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from **STAR WARS NOW!**

The Bohm-Aharonov Effect, Scalar Interferometry, and Soviet Weaponization
by Lt. Col. T.E. Bearden (retd.), 1984

A Sensitive Scalar Wave Detector

Very briefly we present a method of making a very sensitive scalar wave detector so that direct measurement and quantization can be established.

First, we regard one oscillation (one wavelength) of the scalar potential wave as a longitudinal photon. Note that this photon contains a substructure, which may be deliberately determined (when artificially made) or randomized (when naturally made in the idealized case).

For convenience we represent normal linearized vacuum (spacetime) as a horizontal or longitudinal vector (Figure 4), implying the direction of motion of the wave in the laboratory frame. By horizontal position in our diagram, we imply a linear, uncurved spacetime and a non-rotated frame. We represent the longitudinal scalar wave as a horizontal vector, and the usual Hertzian wave as a vertical or "transverse" vector. We visualize a normal detector as detecting only a vertical or "transverse" vector, as we have illustrated in Figure 4.

As can be seen, in a linear, unrotated or uncurved spacetime a pure scalar wave has no vertical component projected upon the laboratory frame vector, so it is not detectable by normal detectors.

To detect the scalar wave, of course we could bend it so that it has a projected vertical component in the laboratory frame (Figure 5). However, this would be an impure wave, not a pure scalar wave, and that is not what we wish.

A better way is to bend or curve spacetime itself in a small region, so that a longitudinal wave that passes through that region now possesses a vertical component with respect to that region (Figure 6). Thus a normal detector there will detect that vertical component. We conduct the detection current out of the "bent spacetime" region to an outside (normal) detector, and we then have a scalar wave detector.

To illustrate, we show conceptually how this has been successfully done. Figure 7 shows the concept. First, we utilize a magnetic pole to provide the infolded energy (potential) to bend or curve spacetime. To reach good sensitivity, we need a pole strength connected with a magnetic field strength of 40,000 Gauss or higher. We utilize a small superconducting magnet, which can reach field strengths of from 40,000 to 80,000 Gauss.

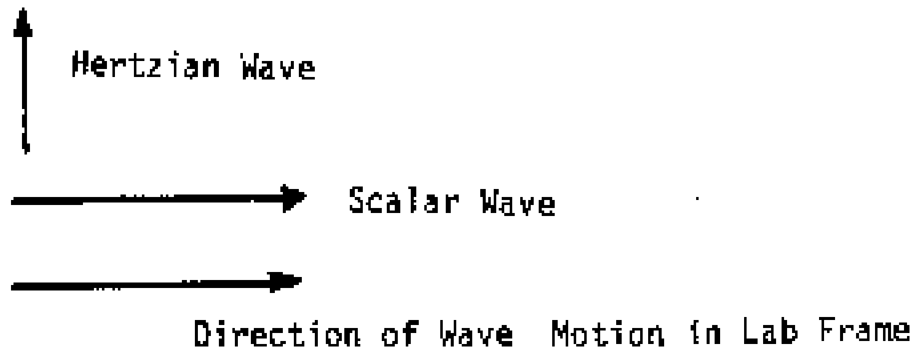


Figure 4. Linear, uncurved laboratory frame.

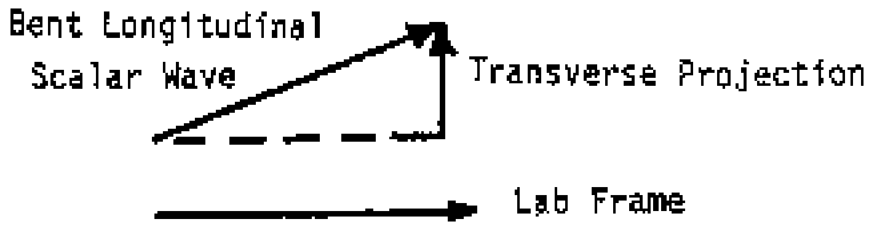


Figure 5. Rotating the longitudinal wave produces a transverse component.

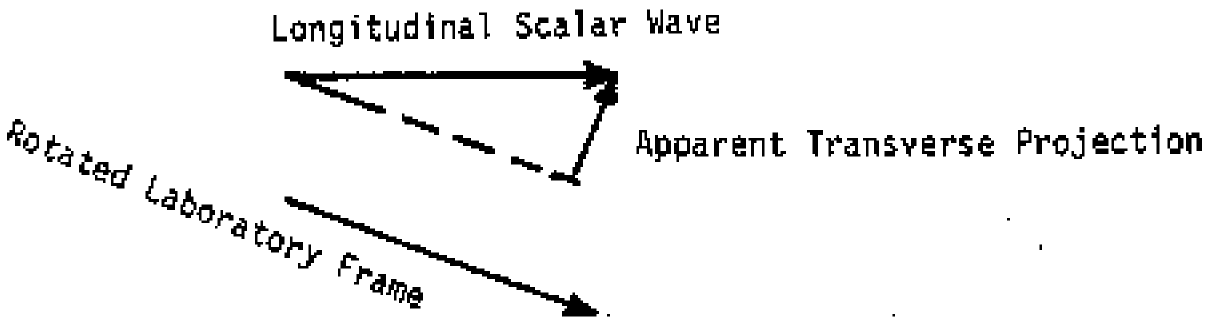


Figure 6. Bending the laboratory spacetime frame produces a transverse component.

