

3101 WASHINGTON STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94115

November 30, 1977

Mr. Donald Murphy  
3475 Investment Blvd., Suite#9  
Hayward, CA. 94545

Dear Don :

Enclosed is a packet of possible research and development proposals that are relevant areas for future application of the Markovich Tesla Electrical Power Source. At present, we are able to develop up to 39 volts of open circuit voltage and 0.8 amps of closed circuit current or about 16 watts of usable DC power. When the unit is put under a 1000 ohm resistance, the unit drops in voltage to 20 volts and provides a steady source of electrical power that renews itself to the above mentioned capacity of 39 volts in less than one minute after the load is detached from the circuit (for a more complete report of these phenomenon see our General Reports one through three). Right now we have on order the second prototype unit that is capable of delivering about 120 to 144 volts when the same 1000 ohm resistance is put into circuit with it. These two electrical power sources clearly demonstrate the high efficiency and potential of the Markovich Tesla Electrical Power Source (MTEPS).

In the packet, we mention a number of vital adaptations that the MTEPS can serve in the immediate future. The first is as a communication system between planets or from one point on earth to another (see Earth-Mars magnetic wave). The wave shown in our diagram is derived from a concentric magnetic wave that is found emanating from all heavenly bodies and serves as the energy source for the MTEPS. By generating this wave, we will be able to encode any type of intelligible code or even a voice and/or picture to any point of the solar system more efficiently than is presently the case. Another item that we mention is the heat ray satellite. This instrument is capable of using a unique heat beam to alter the temperature of the soil and atmosphere to temperatures that are close to semi-tropical (20<sup>o</sup> Centigrade or slightly above) on a year around basis. This feat is made possible by the use of the energy employed by the MTEPS and our other inventions. This new type of energy has the ability to send a wave that can be converted by a properly tuned receiver into a heat beam similar in its properties to a highly coherent light beam such as one attains when using a Laser. However, this beam or heat ray also possesses a unique characteristic - that is, it will only effect an area that it is specifically designed to operate in. In this way, the unit can be made to influence only the area and the altitude that it is initially targeted for. For example, if one wanted to have the ray heat an altitude up to 2000 metres, the unit amazingly will only affect this region of the atmosphere. This ability was demonstrated in Malibu, California in May of this year for a distance of 400 metres. Finally, we have the use of the MTEPS as a source of propulsion attitude control in near- and deep-space vehicles. This unit as is shown in the accompanying diagram is based on the ability of the MTEPS to emit a wave that can be made coherent much as a light wave is by a Laser. In this case, we have used a series of lenses that are specially polarized (vertically as well as horizontally) and arranged in a special way to direct the beam in a stream that will propel a vehicle to very high speeds once the region near Earth is left behind. Thus, it becomes possible to have in a very short period of research a series of developments that will enable mankind to make very

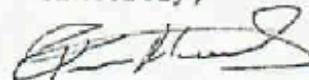
quick advancements in deep space research alteration of climate on parts of the planet, and a new type of communication system that seems to be far superior to that presently employed by our civilization.

The last unit that I wish to describe is the wireless system for the transmitting and receiving of electrical energy to any point of the globe! Nikola Tesla, the great Yugoslav-American inventor responsible for the invention of the rotating magnetic field that laid the basis for our modern electrical age, considered this invention to be his greatest achievement. The patents taken out by him describe a device that at first appears to be no more than a modified high voltage air induction coil altd by the addition of an extra coil tuned to a harmonic of the primary and attached to a large electrode ball suspended above and a specially mounted ground antenna buried beneath. What the unit really is, is no more than the MTEPS interphased with a specially designed high voltage-high capacity three coil transformer (Tesla Coil) with a similar device on the receiving tuned to a harmonic of the transmitter and also interphased with a MTEPS. In this way, Tesla was able to send 1200 watts of electrical energy and light a bank of 200 sixty watt lightbulbs 26 miles distant. In our present experiment, we intend to send a total of five million volts and 700 amps stepped up from a 200 volt MTEPS to another coil tuned to the harmonic of the transmitter and linked to another MTEPS. If we are correct in our assumptions, and our testing has so far shown this to be true, the receiving coil will be able to obtain the amount of energy that was transmitted to it (five million volts and 700 amps). In accomplishing this feat, the Tesla "Magnifying system" will at last be proven to be as earthshaking as Nikola Tesla predicted in a series of articles at the turn of this century.

In addition to the MTEPS and the various applications that have been described by me, we also have a series of inventions that are listed on a sheet entitled: "Products for Development". We hope that the brief descriptions of these units will at the present time prove sufficient to your purposes.

Thank you for your cooperation and the help that you have shown us in this vital endeavor.

Sincerely,



Peter T. Markovich

# Tesla Technology Center

## On Going Research

### For Use In Oceans:

- 1.) Nuclear-powered hydro-jet engine for nuclear submarines (150 knots+)
- 2.) Lower friction skins for submarines or any surface vessel.

### For Use In Aerospace:

- 3.) Jet engine with triple thrust and fuel efficiency for weight and size of conventional engines.
- 4.) Superior airframe for multi-mach speed aircraft.
- 5.) Self-cooling skin for multi-mach speed aircraft.
- 6.) Lower friction skin for multi-mach speed aircraft.
- 7.) Magnetic propulsion system for propulsion and/or stabilization of space vehicles.
- 8.) Heat ray satellite for climate control and faster growing of all types of plants.
- 9.) Magnetic wave communication system.
- 10.) The Tesla 'Magnifying system' for wireless electrical power transmission.

### For Use As Power Sources:

- 11.) Markovich Tesla Electrical Power Source for providing of general and auxiliary electrical power.
- 12.) Markovich Hydrogen Fuel Generator for providing electrical power by a unique means of separation of sea water.

## THE ECONOMY 35 FILM FORMAT

There has been a general standardization on 35mm as a theatrical film format since before the turn of the century, this being generally due to the requirement for showing the picture on a relatively large screen to large audiences. The advent of television has drastically reduced the average size of audience, yet the 35mm size continues to be used.

Recently the motion picture theaters have begun to install automated projectors in the 35mm format to reduce costs in line with the smaller numerical attendance, with new theaters being built in a multi-auditorium design with two, three, four, even five smaller auditoriums. A point is reached rapidly, where the small size of the auditorium, reduces the cash return to such an extent that it is not profitable to run a 35mm print for such a small audience, the savings from automation notwithstanding. It is at this point, where income from a given screen is less than \$1000 weekly, that a switch to a more economic format is indicated.

The Inventors of Economy 35 estimate that over 5,000 new motion picture auditoriums could be economically viable at this time in the U.S. if the new format were introduced.

### THE METHOD

Economy 35 is a method of printing, wherein the films being shot in 35mm for 35mm release would be copied onto a special duplicate negative utilizing the new format, and prints be made for distribution to a new class of smaller automated theaters.

These prints will be made on special release prints be made stock 35mm wide, but having perforations similar in pitch to 16mm film. (see attached drawing, Fig. #1.) This film will then pass thru a special projector at 36 feet per minute, the same speed as 16mm. Since the distance between the perforations is actually greater than conventional 35mm, (width of academy frame being only .868 inches with allowance for optical sound track vrs, 1.041 for the new format, which has magnetic sound only, placed outside the perfs in 2 channel stereo arrangement.) A fairly large area can be given over to picture.

Unfortunately, the resulting usable format is inordinately wide, have an aspect ratio of about 3.5 to 1.0. Such a format would be much wider than the standard 1.85 to 1.0 most commonly used in theaters.

By printing the picture, however, with a conventional Anamorphic printing lens turned 90 degrees from normal orientation, and by magnifying the picture by about 12%, all of the information of the 1.85 to 1.0 original can be recorded, with the greatest possible efficiency in terms of space utilization. Literally all of the usable film area would be used inside the perfs. (This has only otherwise been accomplished in practice by the 70mm format.)

When projected, the film would be shown on a special projector having the required pull-down and sprocket size, with a conventional Anamorphic lens turned 90 degrees from normal orientation.

## USE OF ECONOMY 35 AS A PRODUCTION METHOD

The inventor has developed a special movement for a conventional 35mm production camera (Mitchell NC) which along with a change in aperture size and shape, and the installation of an Anomorphie taking lens, mounted 90 degrees to normal orientation, permits filming in the process.

The advantages of film the original in the format are as follows:

### SAVINGS IN NEGATIVE EXPOSED AND WORK PRINT

Only 40% as much linear film is required, so that expense for this is reduced by 60%. A similar saving is made in the process of this negative. Work print costs on 40% as much. All sound editing can be done with 16mm materials, as these are compatible in terms of pitch. Simple modification of editing equipment, either 16 or 35, permits editing.

### ABILITY TO RUN CAMERA LONGER BETWEEN RELOADING

The camera will run two and one-half times as long on a given magazine as conventional 35mm. This becomes very important in those instances where the action being photographed is outside the control of the cameraman, such as sporting events, or public spectacles. In conventional studio shooting, substantial savings can also be affected by eliminating break-time for reloads. This can amount to thousands of dollars savings on a single production. Long run capability is particularly important when filming in a multi-camera technique, as it is important that all of the cameras continue to be usable during the relatively longer takes made with this technique.

### GREATER POSSIBLE PORTABILITY OF CAMERA

The most important factor controlling the size of a camera in terms of size, weight and bulk, is the size of the actual film load. Obviously, a 400' capacity can be packaged in much less space than a 1000' capacity. In Economy 35, the 400' load will have the same running time as 1000' in 35. The inventor contends that the 400' capacity represents the practical upward limit of a noiseless hand-holdable production camera. Only with Economy 35mm can the non-portable 1000' camera's running time be enjoyed with near equal photographic quality. It has been recently demonstrated in practice, that the ability to hand-hold a sound production camera can reduce the cost of production by hundreds of thousands of dollars in feature film production, due to time saved.

### ABILITY TO PREVIEW FILM PRIOR TO BLOW-UP

There is no sub-standard format wether 16mm or Techniscope,\*note 1 which can permit a producer to screen a film on a large 40 or 50 foot screen prior to it being "Blown-up" to 35mm. In the cases of 16, limitation would come from lack of light and sharpness, as well as sub-standard sound reproduction, in the case of Techniscope no exhibition equipment exists or is contemplated to the best knowledge of the Economy 35 inventor.

The inventor contends that all automation functions can be greatly simplified and reliability increased by running the film at the much slower speed. (Economy 35 being 36 f.p.m. while standard 35 is 90 f.p.m.) Any automatic shutoff device could bring the film movement to a stop with only 40% as much footage being damaged. In practice, the reduction dynamically would perhaps allow a near fail-safe mechanism to be provided. Perhaps the reliability of the film transport would be such that the much tougher Estar base could be used for prints. Estar, being tougher, represents a threat to the actual mechanism in the case of a standard 35 automated machine, hence is not in practice.

### STEREO SOUND

Stereo sound has enjoyed wide acceptance in phonograph records and P.M. broadcast. At present, very few theaters have equipment to run stereo sound. This is due to the high cost of magnetic striping, which increases the cost of a release print by as much as 40%. Most stereo sound systems in theaters were of the tube type, were costly to maintain, and expensive in original purchase. Hence very few stereo systems survived the 20 years since original installation. Since the Economy 35 projectors will in all cases be new, modern reduction in the cost of sound amplifiers (solid state) can increase the reliability, while reducing the cost drastically. The stereo in economy 35 is only two-channel thereby reducing the cost for speakers and amplifiers from the earlier 4-channel 35mm system.

Inventor contends that the stereo sound will greatly help dispell the claustrophobic feeling of watching a film in a very small auditorium, a factor that otherwise limits the appeal of very small theaters.

Due to the 60% savings in the running of a film, the otherwise prohibitive cost of magnetic striping will no longer be justification for not providing stereo.

Since each auditorium has only one projector, the cost of the playback assembly is cut in half, while cost is further reduced by the smaller size of the assembly. This assembly would be an integral part of the special Economy 35 project.

### PORTABILITY OF THE PROJECTOR

Inventor contends that a projector can be designed which will be capable of filling a 25 foot wide wide screen with the same degree of brightness typically seen in the average commercial theater, and with a degree of picture clarity nearly indistinguishable from present 35mm standards. This in contrast to 16mm, which, if used in a similar application would be quite distinguishable from 35mm in terms of sharpness, color saturation, contrast ratio, and sound quality.

This high performance not-with-standing, the machine would be configured to be movable in sections by single person, unassisted, and would have less than 1/3 of the weight of a typical automated 35mm machine.

Multi-theater complex with a total seating capacity of about 500 seats in the 3 small auditoriums.

#### WHAT ABOUT THE SO CALLED MOM AND POP OPERATIONS?

Since the advent of television there has been very little theater activity in those truly isolated areas where the total population within a 30 minute drive is less than 9000. This represents a considerable part, perhaps 10% of the United States population. In such an area, only a small "Mom and Pop" type of operation can show a profit.

Our studies indicate that a two screen (250 seat) theater can be set up in rented space for as little as \$25,000 including the seating.

If such a theater can take in \$1500 each week from it's own screens,, it might make possible a clear \$500 per week for the Owner-operator. Such an investment would find many takers if it could be demonstrated elsewhere in practice.

#### WHAT DOES THE FILM DISTRIBUTOR HAVE TO INVEST AT THE ONSET?

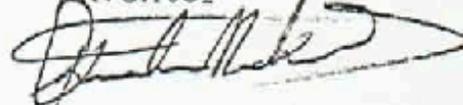
Nothing.....However, we ask each major distributor to sign a pledge that they will make available these prints as soon as at least 500 such machines are installed in regular theaters.

At such time as at least 2000 of the outlets exist in the country we ask the distributors to pass on some of the savings from print cost to the exhibitors in the form of a fixed cash discount to those exhibitors who request the more economical prints.

Matters of this type can be developed at the NATO level as the format is put to use.

