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Chapter 1

The Dance of Shiva

Shiva is the god of creation and destruction who sustains through his dance the endless rhythm of the universe.

Fritjof Capra

The understanding that energy underlies everything is fundamental to Eastern mysticism.

The order of nature was conceived by the Vedic seers, not as static divine law, but as a dynamic principle which is inherent in the universe. This idea is not unlike the Chinese conception of the Tao – the way – as the way in which the universe works i.e. the order of nature. Like the Vedic seers, the Chinese sages saw the world in terms of flow and change, and thus gave the idea of a cosmic order an essentially dynamic connotation and Shiva, the Cosmic Dancer, is perhaps the most perfect personification of the dynamic universe.

Fritjof Capra

The schism between science and religion began in ancient Greece. Philosophers such as Democritus argued against the soul and beliefs of religion. Democritus speculated; *nothing exists except atoms and empty space. Everything else is opinion.* This, the atomic hypothesis, is the bedrock of modern science.

Democritus is considered the father of materialism.

His idea that material substance underlies everything is so fundamental to scientific thinking that we in the West are liable to accept it without question as truth.



Democritus

Democritus was introduced to his atomic hypothesis, around 500 B.C.E. by Leucippus who was of the opinion that matter is formed of irreducible particles, with predetermined properties. Democritus was the first to call the ultimate particle in matter 'atom' meaning that which cannot be cut. His concept was brought into the modern era by the writings of Epicurus (342 - 270 B.C.E.) and the Roman Lucretius (99 - 55 B.C.E.) in his poem 'De Rerum Natura'.

Newton was inspired by Lucretius when he wrote: "*It seems probable to me that God, in the beginning, formed matter in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles.*"

The idea that everything was formed out of atoms moving in empty space is absolutely fundamental to

modern scientific thought. Physicists imagine everything to be formed out particles in motion. They consider this to be the single most important principle in science.

Richard Feynman stated in one of his lectures: *“If in some cataclysm, all of scientific knowledge were to be destroyed, and only one sentence passed on to the next generation of creatures, what statement would contain the most information in the fewest words? I believe it is the atomic hypothesis... that all things are made of atoms — little particles that move around in perpetual motion.”*

This statement by Richard Feynman summarises classical scientific materialism which still dominates the belief of many scientists today. Surprisingly there is no basis for the atomic hypothesis in physics. Materialism is a philosophy more akin to religion than science. Its tenets of faith are adhered to as vehemently by scientists as is the opposing religious thought by religious fundamentalists.

The atomic hypothesis gave rise to the classical model of the billiard-ball atom – the concept of an ultimate particle of matter with irreducible properties. Quark theory is a continuity of this classical thinking.

Quarks are conceived to be the ultimate particles in matter, possessing irreducible properties such as mass and fractional charge, charm and strangeness. If Newton were alive today, perhaps he would have said: *“It seems probable to me that in the big bang, matter formed mainly as massy, hard, up and down, top and bottom, strange, and charmed quarks.”*

When the top-quark was supposedly discovered at Fermilab in April 1994, Jim Dawson opened his report in the ‘Star Tribune’ with the statement: *“So there we have it, after more than two thousand years of searching, all of the fundamental stuff of Democritus’ atom has been revealed. The*

crowning moment came a couple of weeks ago, when physicists announced that a gigantic, 5,000-ton machine apparently had detected a very small particle called the top-quark."

In fact they didn't see a quark; all they detected was a stream of particles that they took to be remnants of a quark. No quark, as such, has ever been isolated.

Quantum mechanics is a classical theory in so far as it embodies the atomic hypothesis assuming the existence of particles that move. Quantum mechanics should approach reality in terms of particles of motion rather than particles that move. This is because everything is formed out of particles of energy. Energy is the ability to do work. This means it is activity or potential activity. Particles of energy are particles of motion or potential motion. A quantum of energy is more a particle *of* motion than a particle *in* motion. In a sentence the quantum hypothesis should read: *All things are made of energy - little particles of perpetual motion.*

The issue of talking about particles of motion rather than particles in motion may sound slight but it is all-important. Understanding of the Universe hangs upon it.

There is motion but there are, ultimately, no moving objects; there is activity, but there are no actors; there are no dancers, there is only the dance.

Fritjof Capra (The Turning Point)

People in modern society are caught in the illusion of materialism, which has its roots in the philosophies of ancient Greece and Rome. The concept of material was never part of ancient Indian thought.

Buddha formulated a philosophy of change. He reduces substances, souls, monads, things to forces, movements, sequences and processes, and adopts a dynamic conception of reality.

S. Radhaksuhanan

Buddhists call the universe of ceaseless change

samsara, which means ‘incessantly in motion’. Unlike materialists who believe in the existence of material particles that move, Buddhist thought denies the existence of anything that moves. There is nothing in the universe but change and motion, process and force.

Motion creates the illusion of material substance. This is *Maya* in Buddhist and Indian philosophy. This is why Buddhists affirm there is nothing in the world worth clinging to. To the Buddhist, an enlightened being is one who does not resist change, the endless flow of life, but moves with it.

Enlightenment is synonymous with surrender of resistance.

