotate it in two directions what would the ramifications be? **Listen, you need to make three coils or so one on top of the other**. But the important thing is to wrap the control coils perpendicularly around the collector coils. There needs to be three of them all the way around. Start them up one at a time each.
23. First frequency, then second harmonic component into the second, then the third. When you eventually strike the cord look out. You will know what has happened at that point. **In the mean time you can measure a slight output even if you do not strike the exact cord**. Larger collectors have a much greater ability to collect and dissipate more energy then the smaller ones. However, if they turn into a bomb it will not make much difference. There is no such thing as a small lightning strike.
24. Perhaps a smaller one is safer because the only thing that will stop a red collector is the disintegration of the matter acting as a receiver. IE, the wires all burn up. We built many, many units with various combinations of collectors during our experimental days. **My colleagues and I have a recollection of about thee hundred being crushed up because they were not the best designs**. Most of the more successful units we made had control wiring run or wrapped vertically over the horizontal collector wires. You can see them in the units in some of the videos under black plastic covering. **They were run perpendicular to the travel of the collector wires**. They were run in multiple segments. Each segment could be fed a different frequency individually and or from a collector section to help perpetuate the oscillation and control.

25. The control frequencies are important in order to make power from the collector. I assumed that anyone working on technology this sophisticated would have a superior knowledge of electronics and an understanding of PURE frequency output being a Necessity to control the reactions going on inside the collector. **By starting the oscillation you cause the current to flow in the collector which causes the magnification of the process within the collector which will ultimately produce the greater voltage and power in usable amounts during operation.** It is electron flow of a high order creating a large magnetic field. Or vice versa. Electron tube circuits work much more precisely than solid state units. Especially when first experimenting. You will be able to get some excitation with solid state units but we had to design with tubes first and then try to duplicate the functioning system with solid state circuits later. It was difficult. Solid state circuits are very dirty and imprecise.

26. Vacuum tubes have EXTREMELY FAST TRANSIT TIMES. Solid state devices are like molasses! They also use about a million percent of feed-back to get a clean signal output. Vacuum tube devices are fast, accurate and only require a few db of feedback to achieve better result. Lets just look at simple power amplifier as an example: A 100 watt solid state amplifier will consist on average with a compliment of 30 or so transistors, lots of amplifying and control devices all based on high current low voltage. Low voltage means SLOW. Also, all those transistors in the amplifying stages slow down the signal process. Now look at a basic electron tube device. You have one stage of amplification, one stage of signal phase splitting and driving and one stage of power output, all at high voltage low current. This means FAST! It also means that the feedback for frequency output correction is FAST also. Now you see why I have always said that tubes are much better for experimentation. Solid state devices are too slow to find the three major intersecting you know whats...

27. I want you to start and think of the generator principles the exact same way that passing the sound barrier was accomplished. Read how the engineers finally developed the proper wing design to accomplish super sonic speed in aircraft. I hope it will give you a picture of what is going on inside the generator and especially the collector. The people who say that tubes are exactly the same as transistors are very, very naive.

28. And now I will tell you something very important. You remember I mentioned fast electron transit time vs molasses? Let us examine a simple audio amplifier. When you design an amplifier you try to isolate noise, or hash from the mains power supply from getting into the B+ and contaminating the output signal, etc. You can measure all kinds of noise from the mains in your B+ not to mention all the **noisy spikes** from the solid state rectifiers giving the direct current to the power capacitors. All of this is easily measured, or seen on a scope of most solid state audio amplifiers. NOW design and make a good tube amplifier and you will immediately find a dramatic difference in the B+ supply measurements and what you can see on the scope. No more spikes from the solid state rectifiers, almost no hash from the mains power coming in! REMEMBER, all of that noise and hash in your solid state amplifier is in the output signal ! **Now tell me? What do you think is happening inside the extremely sensitive torrid generator when you use solid state devices to attempt to create the required precise control frequencies to make catalyst and produce power???**

29. You know transistors just don't do well at those high frequencies. They try hard but they just make all sorts of harmonics all over the place. Dirty things transistors. MOSFETS are better you know if you wanted to make an amplifier that behaved as though it was a tube amp but in a smaller size. **Please be very careful with your experiments and WATCH out! The Kill switch....remember the kill switch.** I do not want this to scare the crap out of any body and have them telling mamma, blaming satan, god, or any body else.

30. This inventor claims that the output of the unit is high voltage DC with a frequency component of around 5k Hz. First of all, obviously you can have several different output components in the power output signal. You can have DC and AC together without any problem.

There are several parts of the power unit which have patents. Remember that the power unit technology is owned by the UEC corporation and I have to be very careful about not stepping on their toes. I am not afraid of them or anything like that. It is just that they are the legitimate owners of the patents and most of the research ect. I would not like to break my trust with them. However, I can, and will give to all of you as much information as I can. I believe that I will be able to give you enough information to begin research on your own. I just have to pass it in front of my attorney first so I do not get myself into trouble, that's all. 2. I will in time give out a basic Hardware diagram which you may find helpful. 3. No, I will not publish a schematic diagram of the control circuit. It is proprietary information owned and controlled by the UEC Corporation, so I won't go there.

31. **About the Flame like Discharge. Yes it does cause RF burns.** I was going to tell you about that, but I decided to wait and see how long it would take one of you to realize this on your own. Bravo! YES, toroidal transformers have some very weird factors. Study the strange factors. Your interest in the harmonic resonance is also stepping toward the right direction of things. But then again it depends on your viewpoint about exactly what harmonic resonance is and how it relates to magnetic fields and converting energy as does my power unit.

We have done a great deal of experimentation with permanent magnets with some very astounding results. I could stop now and start over again with that subject alone. Has anyone ever read any of the reports about our experiments with what was called, the Magnetic shadow casting material? No it wasn't some kind of paint. But you would be fascinated with the amount of renewable energy you can extract from a permanent magnet! We went through about ten thousand dollars worth of Neodymium and Super Cobalt 404 magnetic material in our experiments. I could write volumes of information about that stuff. **Those experiments tie in to our development of the power unit.**

32. At the request of Mr. Richard Mincherton I was present on October 28th at a test demonstration of a device that its inventor claims will produce electric power without measurable energy input except as derived from the earth" magnetic and gravitational fields. The test was conducted at the inventor's home. I was allowed to bring and use measuring instruments, but because the inventor had to leave after 1 ½ hours, I was not able to conduct independent tests on my own. Based on my observations, I can attest to the fact that the three models of the device displayed and tested on that day did indeed light up one, two and six light bulbs (each rated at 100 watt and 120 volt) respectively. This was less then the figures quoted to me before the test, but still adequate to demonstrate that the devices function in some fashion.

The smallest unit produced 140 to 150 volts unloaded and 60 to 90 volts when lighting one 100-watt bulb. The mid-sized unit produced 250 volts unloaded, and was observed producing 142 Volts at .5 Ampere after 30 minutes of lighting two bulbs. The largest unit produced 798 Volts unloaded. With a six-bulb load the voltage dropped to 420 Volts.

After the test the inventor cut the toroidally shaped device into segments (though not the controller box located at the center of the device). These samples consisted of an array of circumferentially arranged coils and wires grouped around **a core made of a cork like substance.** October 29, 1995 Roland Schinzinger, Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering (UCI). Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering (UCI) PhD, Univ. California, Berkeley 1966. MS, " 1954. BS, " 1953

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The problem is... You still don't have enough information to help facilitate your building and execution of the collector. That is what I believe to be the strategic problem. Let me tell you something which may be of some significance... When I accidentally stumbled on a device that appeared to actually put out electrons from the sky, it was the ONLY working model for many months. I showed the thing to people and eventually got enough interest to get money and other engineers involved to crack the code so to speak, and be able to make more of them.

After I had the first operating unit I kept trying to make another one. It took me many many many tries just to duplicate the same unit and make it work! I thought of everything... why couldn't I make another one that would work? I decided that there must be a few more turns of wire in the collector etc. We spent months trying to duplicate the first unit. we had money and engineering staff and we couldn't do it....

I was very afraid to dismantle the first and only working example of the device, which appeared to be the only way to see what the reason was as to why we couldn't duplicate the performance. But eventually after months of not being able to duplicate the first working model, we had no choice but to take it apart in hopes of finding out what was in the first one that we couldn't duplicate in the others which followed.

1 There are several parts of the power unit which have patents. Remember that the power unit technology is owned by the UEC corporation and I have to be very careful about not stepping on their toes. I am not afraid of them or anything like that. It is just that they are the legitimate owners of the patents and most of the research ect. I would not like to break my trust with them. However, I can, and will give to all of you as much information as I can. I believe that I will be able to give you enough information to begin research on your own. I just have to pass it in front of my attorney first so I do not get myself into trouble, that's all.

2 I will in time give out a basic Hardware diagram which you may find helpful.

3 No, I will not publish a schematic diagram of the control circuit. It is proprietary information owned and controlled by the UEC Corporation, so I won't go there.

4 I will tell you about my initial experiments and what Electron tube circuits I used to control the frequencies that gave us our significant breakthroughs way back when.

5 Yes, Stefan I do intend to point you in the right direction. You deserve at least that much for all of the good effort you have put forth for so long. And especially your kindness to me.

6 About the Flame like Discharge. Yes it does cause RF burns. I was going to tell about that, but I decided to wait and see how long it would take one of you to realize this on your own. Bravo!

7 The patents are in several segments pertaining only to the control units not the collector coil itself, so I will send you examples of the hardware diagrams. however, I do not have access to a PC at all times so it will take some time for me to be able to scan things and send them off, be patient please. Also I am not spending all my time sitting in front of a PC reading and sending. I must travel to a public place in order to safely send any information at all.

8 YES, toroidal transformers have some very weird factors.. Study the strange factors.

9 Your interest in the harmonic resonance is also stepping toward the right direction of things. But then again it depends on your viewpoint about exactly what harmonic resonance is and how it relates to mag fields and converting energy as does my power unit.

10 We have done a great deal of experimentation with permanent magnets with some very astounding results. I could stop now and start over again with that subject alone. Has anyone ever read any of the reports about our experiments with what was called, the **Magnetic shadow casting material?** No it wasn't some kind of paint. But you would be fascinated with the amount of renewable energy you can extract from a permanent magnet! We went through about ten thousand dollars worth of Neodymium and Super Cobalt 404 magnetic material in our experiments. I could write volumes of information about that stuff. Those experiments tie in to our development of the power unit.

11 Yes, I agree, why does everybody assume that magnetic fields are so single dimensional? they are not . . .they can't be.

12 Who ever it was that said there might be possibly military applications for this technology is a very wise man. We believe that is probably the primary government interest followed by the ever popular oil industry trying to stop it.

13 I am sorry, they are not piezo stacks. However, they do look like it. And some of what you said is not far off at all.

14 Both Freedomfuel and bushwacker have good and relevant points. (what are they?)

15 Yes there is inertia.

16 Yes there is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on. Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect. They seem to resist being moved through the air. When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced. Some of you should think about that.

17 Rotation of field. . . How many people think about that. If you could have a field that you could think of as a big ball. And you could rotate it in two directions what would the ramifications be?

I hope some of you will appreciate this info, my direct response and the spirit in which it is given. Sincerely,
SM

February 07, 2006

UNKNOWN: Flux can switch directions within a ferrous material instantaneously and some say superluminally. It takes very little switching power to flip flux "bundles" from one direction to another, given that there is a good path for the flux to move through. The toroid is perfect for this. If one were to turn on a magnetic field in one coil, that flux permeates most of the toroid, but more importantly is perceived by the next coil. This in turn triggers that coil to operate, and the first coil field is shut down. In this way, one could use coils to move the flux in PULSES around the toroid. This switching from coil to coil, accomplished with low power, high voltage pulses occurs at a natural frequency of the circuit and that frequency that can be handled by the power transistors.

UNKNOWN: When one places several coils around a toroid, one can think of switching from one to the next, preferably sequentially, the minimum number of coils being three. In this case one could use the trigger winding from one coil to turn on the power of the second coil, the trigger from the second to the third power, the third trigger to the power winding of the first coil.

We kept it up and eventually discovered the really STUPID reason why all of our duplicates wouldn't work. We then made many of the damn things in all sizes and shapes and then we tried to make a small control device which obviously had to be SS. WELL, can you imagine how much hair we pulled out trying to figure out why we could NOT **make a SS control device that would keep the Damn things on frequency!!!** We, NONE of us could think of a reason why SS devices would not work. After all they did the same things as tubes, just better, didn't they?

The reason it took soooooo long to make a successful SS control unit is because we maintained that attitude for so long. Finally we came to the conclusion that there must be SOMETHING that tube control devices did differently than SS devices. I had a friend who was a wiz-bang SS color TV expert. I asked him if he could give us some pointers on duplicating the tube control devices in a SS state device. His tips eventually pointed us in the right direction and we made SS control devices out of discreet devices which worked. Remember that this was before the big linear IC boom, so everything we did was with little discreet parts and big PC boards. By the way, we found out some very important things during our research that I am sure, very sure that none of the boys out there know about. The following is very interesting:

1. PC boards made out of different materials change the operating conditions of SS devices.
2. Soldering the components at least 1/2 inch above the board itself is essential to making a good SS control unit out of discrete devices.

3. As you know, **Large amounts of FEEDBACK is essential** to frequency and control when using SS devices for everything in the electronics world, HOWEVER, it is the enemy of generators! If anyone ever gets one of these things operating, have them measure the electro magnetic and hash radio around the unit....it will blow your mind. so, what does that do to control devices in close proximity?

Why do you think we HAD to place our control devices in the middle of the operating coil? Listen: when these units get going they F**K with the control units, changing the signals they put out and receive. they have no choice but to get off frequency and shut down. In most cases they will not even start up. TUBES are NOT as sensitive as SS control devices and DO NOT require the massive amounts of feed back to operate. There is an advantage in tubes just from that standpoint alone, not to mention all the other things I have mentioned in the past.

I told you guys long ago... If just these two little things are important discoveries, how far off are all the guys out there trying design their own control devices? So tell them what I have said and listen to them all scream balderdash!! Haresy!!! And then you can tell them that we found out way back then... It is because the material some PC boards are made out of can absorb humidity... So.... depending on the conditions of humidity of the specific day, the boards would change the characteristics of the SS control circuits.

It took us a long time just to find that little thing out... we never thought of it. no one ever thought of it.... BUT, it turned out to be a very significant thing and so we used the absolute finest PC board material the government used in missiles and rockets... You see, even though no one knows about the PC board material being important to sensitive instruments and SS devices, the government did... So we learned, and learned... And you and everybody else, God Willing, will learn too.

I am sorry it is so discouraging for you and others. The only thing that kept us going is the fact that we had a working unit to keep reminding us that it is possible. otherwise, we would NEVER have succeeded. I have faith in you because you have understood from the beginning that i have reasons for telling you specific things. I mentioned at the beginning that, it was much easier to make one of these things work if you use tubes as a control system rather than SS devices. At least you took me seriously and because of that, I have faith in you.

Listen, do remember i mentioned that these things were in many ways like a COLOR TV in sophistication. not because of a massive amount of parts and discrete components, but **because if one tiny little thing is off just a tiny little bit, the whole thing will stop working.** Just like a color TV. Now, how many different control systems and how many discrete devices were used in those individual control systems in the first color TVs?

Now, I ask you, what are these guys thinking about when they let their ego's force them to ignore things i have said in the beginning and go off trying to design and develop their own control devices using SS units. SS units which are OUTBOARD of the collector ring i might add? Some of them have gotten results and some of them have gotten big power surges and dissipation of heat... all of which is wonderful and certainly proves the point that there is truly something going on here. BUT, i guarantee you that their SS control devices are all sitting right beside the collector... aren't they? They will probably never start the coil and get to catalyst. I am not saying it is impossible, but it will Damn difficult for these guys to get more then a big bang once in a while. And just like me, that big bang will excite them enough to continue for a while longer. Maybe one of them will read back and see where I said the SS control device must be placed inside the collector coil. then they will explode with, MY GOD, maybe that is the reason why..... and off they will go. in the right direction at least.

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Converted from PDF on 2-18-07

Everyone tells us that the earth's magnetic field is measured as being too insignificant to generate any useable power, that is not so.

It has been a very long road from beginning to end. It took several years of experimentation to discover what frequencies and most importantly how to make small integrated circuits work to perform the control functions necessary to make the demonstrations you see on the video tapes available today. So in many ways we have early RCA color TV engineers to thank for my discovery of the power generator.

