



A classical unified field theory of
***An Exploitable Link between
Electromagnetism and Gravity***

Developed for
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Revisions:

3/17/2023 Corrected position of yellow arrow on slide 18

4/21/2023 Narration of slide 2 says Bugh retired from
Lockheed Martin in 2014 but it was 2015.

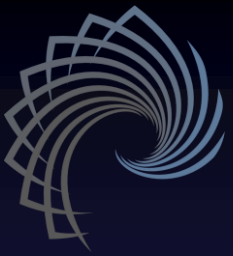
6/11/2023 See slide 38 for correction to slide 8.

Author:

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CEO at Vasant Corporation

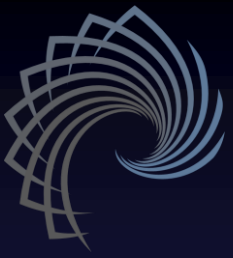


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About the Author:

- Electronics Engineer Senior Staff, retired after 33 years at Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company in Fort Worth, Texas
- Now CEO at Vasant Corporation where I have researched unusual electromagnetic devices from inventors who claim they get anomalous electrical power output.
- My interest in gravitation came from devices that lost weight in proportion to their electrical power output.
- Another department at Lockheed Martin once asked me to help them track down anyone and everyone with a working device, but I declined.
- My research is from an electronic engineer's way of seeing things.
- If you prefer, feel free to translate any useful insights from this presentation into a more quantum way of describing the same things.



Details of this gravity theory:

If you are already prejudice against this theory or are impatient, please start at slide 16 to see how the US government has already implemented antigravity technology based on this theory of gravity.

- The following slides review this theory first presented in a set of 3 videos released on YouTube in 2016: <https://www.youtube.com/user/narivasant>
- Download the 3 videos combined & without YouTube commercials:
<https://www.vasantcorporation.com/downloads/george-bugh-2016-gravity-videos.mp4>
- This theory proposes that, **if done correctly**, a version of classical electrodynamics works better than quantum electrodynamics or quantum chromodynamics at describing and visualizing how gravity arises from electromagnetic interactions within atoms.
- For this reason, the next slides are a very quick but only partial review of some differences between the two.

Quantum electron spin versus classical electron spin

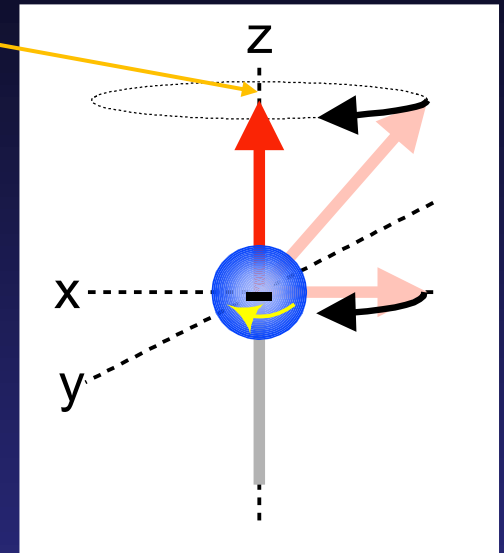


QUANTUM ELECTRON:

- The electron spin and its magnetic dipole are (when measured) either UP or DOWN.
- Another vector portion of the magnetic field is “as if” it is precessing about the spin axis and can have exchange interaction with other electrons.

Quantum spin axis

Quantum Electron



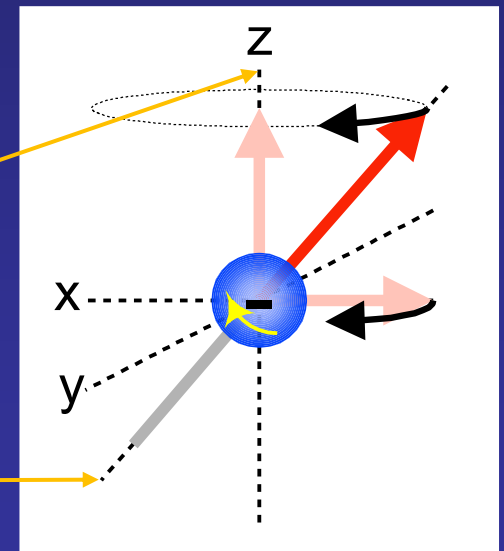
CLASSICAL ELECTRON:

- The electron's real spin axis and its magnetic dipole are precessing about a precession axis.
- Only a vector portion of the magnetic field stays along the precession axis while the remaining vector portion of the magnetic field is precessing around the precession axis.

Classical precession axis

Classical spin axis

Classical Electron





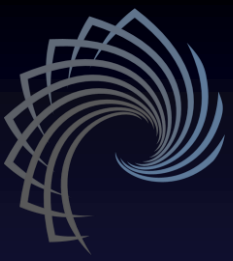
- # Quantum spin axis

CLASSICAL QUARK:

- ## Intrinsic Quark Color



Classical spin axis



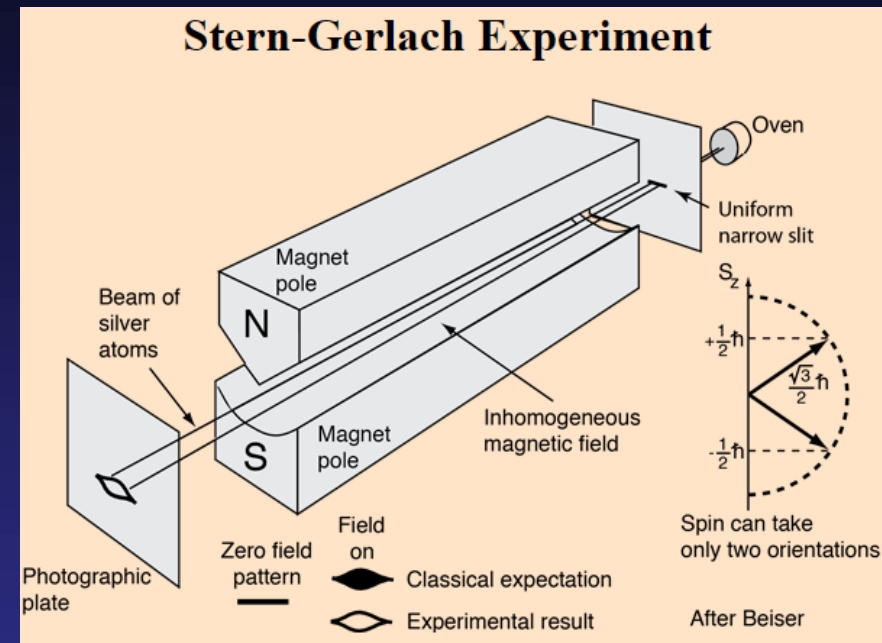
Fundamentally wrong assumptions and expectations of classical particles



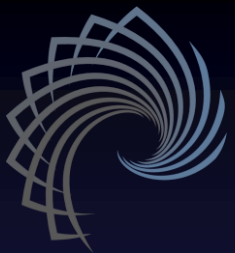
- A particle like the electron is assumed to not radiate away electromagnetic energy from precessional and orbital motion because if it did it would radiate away all the mass equivalent of its electromagnetic energy and so cease to exist.
- Therefore, it has been assumed that a classical version can't work.
- However, if electrons do radiate, they can also absorb electromagnetic energy from other radiating electrons.
- Therefore, electromagnetic energy lost is replaced by electromagnetic energy absorbed.
- The electromagnetic energy absorbed applies electromagnetic forces that cause electrons to become synchronized in their motions.
- The result is a sea of standing waves among all electrons in the universe.
- A similar result can occur among all quarks but at gamma ray frequencies.

