

THE FLYING SAUCER

A SIMPLIFIED EXPLANATION OF THE APPLICATION
OF THE DIEFELD-BROWN EFFECT TO THE SOLUTION
OF THE PROBLEM OF SPACE NAVIGATION

By

Yaron Rose, Ph.D., President
University for Social Research

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The scientist and layman both encounter a primary difficulty in understanding the Diefeld-Brown effect and its relation to the solution of the flying saucer mystery.

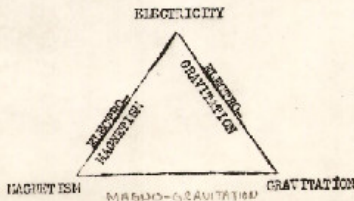
This difficulty lies in the fact that scientist and layman alike think in electromagnetic concepts, whereas the Diefeld-Brown effect relates to electrogravitation.

Neither scientist nor layman can be expected to know the details of electrogravitation, inasmuch as it is a comparatively recent and unpublished development. Townsend Brown is the discoverer of electrogravitational coupling.

To date, Townsend Brown is the only known experimental scientist in this new area of scientific development. Thus anyone who wishes to understand electrogravitation and its application to astronautics must be prepared to lay aside the commonly known principles of electromagnetism in order to grasp the essentially different principles of electrogravitation. Electrogravitational effects do not obey the known principles of electromagnetism. Electrogravitation must be understood as an entirely new field of scientific investigation and technical development.

Perhaps the most efficient method of inducing an understanding of electrogravitation is to review the evolutionary development of electromagnetism.

From the smallest atom to the largest galaxy, the universe operates on three basic forces—namely, electricity, magnetism and gravitation. These three forces can be represented as follows: (BUT SHOULD THEY BE?)



Flying saucers
Van

Taken separately, neither is of much practical use. Electricity by itself is static electricity and therefore functionless. It will make your hair stand on end, but that is about all.

Magnetism by itself has few practical applications aside from the magnetic compass, whereas gravity simply keeps objects and people pinned to the earth.

However, when these are coupled to work in combination with each other, almost endless technical applications arise. To date, our total electrical development is based on the coupling of electricity with magnetism, which provides the basis for the countless uses we have of electricity in modern societies.

Farraday conducted the first productive empirical experiments with electromagnetism around 1630, and Maxwell did the basic theoretical work in 1865.

The application of electromagnetism to microscopic and submicroscopic particles was accomplished by Max Planck's work in quantum physics about 1890, and then in 1905 Einstein came forward with relativity, which dealt with gravitation as applied to celestial bodies and universal mechanics.

It is principally out of the work of these four great scientists that our electrical developments ranging from the simple light bulb to the complexities of nuclear physics have emerged.

In 1923 Professor Biefeld of Denison University suggested to his protege, Townsend Brown, certain experiments which led to the discovery of the Biefeld-Brown effect and, ultimately, to the electrogravitational energy spectrum. After 28 years of investigation by Brown into this coupling effect between electricity and gravitation, it appears that for each electromagnetic phenomenon there exists an electrogravitational analogue. This means, from the technical and commercial viewpoint, potentialities for future development and exploitation as great or greater than the present electrical industry. When one considers that electromagnetism is basic to the telephone, telegraph, radio, television, radar, electric generators and motors, power production and distribution, and is an indispensable adjunct to transportation of all kinds, one can see that the possibility of a parallel, but different, development in electrogravitation has almost unlimited prospects.

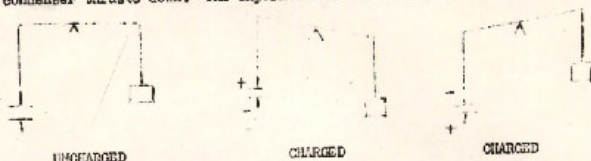
The first empirical experiments conducted by Townsend Brown had the characteristic of simplicity which has marked most other great scientific advancements. These concerned the behavior of a condenser when charged with electricity.

The first startling revelation was that if placed in free suspension with the poles horizontal, the condenser, when charged, exhibited a forward thrust toward the positive pole. A reversal of polarity caused a reversal of the direction of thrust. The experiment was set up as follows:



The antigravity effect of vertical thrust is demonstrated by balancing a condenser on a beam balance and then charging it. After charging, if the positive pole is pointed upward, the condenser moves up.