Scientists proclaim that classical physics is a thing of the past, but they are unwilling to surrender their attachment to it. Consequently the quantum concept has been turned into a classical theory. Physicists have done this by assuming the existence of particles that move to account for everything at a fundamental level and the uncertainty principle has served to shroud these particles with uncertainty so that nobody can be really certain what they are.

With Max Planck, Albert Einstein founded quantum theory. He was the true and original quantum theorist because he believed that matter and light were related to movement rather than material substance.

According to Einstein, the sole universal constant is the speed of light. Einstein contended that everything in the known universe is relative to this supreme speed of movement. At the same time he showed that mass could be equated with energy. By relating matter to energy, and also to the speed of light, he showed that energy is movement at the speed of light and that this movement is fundamental to matter.

Einstein never spoke about anything moving at the speed of light. He stood apart from the rest of science by accepting the existence of movement without assuming the existence of something that moved.

Einstein understood the non-material nature of the world in which we live. Few people really understood Einstein and this, according to William Berkson, was, “...*not because of his ideas or the mathematics he employed, but because of his worldview. Einstein denied the substantiality of matter and the field, whilst maintaining their reality.*”

Einstein stood alone as a non-classical theorist. He saw mass, space and time as being relative to the invariable speed of light. For him that was possible because he was able to take the tremendous leap of free thinking which allowed that movement could exist as the prime reality underlying, not only particles of light and matter but also the space in which they move.

The materialist cannot accept that everything is formed out of pure activity without any underlying substance; that nothing substantial really exists. Most people in materialistic society resist the idea that we are living in a non-material world.

When confronted by this stark reality on non-materiality in the definition of energy, Richard Feynman had the honesty to reply. “*It is important to realise that in physics today, we have no knowledge of what energy is.*”

The Eastern philosopher is not confronted by the same dilemma as the Western scientist because his fundamental assumptions are closer to the idea of everything in existence being an inherent dynamic state:

The general picture emerging from Hinduism is one of an organic, growing and rhythmical moving cosmos; of a universe in which everything is fluid and ever changing, all static forms being maya, that is, existing only as illu-

The Dance of Shiva

sory concepts. This last idea – the impermanence of all forms – is the starting point of Buddhism. The Buddha taught that 'all compounded things are impermanent', and that all suffering in the world arises from our trying to cling to fixed forms – objects, people or ideas – instead of accepting the world as it moves and changes. The dynamic worldview lies thus at the very root of Buddhism.

Fritjof Capra (The Tao of Physics)



In Hinduism, the creative energy of the Universe, the energy of endless transformation and change is represented as the 'Dance of Shiva'

The dancing Shiva is depicted in bronze sculpture with four arms whose superbly balanced and yet dynamic ges-

tures express the rhythm and unity of life. The upper right hand holds a drum to symbolise the primal sound of creation. The upper left carries a tongue of flame, the symbol of the element of destruction that brings about the end. The lower right hand is raised to sign us not to fear whilst the lower left points to the uplifted foot symbolizing our release from the illusion of maya. Shiva is depicted as dancing on the body of human ignorance, which has to be conquered before liberation can be attained. The face of Shiva is calm and detached as in the eye of the hurricane, He is at peace in the centre of the storm of change and transition He initiates, as worlds are destroyed and then recreated...The dance of Shiva symbolizes, not only the cosmic cycles of creation and destruction, but also the daily rhythm of birth and death, which is seen in Indian mysticism as the basis of all existence. At the same time Shiva reminds us that the manifold forms in the world are maya – not fundamental, but illusory and ever-changing – as he keeps creating and dissolving them in the ceaseless flow of his dance.

Fritjof Capra

His gestures wild and full of grace precipitate the cosmic illusion; his flying arms and legs and the swaying of his torso produce – indeed they are – the continuous creation-destruction of the universe, death exactly balancing birth, annihilation the end of every coming-forth.

Heinrich Zimmer

So how do the static forms of ‘maya’ or apparent materiality, arise from the dynamic state of energy? There are many manifestations of energy. Imagine picking up a piece of flint from the beach. Potential energy describes the energy stored by the flint. For example, whilst it is in

your hand the flint stores energy that would be released should it fall and strike the ground. The potential energy is transformed into kinetic energy if you let the flint fall. The flint falls because of gravitational energy. As it strikes the shingle, radiant energy can be seen as in a spark and sound energy is heard. The flint gains heat energy in the warmth of your hand. Chemical energy was involved in forming the flint millions of years ago and it is electrical energy, which holds the flint in crystalline form through the continual interaction of electrons and protons in its atoms. At the same time however, the very substance of the flint itself can be reduced to energy. Physicists refer to mass energy when they talk about energy trapped in sub-atomic particles and nuclear energy when this trapped energy is released.

In classical physics, energy was defined as the ability to do work. It was understood as the ability of things to act and move. In modern physics this simplistic understanding of energy became confused by the discovery that nuclear energy could be derived from the destruction of mass. The classical definition of energy appeared to have collapsed. How it is possible to picture mass as a form of energy?

Energy can be stored in matter and the key to understanding this potential energy is to understand matter as a form of motion in which energy can be contained and harnessed. Energy in motion is called kinetic energy. Just as the potential energy in mass can be converted into kinetic energy in an atomic explosion, so in cosmic ray and high-energy research kinetic energy can be transformed back into mass.

