

Blueprint for a UFO - Mark McCandlish

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ua0MMXJl3FM>

20:34 "...right in the middle of this [central] column there was a large flywheel of some kind."

33:26 Identifies the disc immediately under the crew ejection seats as the large flywheel.

48:35 Central column is a vacuum chamber with mercury vapor.

50:35 Fiber optic communications so mass cancellation (and its effects on electrons) does not affect the computer control system.

50:48 "...everything in the system starts to become mass cancelled...the electrons become mass cancelled..."

@Gambier "They [abductees] have described a silvery grey material flowing in a clear tube in twisting counter rotating spirals." It might be more appropriate to say "They [abductees] have described **[what appears to be]** a silvery grey material flowing in a clear tube in twisting counter rotating spirals." Not knowing what material the tube is made of leaves us not knowing what optical properties the "clear tube" might have that could make glowing plasma "ropes" appear to be grey. Something similar to a FLIR image. More on this later.

Thinking about the "twisting counter rotating spirals" got me thinking of Ed Leedskalnin and his north pole/south pole "magnets running against each other". Reading Leedskalnin always gives me a headache but is usually worth the effort. The following link shows in animations what Leedskalnin is describing.

<http://www.leedskalnin.com>

DC <http://www.leedskalnin.com/index.html>

MMAC <https://youtu.be/xbwmTEAHwSw>

NatAC <https://youtu.be/HNHrkpz0uTs>

Combined <https://youtu.be/a4sQR66Vlpk>

That, in turn, got me thinking about your post about Birkeland currents, plasma, and the ARV central column. I submit that the central column is not a supercharger for the power source but, in fact, in conjunction with the flywheel, is the power source and that it contains helical "ropes" of mercury surrounded by plasma that appears to be "silvery grey material flowing in a clear tube in twisting counter rotating [helices]" when viewed from outside that tube.

Looking at photos of mercury arc rectifiers I found that they emit what appears to be blue or violet light from their plasma when in operation. We can assume some, if not all, of that light is UV light and that if we are going to place the crew right next to the central column, we don't want to be constantly bombarding them and the equipment attached to their seats with UV light. Titanium dioxide (TiO₂) is used to filter UV light. If a coating of TiO₂ is applied to the inside of the "clear tube" of the central column we would see a grey image of the light inside, and possibly silver colored light at points where the UV light is most intense. TiO₂ itself has some very interesting properties in regard to electricity as well. TiO₂ applied to the inside of a quartz vacuum tube emitting UV light at the center could surely be interesting. A note on mercury vapor lights used to light parking lots, etc: they are high pressure tubes rather than vacuum tubes and output a whiter light directly rather than exciting a phosphor as fluorescent light bulbs do. So that's not the same as mercury in a vacuum tube.

The image of Birkeland currents in a vacuum tube got me thinking about the central column in Tokamak nuclear fusion reactors. Every Tokamak has that central column but uses it differently than the ARV. I agree with you that the craft does not have a fusion reactor. It may not need one. Two possibilities occurred to me. It could use zero point energy as Mark McCandlish theorizes in his video. I haven't pursued that option. The other option would be to use superconducting materials that have no losses, charge the vehicle before flight, and set the liquid mercury in motion to produce the Birkeland currents and the external field to charge the capacitors for flight. With no losses, it could fly indefinitely. We could look at the spike in the bottom of the tube as a starter motor for a car. Fire it up temporarily to get things moving and then turn it off.

Pursuing that possibility led to some interesting information, particularly so in relation to your post about magnetization of mercury and the fact that it released a burst of energy when transitioning between the superconducting state and the non-superconducting state.

We usually think of superconduction as a recent discovery so it wouldn't have been available in the time frame under consideration. That is not the case. Interestingly, it was discovered in 1910 in mercury.