I am sure they are all dead now but they did contribute. Perhaps a story which had impact on me at that time was told to me by my boss way back in 1970 I believe it was. He told me that around 1965 or 66 there was an explosion in an apartment in Chicago. The authorities had concluded that for some unknown reason, a General Electric color television receiver had been the source of an explosion that killed a young black child in the apartment. My boss went on to relate that he was involved in the investigation because he was in Chicago at the time and he was invaluabley experienced with television circuits and etc.

He told us that what they found was, the TV had exploded with some quick furry. The explosion did in fact kill the poor child who was sitting directly in front but sparred his mother who was some distance away in the kitchen. The explosion was strange because of the absence of expected chemicals necessary to create the explosion.

It appeared that the TV was the exact center of the explosion, however no one could find a reason for the explosion occurring. Also consider that there is not really much inside a TV to explode with enough force to kill people and destroy the living room a large apartment. Yes a CRT can explode and kill someone, however this was not the kind of explosion we are talking about.

The most interesting part of the story is that according to our boss, metallic objects especially those containing large amounts of iron were dramatically displaced. He mentioned that some nails were actually removed from the walls and pulled toward the TV set.

When they found them they were bent and shaped like cork screws! Everything in the room appeared to have moved or was moving toward the TV as it exploded, or imploded as the case may be. The child was apparently killed by way of these metallic objects traveling through his body on their way toward the center of the TV set. As far as my boss knew,

there was never a good explanation for the occurrence. We found out that this was not the only unexplained explosion of TV sets worldwide.

However, the fact that all the sets exploded while in operation may bear some light. Also most of the TV sets were made by the GE company or were TV sets made using GE circuits and of similar design. However, this man who had been my mentor for so many years had his own theory which he never told anyone as far as i know, except me.

His theory was that the TV while in operation, somehow managed to become a receiver of more than just television waves and so for a millisecond in time became a receiver and the discharger of a huge amount of electrical and magnetic energy. This discharge of magnetic energy is vary similar to the discharge of magnetic energy during an atomic explosion. . . Now that is something I have thought about a great deal.

My employer's words had great impact on me. Not that they meant anything really, but I kept thinking about the **possibility of many frequencies combining at one moment in time to produce an entirely different effect than intended by the designers.** And so it goes. Some of the reasons why I thought about things the way I did and perhaps why I set out to think along the lines I did when I discovered the power generator technology. Or more appropriately, the power converter technology, because that is actually what it does you know.

I would like to carefully give the idea of the operating characteristics of my devices. Listen to what I say here... I am going to state just characteristics. I don't want people to get over excited and start arguing again too much. My units behave exactly like common radios in one way. With a radio you have many different stations broadcasting at different frequencies. Yes I know about the difference between Frequency Modulation and Amplitude Modulation, etc. That is not relevant for our conversation here. You tune your radio to the station you desire and the closer you tune to the ideal frequency the stronger the amplification of the signal will be and the better the radio will collect and amplify the signals for their entertainment value.

If the radio signal is too strong the radio receiver might be overloaded and distortion or other bad effects will take place. By tuning slightly off frequency we can weaken the signal the radio is receiving and amplify and produce the sound for entertainment purposes. However, the music will not be of high quality. The music will be lacking in response and timbre, etc.

OK let us compare this story of the common radio. Think of the power unit as a device similar to a radio receiver. No I do not want to hear feed back informing me that I am trying to convince the world my unit works on radio waves!!!. But it behaves very much like a simple radio receiver except for the fact that radio waves need to be amplified before they can be of any use to us. My units behave as though they are variable tuning devices, and we are tuning them to a frequency just like a radio.

The closer you get to the center frequency the more power you permit the collector to dissipate **into a load.** the important difference here is that in the case of the radio, you tune into the frequency and amplify it for use.

In the case of my power unit, you create several frequencies within a space of the collector coil's circumference. The frequencies are directly related to the circumference of the collector coil.

You can begin to collect the current and dissipate it with no need for amplification because the signal source also becomes the feed for the power source and has the natural tendency to run with gain.

It is important that you note that you can never tune too closely to the exact frequencies of power conversion because the power received by the collector will instantly destroy it.

We instead must deliberately tune off the frequencies of conversion in order to make the thing properly work. Remember that it is like a furnace which feeds itself. The hotter it gets the more fuel it gives itself to burn. That is why the control units are so very important. Without the control unit constantly monitoring the frequencies of operation and making the necessary changes to keep the whole thing off exact conversion frequency, then the unit would very quickly destroy it's self.

By the way, have you seen the video of the compass turning violently in the center of the unit while in operation? Notice that when I first turn the unit on that the compass starts to spin very slowly. It speeds up faster and faster until it just stops. When it stops the unit is always operating at about it's design maximum.

We never found out why any of this occurred. It tended to reinforce what I observed as the turbine effect. When the unit is shut off the compass starts to revolve again and slowly comes to a rest. By the way, the fire discharge everyone sees in the video is after the output of the device is switched through a large high value resistor!

I hope that will wake up a few of you to the danger potentials. Stefan is quite correct about the amount of power necessary to pull the nails out of the walls during the GE color television explosion in Chicago. Actually Dr. Schinzinger told me that it would have required much more power than that.

We theorized that the TV set must have become for a split second, a power unit very similar in operation to one of my own making. Except for the fact that it wouldn't have been designed to collect and convert the available power in a useful way. Instead, the TV just stumbled for one millisecond on the correct combination of frequencies necessary to cause the phenomenon of magnetic collection.

But unfortunately the TV set had no way to control the function and began to absorb and discharge both the electric and magnetic factors caused by the influence of the strong field. It was during this discussion with Dr. Schinzinger that he pointed out that during an atomic explosion aside from the gigantic blast wave and heat produced there is also an extremely large magnetic force which is so strong that it travels way out into space during the explosion. The magnetic wave is so strong that it will completely destroy any unprotected electronic circuits of solid state design.

That is why solid state radios will be useless after a nuclear attack on your country. Let us ponder where the huge magnetic field comes from when you explode an atomic bomb. Is it just created? Is it converted? Is it part of the earth somehow? Is it just a by product of the fabric of time and space being ripped into pieces in a fragment of a second? I am curious as to where this unbelievably huge magnetic force comes from during an atomic explosion... It is something else to think about. Perhaps in connection with my power technology. Dr. Schinzinger said that it is explained as being the result of the splitting of the atom. However, that is a very short explanation and not really a satisfactory explanation of what generates the force.

He agreed with me and said it would also mean that in reality we know very little about magnetic fields and magnetic property.

The multiple frequencies traveling around the coils are of too high a frequency to provide for any motive effort. They are only a means to achieve an end. The multiple frequencies begin to feed themselves and the multiple kicks become a combined big kick. I call it resonating. That is why if you notice in the video tapes that it takes just a few seconds for the coil to begin to function at maximum effort. You see, one little kick amounts to nothing. However imagine if you had hundreds of thousands of little kicks combining into one big current kick .

I originally got the idea from electron circuits which use vacuum rectifiers like the 5U4 GB or 5AR4 etc. The plate has a high voltage potential with lots of useable power available. You cant get to it or use it for anything without applying a heating voltage to the cathode or what is the cathode potential of the tube. So, you put in a small voltage of 5 volts AC 60 Hz which heats up the cathode and welcomes the electron stream from the plate.

Or actually the other way around, but not important for this example of my thoughts. Now the high voltage power goes through the cathode and travels through the coils of the 5 volt transformer along with the 5 volt AC. If the plate voltage is not rectified then it is AC with a potential 60 Hz frequency. That combines with the 5 volt 60 Hz in the coil of the htr transformer and generally amounts to nothing. In fact the power of the 5 volt transformer amounts to nothing. It is an

insignificant power supply except when the **two transformers get slightly out of phase with each other, or when they are connected in reverse of one another. Then you can measure all kinds of things going on. You can generate all kinds of hash and multiple frequencies, and I do mean all kinds. What I measured during this process was very interesting. All these frequencies occasionally met at the same time with a much larger kick at the output.**

Anyway, I have taken a high voltage power supply as follows: 500 v-0-500 v 300 mV plate transformer run it through a full wave silicon circuit then run it through a 5U4 electron tube rectifier. Now you know that the 5U4 requires 5 volts AC at 3 amps for its heater to gather the electrons and complete the circuit. Well, I measured the output from the tube and the result is 500 volts DC at 250 mA. The loss is due to the high impedance of the tube and its limited ability to dissipate more than 250 mA. The point I wish to make here is that also along with the 500 volt DC is, yes, you guessed it, the 5 volts three amp AC current! They are both completely independent of each other except for some very interesting things I will mention to you some other time. First of all, obviously you can have several different output components in the power output signal. You can have DC and AC together without any problem.

I was working at a laboratory at the time with much more sophisticated equipment than is available to even most manufacturing companies. I was able to analyse everything coming out of this simple two transformer AC high voltage circuit. In most power supplies there is lots of hash coming out and designers use a .05 or so to short out as much as possible before it gets to the smoothing capacitors. This hash comes from the mains supply and especially from the transformers themselves.

Then the smoothing capacitors take out the rest of the multiple frequency hash along with the gigantic 60 Hz ac left in the B+. I became interested in the interaction between the two AC transformers. The interaction can be very revealing, trust me. Also, there is another interesting analogy. We seem to overlook so many things in our society. They are right in our faces but we just look around them without interest at all. When I began to study the effects of multiple frequencies combined together I found out that when you deliberately strive to create the worst case scenario of frequencies you start to get some very measurable kicks. In themselves they are not much. But if you make enough of them fast sendoff, you get a collectible power spike that is more than the power available to begin with. **The destructive heating caused by the eddy currents become the problem we face when we make a really large powerful coil. Now you understand more about the heating problem and why using a fan does not work.**

You could describe the useable current output of my coil as DC but with some hash in it. It really doesn't have any convertible AC component which could provide a mechanical motive force as you suggested. "In one of the RCA engineering manuals **I read that it has been measured in a wire that there exists a slight increase in current when first electrons are caused to flow in it. This was explained because the earth's magnetic field exerted some influence on the wire and the electron flow inside it. Or rather the electrons on the surface of the wire. Even today you can find examples of discussion of this fact even in non scientific journals.**

If you look in Morgan Jones book, Valve Amplifiers, 3rd edition, on page 262 he says, The inrush of current through the filament interacts with the earth's magnetic field to produce a small kick. **SMALL KICK.** Those words mean a great deal. It **PROVES** that there is an interaction between the magnetic field of the earth and simple electrons running through wires. It may be a small influence but it is actual **OVER UNITY.** I have spent several years of my life thinking about that."

Now about the DC output with AC signal. There is a book about Nicola Tesla "The Man who Had lightning in his hand". I suggest that you find a copy of that book and read it. In that book it is related that Tesla states that you can have all kinds of electrons flowing through a wire traveling in different directions relating only to their potential power source. He even said that you could have different electron flows through a single wire completely separate from each other. I tried it and he is right!

On to another point. HE said that one day in his laboratory he was noticing that there were some reactions on his magnetometer for no reason he could understand. The next day he had many magnetometers brought into his laboratory and he began additional research. He found that the measurement of the earth's magnetic field was fairly straightforward. You have a device, which measures a very small magnetic force which comes from the generation of magnetic waves as the big iron ball we call the earth rotates. If you look at a scientific display of the earth you see that it resembles a big power generator. It has poles, a magnetic field, rotation, everything. Now I am you know that anytime you have a

magnetic field moving past a wire you have electron flow in that wire or more precisely on the surface. So the earth is generating the most unbelievably huge amount of power all the time and we can't tap into it?!

I don't believe it! Neither did Nicola Tesla. He found a way to tap into the earth's power potential and he demonstrated it often. Did you know that every single one of his patents was purchased by Edison and Westinghouse? He had a very large amount of patents and they purchased all of them but only utilized one for transmitting electric power via 60 cycle AC and step down transformers, which became the standard of power transmission throughout the earth to this day. Anyway, back to his research in the laboratory. He noticed that most of the time the magnetometers stayed relatively sedate and around the same level. They would fluctuate just slightly.

However one day he noticed that the meters jumped quite unpredictably. It attracted his attention and he began to find that the meters were reacting to a thunderstorm many hundreds of miles away. Interesting isn't it? Then he continued his experiments and found that as a thunderstorm moved closer the magnetometers would register larger and larger fluctuations until they were off the scale and useless. He was fascinated and consumed by this. He acquired better magnetometers and his research found that you could tune the magnetometers to certain specific frequencies and tap directly into large magnetic waves. When I say large, I am referring to huge. That was useable power. However, you had to find a circuit potential in order for the electrons to flow. That was the difficulty which he overcame to produce his famous demonstrations of power from nowhere.

Please let me make another point. Let us say that you have a magnetic field perhaps it is only a small permanent magnet. Now, you have a single copper wire twelve inches long. If you move the magnet across the surface of the wire from left to right at a certain speed you create an electron flow which is DC and it has a power potential based on how strong the field is and how fast the magnet is moved. So, if you increase the size of the magnet or the speed it moves you create a larger flow of electrons, larger as in higher voltage or more current.

Let me give you something to think about... If you had a short wire and you moved a magnet across it you would always have limited potential because the length of wire was so short. OK now what if we increase the length of the wire to many miles in length even with a very weak magnetic field moving across the wire you still have a much greater potential flow of power available. If we put it into a perspective of power per inch it may be easier to understand. If you have a small magnetic field moving across a wire twelve inches long it can generate an electron flow equal to let's say one millivolt per inch. If you move the magnet twelve inches at the same speed you get 12 millivolts as you transgress the twelve inches of wire.

Understand that I am trying to convey a principle that you can understand for use in the future. So, you have a wire twelve inches long and you can make 12 millivolts moving a magnet across it. If you have a wire 1000 feet long and you move the same small magnetic field across the length of it you can create much more voltage potential perhaps 12,000 millivolts let's say. So, you have managed to generate a significant amount of electric power with a weak magnetic force. OK, how does this help us? where am I going with this?

Suppose you have 1,000 pieces of wire twelve inches long and you run the same weak magnetic field over them all at the same time..... you get the same flow of electrons. If the wires are run in series then you will get the 12,000 millivolts etc. If you connect the wires in parallel you will get higher current but lower voltage. However, the power potential is the same whether you run the wires in series or parallel. If you know how to find the circuit potential, you tune into the frequency and you have enough short pieces of wire you can convert as much power as you wish in a given space. you would be fascinated with the amount of renewable energy you can extract from a permanent magnet! Why does everybody assume that magnetic fields are so single dimensional?

Things are more complex than what I have told you but I am just trying to give you an idea of how the technology works. How it IS POSSIBLE to use what appears to be a weak magnetic force to generate large useable amounts of power. By the way, when I met with Dr. Schinzinger many years ago we discussed a point you may find invaluable in your thought processes. Did you know, that it is a scientific impossibility to play a vinyl record with a diamond needle? Well it is. Science tells us that if you were to use a diamond, the hardest natural substance to play the soft grooves of a vinyl record you would destroy the record with just one playing, but, as you know that is not the case. They have made millions and millions of vinyl records and people used millions of turntables equipped with diamond needles to play them repeatedly over and over again.

How could something that could not possibly survive one playing continually be played over and over again? Science can not explain this. I say that if you run a diamond across a plate of glass you will invariably make a serious scratch in it with very little force, but if you play a vinyl record there is no damage or at least very little discernable wear. Something to think about, isn't it? The reason the diamond needle phenomenon exists today is because of ignorance. You see when they started making grooved records back in the beginning of this last century they were using cactus needles to play the records. The cactus needles would wear down and need to be sharpened. So enterprising young men came up with steel needles. Unfortunately, they too would wear down and need to be sharpened. Eventually these enterprising men continued to use harder and harder materials eventually arriving at diamond to make their playing needles -- about the hardest thing they could come up with. They didn't know that according to science only one playing of the shellac disk would destroy it. They didn't know so they just kept on making and selling diamond needles for not only shellac disks but the new soft vinyl ones as well..

Trial and error is the best way to make new discoveries. If we rely completely on what we are told by scientists and engineers we will never make any relevant discoveries because we are told not to try, that they are impossible.

On to another point. Please keep in mind that these things are dangerous. Very dangerous. We are talking about several hundred volts at a potential of an amp or more. The average experimenter can not deal with anything like that. I do not want the average person actually coming across one of the correct frequency components and using both hands to measure the field frequency not realizing there is five hundred volts and zap, their heart is stopped. I tell you this from my experience.

Personal experience involving others. The reason I will talk to you is because I feel certain that you have enough experience with high voltage and that you are not fool hearty enough to just barge right in without thinking about everything first. Also I can tell that you have the ability and mechanical reasoning to understand the significance of the concepts I convey.

