

The New Nazi-Bell

By Tim Ventura, November 14th, 2005

In 2001, a California defense-contractor built a replica of the fabled Nazi-Bell. It worked. Get the story behind the story of "Einstein's Antigravity", and how a simple research project turned into a mind-blowing jaunt through history's biggest conspiracy...

Introduction

In January 2005 I published "Einstein's Antigravity" as an in-depth overview of the Nazi-Bell device. It was simultaneously one of the best stories that I've ever written, and also one of the most frustrating. I'd also have to call it the strangest story that I've done, for several reasons -- not the least of which being that it's the only serious "conspiracy theory" that I've ever published. I wouldn't have written it if the facts didn't check out, which makes the story itself just keep getting stranger.



The Nazi Bell: No evidence remains other than this abandoned test-rig...or does it?

Let's start with the basics. My initial exposure to the Nazi-Bell was the same as most people's -- through Nick Cook's "The Hunt for Zero Point". Nick sent me a promo-copy to review before the book was released here in the states, and while I was already familiar with most of the information he'd written about, the Bell stood apart as being something that I'd never heard about before - - even in vague newsgroup rumors. Stories like the Searl Effect Generator or the Podkletnov disk get bandied about online, so it's rare to see a book or TV-show with anything genuinely new...making the Bell a rare exception.

American Antigravity didn't cover news for the first few months that our site was online, but by the time I read "The Hunt for Zero Point" I'd already been doing news on a variety of topics. Despite being intrigued by the Bell story, I didn't want to cover it at the time because it was simply too farfetched to believe. I'd wondered if maybe Nick Cook had fallen victim to a hoax, and despite the excellent description of the device in his book, it just didn't mesh with the technology that I was studying at the time.

There have been a few stories that I've sat on waiting for something to break, but the Nazi-Bell was by far the longest in duration: over two-years, and nobody had mentioned it, other than the occasional reference to Nick Cook's research. I think that the problem was that most of us have heard so many WW-II secret-weapons stories that we don't pay attention to new ones, or assume that stories like the Bell are simply the result of imaginative Nazi-UFO conspiracy-theorists.

In September 2004, I got into an email argument with Jack Sarfatti -- he's a tough cookie, and easy to offend. The argument spiraled out of control, and as often happens with Jack, a few of his colleagues wrote to apologize for his tone & demeanor. I'd gone through the same event with him in 2002, so I wasn't completely irate, and decided to

chat with them a bit to learn more about the people on his mailing list. After all, Jack Sarfatti's been a physicist for a long time, and during the 60's he used to party with Andy Warhol & Jim Morrison. Remember the scene from "The Doors" movie where Warhol gives Morrison a phone that he claims can talk to God? That's Jack's idea....so it's accurate to say that he hangs out with an interesting crowd.

This was how I connected with John Dering - the chief-scientist for a defense-contractor called SARA in Cypress, California. Dering's got a Master's Degree in Laser Physics, and worked for a while at TRW, so he's been around for long enough to hear some of the more interesting stories. The Nazi-Bell, however, wasn't just one that he'd heard -- it was one that he built.

Meet John Dering

I talked to John almost every day for about 3 months, collecting data the entire time to write a story on the Nazi-Bell device. The Bell project that he'd been involved with was related to WW-II German research, but the modern replication had been financed by Joe Firmage's ISSO startup for about 1.2 million dollars, and wasn't an exact replica of the original device. SARA's version was much smaller -- using only about 100 watts -- and they'd modified the design, since they didn't actually know many of the details of the original Bell's construction.

John Dering is the "man who knows too much". As an engineer, most of what he told me rang true, and he had details about not only the physics involved, but also most of the engineering challenges that went into building this device. The problem was that whenever I'd ask him where he learned this material, he'd always tell me that it was "common knowledge in the right circles". This might fool the average Joe, but I work with engineers & physicists on a day to day basis, and none of them had ever heard of this stuff.



Test Rig: Distance shot of the Bell test-rig in 2004 by an anonymous source.