A leading manufacturer of theatrical projection equipment intends to manufacture these machines as soon as the respective exhibitors, distributors, and producers express a willingness to work together to affect this cost saving and market expanding program. Your help as a decision maker in the film industry is earnestly solicited. Each and every business in the industry can benefit by the foresight of those that who actively support this idea in the early stages.

Inventor



Peter T. Markovich

## The Sonic Scope

The basis of this device is the use of a specially designed lens system capable of focusing sound waves much as a more traditional lens focuses light waves. The key to understanding this concept lies in viewing light as a corpuscular wave or 'quanta'. This phenomenon can be focused due to the special nature of its vibrations or frequency. Likewise, this special lens will focus sound and instead of a light sensitive device to record the image thereon produced a sound sensitive device can be utilized. A modification of the system of image recording in the presently being developed in the video cassette recorder serves as an example of the instrument that would be necessary for this part of the sonic scope system.

The system works in the following manner:

- 1.) Tracking occurs first by use of a system similar to sonar that plots the co-ordinates to be used and the amount of interference that appears to be happening in the area to be studied.

- 2.) The scope is trained on the area and all possible coordinates based on the parallel dispersion of sound are computed. The scope, meanwhile, has picked up the sounds as magnified by the lens system and recorded them on a suitable emulsion pack.

- 3.) The listener at this time can put the emulsion through a special listening device and hence it is possible to communicate or even to "see" Moscow from Los Angeles.

So as we have seen, the sonic scope permits one to pick up and record sound much as one now does light. By using this device one can discover the meanings of sound propagation as it relates to any of the other various forms of electro-magnetic radiation. The cost for prototyping this instrument would be around \$20 to 30,000.

WIRELESS POWER SYSTEM  
-A PROPOSAL

In the 1890's following the success of the polyphase electrical system, Nikola Tesla began to study the problems associated with the transmission of electrical energy without the use of a wire distribution system. The success of this research was seen in a series of United States patents garnered by Tesla between May of 1900 and November of 1901. Let us now look at these patents and, in turn, review the principles that served as the basis for the wireless transmission system.

In order to explain the "wireless" system, we shall henceforth refer to the series of patented diagrams used by Tesla to describe the various components (see diagrams as labelled on next page). The first series of diagrams are taken from the patents issued to Tesla on May 15, 1900 and explain the basic design of the transmitter and receiver instruments.

The transmitter unit consisted of a modified Tesla Coil (labelled parts A & C in the drawing), spherical "air-ground" antennae and a power source with a "ground" antennae for power transmission. The principle behind its operation was quite simple.

As is well-known by modern electro-physics, the earth is the major source of an electrical charge or "potential". All that is needed to induce an electrical flow or pressure (voltage) is a frequency and a suitable wave capable of adequately inducing or "exciting" the earth's vast electric potential. Tesla in his Colorado Springs experiments of 1899 discovered that a phenomenon known as standing waves (waves that vibrate with the same nodes and ventrils) were readily produced in the earth. Further experiments demonstrated that these waves had a maximum length of 70 km (49 miles) and a frequency of around 6 cycles per second with an energy level of 1 to 10 Herz. To reproduce this observed exchange of the earth's electric force, Tesla used his recently developed Coil (up to 100 million volt potential) and tied its frequencies to a generator designed to reproduce the observed phenomenon. Using this principle, the role of the parts of the transmitter can be easily discerned.

The transmitter is turned on when the special AC six cycle per second generator is put into operation (part labelled 'G'). When it is in full operation it has begun to fire a special capacitor unit (not shown) and to force the coils of the transformer unit (parts labelled 'A' and 'C') to begin to give off standing waves of the desired magnitude. To ensure that the proper type of wave is developed, the coil is connected to an antennae. The di-electric properties of the atmosphere at this point tend to stabilize the wave broadcasting by the coil. By putting the two connections of the ground antennae to the secondary coil (part 'A') and to the primary Coil (part labelled 'C'), the highest distances of the wave from node to ventril can be produced. This 'gap' can then be sent as an electrical wave in a simultaneous fashion through the ground antennae. To maximize the effect, the wires

## STEPPING-UP ELECTRICAL POWER

One of the major problems that is encountered in both the transmission of electricity as well as its every day use is the necessity to set-up current due either to voltage loss by wire resistance (current impedance) or simply to use as effeciently as possible the voltage that is available to perform a required task. To solve these problems, Tesla invented the solid -core transformer and its counter-part, the air-core transformer (Tesla Coil).

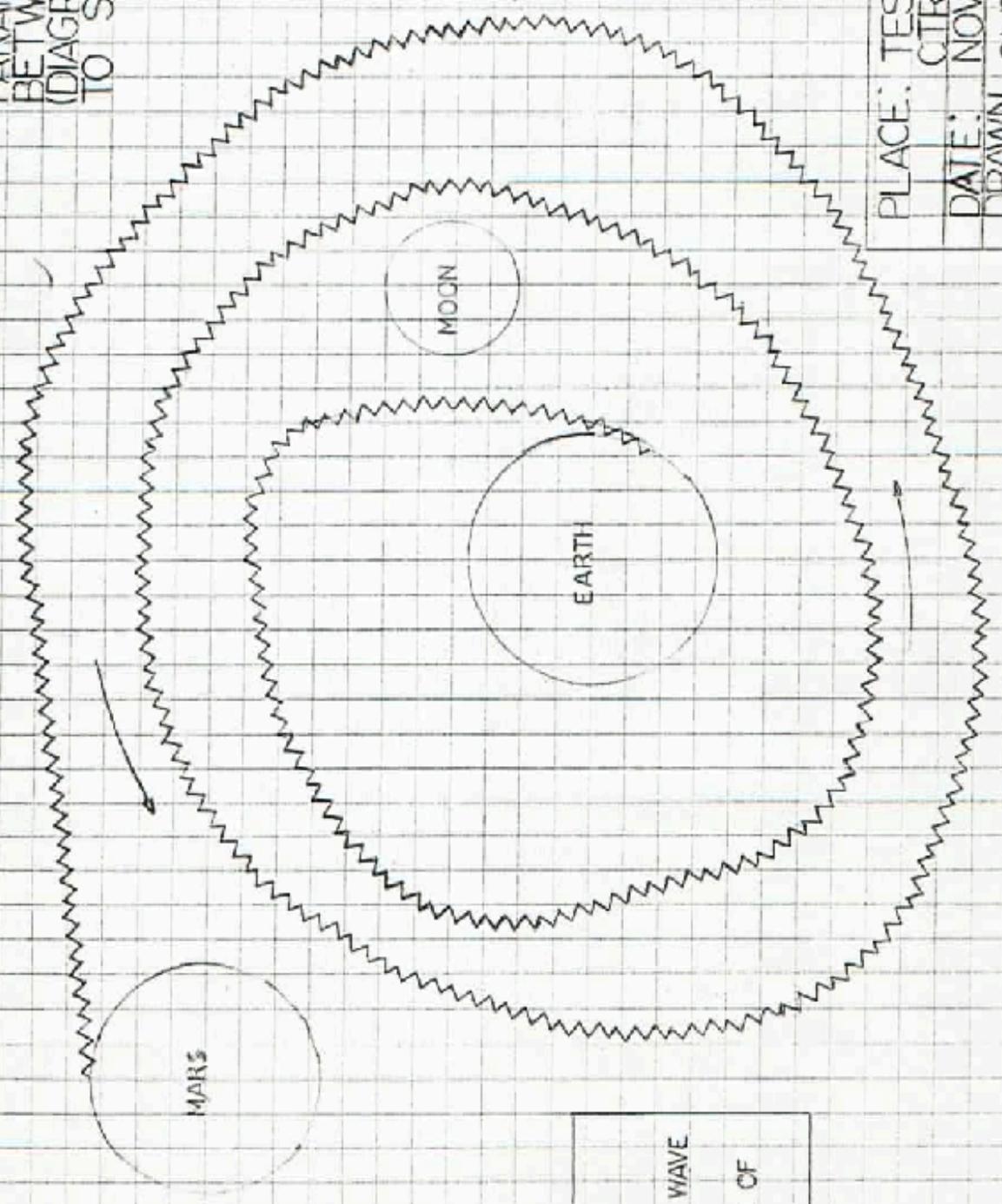
The system can be used in series to step-up a current from the rating of 110 volts A.C. (house current) to 110,000 volts A.C. This system works as follows:

- 1.) the current outlet is connected to a solid- core transformer with the following ratio of 10 turns on the Primary to 1000 turns on the secondary coil. When the current leaves this unit it has had its potential raised to 11,000volts.
- 2.) the current is sent through a rotary sparking gap and a standard circuit to a Tesla coil. Here, a ratio of 10:1 in the turns is utilized (10 turns on the primary to 100 turns on the secondary.
- 3.) the current that leaves the coil is now rated at 110,000volts ( a step-up of 100 times its initial house current rating). this current can then be drawn off as used as a source for high voltages that may be required.

By the use of this simple circuit connection it is possible to step-up the current ratings of any A.C. electrical system as is in common usage in the modern world. In so doing, this system makes available to the world the means to not only have high voltages but also a safe and sound means to attain them.

EARTH-MARS MAGNETIC WAVE  
©1977 BY PETER MARKOVICH

SPIRALING NATURE OF  
PARAMAGNETIC WAVE  
BETWEEN PLANETS  
(DIAGRAM NOT DRAWN  
TO SCALE)



KEY

▲ MAGNETIC WAVE

→ DIRECTION OF WAVE

PLACE: TESLA TECHNOLOGY  
CTR - SAN FRANCISCO, CA.  
DATE: NOVEMBER 14, 1977  
DRAWN BY: SHELDON NIDLE

*Sheldon Nidle*

Dated: November 14, 1977

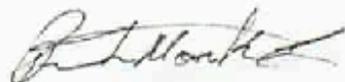
THE EARTH - MARS MAGNETIC WAVE

Depicted in the accompanying drawing (Figure 1) is a representation of an interplanetary "Magnetic Wave". These waves exist in as well as between all types of heavenly bodies. They can be recognized by the following characteristics that they hold in common. First, wave propagation is by means of a spiraling motion as shown in figure 1. Second, these waves tend to turn their spiral in a clockwise direction. Finally, one will find that strangely enough the use of the proper materials and shape can cause a device so designed to be created that has the properties of a battery capable of producing either AC (Alternating Current) or DC (Direct Current).

These "Magnetic" (or Para-Magnetic) waves were first discovered in modern times by the Yugoslav- American Scientist Dr. Nikola Tesla. Tesla had happened on to them as part of his decade of experimentation into whether the Earth was electrically charged and if so, could this factor be used to transmit electrical current without the use of wires. The final stages of this research took place at Colorado Springs, Colorado in the Summer and Fall of 1899. Here, Tesla conclusively proved the correctness of his assumptions by lightning a bank of 200 60 Watt incandescent lightbulbs on the summit of Pikes Peak some 26 miles from his laboratory. By 1900, Nikola Tesla had discovered that the waves were of a stationary type and that his "Tesla Oscillator" in a specially modified form could conduct an electrical circuit through the Earth and that in so doing could also magnify electrical power. Tesla now knew that electricity was also tied to another type of magnetic (para-magnetic ?) energy that could be induced to create a current potential in a circuit. Moreover, Tesla also had learned that this wave travelled between all types of heavenly bodies and could therefore be eventually be utilized as a means for interplanetary communications - a point proved by beaming a wave of this new type of energy to the Moon while at Colorado Springs. Thus, the new form of energy was seen by Tesla as a means to conduct electrical energy through the Earth and in this way transmit electricity to any part of the planet. In addition, this energy could be the medium whereby it becomes possible to conduct electricity from one heavenly body to another or to put it in more graphic terms, one could send a lightning bolt between Earth and Mars! By the time of Nikola Tesla's death in 1943, the scientific community still believed Tesla greatest discovery (the "Magnetic" wave) to be an impossibility and what Tesla himself called his greatest achievement was still not utilized by modern civilization.

In 1977, an American scientist of Yugoslavian origins, Dr. Peter Markovich, was able to finally duplicate the Tesla experiments and rediscover the Tesla wave phenomenon. In so doing, Markovich was able at long last to prove the validity of Tesla's concept of the new form of energy as a means to transmit as well as magnify electrical energy. This phenomenon opens a new energy source that can be utilized for man's benefit.

At the present time, the "Magnetic (Para - Magnetic)" energy devices are being explored by Dr. Markovich and his staff in San Francisco, California. This vital research will shortly advance the realm of human knowledge and make it possible to utilize the incredible forms of energy that travel between the various points of the universe for the production of electrical energy and a new means for communications and transportation. In this way, humanity will finally be able to utilize what Dr. Tesla called his greatest achievement.



TESLA TECHNOLOGY  
GENERAL REPORT

On February 8, 1978, a test of the Markovich Electric Power Source (MEPS) was conducted at the home of its inventor, Peter Markovich. Also in attendance for this demonstration was Don Murphy, Art Steele, and Sheldon Nidle. A series of tests were run in order to determine the current rating and closed & open circuit voltages of the MEPS. The first test was to hook the voltmeter in series with the device and then to add a number of resistors to determine the closed circuit voltage of the instrument. Following these tests, the MEPS was to be tested by having it light a sixty watt lightbulb. Current was to be determined by having the voltmeter connected in parallel to the MEPS and a Am-meter connected in series to the electrical circuit of the MEPS. The results are as follows:

	Voltage (DC)	Current (amps)
Open circuit	180	3.0
60 watt bulb	150	2.5
10 Megaohm resistor	150	0.000015
Shunt Motor	150	-----

The results of the tests were quite impressive. The motor was run at a very high speed while the bulb was able to shine very brightly; however, the actual lumens given off was not measured. In addition to the DC current, an AC component was also measured. This phenomenon may be due to nature of the meter employed as well as to the pulsing nature of the DC electricity that comes from the instrument. The low current that was measured when the 10 megaohm resistor was shorting the MEPS was to be expected since such a high resistance did not lower the amount of voltage measured in the instrument. These tests indicat the fact that the unit is extremely more potent a power source than a battery since the instrument returned to its maximum measurements instantly after being disconnected and being drained for 5 to 10 minute periods.