If the charge is reversed and the positive pole pointed downward, the condenser thrusts down. The experiment is conducted as follows:



These two simple experiments demonstrate what is now known as the Biefeld-Brown effect. It is the first and, to the best of our knowledge, the only method of affecting a gravitational field by electrical means. It contains the seeds of control of gravity by men. The intensity of the effect is determined by five factors, which are:

1. The separation of the plates of the condenser--the closer the plates the greater the effect;
2. The ability of the material between the plates to store electrical energy in the form of elastic stress. A measure of this ability is called the "K" of the material. The higher the K the greater the Biefeld-Brown effect.
3. The area of the plates--the greater area giving the greater effect.
4. The voltage difference between the plates--more voltage, more effect.
5. The mass of the material between the plates--the greater the mass, the greater the effect.

It is this fifth point which is inexplicable from the electromagnetic viewpoint and which provides the connection with gravitation.

On the basis of further experimental work from 1923 to 1926, Townsend Brown in 1926 described what he called a "space car." This was a revolutionary method of terrestrial and extraterrestrial flight presented for experiment while motor-propelled planes were yet in a primitive stage.

This engineering feat by Townsend Brown was all the more remarkable when we consider such a machine produces thrust with no moving parts, does not use any aerodynamic principles of flight, and has neither control surfaces nor a propeller. Townsend Brown had discovered the secret of how the flying saucers fly years before any such objects were reported.

Now that the basic differences between electromagnetism and electrogravity have been indicated and the basic principle of the Biefeld-Brown effect has been outlined, we are finally ready to understand the principles of astronautics or the conquest of space.

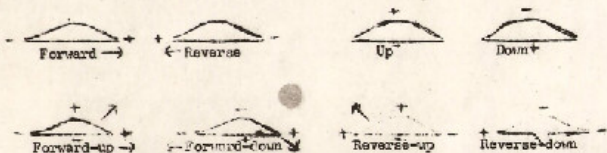
The earth creates and is surrounded with a gravitational field which approaches zero as we go far into space. This field presses objects and people to the earth's surface; hence it presses a saucer object to the earth.

However, through the utilization of the Diefeld-Brown effect, the fly - ing saucer can generate an electrogravitational field of its own which modifies the earth's field.

This field acts like a wave, with the negative pole at the top of the wave and the positive pole at the bottom. The saucer travels like a surf-board on the incline of a wave that is kept continually moving by the saucer's electrogravitational generator.

Since the orientation of the field can be controlled, the saucer can thus travel on its own continuously generated wave in any desired angle or direction of flight.

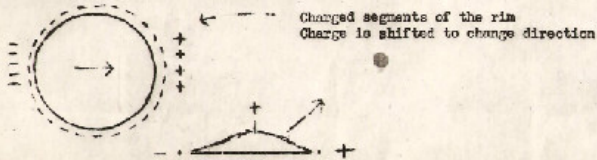
The method of controlling the flight of the saucer is illustrated by the following simple diagrams showing the charge variations necessary to accomplish all directions of flight.



Since the saucer always moves toward its positive pole, the control of the saucer is accomplished simply by varying the orientation of the positive charge. Control, therefore, is gained by switching charges rather than by control surfaces. Since the saucer is traveling on the incline of a continually moving wave which it generates to modify the earth's gravitational field, no mechanical propulsion is necessary.

Once we understand that the horizontal and vertical controls are obtained by shifting the positive pole which turns the field, then we are in a position to extrapolate a finished saucer design.

The top view would be as follows:



Upper plate charged positive, lower negative, for lift resultant direction between thrust and lift indicated by arrow.

The saucer's edge would contain a number of conductor segments, and the saucer would turn in any direction simply by shifting the positive and negative charges to appropriate positions along its edge.

The vertical thrust would be regulated by varying the positive charge on top of the saucer, the amount of thrust being regulated by the amount of charge generated.

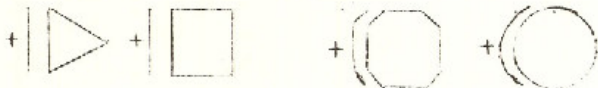
Flying saucers in all probability do not utilize external controls for direction, nor do they have any visible means of propulsion. The flying saucers fly on an entirely new principle namely, the Biefeld-Brown electrogravitational effect--and hence do not utilize any of the standard aerodynamic principles of an airfoil. Flying saucers cannot be understood from the traditional principles of aeronautical engineering.