If someone is not familiar with high voltage vacuum tube rectifier circuits, than he or she should not under any circumstances attempt to duplicate any of my experiments. If something as elementary as an ETR circuit is not understood by the experimenter and if the experimenter has never had any experience with high voltages, especially voltages that can easily kill you, then he should get out and not attempt to recreate anything like my technology. During my experiments and even during my demonstrations, several people were badly hurt.

Perhaps you read the report by a gentleman who was told NOT to touch the two leads coming out of the small coil because the same voltage was there as would be at the 120 volt mains wall socket. At some point he decided the only way for him to know for sure that my demonstration was real was to touch the two leads leading directly out of the small coil. He was badly burned and needed medical attention. However he became an instant believer.

The very FIRST example I gave you was that; It is common scientific knowledge that if you have a piece of wire and first run electricity through it you will have a small kick when first energized. The kick is universally attributed to the earth's magnetic field.

OK the point is; YOU CAN GET SOME ENERGY OUT OF THE EARTH!

Next point; YOU CAN DO SOMETHING VERY SIMPLE WITH A WIRE TO SHOW THIS.

Next point; YOU CAN SEE THAT YOU CAN GET MORE OUT OF A PIECE OF WIRE THEN YOU PUT IN TO IT.

WE are not talking about a coil or a transformer or anything developing a primary to secondary flux.

We are just talking about a straight piece of wire, some electrons and a method of measuring what comes out of it.

Some people just sit back and say, well that isn't very much power, we want to make much more. In order to run you must walk first.

I told you that the simplest form of over unity is a piece of wire and a voltage source.

Anyone can actually connect it and measure.

See for yourself the kick. NO coil no xmrs, just a kick.

That should tell you learned gentleman that there exists a form of energy convertible and useable which is directly related to a simple piece of wire and instantaneous electron flow..

You know it is common knowledge in the electron tube world that aside from the fact that a cold filament conducts more electricity than when hot, one of the things that destroys the filament in electron tubes for that matter is this kick when you first turn on the juice. The kick is there whether the filament is hot or cold.

The kick helps destroy the filament and cathodes integrity.

So everyone knows about the kick and accepts that it somehow comes from the earth's magnetic field.

So do something with this information!

Not even Edison explained what this means! In his memoirs he said that it was a fact that we all had to contend with, but that he did not understand why it happened. If you call yourself experimenters then start to experiment. I had only this to go on when I started and little by little I figured out how to make many several thousands of kicks per second. . . AND YOU KNOW WHAT, IT ISN'T DIFFICULT AT ALL.

Lets talk about the 'kick.' When the old Edison DC generators were turned on, back in the day, they released this 'kick' and killed many workers in the process. A man by the name of Tesla had seen this. He wondered how and why this 'kick' would occur. So he experimented with wire and disruptive discharges from capacitors. It was found by him that this kick could be made so powerful that it could explode wires instantly. This kick came out of the wires perpendicularly. He discharged capacitors into stout wire and through a spark gap. The key to the kick's strength and appearance was in how fast Tesla discharged the capacitors into the spark gap AND how fast Tesla STOPPED the flow of current AT the spark gap. Tesla used all types of devices to stop this flow of current, magnets, a flame, counter-rotating engines. His goals were to get the time in which the discharge is STOPPED to be much quicker. As Tesla did this he found that the perpendicular radiations, the ones from the wires, caused electrical effects to appear in wires and other copper/metal materials near the STOPPED current/discharge. These electrical effects could be made to create electrons on other wires and copper around his STOPPED current/discharge wire.

On to another point. There is an inertia. With the right combination of frequencies, you can actually create a revolving field with inertia! That is what I have referred to as , The inertia effect.

There is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on. Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect.. They seem to resist being moved through the air. When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced. Some of you should think about that.

Rotation of field. . . How many people think about that. If you could have a field that you could think of as a big ball. And you could rotate it in two directions what would the ramifications be?

Listen, you need to make three coils or so one on top of the other. But the important thing is to wrap the control coils perpendicularly around the collector coils. There need to be three of them all the way around. Start them up one at a time each. First frequency then second harmonic component into the second, then the third. When you eventually strike the cord look out. you will know what has happened at that point. In the mean time you can measure a slight output even if you do not strike the exact cord.

Larger collectors have a much greater ability to collect and dissipate more energy than the smaller ones. However, if they turn into a bomb it will not make much difference... There is no such thing as a small lightning strike. Perhaps a smaller one is safer because the only thing that will stop a red collector is the disintegration of the matter acting as a receiver. IE. the wires all burn up.

We built many, many units with various combinations of collectors during our experimental days. My colleagues and I have a recollection of about three hundred being crushed up because they were not the best designs.

Most of the most successful units we made had control wiring run or wrapped vertically over the horizontal collector wires. You can see them in the units in some of the videos under black plastic covering. They were run perpendicular to the travel of the collector wires. They were run in multiple segments. each segment could be fed a different frequency

individually and or from a collector section to help perpetuate the oscillation and control. The control frequencies are important in order to make power from the collector.

I assumed that anyone working on technology this sophisticated would have a superior knowledge of electronics and an understanding of PURE frequency output being a Necessity to control the reactions going on inside the collector.

By starting the oscillation you cause the current to flow in the collector which causes the magnification of the process within the collector which will ultimately produce the greater voltage and power in usable amounts during operation. It is electron flow of a high order creating a large magnetic field. Or vice versa.

Electron tube circuits work much more precisely than solid state units. Especially when first experimenting. You will be able to get some excitation with solid state units but we had to design with tubes first and then try to duplicate the functioning system with solid state circuits later. It was difficult. Solid state circuits are very dirty and imprecise.

Vacuum tubes have EXTREMELY FAST TRANSIT TIMES. Solid state devices are like molasses!

They also use about a million percent of feed-back to get a clean signal output. Vacuum tube devices are fast, accurate and only require a few db of feedback to achieve better result. Lets just look at simple power amplifier as an example: A 100 watt solid state amplifier will consist on average with a compliment of 30 or so transistors. lots of amplifying and control devices all based on high current low voltage. Low voltage means SLOW. Also, all those transistors in the amplifying stages slow down the signal process. Now look at a basic electron tube device.

You have one stage of amplification, one stage of signal phase splitting and driving and one stage of power output, all at high voltage low current. This means FAST! It also means that the feedback for frequency output correction is FAST also. Now you see why I have always said that tubes are much better for experimentation.

Solid state devices are too slow to find the three major intersecting you know whats...

I want you to start and think of the generator principles the exact same way that passing the sound barrier was accomplished. Read how the engineers finally developed the proper wing design to accomplish super sonic speed in aircraft.

I hope it will give you a picture of what is going on inside the generator and especially the collector.

The people who say that tubes are exactly the same as transistors are very, very naive. And now I will tell you something very important. You remember I mentioned fast electron transit time vs molasses? Let us examine a simple audio amplifier.

When you design an amplifier you try to isolate noise, or hash from the mains power supply from getting into the B+ and contaminating the output signal, etc. You can measure all kinds of noise from the mains in your B+ not to mention all the noisy spikes from the solid state rectifiers giving the direct current to the power capacitors. All of this is easily measured, or seen on a scope of most solid state audio amplifiers. NOW design and make a good tube amplifier and you will immediately find a dramatic difference in the B+ supply measurements and what you can see on the scope. No more spikes from the solid state rectifiers, almost no hash from the mains power coming in!

REMEMBER, all of that noise and hash in your solid state amplifier is in the output signal ! Now tell me? What do you think is happening inside the extremely sensitive torrid generator when you use solid state devices to attempt to create the required precise control frequencies to make catalyst and produce power??? By the way, your Solid State amplifier generates so much noise that if you measure the mains wiring you can see noise from YOUR amplifier actually getting back through the transformer and into the mains input wiring!!! understand what perfect frequency is.

Lamp cord is what I use to connect my speakers to my amplifier. You should hear my new amplifier I have made.

I am using 6BQ7-A tubes for the input and phase inverter because they are VHF amplifier triodes designed to operate in Color TV at very high frequencies and so you can imagine how crystal clear my high frequencies are in my stereo amplifier.

Yes, I know that they are hard to find so I have found that I can use any triode designed for color TV VHF use. That gives me many tube types to choose from. In fact I wouldn't recommend them because they are operated on a six point three volt heater so you could use another tube designed to use a 12.6 volt heater instead.

I prefer using triodes because they generate less distortion. Any deviation from the original signal or addition to , Harmonic and intermodulation is not good for stereo enjoyment, you know... Stereo? I have a three channel system I listen to. Sometimes the three channels combine together to create the most magnificent sound you could imagine. A whole new sound stage opens up and suddenly you are transformed to someplace else.

Gosh, the reason I just hate transistors is because they are so slow and generate so much distortion!!! I think that transistors are basically useless for listening to really good high fidelity. all those harmonics somehow get through to the music output and just ruin the music... I am sure that you know what I am referring to.

Did you know that electron transit times in some tubes approach the speed of light? They are mini particle accelerators. Did you know that the best electron transit times of transistors is about like turning on a mechanical switch for a lamp? That is probably why they use so much negative feedback in transistor amps, to keep the output signal close to what the input signal was. But, if you need all that negative feedback to lower distortion doesn't that SLOW down the amplifier even more? Gee, why not just build a tube amp to begin with. Less distortion and little need for feedback overdose. Much faster all around.

You know, it would be especially suited for high frequency reproduction. Why don't you tell all of the transistor devotees what the differences are.

I have designed some amps using MOSFET , etc. which sound very much like tube amps. However when I want to design a new amp I always start with tubes and when I get them perfected I move on the MOSFETS...

I made an amp and had a really difficult time with a 35K resonance. I had so much trouble with it that I finally left the resonance there. I last measured it at 35.705K at a really high level. It is a good thing that I can't hear that high.

But it does prove that my output transformer is capable of going up to 245K HZ. Which I measured.

HEY, did you know that the frequency is proportional to the speaker's circumference? it appears that the frequency should change with the circumference of the speaker. That makes sense to you does it? No one I have talked to realizes that yet. I use 15" speakers myself. They are 15" from the dead center of the outside flange to the other sides flange.

You know transistors just don't do well at those high frequencies. They try hard but they just make all sorts of harmonics all over the place. Dirty things transistors. MOSFETS are better you know if you wanted to make an amplifier that behaved as though it was a tube amp but in a smaller size.

Please be very careful with your experiments and WATCH out!

The Kill switch... .remember the kill switch, I do not want this to scare the crap out of any body and have them telling mamma, blaming satan, god, or any body else.

Pertinent data from posts by Mannix/SM @ overunity.com
First Post from Mannix titled "A history of the TPU" By Lindsay Mannix

January 30, 2006

To begin with lets get the terminology right these are not strictly FREE ENERGY devices they are CONVERSION devices, which tune to the earths magnetic field and extract useful energy from it.

Dear Lindsay,

The problem has been that everyone with a copy of the famous demonstration tapes is claiming to have something to do with the technology and is usually trying to exploit it in some way.

This only helps to create additional bad publicity for the technology and certainly works for the benefit of the oil industries.

I assure you that I invented the technology over 15 years ago and that I have never personally sought money for the technology. The technology is not magic and is in fact uses simple electronic concepts to achieve the demonstrated results. Therein lays the rub...

I hope to hear from you again.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

SM

January 31, 2006

Dear Lindsay,

Thank you so much for the kind words in your last letter to me. You cannot understand how good it does my heart to hear from someone who has an understanding of almost exactly the situation.

My device is compared to batteries in order to give an idea of the power available and also to show how impossible it is to assume that I may have hidden batteries inside the unit to make the power. You would be surprised how many idiots thought that batteries could be inside making all that electric power!

It is very possible to generate electric power from the earth's magnetic field. Think about the fact that in just one revolution, the Earth generates enough electric power to supply North America with all it needs for over 100 years! All we have to do is tap into that energy and all our energy wishes come true.

I found the secret when I read in some books about electron tubes. I was a TV repair man as well. Back in the days of electron tubes. The good old days I think.

In one of the RCA engineering manuals I read that it has been measured in a wire that there exists a slight increase in current when first electrons are caused to flow in it. This was explained because the earth's magnetic field exerted some influence on the wire and the electron flow inside it, or rather the electrons on the surface of the wire.

Even today you can find examples of discussion of this fact even in non scientific journals.

If you look in **Morgan Jones book, Valve Amplifiers**, 3rd edition, on page 262 he says, The inrush of current through the filament interacts with the earth's magnetic field to produce a small kick.

SMALL KICK. Those words mean a great deal. It PROVES that there is an interaction

between the magnetic field of the earth and simple electrons running through wires. It may be a small influence but it is actual OVER UNITY. I have spent several years of my life thinking about that.

Scientists tell us that over unity is impossible. They say that you cannot get more out of something then you put into it.

Then I think about that wire with the small kick when first turned on. . . There in lies the secret my friend.

Sincerely,

SM

February 04, 2006

Dear Lindsay,

The inventor claims that the output of the unit is high voltage DC with a frequency component of around 5k Hz.

I have made a great study of Vacuum tube power supplies as I have told you. It is all very interesting. Please remind me to tell you why Nicola Tesla used Vacuum tubes in his most powerful demonstrations of his power conversion technologies.

Anyway, I have taken a high voltage power supply as follows:

500 v-0-500 v 300 mV plate transformer run it through a full wave silicon circuit then run it through a 5U4 electron tube rectifier. Now you know that the 5U4 requires 5 volts AC at 3 amps for its heater to gather the electrons and complete the circuit. Well, I measured the output from the tube and the result is 500 volts DC at 250 mV. The loss is due to the high impedance of the tube and its limited ability to dissipate more than 250 mA.. The point I wish to make here is that also along with the 500 volt DC is, yes, you guessed it, the 5 volts three amp AC current! (this experiment is for illustration, probably not important to experimentation related to the TPU itself)

They are both completely independent of each other except for some very interesting things I will mention to you some other time..

First of all, obviously you can have several different output components in the power output signal. You can have DC and AC together without any problem.

Now about the DC output with AC signal.

There is a book about Nicola Tesla "The Man who Had lightning in his hand". I suggest that you find a copy of that book and read it. In that book it is related that Tesla states that you can have all kinds of electrons flowing through a wire traveling in different directions relating only to their potential power source. He even said that you could have different electron flows through a single wire completely separate from each other. I tried it and he is right! (interesting but may not be related to TPU development, could just be illustrative, and advice for setting up the mindset for experimentation to follow)

On to another point.

HE said that one day in his laboratory he was noticing that there were some reactions on his magnetometer for no reason he could understand. The next day he had many magnetometers brought into his laboratory and he began additional research. He found that the measurement of the earth's magnetic field was fairly straightforward. You have a device, which measures a very small magnetic force which comes from the generation of magnetic waves as the big iron ball we call the earth rotates. If you look at a scientific display of the earth you see that it resembles a big power generator. It has poles, a magnetic field, rotation, everything.

Now you know that anytime you have a magnetic field moving past a wire you have electron flow in that wire or more precisely on the surface.

(inductions?) So the earth is generating the most unbelievably huge amount of power all the time and we can't tap into it?! I don't believe it! Neither did Nicola Tesla. He found a way to tap into the earth's power potential and he demonstrated it often.

Anyway, back to his research in the laboratory. He noticed that most of the time the magnetometers stayed relatively sedate and around the same level. They would fluctuate just slightly. however one day he noticed that the meters jumped quite unpredictably. It attracted his attention and he began to find that the meters were reacting to a

thunderstorm many hundreds of miles away. Interesting isn't it?

Then he continued his experiments and found that as a thunderstorm moved closer the magnetometers would register larger and larger fluctuations until they were off the scale and useless.

He was fascinated and consumed by this. He acquired better magnetometers and his research found that you could tune the magnetometers to certain specific frequencies and tap directly into large magnetic waves. When I say large, I am referring to huge. That was useable power.

However, you had to find a circuit potential in order for the electrons to flow. That was the difficulty which he overcame to produce his famous demonstrations of power from nowhere.

Please let me make another point.

Let us say that you have a magnetic field perhaps it is only a small permanent magnet.

Now, you have a single copper wire twelve inches long. If you move the magnet across the surface of the wire from left to right at a certain speed you create an electron flow which is DC and it has a power potential based on how strong the field is and how fast the magnet is moved. So, if you increase the size of the magnet or the speed it moves you create a larger flow of electrons, larger as in higher voltage or more current.

Everyone tells us that the earth's magnetic field is measured as being too insignificant to generate any useable power, that is not so.

Let me give you something to think about... If you had a short wire and you moved a magnet across it you would always have limited potential because the length of wire was so short. OK now what if we increase the length of the wire to many miles in length even with a very weak magnetic field moving across the wire you still have a much greater potential flow of power available. If we put it into a perspective of power per inch it may be easier to understand.

