

This article is an investigative report about the work of John R.R. Searl and the stories concerning the Searl Levity Disc Generator. It is a condensed collection of various second- and third-hand documents not readily available. We cannot attest to their reliability. Readers who have additional information regarding Searl and his work, or who recognize errors in this article, are urged to contact the Electric Spacecraft Journal. The Journal hopes to continue its efforts to clarify information on this subject.

Be sure to refer to the date chart at the end of this article.

SEARL'S LEVITY DISC GENERATOR

by Dana Custer and the ESJ Staff

INTRODUCTION

J.R.R. Searl and his Levity Disc Generator excite our curiosity because his claims imply there is a way to get around the all-pervasive force of gravity. Antigravity. Levitation. The ability to unhook ourselves from the earth's firm grasp.

But there is a difficulty. For a variety of reasons, Searl seems unable or unwilling to give out clarifying information. He has said that he has flown a number of these discs, and that some rose up, hovered, and then disappeared, going straight up into space. But where are the eye-witness accounts? The Barrett Report (1) stated there were indeed eye-witnesses, but that they remain unidentified.

Searl is considered pretentious by most of the scientific community, and his work is therefore thought to be suspect. He is a self-taught scholar, and his explanations may elude the more formally trained. The concepts involved are intriguing--electricity, magnetism, the glowing corona. The explanations are complicated, but they sound convincing.

We would like to have the antigravity benefits that these explanations suggest, so much so that we are willing to investigate even the most obscure references. One would like to be able to talk to an eye-witness,

or better yet, be an eye-witness.

And, of course, be able to reproduce the effect.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

The Reverend G.H. Nicholson (2) reported that John Roy Robert Searl was born in a workhouse at Wantage, England, on May 2, 1932. His father was absent, serving in the Army of British India. His mother was destitute.

When Searl was about six years old, he became very ill with double pneumonia. Rev. Nicholson, within whose parish Searl and his mother were living, became involved in finding medical help for the boy. Soon after his recovery, Searl was placed first in Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and later in a foster home. The Homes were responsible for his education and first employment opportunities.

Searl lived with his foster parents in Suffolk, near an airfield, for about twelve years. His youth covered most of the World War II years.

raumzeit (3) published an article that elaborated on the dreams upon which Searl based his research. When Searl was about four and a half years old, he began to have a series of

dreams that lasted until he was about ten years old.

Related briefly, there were two different dreams, and when the first one occurred, the second would follow within two weeks. This sequence was repeated every six months, making a total of 24 occurrences.

In the first dream Searl is among some other boys and girls on their way to school. They all stop to play a game of hopscotch.

Just as Searl himself starts to play, a giant roller appears and begins to bear down upon him from the direction of the top of the squares in the game. Suddenly everything freezes, and the other children disappear. Searl is left standing there, knowing that when motion returns within the dream he must have the problem solved.

In the second dream, always occurring within a two-week period, he finds himself on the way home from school. Suddenly he is within a huge fire. Everything is in flames. Then he hears, "You will be saved!" and "Don't worry!" After a few seconds he sees a long ladder leading up into the sky. He hears a specific command: "Go up!" And then the dream ends.

As the years passed, Searl came to interpret the dreams in this way:

*something terrible would happen in his life, and many of his friends would disappear;

*the 'Law of the Square' had to be solved;

*Fleming's Law was involved;

*physical rings and rollers were involved, as well as magnetism and electron flow.

Searl spent all the years since 1946 working part-time on his ideas. Through dreams, experiments, and his own way of thinking, he developed a number of concepts which he applied in the design of his device, the Searl Effect Generator.

After helping Searl in the winter of 1938, Rev. Nicholson did not see Searl again until 1968, when Searl was 36 years old. (2)

In July, 1975, Rev. Nicholson wrote the article about Searl's life.

Nicholson mentions a vision that Searl experienced of being in a place where there were a number of books. Searl pulled a book down from the shelf, opened it, and saw a picture of a disc going up into space. He felt strongly impressed to remember his dreams and do what he had been directed to do.

In another dream or vision, Searl saw a circle of radial spokes which did not join each other in the middle. He knew this was the structural design he was to use. Although based on childhood dreams and later visions, the technology Searl used was quite sophisticated.

Later when Searl and a friend tested this idea, they set the device in motion using a small engine, and reported an electrical output of about 100,000 volts. They were surprised when the generator continued to speed up, lifted off the ground, broke the union between itself and the engine, and rose straight up about 50 feet. A pink halo (corona) formed around it, indicating ionization of the air at reduced pressure-- 10 mm Hg. After causing a disturbance with nearby radio receivers, the device finally accelerated and sped upward out of sight. (1)

On many occasions Searl spoke with both the public and the scientific community, trying to generate interest and support.

Nicholson reported a number of events which seemed to alienate Searl from anyone outside his own closed circle:

--In 1950, Searl was reported to have been mistreated in the hospital while in the RAF, and to have left on his own volition.

--In 1963, Searl planned a public demonstration to which he invited a large number of people in the scientific community. He spent a great deal of money (£10,000) on the event. The people he wanted to attract sent their apologies and did not attend. Consequently, Searl went into serious debt, and he retired virtually into silence.