To fully appreciate that mass is nothing but movement; imagine rain in the Swiss Alps. As the water falls to form streams tumbling down the mountains, these join

the torrent of rivers that pass through hydroelectric plants. There the fall of the water is converted into the spin of the turbine and then the flow of electricity. The electricity is fed into CERN, the European particle accelerator where it is used to accelerate protons. As the protons collide in the intersecting rings of this high-energy laboratory, their motion is arrested. The arrested kinetic energy is transformed into the mass of a host of newly created particles.

Is anyone going to suggest that in the fall of rain, and the tumble of streams, the torrent of rivers and the spin of turbines, the flow of electricity and the acceleration of protons some mysterious material substance is transmitted to be transformed into new particles. As nothing was fed into the process apart from movement, common sense would suggest that the newly formed particles of matter are nothing but forms of movement.

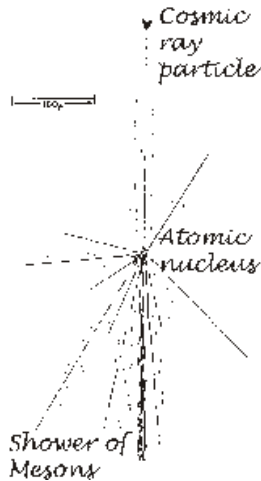
The principle of *The Dance of Shiva*, that energy and therefore mass, is nothing but pure movement, is graphically illustrated by a Nobel Prize winning cosmic ray photograph. Just after World War II, Professor Cecil Powell, of Bristol University, developed a special, 1mm thick, 80% silver bromide photographic emulsion for detecting high-energy cosmic ray reactions and became renowned for littering the tops of Welsh mountains with stacks of photographic plates in black packets. Powell would leave them lying around for several weeks in the hope that a cosmic ray particle from the sun, penetrating the light proof wrapping, would collide with the nucleus of a heavy silver atom in the photographic emulsion. He later improved his techniques by sending his plates up in weather balloons. He needed altitude for his experiments because cosmic rays are more numerous on high ground than at sea level.

By analysing the tracks left in the developed photo-

graphic plates, Cecil Powell was able to study the results of high-energy sub-atomic reactions.

One photograph witnessed the collision of a cosmic ray alpha particle (nucleus of a helium atom) with the nucleus of a silver atom. In the collision the 3,000 billion electron volts of kinetic energy, carried by the alpha particle, was transformed into mass represented by a shower of 140 pi-mesons. These rapidly decayed, reverting to radiant energy.

There is no experiment in the history of science to



prove that matter is formed out of material substance whereas this cosmic ray experiment shows that mass is a form of movement. Physics has proved, beyond a shadow of doubt that we live in a non-material world in which nothing exists but the particles of activity we call energy. This is the allegoric *Dance of Shiva*.

The *Spin of Shakti* is an allegory for the way the dynamic state of energy forms the apparent static state of matter. The *Spin of Shakti* also accounts for potential en-

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Chapter 2

The Spin of Shakti

The vortex theory for matter is of a much more fundamental character than the ordinary solid particle theory.

J. J. Thomson

How is 'potential' energy contained in the static state of mass? This great mystery of $E=mc^2$, was solved thousands of years ago by mystics in the sub-continent of India. Yogis in ancient India discovered a form of energy that 20th century physics has overlooked. This is spin and it is the primordial spin of energy — which I describe allegorically as the Spin of Shakti — that completes the understanding of energy.

Indian mystics in the pre-scientific era were able to probe the atom with their minds. The first authoritative and systematic exposition of this practice by Yogis was written about 400 B.C.E. in the Sutras of Patanjali where the physiological and psychological results of meditation, concentration and contemplation are described in detail.

In Aphorism 3.26 it states: *pravrtty-aloaka-nyasat suksma-vyavahita -viprakrsta -jnanam* e.g. knowledge of the small, the hidden and the distant can be acquired by directing the light of super-physical faculties. In Sanskrit such faculties are called 'Siddhis'. The Siddhi for perception of the small, the distant and the hidden is called *anima*. This siddhi is developed in the practice of advanced yoga.

In an altered state of consciousness the Yogi exercising

the siddhi can experience visual images of objects too small for human sight to discern. The experience is shrinking to a size commensurate with the objects being viewed. Through exercise of the anima siddhi yogis perceived that energy — *prana* — exists in matter — *akasa* - in the form of vortices — *vritta*.

The idea that spin is fundamental to matter appeared in the 19th. century but was lost in the 20th. A towering genius in late 19th. Century science was Lord Kelvin. Kelvin was the father of thermodynamics—the science of energy. In Kelvin's day the atom was considered to be the ultimate particle of matter, but whilst Kelvin believed in atoms, he had moved beyond the classical assumption that the smallest particles in matter occurred, like billiard balls, with a wide range of irreducible properties. The atomic hypothesis, embodied in the billiard ball model, was repugnant to him. Lord Kelvin found this model to be completely unsatisfactory because it offered no explanation for the most fundamental properties of particles of matter. He felt that the popular, materialistic view of matter was superficial and naive and he dismissed the billiard ball atom, as a 'monstrous assumption.'