If you have a small magnetic field moving across a wire twelve inches long it can generate an electron flow equal to lets say one millivolt per inch. If you move the magnet twelve

inches at the same speed you get 12 millivolts as you transgress the twelve inches of wire.

Understand that I am trying to convey a principal that you can understand for use in the future.

So, you have a wire twelve inches long and you can make 12 millivolts moving a magnet across it. If you have a wire 1000 feet long and you move the same small magnetic field across the length of it you can create much more voltage potential perhaps 12,000

millivolts lets say.

So, you have managed to generate a significant amount of electric power with a weak magnetic force.

OK, how does this help us? Where am I going with this?

Suppose you have 1,000 pieces of wire twelve inches long and you run the same weak magnetic field over them all at the same time... .. you get the same flow of electrons.

If the wires are run in series then you will get the 12,000 millivolts etc. If you connect the wires in parallel you will get higher current but lower voltage. However, the power

potential is the same whether you run the wires in series or parallel.

If you know how to find the circuit potential, you tune into the frequency and you have enough short pieces of wire you can convert as much power as you wish in a given space.

Things are more complex then what I have told you but I am just trying to give you an idea of how the technology works.

How it IS POSSIBLE to use what appears to be a weak magnetic force to generate large useable amounts of power.

Sincerely,

SM

February 07, 2006

Dearest Lindsay,

I hope this letter finds you well and in good spirits. I have read you latest letter. What Web site went down?

I am sorry that you had the experience with your associates in your workplace, but I have found that to be basic human nature, unfortunately. it is a shame really. However, your personal

experience gives you an understanding of all the problems I have had to face in my life.

I hope to come to meet with you one day if Paul will permit.

Thank you for the song. I can not download to the PC here, however I did load it on to a magzip and will enjoy it when I can get to a private PC.

You mention that you find the inertial effects of my technology as being interesting to you. All I can say is, MY GOD YOU HAVE NO IDEA JUST HOW INTERESTING!!!

Do you remember our brief discussion about if it could provide a motive force?

I am not sure if I should comment more at this time. It is not that I am apprehensive about you, it is that I am pleased with what we have managed to get away with so far without intervention by higher sources. So why tempt them too much.

I have read more of Stefan's web site postings about my technology and I can see much good coming from it all.

Some of them are almost right on.

You have not posted all of my letters to you?

Have you posted some of the engineer's reports I sent to you? Did I send you Dr. Schinzinger first report?

Let me know your thoughts?

I would like to answer a few questions I have read on Stefan's web site..

I would like to mention Stefan and Freedom fuel and Bushwacker and Mica individually but instead I will just make statements that can be relevant to whomever as needed.

First of all:

1 There are several parts of the power unit which have patents. Remember that the power unit technology is owned by the UEC corporation and I have to be very careful about not stepping on their toes. I am not afraid of them or anything like that. It is just that they are the legitimate owners of the patents and most of the research ect. I would not like to break my trust with them. However, I can, and will give to all of you as much information as I can. I believe that I will be able to give you enough information to begin research on your own. I just have to pass it in front of my attorney first so I do not get myself into trouble, that's all.

2 I will in time give out a basic Hardware diagram which you may find helpful.

3 No, I will not publish a schematic diagram of the control circuit. It is proprietary information owned and controlled by the UEC Corporation, so I won't go there.

4 I will tell you about my initial experiments and what Electron tube circuits I used to control the frequencies that gave us our significant breakthroughs way back when.

5 Yes, Stefan I do intend to point you in the right direction. You deserve at least that much for all of the good effort you have put forth for so long. And especially your kindness to me.

6 About the Flame like Discharge. Yes it does cause RF burns. I was going to tell about that, but I decided to wait and see how long it would take one of you to realize this on your own. Bravo!

7 The patents are in several segments pertaining only to the control units not the collector coil itself, so I will send you examples of the hardware diagrams. however, I do not have access to a PC at all times so it will take some time for me to be able to scan things and send them off, be patient please. Also I am not spending all my time sitting in front of a PC reading and sending. I must travel to a public place in order to safely send any information at all.

8 YES, toroidal transformers have some very weird factors.. Study the strange factors.

9 Your interest in the harmonic resonance is also stepping toward the right direction of things. But then again it depends on your viewpoint about exactly what harmonic resonance is and how it relates to mag fields and converting energy as does my power unit.

10 We have done a great deal of experimentation with permanent magnets with some very astounding results. I could stop now and start over again with that subject alone. Has anyone ever read any of the reports about our experiments with what was called, the Magnetic shadow casting material? No it wasn't some kind of paint. But you would be fascinated with the amount of renewable energy you can extract from a permanent magnet! We went through about ten thousand dollars worth of Neodymium and Super Cobalt 404 magnetic material in our experiments. I could write volumes of information about that stuff. Those experiments tie in to our development of the power unit.

11 Yes, I agree, why does everybody assume that magnetic fields are so single dimensional? they are not . . .they can't be.

12 Who ever it was that said there might be possibly military applications for this technology is a very wise man. We believe that is probably the primary government interest followed by the ever popular oil industry trying to stop it.

13 I am sorry, they are not piezo stacks. However, they do look like it. And some of what you said is not far off at all.

14 Both Freedomfuel and bushwacker have good and relevant points. (what are they?) 15 Yes there is inertia.

16 Yes there is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on. Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect. They seem to resist being moved through the air. When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced. Some of you should think about that.

17 Rotation of field. . . How many people think about that. If you could have a field that you could think of as a big ball. And you could rotate it in two directions what would the ramifications be?

I hope some of you will appreciate this info, my direct response and the spirit in which it is given. Sincerely,
SM

February 07, 2006

Schizinger Report

ROLAND SCHINZINGER PhD.

Report on Test of Energy Device

At the request of Mr. Richard Mincherton I was present on October 28th at a test demonstration of a device that its inventor claims will produce electric power without measurable energy input except as derived from the earth" magnetic and gravitational fields. The test was conducted at the inventor's home. I was allowed to bring and use measuring instruments, but because the inventor had to leave after 1 ½ hours, I was not able to conduct independent tests on my own. Based on my observations, I can attest to the fact that the three models of the device displayed and tested on that day did indeed light up one, two and six light bulbs (each rated at 100 watt and 120 volt) respectively. This was less than the figures quoted to me before the test, but still adequate to demonstrate that the devices function in some fashion. The smallest unit produced 140 to 150 volts unloaded and 60 to 90 volts when lighting one 100-watt bulb.

The mid-sized unit produced 250 volts unloaded, and was observed producing 142 Volts at .5 Ampere after 30 minutes of lighting two bulbs. The largest unit produced 798 Volts unloaded. With a six-bulb load the voltage dropped to 420 Volts.

It was difficult to determine how many hours the devices may be able to operate because the inventor ended the demonstration after 1 ½ hours. I could not detect any time-varying magnetic field that might have provided an external energy input.

After the test the inventor cut the toroidally shaped device into segments (though not the controller box located at the center of the device). These samples consisted of an array of circumferentially arranged coils and wires grouped around a core made of a cork like substance.

October 29, 1995 Roland Schinzinger

RESUME ROLAND SCHINZINGER

Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering (UCI) Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering (UCI)
PhD, Univ. California, Berkeley 1966

MS, " 1954

BS, " 1953

Westinghouse Design School / U. of Pittsburgh 1955 Apprenticeship (Technikum), Bosch Co. 1947

High School (Doitsu Gakuin, Tokyo, Abitur) 1945

Academic Appointments:

(UCI) Associate Dean 1979-83, 1985-86 (UCB) Teaching Fellow 1963-65

Robert College Istanbul Turkey:

Associate Professor 1962-63

Associate Professor 1958-62

University of California, energ. & Mgt. (Grad Program) 1991-92
California State Polytechnic University 1978-80
University of Santa Maria, Brazil 1993
University of Karlsruhe, Germany-
Power and High Voltage Institute 1986
University of Manchester Inst. Of Science and Tech.-
And Imperial College, London: 1972-73

Honors:

Fellow, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Eng.,(IEEE) Fellow, Institute for the Advancement of Engineering

Award for Contributions to Professionalism (IEEE) 1983 Centennial Medal (IEEE)

Science Faculty Fellow (Natl. Sc. Foundation) 1964-65

Sangamo Prize Fellowship (Sangamo Electric) 1953

Honor Societies HKN, TBN, Sigma xi

Listed in "Who's Who, Am. Men & Women in Science and Engineering

Publications:

Over 70 technical papers, plus numerous reports and commentaries. Also four books: Ethics in Engineering McGraw-Hill

Conformal Mapping P.A.Laura

Emergencies in Water Delivery Davis Pub.

Electrical Laboratory SIMA Ltd.

February 08, 2006

I will offer something that I personally think may be important. No this is not from Steven but he says it is not far off.
When somebody says "coil"
think of a "circular arrangement of wires"

February 11, 2006

Just going thru what Steven had told me

I do suggest that people who are not familiar with rf and the burns that can be had do not mess with this.

The coils get hot. This problem has not been resolved. It apparently due to the windings moving.

Think of the output as dc (pulsed) 5khz with lots of Hash in it.

When it is unloaded the voltage climbs substantially and I do not mean a spike. it lasts for several seconds and is a good third higher. Steven calls it the turbine effect.

The large coils have control units (as seen) the small coils have the control unit mounted on the inside edge of the coil and they do have to be inside the coil.

Here is something interesting from Steven.

Lindsay,

It has been a very long road from beginning to end. It took several years of experimentation to discover what frequencies and most importantly how to make small integrated circuits work to perform the control functions necessary to make the demonstrations you see on the video tapes available today.

So in many ways we have early RCA color TV engineers to thank for my discovery of the power generator. I am sure they are all dead now but they did contribute.

Perhaps a story which had impact on me at that time was told to me by my boss way back in 1970 I believe it was.

He told me that around 1965 or 66 there was an explosion in an apartment in Chicago. the authorities had concluded that for some unknown reason, a General Electric color television receiver had been the source of an explosion that killed a young black child in the apartment. My boss went on to relate that he was involved in the investigation because he was in Chicago at the time and he was invaluabley experienced with television circuits and etc.

He told us that what they found was, the TV had exploded with some quick furry. The explosion did in fact kill the poor child who was sitting directly in front but spared his mother who was some distance away in the kitchen.

The explosion was strange because of the absence of expected chemicals necessary to create the explosion. It appeared that the TV was the exact center of the explosion, however no one could find a reason for the explosion occurring. Also consider that there is not really much inside a TV to explode with enough force to kill people and destroy the living room a large apartment. Yes a CRT can explode and kill someone, however this was not the kind of explosion we are talking about. The most interesting part of the story is that according to our boss, metallic objects especially those containing large amounts of iron were dramatically displaced. He mentioned that some nails were actually removed from the walls and pulled toward the TV set. When they found them they were bent and shaped like cork screws! Everything in the room appeared to have moved or was moving toward the TV as it exploded, or imploded as the case may be. The child was apparently killed by way of these metallic objects traveling through his body on their way toward the center of the TV set.

As far as my boss knew, there was never a good explanation for the occurrence. We found out that this was not the only unexplained explosion of TV sets worldwide. However, the fact that all the sets exploded while in operation may bear some light. Also most of the TV sets were made by the GE company or were TV sets made using GE circuits and of similar design.

However, this man who had been my mentor for so many years had his own theory which he never told anyone as far as i know, except me. His theory was that the TV while in operation, somehow managed to become a receiver of more then just television waves and so for a millisecond in time became a receiver and the discharger of a huge amount of electrical and magnetic energy. This discharge of magnetic energy is vary similar to the discharge of magnetic energy during an atomic explosion. . . Now that is something I have thought about a great deal.

My employer's words had great impact on me. Not that they meant anything really, but I kept thinking about the possibility of many frequencies combining at one moment in time to produce an entirely different effect then intended by the designers. And so it goes.

Some of the reasons why I thought about things the way I did and perhaps why I set out to think along the lines I did when I discovered the power generator technology. Or more appropriately, the power converter technology, because that is actually what it does you know.

Sincerely,
SM

February 14, 2006

Dear Lindsay,

I hope this ;letter finds you well and in good spirits.

Jesse printed some of the discussion going on at the web site for me to see. I want to comment on several things I read from Stefan and others.

I would like to carefully give the idea of the operating characteristics of my devices. Listen to what I say here... .. I am going to state just characteristics. I don't want people to get over excited and start arguing again too much.

My units behave exactly like common radios in one way.

With a radio you have many different stations broadcasting at different frequencies. Yes I know about the difference between Frequency Modulation and Amplitude Modulation, etc. That is not relevant for our conversation here.

You tune your radio to the station you desire and the closer you tune to the ideal frequency the stronger the amplification of the signal will be and the better the radio will collect and amplify the signals for their entertainment value.

If the radio signal is too strong the radio receiver might be overloaded and distortion or other bad effects will take place. By tuning slightly off frequency we can weaken the signal the radio is receiving and amplify and produce the sound for entertainment purposes.

However, the music will not be of high quality. The music will be lacking in response and timbre, etc.

OK let us compare this story of the common radio.

Think of the power unit as a device similar to a radio receiver. No I do not want to hear feed back informing me that I am trying to convince the world my unit works on radio waves!!!.

But it behaves very much like a simple radio receiver except for the fact that radio waves need to be amplified before they can be of any use to us.

My units behave as though they are variable tuning devices, and we are tuning them to a frequency just like a radio. The closer you get to the center frequency the more power you permit the collector to dissipate into a load. (not necessarily an electrical or RF frequency, could be a pulse frequency of the controls)

the important difference here is that in the case of the radio, you tune into the frequency and amplify it for use.

In the case of my power unit, you create several frequencies within a space of the collector coil's circumference. The frequencies are directly related to the circumference of the collector coil. (supports idea of the frequency of the pulse) You can begin to collect the current and dissipate it with no need for amplification because the signal source also becomes the feed for the power source and has the natural tendency to run with gain. It is important that you note that you can never tune too closely to the exact frequencies of power conversion because the power received by the collector will instantly destroy it. We

instead must deliberately tune off the frequencies of conversion in order to make the thing properly work. Remember that it is like a furnace which feeds itself. The hotter it gets the more fuel it gives itself to burn. that is why the control units are so very important. Without the control unit constantly monitoring the frequencies of operation and making the necessary changes to keep the whole thing off exact conversion frequency, then the unit would very quickly destroy it's self.

By the way, have you seen the video of the compass turning violently in the center of the unit while in operation? Notice that when I first turn the unit on that the compass starts to spin very slowly. it speeds up faster and faster until it just stops. When it stops the unit is always operating at about it's design maximum. We never found out why any of this occurred. It tended to reinforce what I observed as the turbine effect. When the unit is shut off the compass starts to revolve again and slowly comes to a rest.

By the way, the fire discharge everyone sees in the video is after the output of the device is switched through a large high value resister! I hope that will wake up a few of you to the danger potentials.

Stefan is quite correct about the amount of power necessary to pull the nails out of the walls during the GE color television explosion in Chicago. Actually Dr. Schinzinger told me that it would have required much more power than that. We theorized that the TV set must have become for a split second, a power unit very similar in operation to one of my own making. Except for the fact that it wouldn't have been designed to collect and convert the available power in a useful way. Instead, the TV just stumbled for one millisecond on the correct combination of frequencies necessary to cause the phenomenon of magnetic collection.

But unfortunately the TV set had no way to control the function and began to absorb and discharge both the electric and magnetic factors caused by the influence of the strong field.

It was during this discussion with Dr. Schinzinger that he pointed out that during an atomic explosion aside from the gigantic blast wave and heat produced there is also an extremely large

magnetic force which is so strong that it travels way out into space during the explosion. The magnetic wave is so strong that it will completely destroy any unprotected electronic circuits of solid state design. That is why solid state radios will be useless after an nuclear attack on your country. Let us ponder where the huge magnetic field comes from when you explode an atomic bomb. It is just created? Is it converted? Is it part of the earth somehow? Is it just a by product of the fabric of time and space being ripped into pieces in a fragment of a second? I am curious as to where this unbelievably huge magnetic force comes from during an atomic explosion...

It is something else to think about. perhaps in connection with my power technology. Dr. Schinzinger said that it is explained as being the result of the splitting of the atom.

However, that is a very short explanation and not really a satisfactory explanation of what generates the force. He agreed with me and said it would also mean that in reality we know very little about magnetic fields and magnetic property. (PRECESSION)

Sincerely,
SM.

February 19, 2006

The very FIRST example I gave you was that; It is common scientific knowledge that if you have a piece of wire and first run electricity through it you will have a small kick when first energized. The kick is universally attributed to the earth's magnetic field.

OK the point is; YOU CAN GET SOME ENERGY OUT OF THE EARTH!