--In 1982, Searl's house was entered, and equipment and data were confiscated. It is said that Searl was arrested and that the electrical company accused him of "stealing electricity by means of a unique device." (4) These unfortunate occurrences brought about a family break-up and depression.

--In 1983, Searl's house was burned, apparently destroying whatever data or equipment had been left.

After this, Searl seemed unwilling to provide specific information that would have allowed someone else to duplicate the device.

Accounts of eye-witnesses are lacking. Everyone who ever wrote about the matter refers back to Searl's description of the actual lift-off. It has been impossible to find any impartial, well-documented data.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEARL LEVITY DISC GENERATOR

There is no lack of design speculation on the Searl Generator. Early versions of the Searl Disk Generator were described as simple rotating rings, in which small voltages were produced on the periphery. Subsequent versions described a stationary center ring which drove another rotating ring about it. Next were descriptions of a concentric, three-ring version: the center ring was stationary, the middle ring driven, and the outer ring was free-wheeling. The rings

were then described as separated by roller magnets, which acted as bearings between the rings and provided part of the generator principle.

The following passage is excerpted from the SNSRC Consortium papers. (5)

One particular generator description "is [of] a three-ring arrangement. The inner ring is fixed to the [central] housing wall. The other two rings rotate [about the inner ring]. The outer ring travels at a velocity twice that of the middle ring. Both rings travel in the same direction. Each ring is arranged so that there is a low [electrical] resistance... towards the rim of the craft. The return path increases in resistance toward the fixed ring."

"Electromagnets at the rim receive current from the generator and [redirect it back to help spin the rings]; consequently the load on the starter motor becomes less, and it spins almost freely. [Some say] the magnets are designed as monopolar Mobius rings, or Klein bottles. The formula of these autogenic ceramic electromagnets, and the 'prime mover', constitute the real secret of the Searl Levity Disc Generator."

...

"A flame barrier is necessary between the generator housing and the flight cells at the periphery. But because the craft travels in a vacuum, the fireball seen by observers is only a corona glow of electrified air, not a burning surface of the disc."

In additional descriptions of the disc, the three-ring assembly is "situated near the rim. This pulls everything to the rim, which is then turned into current...."

"The skin is backed on one side by nylon and on the other side by fibre glass, so that the whole disc becomes [integrated into] an electric generator[-capacitor] in a solid condition."

"The Three-Ring Generator"

"Each inner ring sets the speed by which the two free-running rings operate."

"Each ring is divided up into 360 degrees, so as to correctly set the 598 'high energy density magnetic data transfer devices' (magnets of Searl's design). Each Searl magnet has an equal segment spacer of insulator material."

"Because each outer ring is larger than the one innermost to it, segments will be of different sizes, and therefore there is an overlock."

"Each ring is plated with a different substance which produces [an electro]static power."

"The centre [inner fixed] ring consists of 598 'high density magnetic data transfer devices' (Searl's special magnets) [as] drive pieces."

"This produces 700 hp to turn the [first moving] ring in its initial start from zero."

"This [inner] ring, being fixed...sets the speed at which the first free-running ring rotates."

"This first free-running ring, when turning, produces a very high voltage because it is travelling at 1,000 cycles around two rings of different compositions and different size plates."

"The outer ring starts revolving by the sheer force and energy of the middle ring."

"Therefore, again you have got another substance, another lot of insulators and conductors crossing fields of conductors and magnets."

"The power is increased from [the] starting point of two million volts to peak of flash at ten million volts at 150 amps."

"Because of the generator shape (its insulators spacing between segments), it pulses the power, enabling one to use very fine materials. (One cannot supply a dead short circuit to a generator and hold power because it will be lost, therefore the automatic pulsing of the power allows very fine materials to be used, producing very high voltage and reasonable current level)."

"The + V.E. side of the power comes to [the] stationary ring [attached] to the body of the disc."

According to certain SNSRC Consortium papers, "the technical term for the Searl Effect Generator is: 'Cyclotronic-Ballrace-Gyro-Flywheel-High Energy Density Magnetic Mechanical Device.' This applies only to the levity disc for either air or space flight work. For other uses the Cyclotronic-Ballrace section is not needed."

Searl's "conclusions were that free electrons in the metal were spun out by centrifugal force, a centripetal force being produced by the static field in the metal. He decided to build a generator based on the principle. It had a segmented disc rotor, passing through electromagnets at its periphery. The electromagnets were energized from the rotor, and [were] intended to boost the e.m.f."

"The merging of the outer shells at the summits shall be spherical in nature."

"The fixed ring of the Searl Effect Generator shall hereafter be described as being the ring nearest the summits."

"The distance between the fixed ring and that of the peripheral rim shall not be greater than one tenth of the vehicle's diameter."

"The distance [just] described shall be reserved to accommodate the flight reaction angle system control."

"The outer shell shall be constructed of non-magnetic materials."

"The materials utilized in the outer shell construction shall be made electrically conductive."

"The minimum and maximum deflection angles for the outer shells at the periphery shall be not less than six degrees and not greater than eight degrees."

"The periphery shall be of negative polarity."

"The summits shall be of positive polarity."