Classic example of wrong expectations of a classical electron

- Regardless of what precession axis orientation an electron had before entering the Stern-Gerlach device,
- the magnetic field of the device forces the electron's classical spin axis to immediately start precessing around the direction of the device's magnetic field.
- Some electrons are in a “spin down” orientation as they precess because they are held in that orientation by the exchange of electromagnetic energy with other precessing electrons, near and far.
- Both UP and DOWN spins are precessing with discrete amounts of total angular momentum due to good old fashion classical electromagnetic exchange of energy with other local electron spin and orbital motions and with a sea of standing waves throughout the universe created by all precessing electrons everywhere.



Reference: <https://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/spin.html#c5>



Classically, why orbital electrons precess

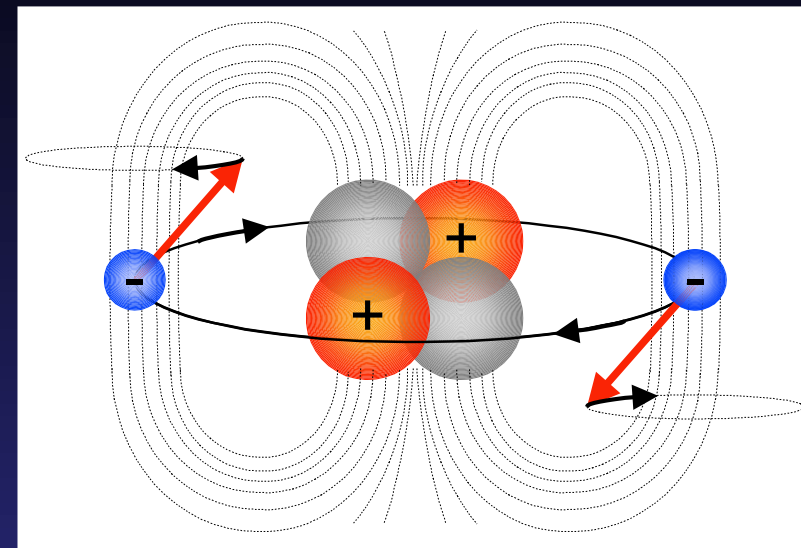


https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=209

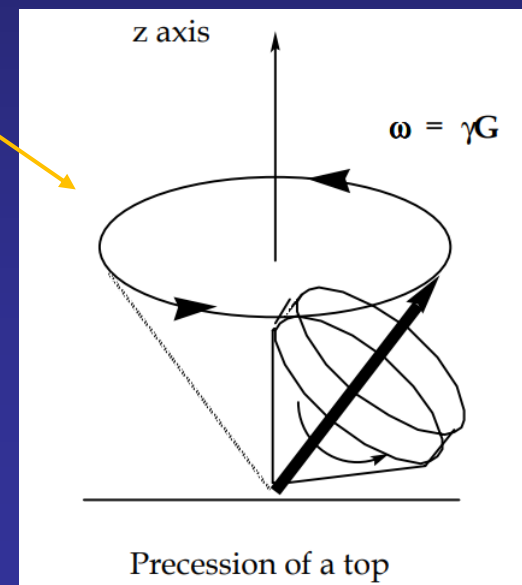
- Relative motion between an orbital electron and protons in the nucleus cause an apparent magnetic field from the nucleus (from an orbital electron's point of view)
- This apparent magnetic field applies torque on the spin axis of the electron which causes the electron spin axis to precess around the direction of the apparent magnetic field.
- This is like how a tilted top precesses around the direction of gravitational pull.
- Free electrons will also precess due to interaction with a universal sea of electromagnetic standing waves created by long range interaction of all orbital electrons that are already forced to precess within their orbitals as shown on this slide.

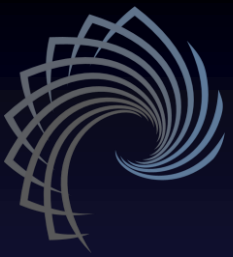
Reference:

<https://www.columbia.edu/itc/chemistry/photochem/spin/06.pdf>



Helium electrons used as example of paired electrons

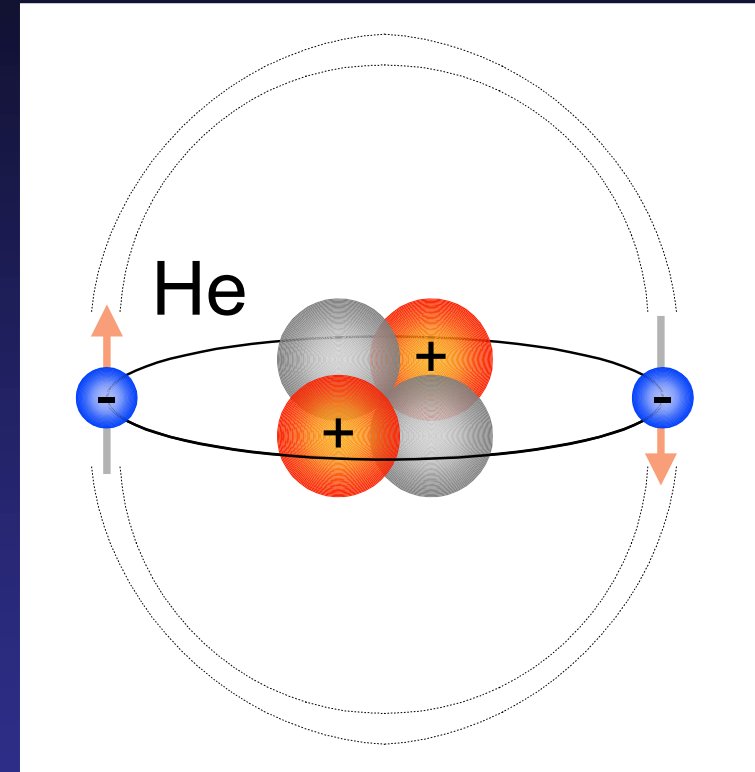




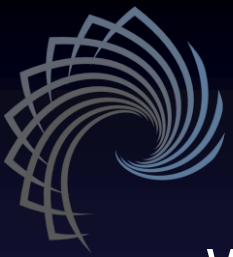
Compensating Spins:

https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=102

- A single helium atom is used as an example of how electrons in orbitals form pairs of compensating spins per Pauli's Exclusion Principle.
- One electron's spin orientation is in the opposite direction from the other.
- The static non-precessing vector portion of each electron's magnetic field is compensated by the other.
- Therefore, external to the atom, the static non-precessing vector portion of each magnetic field is not detected.



Helium electrons used as example of paired electrons



Unpaired orbital electrons

https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=566

- When an electron is unpaired, its magnetic field is not compensated by a spin in the opposite direction and is visible outside the atom.
- It is possible to measure its magnetic field and to use electron spin resonance techniques to interface with the precessing portion of its magnetic field.