If have read and understood this report, please acknowledge you will not disclose the contents of this report without consent of Peter Markovich and/or Tesla Technology

NAME

PLACE

DATE

3101 WASHINGTON STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94115

March 17, 1978

Major Contributors to Tesla Technology Center:

Mr. Art Steele  
Mr. Don J. Murphy  
Mr. Emmanuel Rapoport  
Mr. Ray Miller  
Mr. Darren Stevenson  
Mr. Henry Dakin  
Mr. Sheldon Nidle  
Mr. Andrew Mikrowski  
Mr. Del Anaquod

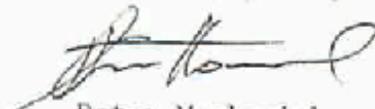
Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a brochure from the Tesla Technology Center on research that we are presently engaged in. Of vital interest is The Apparatus To Rectify "Ether" Energy (ATREE) that was developed by Peter Markovich. Included with the brochure is a series of photographs that depict the various experiments that have been carried on by some very noted scientists in the fields of electronics and paraphysics.

We hope that you find this packet to be of interest. In addition, you will find enclosed a list of books and reprinted articles that refer to the genius of Nikola Tesla that can be obtained by writing The Weathervane Foundation, P.O. Box 1699, San Francisco, CA 94101. If you wish, the Weathervane Foundation will be glad to send you a research report on the progress of the Tesla Technology Center in developing the ATREE. These reports would be made available every ninety days. The Center or its director, Peter Markovich, can be reached at the above address or by phoning (415)-931-2593.

Thank you again for your continuing interest and cooperation with us in this important endeavor.

Sincerely yours,



Peter Markovich  
Director,  
Tesla Technology Center

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR STAFF AND RESEARCH

Chief Engineer.....	\$26,000
Project Engineer.....	\$26,000
Mechanical Engineer.....	\$21,000
Electrical Engineer.....	\$22,000
Geological Engineer.....	\$20,000
Construction Engineer.....	\$20,000
Draftmen's Engineer.....	\$20,000
Research Engineer.....	\$19,000
Technical Engineer.....	\$19,000
Electro-Physicist.....	\$21,000
Research Physicist.....	\$19,000
Metallurgicist.....	\$21,000
	Research Staff Total.....
	<u>\$254,000</u>
12 Technicians-various fields (@ \$14,000).....	\$168,000
8 Draftsmen (@\$11,000).....	\$ 88,000
	Technical Crew Total.....
	<u>\$256,000</u>
Stenographer-Typist.....	\$ 9,000
2 Production Typists.....	\$ 18,000
Office Secretary.....	\$ 9,000
Receptionist.....	\$ 8,400
	Office Staff Total.....
	<u>\$ 45,000</u>
Rental of Building.....	\$40,000
Office Equipment.....	\$90,000
Laboratory Equipment.....	\$287,000
	Equipment & Supplies Total..
	<u>\$411,000</u>
Research (Machines, Materials and Construction).....	\$428,000
	GRAND TOTAL.....
	<u>\$1,400,000 / YEAR</u>

Estimated time of Project is 5 Years for a Total of \$7,000,000

TESLA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION  
DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

I. PREFACE

Mankind has long been aware of a strange type of energy that appears to be related to both the electromagnetic technologies of modern civilization and the strange energy fields that surround all forms of life. These "life energies" have been referred to in all ancient civilizations under a number of different names such as ch'i, prana, mana, etc. In more modern times, researchers such as Reichenbach, Reich, Bovis, et. al. have adopted names for it. These terms, whether Odic Force, Orgone Energy, or Bio-Plasma Effect are no more than modern terms for these ancient energies.

At the turn of the century, another researcher entered this field of study with the same genius and vitality that he had shown in previous endeavors. The man was named Dr. Nikola Tesla, a Yugoslav-American Scientist, responsible through his invention of the first successful A.C. motor and Polyphase Transmission for the modern electrical age that we live in. Tesla had come to Colorado Springs in 1899 to test a theory of his that electrical energy could be transmitted at any current level for any given distance. The basis of his theory was a belief that the Earth was an electrically charged body of high potential and that it contained this energy in the form of vertically polarized standing waves. In the summer of 1899, Tesla proved the validity of his theory by broadcasting electricity a distance of 26 miles and successfully lighting a bank of 200 60 watt lightbulbs (a total of 12,000 watts with the transmitter operating at less than half its maximum power rating)! The key to the Tesla "wireless power" system was the shape and modifications made to the high power Tesla Oscillator (Coil) that was designed for just this purpose. It is our belief that Tesla was able to accomplish his amazing feat by use of a very high frequency energy that bears some relationship to the energy referred to in the opening paragraph as well as the more readily known elements of the electromagnetic spectrum.

In the spring of 1977, Peter Markovich, also a Yugoslav-American inventor, and the founder of the Tesla Technology Corporation was able to convert this strange energy into electricity and to use this device to beam electromagnetic energies for short distances. By the fall of 1977, he was able to obtain at least 15 watts of power from a specially modified coil built in the general shape of the much larger instruments employed some 70 years previously by Tesla himself. Thus, Tesla's great contribution to the modern age (one that he himself called his greatest achievement) is the relationship between this "life energy" and the more readi-

ly known aspects of the electromagnetic spectrum. Tesla based his great discovery on two principles. First, energy has shape. This concept can be proven by two facts. Firstly, radio waves (a form of electromagnetic radiation) can be best received on an antennae of a certain configuration or shape. Secondly, research like that of Dr. Harold Burr of Yale University and others seems to indicate that "life energy" acts in some way to provide the shape that a young seed or embryo grows into. In other words, energy determines the shape of living objects. Finally, Tesla learned that the energy is propagated by the use of standing waves. Tesla measured these waves by use of a receiving transformer which was connected to the ground through the Primary with the Secondary circuited to a sensitive measuring device. By taking advantage of these facts then unknown to Western Sciences, Tesla transmitted energy from one part of the globe to another.

## II. MARKOVICH-TESLA ELECTRICAL POWER SOURCE

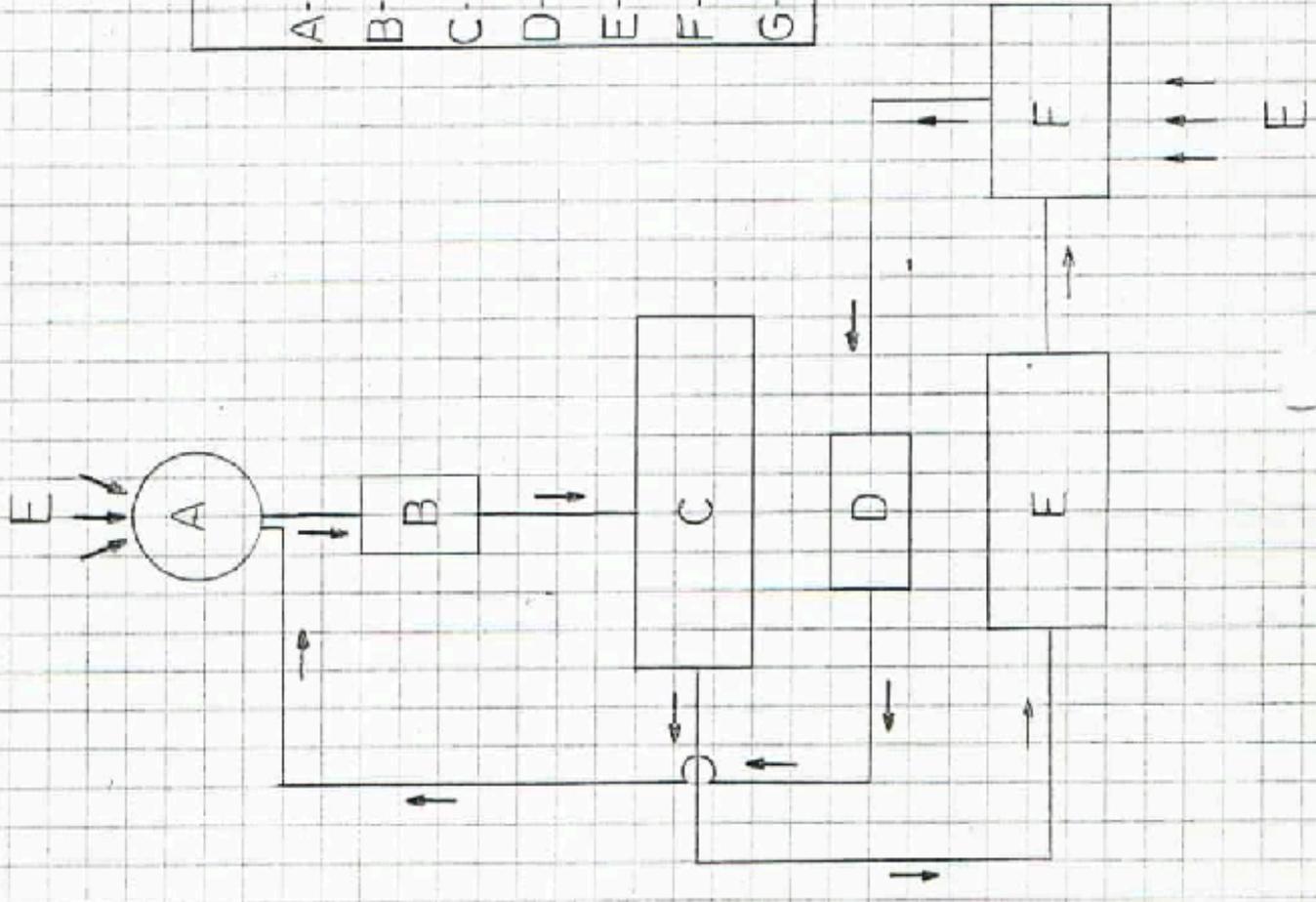
The operation of the Markovich-Tesla Electrical Power Source (MTEPS) can be seen in Figure 1. The "life energy" which normally exists at extremely high frequencies ( $10^{12}$  to  $10^{18}$  Hz.) in all parts of the Earth's atmosphere enters the capacitor ball or 'A' in the diagram. The pressure of the accumulated energy at the ball causes the energy to flow toward the mast or induction coils and core where the energy is transformed into a form similar to that which is more commonly known as electrical energy. This energy is stored in the "Primary" and "Secondary" coils that are drawn in a circular shape and wrapped according to a natural logarithmic formula rediscovered by Markovich in the summer of 1977. After entering the two coils it is now possible to connect the coils, ball, or mast into any possible circuit configuration. A more graphic example of this device can be seen in Figure 2 - a drawing of Model 1-A (M 1-a) as constructed in November of 1977.

These devices (M 1 & M 1-a) demonstrate the importance of shape and the type of materials that are best for the conversion of this energy to electrical power. For example, the more conductive metals used for electrical circuitry also seem to be the most effective for inducing current in these devices - that is, metals such as Gold, Silver, Platinum, and even Copper are able to conduct and store this energy.

In demonstrating this device to anyone, we must point out that it represents

a means to finally explore at great depth the energies that have seemed so mystifying to Science in the past. In addition, this device is also the forerunner of other devices that will generate electricity, transmit electricity, and offer new sources for communications and transportation.

FIGURE ONE  
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF M.T.E.P.S.



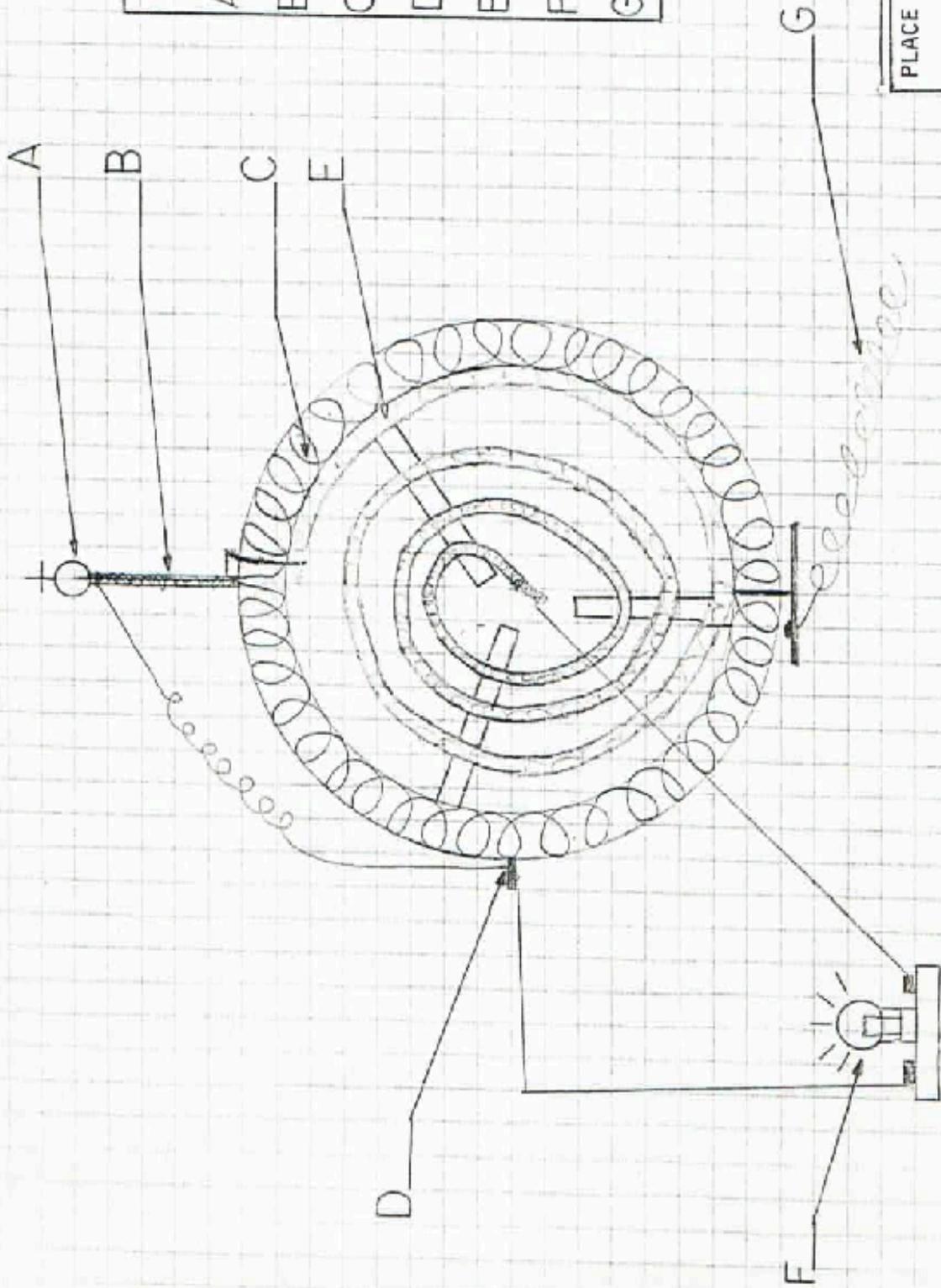
- KEY
- A- CAPACITOR BALL
  - B- MAST (WIRE & CORE)
  - C- PRIMARY COIL
  - D- PRIMARY TUBE
  - E- SECONDARY COIL
  - F- ELECTRICAL LOAD
  - G- GROUNDING COILS

PLACE : TESLA TECHNOLOGY,  
3101 Washington St.  
San Francisco, CA. 94115

Date : December 1, 1977

Drawn  
By : Sheldon Nidle

FIGURE TWO  
MECHANICAL DIAGRAM OF M.T.E.P.S.