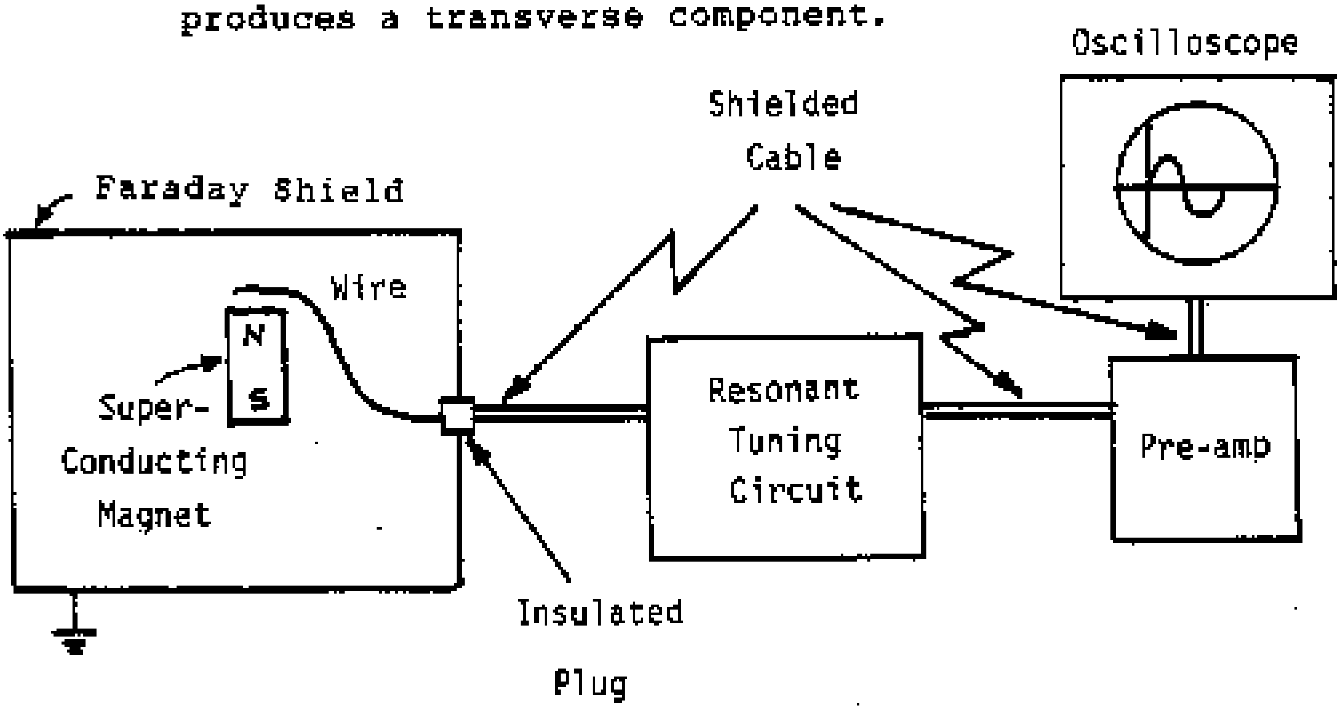
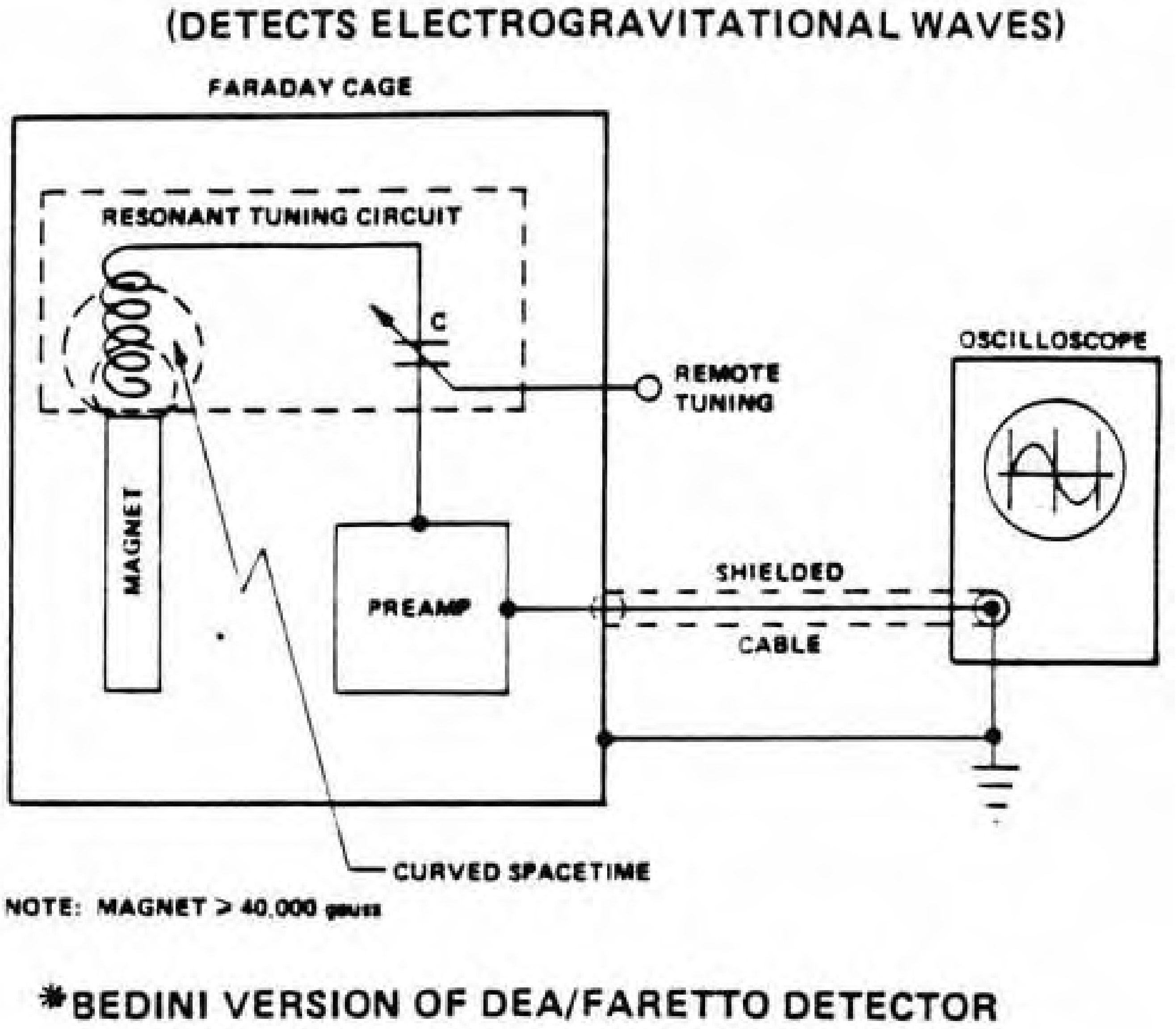