Next point; YOU CAN DO SOMETHING VERY SIMPLE WITH A WIRE TO SHOW THIS.

Next point; YOU CAN SEE THAT YOU CAN GET MORE OUT OF A PIECE OF WIRE THEN YOU PUT IN TO IT. (Dave demonstrated this)

WE are not talking about a coil or a transformer or anything developing a primary to secondary flux. We are just talking about a straight piece of wire, some electrons and a method of measuring what comes out of it.

I even gave you some easy to obtain references to this phenomenon in a few technical journals. Did anyone look for these journals? Did anyone look in basic scientific publications to see any of this information? Did anyone get some sensitive measuring equipment and do this experiment? Must be too simple and beneath the dignity of those on the web. Some people just sit back and say, well that isn't very much power, we want to make much more.

In order to run you must walk first.

I told you that the simplest form of over unity is a piece of wire and a voltage source.

Anyone can actually connect it and measure. See for yourself the kick. NO coil no xmrs, just a kick. That should tell you learned gentleman that there exists a form of energy convertible and useable which is directly related to a simple piece of wire and

instantaneous electron flow..

No one appears to be willing to get off their asses and do anything except ask and demand more information before they will start to experiment. (Tell me about it - Gn0stik)

Yes I am disappointed.

You know it is common knowledge in the electron tube world that aside from the fact that a cold filament conducts more electricity then when hot, one of the things that destroys the filament in electron tubes for that matter is this kick when you first turn on the juice. The kick is there whether the filament is hot or cold. The kick helps destroy the filament and cathodes integrity.

So everyone knows about the kick and accepts that it somehow comes from the earth's magnetic field.

So do something with this information! Don't sit on your asses waiting for someone to

explain what this means. Not even Edison explained what this means! In his memoirs he said that it was a fact that we all had to contend with, but that he did not understand why it

happened.

If you call yourself experimenters then start to experiment. I had only this to go on when I started and little by little I figured out how to make many several thousands of kicks per second. . . AND YOU KNOW WHAT, IT ISN'T DIFICULT AT ALL.

No, I take that statement back. Actually it is difficult if you refuse to start thinking.

Some of the information I have given to you is golden. I have certainly given you enough information to move in the right direction. I will continue to give you more information but I am so disappointed with the complete lack of ability I see in most everyone so far.

Sincerely,
SM.

I will add something of my own here

Go and get some jumper leads. You know the ones that you use if your car battery is flat, The longer, the better, Lay them on the ground in from of the car...shorted together.

Do not do this if you do not understand the danger of your battery generating too much h₂/o₂

Short them out to your car battery quickly. be careful they do not weld themselves to the battery terminal by making sure that you touch the lead part, that is the grey bit.

Watch the leads...see, they jump! Perhaps that is why they are called "jumper" leads?

March 04, 2006

DEAR LINDSAY,
PLEASE POST THIS RESPONCE TO THE QUESTIONS HE HAS ASKED.

Hallo Steve Mark,

i hope that you still read here because this weekend my head was smoking an i would like to ask you something.

In one of the videos you demonstrate your device which ist connected to a measuring instrument. When you turn it top down the voltage decrease and you had no explanation for it. Now my

question: did you try your device already on the earth south site?

YES NORBERT, WE DID TRY THEM SOUTH OF THE EQUATER, THEY WORK IN REVERSE. CAN SOMEONE TELL ME WHY?

I was also thinking about the exploding TV and the wire found in the the wall. The position in the TV of this wire is NOSW at the CR tube and also the small coils inside at your device. These small coils are enclosed of a big coil like the primary coil of the tesla transformer. May be the direction of winding the small coils is also important. Starting the first "kick" comes from the magnets and the kick is a result of the initial inertia of the free electrons is in the cable. About the control, sure there are condensators, but i dont know how to build it. It could be so, that the small coils successively counter clockwise be induced, so that there it a rotating magnetic field.

regards

Norbert Käßner

YES THERE IS A ROTATING FEILD WHICH CAUSES ELECTRONS TO FLOW IN COPER WIRE AND BE USED TO PROVIDE USEFULL WORK FORSE. THERE ARE MANY WIRES PERPINDICULAR TO THE MAIN COLECTOR. THIS IS A NECESSARY PART OF THE DEVICE.

SINCERELY,
SM.

March 06, 2006

Hi all,
A bit more from Steven

Roland Schinzinger
Ph.D.
29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691

Dear Stephen,

Thank you for your kind words of sympathy regarding my loss. We both share similar feelings.

In your letter you asked my opinion: I think it is a miracle that your device works. Exactly how it converts energy is elusive to both of us at this time. That does not mean we shouldn't apply ourselves to know for sure. My offer to work with you still stands. I understand your difficulties with the gentlemen you work for and I will not take your decision personally. I will be glad to talk to you and help you all I can. My offer to work on the project was made with the greatest respect and not as some kind of justification to the Foremost Corporation.

I told them that from what I could see of your units they did supply substantial amounts of both voltage and current. I told them I could not give any indication of the value of the discovery without knowing more about it. I did recommend that they invest necessary funds to continue working on the discovery and that I was interested in working with you. That is about all I said to them on the subject. Anything you may have heard to the contrary is not true.

To further our discussion, the reason you can not use small transformers within or at close proximity to your unit is because of the leakage fields of magnetic flux. They induce currents into nearby circuitry and most likely cause frequency changes in the operating point of the control unit. Remember when you inject even a small frequency component into sensitive frequency dependant equipment you can have a disaster. That is exactly what I believe is occurring when you try to use a transformer close to your units. There will be all kinds of harmonics present within this field extending past the radio frequency range. If I were to compare the two I would say that toroidal transformers would be more susceptible. This may be contrary to common thought.

Toroidal transformers have all their flux aligned with the grain of the steel used in them. This is the reason for their reduced size as compared with E I cores. When operated at higher flux density you can permit a smaller core. Toroids will always saturate quickly, however, E I transformers ramp up to saturation levels slowly. If anything, I would suggest you work with E I rather than Toroids. In either case I believe you will find that you will have to place the inverter well outside the collector coils. You may also leave a message for me at my office at the University of California Irvine.

Sincerely,
Roland
Lindsay,

That is the reason why the power inverter is always placed well outside the coils of the power units shown in the videos.

April 23, 2006

The relevant bits of discovery that Steven has revealed are Multiple frequencies combining in a space around a collector Kicks combining to form bigger kicks Deliberately creating noise a rotational field that possesses inertia once created Remember in the large coil demo he says when the "slap" frequencies come together. Interactions between out of phase xformers

There is no Iron core

They behave as variable tuning devices

They have a natural tendency to run with gain (positive feedback)

Like Freedomfuel has stated getting a few cap values may not help. Getting kicks to combine is the first step however you do it.

Steven kindly revealed his discovery process so we should really go back to these basics and try to get a result as he did. Teslas "standing waves" do seem relevant here . It is a jigsaw puzzle and we do not have all the pieces but we do have a few. The question is, "are we capable of putting them into practice?"

The one thing that Steven has revealed is that his process is certainly not conventional and what I like about it most is that it challenges us to understand. not copy ..for this, I for one am grateful to him . Many others are completely frustrated by it and may be tempted to give up. My approach at present is wire on wire with circuits like the TEP project .Perhaps several transformers in one circular space creating out of phase interactions. Lets enjoy the puzzle

Lindsay Mannix

April 24, 2006

Engineer reports

Just in case anybody here wants to compare shoes size. It was shoe sizes wasn't it?

29 September 1997

Michael Fennell (Consulting Engineer)

8348 Menkar Road

San Diego, CA. 92126

To whom it may concern:

I have been hired by Mr. Green to evaluate the performance of the Toroidal Power Unit or TPU as has been described to me as a proprietary invention of Steven Mark who was until 1995 President and Chief engineer of Spheric Laboratories, a public corporation.

I have been instructed to compare the performance of the TPU with that of any known batteries and other storage systems. As understood the device is universally observed to have the following characteristics:

Outside Diameter: 6"

Inside Diameter: 5"

Height: 1 - 3/4"

Weight: 12 ounces

Output Power: 250 Watts

Output Voltage: 160 Volts

Voltage Frequency: 5000 Hz.

Duration of Performance: 30 Minutes

To compare the TPU with commercially available and developed batteries I described its performance in terms of - Specific Energy-. The power delivered by a battery or motor is the amount of energy delivered per unit time.

A 250 Watt device delivers 250 Joules per second. The total energy delivered is the power times the amount of time that the device is on. A 250 Watt power supply that is on for 1 second delivers 250 Joules. Since the TPU was on for a half an hour, it delivered $(250W) \times (0.5 \text{ Hours}) = 125$

Watt Hour of energy. In Joules that is $(250 \text{ W}) \times (1800 \text{ s}) = 450,000 \text{ J}$.

A convenient way of comparing two energy sources is to compare their specific energies. The specific energy of a battery is the total power it delivers divided by its weight. For the TPU that would be 125 W-Hour / 0.34 Kg or 367 W-Hour / Kg. Specific energy is a useful number for comparing power supplies for vehicles and portable electronics, because a battery may deliver a large amount of power, but weigh too much to be useful. If the batteries constitute a large fraction of the vehicle mass, much of the power they supply is used just to move their own mass.

Sincerely,

Michael Fennell

B.A. Physics, Swarthmore College 1983

M.S. Applied Physics, UCSD, 1988

I have worked on projects for NASA.

I have been a project engineer for ENERGY SCIENCE LABORATORIES, a senior technical associate with AT&T BELL LABORATORIES and have been a technical Writer for the HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

Lindsay, the following is another report that may be of interest to you . . . THE "TPU" POWER SOURCE

I have been asked to prepare this document to address some criticism, which may exist in relation to the "TPU" power source as developed by Steven Mark. I have seen the various videotapes and have attended live demonstrations of the device in operation. I have also received the feedback and comments of various engineers and experts in electronics and electrical power generation who have also seen the tapes and witnessed live demonstrations.

The "TPU" is a real power source and deserves to be developed by legitimate means. These people in Australia and other places have taken advantage of, and grievously injured the inventor (Steven Mark) and legal owners (UEC) of the "TPU".

The second point of criticism is that the "TPU" is a fake and doesn't really work. I have received the input of a variety of engineers and technical people. Most relevant is the feedback from two highly qualified individuals. The first of these is Chris Campbell, an experienced Radio Engineer from California, and the second is Roland Schinzinger, a well known authority on power systems, and a Professor Emeritus of Engineering, (UCI). Mr. Campbell was selected by myself because of his well known expertise in radio and microwave transmission devices. Mr. Campbell was asked to be as skeptical and critical as possible regarding potential ways that these effects might be faked. Dr. Schinzinger was hired by an outside firm and presumably given similar instructions to examine the device for possible fraud or trickery. Mr. Campbell made it very clear that it was virtually impossible to transmit the necessary energy via radio or electromagnetic means of a magnitude necessary to light all the light bulbs seen lit in the demonstrations. This is especially true because of the inventor's willingness to drive around town and perform the demonstration anywhere desired.

Neither Campbell nor Dr. Schinzinger, nor any of the other technical personal have been able to find any evidence of fraud or trickery. Nor have they been able to offer a plausible explanation of how the device actually functions.

The "TPU" units apparently heat up to a potentially dangerous level after a considerable period of time, and must be shut off at that point. This makes some people suspicious of a battery that is being depleted and which must be recharged after a few minutes. However, after having cooled down, the inventor has always managed to start the unit up again and light the lamps again for the same amount of time as before, until the unit heats up again, without removing the device from the observers sight to be "recharged". This can apparently be done any number of times, such as the cumulative "ON" time can be extended to at least 30 or 40 minutes. This is several times longer than the theoretical limit of any kind of concealed battery pack that I, the battery experts or electrical engineers have yet been able to discover. I have personally seen this demonstration at least fifty times.

In point of fact, there is in existence a video tape showing a "TPU" putting out over 1,000 Volts and lighting ten 100 Watt/ 120 volt light bulbs in series for ten minutes. (I have seen this demonstration in person several times). In order to light ten 120 Volt, 100 Watt bulbs for even five minutes, the size and weight of the batteries necessary would need to be quite large. I have discussed this issue with a number of battery experts who have assured me that such a power supply made of batteries would need to weigh somewhere between 25 and 70 pounds or more. When I asked if there is not some way, perhaps using Nickel-Cadmium or Lithium batteries or some other kind of exotic or extremely expensive batteries, to make such a unit that would weigh less than 20 pounds, they have frequently laughed at the absurdity of the suggestion, insisting that I am asking the impossible. One battery expert told me that by using some kind of extraordinarily expensive new military spec Lithium batteries that he has heard of (but never seen), it might be possible to get closer to a figure of 20 pounds, but that he knew of no battery in existence that would actually power ten 120 volt, 100 watt bulbs for even five minutes that could possibly weigh under 20 pounds. Since the total weight of the larger "TPU" unit in the demonstration is only about 6 lbs., it seems impossible to do this even if the entire weight of the device consisted only of batteries. The bottom line is; the "TPU" ain't a battery.

I understand that an Engineer, Michael Fennell, has written a paper comparing the small "TPU" in W-Hr / Kg to all the various battery types currently available. In this paper the "TPU" has an energy storage advantage over the best (Lithium-iron Disulfide) battery of almost three to one! So, even if the "TPU" were nothing more than a battery, it must be some new kind of fantastic battery. Therefore, in itself very valuable, regardless.

As a final word, I must say that "I saw what I saw". As unbelievable to me as it is. From all I can see, and from all the things the various Engineers and technical experts that have witnessed in the video tapes and live demonstrations, so far the device appears to be most genuine.

David Doleshal PhD.

800-920-4292

PO BOX 5165

Balboa Island, CA.

92662

29 September 1997

Michael Fennell (Consulting Engineer)

8348 Menkar Road

San Diego, CA. 92126

To whom it may concern:

I have been hired by Mr. Green to evaluate the performance of the Toroidal Power Unit or TPU as has been described to me as a proprietary invention of Steven Mark who was until 1995

President and Chief engineer of Spheric Laboratories, a public corporation.

I have been instructed to compare the performance of the TPU with that of any known batteries and other storage systems.

As understood the device is universally observed to have the following characteristics:

Outside Diameter: 6"

Inside Diameter: 5"

Height: 1 - 3/4"

Weight: 12 ounces

Output Power: 250 Watts

Output Voltage: 160 Volts

Voltage Frequency: 5000 Hz.

Duration of Performance: 30 Minutes

To compare the TPU with commercially available and developed batteries I described its performance in terms of - Specific Energy-. The power delivered by a battery or motor is the amount of energy delivered per unit time.

A 250 Watt device delivers 250 Joules per second. The total energy delivered is the power times the amount of time that the device is on. A 250 Watt power supply that is on for 1 second delivers 250 Joules. Since the TPU was on for a half an hour, it delivered $(250W) \times (0.5 \text{ Hours}) = 125$

Watt Hour of energy. In Joules that is $(250 \text{ W}) \times (1800 \text{ s}) = 450,000 \text{ J}$.

A convenient way of comparing two energy sources is to compare their specific energies.

The specific energy of a battery is the total power it delivers divided by its weight. For the TPU that would be 125 W-Hour / 0.34 Kg or 367 W-Hour / Kg.

In Summary:

No known form of battery or capacitor comes close to the performance specifications of the TPU as described. Even the best available lithium batteries would require almost triple the weight to deliver an equivalent amount of energy. Whatever this device is, it does not seem to be a battery in the conventional sense of a self contained electrochemical cell that burns no fuel and requires no outside chemicals. Another point to consider is; from what I understand 30 minutes may not be the limit of this device's performance. If that is the case, it will be proportionally better in performance. For example, if the device is capable of operating at the same power for 60 minutes, this would equate to about six times its weight in the best available lithium batteries that would be required to deliver the equivalent amount of energy.

Sincerely,

Michael Fennell

B.A. Physics, Swarthmore College 1983

M.S. Applied Physics, UCSD, 1988

I have worked on projects for NASA.

I have been a project engineer for ENERGY SCIENCE LABORATORIES, a senior technical associate with AT&T BELL LABORATORIES and have been a technical Writer for the HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

being depleted and which must be recharged after a few minutes. However, after having cooled down, the inventor has always managed to start the unit up again and light the lamps again for the same amount of time as before, until the unit heats up again, without removing the device from the observers sight to be "recharged". This can apparently be done any number of times, such as the cumulative "ON" time can be extended to at least 30 or 40 minutes. This is several times longer then the theoretical limit of any kind of concealed battery pack that I, the battery experts or electrical engineers have yet been able to discover. I have personally seen this demonstration at least fifty times.