"The merging of the outer shell at the periphery shall be an acute absolute."

A SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS CONCERNING THE SEARL EFFECT AND GENERATOR

P.L. Barrett, "The Searl Effect," (also known as The Barrett Report, it was published as an article in the SNSRC Consortium Newsletter in 1968).

Barrett maintained "the existence of the Searl Effect type of craft is a fact," and he listed the various indications of the Searl Effect starting with antigravity and ending with "matter snatch during acceleration." Barrett discussed a number of theories.

He concluded: "The only hazard so far observed is that if the craft hovers for too long near the ground, the soil becomes burnt due to the electric currents in it which build up heat. Also, the nervous systems of animals are interfered with by the ionizing discharge if they get too near. Only birds in flight have been really hurt by flying uncontrollably into stationary objects."

Shinichi Seike, "Introduction to the Theory of the Searl Levity Disc,"

Japan Division of NSRC (Consortium).
Published June 1, 1971.

Seike suggested the Searl Disc is powered by gravitational stress energy stored everywhere in the universe; and that it is repulsed by the gravitational field of the earth. It must possess negative energy. A number of formulas are given.

Rho Sigma, *Ether-Technology: A rational approach to gravity-control*, 1977.

This book is excellent. It deals with the subject in several chapters: "Ether-Vortex-Turbine" in England" (The Barrett Report); "Feedback Concerning the Barrett Report;" and "What Some Scientists Think About It."

Comments are included from Jan P. Roos of Austin, Texas; Dr. Arthur Cain from California; Professor Shinichi Seiki of Japan; Dr. H.J.J. Pages from France; and Bruce DePalma.

S.G. Sandberg, "The Searl Effect and the Searl-Effect Generator" (referred to as SEG-001 through SEG-005), 1982-1987.

These papers were based on a series of interviews Searl gave since 1982. They contain information regarding the experimental work on permanent magnets that Searl claimed to have carried out from 1946-1952. There is a discussion of the generator geometry and roller magnets.

Sandberg listed four results that Searl discovered while running a generator:

*the air pressure decreased in and around the generator.

*the temperature dropped considerably in and around the generator.

*objects placed inside the generator ring lost weight.

*the rate of radioactive decay decreased on a strontium 90 sample after it had been left inside the generator ring for ten minutes.

William Whammond, "Answers to the Searl Levity Disc Mystery" (probably 1981). (6)

He described Fleming's Law and how it could correspond to the Searl Levity Disc.

raumzeit, "On the Trail of the Searl Effect," by Traunreut and Watt: December/January 1989/90.

This article is primarily about Searl's dreams and his interpretations of them. It includes Searl's interest in "The Law of the Square" and his large number of computations about it, as well as his use of it in describing and formulating the Searl Effect Generator. There are also some illustrations and descriptions of the ring roller geometry.

SEARL GENERATOR SPECULATIONS

(Excerpted from "High Voltage Concentric Field Generator Design") (7)

The Searl Generator can be classed as a high voltage concentric field generator, because it is disk-shaped, and is said to produce a positive charge at its center and a negative charge around its periphery.

Searl generators were described as producing tens of millions of volts with a coronal glow about them. One reportedly broke loose from its drive motor connection and levitated into the air, seeming to speed up the rpm thereafter and going vertically out of sight. Thus, these generators are also referred to as 'Searl Levity

Disks.' We have no explanation, but given the rotating rings and magnets perhaps the properties of the Faraday Generator are present. The high voltage coronal fire might short-circuit the disk at a certain stage, and transform the rotating magnet currents into additional motor drive force. This is short of explaining antigravity.

There is good reason to doubt the claims made by Searl, but there is also good reason to investigate some of his claims. Independent research indicates many of his design claims are correct and function as described.

There have been a number of design speculations concerning the Searl Levity Generator. However, someone still needs to provide substance to the speculations. The following diagrams and explanations are from the paper "High Voltage Concentric Field Generator Design."

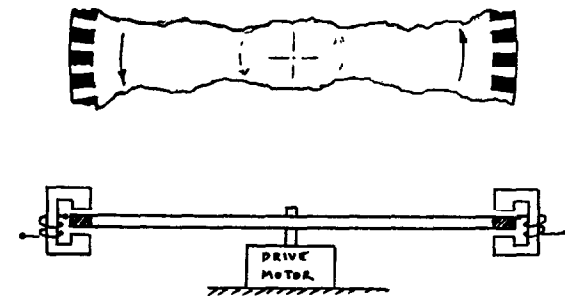


Figure 1

Figure 1 speculates on one of the early descriptions of the Searl generator. This is a simple disk, with metal segments around the periphery which pass between electromagnets to induce voltages. These voltages in turn are said to be collected and passed as a current through another winding of an electromagnet. One end of this winding was left free. The metal segments were said to also have a layered dielectric so as to induce electrostatic voltages.