Figure 7. A sensitive scalar wave detector.

Figure 7. A sensitive scalar wave detector.



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Then to prevent detection of superfluous "normal" radiation, we shield the entire magnet in a grounded Faraday cage, as shown in the figure. Hertzian waves will be grounded in this shield, while scalar waves will readily penetrate it undiminished. In other words, the Faraday cage serves as a "stripper," to strip away the ordinary waves, leaving only the scalar waves to penetrate inside. An ordinary wire lies at the top of the magnetic pole, in proximity to it. The wire runs out of the Faraday cage through an insulated port to a resonant tuning circuit, which is sharply tunable over the range of frequencies we are interested in. A preamp amplifies the output of the tuner, and in turn feeds the input of an oscilloscope or other detector.

With this detector we can select the frequency desired, and detect any passing scalar waves of that frequency. By other variations of amps and preamps, regenerative circuits, etc. we can obtain all the sensitivity desired, and utilize ordinary detection equipment already well-known and highly developed.

Additional Information about detecting Scalar Waves

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Figure 11. NETWORK OF VIRTUAL TRANSMITTERS

(See Woodpecker Grid)

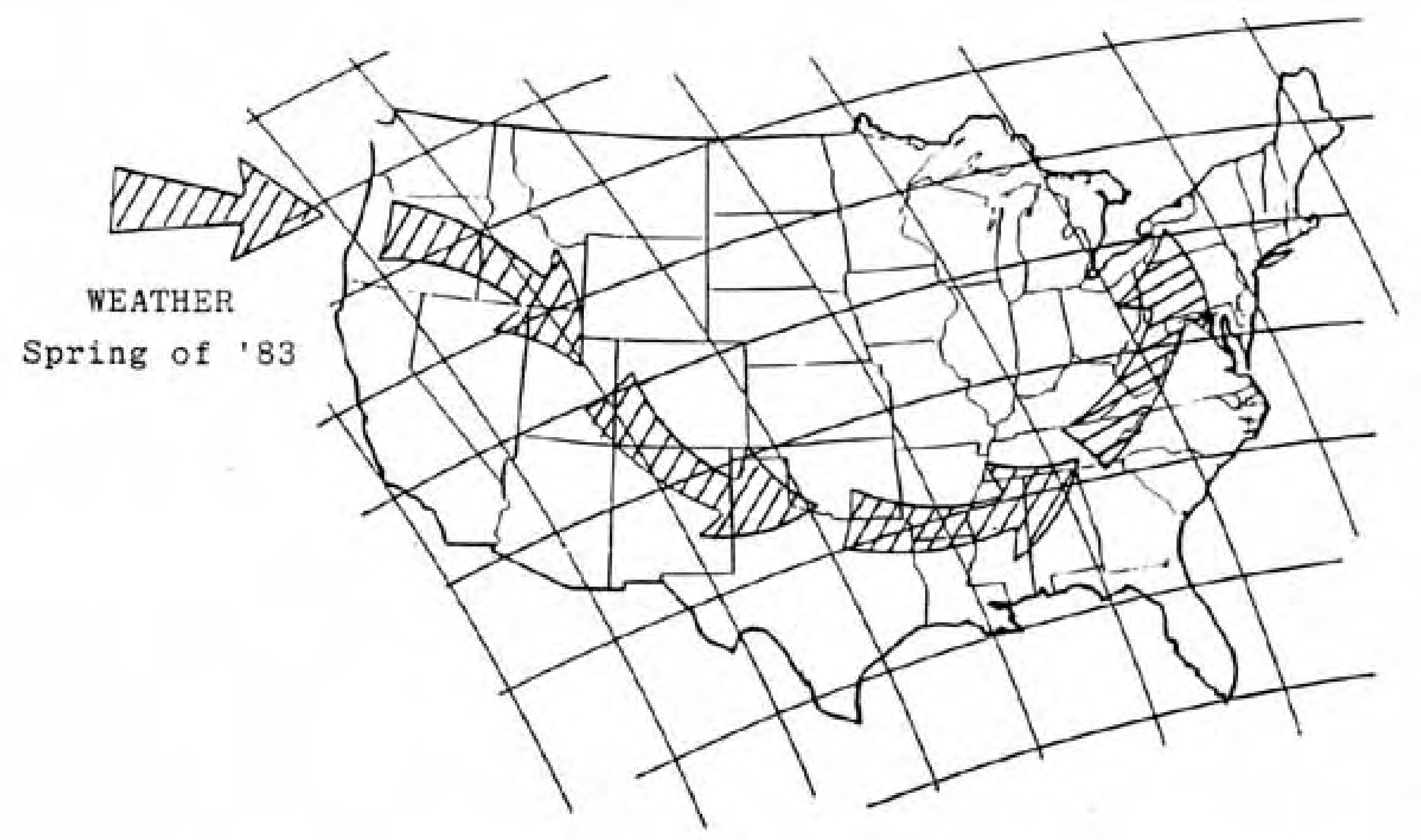

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Figure 12. VIRTUAL TRANSMITTERS IN THE INTERFERENCE GRID