Example: individual silver atoms have 1 unpaired electron

Electrons arrangement in Silver

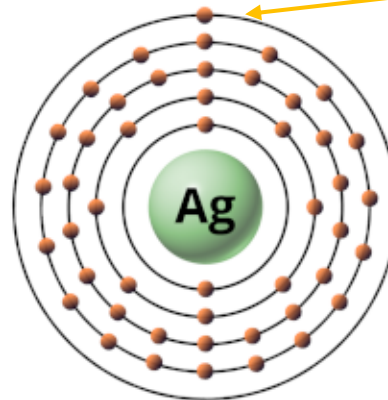
or

Bohr model of Silver

Electronic configuration of Silver

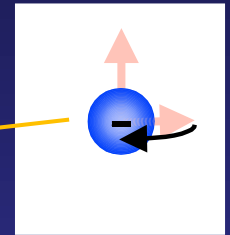
Silver: Bohr model

2, 8, 18, 18, 1



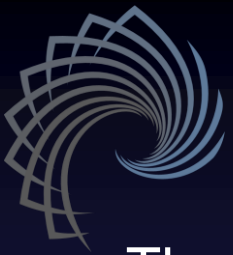
2, 8, 18, 18, 1

[Kr] 4d¹⁰ 5s¹



Unpaired electron

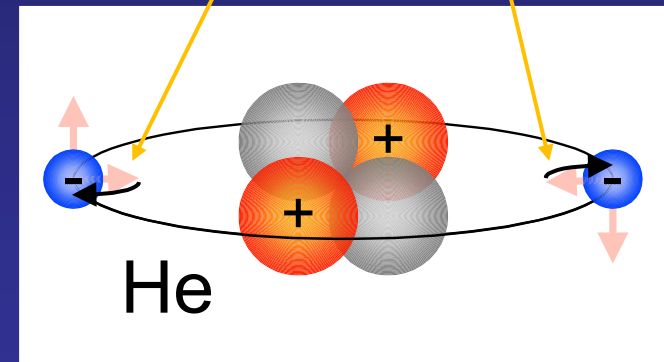
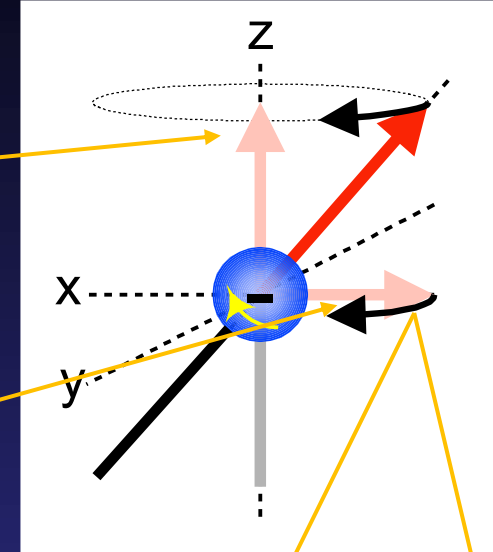
Reference: <https://periodictableguide.com/silver-ag-element-periodic-table/>



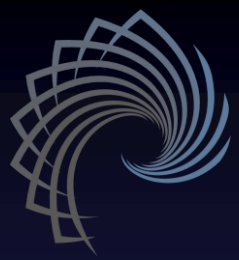
The Precessing Portion:

https://youtu.be/lB5qG5wHJ_s?t=610

- There is a vector portion of an electron's magnetic field that remains continuously aligned with its precession axis.
- There is another vector portion of an electron's magnetic field that is continuously precessing around its precession axis.
- Even when electrons are paired and compensate each other, this continuously precessing vector portion of each electron's magnetic field is not fully compensated by the other during all 360 degrees of each full precessional rotation.
- With all paired electrons of similar orbitals of all atoms in the universe, these vector portions are free to radiate and absorb electromagnetic energy between each other.



Helium electrons used as example of paired electrons

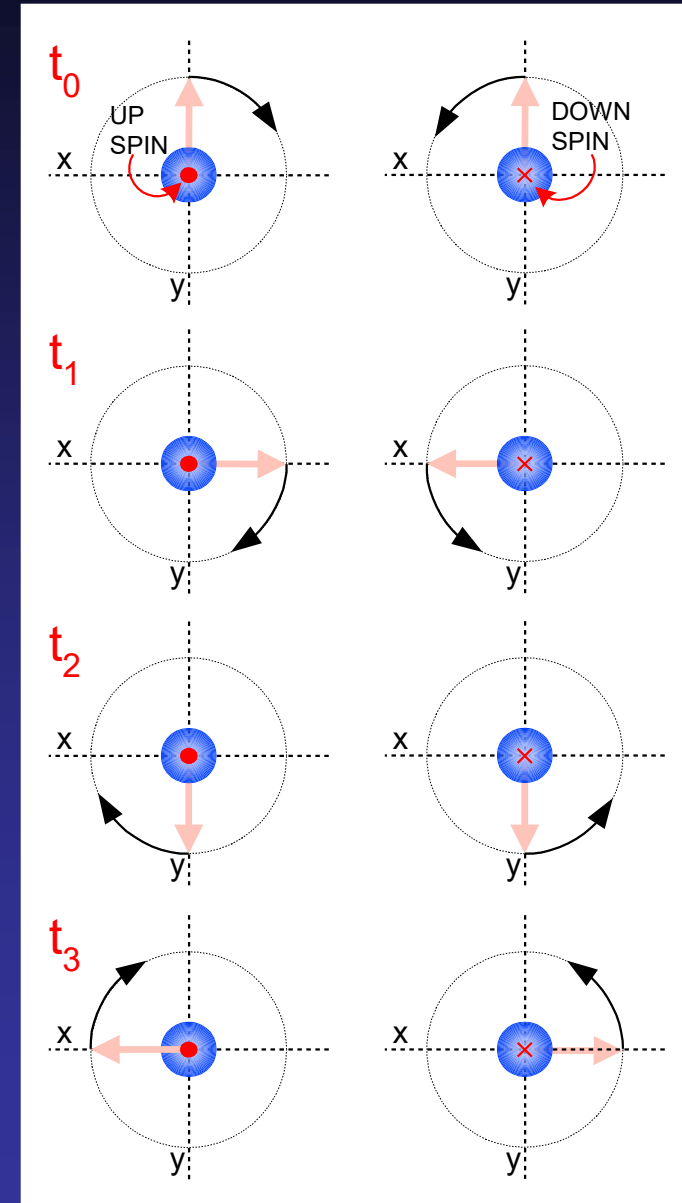


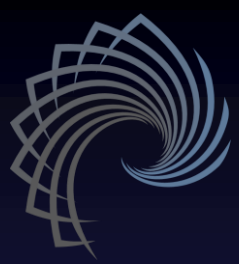
Analyzing those vector portions of paired electrons' magnetic fields that are precessing



https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=838

- This sequence starts with the vectors pointing up, however, no matter where the vectors are pointing initially, they still pass through these 4 positions during each full revolution.
- See the next slide for a depiction of alternate relative positions.
- Twice per precessional revolution, t_0 and t_2 , the precessing portion of the magnetic field vectors ADD, first one direction then the other, toggling back and forth with the electric field components cancelling outside the atom.
- Twice per precessional revolution, t_1 and t_3 , the precessing portion of the magnetic field vectors cancel each other out (compensate each other).