The obvious question is how a laser-physicist like John Dering gets interested in Antigravity in the first place. He told me a story once about his first job that explains it. He'd gone to a company to work on mercury-sputtering deposition tool that utilized a flow of mercury-ions from a high-voltage, RF-driven emitter.

Dering was called in because of what they'd described as a "device malfunction". The company indicated that when they shut the device down, the pool of waste-mercury in the bottom of the chamber spontaneously rocketed up to the top of the chamber -- 4 or 5 pounds worth -- and splattered with enough force to destroy the sample being etched. They thought it was an anomaly, and after testing the device for pinhole leaks and electrical failures, so did John.

What changed his mind was being called in to repair this same "anomaly" over 3 months at 3 different companies, leading him to realize that it was a repeatable effect creating an Antigravity force on the mercury, but one that only occurred under rare conditions when the device's fields collapsed during shutdown. It was repeatable, but not intentionally...

Let's get back to our tale: I'd mentioned this story took 3 months to assemble – this is a long time for me. I can usually pen a well-written article in a few days, so 3 months is a lifetime. Part of the reason for the delay was the background research to make sure that I wasn't falling victim to a hoax, and the other part was due to Dering himself.

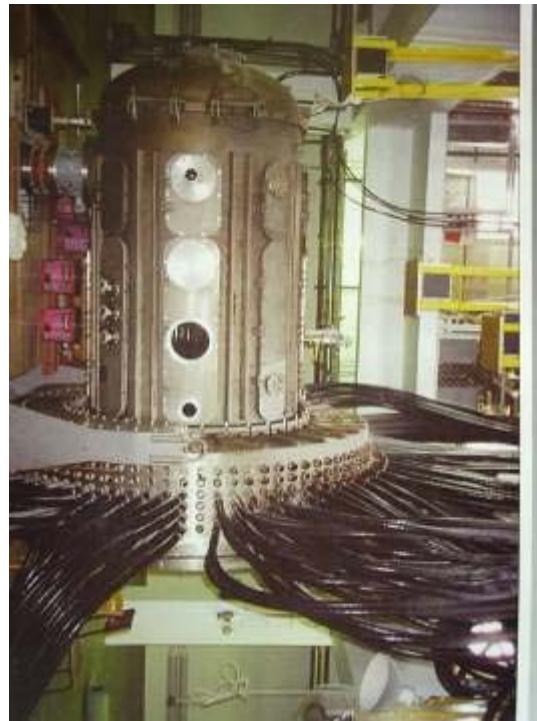
The short version is that I believe John Dering is manic-depressive: on his good days, he writes like a madman, and has a wonderful memory for details, and an even better knack for expressing them in a convincing manner. On his bad days, it's not even worth talking to him – one of the hallmark characteristics of manic depression. However, it was worth the effort, because he's a certifiable genius, and over the course of our conversations I accrued a collection of over 650 email-messages laying out a map to exploiting this technology for gravity-control.

The Nazi-Bell

The basis for the Bell Project is supposedly Einstein's Unified Field Theory. The short version is that Einstein had a nearly complete version of this when he fled Germany in 1933. Supposedly, the 1930's versions are even more useful for gravity-modification than the later 40's versions, where he approached the issues from a very different perspective. There was a hitch, though -- Einstein took the theory with him when he fled, but he'd worked closely on it with Walther Gerlach in the 20's, who later became one of Germany's top wartime physicists.

It's important to remember that the Bell project was completely compartmentalized – that's why they placed it at Wenceslas Mine. Remote location, compartmentalized funding, and no outside exposure for the staff working on it. The story remained untold until Igor Witkowski stumbled across it while following on a Polish folk-tale about what was basically a “ghost-mine” that the locals had been afraid of since the war.

Igor Witkowski wrote this up in a book called “Truth about the Wunderwaffe”, which is the inspiration for the condensed version that most people have seen in Cook's “Zero-Point”. I spent \$80 for “Truth about the Wunderwaffe”, and it was worth every penny...it contained over 50 pages of details about the Bell project, including project funding and oversight documents pertaining to the project that Witkowski dug up from musty war-era archives. Witkowski described the Nazi-Bell as being very similar to a “plasma-focus”, a design comparable in some ways to high-energy devices used in fusion research.