In point of fact, there is in existence a video tape showing a "TPU" putting out over 1,000 Volts and lighting ten 100 Watt/ 120 volt light bulbs in series for ten minutes. (I have seen this demonstration in person several times). In order to light ten 120 Volt, 100 Watt bulbs for even five minutes, the size and weight of the batteries necessary would need to be quite large. I have discussed this issue with a number of battery experts who have assured me that such a power supply made of batteries would need to weigh somewhere between 25 and 70 pounds or more. When I asked if there is not some way, perhaps using Nickel-Cadmium or Lithium batteries or some other kind of exotic or extremely expensive batteries, to make such a unit that would weigh less than 20 pounds, they have frequently laughed at the absurdity of the suggestion, insisting that I am asking the impossible.

The bottom line is; the "TPU" ain't a battery. I understand that an Engineer, Michael Fennell, has written a paper comparing the small "TPU" in W-Hr / Kg to all the various battery types currently available. In this paper the "TPU" has an energy storage advantage over the best (Lithium-iron Disulfide) battery of almost three to one! So, even if the "TPU" were nothing more then a battery, it must be some new kind of fantastic battery. Therefore, in itself very valuable, regardless.

As a final word, I must say that "I saw what I saw". As unbelievable to me as it is. From all I can see, and from all the things the various Engineers and technical experts that have witnessed in the video tapes and live demonstrations, so far the device appears to be most genuine.

David Doleshal PhD.

800-920-4292
PO BOX 5165
Balboa Island, CA.
92662

Roland Schinzinger
Ph.D.
29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691

Dear Stephen, Thank you for your kind words of sympathy regarding my loss. We both share similar feelings.

In your letter you asked my opinion: I think it is a miracle that your device works. Exactly how it converts energy is elusive to both of us at this time. That does not mean we shouldn't apply ourselves to know for sure. My offer to work with you still stands. I understand your difficulties with the gentlemen you work for and I will not take your decision personally. I will be glad to talk to you and help you all I can. My offer to work on the project was made with the greatest respect and not as some kind of justification to the Foremost Corporation. I told them that from what I could see of your units they did supply substantial amounts of both voltage and current.

RESUME ROLAND SCHINZINGER

Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering (UCI) Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering (UCI)
PhD, Univ. California, Berkeley 1966
MS, " 1954
BS, " 1953
Westinghouse Design School / U. of Pittsburgh 1955 Apprenticeship (Technikum), Bosch Co. 1947
High School (Doitsu Gakuin, Tokyo, Abitur) 1945

Academic Appointments:

(UCI) Associate Dean 1979-83, 1985-86 (UCB) Teaching Fellow 1963-65

Robert College Istanbul Turkey:

Associate Professor 1962-63

Associate Professor 1958-62

University of California, energ. & Mgt. (Grad Program) 1991-92

California State Polytechnic University 1978-80

University of Santa Maria, Brazil 1993

University of Karlsruhe, Germany-

Power and High Voltage Institute 1986

University of Manchester Inst. Of Science and Tech.-

And Imperial College, London: 1972-73

Honors:

Fellow, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Eng.,(IEEE) Fellow, Institute for the Advancement of Engineering Award for Contributions to Professionalism (IEEE)

1983 Centennial Medal (IEEE)

Science Faculty Fellow (Natl. Sc. Foundation) 1964-65

Sangamo Prize Fellowship (Sangamo Electric) 1953

Honor Societies HKN, TBN, Sigma xi

Listed in "Who's Who, Am. Men & Women in Science and Engineering

Publications:

Over 70 technical papers, plus numerous reports and commentaries. Also four books: Ethics in Engineering McGraw-Hill

Conformal Mapping P.A.Laura
Emergencies in Water Delivery Davis Pub.
Electrical Laboratory SIMA Ltd.

Suffice it to say, that gravity is directional, be it into the earth or into space from the earth's center. Either way it is directional. Inverting the toroid MAY then be affected in operation or stopped when it is inverted. Has Steven Mark solved this? It sounds SOOOOO interesting. And naturally, with smaller toroids, he is also talking about higher angular acceleration of the field, due to the smaller diameter. Maybe this also has a bearing on the trait?

=====

October 5, 2006

Hi all,
Just received this.
Roland Schinzinger
PhD.
29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691
December 1, 1995

Dear Steven,
Thank you for dinner the other night. I truly enjoyed the experience and the ride home together. Thank you for sharing your thoughts.

[When you get to be my age Stephen you have learned how not to ruffle feathers. If I were in your shoes I would do exactly what we discussed.](#)

I have talked to my associate about the problems as you see it involving the heat created by your unit when generating power. He is willing to assist us in finding a solution and he does not feel it is an insurmountable problem.

The current involved no matter how slight must be a contributing factor, regardless. We must first consider all the working principles and decide how to go about solving the problem.

I look forward to seeing you and your unit at my laboratory around eight thirty on Saturday morning. I will have only one observer and we will be otherwise alone. I promise you that we will give an honest evaluation of everything we observe and will attest to what we find. If you need to talk to me first you may leave a message for me at my office at the University of California Irvine.

Sincerely,

Roland
and this...

Roland Schinzinger
PhD.
29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691

Second report on Energy Device

At the request of Steven Mark I agreed to thoroughly test his invention of an energy device toroid at my laboratory at the UCI campus. With me was John Sanchez who will act as an observer and Mr. Mark who will operate his device for the tests. The device is reported to develop measurable amounts of electric power beyond any known battery or storage

device. In fact the inventor claims that his device will create electric power indefinitely as long as it is permitted to cool at intervals. Mr. Mark arrived promptly at 8:30 AM and wasted no time in permitting my examination of two units.

The first unit was roughly shaped like a large donut. It measured approximately 4.72" across with an inside diameter hole of 3" making a core width approximately 1" thick. The unit was exactly 2" tall, resembling a toroid. I did not measure the weight however the unit was extremely light when held in the hand.

Mr. Mark connected the unit directly to a 100 watt 120 volt incandescent light bulb and caused the unit to operate. It did in fact illuminate the incandescent bulb quite brightly. I measured the voltage at 137 volts D.C. exactly, (Obs). See note*

I then measured the current flowing through the wires to the bulb at a steady one-ampere, (Obs). We noted the time at 9:06 AM.,(Obs). We next measured the light output from the bulb with a luminescence meter and noted that it read 2.5, (Obs). Next we measured a similar incandescent bulb placed in a socket powered from the main 120 volt (as measured) AC power provided to the laboratory. It measured 2.4 on the luminescence meter. This can probably be accounted for because the voltage as measured from the Toroid device is 137 volts and therefore 12 volts greater, generating a slight increase in light output over the incandescent light powered by the laboratory main power supply system.

The toroid device did indeed provide the standard voltage and current necessary to provide electric lighting for a 120-volt circuit. The inventor then asked us for another bulb, which we provided him and he set about connecting the second bulb along with the first. The second bulb was connected in parallel to the first and did indeed light just as brightly as the first. I measured 137 volts now across the output just as before although the load had doubled and the impedance halved (Obs). I measured the current flowing to the two bulbs at just less than 2-amperes, (Obs).

The inventor stated that the unit would provide the two amperes at 137 volts for several hours, if not indefinitely. We were cautioned that the unit while in operation would generate heat leading to self-destruction if not shut down and permitted to cool. He claimed that after cooling the unit could be restarted and used again over and over. We permitted the first unit to remain in operation and provide power for the two incandescent bulbs while we turned our attention to the second larger unit the inventor brought with him for testing.

The second unit was again toroid shaped with a large hole in the center. It was approximately 15" at the outside and 13" inside with a core thickness of approximately 1". The unit was 4" tall. The unit was not measured in weight but could be easily lifted with one hand, (Obs).

The inventor started the second larger unit in operation and cautioned myself and Mr. Sanchez not to touch the output leads from the device as they were at lethal potential. The time was 9:39 AM.

The inventor measured the output leads and told us there was 600 volts potential at several amperes. He connected the unit to five 120 volt 100 watt incandescent light bulbs as provided by myself. The larger second unit did indeed brightly light the five incandescent bulbs brightly. These bulbs were wired in series. I measured the current through the wire connected to the 5-bulbs at 1.1 ampere, (Obs). I measured the voltage at 614 volts D.C., (Obs). The inventor then connected another five 120 volt light bulbs along with the first five making a total of ten 120 volt, 100 watt incandescent light bulbs lighting at equal intensity. I measured the light output with a luminescence meter at 2.43 each light bulb, (Obs). I did not measure the current but calculated it to be 2 amperes at 614 volts.

I asked the inventor if this was the limit of the unit and he replied, "no way." He provided a quick blow fuse rated at 50 amperes. With two large electrical clamps and wiring, he shorted the fuse across the output terminals of the toroid and destroyed the fuse, (Obs). There was only a slight flickering of the ten incandescent bulbs as observed although there was a tremendous discharge of sparks from the output terminals of the toroid unit.

The inventor then gave me the fuse for examination. It was warm to the touch and smelled acrid, (Obs). It was a large 240 volt AC air conditioner disconnect fuse and designed for severe service duty, (OsS). The inventor's claim that the large toroid output terminals were at lethal potential was no longer in question. The time was 11:20 AM when the inventor removed the small toroid unit from operation because of heat build up. I examined the small toroid unit and it was indeed quite hot to the touch.

The unit had been in steady operation for exactly two hours and fourteen minutes. Noted: 2hours and 14 minutes, (Obs). The load of 2- amperes at 137-volts did not change through the test period. I can personally state that I do not know of any battery or storage device of this size or weight with this capability.

The time was 12:47 when the inventor removed the large toroid device from operation. It had been in constant operation for three hours and eight minutes.
Noted: 3-hours and 8 minutes, (Obs).

The load of 10-amperes and the voltage of 614 volts did not change throughout the test with the exception that the voltage did began to fluctuate at 12:03 and began a slight decline to 598 volts by the end of the test. This could be due to heating of the unit while in operation.

I can personally state that I do not know of any battery or storage device of this size or weight with this capability.

I cannot determine how many hours the toroid units could potentially operate because of our limited time available for testing.

I can however state with relative certainty I believe the tests show great potential for this Toroid technology.

December 12, 1995 Roland Schinzinger

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Dear Lindsay,

I hope this letter finds you well and in good spirits. Thank you for your letter. I did not know that my letter was posted on his web site. Usually my letters and reports about the technology are never posted anywhere. Or if they do get posted they disappear suddenly.

There has been a concerted effort to eliminate anything I may have to say and to discount the validity of the technology. This is done by attacking me rather than the demonstration as viewed in the video tapes. That is because most of the demonstrations I gave were to engineers and scientists who confirmed the validity of the power generated by my technology. Lay people do not understand just how difficult if not impossible it would be to fake what is shown in the video tapes of the demonstrations. The video tapes were made with permission to record the historical events as they unfolded.

However, some very misguided people took them and used them for evil. Now that the video tapes are everywhere people have been trying to claim they are the inventor or know the inventor etc. Be assured that I have no associates except the those involved with the corporation owning the technology and with Paul Stemm who has been involved with the project longer then anyone else. It is interesting that when we started to demonstrate the technology no one believed that something so small could generate so much useable power. So they hired engineers and other technical people to confirm that indeed the units did output the energy as viewed in the demonstration.

Since no one could discount the demonstrations of power, over time they started to discount the validity of the technology by defaming me. At first we did not understand this. Why would people who did not see the demonstration or have never met with me, go out of their way to create lies and post them on web sites devoted to furthering alternative energy sources?

After a while it became quit clear that the billion dollar oil interests have provided most of the effort to distort any potentially serious alternative to the use of fossil fuels. They even have the world governments in their pockets. The technology is now owned by a corporation not in the United States, and so that gives me a slight leverage in discussing my situation with you. I see that you are in Australia. I have had several dealings with people in Australia. Some of them good and some of them bad. There was one fellow who was claiming to be the inventor and selling 50 percent shares in his company to everyone he could find.

The problem has been that everyone with a copy of the famous demonstration tapes is claming to have something to do with the technology and is usually trying to exploit it in some way. This only helps to create additional bad publicity for the technology and certainly works for the benefit of the oil industries. I assure you that I invented the technology over 15 years ago and that I have never personally sought money for the technology. The technology is not magic and is in fact uses simple electronic concepts to achieve the demonstrated results. Therein lays the rub... I hope to hear from you again.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
SM

=====

Dear Lindsay,

Thank you so much for the kind words in your last letter to me. You cannot understand how good it does my heart to hear from someone who has an understanding of almost exactly the situation. My device is compared to batteries in order to give an idea of the power available and also to show how impossible it is to assume that I may have hidden batteries inside the unit to make the power. You would be surprised how many idiots thought that batteries could be inside making all that electric power! It is very possible to generate electric power from the earth's magnetic field. Think about the fact that in just one revolution, the Earth generates enough electric power to supply North America with all it needs for over 100 years! All we have to do is tap into that energy and all our energy wishes come true.

I found the secret when I read in some books about electron tubes.

I was a TV repair man as well. Back in the days of electron tubes. The good old days I think. In one of the RCA engineering manuals I read that it has been measured In a wire that there exists a slight increase in current when first electrons are caused to flow in it. This was explained because the earth's magnetic field exerted some influence on the wire and the electron flow inside it. Or rather the electrons on the surface of the wire. Even today you can find examples of discussion of this fact even in non scientific journals.

If you look in Morgan Jones book, Valve Amplifiers, 3rd edition, on page 262 he says, The inrush of current through the filament interacts with the earth's magnetic field to produce a small kick. SMALL KICK.

Those words mean a great deal. It PROVES that there is an interaction between the magnetic field of the earth and simple electrons running through wires. It may be a small influence but it is actual OVER UNITY. I have spent several years of my life thinking about that. Scientists tell us that over unity is impossible. They say that you cannot get more out of something then you put into it. Then I think about that wire with the small kick when first turned on. . . There in lies the secret my friend.

Dearest Lindsay,

I have read some of the response at the web site. It is a bit more encouraging then I was expecting. I have one comment about what KOSH said in regard to the clamp meter. The meter measures anything powerful in regard to electron flow based on the strength of magnetic field. So the meter displays that there is OBVIOUSLY a LARGE magnetic field inside the coil!!!! If the meter says five amps just from a contact high, that means there is one helava lot of power spinning around inside there!

It amazes me how elementary that example is and yet the geniuses on line say, Whats the meter for?.....It aint clamped on anything... One engineer from a large American power company told me that the meter says more then anything else about the demonstration. You cant fool the meter, it must have a strong field to react and show a current. So, it aint batteries and it ant radio waves, but it is electron flow of a high order creating a large magnetic field. Or vice versa? Ha, Ha!!!

Sincerely,
SM

Dear Lindsay,
Thank you.

I would like to point out that there have been many, many large offers for me, my technology the company, you name it. The offers have come from several of the largest companies in the world most of them you would recognize. We have received offers from some of the worlds most prestigious billionaires, etc. However, Lindsay.... the offers are for complete acquisition of the technology in its entirety. If someone owns it lock stock and barrel then there is absolutely no guarantee that it will ever get into the world domain for the good of the planet. I could be a millionaire ten times over if i would say OK. I am poor because I will not give in.

Thank you,
SM

Dearest Lindsay,

I hope this letter finds you well and in good spirits. I have read you latest letter. What Web site went down? I am sorry that you had the experience with your associates in your workplace, but I have found that to be basic human nature, unfortunately. it is a shame really. However, your personal experience gives you an understanding of all the problems I have had to face in my life. I hope to come to meet with you one day if Paul will permit.

Thank you for the song.

I can not download to the PC here, however i did load it on to a magzip and will enjoy it when I can get to a private PC. You mention that you find the inertial effects of my technology as being interesting to you. All I can say is, MY GOD YOU HAVE NO IDEA JUST HOW INTERESTING!!!

Do you remember our brief discussion about if it could provide a motive force? I am not sure if I should comment more at this time. It is not that I am apprehensive about you, it is that I am pleased with what we have managed to get away with so far without intervention by higher sources. So why tempt them too much. I have read more of Stefan's web site postings about my technology and I can see much good coming from it all.

Some of them are almost right on. You have not posted all of my letters to you? Have you posted some of the engineers reports I sent to you? Did I send you Dr. Schinzinger first report? Let me know your thoughts? I would like to answer a few questions I have read on Stefan's web site.. I would like to mention Stefan and Freedom fuel and Bushwacker and Mica individually but instead I will just make statements that can be relevant to whomever as needed.

First of all:

1 There are several parts of the power unit which have patents. Remember that the power unit technology is owned by the UEC corporation and I have to be very careful about not stepping on their toes. I am not afraid of them or anything like that. It is just that they are the legitimate owners of the patents and most of the research ect. I would not like to break my trust with them. However, I can, and will give to all of you as much information as I can. I believe that I will be able to give you enough information to begin research on your own. I just have to pass it in front of my attorney first so I do not get myself into trouble, that's all.