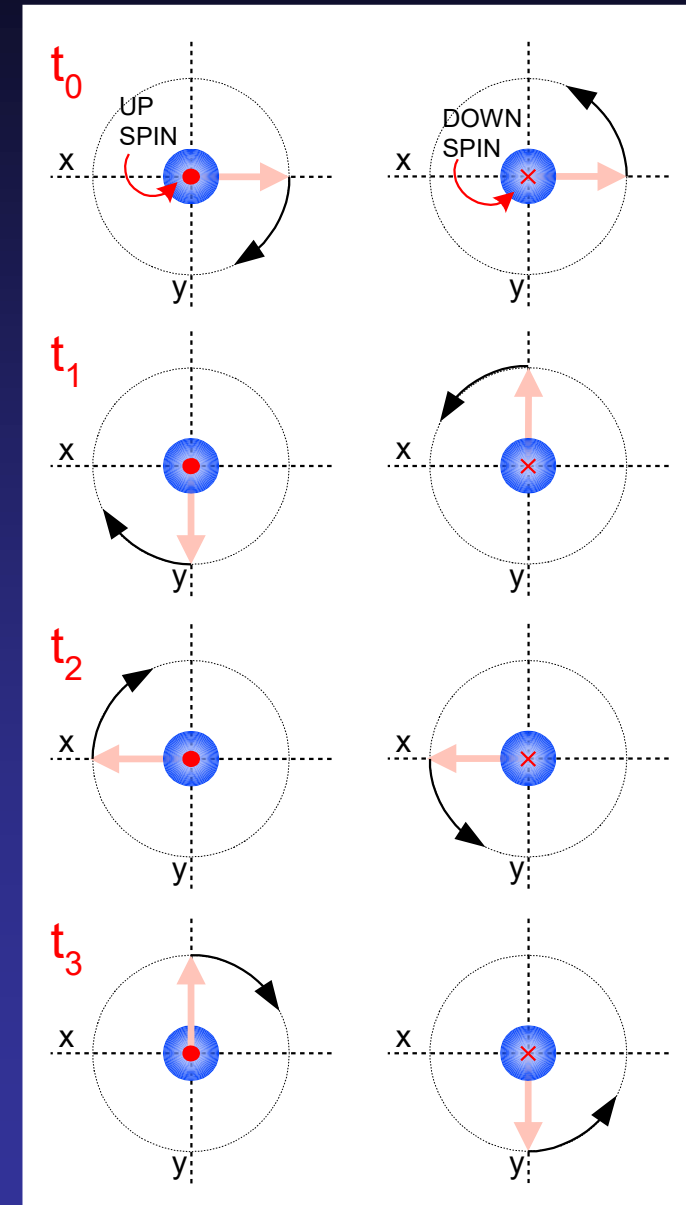


Analyzing those vector portions of paired electrons' magnetic fields that are precessing

alternate relative positions



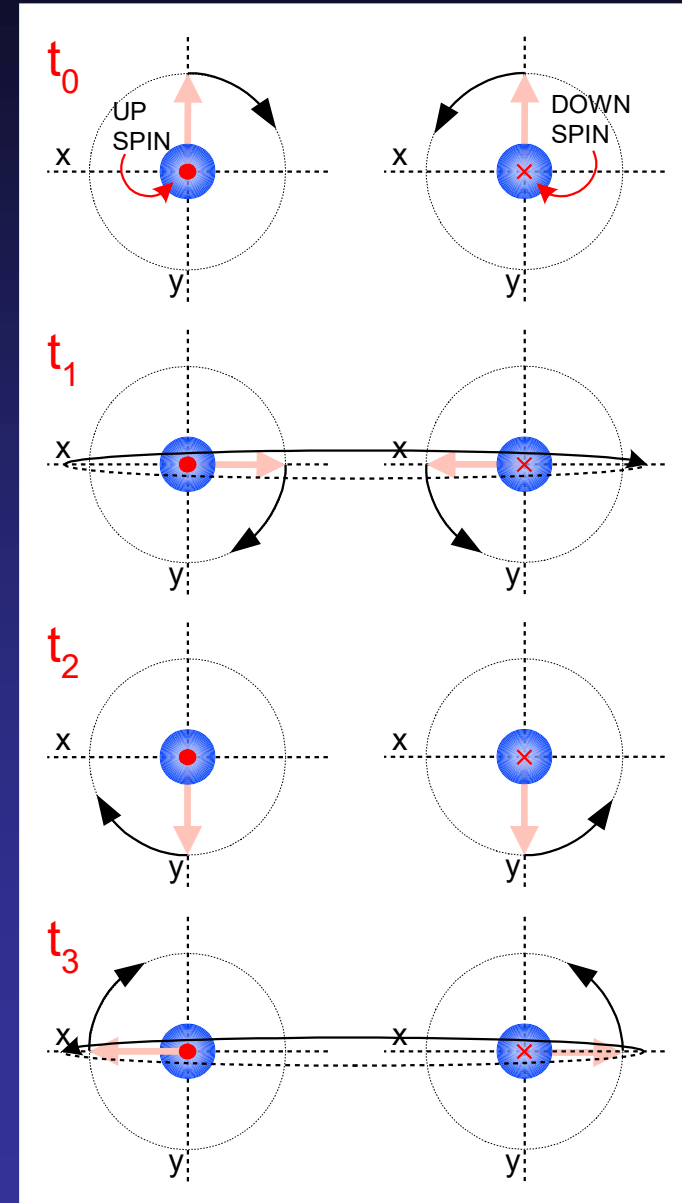
- Regardless of the relative positions of the paired electrons within the same atomic orbital, during their precessional motions, there will be 2 precessional rotation positions where the precessing magnetic field vectors add and 2 positions where the precessing magnetic field vectors cancel (compensate each other).



Regarding the electric field component

https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=885

- Each precessing magnetic field generates an EMF (electro-motive force) normal to the magnetic field direction and the direction it is passing through space. i.e., in or out of the x-y plane.
- At t_0 and t_2 , (*outside of the atom*) the EMF from one electron's precessing portion of its magnetic field is canceled by EMF in the opposite direction from the other.
- At t_1 and t_3 , (*outside of the atom*) the EMF is up on one side and down on the other.
- See the next slide for a depiction of alternate relative positions.

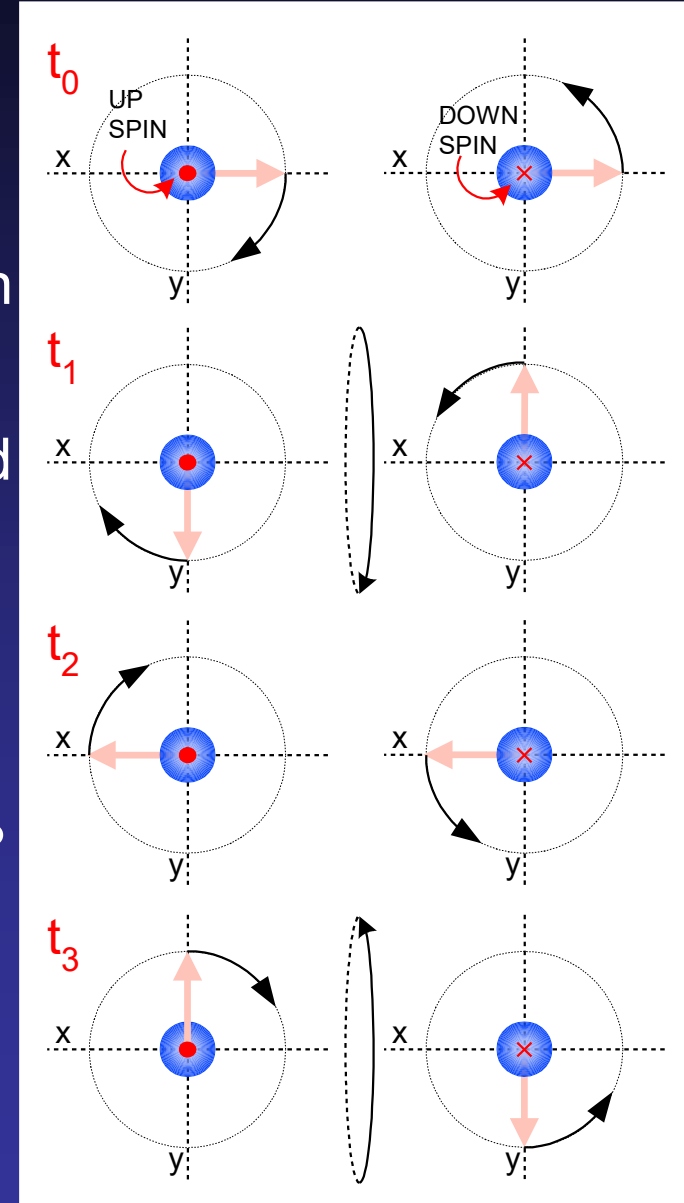


Regarding the electric field component

alternate relative positions



- Regardless of the relative positions of the paired electrons within the same atomic orbital, during their precessional motions, there will be 2 positions where the generated EMFs cancel and 2 positions where the generated EMFs are up on one side and down on the other.
- What happens with the t_1 and t_3 EMFs inside and outside atoms? These are at the precession frequencies.
- EMFs at precessional frequencies might cause CEMF interaction with other orbital electrons or nucleons or with the quarks within the nucleons?
- Remnant EMFs at precessional frequencies might contribute **in real time** to cosmic microwave background radiation (CMB)?