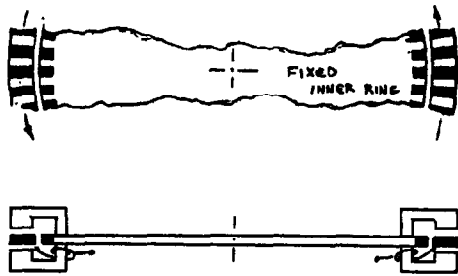


Figure 2

Figure 2 represents speculation wherein a segmented ring has been added, free to rotate about a fixed inner ring. The inner ring is considered to be part of the electrical charge transfer and drive force. The second ring is initially driven in order to generate electrical potential. Again, it is said to be a combination of electrical current feed-back into the electromagnets and layered dielectrics which enhance electrostatic fields. The second ring is said to have been added so that it could rotate freely and prevent the transfer of drive shaft torques like those said to have broken the shaft on earlier designs. This second design was also said to reach a critical speed and go into a self speed-up mode.

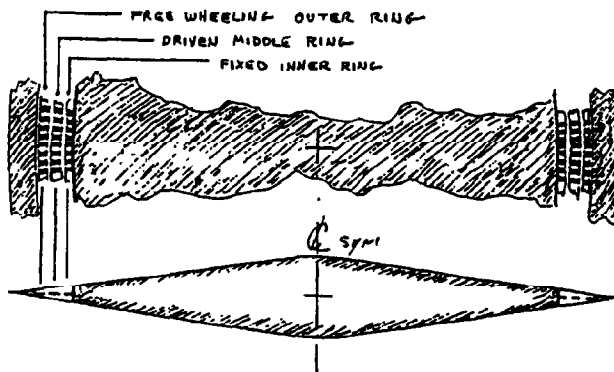


Figure 3

Figure 3 is a scaled schematic of the now classic Searl Levity Disk photo. It consists of a fixed inner ring, a driven center ring, and a free-

wheeling outer ring. Some photos of this design show models in flight, and others show a 30- or 40-foot-diameter design under construction. Construction photos show people standing inside the central structure. Properly scaled, only a 3-foot tall person could stand upright in a 40-foot diameter disk. Photographs of the 40-foot design are apparently of a non-functional model.

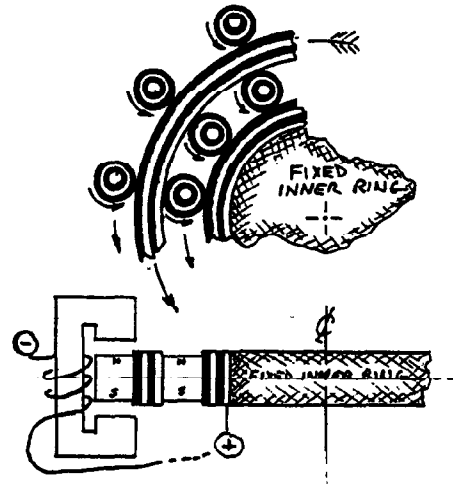


Figure 4

Figure 4, from descriptions by Sandberg, shows a major departure from earlier speculations on the Searl generator design. *raumzeit* (8) also describes these designs. They have layered rings consisting of conductor and dielectric construction, separated and revolving on "roller magnets" of similar layered construction. The descriptions of the roller magnets have varied, as have some earlier ring descriptions, which were noted as segmented. This particular *raumzeit* reference does not mention the "segment" detail. The electromagnet is present as before.

Although the figure shows the external rollers going counter-clockwise, in fact they could go either way.

Figure 5 speculates on another roller magnet, segmented ring generator design. In this case, the metal

conductor segments are imbedded in a dielectric substrate on the ring. The magnet is a rare-earth supermagnet, coated on the outside with a tough dielectric layer. This configuration will allow currents to be induced in the metal segments by the presence of a moving rotating magnetic field. These currents can

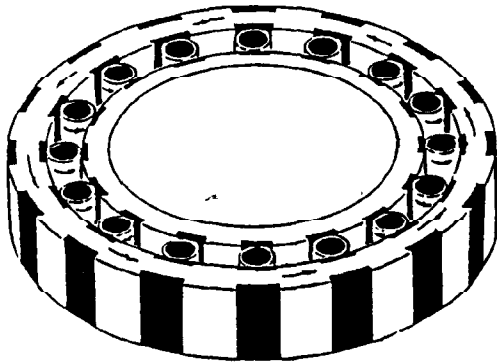
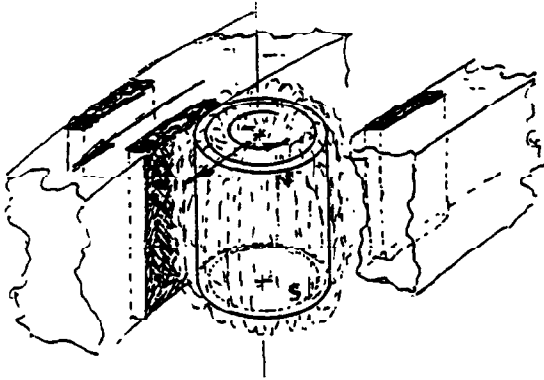


Figure 5

be transferred away by conducting circuits. In addition, electrostatic fields can be generated and maintained by the presence of the dielectric layers. There is experimental evidence to indicate that this type of design could produce high voltages.

CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

Attempts to bring to light the life and work of J.R.R.Searl have resulted, for the most part, in uncertainty and bewilderment. Many key questions remain unanswered.