2 I will in time give out a basic Hardware diagram which you may find helpful.

3 No I will not publish a schematic diagram of the control circuit. It is proprietary information owned and controlled by the UEC corporation, so I won't go there.

4 I will tell you about my initial experiments and what Electron tube circuits I used to control the frequencies that gave us our significant breakthroughs way back when.

5 Yes, Stefan I do intend to point you in the right direction. You deserve at least that much for all of the good effort you have put forth for so long. And especially your kindness to me.

6 About the Flame like Discharge. Yes it does cause RF burns. I was going to tell about that, but I decided to wait and see how long it would take one of you to realize this on your own. Bravo!

7 The patents are in several segments pertaining only to the control units not the collector coil itself, so I will send you examples of the hardware diagrams. however, I do not have access to a PC at all times so it will take some time for me to be able to scan things and send them off, be patient please. Also I am not spending all my time sitting in front of a PC reading and sending. I must travel to a public place in order to safely send any information at all.

8 YES, torodial transformers have some very weird factors.. Study the strange factors.

9 Your interest in the harmonic resonance is also stepping toward the right direction of things. But then again it depends on your viewpoint about exactly what harmonic resonance is and how it relates to mag fields and converting energy as does my power unit.

10 We have done a great deal of experimentation with permanent magnets with some very astounding results. I could stop now and start over again with that subject alone. Has anyone ever read any of the reports about our experiments with what was called, the Magnetic shadow casting material? No it wasn't some kind of paint. But you would be fascinated with the amount of renewable energy you can extract from a permanent magnet! We went through about ten thousand dollars worth of Neodymium and Super Cobalt 404 magnetic material in our experiments. I could write volumes of information about that stuff. Those experiments tie in to our development of the power unit.

11 Yes, I agree, why does everybody assume that magnetic fields are so single dimensional? they are not . . .they can't be.

12 Who ever it was that said there might be possibly military applications for this technology is a very wise man. We believe that is probably the primary government interest followed by the ever popular oil industry trying to stop it.

13 I am sorry, they are not piezo stacks. However, they do look like it. And some of what you said is not far off at all.

14 Both Freedomfuel and bushwacker have good and relevant points.

15 Yes there is an inertia.

16 Yes there is a genuine gyroscopic effect when the units are on. Everybody has noticed that when held and in operation, the units have a definite vibration and have a gyroscopic effect. They seem to resist being moved through the air. When placed on a smooth surface it is very pronounced. Some of you should think about that.

17 Rotation of field. . . How many people think about that. If you could have a field that you could think of as a big ball. And you could rotate it in two directions what would the ramifications be? I hope some of you will appreciate this info, my direct response and the spirit in which it is given.

Sincerely,
SM

DEAR LINDSAY,
PLEASE POST THIS RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONS HE HAS ASKED.

Hallo Steve Mark,

i hope that you still read here because this weekend my head was smoking and i would like to ask you something. In one of the videos you demonstrate your device which is connected to a measuring instrument. When you turn it top down the voltage decrease and you had no explanation for it. Now my question: did you try your device already on the earth south site? YES NORBERT, WE DID TRY THEM SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR, THEY WORK IN REVERSE. CAN SOMEONE TELL ME WHY?

I was also thinking about the exploding TV and the wire found in the wall. The position in the TV of this wire is NOSW at the CR tube and also the small coils inside at your device. These small coils are enclosed of a big coil like the primary coil of the tesla transformer. May be the direction of winding the small coils is also important. Starting the first "kick" comes from the magnets and the kick is a result of the initial inertia of the free electrons is in the cable. About the control, sure there are condensators, but i dont know how to build it.

It could be so, that the small coils successively counter clockwise be induced, so that there it a rotating magnetic field.
regards Norbert Käßner

YES THERE IS A ROTATING FEILD WHICH CAUSES ELECTRONS TO FLOW IN COPER WIRE AND BE USED TO PROVIDE USEFULL WORK FORSE. THERE ARE MANY WIRES PERPINDICULAR TO THE MAIN COLECTOR. THIS IS A NECESSARY PART OF THE DEVICE.

SINCERELY,
SM.

They were never there. Now about the video tape showing the device being cut into pieces. That was a demonstration I did many years ago for two technical people. One of them was the famous Dr. Roland Schinzinger. He is the older gentleman with the gray beard you can see in the video. I cut the power unit into pieces with a jig saw myself to show once and for all that there were no batteries inside the thing and to let people know what was inside as a reference. At the end of the demonstration I gave pieces of the unit to everyone present. However, more then anything, how can Mr. Reed or others explain to you and the readers how they know all about me or met with me at an address that doesn't even exist?

These people need to check up on facts before they use information they have seen posted on the net to propagate their own myths. In the end I believe it will only make them look foolish.

Sincerely,
SM

Dear Lindsay,

Things are more complex then what I have told you but I am just trying to give you an idea of how the technology works. How it IS POSSIBLE to use what appears to be a weak magnetic force to generate large useable amounts of power. By the way, when I met with Dr. Schinzinger many years ago we discussed a point you may find invaluable in your thought processes. Did you know Lindsay, that it is a scientific impossibility to play a vinyl record with a diamond needle? Well it is.

Science tells us that if you were to use a diamond, the hardest natural substance to play the soft groves of a vinyl record you would destroy the record with just one playing, but, as you know that is not the case. They have made millions and millions of vinyl records and people used millions of turntables equipped with diamond needles to play them repeatedly over and over again. How could something that could not possible survive one playing continually be played over and over again? Science can not explain this. I say that if you run a diamond across a plate of glass you will invariably

make a serious scratch in it with very little force, but if you play a vinyl record there is no damage or at least very little discernable wear. Something to think about, isn't it? The reason the diamond needle phenomenon exists today is because of ignorance.

You see when they started making grooved records back in the beginning of this last century they were using cactus needles to play the records. The cactus needles would wear down and need to be sharpened. So enterprising young men came up with steel needles. Unfortunately, they too would wear down and need to be sharpened. Eventually these enterprising men continued to use harder and harder materials eventually arriving at diamond to make their playing needles --about the hardest thing they could come up with. They didn't know that according to science only one playing of the shellac disk would destroy it. They didn't know so they just kept on making and selling diamond needles for not only shellac disks but the new soft vinyl ones as well.. Trial and error is the best way to make new discoveries. If we rely completely on what we are told by scientists and engineers we will never make any relevant discoveries because we are told not to try, that they are impossible.

Lindsay, I hope that you got something out of all this. I am very tired now and I have to go. I will talk to you again. Next time I will try not to be all over the page. It is just that I have so much information to convey. It is more important that I get you to understand the concept more then anything else I could convey to you.

I am sorry.

Sincerely,

SM

Dear Lindsay,

You are getting the right ideas I believe. I am certain that if I publish the schematics of my various units that it would be a disaster. I am quite certain that they would not be duplicated. The reason is because most of the people who would attempt to duplicate my experiments would not have enough technical experience to successfully build much of anything. Those who have great technical experience would make the mistake of changing too much to suit themselves and subsequently fail also. Leading ultimately to postings all over the place saying that the units can not be duplicated therefor there is no validity to the technology, etc. Also, please keep in mind that these things are dangerous. Very dangerous. We are talking about several hundred volts at a potential of an amp or more.

The average experimenter can not deal with anything like that. I do not want the average person actually coming across one of the correct frequency components and using both hands to measure the field frequency not realizing there is five hundred volts and zap, their heart is stopped. Lindsay, I tell you this from my experience. Personal experience involving others. The reason I will talk to you is because I feel certain that you have enough experience with high voltage and that you are not fool hearty enough to just barge right in without thinking about everything first.

Also I can tell that you have the ability and mechanical reasoning to understand the significance of the concepts I convey. If someone is not familiar with high voltage vacuum tube rectifier circuits, than he or she should not under any circumstances attempt to duplicate any of my experiments. If something as elementary as an ETR circuit is not understood by the experimenter and if the experimenter has never had any experience with high voltages, especially voltages that can easily kill you, then he should get out and not attempt to recreate anything like my technology. During my experiments and even during my demonstrations, several people were badly hurt. Perhaps you read the report by a gentleman who was told NOT to touch the two leads coming out of the small coil because the same voltage was there as would be at the 120 volt mains wall socket. At some point he decided the only way for him to know for sure that my demonstration was real was to touch the two leads leading directly out of the small coil. He was badly burned and needed medical attention.

However he became an instant believer.

Sincerely,

SM

Dear Lindsay,

I hope this letter finds you well and in good spirits. Jesse printed some of the discussion going on at the web site for me to see. I want to comment on several things I read from Stefan and others. I would like to carefully give the idea of the operating characteristics of my devices. Listen to what I say here.....I am going to state just characteristics. I don't want people to get over excited and start arguing again too much. My units behave exactly like common radios in one way. With a radio you have many different stations broadcasting at different frequencies. Yes I know about the difference between Frequency Modulation and Amplitude Modulation, etc. That is not relevant for our conversation here. You tune your radio to the station you desire and the closer you tune to the ideal frequency the stronger the amplification of the signal will be and the better the radio will collect and amplify the signals for their entertainment value. If the radio signal is too strong the radio receiver might be overloaded and distortion or other bad effects will take place. By tuning slightly off frequency we can weaken the signal the radio is receiving and amplify and produce the sound for entertainment purposes. However, the music will not be of high quality. The music will be lacking in response and timbre, etc. OK let us compare this story of the common radio. Think of the power unit as a device similar to a radio receiver. No I do not want to hear feed back informing me that I am trying to convince the world my unit works on radio waves!!!. But it behaves very much like a simple radio receiver except for the fact that radio waves need to be amplified before they can be of any use to us. My units behave as though they are variable tuning devices, and we are tuning them to a frequency just like a radio.

The closer you get to the center frequency the more power you permit the collector to dissipate into a load. the important difference here is that in the case of the radio, you tune into the frequency and amplify it for use. In the case of my power unit, you create several frequencies within a space of the collector coil's circumference. The frequencies are directly related to the circumference of the collector coil. You can begin to collect the current and dissipate it with no need for amplification because the signal source also becomes the feed for the power source and has the natural tendency to run with gain. It is important that you note that you can never tune too closely to the exact frequencies of power conversion because the power received by the collector will instantly destroy it. We instead must deliberately tune off the frequencies of conversion in order to make the thing properly work. Remember that it is like a furnace which feeds itself. The hotter it gets the more fuel it gives itself to burn. that is why the control units are so very important. Without the control unit constantly monitoring the frequencies of operation and making the necessary changes to keep the whole thing off exact conversion frequency, then the unit would very quickly destroy it's self.

By the way, have you seen the video of the compass turning violently in the center of the unit while in operation? Notice that when I first turn the unit on that the compass starts to spin very slowly. it speeds up faster and faster until it just stops. When it stops the unit is always operating at about it's design maximum. We never found out why any of this occurred. It tended to reinforce what I observed as the turbine effect. When the unit is shut off the compass starts to revolve again and slowly comes to a rest.

By the way, the fire discharge everyone sees in the video is after the output of the device is switched through a large high value resistor! I hope that will wake up a few of you to the danger potentials. Stefan is quite correct about the amount of power necessary to pull the nails out of the walls during the GE color television explosion in Chicago. Actually Dr. Schinzinger told me that it would have required much more power than that. We theorized that the TV set must have become for a split second, a power unit very similar in operation to one of my own making. Except for the fact that it wouldn't have been designed to collect and convert the available power in a useful way. Instead, the TV just stumbled for one millisecond on the correct combination of frequencies necessary to cause the phenomenon of magnetic collection. But unfortunately the TV set had no way to control the function and began to absorb and discharge both the electric and magnetic factors caused by the influence of the strong field.

It was during this discussion with Dr. Schinzinger that he pointed out that during an atomic explosion aside from the gigantic blast wave and heat produced there is also an extremely large magnetic force which is so strong that it travels way out into space during the explosion. The magnetic wave is so strong that it will completely destroy any unprotected electronic circuits of solid state design. That is why solid state radios will be useless after an nuclear attack on your country. Let us ponder where the huge magnetic field comes from when you explode an atomic bomb. It is just created? Is it converted? Is it part of the earth somehow? Is it just a by product of the fabric of time and space being ripped into

pieces in a fragment of a second? I am curious as to where this unbelievably huge magnetic force comes from during an atomic explosion... It is something else to think about. perhaps in connection with my power technology. Dr. Schinzinger said that it is explained as being the result of the splitting of the atom. However, that is a very short explanation and not really a satisfactory explanation of what generates the force.

He agreed with me and said it would also mean that in reality we know very little about magnetic fields and magnetic property.

Sincerely,
SM.

I must tell you that I am disappointed in the folks on the web site. I have given everyone some serious secrets and they have just missed the whole point of everything I have given up. Some of the stuff I told them is positively golden and they are just sitting on there asses doing nothing but asking for someone to give them demonstrations they can easily recreate. You seem to be the only one who is more than capable and way out in front of the pack. I have been here reflecting on all the responses I have read and I am just amazed at all the important things they are missing. Some of the important ideas are so unbelievably obvious it makes me cry to think that they could be so easily misinterpreted.

The very FIRST example I gave you was that; It is common scientific knowledge that if you have a piece of wire and first run electricity through it you will have a small kick when first energized. The kick is universally attributed to the earth's magnetic field. OK the point is; **YOU CAN GET SOME ENERGY OUT OF THE EARTH!** Next point; **YOU CAN DO SOMETHING VERY SIMPLE WITH A WIRE TO SHOW THIS.** Next point; **YOU CAN SEE THAT YOU CAN GET MORE OUT OF A PIECE OF WIRE THEN YOU PUT IN TO IT.** WE are not talking about a coil or a transformer or anything developing a primary to secondary flux. We are just talking about a straight piece of wire, some electrons and a method of measuring what comes out of it. I even gave you some easy to obtain references to this phenomenon in a few technical journals. Did anyone look for these journals? Did anyone look in basic scientific publications to see any of this information? Did anyone get some sensitive measuring equipment and do this experiment?

Sincerely,
SM.

Dear Lindsay,

I am perplexed that everyone thinks that GOOGLE is an accredited reference source. It is NOT. Google is a search engine. It is different then a reference library. And it is very different then a SCIENCE LIBRARY. NO accredited scientist does any serious reference work sitting at home with GOOGLE.

Google is comprised of information specifically put into in by interested parties. No scientific information placed there by libraries. People need to realize this before they die from lack of serious information. Go to a library!

Sincerely,
SM

Roland Schinzinger

Ph.D.

29 Gilman St. Irvine, CA 92715-2703, Phone & FAX: (714) 786-7691

Lindsay,

That is the reason why the power inverter is always placed well outside the coils of the power units shown in the videos.
Post by: tao on March 31, 2006, 07:59:34 AM

As a gesture of good faith towards you and the rest I'll throw out some insights... Lets talk about the 'kick.' When the old Edison DC generators were turned on, back in the day, they released this 'kick' and killed many workers in the process. A man by the name of Tesla had seen this. He wondered how and why this 'kick' would occur. So he experimented with wire and disruptive discharges from capacitors. It was found by him that this kick could be made so powerful that it could explode wires instantly. This kick came out of the wires perpendicularly.

He discharged capacitors into stout wire and through a spark gap. The key to the kick's strength and appearance was in how fast tesla discharged the capacitors into the spark gap AND how fast Tesla STOPPED the flow of current AT the spark gap. Tesla used all types of devices to stop this flow of current, magnets, a flame, counter-rotating engines. His goals were to get the time in which the discharge is STOPPED to be much quicker. As Tesla did this he found that the perpendicular radiations, the ones from the wires, caused electrical effects to appear in wires and other copper/metal materials near the STOPPED current/discharge.

Dear Lindsay,

I have just received your second letter where you start off with, OH MY GOD! I am pleased that you can clearly see the turbine... The interesting thing is how with the right combination of frequencies, you can actually create a revolving field with inertial! That is what I have referred to as , The inertia effect, do you remember? I do plan to send you more information and some diagrams if needed but I must be very careful, as I told you. The good news is, you have such a clear picture now that you actually have all you need to make one of these things. It may take you a long time to stumble on all the correct frequencies necessary to have a really good super power generator, but you CAN do it... Because I did.

Larger collectors have a much greater ability to collect and dissipate more energy than the smaller ones. However, if they turn into a bomb it will not make much difference... There is no such thing as a small lightning strike. Perhaps a smaller one is safer because the only thing that will stop a red collector is the disintegration of the matter acting as a receiver. IE. the wires all burn up.