In the Victorian era it was taken for granted that the Universe was pervaded by a frictionless ether which transmitted waves of light like the ocean transmits water-waves. Like most scientists, Kelvin believed that light consisted of wave motion in the ether. His addition to the theory was the idea that atoms were vortices in the ether.

Lord Kelvin suggested that the whole Universe could be reduced to two fundamental forms of motion, waves and vortices. This was not just a minor idea that might have been overlooked. It was developed into a major theory that dominated physics in the latter half of the 19th. Century and continued to be taught at Cambridge until

1910. James Clerk Maxwell, a major proponent for the vortex idea, wrote in the Encyclopaedia Britannica of 1875: *The vortex ring of Helmholtz imagined as the true form of the atom by Thomson (Lord Kelvin), satisfies more of the conditions than any atom hitherto imagined.*

Sir J. J. Thomson, who discovered the electron, said that the vortex theory for the smallest particles of matter... *"has a priori very strong recommendations in its favour"*.

The vortex provided a fundamental understanding of matter in the late 19th. century. It was lost in the 20th. century but in the 21st. century a new vortex hypothesis could show how fundamental particles of matter are formed out of energy. The vortex could also show how energy is stored, in potential form, in the particles and forces associated with matter.

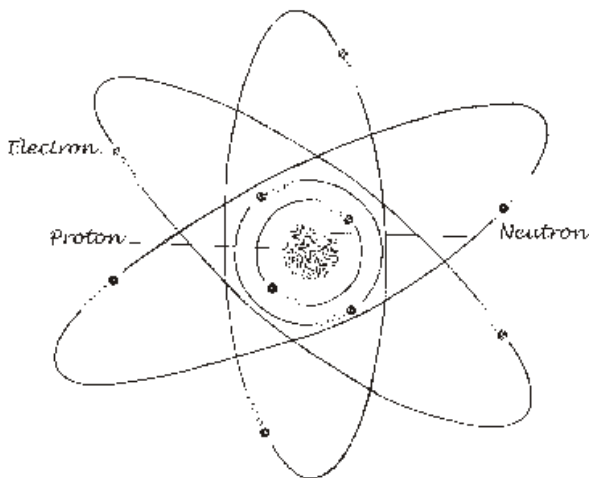
In his Special theory of Relativity, Einstein proclaimed that mass is equivalent to energy and that mass, space and time, are relative to the speed of light. For most of his life, Einstein searched in vain for a unified field. The vortex could be the key.

Kelvin believed that vortex motion created the properties characteristic of matter. In the vortex he endeavoured to reduce the properties of matter to a single, underlying and unifying principle. As such he was moving toward a unified field theory but his stroke of genius was to describe the underlying principle as a form of movement. It only required the suggestion that this was energy and that the speed of movement was the speed of light and the mystery of matter might have been solved. Kelvin was so close. He described light as a wave motion and matter as vortex motion in the same field. But he failed on three counts. Firstly he limited his vortex model to a vortex ring, depicted by a smoke ring when he could

have allowed for other types of vortex motion. Then he thought the vortex particle was the atom and finally he imagined the field was the ether.

Toward the end of Kelvin's career there were many new breakthroughs in understanding the so-called atom, such as spectral lines, which his vortex model could not explain. It was still decades before the atom was to be split, so he had no reason to envisage sub-atomic vortices. Instead, he abandoned his model even though others continued to believe in it. Then, early in the 20th century, when the ether theory was dismissed, with it went most of the ether models, including Kelvin's vortex.

The vortex works, not when applied to the atom but to the smallest particles of matter — as originally intended by Kelvin. It is the subatomic particles, rather than the atoms themselves, which should be treated as vortices. The vortex idea is a casualty of the error in science of applying the term atom to the wrong thing — to a conglomeration of fundamental particles — protons, electrons and neutrons — rather than to the elementary particles themselves.



Kelvin's vortex atom provides a historical precedent for the vortex in Western science. The outmoded vortex atom from classical physics was close to the truth. Worthwhile ideas survive the test of time. They are persistent. If ever they are lost they crop up again and again in history. The vortex is just such an idea.

The early atomists in ancient Greece, Democritus and Epicurus, believed that atoms formed bodies through vortex motion and thousands of years before them, mystics in ancient India considered vortex motion to be fundamental to matter.

From Einstein's Special theory of Relativity and Planck's Quantum theory it can be deduced that the activity called energy exists as the basis of everything, it is divided into particles and occurs as movement at the speed of light. These particles of activity are not objects moving, they are simply events at the speed of light. Even though a particle of activity could never be grasped as a substantial thing it should be possible to represent it with a clear and simple model.

The simplest model is a line. The line has no material substance. It is purely a representation of motion at the speed of light. The movement of light exists with direction therefore each particle of activity has a definite form based upon the direction that the movement takes within it.