KEY

- A- CAPACITOR BALL
- B- MAST (WIRE & CORE)
- C- PRIMARY COIL
- D- PRIMARY TUBE
- E- SECONDARY COIL
- F- ELECTRICAL LOAD
- G- GROUNDING COILS

PLACE : TESLA TECHNOLOGY,  
3101 Washington St.  
San Francisco, CA. 94115  
Date : December 1, 1977  
Drawn By : Sheldon Nidle

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The confidential information disclosed in this document as well as all devices and diagram are proprietary to Tesla Technology Corporation and Peter Markovich. Your acknowledgement of having read and understood the following statement and having seen the Markovich-Tesla Electrical Power Source (MTEPS) in operation will be indicated by your signature in the space provided below. This acknowledgement will be governed by the Laws of the United States of America and the State of California regarding the disclosure of ideas and inventions.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
<i>[Signature]</i>	SAN JOSE	DEC. 27, 1977
<i>Manuel Vogel</i>	San Jose - Calif	Dec - 27 - 1977
<i>Almy Sabrin</i>	San Jose, Calif.	January 7, 1978

TESLA TECHNOLOGY  
GENERAL REPORT

On February 8, 1978, a test of the Markovich Electric Power Source (MEPS) was conducted at the home of its inventor, Peter Markovich. Also in attendance for this demonstration was Don Murphy, Art Steele, and Sheldon Nidle. A series of tests were run in order to determine the current rating and closed & open circuit voltages of the MEPS. The first test was to hook the voltmeter in series with the device and then to add a number of resistors to determine the closed circuit voltage of the instrument. Following these tests, the MEPS was to be tested by having it light a sixty watt lightbulb. Current was to be determined by having the voltmeter connected in parallel to the MEPS and an Ammeter connected in series to the electrical circuit of the MEPS. The results are as follows:

	Voltage (DC)	Current (amps)
Open circuit	180	3.0
60 watt bulb	150	2.5
10 Megaohm resistor	150	0.000015
Shunt Motor	150	-----

The results of the tests were quite impressive. The motor was run at a very high speed while the bulb was able to shine very brightly; however, the actual lumens given off was not measured. In addition to the DC current, an AC component was also measured. This phenomenon may be due to nature of the meter employed as well as to the pulsing nature of the DC electricity that comes from the instrument. The low current that was measured when the 10 megaohm resistor was shorting the MEPS was to be expected since such a high resistance did not lower the amount of voltage measured in the instrument. These tests indicate the fact that the unit is extremely more potent a power source than a battery since the instrument returned to its maximum measurements instantly after being disconnected and being drained for 5 to 10 minute periods.

If have read and understood this report, please acknowledge you will not disclose the contents of this report without consent of Peter Markovich and/or Tesla Technology

NAME PLACE DATE  
*Sheldon E. Nidle* *3101 Wabasha St., San Francisco Ca.* *March 5, 1978*

Dr. PHIROZE NAZIR: A.F.R.Ac.S: M.I.A.S; M.Inst.B.E.

India's outstanding Scientist, Engineer, Pilot, Graduate Brooklands Aviation College, England.  
Government of India Aeronautical Scholar, University of London (Queen Mary College) England.

Discovered Tapered Wing Stalling Phenomena on wings of aircrafts, and pioneered The Automatic Boundary Layer Control (BLC) which has saved many lives.

Several notable Newspapers have referred to Phiroze as "G.I.Genius - Marconi of Aeronautics - and Modern Day DaVinci." The Indian Illustrated Weekly headlined him as "One of the most remarkable men India has ever produced."

Phiroze is an Associate Fellow of The Royal Aeronautical Society of England, Member of The Institute of British Engineers and Member of The Institute of Aeronautical Sciences of America. He is Scientific Advisor to National Investigations Committee on Unidentified Flying Objects, and Technical Advisor to Motion Pictures on India.

Phiroze served in The United States Air Force, USAF during World War II at Wright Field, and assigned one of his Aircraft Inventions to The United States Government USAF.

He has yet another revolutionary Invention: His discovery of The Missing Link of The SST, that greatly reduces Drag, Noise and Sonic Boom with LESS POWER and MORE ECONOMY!

Dr. Nazir is also a Poet, Author, Composer, Philosopher and Consultant on "MUSICOLORAPY" (Healing Therapy)

Phiroze's hobbies are as varied as the North and South Poles! His "TRANQUILLIUM" The Song of Peace was sung at The Hollywood Bowl - Easter Sunrise Service! His Poetry embraces .. " Love of God, and Man, Friendship, Beauty, Peace and Humility.. together with his book of SONGS OF SHANTEE and ONENESS!"

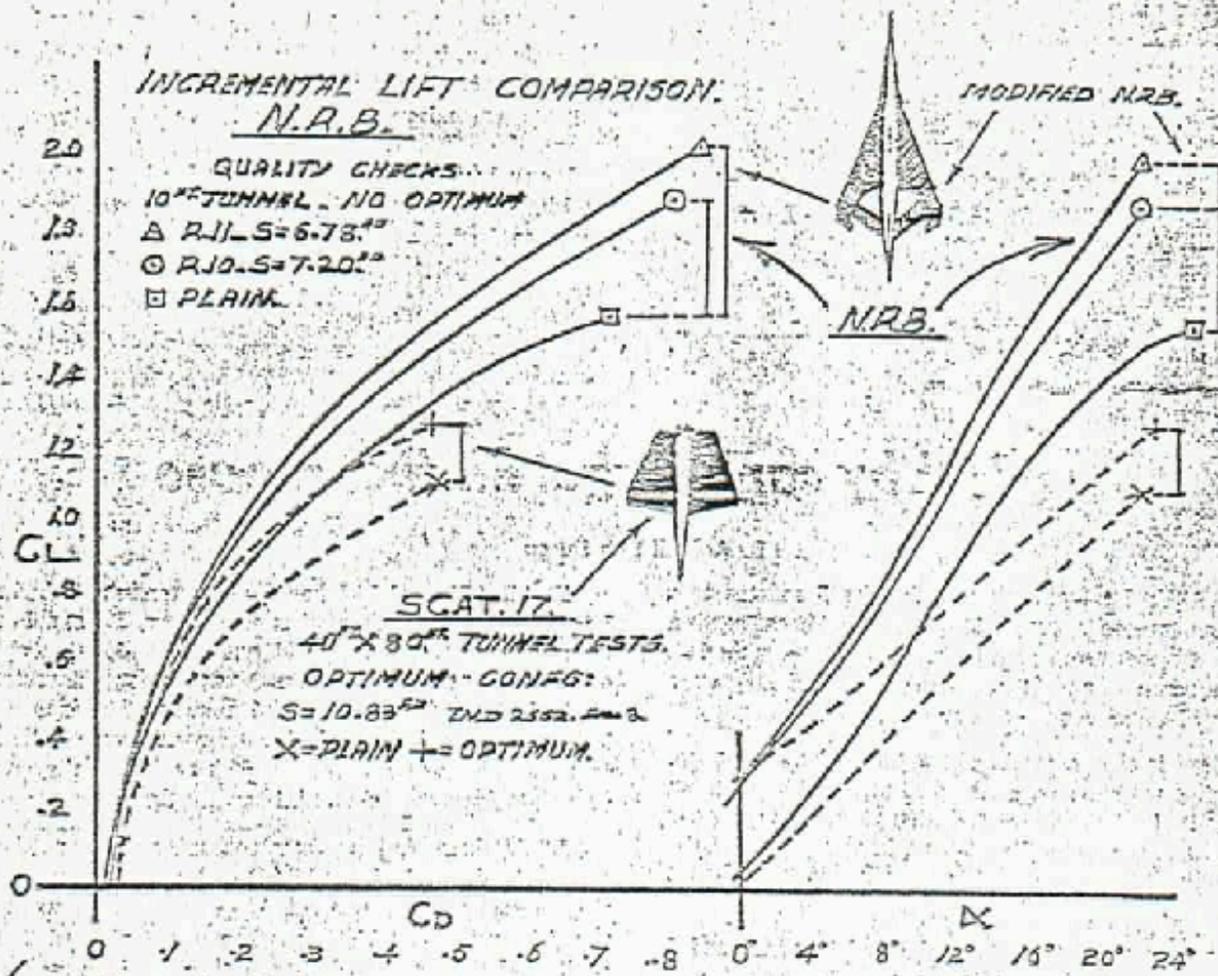
Phiroze has lectured before The Royal Aeronautical Society, Colleges, Universities and Religious organizations including many distinguished audiences in Europe, America and Canada.

Phiroze's greatest dream of Life is the fulfillment of his World Institute of Talent - W.I.T. The Temple of ONENESS FOR THE UPLIFTMENT of the Heart and Soul of Man!

\*\*\*\*\*



noise there is. The greater the wing area and weight the more noise there is created by turbulence. The steeper the angle of attack necessary the more the noise is directed toward the ground. The Nazir system can reduce all of these things and with their reduction jet noise will decrease.



That the Nazir system can do these things is not theory. It was tested, partially and crudely, at Ames Laboratory, Moffat Field, California (in-1955). The results of that crude and incomplete test are shown in the graph above. Basically the test showed the Nazir system gave an incremental lift improvement of over two and one-half times that of the SCAT 17 design against which it was tested. SCAT stands for Supersonic Commercial Air Transport. The 17 design is the double-delta wing also proposed by Lockheed in its SST design.

The vertical element of the chart, marked CL, measures lift. The horizontal element, marked CD, measures drag. The horizontal element marked with a modified X measures angle of attack. The higher a line is on the graph the better the performance it records. The Nazir system outperforms the SCAT 17 in all aspects in all configurations. The Nazir system was not in an optimum configuration, since more complete tests are needed to obtain this. The SCAT 17 was an optimum configuration. The figures indicated by S show the smaller wing area of the Nazir system. Nazir believes he can achieve a tremendous increase in the already spectacular efficiency of his device if the systematic testing necessary to obtain the optimum configuration can be done.

We believe he can too. We believe the FAA "experts" were wrong when they again refused to test this device, as they did at a recent meeting arranged through the good offices of this newspaper and the efforts of Supervisor Kenneth Hahn. We believe the government-industry aerospace complex needs a radical reformation to eliminate its stultifying control of this field and to allow the nation to enjoy the benefits it can receive from the efforts of its smaller companies and private inventors.

THE ROYAL  
AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY

(Founded 1866)

Which is incorporated

THE INSTITUTION OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERS

This is to Certify

that on 11<sup>th</sup> October 1927

Phiroze Pesterji Nazir

was duly elected an Associate Fellow (and is  
entitled to use the abbreviation F.R.A.S. after his name) of

THE SOCIETY

Established for the General Advancement of  
Aeronautical Science and Engineering, and more  
particularly for promoting that Species of Knowledge  
which distinguishes the Profession of Aeronautics

Witness our hands and Seal

this 11<sup>th</sup> day of November 1927



Edmund General

J. Lamb Secretary

The Institution of British Engineers

WINDSOR HOUSE, WINDSOR, LONDON, S.W.1

DIPLOME OF CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP

This is to Certify that

Phiroze Pesterji Nazir  
has been duly elected

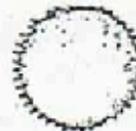
Member

of  
The Institution of British Engineers

Given under our hands at London

this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January

One thousand nine hundred and twenty seven



Edmund Chairman of the Executive Committee  
Edmund Secretary of the Institute

INSTITUTE  
OF THE  
AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES



CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP

THE OFFICERS AND COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE  
HAVING CAREFULLY CONSIDERED THE EDUCATION  
AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE OF

PHIROZE P. NAZIR

CERTIFY THAT HE HAS QUALIFIED FOR MEMBERSHIP  
AND HAS BEEN ELECTED

MEMBER

OF THE INSTITUTE FOUNDED IN 1917  
TO ADVANCE THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND THE  
PRESTIGE OF THE AERONAUTICAL PROFESSION



Frank W. Caldwell

Edmund

C. F. Taylor

The Technological Institute of Great Britain

This is to Certify that

Phiroze Pesterji Nazir

has completed to the satisfaction of the Advisory  
Committee an approved course of training and  
Aeronautical Engineering (Advanced)  
studies of the subject of which were set forth in the  
Official Syllabus submitted in his enrolment

And that he has been awarded the

Diploma of  
Associate Membership

The Technological Institute of Great Britain  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, A.D. 1870 & 1871



W. H. Allen Chairman of the  
Advisory Committee

Edmund Secretary of the Institute

Edmund Secretary

This certificate is valid for twelve months from the date of issue  
at the Technological Institute of Great Britain, 1, Whitehall Court, London, W.1

MEPS BUDGET

I.	Materials.....	\$350,000
II.	Fabrication.....	\$250,000
III.	Proper Monitoring Equipment.....	\$150,000
IV.	Research Staff Salaries.....	\$512,000
V.	Office & Advisory Personnel Salaries.....	\$260,000
VI.	Laboratory Rent & Security Measures.....	\$250,000
VII.	Office Equipment & Supplies.....	\$100,000
VIII.	Travel & Telephone Expenses.....	\$ 90,000
IX.	Miscellaneous.....	<u>\$200,000</u>
	TOTAL.....	\$2,162,000*

\* cost for three months is \$540,500 & six months is \$1,081,000.  
cost for two years is \$4,324,000 and for five years is  
\$10,810,000.