<http://cesur.en.ankara.edu.tr/history-of-superconductors/>

I suspect Tesla may have also discovered it because he obtained a patent in 1901 for supercooling coils with "liquid air" to reduce their resistance. The whole object of the patent was to reduce resistance. Carrying that to its logical conclusion would produce zero resistance and he used mercury in his circuit controllers. There is no mention of zero resistance or mercury in his patent but most patents don't contain all the information discovered. Think about what Mark McCandlish said about the vehicle being like a Tesla coil and then look at Tesla's patent and picture the aerial protruding up into that central column of the ARV. Also consider that the U.S. government seized Tesla's papers upon his death in 1943 so if he had notes on anti-gravity they would have that info. Pure speculation but part of the train of thought so I included it here.

<https://teslauniverse.com/nikola-tesla/patents/us-patent-685012-means-increasing-intensity-electrical-oscillations>

At any rate, superconduction was known and could have been developed further by the military for the ARV. We should also consider that not all of the storage cylinders shown in the ARV diagram were used for oxygen. Some of them could have been used to contain some liquefied gas for cooling the superconducting materials.

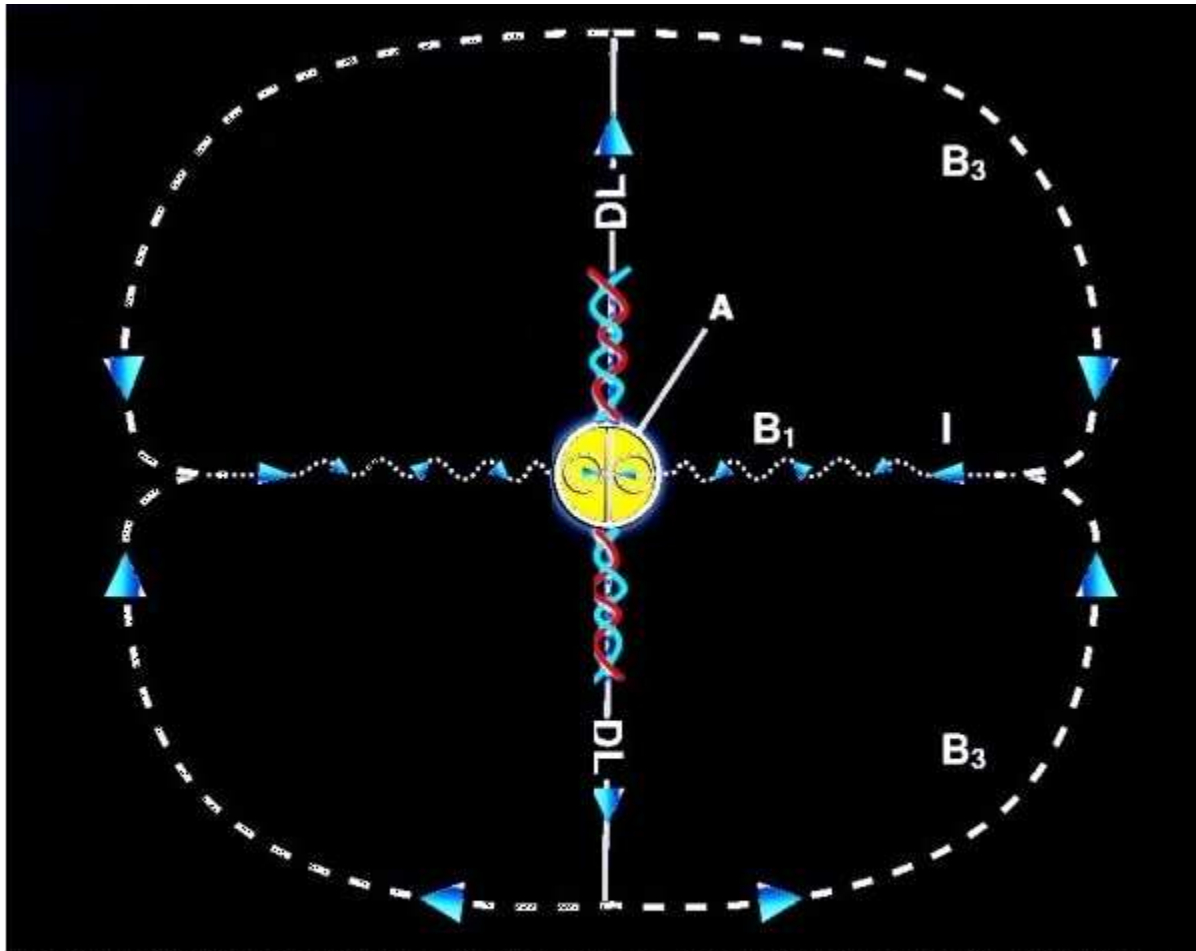
Another consideration about mercury plasma emitting UV light is that light would have to be obtained somehow to use in the fiber optic control system that Mark McCandlish describes in his video at 50:35. Note the connection of two cables running from the wall of the central column to the right hand crew seat in the illustration and note that fiber optics can be used with UV light.