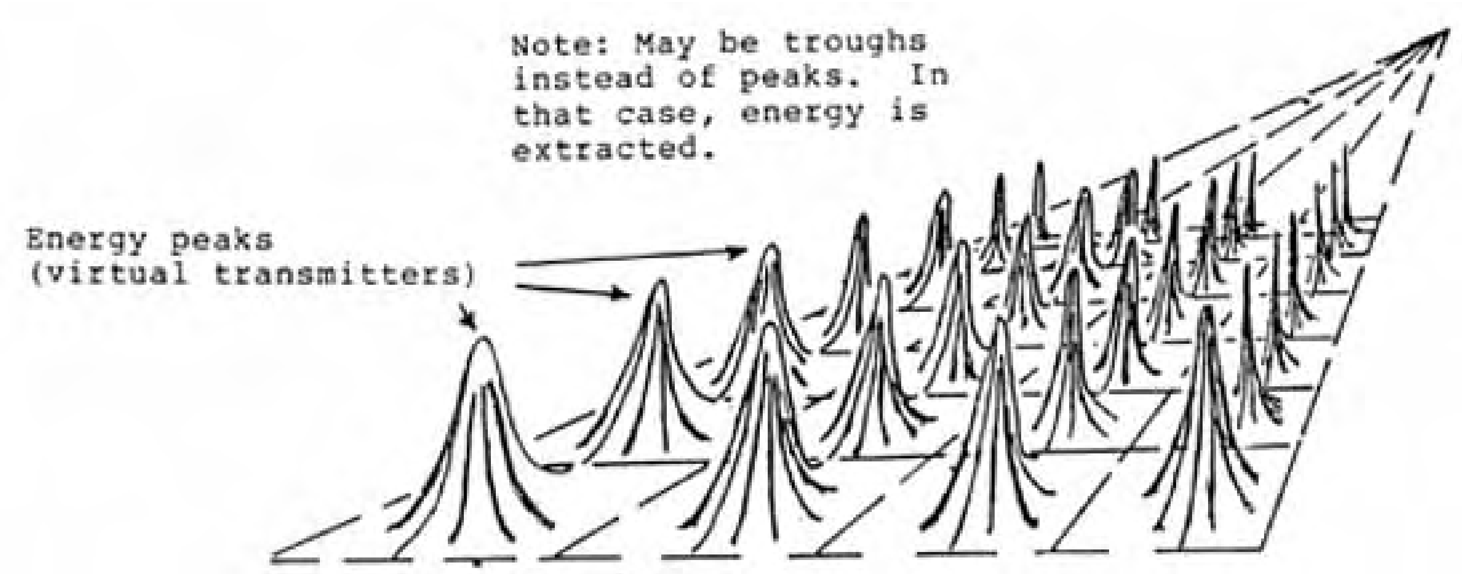

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Figure 13. GIANT RADIAL RELATED TO A VIRTUAL TRANSMITTER