Plasma Focus: Witkowski suggested that the Bell was similar to this fusion device.

Nick Cook effectively summarized the construction of the Bell, which I'll re-quote from the "Einstein's Antigravity" article: "The Nazi-Bell device consisted two of counter-rotating cylindrical containers. The containers, which were positioned one above the other measured approximately 1-meter in diameter, and were filled with cryogenically cooled and frozen Mercury metal. There was a frozen core of a metallic paste, which served as a "high permeability material" for the EMG (electromagnetic-gravitational) field."

Keep in mind that most of our knowledge about the secret-weapons of World-War II originates solely from a single source, who wrote a book about it in the 1950's from his experiences during the war. He didn't know about the Bell, and thus it was basically lost from public view. Would history have progressed differently if he'd published details on it later? I'm not sure, but it would have been more tempting than most of the other secret-weapons research that we grabbed in Operation Paperclip. Of course, the fact that this story wasn't known further highlights the mystery behind John Dering's knowledge of it, which I never did find a good explanation for.

Dering's story was that Walther Gerlach had been behind both the Nazi-Bell Project and something called the "Rhine Valley" experiments. These might have been the "foo-fighters", but the idea John expressed was that they were aspects of the same technology. The Bell was a propulsion system, probably Antigravity -- and the Rhine Valley experiment was a weapons-system based on some deadly side-effects that had been noticed during testing of the Bell.

Dering didn't elaborate much on the Rhine Valley experiments, except to say that they also incorporate something called "Zenic" or "Zinsser" surface-waves (can't remember which). These are apparently a very efficient method of transmitting electricity through



The Flytrap: A modern-day equivalent of the Bell test-site, used for helicopter testing.

the ground, and involve the calculation of complex resonant frequencies. It sounds like Tesla, but apparently was a very rigorous mathematical process that let the Germans supposedly blanket the valley with a field that normally wouldn't reach more than a hundred feet. These are also the basis for some new engineering projects that John's dreamed up, such as building a "hovercraft" that uses Lenz-Levitation at very low power-levels to hover over these surface-waves imparted via RF-transmitters to the ground below...

Anyhow, these projects were financed through different channels, and located in areas so remote that even the secret-weapons scientists at Peenemunde didn't know they existed. Only a few managerial types did, one of these being SS General Hans Kammler, who apparently had military oversight for the project, as well as several other top-secret endeavors.

Whatever the Bell actually was, at the end of the war Kammler picked it above all others to take with him into hiding. It's suspected that he may have traded this for asylum in whatever country he landed in, but the fact that he took it was a powerful statement. The Reich had been working on a number of interesting projects, including air-breathing Coanda-Effect saucers. Those were burned on the runway to prevent the Allies from

taking them, but the Bell was physically removed to Norway via a Junker's transport-plane, and then lost to the winds of history...

The Philadelphia Experiment

Dering's story also included a large section on the Philadelphia Experiment, which he claimed originated again from Einstein's Unified Field Theory. To give John credit, the guy has a nearly photographic memory. He'd quoted me sections of 1979 "The Philadelphia Experiment" book by William Moore from memory that were nearly identical to passages in the copy that I bought for reference information.

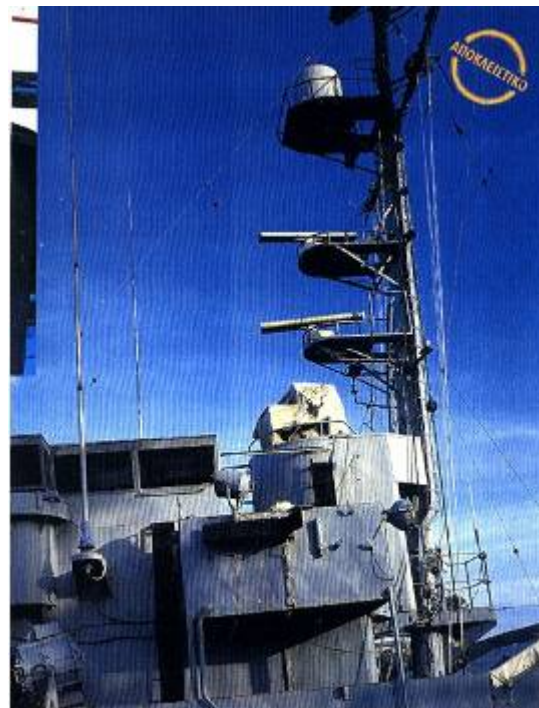
In the case of the Philadelphia Experiment, however, Dering wasn't acting alone: a major part of the story came from Dr. James Corum, a PhD EE who'd actually conducted a replica of the Philadelphia Experiment in 1994, and then published the results for others to use in their own experiments. Corum had translated Einstein's UFT a while back from German to English, and had been struck by several passages from Carlos Allende that were simply too scientifically accurate to have come from a 1950's merchant-marine sailor who'd dropped out of high-school.

