

The German approach to antigravity

Most of the scientists dismiss claim that negative gravity can be generated artificially. In fact however, it isn't anything pseudoscientific. Shortly after the First World War a French scientist, Elie Cartan, has formulated a derivative of the General Relativity Theory, which is presently known as Einstein-Cartan theory. It is a set of equations, in which, contrary to the Einstein's theory itself, apart from mass-induced gravity appeared also gravity with negative sign. Einstein's view was such, that mass was the only source of the curvature of timespace, which in turn generated gravity. Cartan has introduced other factors: the spinning of a mass and the spinning of fields (such as electromagnetic fields). In both cases a negative component was supposed to be produced. To this day this theory is recognized by mainstream science. It has, however, certain limitation – namely it predicts that antigravity generated in such a way should be extremely weak. In other words: it would be impossible to make any device in a laboratory, which would lift off. If, for example, we would have accelerated a 100 g rotor to a speed of 10,000 rpm, the component should amount to a very small fraction of a milligram. That's why scientists disclaim any news or inventions in which the word “antigravity” is mentioned.

This approach isn't however justified, for Cartan generally tried to calculate quantum effects on the basis of a non-quantum theory. Moreover, as soon as in the 1970's experiments with gyros were carried out, which demonstrated that the antigravitational effect is in fact much larger – by several orders of magnitude, i.e. one would have to add several zeros to these calculations.



What is worth noting, is that nobody tried to explain (I mean: explain seriously) why spinning of a mass or twisting of fields (torsion) was supposed to generate negative gravity. This unanswered question has reemerged more vividly in recent years, when it has turned out, that by using certain techniques and materials, one can reduce the weight of a spinning body (or

surrounded by a fast spinning field) by, let's say, between 1 and 10%. And that quite easily, which means a device powered by a battery!

Almost nobody wondered what really is the cause of this effect (let me return to this later), but in the first years of our millennium the ESA (European Space Agency) has carried out quite a serious research project, whose aim was exactly ascertaining to what extent spinning mass and fields may generate antigravity and how big exactly is the difference between Einstein-Cartan theory and the real world. They used superconductor spinning in a strong magnetic field. The results published in March of 2006 were astounding. It has turned out that the effect is 100,000,000,000,000,000,000 times stronger than the scientists believed so far (and most of them still believe). Various descriptions of this discovery may easily be found on the internet, this is one example: http://www.esa.int/esaMI/GSP/SEM0L6OVGJE_0.html

Before we will pass on to the description of the German “Bell”, we have to ask ourselves a fundamental question: **why** this effect was so strong? And again to the question: what is the root cause of antigravity?

In physics, there is a general notion that fields and timespace, in which they are, cannot be separated from each other – for example: you cannot create timespace without fields, nor generate fields separated from the timespace. Physicists say that there is a “coupling” between space and the fields. It means for example, that by separating fields in some way (such as magnetic fields) it should be possible to separate space, or its frame of reference (as Einstein meant it). That would give you shielding from the influence of gravity from external sources. We know also, that spinning is helpful here... But how effective it might be? Now, after the publication of the ESA results, we may say that it may be so effective, that building a technically useful device seems to be within grasp.

But again: what was the source? In connection with the above paragraph, we should bear in mind that superconductors have a very interesting property, namely they completely separate their interiors from the external magnetic fields. It's a 100% separation. Therefore we may say that the spinning of mass was probably only secondary in importance – the most promising physical effect seems to be the separation of fields. And now we are much closer to understanding the German “Bell”.

As I mentioned, the system examined by ESA reduced the Earth's gravity by several percents. If we know the physical phenomena, we may ask ourselves: is there any analog in the case of which, we may also separate fields with comparable effectiveness, but with higher energies available? It refers to higher intensities of the magnetic fields and higher angular speeds of the twisted fields – superconductors unfortunately do not withstand strong fields, losing their properties when subjected to a too strong field. Nor they are mechanically resistant, therefore cannot be accelerated to particularly high speeds. Is there a realm, in which we could overcome these limitations?

Fortunately, the phenomenon of separation of magnetic fields occurs not only in superconductors, but in other situations as well. One of them refers to a peculiar kind of plasma vortices (plasma = ionized gas). They differ from other vortices in plasma in such a way, that the lines of magnetic field inside of them are completely closed, they form closed loops. Such a “donuts” or balls of spinning plasma, completely separated magnetically, are

known as plasma solitons (or instantons). It's a direction that hasn't been fully explored yet, because very few laboratories can produce large and fast spinning vortices of this kind (at least openly...), but they look promising for two reasons. One is that the speeds achieved by spinning ions are the order of 100,000 times higher, than the speed limit for ceramic superconductors. Secondly: plasma has virtually "full tolerance" to strong magnetic fields. Moreover: the stronger these fields are, the more "durable" the vortex is. It is possible to actually generate magnetic fields up to a million times stronger than in the case of superconductors.



I had to write the above as a kind of introduction, because otherwise it would be very difficult to understand the German "Bell". What makes me to believe that it was such a kind of "trap" for a fast spinning plasma vortex (or, in the matter of fact, two vortices, spinning in opposite directions)? Firstly, I would try to convince you that they had the right to understand the phenomena involved, which itself is shattering widespread myths.