TESLA TECHNOLOGY  
WASHINGTON RESEARCH CENTER

GENERAL REPORT NO.1

In 1899, Nikola Tesla discovered the principle that now serves as the basis for the receiver unit that was first tested by Peter Markovich in August of 1977. At this point, let us briefly review what was discovered by Dr. Tesla in July of 1899. If we look at U. S. Patent number 725,605 entitled "SYSTEM OF SIGNALING", we will find diagrams that described the Tesla system. This system was based on what Dr. Tesla called a wave phenomenon that was not electrico-magnetic in nature. This wave was able to produce useable electrical energy that could be transmitted to any given distance. Also it had the ability to produce useable electrical energy that was taken from the Earth's atmosphere. This wave as described by Tesla and partially proven by Markovich had a number of unique characteristics. First, the wave train was stationary with a length of about 185,000 miles and a width of about 200 miles. Secondly, it had a frequency of 925 cycles per second. Finally, the wave's speed was equal to or greater than the speed of light.

To understand the instrument and how it is able to generate electrical power, we must divide the unit into three components. These parts are the windings or coils ( a primary and secondary units ), their shape, and the height and diameter of the capacitor electrode (electron pool). Included in the design of the receiver is the type and composition of the materials used in its construction. To understand the theory behind the device, one must remember that the Earth and its Atmosphere are electro-magnetically charged. Further, an instrument that is properly "grounded" into this system can be used to receive and transmit useable energy - a point discovered and noted by Tesla on July 17, 1899 at his Colorado Springs Laboratory.

The Markovich device incorporates the basic principle discovered at Colorado Springs by Dr. Tesla - namely that the Earth is a giant condenser. The Earth's surface can be seen as one plate and the Ionosphere as the other plate through which an electric-like charge is constantly flowing. At present, the Markovich unit can be rated at 2.5 Volts and 0.5 ( or 0.025 ) Amps. This rating yields approximately 1.25 ( or 0.06 ) Watts of power. If the presently loose connections were properly cleaned and soldered, the unit could produce an increased efficiency of about 18% or 1.48 ( or 0.07 ) Watts. Moreover if the system were properly "grounded" by connecting it to another unit of oppositely wound coils, the efficiency could be increased from 30 to 60% or 1.63 ( or 0.08 ) to 2.19 ( or 0.10 ) Watts. This rating can also be vastly increased by altering the composition of the materials used to make the device. Here Markovich has confirmed the importance of using materials (metals) of high electrical conductivity such as copper, silver, gold, etc. The ideal material is a metal alloy of copper and silver. This material was employed by Tesla in the Transmitter build at Wardencllyffe ( Shoreham, Long Island ), New York in the early 1900's.

Thus the immediate goals of the research program on the rediscovered Tesla power system is basically five-fold in nature. First the wave phenomenon has to be correctly measured and its exact nature discovered. Second, the exact relationship between the energy utilized by the machine and the better known electro-magnetic spectrum must be carefully analyzed. Third, the reason why

certain types of materials act as more effecient conductors of this energy must be fully ascertained. Fourth, the effect of the use of this system on the various organisms that inhabit this planet must be discovered. Finally, the possible interphase to so-called "psychic energy" and any possible relationship must be fully researched.

By adequately learning the nature of the energy that is produced by the Tesla-Markovich energy unit, a general theory of the nature of electro-magnetism and energies closely related to them may be possible. In so doing, one may be able to advance the "state of the art" of Man's technology. Moreover in the long run, the new discoveries may not only solve the "energy crisis", but also the "technology crisis" that presently distorts the potential of contemporary civilization.

GENERAL REPORT  
(NOV 15- 16, 1977)

Since our last series of tests a series of modifications of the Tesla-Markovich Power Source have been completed. Among the changes were the following :

1) Alteration of the capacitor ball by substitution of a larger copper unit and the addition of a needle shaped mast core that was entwined with 30-Gauge copper wire (bare). Also a series of copper wire prongs attached to the top of the unit with these prongs put through the top of the unit and attached to the inside of the ball.

2) Alteration of the mast unit by substitution of a much larger unit (OD of 3/4") and the intertwining of the new copper core with 30-Gauge wire. In addition, the use of #14 Insulated electrical wire wound to the ID of the new brass mast with a wind of #14 bare electrical wire interwound with the insulated #14 wire.

3) Addition of a solid connection between the secondary and the primary coils by the use of aluminium tape.

4) Addition of two new coils. One that goes from the mast to the primary tube and one that goes from the mast core to the secondary-primary connection.

When testing was finally begun, a number of unusual phenomenon was discovered. Among these were the following :

1) Voltage was increased in the unit from 2.5V to 25V while amperage was increased from 0.5A to 0.6A- a total increase of approx. 10X in potential and 20X in power.

2) The circuit was found to produce current when a number of different connections were attempted - e.g., mast to ground, ball to secondary, etc. The device only failed to produce current when some connections involving the primary were attempted.

3) It appears that some form of new energy is being induced to produce a usable DC electrical current.

At the present time, we are in the process of adding more windings to the capacitor unit and the mast. Hopefully, this action will boost the electrical potential to 36 volts.

Witnessed by :

Date:

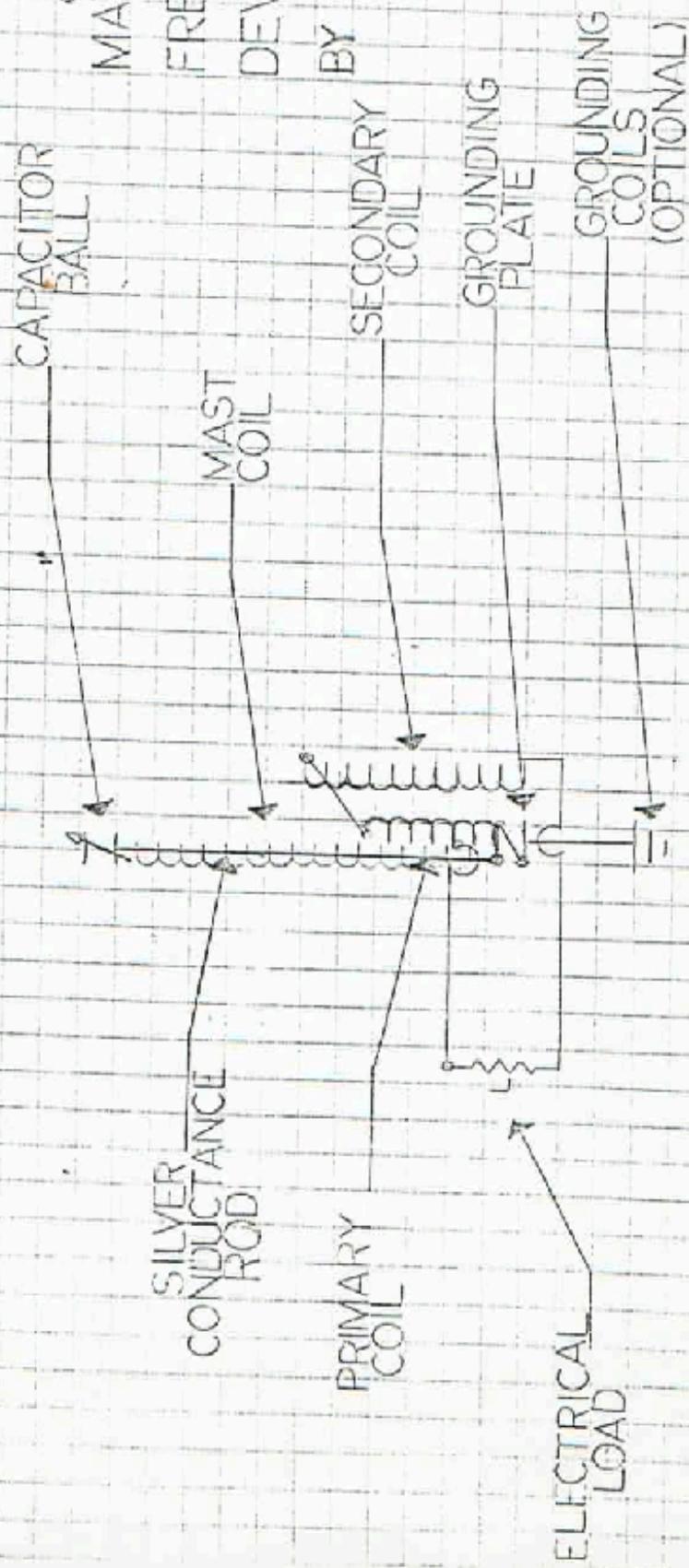
Respectfully submitted

  
SHELDON E. Nidle

4/16/77

  
Peter T. Markovich

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM  
OF  
MARKOVICH - TESLA  
FREE ENERGY  
DEVICE ©1977  
BY PETER MARKOVICH



(OPEN SYSTEM)  $V = 2.5$   
 ( )  $A = 0.5$   
 (CIRCUIT)  $\Omega = 4.0$

RESULTS OF ORIGINAL PROTOTYPE (TESTED 10-5-77)

PLACE : TESLA TECHNOLOGY,  
 3101 Washington St.  
 San Francisco, CA. 94115  
 Date : October 22, 1977

Drawn By : Sheldon Nidle

TESLA TECHNOLOGY  
GENERAL REPORT

On February 8, 1978, a test of the Markovich Electric Power Source (MEPS) was conducted at the home of its inventor, Peter Markovich. Also in attendance for this demonstration was Don Murphy, Art Steele, and Sheldon Nidle. A series of tests were run in order to determine the current rating and closed & open circuit voltages of the MEPS. The first test was to hook the voltmeter in series with the device and then to add a number of resistors to determine the closed circuit voltage of the instrument. Following these tests, the MEPS was to be tested by having it light a sixty watt lightbulb. Current was to be determined by having the voltmeter connected in parallel to the MEPS and a Ammeter connected in series to the electrical circuit of the MEPS. The results are as follows:

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60 watt bulb	150	2.5
10 Megaohm resistor	150	0.000015
Shunt Motor	150	-----

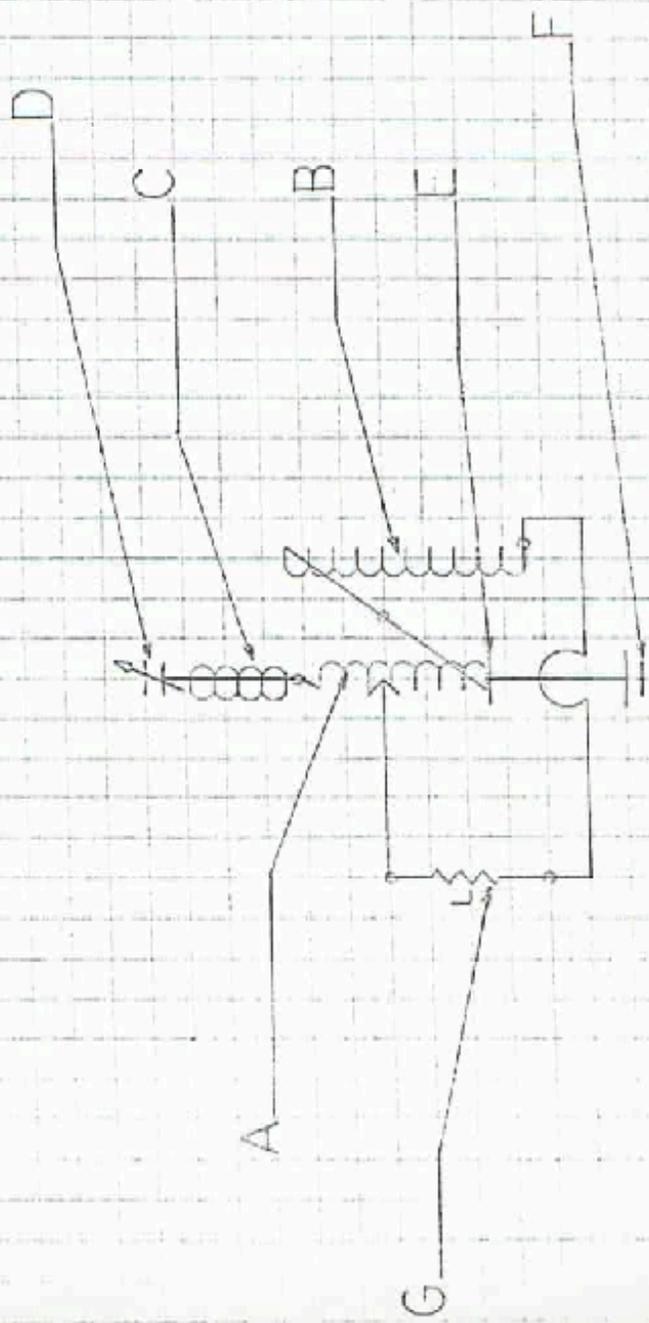
The results of the tests were quite impressive. The motor was run at a very high speed while the bulb was able to shine very brightly; however, the actual lumens given off was not measured. In addition to the DC current, an AC component was also measured. This phenomenon may be due to nature of the meter employed as well as to the pulsing nature of the DC electricity that comes from the instrument. The low current that was measured when the 10 megaohm resistor was shorting the MEPS was to be expected since such a high resistance did not lower the amount of voltage measured in the instrument. These tests indicat the fact that the unit is extremely more potent a power source than a battery since the instrument returned to its maximum measurements instantly after being disconnected and being drained for 5 to 10 minute periods.