I assume that some early units had 2 collectors? We built many, many units with various combinations of collectors during our experimental days. My colleagues and I have a recollection of about three hundred being crushed up because they were not the best designs. Ha,Ha!!!

You can think of the movement of water as the movement of electrons through the collector coils. hope the things I share with you give you ideas about how my unit works. As you know, I am a great believer in understanding, not copying.
Sincerely,
SM.

And it isn't really important at this juncture. All we can do is build bigger and better power units and continue our experiments till we do know for sure exactly what we are dealing with. This is exactly what I said to Dr. Schinzingler the first day I met him. I blatantly admitted that we knew how to make the music but had no idea how the violin worked. He told me that he understood fully what I meant and that he wanted to work on the solution with me if I would be willing. I agreed and was excited with the thought, but the gentlemen I worked with did not think it was such a good idea. People are so quick to be suspicious and controlling. But that is another part of the story for some other time.

There is a wealth of knowledge in almost everyone of my letters. You seem to be the only one who has the ability to absorb and digest the information the way it is intended. After rereading my letters to you I became aware that in fact I

have already sent you enough information to duplicate my power units. I have certainly given you more to go on than I had when developing it.

Good for you.

Yes, I may be up for another video. We will see. By the way, we found that ordinary multi strand lamp cable worked very well for use as a collector. Thick gage wire can dissipate the heat very well but there are two problems. First the heavy gage wire isn't as efficient as the multi strand copper and also there is a safety advantage in using the multi strand lamp cable. If the unit goes too far on frequency it may begin to convert too much current and try to dissipate way too much voltage. The multi strand wire will just burn up and open the circuit whereas the heavy gage wire will continue to conduct until there will be the equivalent of a lightning strike of the unit. That of course ends the operation of the unit but can also prove to be rather dramatic and also somewhat dangerous if you are in close proximity to the power unit.

You thanked me for everything I have done for you. . .Why? I haven't done anything but force you to feel the pain of ridicule and see the negative side of human behaviour? I wish I could be responsible for something better for you. As long as are dreaming, I tell you this, If I ever do get some money I will set you up in your own large laboratory there in Australia and you can be the Australian arm of the power generator research company. That would be nice for you I hope? I have a good feeling about you and I believe that of all the people I have talked to, you are the one best suited to continuing where I left off. You have the right frame of mind and the right heart. Talk to you soon.

I hope things are calmed in your life when you receive this. I fully understand your feelings of frustration. To work hard to see nothing of a positive is sometimes shattering to one's self. I know very well... I had a great deal of help and it took us years just to develop a SS control system that would work! And this is after we knew how to make generators!!! Let me tell you something which may be of some significance... When I accidentally stumbled on a device that appeared to actually pull electrons from the sky, it was the ONLY working model for many months. I showed the thing to people and eventually got enough interest to get money and other engineers involved to crack the code so to speak, and be able to make more of them.

After I had the first operating unit I kept trying to make another one. It took me many many many tries just to duplicate the same unit and make it work! I thought of everything... why couldn't I make another one that would work? I decided that there must be a few more turns of wire in the collector etc. We spent months trying to duplicate the first unit. we had money and engineering staff and we couldn't do it.... I was very afraid to dismantle the first and only working example of the device, which appeared to be the only way to see what the reason was as to why we couldn't duplicate the performance. But eventually after months of not being able to duplicate the first working model, we had no choice but to take it apart in hopes of finding out what was in the first one that we couldn't duplicate in the others which followed.

My point to this story is.... WE spent months and months trying in every conceivable way to duplicate a unit. The only thing that kept us going night and day was the fact that we already had one. We knew it was possible to have a working device.. It was the only thing that kept us going on the f**king project. And even then we said I GIVE UP so many times I cant count. We kept it up and eventually discovered the really STUPID reason why all of our duplicates wouldn't work. We then made many of the damn things in all sizes and shapes and then we tried to make a small control device which obviously had to be SS. Well, can you imagine how much hair we pulled out trying to figure out why we could NOT make a SS control device that would keep the Damn things on frequency!!!

We, NONE of us could think of a reason why SS devices would not work. After all they did the same things as tubes, just better, didn't they? The reason it took soooooo long to make a successful SS control unit is because we maintained that attitude for so long. Finally we came to the conclusion that there must be SOMETHING that tube control devices did differently then SS devices. I had a friend who was a wiz-bang SS color TV expert. I asked him if he could give us some pointers on duplicating the tube control devices in a SS state device. His tips eventually pointed us in the right direction and we made SS control devices out of discreet devices which worked. Remember that this was before the big linear IC boom, so everything we did was with little discreet parts and big PC boards. By the way, we found out some very

important things during our research that I am sure, very sure that none of the boys out there know about. The following is very interesting:

1. PC boards made out of different materials change the operating conditions of SS devices.

2. Soldering the components at least 1/2 inch above the board itself is essential to making a good SS control unit out of discrete devices.

3. As you know, Large amounts of FEEDBACK is essential to frequency and control when using SS devices for everything in the electronics world, HOWEVER, it is the enemy of generators! If anyone ever gets one of these things operating, have them measure the electro magnetic and hash radio around the unit...it will blow your mind. so, what does that do to control devices in close proximity? Why do you think we HAD to place our control devices in the middle of the operating coil? Listen: when these units get going they F**K with the control units, changing the signals they put out and receive. they have no choice but to get off frequency and shut down. In most cases they will not even start up. TUBES are NOT as sensitive as SS control devices and DO NOT require the massive amounts of feed back to operate. There is an advantage in tubes just from that standpoint alone, not to mention all the other things I have mentioned in the past. I told you guys long ago... If just these two little things are important discoveries, how far off are all the guys out there trying design their own control devices? So tell them what I have said and listen to them all scream balderdash!! Haresy!!!

And then you can tell them that we found out way back then... It is because the material some PC boards are made out of can absorb humidity... So.... depending on the conditions of humidity of the specific day, the boards would change the characteristics of the SS control circuits. It took us a long time just to find that little thing out... we never thought of it. No one ever thought of it...BUT, it turned out to be a very significant thing and so we used the absolute finest PC board material the government used in missiles and rockets...

You see, even though no one knows about the PC board material being important to sensitive instruments and SS devices, the government did... So we learned, and learned... And you and everybody else, God Willing, will learn too. I am sorry it is so discouraging for you and others. The only thing that kept us going is the fact that we had a working unit to keep reminding us that it is possible. otherwise, we would NEVER have succeeded. I have faith in you because you have understood from the beginning that I have reasons for telling you specific things. I mentioned at the beginning that, it was much easier to make one of these things work if you use tubes as a control system rather than SS devices. At least you took me seriously and because of that, I have faith in you. Listen, do remember i mentioned that these things were in many ways like a COLOR TV in sophistication.

Not because of a massive amount of parts and discrete components, but because if one tiny little thing is off just a tiny little bit, the whole thing will stop working. Just like a color TV. Now, how many different control systems and how many discrete devices were used in those individual control systems in the first color TVs? Now, I ask you, what are these guys thinking about when they let their ego's force them to ignore things i have said in the beginning and go off trying to design and develop their own control devices using SS units. SS units which are OUTBOARD of the collector ring i might add? Some of them have gotten results and some of them have gotten big power surges and dissipation of heat... all of which is wonderful and certainly proves the point that there is truly something going on here. BUT, i guarantee you that their SS control devices are all sitting right beside the collector... aren't they?

They will probably never start the coil and get to catalyst. I am not saying it is impossible, but it will Damn difficult for these guys to get more than a big bang once in a while. And just like me, that big bang will excite them enough to continue for a while longer. Maybe one of them will read back and see where I said the SS control device must be placed inside the collector coil. then they will explode with, MY GOD, maybe that is the reason why.....and off they will go. in the right direction at least. YOU on the other hand are doing what I told you would be easier to do. use tubes from the beginning and then try to switch to SS for the control unit. And please, when you do switch to SS remember that it must be placed in the middle of the collector. My dear friend, It is possible to get results using transistors because after all, the patented control units owned by UEC are solid state.

Dear Lindsay,

That brings up some more information I want to convey. Some of the units in the demo videos did in fact have one or two 9V batteries to provide a separate controllable DC source for the solid state control circuit. We eventually learned how to make the power converters start with only the flick of a permanent magnet across the coils. You may find it humorous that we had to find a way to make the things work without any batteries purely because UEC needed us to honestly answer the question >Does it have any batteries inside of it? They wanted us to be able to truthfully answer NO, to anyone who asked that question. You would be surprised how difficult it can be to explained to a lay person how impossible it is to convert a 9V battery into the juice needed to light a single 100 watt 120 volt light bulb, let alone make toast with an electric toaster!!!

Sincerely,SM

Dear Lindsay,

I hope this letter finds you well and in good spirits. I am sorry that you have not gotten enough sleep. I have a great deal of trouble sleeping, myself. I cant get comfortable at all. Everything hurts now! I have been thinking about all of your questions regarding your endeavors of late. It is obvious that you are putting out a lot of effort for this. I commend you for your fortitude and tenacity. You have the secrets and given enough time you will succeed. I spent years perfecting the generator. Now I look back on it and say how stupid I was, and how easy it really is. I think it is easy because I know exactly how to do it now! For you it is not so. You don't even have the simplest clues to head you in the right direction mechanically. Lindsay, please understand that I have given my word to others that I will not tell you how this process is done. It is not that I would not like to tell you, because I would. It is because I am a man of my word, and I gave my word I would not. I gave my word to my Keepers (the company that pays me) and I gave my word to the federal government.

I have been told by my keepers, that when an understanding concerning Australia comes to fruition that you will be given an opportunity to become involved with the Australian laboratory. I made them promise me that. In the mean time I will give you some information I hope will help make it easier for you to head in the right direction. I will write back in a little while.

Sincerely,
SM

Dearest Lindsay,

Thank you for understanding my situation so completely. I am in the process of sending you the design requirements for the simplest version of collector to excite. I am discussing this with my friend the high school science teacher. He will write something up that will communicate the method in words. Unfortunately, I can not send you a design schematic. Please remember that I told you from the beginning that electron tube circuits work much more precisely then solid state units. Especially when first experimenting. You will be able to get some excitation with solid state units but we had to design with tubes first and then try to duplicate the functioning system with solid state circuits later. It was difficult. Solid state circuits are very dirty and imprecise. I can see no reason why I can not meet with you some time. As soon as Paul formalizes the arrangements regarding Australia a it is planned that I come over there. I will set up the laboratory and production facilities there as well. I hope that you will be a part of this history making process.

Sincerely,
SM.

Dear Lindsay,

I have some very important things to tell you. First. My attorney left several messages for me over the last week. I finally called him on Friday and he informed me of the fact he needed to set up a meeting with me in his office in as soon as possible and that I needed to be prepared to meet with someone from the federal government.. I was shaken to the

bone! He also told me that I was not to mention my future meeting to anyone including the following: Paul, anyone with UEC, anyone on the Internet including you, my family, the press, or anyone in the communication business, my elected representatives and etc. It sounded as though he was reading a list off to me. He said that, he was. I told him I was a little scared to show up. He said that he understood my fear but it would be in my best interest to get into his office Monday and he would do his best to protect me. I asked him what I needed to be protected from? He said he had to respond to the authorities about their concerns regarding my possible breaking of federal laws.

He said that the charges could be very serious against me and he needed to keep things from getting out of hand.

He told me that he convinced them (the federal authorities) that I was not intentionally breaking any laws or going against their wishes in any way. He assured them that he would get me into his office for them to talk to and they would see for themselves that I am a nice little guy who would never knowingly break the law. So off I went this morning to my attorneys office in hopes of not getting arrested and placed into prison. I don't think I would like prison, Lindsay...

The first thing there I was taken into a room by my attorney and told what not to say to the Feds. Also, I was told what to do if I was arrested, etc. So I was fully scared to death!!! Next, I was taken into the meeting. Therein was my attorney and his secretary with note pad in hand. I was introduced to three gentlemen in business suits. One was from the FBI, (Federal Bureau of Investigation), one was from the Atomic Energy Commission of the federal government and the other was from the Federal Department of Justice, Washington DC. I now had to go to the bathroom at this moment of my life more than ever!!!

I sat down and listen to the man from the FBI remind me that I had been given a document from the federal government several years ago informing me of the fact that I no longer had control of my power technology because it had been deemed to be in the interests of the American people for it to remain in the control of federal authorities and that I was not to talk about it directly with other people, especially nationals of foreign countries without permission from the folks in Washington DC. He also reminded me that to do so would be breaking the law and committing a federal offence, which is a big thing here in America. He went on to tell me that he was there in official capacity as an investigator from the FBI to see if I had indeed broken the law. Why had I broken the law? Because I had been discussing my technology with other people without the permission of the folks in Washington DC. I asked them how they knew that I had spoken to people about my technology and they told me that: First of all, it was not MY TECHNOLOGY. I had no rights concerning it at all. It is under the control of the federal government for the benefit of the people of the United States. Second, The ownership of the technology is highly questionable.

Third, Do not play games with us Stephen, you know we know that you have been discussing the technology with anybody who will listen! They further accused me of deliberately posting information on the Internet. I said that I absolutely had not! The man from the FBI said that I had been collaborating with a foreign gentlemen in Australia to post information and therefore had been involved in a conspiracy to dispense information which is against the law for me to do. Then he pulled out a rather large stack of papers which turned out to be copies of everything posted Internet wise about my technology for the last ten years or whatever. Then my attorney interjected and they got into a long discussion which I didn't listen to very much. I was looking at the man from the Atomic Energy Commission and noted he had a kind face. He smiled at me and we began to talk. He told me that he admired my work very much. He told me that he thought of me as a fellow scientist. He told me that as scientists we had an obligation to protect people from our findings or things we discover if they may be generally harmful to them or the public at large.

He told me that it was the duty of conscientious scientists to keep the black genies in the bottles so as not to harm society any more than necessary. He mentioned the Atomic bomb and how much better the world would be if it never had been invented, right? I said, right! He went on to discuss my technology in detail and reminded me of the destructive capability when the devices reach harmonic perfection. I told him that was a good analogy, or way of putting it. He told me that he didn't think I wanted to be responsible for giving out information making it possible and moreover inevitable that someone would make a big crater of a hole where their house used to stand with resulting death of themselves and possibly their families and neighbors too. He finally finished up with, And for God sake, with the terrorists hunting for weapons of mass destruction, why on earth would you want to hand them something like this to use to kill perhaps many millions of people? Do you think Moslems are not interested in this technology? They have a lot of oil so they would be interested in it for another reason wouldn't they Stephen? I agreed with him and told him I hadn't thought of it in that perspective before.

I told them all that I wasn't trying to do anything wrong at all. I didn't realize the implications of the possible results of talking to you about the technology. I told them that you were an engineer and interested in the scientific possibilities of the discovery only. The agent from the FBI said that I had no real way of knowing who you were and what you might

actually be up to did I? I agreed with him. He said that they read everything going into and out of your computer whether or not anything is posted on that web site we guys like so much... He said that the Australian government was allied with the United States regarding this matter and that the Australian authorities would deal with you as need be. However, lets hope it does not become necessary shall we? Yes of course I said? I said, I never meant to get into trouble with this.

I told them I just felt bad because of all the nasty things people were saying about me and that i starting talking to you and you said that you would try and tell the straight story about me and the technology. I have a right to defend my self don't I? The answer was, NO! I am not entitled to defend myself. What i need to do is, to feel good about doing the right thing. I need to do what my government tells me is good for me to do. I need to develop pride in making the correct decision to keep quiet about technology that may hurt other people or even help terrorists to kill many, many others. I was told that With knowledge comes responsibility!!! I told them I never intended to do anything wrong. I was sorry. I asked them to please forgive me and not to put me in prison. They said they could prefer charges against me at any time but are reluctant because of my well meaning attitude as displayed during the meeting.

They told me that It would be a good idea if I told you to post information saying that I had no intention of revealing anything about my experiments or how the demonstrations were accomplished to the extent that they convinced so many people of their authenticity. That the demonstrations were more for amusement then anything else and that I am making it very clear that I never intended to convince the public at large. People attempting to duplicate anything they have seen in my demonstrations will not be able to do so and should not try. I asked them if I had their permission to tell you about today and they said yes of course. So..... that is what happened to me today. How was your day Lindsay?

Dear Lindsay,

I hope this letter finds you well and in good spirits when you receive it. I am doing OK today. I have taken a tranquilizer the last two days and I am feeling myself again. Gosh life can be exciting. I hope you are not too disconcerted by the recent events taken place Monday here and I especially hope that you have not been bothered in any way. Life has many turns. We must always be able to make those turns in order to navigate through it properly. Be of good cheer and do not give up the ship.

Sincerely,
SM