The *Electric Spacecraft Journal* staff, however, has a continuing interest in the effort to piece together the puzzling evidence concerning whether the Searl Effect Generator is possible.

Following are some perplexing questions that we have started to pursue:

*DID SEARL'S DEVICE EVER GET PATENTED?

The January 1975 edition of the SNSRC Consortium papers stated:

"Provisional patent was applied for, and the Patent Office acknowledged these documents with the following No. 57578.

"Full patent are now being applied for: No. 1296 789."

Electric Spacecraft Journal checked the above numbers by calling a patent search office in Virginia, requesting a copy of the British patent No. 1296 789. It is in no way related to Searl. The number 57578 is the British application number assigned to Searl in November of 1969. This application was never completed.

*COULD NEODYMIUM HAVE BEEN A COMPONENT OF A MAGNET USED IN SEARL'S EARLY EXPERIMENTS?

The element neodymium was first mentioned in Sandberg's paper (SEG-002, 1985). He described the spectograph results of a magnet Searl had provided and which Searl maintained had been produced between 1946 and 1948 for his original experiments. (8)

In the later paper (SEG-005, 1987), Sandberg again stated that this magnet contained neodymium, and noted

that there was no information about how Searl had managed the highly flammable element. Searl reportedly had imported the magnetic alloys from the U.S., but the identity of these manufacturers was not known.

Sandberg stated in his article in *raumzeit*: "At the time of testing (April 1984) lack of funds and other duties prevented additional important measurements being made. The magnet was therefore returned to Searl with the intention of borrowing it at a future date for further investigation. However, upon later request the author was informed by Searl that all magnets in his possession had been lost."

Electric Spacecraft Journal placed a call to a prominent U.S. magnet producer (9) to find out when neodymium had become available. The answer was: not until 1983 was the discovery of neodymium magnets announced by Delco-General Motors of the U.S., and Sumamoto General Metals of Japan. The very earliest date we could establish was 1966-67, when the U.S. Air Force's development program demonstrated that some rare earth compounds had good magnet potentials.

We have also been informed by another source that the published spectograph (8) labelled neodymium within a group of other elements where it would not be expected to be, because of its atomic weight.

For the above reasons, it would appear that Searl could not have had neodymium magnets in the 1948-52 period.

***IS THE SEARL NATIONAL SPACE RESEARCH CONSORTIUM (SNSRC) STILL ACTIVE? DO ANY CONSORTIUM NEWSLETTERS OR FILES STILL EXIST?**

An *Electric Spacecraft Journal* staff member attended the 1988 New Energy Technology Conference (10) at Ottawa/Hull, Quebec, where Sandberg was scheduled to deliver a paper

about Searl's work. But Sandberg did not appear, and it was mentioned informally that Searl data could no longer be released because the rights were being negotiated by an interest in Australia. We have not been able to discover who this party might be.

The only other knowledge *Electric Spacecraft Journal* has about this topic is that registration documents from the Company House in London, England, dated July 1989, indicate that a consortium formed by Searl, entitled the Direct International Science Consortium (DISC), would be dissolved within thirty days.

***ARE THERE ANY EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS THAT CAN BE SUBSTANTIATED?**

There are a few descriptions and photographs, and there is a lot of speculation and hopeful inquiry. We cannot determine that there are any witnesses besides Searl. Where are the substantiating reports and photos?

Electric Spacecraft Journal would be prone to discard the whole matter of the Searl Disk Generator were it not for other phenomena: (7)

(1) The T.T. Brown experiments indicated that high voltage fields could produce antigravity effects. The effects were said to be somewhat brief and unpredictable, but a great deal of effort went into those experiments, as can be witnessed by the existing films and lab notes.

(2) The Hutchison Effect, in which John Hutchison of Vancouver, B.C., demonstrated repeatedly that external high voltage electric and magnetic field interactions could levitate, move, and throw objects situated a distance away. Video tapes of these experiments are very convincing. The effects were brief and would occur at unpredictable moments. George Hathaway (Pharos, Ltd., Toronto, an engineering consultant) has shown

video-tapes of the experiments.

(3) The existence of "ball-lightning," while perhaps not an example of antigravity, indicates a lack of understanding on our part of a phenomenon in which an electrically produced gaseous ball wanders about.

(4) UFO reports have provided substantial observations and details to establish a set of physical effects that are electrical and antigravitic.

The Searl references elaborate on the various design details, but never enough to get the design out of the fog. We have read much of the literature available, and talked to several people who have had direct or indirect contact with John Searl. The end result is speculation and uncertainty.

We would like comments and clarifications on this article, as well as additional information on the Searl-type generator.

REFERENCES

1 "The Barrett Report" [the original publication and date are not identified, and there are no credentials listed].

In two sources:

a) Searl National Space Research Consortium, June 1, 1968, Newsletter No. NSRC-RM/BR-1, page 2. Besides the introduction, the list of observations about the Searl effect, and "Application of Theory" that is identical with that found in Rho Sigma's book, the Consortium's paper also included a "Glossary of Terms" and "Outline of a Theory;"

b) *Ether-Technology: A rational approach to gravity-control* by Rho Sigma, CSA Printing & Bindery, Lakemont, Georgia 30552, 1977, the chapter entitled "Ether-Vortex-Turbine in England," page 73.

