

The New Nazi Bell

By Tim Ventura, November 14th, 2005 (revised 2011)

In 2001, a California defense contractor attempted a replication of the Nazi Bell experiment. It worked. Get the inside story behind “Einstein’s Antigravity” and learn how modern scientists reverse-engineered one of WWII’s greatest mysteries...

Introduction

In September 2004 I met John Dering in an online scientific newsgroup, and as I got to know him he began sharing details about the Nazi Bell project that we ended up publishing together in a story called “Einstein’s Antigravity”.

Our goal was to make a case for the idea that Einstein’s Unified Field Theory played a role in the development of both the Nazi Bell project as well as the US Navy’s Philadelphia Experiment during the Second World War.



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

John Dering is the chief-scientist for a defense-contractor called SARA located in Cypress, California. He'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. He was particularly passionate about the Nazi Bell story because of his close friendship with Dr. James Corum, who was an expert on Einstein’s Unified Field Theory, and also because his company worked on a scale-replication experiment based on the principles behind the Nazi Bell project: and according to Dering, it produced results.

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.

My understanding is that SARA became aware of the Nazi Bell project when Igor Witkowski first broke the story. Given the sensitive nature of the technologies that SARA typically works with, they were intrigued enough with it to accept a contract to attempt a replication of it when they were approached by Joe Firmage's ISSO organization.

SARA does both public and private-sector technology development I gather that they contributed what they felt could help make the project successful based on the financing and risk Firmage was willing to assume in the project. In order to understand what they built, it helps to understand how the SARA team interpreted Witkowski's research based on their own experience and expertise, so let's with Dering's perspective:

The Nazi Bell

According to John Dering, the basis for the Nazi Bell Project is Einstein's Unified Field Theory. Supposedly, Albert Einstein had nearly completed a version of his UFT when he fled Germany in 1933.

The 1930's versions of the UFT are supposed to be more useful for gravity-modification than the later 40's versions, where he approached the issues from a very different perspective. 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. Because of this isolation, the story remained untold until Igor Witkowski stumbled across it while following up on a Polish folk-tale about what was basically a “ghost-mine” that the locals had been afraid of since the war.



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

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...

The Truth about the Wunderwaffe 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.

Nick Cook effectively summarized the construction of the Nazi Bell as follows: *“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.”*

This is where John Dering's story essentially begins – the point where Igor Witkowski and Nick Cook's research effectively ends. While they both did an impeccable job of researching the historical data associated with the Bell, they offer little speculation on how it might have been designed, other than Witkowski's suggestion that it was based on the principles of Quantum Mechanics, but John Dering suggests something different.

John Dering starts out with the claim 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.

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.

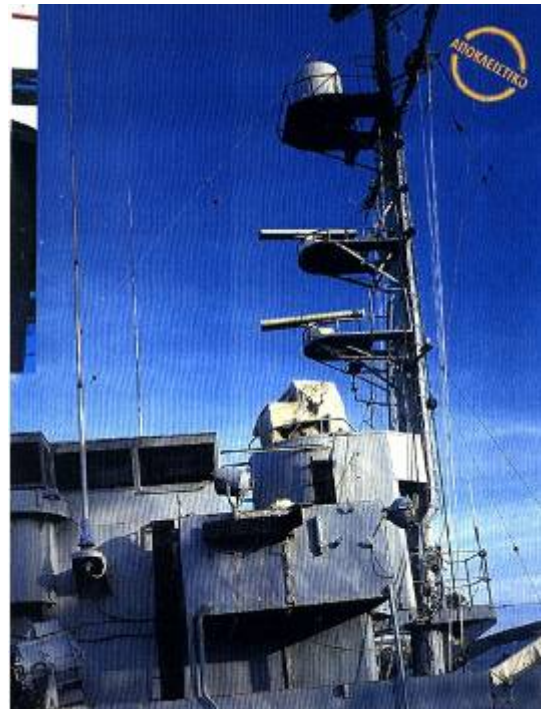
In the case of the Philadelphia Experiment, however, Dering wasn't acting alone: a major part of the story came from Dr. James Corum, a PhD EE who'd actually conducted a replica of the Philadelphia Experiment in 1994, and then published the results for others to use in their own experiments. Corum had 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...



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

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-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.

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.

The Nazi Bell Replication

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.



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

Despite losing project funding, John Dering hasn't stopped his research. 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.

Tim Ventura is the Founder of the American Antigravity, the leader in antigravity & disruptive tech since 2002. Read more online at: <http://www.americanantigravity.com>