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Suppressed Antigravity Secrets Revealed



by Jeff Smith © September 2014

The Nazi Bell, AntiGravity and the Secret Apollo Space program

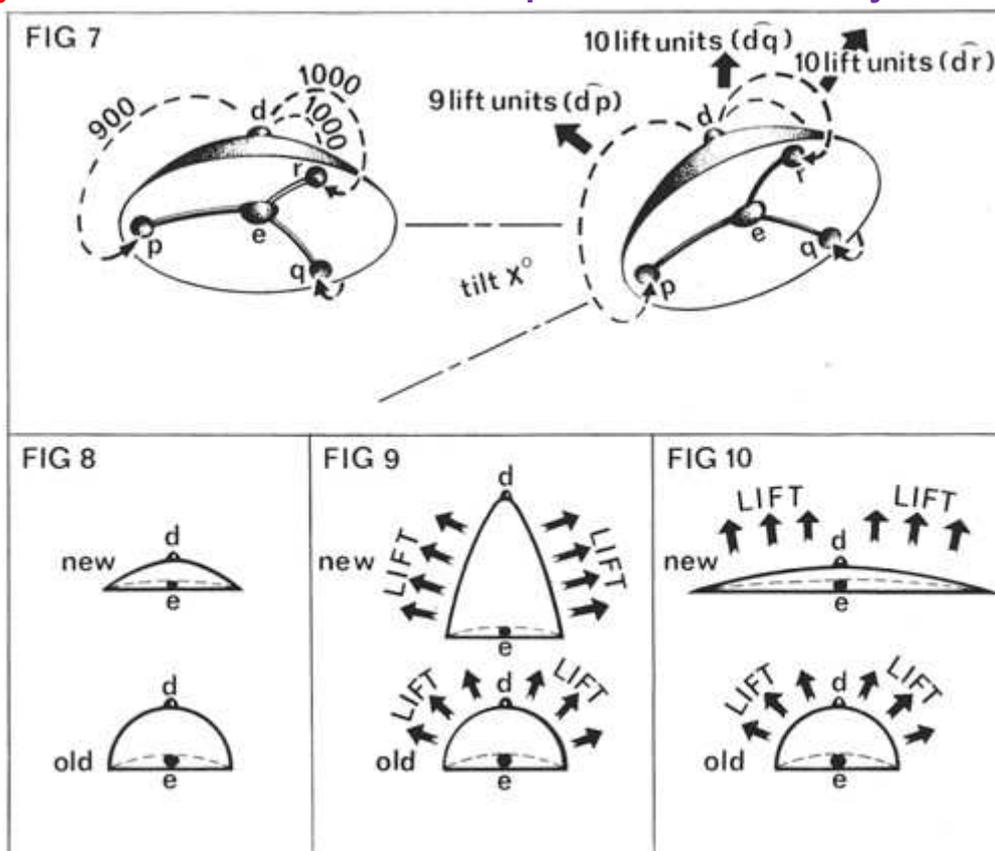
The great German–American theoretical physicist Friedwardt Winterberg stated that the generation of gigaelectronvolt (GeV) potentials, made possible in the ultra-high vacuum of space, has the capability of leading to a workable antigravity propulsion system for spaceflight.

It is the ultra-high vacuum of space by which this can be achieved; and **if the spacecraft acting as a capacitor is charged up to GeV potentials in a total vacuum, it will levitate.**

If the spacecraft is positively charged against the electron cloud surrounding the craft, and with a magnetic field in the order of 10,000 gauss, it becomes insulated against the Earth's electron cloud up to GeV potentials. The spacecraft and its surrounding electron cloud form a virtual diode with a GeV potential difference. **This in turn produces positive magnetic buoyancy (antigravity) in the spacecraft.**

This is also the basis of the **Biefeld-Brown effect** and the working mechanism behind the crude electrostatic ion-lifters used by amateur experimenters into electrogravitics.

Recently declassified **US Department of Energy/Department of Defense research** conducted by Winterberg and other physicists working **on the relationship between plasma and gravity has disclosed a number of interesting and yet publicly unknown facts about the true nature of gravity.** This information has been kept secret for over 50 years.



The primary basis of the *magnetic buoyancy theory of gravity* is the simple concept of *hydromagnetic displacement*. This dates back to James Clerk Maxwell's original 1868 displacement theory and his lines-of-force theory.

Simply put, **a plasma if charged to a high-enough density will act as a superconductor and will repel all external magnetic and electrostatic**

fields. If the area of the plasma is great enough, positive buoyancy or antigravity occurs.

Normally on Earth, we absorb the magnetic field lines causing *negative buoyancy*—or what is referred to as *terrestrial gravity*. The magnetic lines of force pull you to the surface of the Earth. The gyroscope and the induction coil prove this to be true.

No object can shield itself from this form of magnetism unless it is shielded by a high-density plasma sheet—a basic Faraday cage effect for gravity.

A gyroscope actually locks on to these lines of force due to the *homopolar motor generator effect*, producing the so-called *gyroscopic effect*. For antigravity, you just block or push out the lines of force and you become weightless.

There is no mathematics needed to explain the basic theory of gravity. You just need to teach it correctly. **Unfortunately, the connection between plasma and gravity was not known until World War II. By then, it was classified as a military secret and kept locked up that way for over 70 years.**

Researchers into nuclear plasma ball effects at Sandia National Laboratories and other laboratories have made great progress in this technology since it was **first discovered during the testing phase of the atomic bomb** in World War II.