This book also contains chapters dealing with "Feedback Concerning the Barrett Report," and "What Some Scientists Think About It."

2 The Rev. G.H. Nicholson, "The Epic Story of Free Energy" [written about 1975; from Rex Research, PO Box 1258, Berkeley, CA 94704. The original publication and date are not identified.

3 *raumzeit*, Vol. 1, No. 5, December/January 1989-90, "On the Trail of the Searl Effect," by H.S. Traunreut and H. Watt, Munich, West Germany, pages 63-70.

4 C.B. Wynniatt, PO Box 796, Whangarei, New Zealand. [Dated about 1984, Letter to the Editor, but the publication is not identified].

Also: letter to Dr. Robert Nelson, "former functionary of the Searl National Space Research Consortium," October 17, 1984.

5 Searl National Space Research Consortium (SNSRC), United Kingdom Division, Newsletter No. NSRC-RM/BR-1, dated June 1, 1968, "The Searl Effect," by P.L. Barrett, B. Sc. ["Infolio" from Rex Research, Box 1258, Berkeley, CA 94704]. Also included: "The Drive Specification of Interplanetary Craft—the Searl's Levity Disc."

Other SNSRC Consortium papers include:

June 1, 1971, No. NSRC-4, Volume 1, Section 2, "Introduction to the Theory of the Searl Levity Disc," by Shinichi Seike, Japan Division, NSRC.

June 14, 1971, No. NSRC-1-C, Volume 1, Section 2, "A Discussion of the Searl Disc on the Basis of My Knowledge of Scientific Possibility," by Bernhard Vaegs.

May 15, 1972, "To Whom It May Concern," (address: 17 Stephens Close, Mortimer, Berkshire, RG7 3TX, England). A list describing the Searl Levity Disc.

January, 1975, No. DOC-20-CON-SNSRC/1, part 1, third edition, "Space Project Swallow - Preliminary Science Project Report". Then there are several pages with the following numbered paragraphs [which may or may not come from this document]: 19-27; 28-31; 31-43 [obviously from another document]; 44-57; [there is a jump here] 186-197; 198-208; 209-222 (#217 mentions "application paper NO. 1"); 223-240.

6 William Whamond, "Answers to the Searl Levity Disc Mystery" (from Fry's, 22511 Markham, Perris, CA 92370). [Original publication and date are not identified.]

7 Charles A. Yost, "High Voltage Concentric Field Generator Design," published by the 1990 International Tesla Symposium.

8 S. Gunnar Sandberg, "The Searl Effect and the Searl Effect Generator," (SEG-005) June 1987. [Our copy of the original says: "Client: D.I.S.C. Ltd., Confidential."] Printed in *raum&zeit*, Vol. 1, No. 3, August/September 1989, pages 71-76.

Also:

Report No. SEG-001, October, 1982. Included details about the 3-ring generator, which was the first one tested in 1952. [ESJ does not have this report.]

Report No. SEG-002, June, 1985. Included information on the induction coils. Address for S. Gunnar Sandberg: School of Engineering & Applied Sciences,

University of Sussex.

Report No. SEG-003, March, 1986. A list of long-term research objectives.

Report No. SEG-004, March, 1986. Additional information regarding the manufacturing procedure of the magnets used on the Searl Effect Generator.

9 International Magnaproducts, Inc., 3103 Cascade Drive, Valparaiso, Indiana 46380 (Eastern office).

10 1988 New Energy Technology Conference, Ottawa/Hull, Canada, sponsored by The Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., edited by A. Michrowski, 191 Promenade du Portage / 600, Hull, Quebec, J8X 2K6, Canada.

raum&zeit, edited by Chrystyne H. Jackson, JacksonInc. Publishing, PO Box 1508, Mount Vernon, Washington, 98273 (206-424-6034).

(a) "The Searl Effect and the Searl Effect Generator," by Sandberg, Vol. 1, No. 3, August-September, 1989;

(b) "On the Trail of the Searl Effect," by Traunreut and Watt, Vol. 1, No. 5, December 1989/January 1990.

Carl Weiss, German Television (ZDF), London Studio, 22 St. Peter's Square, London, W.I. Letters to Searl dated April 26, 1971 and May 14, 1971, where reference was made about filming Searl's work.

Rolf Schaffranke, "Review and Outlook: The Development of Post-Relativistic Concepts in Physics and Advanced Technology Abroad," The First International Symposium on Non-Conventional Energy Technology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, October 23-24, 1981.