The result of the Birkeland currents at the poles of the sun is Hannes Alfvén's "solar circuit". Images of that circuit can be seen at the following link. More info on Hannes Alfvén at the second link.

<https://www.google.com/search?q=Alfv%C3%A9n+solar+circuit&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiwqdzZlvXVAhWLx4MKHTo8AbIQsAQIOA&biw=1024&bih=644>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hannes_Alfv%C3%A9n

This may explain how the Birkeland currents in the central column produce an electric field encapsulating the ARV vehicle. I took the liberty of changing one of the images to show both sides of the circuit. Now picture the ARV at the center of that image with the Birkeland currents in the central column and the field encapsulating the vehicle.



Alfvén's Heliospheric Circuit. The Sun acts as a unipolar inductor (A) producing a current which goes outward along both the axes (B2) and inward in the equatorial plane along the magnetic field lines (B1). The current must close at large distances (B3), either as a homogeneous current layer, or – more likely – as a pinched current. Analogous to the auroral circuit, there may be double layers (DLs) which should be located symmetrically on the Sun's axes.

At the center of the image we have the sun. We've ruled out a fusion reactor at the center of the ARV but what is at the center of the ARV? The disc immediately below the crew ejection seats. At 20:34 of Mark McClandish's video he says, "...right in the middle of this [central] column there was a large flywheel of some kind." And at 33:26 he identifies the disc immediately under the crew ejection seats as the large flywheel. That's about all he said about. I think that "flywheel" which everybody sort of ignores is the key to this vehicle. I don't believe it is drawn correctly either. It should probably be the same or greater thickness as the coils at the periphery.

It could be some type of unipolar generator disc but a more interesting prospect is "An angularly accelerated superconductive ring induces **non-Newtonian gravitational fields** in its neighbourhood." Mark's use of the term "flywheel" implies rotation. So the flywheel could be a combination of an angularly accelerated superconductive ring that is a unipolar generator, the thing making it a ring rather than a disc being the hole in the center for the central column which it surrounds. Note in the description of the solar circuit, "The sun acts as a unipolar inductor..."

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/03/060325232140.htm>

It's not clear to me if the "angularly accelerated superconductive ring" could be a stationary superconductive ring with an angularly accelerated rotating magnetic field and produce the same result.