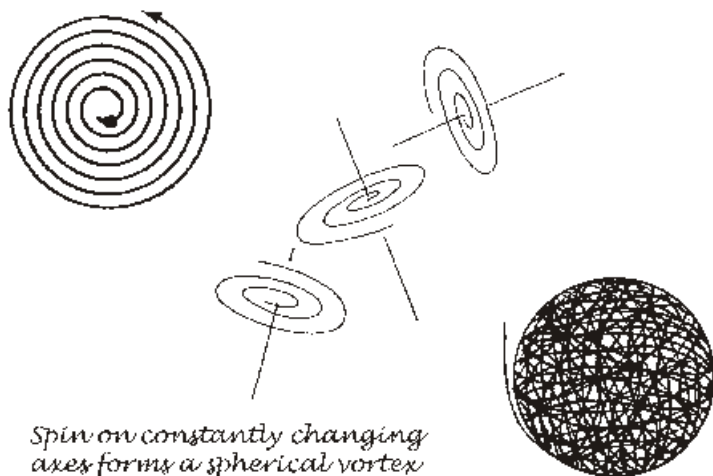
In simplest terms waves are the direction of motion in particles of light and spin is the direction of motion in subatomic particles of matter. These two primordial forms of energy are represented allegorically as the 'wave dance' of Shiva and the 'vortex spin' of Shakti.

The model for the wave-form of energy — which is fundamental to light, heat, radio waves, gamma and X rays — is a line undulating in a bundle as a train of

waves. The length of the line depicts the amount of energy in the bundle. This is proportional to the number of waves it contains, which explains why the energy in light is proportional to frequency.

Physicists have attempted to explain energy entirely in terms of its wave properties. I believe in the wave theory we have only half the picture. I am now convinced that physics is completed by the vortex as the second fundamental form of energy in nature. A vortex is a dynamic three-dimensional spiral. Most vortices are conical; the spin is about a single, central axis. However, Lord Kelvin's smoke ring was a vortex but it wasn't conical – and neither is a ball of string.

How is it possible for a 'corpuscular' elementary particle of matter to be a vortex? If the line of movement, at the speed of light, were to spin on a single point, on constantly changing axes, it would create a spherical vortex. This is depicted by a ball of wool.



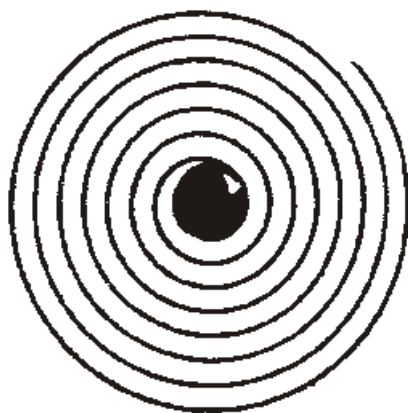
A ball of wool or string has no measurable axial poles because the axes of spin, and therefore the poles, are changing all the time. A ball of wool represents the sub-atomic particle of matter as a spherical vortex.

A ball of wool is static, but a particle of energy spinning at the speed of light would be dynamic and as such it would be a vortex. Can the Universe be explained with something as simple as a ball of wool? Why not? That is the way it should be!. As Lord Rutherford said, "*These fundamental things have got to be simple.*"

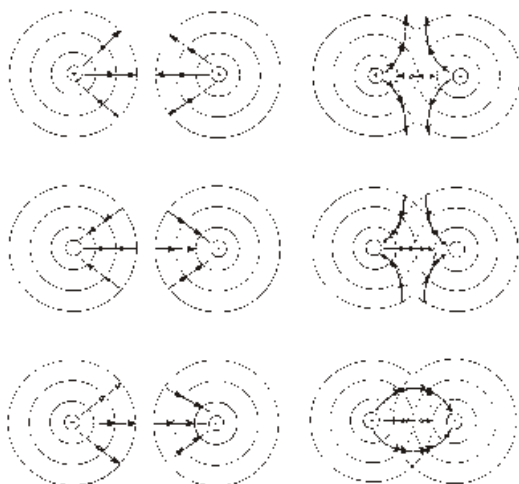
The winding of the wool on or off the ball represents the direction of spin of energy in the vortex. Appearing as a ball, the spherical vortex defines a volume and corresponds closely to the accepted three dimensional, corpuscular model for a sub-atomic particle of matter.

Einstein visualised matter as frozen light. In his famous equation, $E=mc^2$, he showed that vast amounts of energy are contained in minute amounts of matter. The 'wool-ball' model, by illustrating particles of matter as 'spinning light', explains the enormous energies released in nuclear explosions. Just as the ball of wool is a very compact form of yarn so the spherical vortex is a very compact form of energy. Unwind a ball of wool and you will have a roomful of twine.

The vortex, as a three dimensional spiral, suggests a continuous system of energy. Quantum theory contends that energy is discontinuous. Imagine an infinitely large ball of wool. At its centre it would tend to be a spiral but in the outer reaches it would tend to be concentric spheres — like a set of nested Russian dolls.



The concentric spheres of energy expanding or contracting establish the dynamic nature of the subatomic vortex of energy. Imagine the set of dolls all growing at the same rate. Alternatively imagine them all shrinking together. This would represent the opposite directions of flow of energy in the vortex. This simple idea provides an account for electric fields.



As the concentric spheres of energy in the vortex overlap they interact. The lines of electric force follow the points of contact between the spheres. If both sets of concentric spheres are expanding or contracting the lines of force set up repulsion between them. This is why like charges repel. If one set of concentric spheres is expanding and the other is contracting then the lines of force set up attraction. This is why opposite charges attract.