Electric Spacecraft Journal Jan/Feb/Mar 1991
Asheville, North Carolina 28814 USA

DATE CHART FOR JOHN SEARL

(Discrepancies are due to different sources)

AGE	YEAR	SOURCE & COMMENT	AGE	YEAR	SOURCE & COMMENT
0	1932	Nicholson: Searl was born May 2, 1932, Wantage, Great Britain.	17	1949	Barrett: JS was employed by the Midlands Electricity Board as an electronic and electrical fitter, experimenting on electric motors and generators.
4	1936	<i>raum&zeit</i> : (Traunreut and Watt) Searl's dreams started when he was 4 1/2, and continued until he was 10 years old. He had 24 dreams in total, 1 pair every 6 months. <i>World events</i> : WW II started in England.	18	1950	Nicholson: JS came of age and enlisted in the RAF. Made and flew what the officers called "luminous butterfly nets," was put in the RAF hospital and mistreated. Left the RAF as a deserter. Lived with a man dying of cancer, who witnessed 6 levity disc experiments with their beautiful coronas, before he died. Then JS became employed by the Midland Electricity Board, where he made an experimental generator on a new principle--it produced a high voltage and lifted itself into the air.
6	1938	Nicholson: Nicholson helped Searl when he was very ill. Through the Dr. Barnardo Homes, Searl was placed with a foster family in Suffolk, who lived near an air base, where he spent 12 years.			Barrett: JS experimented with rotating slip-rings, and measured a small e.m.f. on a conventional meter. He noticed that when the rings were spinning freely and no current was taken, his hair bristled.
9	1941	<i>World events</i> : US entered WW II.	20	1952	Barrett: JS built first generator and tested it outside with a friend. [Searl said this was not his first generator]. It lifted itself, surrounded by a pink halo, and finally disappeared straight up into space. Since 1952, JS has made "some tens of small flying craft, some of which have been similarly lost, and developed a form of control." There were also problems with neighbors about his experiments with the discs--radios turned on, etc.
13	1945	<i>World events</i> : WW II ended.			Sandberg: Since 1952, JS and his co-workers built and tested more than 10 generators, called Searl Levity Discs.
14	1946	Nicholson: JS sent to a naval barracks to be trained as a radio officer. He became ill, and was sent home. <i>raum&zeit</i> : (Sandberg) JS began employment at the Midland Electricity Board (MEB) in Birmingham. Experimented with manufacturing permanent magnets. From 1946-48, JS's experiments were financed by George Haynes of Turner Street, West Bromwich, because Mr. Haynes' son worked with JS. JS did experiments on magnets from 1946-1952. Consortium: JS started his experiments. He invented the 'High Energy Density Magnetic Data Transfer Device.' From 1946 up to 1963 JS freely explained his views about his experiments, which included flight models of various shapes.	21	1953	Nicholson: JS married.
15	1947	Nicholson: JS had several jobs during this time, including Electrical Rewinds Ltd of Gray's Inn Road, London; assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist for 4 years; JS had to return to the Homes, and then he signed himself off. <i>1947 World Events</i> : UFO's appeared.	23	1955	Nicholson: JS lived at Pangbourne, Berkshire. Worked at Rex Cinema in Reading as a projectionist. Neighbors did not like his experiments.
16	1948	Nicholson: JS worked as a projectionist in a cinema in the Midlands. Consortium: JS learned that "a flywheel, spinning on an axle which could be halted almost dead, sheared off from the axle."	24	1956	Consortium: JS had been working on a test tank for high voltage tests.
			26	1958	Nicholson: JS moved to Mortimer.
			31	1963	Nicholson: JS arranged an expensive public demonstration on Mortimer Commons, but none of those invited came. The ascent was seen only by the locals. JS arrested for the debts incurred and the Court held him accountable.

AGE YEAR SOURCE & COMMENT

- 1963 Consortium: JS went into debt for £10,000, and decided to be quiet.
- 32 1964 Nicholson: JS managed to get 13 helpers, and they made 41 experimental study structures. He was now interested in developing a fully commercial proposition for the transport of passengers and freight.
- 35 1966 U.S. Air Force developmental program, first experiments demonstrated rare earth compounds (neodymium) had good magnet potential.
- 36 1967 Consortium: JS again decided to speak publicly about his work. Gave lectures on his work, with scientists and the press present. Lectures were 9 hours long, given twice within 8 weeks.
raum&zeit: (Sandberg) These lectures were about his generator and the levity disc, given in the village hall in Mortimer, near Reading, Berkshire. They were published in *The Evening News* during December, 1967. Two scientists brought samples of radioactive material with them, which were measured before and after the samples were left inside the generator ring for about 10 minutes. There were significant differences.
- 37 1968 Nicholson: Nicholson and JS met again and became friends. JS was slowly making contacts with scientists, firms, and aviation people, including NASA (USA). The Ministry of Defence gave recognition of his work, and kept files on his work.
 The Barrett Report was published in the *Consortium Newsletter*, No. NSRC-RM/BR-1, June 1, "The Searl Effect" by P.L. Barrett, B. Sc.
 Consortium: January 17, JS released "Application Paper No. 1," written about his research of 1956, and also part of his 1967 lectures.
- 39 1970 Nicholson: JS formed the Searl National Space Research Consortium in June. In August, JS issued the first of "a series of Journals designed to show the work and progress of the Consortium." Also about this time JS was joined by William T. Sherwood and his wife R.M. from the USA. The Consortium office was in their home, and records were kept there. Since living in Mortimer, JS worked for an engineering firm at Maidenhead, where he worked the night shift so he could work on Consortium material during the day. From about now JS worked on the "Starship Ezekiel" until about 1975, when it was set aside because of its great cost.