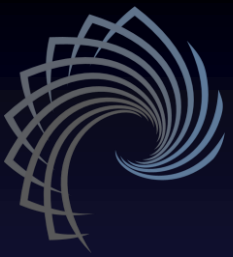


Toggling Magnetic Fields



https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=1030

- Regardless of EMFs at t_1 and t_3 , at t_0 and t_2 the radiated magnetic fields will toggle direction but with the usual electric field components canceled out.
- More common transverse electromagnetic waves have the magnetic field component normal to the direction of propagation but not with these waves.
- With these waves, the “North” direction toggles with or against the direction of propagation, so these waves don’t induce current flow in antennas.
- But they can apply torque on the rotational orientations of magnetic dipoles.
- The toggle frequency (or frequencies) matches the paired electrons’ precession frequency and depends on which orbital position, velocity, how many protons are in the nucleus making an apparent magnetic field, etc..
- These unique magnetic waves are radiated and absorbed between paired core electrons of similar orbitals of all atoms and apply torque thus creating a natural tendency for them all to move towards greater synchronization.
- They pervade the whole universe and create a sea of standing waves among all precessing electrons everywhere with even unpaired electrons becoming synchronized with these waves of toggling magnetic fields.

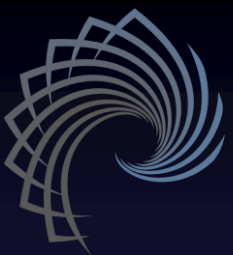


Magnetic Toggling Frequency and Time



- If, at the atomic level, motion of subatomic particles through space is what causes their motion through time in the first place, and
- if at the atomic level, an increased rate of motion through space causes an increased rate of motion through time such that, in flat spacetime, the ratio remains “c” (the velocity of light), then
- Macroscopically, these toggling magnetic waves might all have a similar frequency regardless of what orbital the paired electrons are in that are radiating and absorbing these waves.
- I’m not sure yet.
- For more background on how things move through time, please refer to some earlier research:

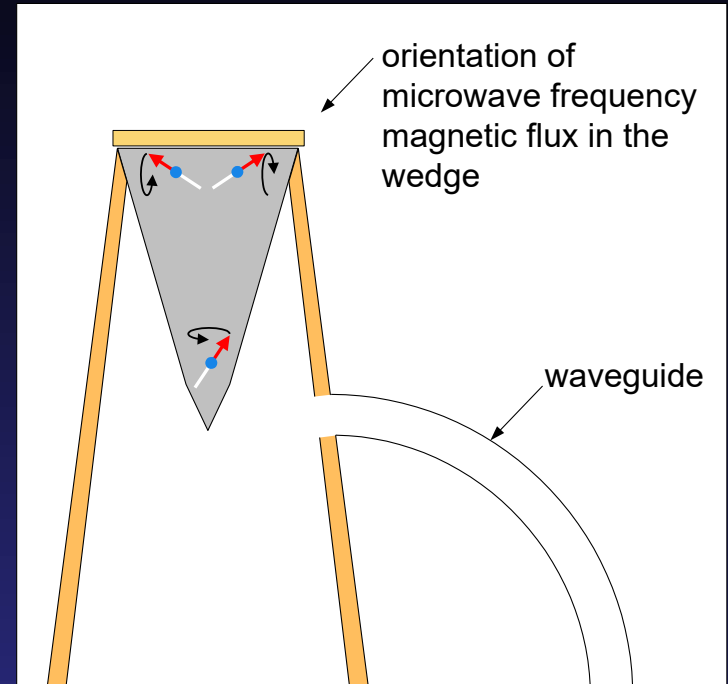
<https://www.vasantcorporation.com/nature-of-time.php>



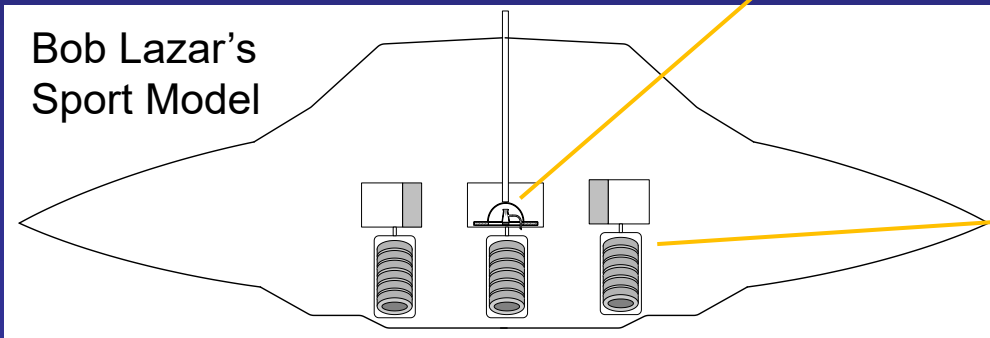
Interfacing to Toggling Magnetic Fields:

Side note: Information relating this technology to E.T.s is part of a disinformation campaign.

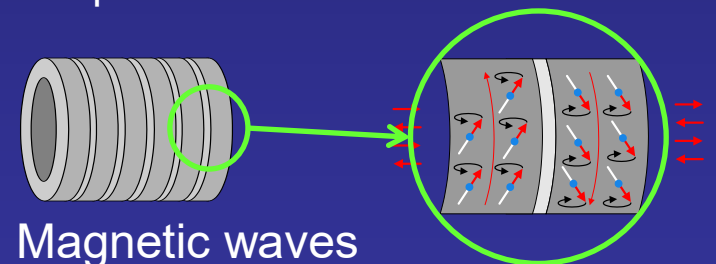
- These magnetic fields become part of a sea of standing waves among all electrons everywhere.
- It is **difficult but not impossible** to interface with these waves of toggling magnetic fields with no electric field associated with them.
- Example input & output interfaces:



Magnetic waves enter at the top from a special pitot tube and stimulate counter rotating electron precessions that converge to same direction at the tip. The output is standard microwaves.