Fall 1983:
Florida
Alabama

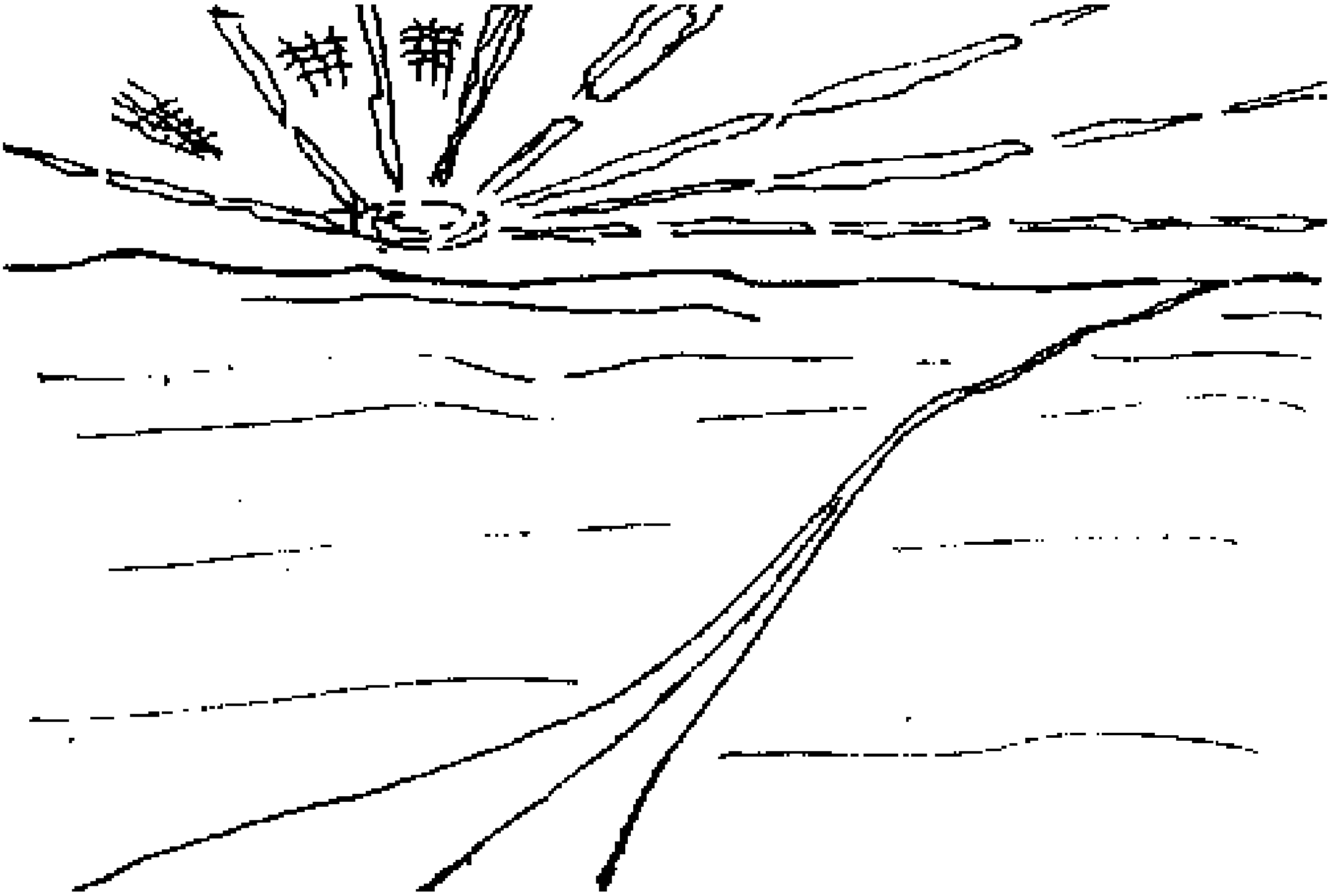

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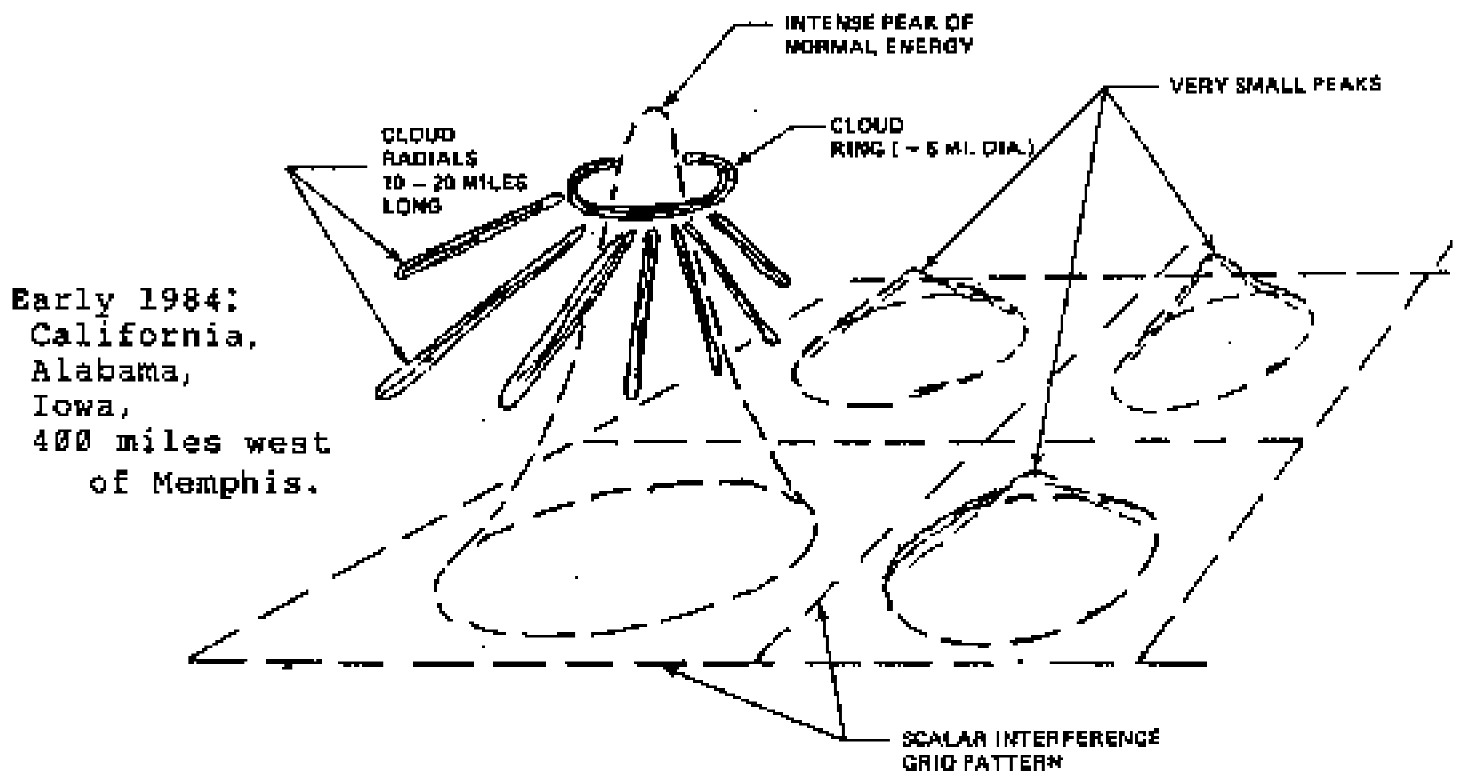
Figure 14. FORMATION OF A SINGLE GIANT RADIAL



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A Briefing on Soviet Scalar Electromagnetic Weapons
by Lt. Col. T.E. Bearden (retd.), 1986
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2. Continual cloud radials have repeatedly been seen and photographed over Huntsville, Alabama, associated with weather engineering and grid activity. Typical radials seen by this author are shown in Bearden, Soviet Weather Engineering Over North America, 1-hr. v1deotape, 1985. Huntsville is apparently a pivot point or "hinge point" for bending and controlling the jetstream.

3. Spectacular cloud grid patterns have been seen over Huntsville, Alabama and Los Angeles, California. An excellent videoclip of one of the Los Angeles area grids, personally observed and shot by KABC Open Mind talk show host Bill Jenkins, is shown in Bearden, Soviet Weather Engineering Over North America,;1-hr. videotape, 1985. An artist's sketch of an earlier gigantic grid, extending from horizon to horizon in every direction, seen over Huntsville, Alabama by Tom Bearden and Ken Moore, is also shown in the tape. The videotape is available from P.O. Box 1472, Huntsville, AL 35807. Sketches and details of another highly anomalous grid pattern observed in the greater Los Angeles area by engineer Ron Cole are shown in figures 5 and 6.