Energy is neither created nor destroyed and there appears to be no limit to the extension of concentric spheres of vortex energy. As the concentric spheres of energy expand, the intensity of energy in them may diminish but would never fall to zero. One could imagine the vortex energy being stretched and diminishing in intensity but never vanishing altogether much as a pie would never disappear by being dividing it into ever-smaller pieces.

The infinite extension of the vortex can account for the unlimited range of electric charge, magnetism and space. Because of its unlimited extension the concept of size cannot be applied to the vortex. One vortex particle can only be considered to be greater or lesser than another in terms of its mass-energy. The proton is a vortex containing nearly two thousand times as much mass-energy as is contained in the electron. It is this mass-energy difference that is represented by the relative sizes of the vortices. It is better to describe vortices in terms of inertia than in terms of size and the vortex explains inertia.

In 'The Character of Physical Law' Richard Feynman said "*The law of inertia has no known origin.*"

Thanks to the Yogic anima siddhi an account for inertia is forthcoming.

Energy is motion. Motion creates inertia. This principle is illustrated when you ride a bike or skis. The faster you move the more inertia you possess and therefore the easier it is to balance.

The flow of energy in a train of waves creates a particle of kinetic inertia and the flow of energy in a vortex creates a particle of static inertia. Kinetic inertia is the tendency of something to keep moving unless it is stopped and static inertia is the tendency of something to stay put unless it is moved.

Because of spin, static inertia is a feature of a spherical vortex. If you take a gyroscope, the spin sets up inertia in the plane of the spin. A spinning pebble skipping across the surface of a pond also illustrates this point. The spin of the pebble, keeps it in the plane in which it is thrown so that whilst it is spinning it skims across the surface of the water rather than sinking.

In a spherical vortex the simultaneous flow of energy in all directions would set up an inertia or resistance to movement of the vortex in any direction. It is this static inertia that we perceive as mass. Mass is created by vortex motion. Mass quantifies the inertia of the vortex.

Photons of light do not possess mass because they are based on wave not vortex motion. It is the vortex form of energy, not energy itself that creates mass. Mass is created by vortex motion so mass, momentum and angular momentum are a properties of the vortex, not the energy within the vortex

Vortex motion sets up *maya*; the illusion of material. Democritus was deluded by the vortex motion of energy into believing that fundamental particles are real and solid. This error in the *atomic hypothesis* of Democritus led classical Western Science to support the illusion we know as materialism.

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Chapter 20

Extraordinary Research

“I believe matter itself is just spin.”

Eric Laithwaite

Travel between the worlds by changing physical-energy into super-energy would overcome the limitations of space and time. That would open up the entire Universe to humanity. It is ironic that the technology of inter-space travel was developed by mankind during the darkest period of the 20th century.

The shifting of a naval ship, in and out of space-time, is alleged to have occurred as part of a top-secret research programme conducted in America during World War II. The project originated from a study of invisibility, in the early 1930s, at the University of Chicago, involving Nikola Tesla, the inventor of alternating current electricity, the physicist Dr. Kurtenhauer and Dr. J. Hutchinson, Dean of the University. In 1934 the project moved to Princetown for the attention of the newly formed Institute of Advanced Study, which included Albert Einstein, John Von Newmann and T. Townsend Brown.

In 1943, the US government gave the go-ahead to the infamous ‘Philadelphia Experiment’. The project was intended to make ships invisible to radar and visible light. In the course of the experiment a destroyer, the USS Eldridge, vanished from the harbour of Philadelphia for 15 minutes and was reported to have reappeared in the

harbour of Norfolk Virginia, several hundred miles away. The experiment was disastrous for the crew on board. Many of the sailors went out of their minds and five of them were reconfigured with the atomic structure of the ship. Their hands were merged into the metal where they had been touching it at the time of the experiment. Release was only possible through amputation. Needless to say the project was abandoned.

After World War II the invisibility project was renewed under the direction of Dr. Von Newmann, at the Brookhaven National Laboratory until Congress disbanded it in 1967. In *The Montauk Project*, Preston Nichols claims that it was re-established, in 1971, as a secret military project under the continued direction of Von Newmann at the Montauk Air force Base on Long Island.

In this extraordinary book, Nichols claimed that vortex resonance teleportation beams were constructed at Montauk, which enabled bodies to be moved in and out of time as well as space. He claimed that an inter-dimensional link between the Philadelphia experiment in 1943 and the Montauk experiment in 1983 caused parts of the ship and two crewmembers to be teleported from the SS Eldridge in 1943 to the Montauk base in 1983. This story was the central theme of a popular movie.

The Philadelphia experiment and Montauk project suggest that a 'vortex resonance' technology for the ascension of physical bodies is within the grasp of mankind. Should this involve change in the Einstein relativity constant from physical-energy to super-energy, without change in frequency of vibration, the implications are staggering.

We are all too aware of the outcome of the genius of Albert Einstein. However, other members of the Institute of Advanced Studies also made discoveries with far reaching implications for mankind.

T. Townsend Brown pioneered the anti-gravity properties of electric charge in the 1920s. He discovered that if a disc is charged so the upper side is positive and the lower is negative when mounted horizontally the disc thrusts upwards toward the positive pole, effectively acting against gravity.