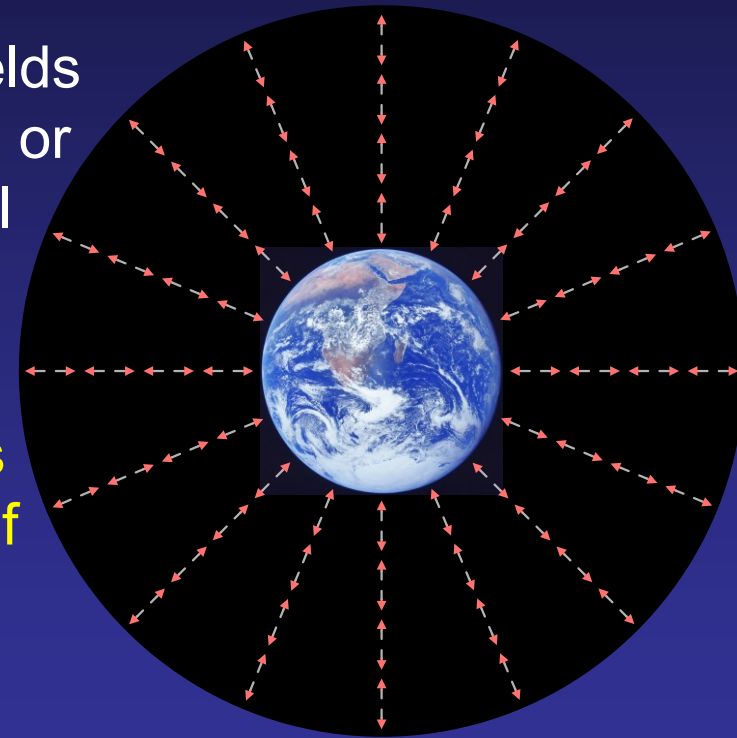
AKA 40-year-old EG&G design for Naval Intelligence/CIA



Accumulations of Mass

https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=1089

- Classically, all precessing electrons should radiate and absorb these waves, and this applies torque on them all which moves them into greater alignment with each other.
- To the extent that these toggling magnetic fields are even somewhat in alignment and diverge or spread out from where they originate, this will also cause attractive forces on other similar frequency precessing paired electrons.
- It is this author's contention that on Earth this creates a total accumulated attractive force of approximately 1G at sea level.
- In other words, this may be the origin of the gravitational force and these magnetic field waves and interacting field forces are creating a warp in spacetime.





Magnetic Fields form Closed Loops

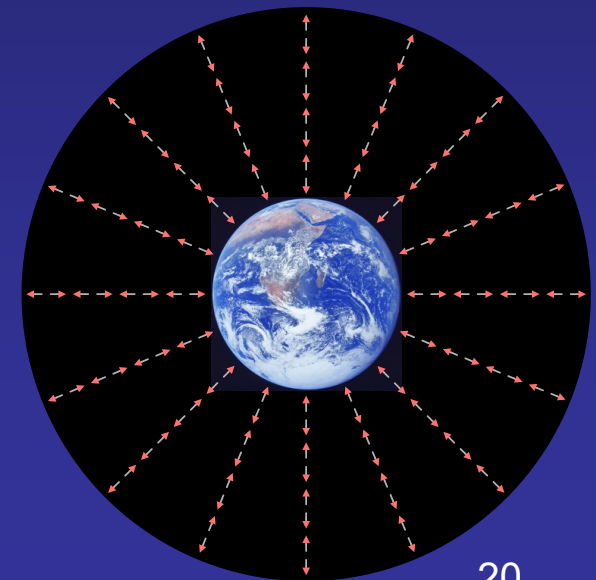
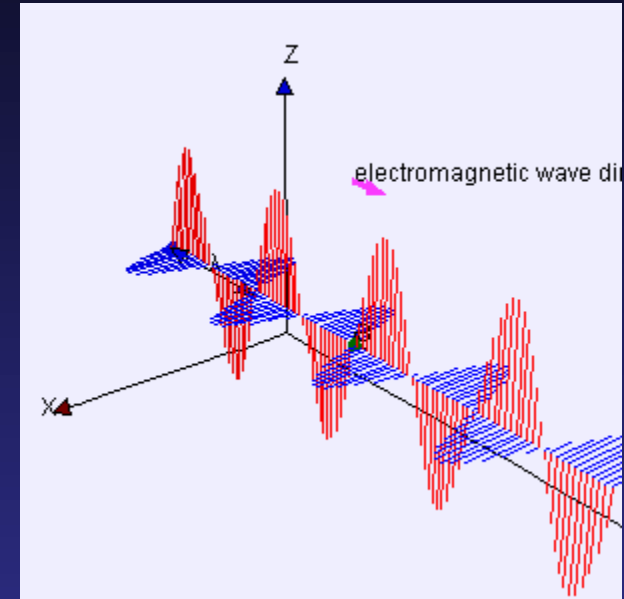


<https://youtu.be/J02-iLzjFbE?t=487>

- In a typical graphical representation of a TEM (transverse electromagnetic) wave, Both the magnetic field and electric field components are normal to the direction of propagation and normal to each other.
- The magnetic field is not shown as a closed loop.
- It is understood that it is a symbolic representation not meant to show the complete magnetic field loops.
- Similarly, in a graphical representation of magnetic waves that toggle N - S inline with the direction of propagation, it is a symbolic representation only. <https://youtu.be/J02-iLzjFbE?t=1057>
- **Magnetic fields form closed loops even when not shown in simplified graphical diagrams and even if spacetime must warp to close the loops.**

Reference:

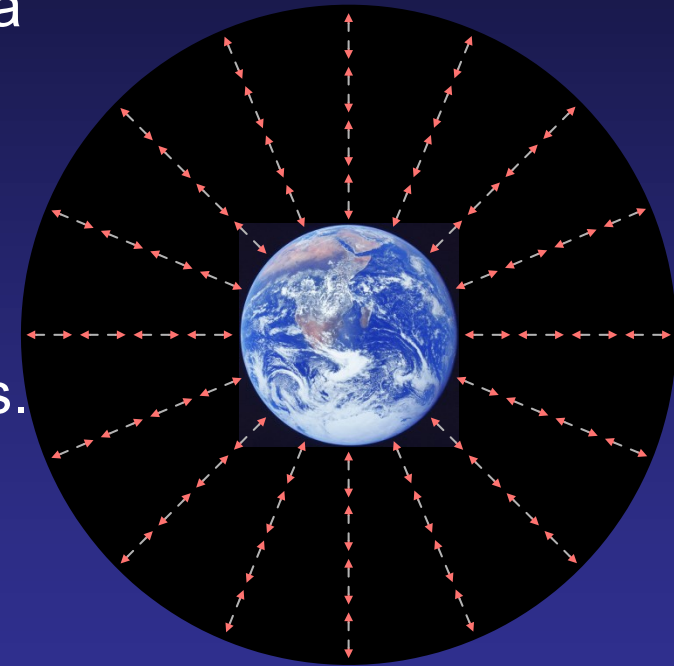
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transverse_wave

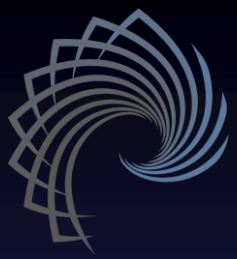




Toggling Magnetic Fields' Directions of Propagation

- The energy within these toggling magnetic fields is propagating outwards away from accumulations of matter BUT,
- The energy is also propagating inward and coming from all other matter.
- These toggling magnetic fields are part of the sea of standing waves among all matter.
- To the extent that there is not prefect synchronization among the spins of all the electrons that make these waves, there will be spinwaves moving through these standing waves.
- Years ago, this author struggled to come up with the best name for technology related to interfacing with the sea of standing waves and **these spinwaves were the reason for calling it "Spinwave Technology"**.
- More recently, this is called Gravity Modification Technology because it does a better job of getting people's attention.