The reason that clouds of water droplets and/or ice particles detect the scalar interferometry and form signature patterns is simple: Consider each H2O molecule as having two light little hydrogen atoms hanging on to the much heavier oxygen atom. The covalent sharing with the oxygen atom of the electron from each hydrogen atom means that

1. the electrostatic scalar potential between the H ion and the O ion it is bonded to, is rhythmically varying as the electron is shared back and forth,
2. this varying potential contains "electron spin holes" since it is made by the moving electron,
3. two such varying potentials exist since there are two H atoms sharing covalent electrons with the O atom,
4. the two H ions are at an angle of over 100 degrees with respect to each other,
5. the molecule assembly thus constitutes one part (one half, so to speak) of a scalar interferometer with imbedded electron spin holes for electron hooking,
6. Incident scalar waves from outside the system interact with the "half scalar interferometer." This scalar interferometry interaction is coupled to the covalent bonding electron because of the internal spin hole pattern of the molecular half of the interferometer. The coupled electron moves with the sca1ar pattern's changes, causing an observable interaction with and in the electrical structure and ionic potential of the molecule,
7. the weak H to H hydrogen bonding between molecules connects resulting ionic potential changes to the structuring of the entire macroscopic cloud assembly. Thus by scalar interferometry with the H_2O "half interferometers", an incident scalar EM pattern is detected and translated into patterns of E and B force fields. The H_2O molecules then "line up" in accord with the electrical patterns detected.

Thus the clouds form "signature patterns" according to the incident scalar EM radiation patterns. Giant cloud radials in the targeted area are probably due to the type and shape of antennas including the type and shape of the electrical wires establishing the antennas' ground planes -- used by the Soviet Union to project the scalar waves. Note that such "radial" antenna patterns were occasionally used by James Harris Rogers in his underground and undersea scalar EM transmission system.

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Figure 15. FORMATION OF A DOUBLE GIANT RADIAL