- 1 Because gravity arises from matter antimatter annihilation it has the potential to release more energy than the sun or hydrogen bomb. This is because annihilation releases around two hundred times the energy of nuclear fusion.
- 2 Because gravity arises from electric attraction it should be possible to generate an anti-gravity force from electric repulsion.
- 3 Because gravity originates from vortex interactions it should be possible to generate an anti-gravity force from spin.

In 1929 Brown published a paper on his anti-gravity discovery that a 1% weight loss could be generated by a 100Kvoltage electric field. He went on to invent a revolutionary anti-gravity motor with no moving parts. His anti-gravity disc was segmented so that each segment could be selectively charged. Moving the charge around the rim of the disc from one segment to another allowed the anti-gravity force to be directed. The implication of this discovery for aircraft was phenomenal.

John R. Searl, an electrical engineer employed by the Midland Electricity Board, investigated the anti-gravity force generated by a combination of spin and electric fields. He set a segmented rotor disc spinning through electro-magnets at its periphery. The electromagnets, energized from the rotor, were intended to boost the electro-motive force. Fortunately the generator, about

three-foot in diameter, was tested in the open. The test was performed by Searl and a friend in 1952. To begin with, the apparatus produced the expected electric power but at an unexpectedly high voltage. This quickly exceeded a million volts producing a crackling sound and the smell of ozone. In Searl's own words: "*Once the machine has passed a certain threshold potential the energy output exceeded the input. From then on the energy output seemed to be virtually limitless.*"

Then as the generator continued to increase in potential, it lifted off the ground and broke free of its mountings and the engine. It floated in the air, all the time spinning faster as the air around it glowed pink with ionization. Then the apparatus accelerated off into space and was never seen again! In subsequent experiments Searl mounted his generators, which he built up to thirty foot in diameter, more firmly in the ground. But they still tore themselves free of the Earth, taking the foundations with them. The hemispherical crater left in the ground, suggested the anti-gravity force was operating over a sphere with the generator at its centre. In experiments that have proved difficult to repeat, Searl appeared to have discovered a link between anti-gravity and energy. The system going out of control strongly suggests a resonance phenomenon.

Decades before Searl, the Austrian inventor Victor Schauberger, famous for his construction of logging flumes, discovered the anti-gravity properties of vortex motion quite by chance. Schauberger was a young ranger in the wilderness forest of Bernerau, in Austria, when he made his first observations of the power in vortex motion. In his own words: "*It was spawning time one early spring moonlight night. I was sitting by a waterfall waiting to catch a fish poacher. What then occurred took place so quickly that I was hardly able to comprehend. In the moonlight*

falling directly onto the crystal clear water, every movement of the fish, gathered in large numbers could be observed. Suddenly the trout dispersed due to the appearance of a particularly large fish, which swam up from below to confront the waterfall. It seemed as if it wished to disturb the other trout and danced in great twisting movements in the undulating water as it swam quickly to and fro. Then as suddenly the large trout disappeared in the jet of the waterfall which glistened like falling metal. I saw it fleetingly under a conical-shaped stream of water, dancing in a wild spinning movement the reason for which was not at first clear to me. It then came out of this spinning movement and floated motionlessly upwards. On reaching the lower curve of the waterfall it tumbled over and with a strong push reached behind the upper curve of the waterfall. Deep in thought I filled my pipe and as I wended my way homewards, smoked it to the end. I often subsequently saw the same sequence of play of a trout jumping a high waterfall."

Schauberger observed that the vortex motion of water, a little above freezing, would lift the trout up the waterfall. He was also intrigued by the way trout, in the mountain streams would remain motionless, as if suspended, in the fast flowing water, then dart like lightning upstream. Schauburger was convinced that the turbulent motion of water, at its greatest density, generated a force in the opposite direction to the flow of the stream. He believed that trout could seek out the upstream flow of energy and use it to remain motionlessly suspended in the fast flow of water or to propel them upstream and over waterfalls. He believed that trout also employed a force generated by spiral motion of water passing from its gills over the surface of its body.

Victor Schauburger was convinced that the conical vortex or cycloid spiral was a source of energy. To test his idea he set himself the task of building a vortex turbine

based on the same principle of twisting, reeling and spinning that he had observed in the fast flowing waters of freezing mountain streams. His most successful designs were based on the corkscrew shaped spirals expelled from the gills of trout so he called his apparatus the 'trout turbine'.

Victor Schauberger is remarkable in his ability to construct heavy apparatus without engineering training, facilities or funding. His inventions were remarkable and discoveries extraordinary.

In the early 1930's Schauberger fabricated conical



pipes of special materials, to construct a corkscrew turbine. Operated by an electric motor, the spiral turbines screwed water into a vortex flow and directed the water onto a conventional water turbine coupled to a generator.

Schauberger discovered that the temperature of the water was critical as was the shape of his turbine and the materials out of which it was constructed. He found that as the water screwed faster it suddenly produced large

amounts of energy. Coupled to a dynamo, the turbine began to generate more electricity than the input motor was consuming. The system suddenly went out of control as the apparatus tore itself away from its holdings and smashed itself against the ceiling. When Schauberger experimented with air turbines he found the same thing happened. Regardless of the medium, vortex motion seemed to generate energy, apparently out of nowhere, and it also produced an anti-gravity force.