To understand the flying saucers an individual must temporarily bypass these points of view to learn about a new principle--the Biefeld-Brown electrogravitational effect--and then return to the older points of view for critical theoretical analysis and empirical testing.

Years ago, long before saucers as such were reported by observers, Townsend Brown developed a captive flying saucer--that is, a scale model saucer with a free bearing going around a stationary pole.

Brown did not start with round objects--in fact, the first object that flew was a triangle (1), the next a square (2), then a square with the edges cut off (3), and finally a round shaped saucer (4).

The evolutionary development could be graphically expressed as follows:



Since experiments proved the saucer shape most effective, the changes were made for empirical reasons.

Having solved the problem of horizontal thrust, Townsend Brown developed a profile shape which would be most efficient to shape the electrogravitational field for maximum vertical thrust. The final profile that developed was the shape illustrated here:



The first report of a disc-shaped object in the sky dates back to the sixteenth century. At long intervals during the centuries since have come other reports. Most of them are undoubtedly unreliable as observations, distorted by telling and retelling. But in these older reports, as well as in the very numerous series which has accumulated since 1947, there is a teasing common thread concerning appearance and behavior which makes any certainties about the unreality of flying saucers very insecure.

One of the great difficulties in substantiation of these reports is that, in both appearance and behavior, these objects seem to be simple scientific impossibilities. Here are some of the reasons advanced by technical men to prove the impossibility of devices such as the reports describe:

1. The reports reveal, in most cases, no method of propulsion which can be understood. There are no propellers in any of the reports. Some reports describe a long flame jet trailing behind a cigar-shaped object. But this flame is orange-red in color, indicating an inefficient combustion which would make it ineffective as a reaction jet such as propels rockets and jet planes. No other known physical laws seemed capable of explaining the observed motion of the objects.
2. The reports describe a range of speed and acceleration from stationary hovering to speeds greater than present-day rockets can deliver. And the changes of rate of motion, the accelerations, are far beyond the capacities of any known man-made vehicles. Flight experts point out that such accelerations would impose impossible stresses on any human or human-like occupants. Therefore, they say, the reports must be false or erroneous.
3. Many of the reports concern night sightings and describe a glow, usually of blue or violet color, around the periphery of the objects. Physicists have noted that such a glow is characteristic of a very high voltage electrical discharge, but add that this suggests no means of explaining the appearance or behavior of the objects described in the reports.
4. The description of shapes and performance seems to indicate a complete or almost complete disregard of aerodynamic principles. The objects seem not to need the support of air as a planesides, nor to depend on the lift provided by properly designed surfaces moved rapidly through an air medium.

These are weighty arguments, PROVIDED THE ASSUMPTIONS BEHIND THEM ARE CORRECT. But now comes physicist Townsend Brown, who has spent the last 28 years exploring the consequences of a simple experiment he performed at the suggestions of Dr. Biefeld in 1923. Dr. Biefeld, professor of physics and astronomy at Denison University, former classmate of Einstein in Switzerland, wondered if an electrical condenser, hung by a thread, would have any tendency to move when it was given a heavy electrical charge. Townsend Brown provided the answer. There is such a tendency. But the attempt to understand and explain this motion has occupied him ever since and led to discoveries of truly basic importance.

The observed motion of a charged condenser has been labelled the Biefeld-Brown effect. Studying this effect, Brown pointed out in 1923 that this tendency of a charged condenser to move might easily grow into a new and

basically different method of propulsion. By 1926 he has had described a "space-car" utilizing this new principle. By 1928 he had built working models of a boat propelled in this manner. By 1938 he had shown that his specially designed condensers not only moved but had certain interesting effects on plants and animals.

All of this, while very exciting, is for most of us just a repetition of the story scientific development so characteristic of our age. But now comes the unexpected. Townsend Brown, working in his laboratory, building models and trying endless variations of size, shape and design of his charged condensers, made a flying saucer which flew around a mycology BROWN'S FLYING SAUCERS BECAME A NEWSPAPER TOPIC. AND THE REASONS LISTED ABOVE WHICH LED THE SPECIALISTS TO REQUEST THE REPORTS OF OBSERVED SAUCERS PROVED TO BE BOTH EXPLICAABLE AND NECESSARY TO THEIR OPERATION UNDER THE ELECTROGRAVITATIONAL PRINCIPLE!