AGE YEAR SOURCE & COMMENT

- 1970 JP Roos: drawings of top view, 90-foot-diameter disc surface layout, dated September 20.
- 40 1971 *News of the World*: Photograph taken by Stuart White of Searl with his provisional Patent Specification on the Levity Disc, No. 57578, January 13.
 Consortium: (June 1, No. NSRC-4, Volume 1, Section 2,) "Introduction to the Theory of the Searl Levity Disc," by Shinichi Seike, Japan Division, NSRC.
 (June 14, No. NRSC-1-C, Volume 1, Section 2), "A Discussion of the Searl Disc on the Basis of My Knowledge of Scientific Possibility," by Bernhard Vaegs.
 Carl Weiss: May 14, a letter to JS included the statement: "Meanwhile the film came out of the laboratories and the pictures are absolutely delightful. The programme will be transmitted in Germany on May 20th."
- 41 1972 Consortium: May 15, "To Whom It May Concern" (address: 17 Stephens Close, Mortimer, Berkshire, RG7 3TX, England). A list describing the Searl Levity Disc.
- 43 1974 Nicholson: Serious bone trouble had developed in JS' head, and he lost the hearing in one ear. Two operations were required; condition incurable; JS must take pain killers.
- 44 1975 Consortium: Newsletter, January, No. DOC-20-CON-SNSRC/1, part 1, third edition, "Space Project Swallow-Preliminary Science Project Report."
 Also stated: "Provisional patent was applied for, and the Patent Office acknowledged these documents with the following No. 57578. Full patent [rights] are now being applied for, No. 1296 789."
 Nicholson's article about Searl was written (July), "The Epic Story of Free Energy." At the end of his article Nicholson said that he used a tape recorder that was powered by a small Searl Effect generator prototype of 200 watts at 240 volts. This prototype was especially designed for home use. and Nicholson reported that it worked perfectly.
- 46 1977 *Rho Sigma's* book published, *Ether-Technology: a rational approach to gravity-control*. Quotes about JS' work from: JP Roos, page 81; Dr. Arthur Cain, page 82; Professor Shinichi Seiki, page 82.

AGE YEAR SOURCE & COMMENT

47 1978 Wynniatt: There was a complete blackout about what JS was doing between May 1978 and his arrest in May 1982.

49 1980 Magnetics Conference, sponsored by the U.S. Navy, made the first presentations about the rare earth (neodymium) magnet development.

50 1981 (Probable date) - William Whammond, "Answers to the Searl Levity Disc Mystery."

51 1982 Wynniatt: In May, J S' house was invaded by government inspectors or law enforcement who "allegedly confiscated a 'domestic type free-energy generator.'" They also tore out all of the electrical wiring in the house. The Southern Electricity Board brought suit against JS on the charge of "stealing electricity by means of a unique device." Nicholson had to rig up makeshift lighting and heating for JS family. This resulted in a family break-up and depression.

Sandberg's Report No. SEG-001, (October). Included details about the 3-ring generator, which was the first one tested in 1952.

52 1983 Wynniatt: While JS was still under government care, his house was set on fire by an arsonist and most of his equipment and records were destroyed. JS formed an alias: Dr. Bill Bates, International Institute of Advanced Space Science, 12 Watt House, Baldwin Street, Smethwick, West Midlands, England. (IIASS was formed September 18).

The discovery of neodymium magnets announced by Delco-General Motors (US) and Sumamoto General Metals (Japan).

53 1984 Wynniatt's letter written to Dr. Robert Nelson. *raum&zeit*: (Sandberg) Magnet that Searl produced in 1946, was analyzed by Roger Cheese (School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, University of Sussex) on April 16. Cheese made tests and took some measurements, but due to lack of funds and other duties, further important tests had to be postponed. He sent the magnet back to JS with the intention of borrowing it again. However, later JS said that all the magnets in his possession had been lost.

54 1985 Sandberg's Report No. SEG-002 (June), "The Searl-Effect Generator: Design and Manufacturing Procedure." Included information on the induction coils. Neodymium is mentioned as one of the elements contained in "the magnets used in the original experiments." Spectrogram included.

AGE YEAR SOURCE & COMMENT

1985 The first neodymium compound and processing patents issued to General Motors (US) and Sumamoto. (Japan)

55 1986 Sandberg's Report No. SEG-003, (March) A list of long-term research objectives. Sandberg's Report No. SEG-004, (March). Additional information regarding the manufacturing procedure of the Searl Effect Generator.

56 1987 Sandberg's Report No. SEG-005, (June), "The Searl Effect and the Searl Effect Generator." (Printed in *raum&zeit*, August/September, 1989). It is the reconstruction of the experimental work carried out by JS between 1946-1952, based on the interviews JS gave to the public since 1982.

57 1988 New Energy Technology Conference, Hull/Ottawa: No Searl data could be released. The rights were being negotiated by someone in Australia.

58 1989 Registration Documents from Companies House, London, England, indicate that the consortium formed by Searl, named "Direct International Science Consortium, Ltd." (DISC), was to be dissolved within 30 days of July 25, 1989.