Just before the outbreak of the World War II, Hitler took an interest in Victor Schauberger's work. He ordered a Vienna firm called *Kertl* to construct and test Schauberger's vortex turbines with a view to using them in aircraft engines. An engineer called Aloys Kokaly was employed in the manufacture of certain parts. On one occasion when he delivered the parts to the Kertl factory he was told, "*This must be prepared for Mr. Schauberger on orders from higher authority, but when it's finished, it's going out onto the street, because on an earlier test on one of these strange contraptions, it went right through the roof of the factory.*"

Another inventor experimenting with free energy was the American, Joseph Newman. Newman found that free energy could be obtained by spinning electromagnetic fields. His machine consisted of a number of rotating magnets wound with copper wire to form a reciprocating magnetic armature. According to Newman, as the armature was set spinning, an electromagnetic force was induced and set into a spiral pattern of motion around the current carrying copper wire.

Like the other generators, Newman's apparatus appeared to produce energy out of nowhere. In *The Guardian* newspaper it was reported that Dr Roger Hastings, chief physicist for the *Sperry-Univac* Corporation, tested

Newman's apparatus. He found that the production efficiency of the machine was far greater than 100%. On September 20th 1985 Hastings issued an affidavit to the effect that *'...On September 19th 1985 the motor was operated at 1,000 and 2,000 volts battery input, with output powers of 50 and 100 watts respectively. Input power in these tests were, 7 and 14 watts yielding efficiencies of 700% and 1,400% respectively...'*

Other inventors who claim to have developed 'over-unity' free energy generators included Bruce de Palma, Adam Trombly and Stephan Marinov. Because of the materialistic paradigm that nothing exists beyond the physical realm it is impossible to account for these discoveries in conventional science. However, if the physical is treated as part of a greater system of reality, free energy devices are not difficult to rationalise.

A clue to free energy comes from DNA resonance. DNA molecule is a three-dimensional spiral. Perhaps resonance can occur between physical-energy and super-energy through the vortex.

If the symmetry of *as above so below, as below so above* applies, and the laws of physics and forms of energy are much the same in the different quantum realities, then vortices could be prevalent in the realms of super-energy. If this is so then it should be possible to create vortices in our world, which match vortices existing beyond the light-barrier. With no space-time separation between vortices of physical-energy and super-energy, the law of simultaneous existence suggests these would coincide in the 'same here and now' so that resonance could then occur between them.

The Law of Subsets indicates that the direction of energy flow would be from the greater to the lesser. The self-evident laws of, 'water flows downhill' and 'electric-

ity flows down potential gradients' supports the prediction that in resonance between physical and super-physical systems, the energy would flow from the super-physical system into the physical system.

Setting up a vortex for resonance would be equivalent to tuning a piano string for wave-resonance so this could be described as 'tuning the vortex'. A piano string is tuned by varying its characteristics i.e. length, tension and diameter. A vortex could be tuned by varying its speed and other characteristics such as its shape and the properties of the spinning medium.

If a vortex, with optimal physical characteristics, is set in motion and its speed is steadily increased, then at a certain threshold speed resonance could occur. Once resonance starts the energy in the vortex should increase exponentially.

The unlimited input of energy would occur because one feature of resonance is that there is no limit to the number of individual systems that can be involved in a single resonance process. Radio and television illustrate this. There is no limit to the number of radio or television sets that can resonate to a single broadcast. With no space-time separation between physical energy and super-energy, a physical vortex could resonate with every single matching super-physical vortex in existence. By doing so, the physical vortex could draw a virtually unlimited amount of energy into our world from the super-physical realms of the Universe.

Vortex resonance has the potential to provide unlimited power. At the same time, it could be one of the most destructive powers if miss-handled or misused. Look at what we have done with nuclear energy! Is it any wonder there appears to be a conspiracy, involving scientific and religious institutions, governments and the media, to

suppress super-energy technologies? Everything that happens in the world is a reflection of the consciousness of mankind. Because humanity does not yet have the level of responsibility required for the quantum leap in technology that vortex resonance will bring, forces may be at work within society to frustrate progress in this direction. Even if this is so it is not for us to be concerned about conspiracies. It is for us to be concerned about ourselves. The science and the spirit of humanity can no longer be divorced. A consciousness shift is vital before we can be entrusted with super-energy.

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About the author

As a child protégé David declared he would prove the existence of God through science. Following in his father's footsteps, he became an amateur pioneering scientist in the Victorian mould. But the story really began when he discovered a lost knowledge from ancient Yogic philosophy that brings together the ancient science



of the East with modern science from the West. Could it be David stumbled on the key to the Universe!

David first presented the vortex physics at the Royal Institution of Great Britain from the historic rostrum of Michael Faraday on January 15th 1975. Since 1985, under the direction of Sir George Trevelyan, he has travelled the world integrating science and the spirit with the vortex physics. His lecture tour first took him throughout England - including the Mensa society in Cambridge - then to Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the USA, followed by Russia and Lithuania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Thailand. David's work has been featured on radio and television in England, Canada, Australia and Russia. David, physicist, singer songwriter and nutritionist has nine children and seven grandchildren.