Corum's 1994 replication included solid physics & great historical research, which I quoted in "Einstein's Antigravity". "During the war, the Germans had a radar-reduction program underway to reduce the radar-cross section of a ship based on the concept of impedance matching. It was known that magnetic biasing of an iron or steel medium can control the surface impedance, and the use of degaussing coils to achieve this is likely due to heavy experimentation with them during the war to reduce naval ship's susceptibility to attack by magnetically detonated mines or torpedoes."

So the Bell story itself is nearly all John Dering, and the Philadelphia Experiment story is a combination of Dering & Corum. These guys are both really sharp, and both have great memories. They haven't talked to each other in over 7 years, but when I cross-referenced their stories, I didn't even have to take notes from Corum, since his phrasing was identical to what Dering had told me. Same story, amazing as that sounds...

They found some interesting tidbits about this that nobody else seems to have picked up on. First of all, Dering claims that Bismuth was important to the accidental effects causing the melting-decks and other anomalies in the Philadelphia Experiment, due to the role of Bismuth acting as something similar to a transformer core for gravitational-effects.

I've heard that unpaired nuclear spin might be the cause for this, but whatever the case, Bismuth has been part of the folklore for nearly 100 years as being important to gravity-



DE 173 Eldridge: The former Destroyer Escort is now part of a Greek shipping corp.

effects. Dering claims that it was present in the DE 173 Eldridge to increase the flexibility of the hull-welds. It was a good, non-toxic material to use during wartime construction, and didn't compete with lead (used for bullets) in the military supply-chain. They were building ships so fast that the hull-welds were cracking, so they added Bismuth as a softener to solve the problem. Thus, the ship was shot-through with this substance, and the gravitational anomaly was contained or amplified as a result.

There's been some debate about whether the Philadelphia Experiment was trying to achieve true optical invisibility, or perhaps just some type of primitive "stealth" radar invisibility. I don't recall Dering addressing this in detail, but the Philadelphia Experiment book contains a passage by a "Dr. Rinehart" that speaks about using Einstein's UFT calculations to bend visible-light around a ship. Certainly it worked for radar -- Corum's 1994 experiment proved that. Rinehart is another interesting tidbit that I found some inside info on...

When William Moore wrote "The Philadelphia Experiment" book in 1979, he caught up with an individual mentioned by Carlos Allende under the pseudonym of "Dr. Franklin Reno". This Reno character was supposed to be a scientist on the Philadelphia



The Eldridge: Power-cables from the Phil. experiment are still visible 50 years later.

Experiment during the war, which makes sense -- again, Carlos Allende was a 1950's era merchant-marine sailor with no education: there's no way he could have effectively talked about Einstein's Unified Field Theory, which is complex enough that it still confuses physicists today.

Moore found this "Franklin Reno" character hiding someplace like Arizona, still paranoid about the government tracking him down. Reno wasn't his real name -- so Moore called him "Dr. Rinehart" and then stated that this was just another pseudonym. The interesting part is that Dering actually knows Bill Moore pretty well, and claims that this was Moore's

interesting way of hiding something in plain-sight. Rinehart wasn't a pseudonym; Moore had used this person's real name in the book, which corresponds to records of a Dr. Rinehart working as a physicist specializing in Naval Degaussing Equipment in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1943.