If have read and understood this report, please acknowledge you will not disclose the contents of this report without consent of Peter Markovich and/or Tesla Technology

NAME PLACE DATE  
Sheldon E. Nidle 3101 Wadsworth St., San Francisco Ca. March 5, 1978

# CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF M-T.E.P.S.

©1977 BY PETER MARKOVICH



## KEY

A PRIMARY COIL

B SECONDARY COIL

C MAST COIL & CORE

D CAPACITOR BALL

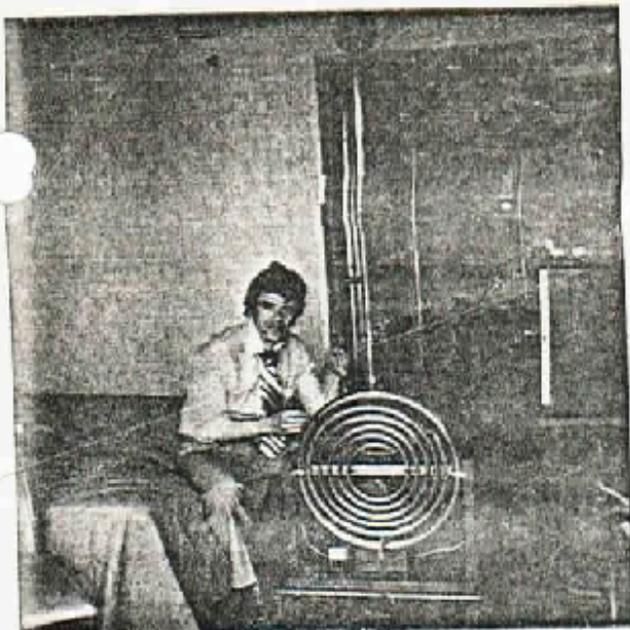
E GROUNDING BASE PLATE

F GROUNDING COILS

G ELECTRICAL LOAD

PLACE : TESLA TECHNOLOGY,  
3101 Washington St.  
San Francisco, CA, 94115  
Date : November 15, 1977

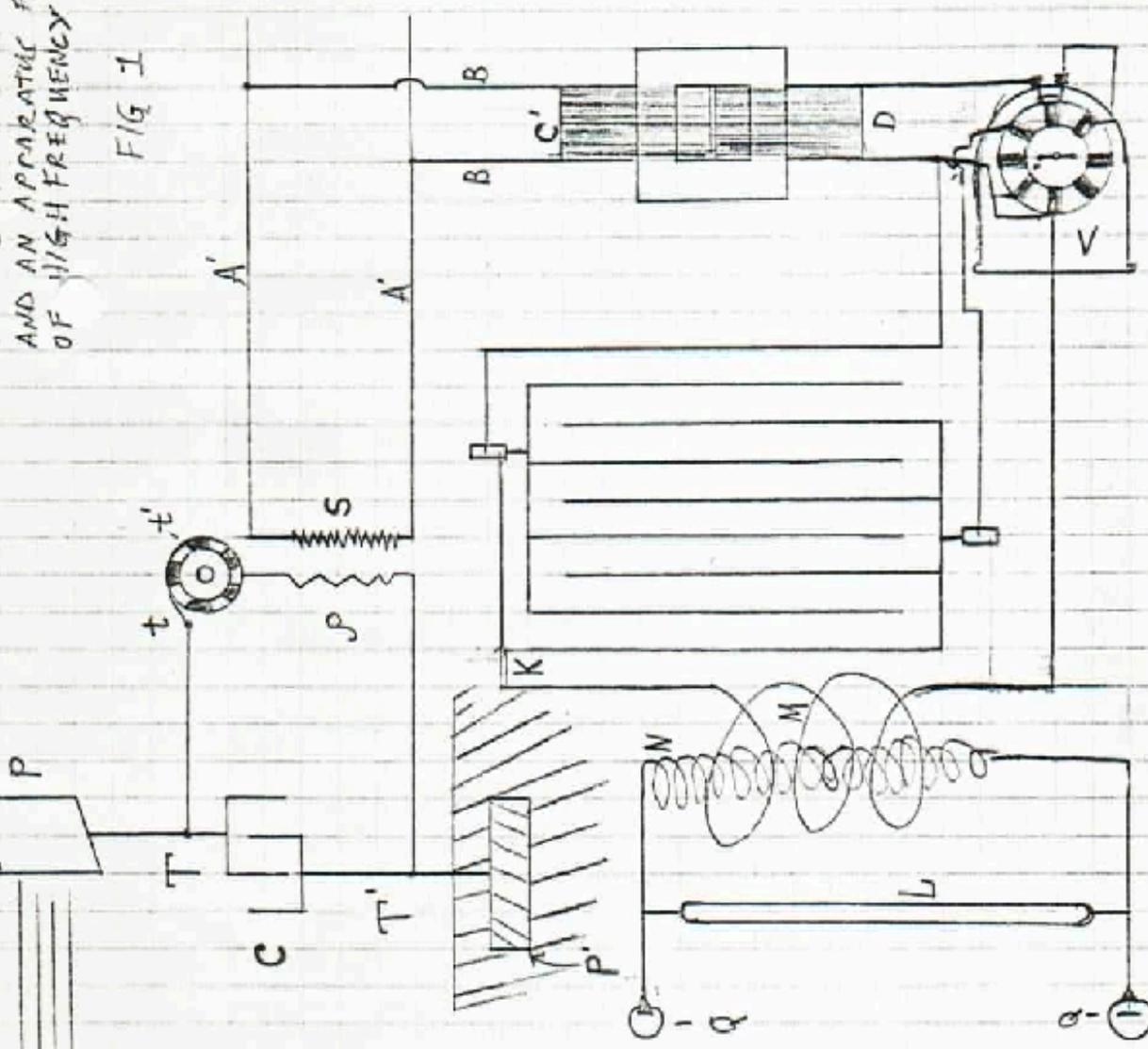
Drawn



Photographs of the Apparatus To Rectify Ether Energy(ATREE) Model Two (M-2) is shown above. The picture at the left shows the ATREE inventor, Dr. Peter Markovich at the Valley Hilton in Los Angeles. At the right is Ms. Thomasina DeMaio who was present at the demonstration. The event occurred on the 20th of March, 1978 at 4:30 PM and the ATREE was able to an open circuit voltage of 360VAC and a closed circuit current of 9 amps. Also in attendance was Mr. Achmed Louis Cash, Mr. Michael Shuster, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Abruscato.

AND AN APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING CURRENTS OF HIGH FREQUENCY

FIG 1

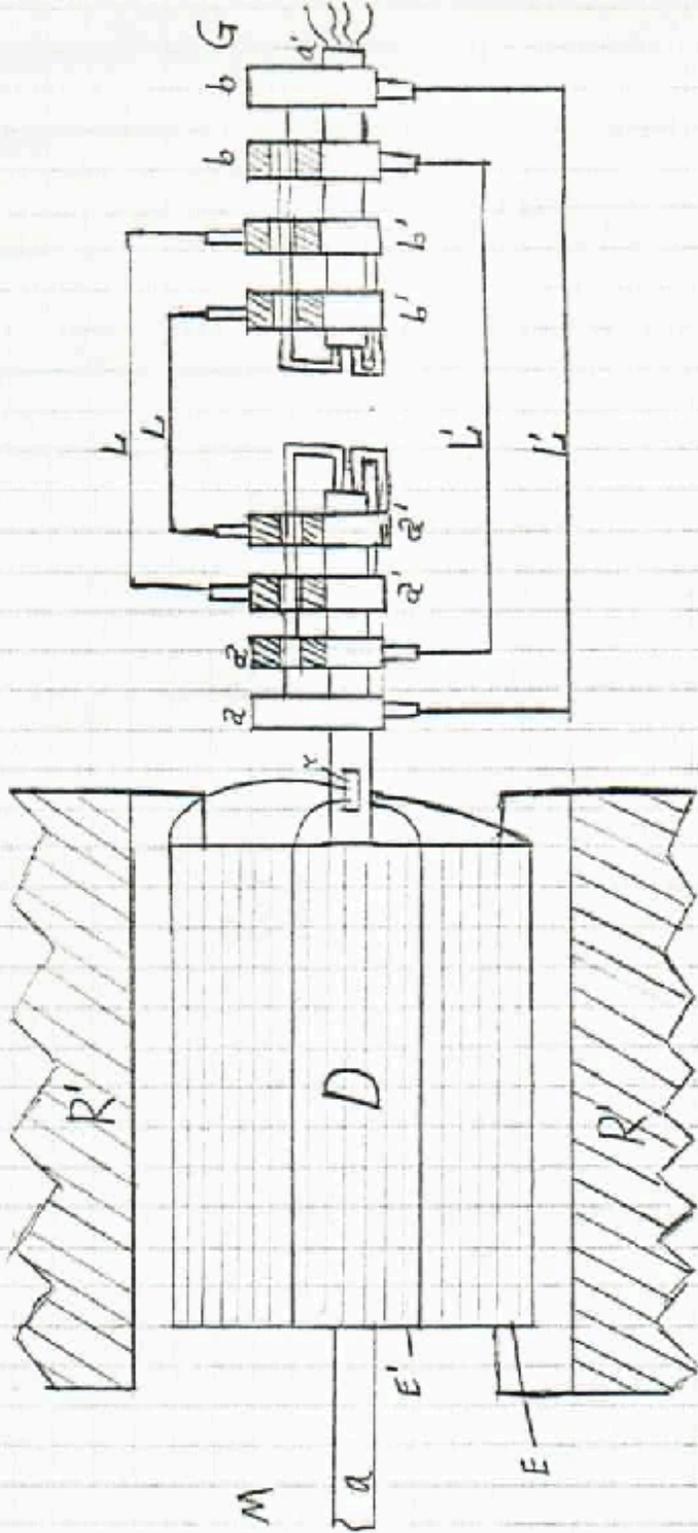


KEY TO DIAGRAM  
 P = INSULATED PLATE  
 T = TERMINAL  
 T' = TERMINAL  
 C = CAPACITOR  
 L = BRUSH OF CONTROL  
 t = TERMINAL WHEEL OF CONTROL  
 Q = PRIMARY OF TRANSFORMER

S = SECONDARY OF TRANSFORMER  
 A' = MAIN BRANCH OF CIRCUIT  
 B = SECONDARY BRANCH  
 C' = PRIMARY OF POWER TRANSFORMER  
 D = SECONDARY OF POWER TRANSFORMER  
 K = CONDENSER  
 M = PRIMARY OF TESLA COIL

N = SECONDARY OF TESLA COIL  
 L = VACUUM TUBE  
 Q = SINGLE TERMINAL LAMPS  
 R = RADIANT ENERGY  
 V = SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR

GENERATOR  
RADIANT ENERGY

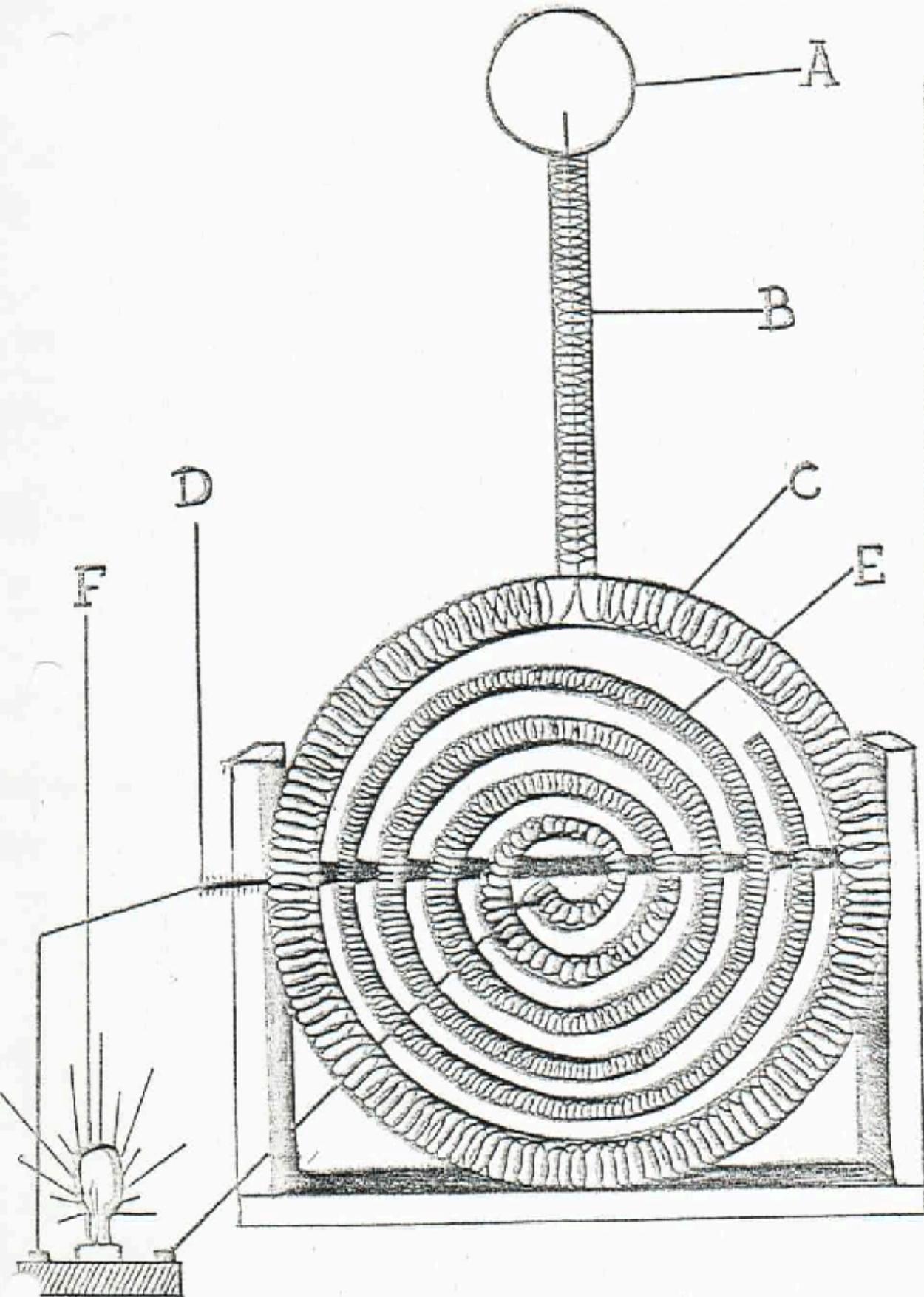


TOP VIEW

- = KEY
- = CYLINDER
- = RING
- = WIRES
- = WIRES
- = PAIRS OF CONDUCTORS
- = PAIRS OF CONDUCTORS
- = POLES
- = WHEEL ATTACHMENT
- = INSULATED CONTACT RINGS
- = SLOT

PETER T. MARKOVICH  
1901 AVENUE ST. PAUL  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
SEPT. 1920  
CALIFORNIA 90011  
NOV. 26, 1976  
ELECTRO-INDUSTRIAL  
MIDD.