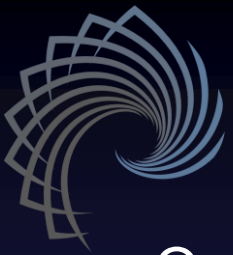


The difference between the gravitational force and the electromagnetic force



https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=1324

- Space itself is an elastic, stretchable, compressible, warpable medium as characterized by its coefficient of capacitive permittivity and its coefficient of inductive permeability.
- These 2 coefficients determine how quickly a stretch or compression of spacetime will propagate.
- An electric field may be a warp in which electromagnetic energy propagates faster or slower through space but **proportionately** faster or slower through time as well.
- A gravitational field may be where there is a **disproportionate** rate at which electromagnetic energy propagates through space versus how fast it propagates through time.
- Something about the permeation of space by these toggling magnetic waves causes the disproportionate warp to manifest.



Precessing quarks and Inertia



https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=1399

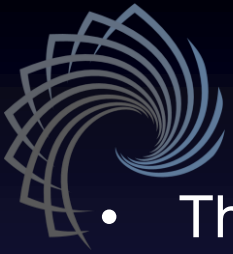
- Quarks might be precessing and exchanging electromagnetic energy in a similar way to electrons but possibly at the frequency of gamma rays or cosmic rays.
- The nuclear strong force might just be caused by these very powerful electromagnetic forces keeping quarks precessing only in those positions where the wavelengths and phases of their exchanged energy matches their positions and precessional motions.
- Any deviation in position of a quark would be stifled by the absorbed electromagnetic energy applying forces to maintain the most “in-phase” positions.
- Another portion of this much higher frequency electromagnetic exchange will be radiated and absorbed among all other quarks in the universe and create a much higher frequency component to the universal sea of electromagnetic standing waves.
- This would explain the force of Inertia.



Simple analogy of position, phase and forces on precessing magnetic dipoles.



- Imagine a 2-dimensional array of magnets spinning end over end used as a simplified analogy of what really happens in 3 dimensions with the precessing vector portion of magnetic dipoles of charged particles.
- It takes time for electromagnetic energy to propagate from one spinning magnet to the next.
- Each magnet assumes the spin phase that is the most in sync with electromagnetic energy arriving from the other spins.
- To the extent it is in-sync, there are minimal forces (electromagnetic energy absorbed) on the spinning magnet.
- If we physically push a spinning magnet to a new position and it is trying to continue spinning at the same rate, its spin will no longer be in phase with electromagnetic energy from the other spins.
- To the extent it gets out of phase it will feel electromagnetic force preventing it from being easily repositioned until the forces from absorbed electromagnetic energy cause it to get back in-sync.



Inertia and Mach's Principle



https://youtu.be/IB5qG5wHJ_s?t=1548

- This electromagnetic interaction between all matter and a universal sea of standing waves is what Ernst Mach alluded to as necessary to cause matter's characteristic of inertia.
- The following example demonstrates what Ernst Mach meant:
- If a person is at relative rest in outer space and holding 2 buckets and she observes the universe rotating, then she also notes that she **feels** a force pulling the buckets away from her.
- If a person is at relative rest in outer space and holding 2 buckets and she observes the universe is not rotating, then she also notes that she **does not feel** a force pulling the buckets away from her.
- Ernst Mach concluded there must be some interaction between her mass and the mass of the universe to cause the force, some interaction that communicates the spin of the mass of the universe relative to a local orientation and vice versa.
- *Brief digression: slide 16 diagrams are over simplified because the devices also receive, phase shift then re-radiate nucleon internal structure emissions as well.*



Brief Digression to Address Objections to this theory



<https://youtu.be/KSbG1vaxSWE?t=33>

1. How can I assert that a classical explanation of an electron can work when its spin and orbital motions would cause it to radiate away all its electromagnetic energy as electromagnetic waves?

It does radiate away energy but also absorbs just as much energy from all other radiating electrons in the universe. The absorbed energy applies forces that move all electrons into harmonious precessional motions with all others.

2. The outer surface of a classical electron would have to be moving faster than light.

<https://youtu.be/KSbG1vaxSWE?t=20>

The electron is more likely a vortex of some kind and not a solid object that is coated or filled with “charge” and not a point charge requiring renormalization. All parts of the vortex could be spiraling first inwards at “c” the velocity of light and then spiraling back out at the same velocity. The characteristic of “charge” could be caused by the amount it warps space and time in equal proportion, like a density gradient of spacetime. Rather than the coefficients of permittivity and permeability determining just the velocity of an elastic ripple, they also determine the magnitude of density gradient of the vortex.



Brief Digression to Address Objections to this theory *continued*



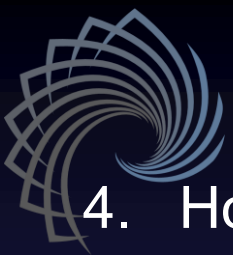
<https://youtu.be/KSbG1vaxSWE?t=425>

3. How can I assert that just because electromagnetic waves from precessing paired electrons form toggling magnetic fields, how can I also say that means they all synchronize, and that the toggling magnetic fields create accumulations of mass?

I address this question by discussing rotational entropy versus rectilinear entropy below:

<https://youtu.be/KSbG1vaxSWE?t=464>

- Rectilinear interactions among subatomic particles and/or molecules have a natural tendency to move to more disordered or random states.
- Rotational interactions among electric dipoles or magnetic dipoles have a natural tendency to move to more ordered states.



Brief Digression to Address Objections to this theory *continued*

4. How can I assert that the orientation of toggling magnetic fields will be exactly inline or exactly opposite their direction of propagation?

If there are any toggling magnetic waves with a vector portion of their magnetic orientation at any angle other than directly inline or directly against the direction of propagation, that vector portion would induce EMFs at the toggle frequency and so interact with electrons precessing at the toggle frequency which in turn would generate CEMFs quenching propagation of any of these other vector portions of their orientations that are not exactly with or against the direction of propagation. The remaining vector portions of radiated magnetic fields can continue to propagate outward either in the direction of propagation or opposite it because they do not induce any current flow. But they can apply torque on the magnetic orientations of other magnetic dipoles they encounter and can also experience attractive forces with other toggling fields.

5. What if the toggling magnetic fields are inline with propagation but still combine with toggling fields off to the sides to make curved paths like attempting to make closed loops similar how static magnetic fields do?

They would still have attractive forces among them all that would be pulling them towards each other which would end up pulling them in towards the centers of the curves and so still contribute to what we interpret as gravity.



Brief Digression to Address Objections to this theory *continued*

6. In the Stern-Gerlach device diagram, and everywhere else in the universe also, how can electromagnetic exchange interactions force electrons to discrete angles of precession when the orientations of the precession axes of all of them are all over the place and not at similar orientations? What if they are at 90 degrees to each other? How can the electromagnetic exchange happen then?

Maybe space is curving and twisting all over the place between spins, but we can't see it when curving and twisting is proportional in both time and space?

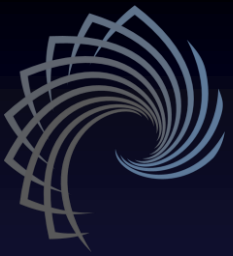
7. How can particles have inertial mass that is not equal to an integer number of quarks? How can they still have the correct precession frequency of quarks to allow them to have inertial resistance to changes in positions?

Maybe they spin and precess faster or slower in both time and space so as to match up with the frequencies from quarks, or possible they have nutational motions in addition to precessional motions and the nutation frequencies match the frequencies from quarks?