That's also what Einstein was doing during the war -- working on "a device to explode a torpedo under a ship" at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard in 1943. Given his specialization & skills, and the fact that everybody else was working on Einstein's proposal (the nuclear bomb), it doesn't seem irrational to assume that Einstein was working on the Philadelphia Experiment.

Einstein's Unified Field Theory

So what happened with both the Bell and the Philadelphia Experiment? Here we have two experiments based on similar principles, completely cutoff from each other due to wartime secrecy...and yet they produce remarkably similar results. The key, I believe, is

that these are both true torsion fields, in that they bend the fabric of time-space into a variety of shapes.

Dering suggests that folding space-time is a bit like origami: lots of shapes, and they have different effects. Some of these effects can destabilize nuclei, creating radiation -- others create a back EMF effect that can't be shielded. On a larger scale, these same effects can create Antigravity, jellification of metals, and things spontaneously disappearing from our reality (like the Eldridge). Basically, Dering is describing a basis in physics for the Hutchison-Effect.

The chief complaint about Einstein's UFT is that "it was never finished", and that "Einstein wasn't happy with it". Very well -- however, it did work well enough that GE's Chief-Scientist Gabriel Kron used the UFT to derive solutions for issues like phase-creep in large, synchronous electrical systems. As it turns out, these torsion physics effects are around us all the time, but they're usually so small that nobody notices them.

The key is power: these effects are non-linear in nature. They don't require terawatts per particle like the Quantum Mechanics community would suggest, but they do appear more readily when you have a lot of energy compressed into a small area -- like in a large electrical generator, or in a series of degaussing coils powered by multi-megawatt generators. These are bulk-matter effects: they become more efficient with scale and size, so the couplings aren't the type of thing that will ever show up in Quantum Mechanics...it's a lot of low-energy particles that modify time-space, not a single high-energy particle.

John summarized this effectively in "Einstein's Antigravity", so to save you the trouble of having to jump over to that article, I'll quickly quote myself:

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

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

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

as nonlinear optical effects driven by a laser right at threshold intensities will flicker as the beam and media drift in and out of critical phase matching.”

So in essence, on a small-scale the UFT does nothing: on a large scale, it's possible that the Eldridge literally became a "standing-state warp-drive", and god knows about the Nazi-Bell. Some visitors have gone to the Bell test-site to measure the concrete test-rig they call "the flytrap". The off-the-cuff estimates place it structurally at being able to support up to maybe 100 tons of weight, so despite a lack of records for the actual test results, The Nazi's were obviously planning for something pretty powerful.

My anonymous-source visited the Bell, and did something unique: he rappelled to the top of the tower, and noticed giant rungs where ropes had been mounted -- these had been apparently cut-off with a torch when the site was abandoned. My guess is that this is done so that nobody could accurately gauge the stress from what they'd been testing by damage or fatigue to the support-rungs.

Following the Data

So there you have it, more or less: one of the biggest stories that I've ever done, and yet incredibly tough to verify data on. I kept asking myself where John Dering got his knowledge, and talked to Dr. Gary Linford -- his former boss at TRW. Linford didn't know anything about the Nazi-Bell, so John got the data someplace else. I have my suspicions: Dering indicated that he'd had a couple of late-night conversations with a retired intelligence officer in the early 1980's, and that this person had given him leads to follow on where to find information. Maybe there was a conspiracy -- or maybe this person had been pulling his leg, and Dering found something real while following up on the story.

There were a couple of residual problems to this story that bothered me: the first being the after-story. This Nazi-Bell project begins and ends in World War II, with no mention of where Kammler finally ended up. My guess is that it was either the USA or Russia, depending on who offered him the most money and asylum.



Rappel Shot: Anonymous source saw rungs for securing a propulsion device for the Bell.

Russia's an interesting possibility -- they got heavily involved with Torsion research after the war, and most of the best work they did in this area is still classified. Nobody in the west got into this work as heavily, and it's easy to speculate that if they had possession of the Nazi-Bell, it would have led them into Torsion research to keep track of it. This physics may have resurfaced (believe it or not) in the hands of Eugene Podkletnov's father. The claim is that Podkletnov's unique experiments with superconductors may have been the result of data from war-era research that his father had at some point come across and passed down to his son. The superconductor could be seen as something close to a solid-state approach to what the Nazi-Bell had attempted with a liquid.