FIGURE TWO MECHANICAL DIAGRAM OF M.E.P.S.



KEY

- A-CAPACITOR
- B-MAST (WIRE + C)
- C-PRIMARY CO
- D-PRIMARY T
- E-SECONDARY C
- F-ELECTRICAL LOAD

PLACE: TESLA TECHNOLOGY  
3101 WASHINGTON ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94115  
DATE: FEB. 16 1973  
DESIGNED BY: THOMASINA DEMBIO

AN ALTERNATE POWER GENERATION SOURCE  
-GEOMAGNETISM

Just as the Earth is a major source of electrical potential so is the Geomagnetic Field a major source of its utilization. To understand these points, let us briefly review the foundations for electro-magnetic energy propagation. In the early part of the nineteenth century, a Danish researcher named Oersted discovered that electrical fields and magnetic fields flow in a perpendicular direction from each other. Less than a decade later, Henry and then Faraday discovered that an electrical pressure (voltage) can be obtained when a ferric metal is moved through a magnetic field. Later research on the part of Henry and Faraday disclosed that a rotating metallic core in a rotated magnetic field would produce a similar effect--an electric current. These principles still serve today as the basis for the electrical generation of power.

Magnetism, on the other hand, has remained a major mystery and its properties even in the modern world are still largely unsolved. However, two effects discovered recently by research into the properties of the electro-magnetic properties of aligned shapes such as pyramids, etc. (the so-called "pyramid effect") and the behavior of the human electro-magnetic field when aligned in the Earth's magnetic field point out clues as to the methods for utilizing these phenomena in order to produce an electric current.

To accumulate the Geomagnetic field, two principles can be gleaned from the above research. First the rotating field must be aligned in a North-South magnetic pole. This enables the disturbance to excite the Geomagnetic field to the maximum. This perturbation enables a magnetic field so aligned to accumulate the Geomagnetism thereon produced. Second, the rotation of the magnetic field that is excited must be of a relatively high revolution. This action must be followed due to two principles now known about magnetism. First, it appears that rotation is a vital aspect of the development of matter and electro-magnetic "clusters" (see various discussions and articles on the formation of inter-stellar and inter-galactic gas clouds as well as theories on stellar and planetary formation). Finally, we know that the direction of spin and its intensity somehow determines the binding and accumulation of the clusters described above. To conclude, it appears that it is possible to discover a method to use Geomagnetism to produce electricity and to do so in as large amount as is required to maintain this civilization at present or future needs.

This new source of electrical energy has several important advantages over the systems presently so employed. First, it does not require the use of fossil fuels as the source for its electro-mechanical energy conversion process. Hence, it can operate where ever it is placed as long as it is properly aligned. For instance, it can operate in Northern Canada as a source of electrical energy or as an energy auxiliary. Second, it can provide energy for a cheaper cost per kilowatt-hour than conventional systems. This savings is due to its simplicity of operation and lack of expenditure for fuel (Geomagnetism is "free energy"). Finally, the units are relatively inexpensive to construct due to a lack of

certain types of materials act as more effecient conductors of this energy must be fully ascertained. Fourth, the effect of the use of this system on the various organisms that inhabit this planet must be discovered. Finally, the possible interphase to so-called "psychic energy" and any possible relationship must be fully researched.

By adequately learning the nature of the energy that is produced by the Tesla-Markovich energy unit, a general theory of the nature of electro-magnetism and energies closely related to them may be possible. In so doing, one may be able to advance the "state of the art" of Man's technology. Moreover in the long run, the new discoveries may not only solve the "energy crisis", but also the "technology crisis" that presently distorts the potential of contemporary civilization.

YD  
Weathervane Foundation  
P.O. Box 1699  
San Francisco, CA 94101

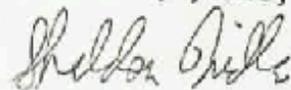
To Whom It May Concern:

The work that you have explored in this brochure is but a sample of the total amount of research that has been accomplished in the past few years by Peter Markovich and the Tesla Technology group of which he is director. This research has been sponsored in the past by the Washington Street Research Center, 3101 Washington Street, San Francisco, CA 94115 and The Weathervane Foundation, P.O. Box 1699, San Francisco, CA 94101.

If you would wish further information on the work of Peter Markovich and/or the inventions of Nikola Tesla, please to Peter Markovich c/o The Weathervane Foundation, P.O. Box 1699, San Francisco, CA 94101 or call (415)-931-2593.

Thank you for your cooperation in our efforts to make Markovich's and Tesla's alternate energy technologies a reality and bringing into being a new energy age.

Sincerely yours,



Sheldon Nidle  
President  
Weathervane Foundation

I propose to explain in the following paragraphs, the basis for what shall hereafter be known as the "Wireless Distribution System". This device hereon referred to has the capacity of distributing electrical power by means of a harmonic standing wave first discovered in the late nineteenth century. This effect or natural phenomenon has been labelled by myself as the "Tesla Effect". Due to the inertial properties of these waves, this instrument should in no way be described as a perpetual motion machine. Rather, the "Tesla Effect" is the foundation for the fabrication of an instrument capable of transmitting electrical energy by the use of a prime standing wave that resonates at a major tonic of the Earth itself. To begin this discussion, let us first look at the various elements of the distribution system proper.

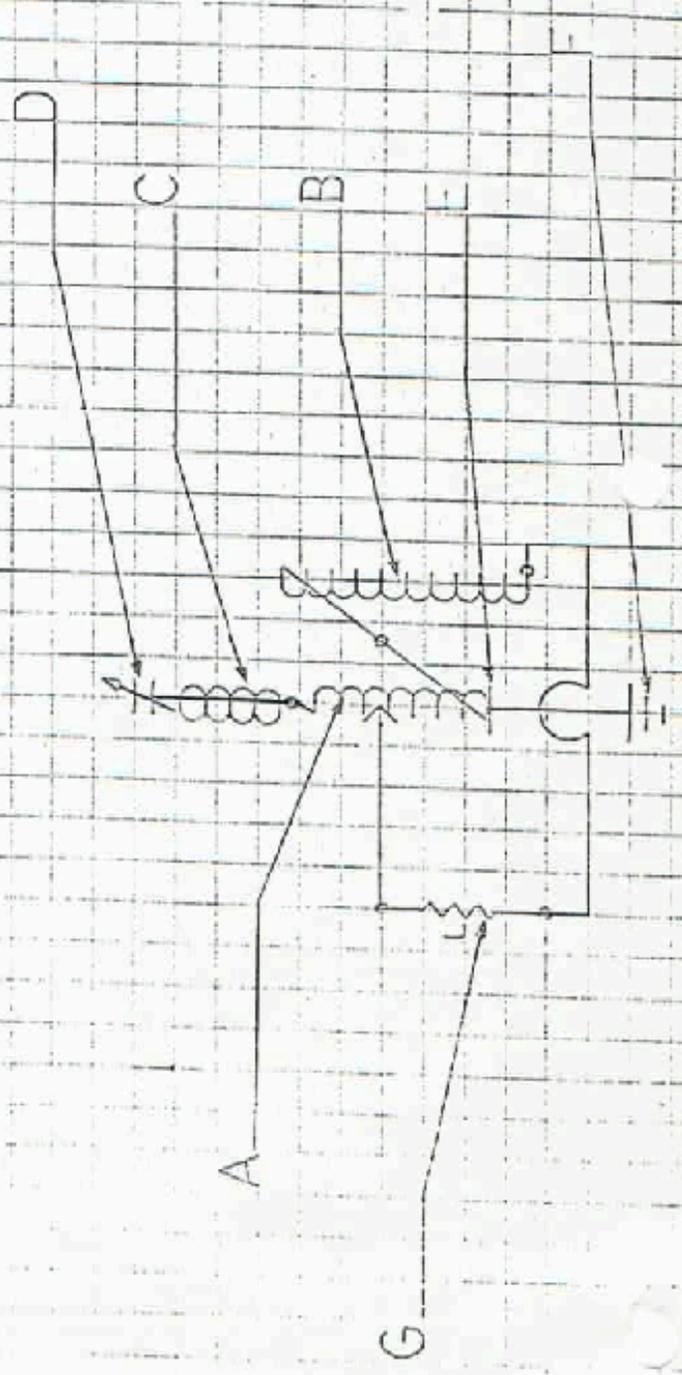
The receiving and the sending devices consist of a transformer, oscillator, tesla coil, and a series of electro-magnets that are connected in series to an antenna unit of a predetermined length. Its tasks are really quite simple. As is presently well-known by physics, any form of electro-magnetic radiation can be send by the use of a modulated wave-pattern. Whether a frequency or amplitude method is employed depends on the nature of the task assigned. In our case, the carrier wave or prime sending wave is set at the aforementioned prime tonic or resonating pattern of the Earth. This rather low frequency was first discovered by Tesla in 1899 at Colorado Springs and hence, it shall be known as the "Tesla Effect". Our device, in effect, uses a frequency Amplitude Modulation and this prime tonic to transmit electric

# CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF M.T.F.E.D.

©1977

## KEY

- A PRIMARY COIL
- B SECONDARY COIL
- C MAST COIL & CO
- D CAPACITOR BALL
- E GROUNDING BASE
- F GROUNDING COILS
- G ELECTRICAL LOAD



# CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF METFED

©1977

## KEY

A PRIMARY COIL

B SECONDARY COIL

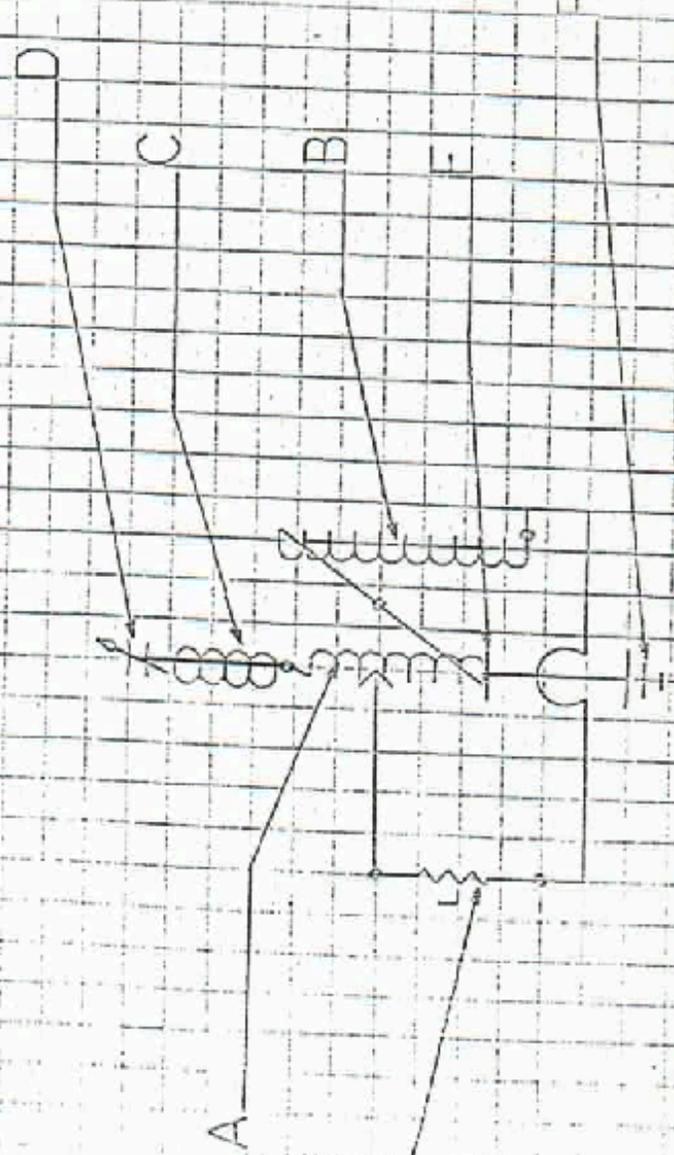
C MAST COIL & CORE

D CAPACITOR BALL

E GROUNDING BASE PLATE

F GROUNDING COILS

G ELECTRICAL LOAD



TESLA TECHNOLOGY  
GENERAL REPORT

On February 8, 1978, a test of the Markovich Electric Power Source (MEPS) was conducted at the home of its inventor, Peter Markovich. Also in attendance for this demonstration was Don Murphy, Art Steele, and Sheldon Nidle. A series of tests were run in order to determine the current rating and closed & open circuit voltages of the MEPS. The first test was to hook the voltmeter in series with the device and then to add a number of resistors to determine the closed circuit voltage of the instrument. Following these tests, the MEPS was to be tested by having it light a sixty watt lightbulb. Current was to be determined by having the voltmeter connected in parallel to the MEPS and a Ammeter connected in series to the electrical circuit of the MEPS. The results are as follows:

	Voltage (DC)	Current (amps)
Open circuit	180	3.0
60 watt bulb	150	2.5
10 Megaohm resistor	150	0.000015
Shunt Motor	150	-----

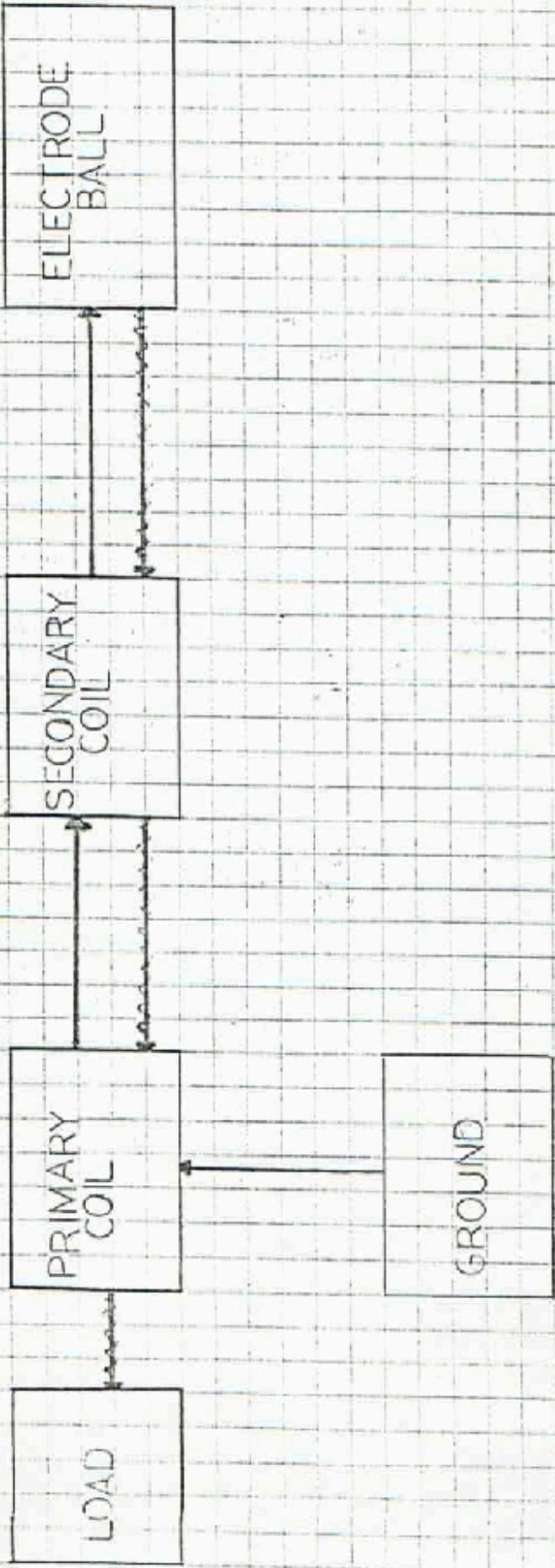
The results of the tests were quite impressive. The motor was run at a very high speed while the bulb was able to shine very brightly; however, the actual lumens given off was not measured. In addition to the DC current, an AC component was also measured. This phenomenon may be due to nature of the meter employed as well as to the pulsing nature of the DC electricity that comes from the instrument. The low current that was measured when the 10 megaohm resistor was shorting the MEPS was to be expected since such a high resistance did not lower the amount of voltage measured in the instrument. These tests indicat the fact that the unit is extremely more potent a power source than a battery since the instrument returned to its maximum measurements instantly after being disconnected and being drained for 5 to 10 minute periods.

If have read and understood this report, please acknowledge you will not disclose the contents of this report without consent of Peter Markovich and/or Tesla Technology

NAME  
*Sheldon E. Nidle*

PLACE  
*3101 Walden St., San Francisco Ca.*

DATE  
*March 5, 1978*



PLACE : TE  
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 By : S



BLOCK DIAGRAM  
OF  
MARKOVICH-TESLA  
FREE ENERGY  
DEVICE  
© 1977 BY PETER  
MARKOVICH

RE WAVE()

PLACE : TESLA TECHNOLOGY,  
3101 Washington St.  
San Francisco, CA. 94115  
Date : October 22, 1977  
Drawn  
By : Sheldon Nidle

General Report  
(November 20, 1977)

After the capacitor ball was altered by covering it with aluminium tape and the insertion of several prongs at various angles to the needle shaped core of the mast inside the ball, the unit (M-1a) was taken to the home of Marcel Vogel in San Jose, California. Here, it was set up with two high impedance volt meters and a oscilloscope to measure any possible effects. In addition, a series of experiments which involved the use of Mr. Vogel's psychic ability to increase and decrease the voltage of the "Markovich Tesla Electrical Power Source (MTEPS) were attempted. The results of the experiments were as follows:

1) The readings of the unit was increased as initially predicted- an open circuit voltage of 36 volts and an open circuit current of 0.8 amps.

2) When a load of 1000 ohms was added in a closed circuit the potential dropped to 20 volts and the closed circuit current remained at 0.8 amps. When the load was disconnected the voltage rapidly returned to 34 volts in less than one minute (20 seconds).

3) Marcel Vogel appeared to be able to increase and decrease voltage by about 3 volts. Mr. Vogel reported that the use of a clear Quartz crystal left a feeling of coolness in his feet while the use of an Amethyst crystal produced a feeling of warmth.

4) The use of an oscilloscope again verified the steady DC voltage emitted by the unit. However, any attempt at looking for electrostatic fields has to be discounted since the search did not take place in a Faraday cage and the testing equipment was tied to extension cords feeding off standard AC house current.

These tests again proved the ability of the unit to perform as a battery and/or timed capacitor in the DC circuits employed. It also pointed out even more clearly the fact that the unit may be drawing off

"life" or "cosmic" energies and acting as a transducer to turn them into usable (DC) electrical energy. Our next experiments will involve the use of a large Tesla air induction coil interphased with the MTEPS in order to test the wireless power transmission theories of Dr. Tesla as well as the upgrading of the unit to larger wattages so that the unit can be tested as a main and/or auxiliary power source. In so doing, we feel that it will be possible to eventually use the device as an AC power source.

Respectfully submitted



Peter T. Markovich

Witnessed by: Sheldon E. Nidle  
Sheldon E. Nidle

Date: 11/20/77

PETER MARKOVICH  
DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

I. Preface

Humanity has long been aware of a unique form of energy that appears to be related to the electromagnetic technologies of modern civilization. These energies have been referred to in all ancient civilizations under a number of different names such as ch'i, prana, mana, etcetera. In modern times, science has adopted new names for it. These terms whether "odic force", "orgone energy", or "bioplasmic effect" are no more than new terms for these ancient energies. In fact, research by modern physics indicates that this energy is related in part to the classic concept of the "ether" - an energy that would be composed of all known and unknown forms of energy (those energies that occupy the electromagnetic spectrum and allied types). Indeed, it now seems that the new physics as created in the early part of this century has not completely disproven the existence of an "ether" that would "flow" throughout the universe, but has just established the need to determine where the "ether" fits into a new general theory on the relationships between energy and matter. In this regard, the discovery of an instrument that could convert the "ether" into a more familiar energy form (e.g., electricity) would be a boon to the formulation of any new theory on the relationships of presently known energies to the "ether".

In the spring of 1977, Peter Markovich was able to convert this energy into direct current (DC) electricity by the use of a specially constructed apparatus. Here, an important point must be made that the instrument in question is not a perpetual motion machine, but simply a machine that is able by the use of a unique induction process to convert an energy of extremely high frequency (tetra cycles) to one of practically no cycles (DC electricity). Following a series of modifications, the apparatus was able by the fall of 1977 to have raised its voltage from 2.5 volts DC to 36 volts DC and its amperage to 0.7 amps from an initial 0.025 amps. Further developments in the machine's technology had allowed Markovich to progress to instruments in the early part of 1978 that produced wattages in the vicinity of 0.5 kilowatts of DC electricity.

## II. Apparatus To Rectify "Ether" Energy

The Apparatus To Rectify "Ether" Energy (ATREE) is a machine that is able to transform the energy of the "ether" into direct current (DC) electricity. In order to accomplish this feat, the instrument takes into account the nature of "ether". As many scientists now know, "ether" consists of a "compressible fluid" that has a density of  $10^{127}$  to  $10^{94}$  wattseconds per cubic centimetre. This high energy density permits a cubic centimetre of "ether" to be able to provide for the energy needs of a small city. In addition, many scientists have also speculated that "ether" may be conducted as a tensor field (motion by compression of the wave) and therefore is a stationary wave. These stationary waves would be able to penetrate and pass through almost all of the heavenly bodies known to inhabit the universe. As is the case with radio waves, a particular antenna design would be necessary to efficiently collect and rectify this energy. Since its wavelength is  $10^{-32}$  centimetres and motion of the wave train is quite similar to that of stationary waves, a specially designed hollow ball constructed of a highly conductive metal seems most appropriate for this task. In addition, the induction unit could take advantage of the modified "L" (electric) and "H" (magnetic) fields produced by the "ether" energy to induct a useful electric current.

To convert this energy into electricity, it is essential that a component be provided that can collect and begin the rectification of the "ether" energy found near the surface of this planet. This part must be able to receive, store, and conduct the "ether" energy to the component of the ATREE that actually rectifies the "ether" into DC electricity. Due to its almost "corkscrew" motion as well as its high frequency and near electrical properties, "ether" energy can best be collected by a hollow ball whose diameter is approximately one-sixth that of the height of the rectification component. Moreover, the ball should be composed of a very thin (26 gauge or less) metal of high electrical conductivity - such as gold, silver, or copper. In our case, a hollow ball composed of copper was employed. In operation, the "ether" will first collect around the outside of the ball and then easily penetrate the outer surface of the ball and collect in the form of a moving swirl on the inside sur-

face of the ball. To get this pulsating energy to the unit that actually does the rectification, it is necessary to take advantage of the near electrical properties of the "ether". At this time, a specially built copper core must be employed. The core of the converter is a copper rod that has the upper five per cent of its length inserted inside the copper collection ball. The top part of this element is needled shaped to permit the swirling "ether" energy to "jump the gap" to the tip of the copper core much in the manner of an electrical spark completing a return to ground through a pointed electrode. This core is tightly wound with twenty-six gauge copper wire from a point directly beneath the ball down to the opposite end of the copper rod. Also, an outer coil built from insulated number fourteen household wire is used in the converter. This outer coil has a diameter equal to the inside diameter of the protective copper tube that covers the converter. This second coil is attached on one end to the outside of the collection ball and on its opposite end to the working electrical circuit.

The conversion of energy resembles in many ways the electromagnetic induction principle discovered in the last century. As noted previously, "ether" possesses two quasi electromagnetic vectors. The first of these is the quasi electrical one that seems to "carry" a charge and to flow like electricity through wires. The second vector is a quasi magnetism which differs only in the fact that the lines of flux are bend in an inward direction instead of the more well known outward bend of magnetic flux. To induce electricity, the converter employs an unusual phenomenon related to these vectors. In the case of "ether", the swirling energy flows into rod and also into the tightly wound inner coil; however, the difference in rate and distance travelled allows the rod's energy to reach the bottom of this component way before that which goes by way of the inner coil. In so doing, the vectors cross and induce an electrical potential in the wires of the inner coil. To amplify this voltage, the outer coil must be wound counter to the winding of the inner coil. Here, the return circuit through this coil acts in the same manner of the secondary induction coil in a transformer.

To sum up the process mentioned above, let us quickly review the entire conversion process. First, the "ether" "jumps" to the tip of the converter's core and is conducted toward the opposite end of the rod that is connected to the

electrical circuit. Simultaneously, the "ether" "flows" through the tightly wound inner coil to the opposite end of the rod. The difference in rate and distance allows the coil and the copper rod to induce an electrical potential that is greater at the bottom of the rod than at its top. Finally, the outer coil wound counter to the inner one acts as an amplifier of the electrical potential and current since its fields (the electrical circuit return to the ball) have the property to amplify the quasi electricity produced by the induction process in the copper rod and inner coil. In this fashion, the ATREE is able to convert "ether" energy into useable DC electricity.

To conclude, we have seen how a specially constructed instrument as first conceived and developed by Peter Markovich in the spring of 1977 has been able to conduct and to convert "ether" into DC electricity. As future developments continue, it holds the promise of giving humanity a possible alternative to fossil nuclear generation of electrical energy.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The confidential information disclosed in this document as well as all accompanying diagrams are proprietary to TESLA TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION and/or PETER MARKOVICH. Your acknowledgement of having read and understood the preceding statement and/or seen the Apparatus To Rectify "Ether" Energy (ATREE) in operation will be indicated by your signature in the space provided below. This acknowledgement will be governed by the Laws of the United States of America and the State of California regarding the disclosure of ideas and invention.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
<i>[Signature]</i>	SAN JOSE	DECEMBER 27, 1977
<i>Margaret Vogel</i>	San Jose - Calif	Dec - 27 1977
<i>Ann Siskin</i>	San Jose, Calif.	January 7, 1978
<i>St. Murphy</i>	San Francisco	January 13 1978
<i>Charles Steele</i>	San Francisco, Ca.	January 13, 1978
<i>Daniel Haley</i>	Washington, D.C.	Jan. 31, 1978
<i>Shella Robert Holt</i>	801 Fisherman #10 San Francisco, Ct. 94117	Jan 31, 1978