WOW!

Let us look at out four main objections in a new light.

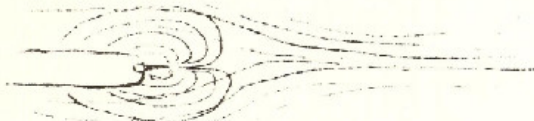
1. No understood method of propulsion. The saucers made by Brown have no propellers, no jets, no moving parts at all. They create a modification of the gravitational field around themselves, which is analogous to putting them on the incline of a hill. They act like a surfboard on a wave. The surfboard moves without propellers or jets too, but it is confined to the direction and speed of the water wave. The electrogravitational saucer creates its own "hill," which is a local distortion of the gravitational field. Then it takes this "hill" with it in any chosen direction and at any rate.
2. The second objection concerned the tremendous accelerations which, on the basis of previous technology, would subject any animal occupants to unbearable stresses. But, says Brown, the occupants of one of his saucers would feel no stress at all, no matter how sharp the turn or how great the acceleration. This is because the ship and the occupants and the load are all responding equally to the wave-like distortion of the local gravitational field. In an airplane the propeller pumps air backward and by reaction itself moves forward. The reaction thrust on the propeller is transferred to the frame of the aircraft. This frame then shoves the load and occupants forward CONTRARY TO THEIR NATURAL TENDENCY TO MOVE AT A CONSTANT RATE IN A CONSTANT DIRECTION. But in the saucer no such transfers of thrust from one member to another occurs. The entire assembly moves in unison in response to the locally modified gravitational field. The nearest analogy in our experience is going down in an elevator. When the elevator starts down, it is not necessary for the elevator to shove on our bodies--both elevator and passengers share a gravitational tendency to move down. They do so without any shoving or any stresses between elevator and passengers.
3. Townsend Brown's saucers require a highly charged leading edge, the positive pole. But such a charged edge produces an electrical corona. In the largest models made, this develops a decided bluish-violet glow easily visible in darkness or a dim light. A full-scale ship operating on this principle would be expected to produce a spectacular corona effect visible for many miles.
4. The outlines and shape of Brown's saucers were the result of electro-gravitational considerations--not the result of wind-tunnel tests of aerodynamic designs. For they move, not on the lift of air, but on

the lift of a modified gravitational field. In operating saucers such aerodynamic considerations would have to be taken into account to reduce drag and friction, but not to produce lift and thrust.

5. And, Finally, when Brown turned his attention to improved ways of generating high voltages, the most promising new method involved the use of a flame jet to convey negative charges astern. This flame was relatively inefficient as a generator if it was adjusted for the best combustion of the fuel. But if it was adjusted to an orange-red color, indicating incomplete combustion of fuel, it conveyed the charges very effectively and set up the required negative space charge behind the ship.

The reasons advanced by the experts to "explain away" the saucer reports, when seen from a new and different viewpoint, appear to be the specific reasons why they can operate—an electrogravitational rather than electromagnetic principles.

The most opinion which must be corrected is the idea of overly intensified supersonic vibration. The Townsend Brown experiments indicate that the positive field which is traveling in front of the saucer acts as a buffer wing which starts moving the air out of the way. This immaterial electrogravitational field acts as an entering wedge which softens the supersonic barrier, thus allowing the material leading edge of the saucer to enter into a softened pressure area. Diagrammed, this would be illustrated as follows:



The University for Social Research is ready to offer this experimental finding to the jet airplane and guided missile industry as a practical method of softening the supersonic barrier.

It should be noted that in a jet plane or guided missile the extra weight added to create the Biefeld-Brown electrogravitational effect would be compensated for by the added thrust created by the movement of the plane toward the positive field created in front of its leading edge.

As we have previously stated, for every known electromagnetic effect there is an analogous electrogravitational effect but electrogravitational application and results differ from those of electromagnetic. This presupposes that an entire new electrogravitational industry comparable in size to the present electromagnetic industry will emerge from the theoretical formulations and empirical experiments of Townsend Brown.

The University for Social Research, in presenting the Biefeld-Brown electrogravitational effect, offers to the world new vistas of increased production, betterment of human living and additional economic stability to all countries.

Marion Rose, Ph.D., President
University for Social Research

1312 North Stanley
Hollywood 46, California

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