During the war, this effect was **first discovered by scientists while working on the German atomic bomb program, commonly known as the Nazi Bell Project.** It was later weaponised and tested at the Peenemünde Army Research Centre for use in a potential spaceflight program by Dr Wernher von Braun and company. **After the war, the technology was transferred to the USA under Operation Paperclip.**

The early research into this technology was first assigned to Larry Bell of Bell Aircraft Corporation. After Bell's death, North American Aviation and Grumman took over the research. Both companies were the prime contractors for the Apollo **Command/ Service Module (CSM)** and Lunar Module (LM).

The very-high-voltage generator circuitry—called a Marx generator—that produced this effect **was hidden in the upper section of the CSM** within the emergency escape rocket and **acted as the upper electrode** for the system. **The rocket body acted as the lower electrode.** This was **part of the so-called "Apollo weight reduction program".**

Edward Leedskalnin of "Coral Castle" fame once said: "If you put my invention into the nose of a rocket, you will have no problem going to the Moon." Apparently he had no idea as to how correct he was.

With the LM, **the entire system worked by charging its outer skin to an extremely high voltage in the millions of volts.** The system could not be tested on Earth due to the capacitive plates shorting out—unless they were placed in a total vacuum chamber.

For this reason, **NASA constructed an extremely large vacuum test chamber**, called the "environmental test chamber" as its cover. To hide the system in full view, they came up with the story of covering the LM with a "micrometeorite shield". This was in fact the **outer capacitive plates used for charging the LM up to the power levels needed in order to repel the magnetic lines of force and the electron cloud potential (charge) of the Moon.**

It took over three minutes to fully charge up the LM before zero gravity was reached. The term used during the spaceflights was to "warm up the LM".

The very-high-voltage power supply, called a Wimshurst generator, was disguised as the central gyroscope for the spacecraft in order to ensure flight stability. This is why the LM and all UFOs can only move in an up–down, left–right, forward–backward motion while in flight.

It was centred directly over the 500-pound [~227 kilogram] kick motor that could run for only a maximum of 30 seconds before burnout. With both the kick motor and the on-board magnetic buoyancy system in operation, the LM had to be able to dock with the CSM within three orbits.

If the weight reduction system failed to work, the LM could not take off; weighing in at over 3,000 pounds [~1,361 kilograms] with only a 500-pound kick motor to lift it, it would be futile.

During the Apollo 13 mission, the weight reduction system was used to return the astronauts safely back to Earth. Astronaut James Lovell was quoted as saying that "the damned thing bucked like hell and it was all they could do to control it".

One slip and they would have shot off into space, never to be seen again...

Electron disconnect, Magnetic Buoyancy and the antigravity effect of a nuclear fireball

It is well known that even small detonations of chemical explosives will produce electromagnetic pulses, so it is not surprising that similar pulses are produced in nuclear explosions.

The first type of explosion is associated with the creation, by radiation from the burst, of some kind of asymmetry in the electric charge distribution surrounding the region of detonation. The second is the result of rapid expansion of the essentially perfectly conducting plasma in the Earth's magnetic field.

The first is called the Compton electron model. The other is called the field displacement model. Field displacement occurs when the expansion of the plasma fireball is restricted into a more or less spherically symmetrical manner by the surrounding material.

When the electron field density of the plasma fireball reaches over 3×10^3 per cubic centimetre, **electron disconnect** between the plasma fireballs, atoms and the electromagnetic field of the Earth **will occur**. **This produces an antigravity effect that allows the plasma fireball to repel and rise up against gravity.** This is due to a substantial difference in the magnetic field density of the Earth and the electron field density of the plasma fireball. It is **called magnetic buoyancy.**

Electromagnetic buoyancy occurs when the Earth's magnetic field lines are very rapidly stretched, expanded or moved due to the presence of the hot, expanding plasma in the nuclear fireball. This produces a form of electromagnetic buoyancy similar to standard hydrodynamic buoyancy. It is a magnetohydrodynamic process which can be demonstrated in any charged plasma if the plasma's electron density is high enough and the plasma losses are low enough to be negligible.

Immediately after the detonation of a plasma fireball, the highly ionised vapour or plasma expands rapidly. A property possessed by all plasmas is a tendency to exclude a magnetic field from its interior. The expanding plasma thus causes a violent distortion of the Earth's magnetic field as a result of the interaction between the Earth's magnetic field and the charged particles in the expanding plasma and surrounding ionised gases. This disturbance propagates away as a hydrodynamic wave.

A plasma in a magnetic field always tends to exclude the magnetic field lines from its interior. Hence, when the plasma expands it will cause the Earth's magnetic field lines to expand or to be stretched in such a way that they remain outside the conducting volume of plasma. This produces an electron disconnect between the charged particles in the plasma and the local electromagnetic field of the Earth. In this state, magnetic buoyancy occurs.

When part of the plasma ball becomes electrically neutral by recombination of the ions and electrons, it will no longer be affected by the Earth's magnetic field so it can now escape from the region of confinement. The remainder of the gas which is still charged will be recompressed.

FLIGHTS OF REASON



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About the Author

Jeff Smith has a degree in electrical engineering, applied science and physics. He is a former a **nuclear weapons specialist** with the US government and a **former UN weapons inspector** specialising in nuclear nonproliferation issues. He is now semi-retired and works for a private nonprofit research library as a cryptographic curator and historian, preserving restricted documents that are of historic and scientific value. Correspondence for Mr Smith can be emailed to editor@nexusmagazine.com.

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<http://www.veteranstoday.com/2016/01/28/vt-science-uft-apollo-and-keshe/>



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By Gordon Duff, Senior Editor on January 28, 2016

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