The Research of Professor Mike Underhill's, G3LHZ

- In his publication: "The Truth about Loops", Mike Underhill, G3LHZ, RSGB International Antenna Collection, 2003,
- Underhill documented his research showing the present-day version of Maxwell's equations leads to discrepancies in antenna efficiency up to 30db.
- Extensive measurements showed that RF electromagnetic energy fed to his magnetic loop test antenna was not dissipated as heat in power supply equipment, transmitter, cabling or in the antenna and was not reflected back to the transmitter but also was not accounted for by Maxwell's equations.
- There was more energy radiated than could be measured as TEM waves.
- It is this author's contention that Professor Mike Underhill has inadvertently proven that not only can electromagnetic energy be radiated as TEM (transverse electromagnetic) waves that induce current flow in receiving antennas, but that magnetic energy can also be radiated in what is usually considered a magloop antenna's null direction.
- It is this author's contention that, in this case, although the magnetic energy doesn't induce current flow in receiving antennas, it can still apply torque on magnetic dipoles at a distance.



Who is Professor Mike Underhill:



- Amateur radio operator, call sign: G3LHZ and previously,
- Director of the Systems Division at Philips Research Laboratories, Redhill
- Technical Director at MEL, Crawley.
- Advisor to the UK MOD through the UK Defence Science Advisory Council
- Advisor through QinetiQ (formerly DERA) and DSTL.
- Worked through University of Surrey at Guildford UK for nearly 40 years.

References:

- https://www.qsl.net/vk5bar/Small%20Loops%20-%20Mike%20Underhill%20KLT%20&%20BR/G3LHZ-talk-2008_02_04/G3LHZ-talk-2008_02_04.htm
- https://www.qsl.net/vk5bar/Small%20Loops%20-%20Mike%20Underhill%20KLT%20&%20BR/G3LHZ-talk-2008_02_04/v1p1comp%20All%20sorts%20of%20small%20antennas%20better%20by%20heuristics%20.pdf



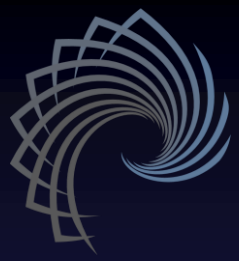
Maxwell's Equations and Time Equations



- The present-day version of Maxwell's equations don't do a good job of representing magnetic waves that can apply torque but don't induce current flow.
- Maxwell's original quaternion equations might work better if their results include the possibility of negative directions in time.
- In addition, to accurately model how electromagnetic energy propagates through time and space, the use of a simple t for time might not work either.
- Please study the research paper: "The Nature of Time" to see how to more accurately represent time in math equations.
- I'm not a mathematician so I'm not sure I got it correct:

$$t^2 = (x^2/c^2) + (y^2/c^2) + (z^2/c^2) \quad \text{or} \quad t^2 = t_x^2 + t_y^2 + t_z^2$$

Reference: <https://www.vasantcorporation.com/nature-of-time.php>



Spin Super-radiance, Inside and Outside a Resonant Cavity



- Reference: <https://www.vasantcorporation.com/spin-superradiance.php>
- Within a spin super-radiance cavity, many uncompensated spins are stimulated to switch back and forth between UP and DOWN spin.
- When they transition within the resonant cavity, they emit GHZ to THz frequency range emissions that stimulate most transitioning spins to all radiate in phase thus making extremely powerful RF pulses.
- To understand how all electrons in the universe behave, paired and unpaired, think of them as already in sync with a spin super-radiance among all of them in the universe.
- They are in all directions forming standing waves, so we don't see them.
- In a super-radiance cavity, we momentarily see the spin super-radiance when all the uncompensated electron spins are forced to break lock with the universe and radiate isolated in the cavity.



EPR Paradox, John Bell's Equation and Experimental Testing

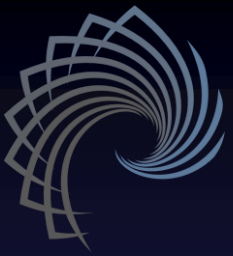
- It is this author's contention that the states of entangled events are already set before measurement and that Einstein was correct that there are hidden variables, example variables; relative precessional rotation phases and directions of motion through time as matter or energy moves through space.
- It is this author's contention that John Bell may have made subtle reasoning errors and/or wrong assumptions in deriving the math to determine if hidden variables exist.
- It is this author's contention that subtle errors might also have been made in implementing experiments to verify John Bell's theorem.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yOtsEgbg1-s>
- There may be wrong assumptions regarding which direction information travels through time while the information is traveling through space and a misunderstanding related to our perception of how matter moves through time macroscopically versus how it really moves through time at the atomic level.

References:

- <https://www.quantamagazine.org/how-bells-theorem-proved-spooky-action-at-a-distance-is-real-20210720/>
- <https://www.vasantcorporation.com/nature-of-time.php>



- This theory of **gravity** correlates with Bob Lazar's "gravity B waves".
- This theory of **inertia** correlates with Bob Lazar's "gravity A waves", which physicists currently call gluons responsible for the nuclear strong force.
- **This is NOT an endorsement of the things Bob Lazar said about ETs.**
- It is this author's opinion; Bob Lazar was given erroneous information and used by US Dept. of Naval Intelligence and the CIA to engage in a disinformation campaign related to this technology.
- As far back as the 1920's, these technology advancements came from research by the US military/industrial complex of so called "free energy" devices built by many private inventors around the world.
- After this author's original 7 years of research of these devices, I concluded a few really work.
- I don't expect to make any announcements of a "free energy" device of my own design until the US president issues an executive order banning all US government agencies from placing secrecy orders on this technology.
- Presidential briefings falsely identify the technology as foreign when its not.



SETI Radio Communications



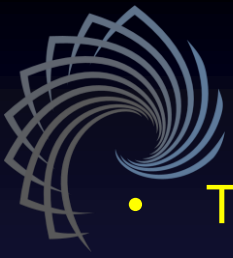
- For many decades, scientists have been listening to the cosmos, searching for signs of intelligent life.
- But extra-terrestrials (ET) might not be using the form of electromagnetic communications that we have assumed is the only way possible.
- In this regard, all our efforts have been using TEM (transverse electromagnetic) waves.
- Our search for ET communications might be more fruitful using magnetic waves in which the electric field components are canceled out.
- These waves can propagate through the fabric of spacetime more easily.
- These waves won't induce current flow in a receiving antenna, but they can apply torque on magnetic dipoles that can be converted to electrical signals.
- Even telepathic communication between people or between people and ETs might be nothing more than spread spectrum magnetic wave communication.



Summarizing a *Link between Electromagnetism and Gravity*



- This theory explains gravity as caused by electromagnetic interactions among orbital electrons of all atoms.
- Electron pairs of all atoms will tend to precess and counter-precess while moving in a classical way in their orbitals.
- These motions will continuously emit and absorb electromagnetic waves between all electrons everywhere causing a tendency for synchronization.
- The emitted electric field components of these waves will tend to compensate each other while the magnetic field components will tend to add together forming magnetic waves with the usual electric field component missing.
- As these magnetic waves diverge from accumulations of atoms, they generate an attraction force (gravity) among all precessing electrons.
- Gravity can still be explained as a warp in spacetime, but it is these unique magnetic waves creating that warp.
- The electric field can be explained as a proportional warp in both time and space whereas gravity is a disproportionate warp between space and time.



Corrections

- The diagram of paired orbital electrons on slide 8 is likely incorrect because
- Although the electron spin angular momentums are compensating each other, their orbital angular momentums add together, which is often not correct.
- For the total UP and DOWN spin angular momentums and magnetic fields through their z axes to compensate each other, the electrons' orbital directions would need to be in opposite directions, possibly more like this diagram.
- See the classical-atom-research file for more details.