The first fact that emerges in our field of view is that the discovery of the separation of magnetic fields on the surface of superconductors has taken place in Germany in the 30's (W. Meissner and R. Ochsenfeld). Soon after, in 1935, these root causes were described somewhat deeper by the brothers Fritz and Heinz London. Let alone the fact, that Germany was the *Fatherland* of quantum physics itself... By the way: the presently prevailing interpretation is that within a superconductor photons "gain mass", therefore effectively become carriers of gravity as well. In other words: we have an easy to explore, shouting to be noticed, link between non-quantum Einstein's theory and the quantum physics, given on a plate (dual nature of the photon).

The physical aspect of the project involving the “Bell” (codenamed “Chronos/Laternenträger”) was managed by professor Walther Gerlach, one of their best scientists at all. The first thing that I had to check out, after seeing the intelligence documents pertaining to the “Bell”, was ascertaining who he really was. So far it took around 15 years and involved archival searches in many European countries, four times in the US, even in Argentina... Gerlach became famous in the 1920’s after the so-called Stern-Gerlach experiment, in which he examined the spins of atomic nuclei in a strong magnetic field. Generally, it was his main area of expertise. Later, but still before the war, he shifted his interest towards the experiments with mercuric plasma (ionized mercury vapors), which is significant, because in the “Bell” it was exactly such a plasma that was accelerated. The next stage was research pertaining to “closed” or “self-contained” plasma vortices, which apparently was catalyzed by his personal, close observation of a ball lightning. These are also solitons, differing from gravitationally useful solitons only in such a way, that the plasma doesn’t achieve sufficiently high speeds... All these findings Gerlach described in scientific papers, and respective references are given in my book. The previously published, in 2003, book “The truth about the Wunderwaffe” is presently considered by myself as not really up to date. The really new quality is in my book “Nowa prawda o Wunderwaffe” (“The new truth about the Wunderwaffe”) from 2011, but unfortunately for the English speaking readers, so far it came out only in Poland.

Another stage in Gerlach’s research, inspired by his conclusion from the observation of the ball lightning, was the linking of these vortices with quantum gravity. He has received help in this respect from the best gravity researcher in Germany, professor Pascual Jordan, but even more important was the help of a Soviet physicist, Piotr (or Peter) Kapitsa, until the outbreak of war with the USSR. They exchanged correspondence, and this aspect may be considered documented as well. Kapitsa created the first, and the only one then available, mathematical description of solitons, for which he later got the Nobel Prize. He studied such a vortices in liquid helium, but the equations could be applied to other isolated vortices as well. Only after the Gerlach’s inspiration, Kapitsa shared the interest in plasma and eventually concentrated his efforts mostly in this area. That’s generally a substantiation of my claim, that contrary to appearances, the Germans did have during the war all the theoretical foundations enabling them the exploitation of the aforementioned effects – by building the “Bell”.

My next step was to check out the institutions mentioned in the original description of the project. Among them, one apparently performed more important role, than the other ones. It was the Research Institute of the AEG consortium (Forschungsinstitut der AEG) in Berlin. There are two key documents confirming that such a project was carried out there. The first one, published by myself in the 2003 edition of my book, refers to a device powered by high voltage. This document contains, among other things, the information that the project had an absolutely unprecedented priority – something beyond existing categories. Namely that it was officially classified as “decisive for the war” (Kriegsentscheidend), with reference to a specific protocol etc. Another document, pertaining to another employee of the AEG Institute, was found in a NARA archive by an American researcher, Henry Stevens. It’s the first

document in which there is a precise link between plasma research, a new approach to gravity (“experimental approach”) and a new kind of propulsion.

The “Bell” itself was a device that from the outside appeared rather simple. The “broader truth” about its hidden complexity emerged however, when it was turned on, for it generated quite strong and harmful radiation. It became a complex subject themselves... Some effects could be explained thanks to analogies to modern accelerators (neutron radiation, X-rays, and so on...), while others remain mysterious. Perhaps the strange metamorphose of photons, observed in superconductors, may be a clue... Anyway, these effects initially were strong and harmful. Apparently the main effort in the first years concentrated on reducing these effects. The “Bell’s” external appearance was close to a... bell. It was a cylindrical, white ceramic cover, around 2.5 high and over 1 m wide, which was rounded at the top, where there was a connection to high voltage cables. It stood on a foundation made of an unspecified heavy metal, also cylindrical. The ceramic cover shielded (electrically?) an axis, or core, around which two cylindrical chambers were spinning - one over the other. They contained some amount of mercury, which during an experiment was presumably evaporated and ionized, because then the device emitted extremely strong magnetic fields and a buzzing sound, resembling what we may hear in the vicinity of a strong transformer. Not much is known about the German explanation of the observed effects, because the descriptions originated from military, not scientific personnel (two officers). The only exception are mentioned by them, two scientific terms “vortex compression” and “separation of magnetic fields” (our services couldn’t find a clue about their meaning for several decades...).

The project was carried out under the aegis of the SS (SS-Führungshauptamt), but in fact it was a joint undertaking of the regular armed forces and the SS, and a respective document regulating this cooperation was signed in November of 1941. Couple of months after that, the project was initiated and was carried out until April of 1945, therefore for over three years, although its codenames changed during this period. Of course, there are more details available, but here I wanted to concentrate on the German approach to gravity, which in the course of my research became more and more interesting, and seems to be still viable today. Its value as an “arrow” indicating the easiest way to unify gravity with quantum physics, can still withstand a scientists’ scrutiny, in spite of our vestigial, only now emerging, knowledge about this border area.

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