The United States is also a possibility. What interested me in this case is the apparent lack of interest by the USA in UFT research after WW-II, which seemed to literally drop

out of site. Maybe we have the Bell. The construction (a big rotating torus of Mercury excited by RF-currents) is very similar to Edgar Fouche's 1990's description of something called the "TR3-B", which is supposedly a government UFO being tested in Area 51. It's a wacky story, but Fouche did have some interesting notables: the first being his claim that the TR3-B doesn't completely negate-gravity: it only reduces it by 89%, relying for actual propulsion on jet-engines mounted outside the field perimeter. It's a tough sell, but it's the closest story that I've seen to the original Bell tale in a recent setting.

Contemporary Research

Whatever the post-war research might have been, the contemporary research seems to surpass: SARA tested their mini-version of the Bell and found that it effectively produced a gravitational back-EMF that they couldn't shield against. That's important, because SARA does electromagnetic shielding on the B-2 bomber....they tried everything imaginable before realizing that it was a time-space distortion effect. They shut the experiment down when ISSO funding dried up, although the claim is that if the cash is available, they still have the unit ready & waiting for more tests.

Despite losing project funding for this one, John Dering hasn't disappeared. He's working with a computer-model of Corum's translation for Einstein's UFT, and apparently it's producing curl-vectors, which is a first in computer modeling for this type of theory. Also, they've prepped the experiment a bit in the event that they receive funding in the future: they can boost power to their RF-input signal from 100 to 1,000 watts quite effectively, although they're not sure what the results will be. Hopefully they're not too profound, since it could actually be dangerous if they pass the non-linear output threshold.



Test-Rig Top: Another shot of the top of the Bell rig from the anonymous source.

My singular point of disagreement with Dering is the following: he loves his research, and seems convinced that it's the best path for future work. However, if his description of non-linear couplings is correct, then it gives support to ideas like Podkletnov's work, the Searl-Effect, and the Marcus Device. It's possible that if enough power is applied to a variety of devices, these non-linear effects may become predominant. Thus, while Dering doesn't support research into these concepts, I still believe that it's a worthwhile endeavor to research them.

If you're doing research on this stuff yourself, I've often thought that the starting point is probably Gabriel Kron's work. His research eliminated most of the UFT effects from common electric motors & generators, which is at least one reason we don't see them lifting off the blocks these days -- his efficiencies are built into their designs. I've thought that putting those inefficiencies back into the motors would be an excellent place to start, since what he considered "inefficient" was actually the result of the electrical-energy being used to bend time-space instead of producing torque.

I'm not a physicist, but I did get a couple of physicists to thoroughly review the "Einstein's Antigravity" story over the course of 2005 -- they didn't write it off altogether, but I did get mixed feedback about it. This is partially because UFT physics is foreign even to most PhD physicists, and partly because I had them review Kron's electrical-engineering theorems, which they just weren't sure about. However I did have one of them who became excited about Kron's work, and after reviewing Dering's story validated the hypothesis that Kron's research could indeed be the basis for future AG-research.

Obviously there's more to the story, but I think this is probably a good start for the time being. The key to the Bell story is finding similarities between it and the others that are out there. What's interesting is that the more you research this one, the more similarities you find, and the more it seems to support the notion that these projects were at least attempted. The Nazi-Bell and Philadelphia Experiment in a sense lower the credibility of each other, probably because they're both such outlandish stories. However, when you consider the fact that they were both based on the same physics, it's possible that they actually serve as supporting evidence for a much larger picture that will only be resolved with more research, and a couple of well placed experiments.

Unexpected Consequences

I published "Einstein's Antigravity" in January 2005 on American Antigravity in the hopes that it would inspire a massive groundswell of interest, research, and possibly funding for this research.

In fact, the story is really the reason that I incorporated American Antigravity as a 501c [3] non-profit – a legal process beginning in January and ending in May. The idea was compelling enough that I wanted to raise donations from the public to finance SARA's large-scale replication of their earlier experiment, and hopefully publish the results online.