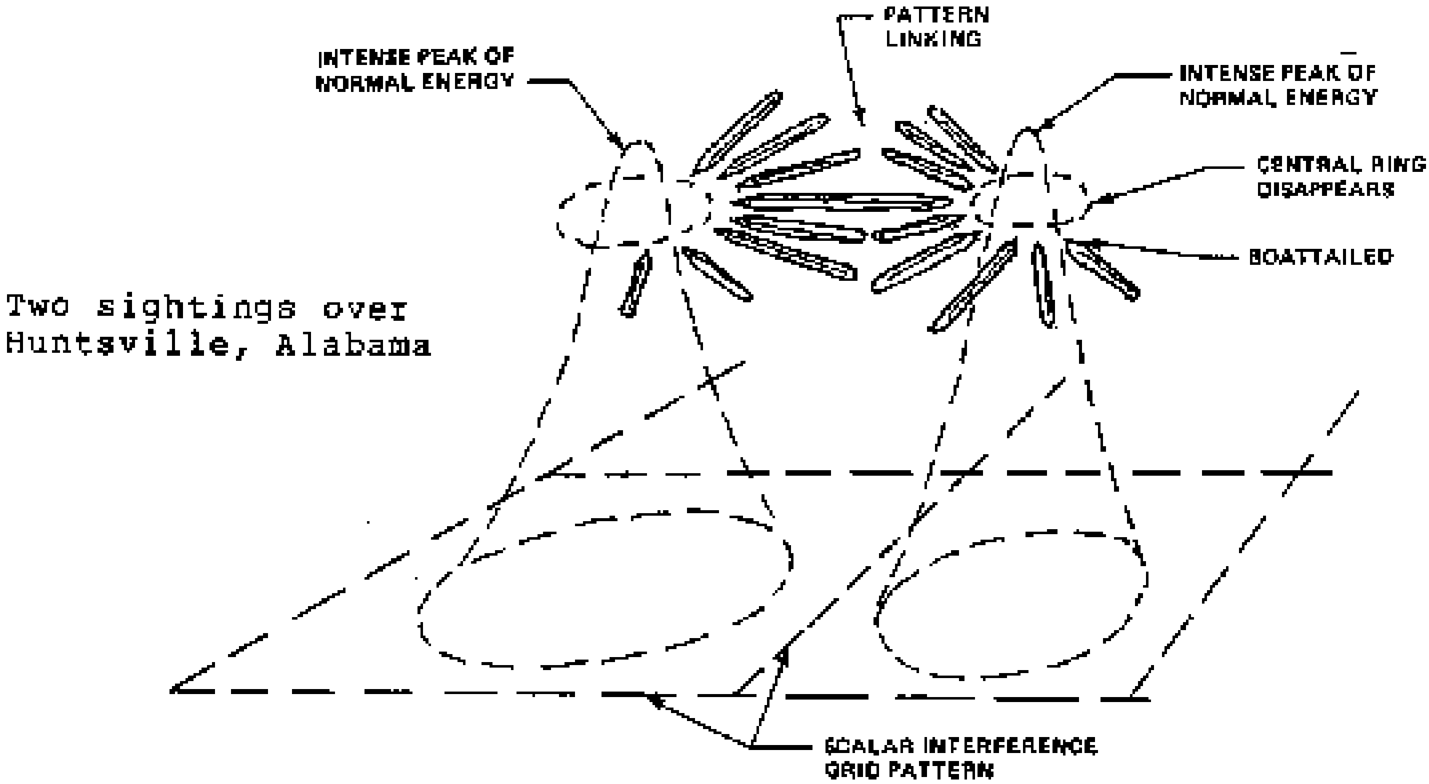

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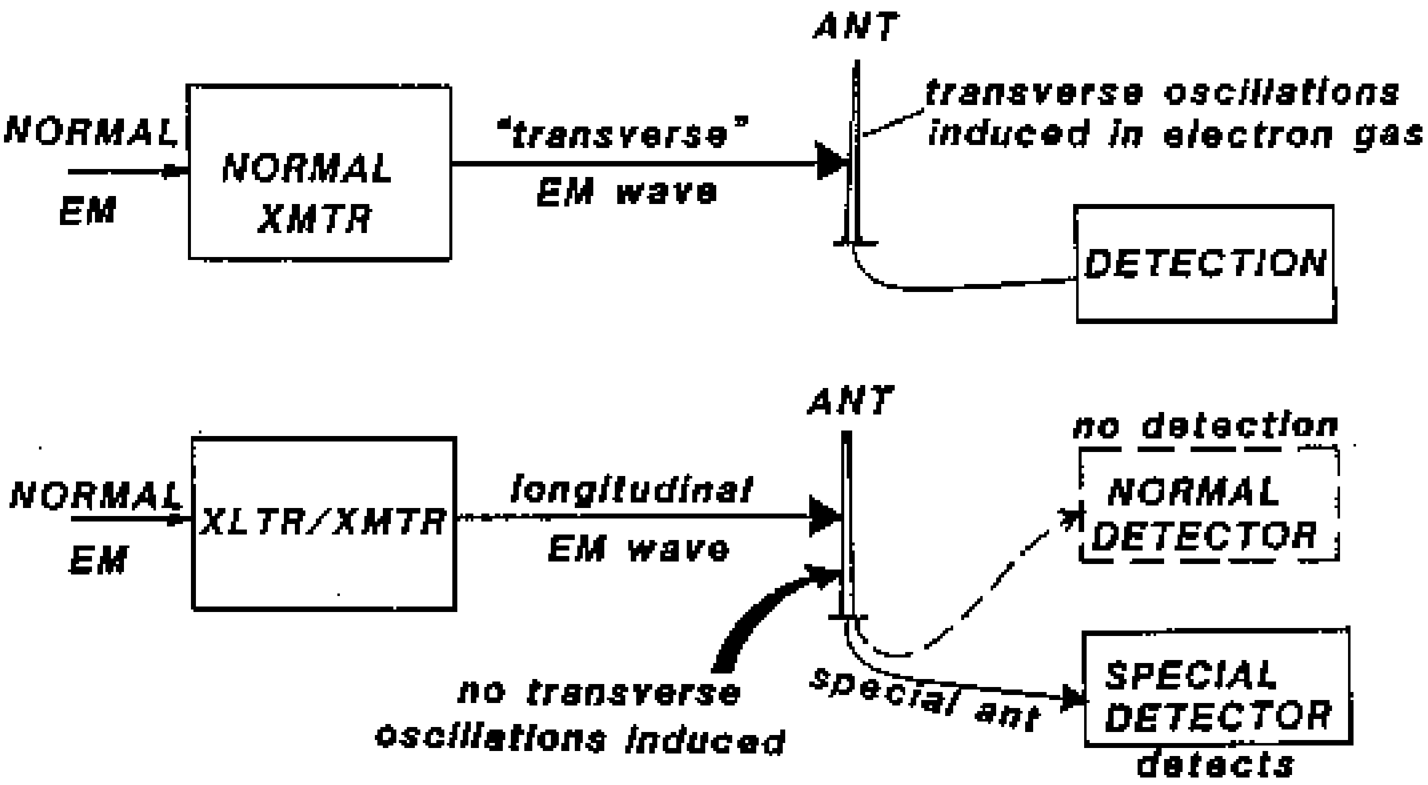
Figure 16. DETECTION OF TRANSVERSE AND LONGITUDINAL WAVES



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