From what John had told me, moving the device from 100 to 1,000 watts would be powerful enough to possibly produce powerful Antigravity-effects, and I wanted to be a part of that endeavor. Being the financier would obviously be a difficult role to fill, but at the same time it would let me call the shots – meaning keeping the results public & honest.

Not only did I publish "Einstein's Antigravity", but I made sure that it stayed on the main page of American Antigravity for maximum exposure & impact. The idea was to begin educating the public about this remarkable technology, and I was sure that the way to approach it was to saturate the web with links & online references.

What happened, however, surprised me. The story bombed...

What Went Wrong



Sturdy Construction: Weight capacity estimated at capacity of at least 100 tons.

Part of the problem may have come from John Dering himself – I’d promised him editorial oversight as a condition of quoting him, but my expectation had been that he’d give me simply buyoff on it like most of the people I write about do. Normally, when I publish a story, I send it to person I interview first and ask them for comments, and normally, they write back and say “great job – put it online”. Dering, as you might imagine, was a bit different.

The first thing he cut was my first-person writing. Not technical enough, he said. That meant that my primary means of connecting with the audience was shot. First person writing has it’s drawbacks, but the big advantage is that it sells a story to the reader in the same way that you stumble upon it yourself – usually chronologically.

Part of AG-research is the process of discovery. Usually, the pieces have to fit together in a certain order to make any sense at all, and first person writing can follow this process to make it all work. Not in this case, though—what we ended up with could be described as “dry at best”.

Next, just to annoy me nearly to death, John demanded that I cut all reference to SARA’s experimentation with their mini Nazi-Bell. He’d apparently felt uncomfortable having this information made public, despite the fact that the proof for his Bell story rested firmly on SARA’s successful replication.

Part of John’s bipolar nature is giving out too much information on day-one, and then trying to recant for this later on. This is obviously a bad thing to do when you’ve got a security-clearance, but it doesn’t apply in this case. You see, the Nazi-Bell replication wasn’t classified, so there’s nothing wrong with giving out details. Nonetheless, John turned himself in to SARA’s security-office, which I suspect is more of a penance for conflicted emotions than anything else.

So cutting the information about the contemporary project really killed the story, because suddenly it had no legs to stand on. The thousands of visitors to American Antigravity would could have connected 70-years of research to the present now had no present-case to connect it with.



Philadelphia Experiment: A group-photo for the Philadelphia Exp. test-crew in 1943.

There were a few other tidbits that might have damaged the story a bit also, like some of the terminology that John inserted to ensure that “everything was technically correct”. His claim was essentially that the general public wouldn’t understand the story anyways, so he’d prefer to complicate some of the descriptions to ensure that it would read correctly for the few people out there who’d understand it. The problem is that nobody understands some of this terminology, and complicating it further reduces the number of people who it might reach.

Conclusion

So here we stand, at the end of 2005, and quite possibly the biggest story that I've ever covered seems to be collecting dust on the internet. Sure, people still read it, but they don't understand it – or else they simply can't accept that a story this strange is true. It's one of those things, to be sure.

In the short-term, you can take hope in the fact that John Dering is plugging away at a computer-model that may somebody produce a workable successor the Nazi-Bell project that's also collecting dust – in this case somewhere in a lab near Huntington Beach.

You can also take hope from the fact that the larger-scale device is prepped and ready to go. A few people have become interested in this story, and it's possible that with a little more time to review the background information, somebody might just come along and fund a fully replication.

Finally, next time you hear a story from an inventor on the internet claiming to have a “mystery device” that produces large-scale Antigravity effects, spend a bit of time looking into it. The supporting physics is there – these Unified Field Effects are all around us, all the time, and they're so poorly understood that any number of devices could accidentally tap into them, giving us that “giant leap forward for all mankind”.

Tim Ventura is the Founder of the American Antigravity, a 501c [3] non-profit dedicated to community space activism and support for breakthrough technology development. Read the original story online at: <http://www.americanantigravity.com/einstein.shtml>