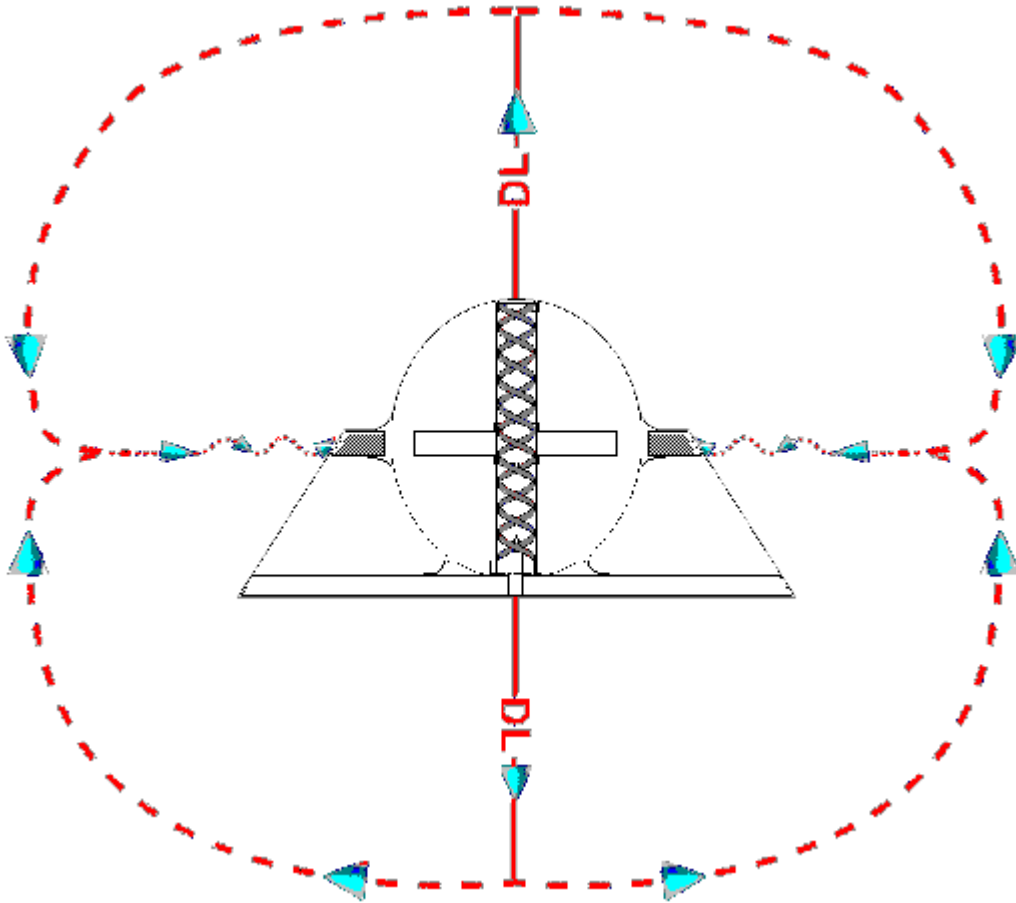
And/or the ring could be inducing a “Z-pinch” upon the Birkeland currents in the helices of superconducting mercury. Bennett pinch: "A pinch is the compression of an electrically conducting filament by magnetic forces. The conductor is usually a plasma, but could also be a solid or **liquid metal**. Pinches were the first device used by humankind for controlled nuclear fusion."

"The first creation of a Z-pinch in the laboratory may have occurred in 1790 in Holland when Martinus van Marum created an explosion by discharging 100 Leyden jars into a wire.[39] The phenomenon was not understood until 1905, when Pollock and Barraclough[1] investigated a compressed and distorted length of copper tube from a lightning rod after it had been struck by lightning."

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinch_\(plasma_physics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinch_(plasma_physics))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinch_\(plasma_physics\)#History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinch_(plasma_physics)#History)

The above mentions its relation to nuclear fusion but if the Z-pinch can be controlled, it may not be necessary to attain fusion if we can get the necessary power by pulsing the pinch effect in the central column. Mark McCandlish mentions pulsing in his video.



In the video McCandlish talks about “mass cancellation” and how it would affect electrons and other subatomic particles to possibly achieve faster-than-light travel but he doesn’t broach the subject of how this would affect the crew. He mentions the Cassimir effect, aether, etc. and makes the analogy of aether as smoke in a box. The problem is that you can’t put aether in a box – the box is aether as well as everything inside and outside of it. If we’re going to diddle the aether, there is no way to separate the diddled aether and the non-diddled aether.

For the crew to survive, it would require that the mass cancellation be only external to the crew compartment or that they have some type of suit that prevented the mass cancellation. Otherwise, their nervous systems would be scrambled not to mention their body chemistry. At the same time, they would need some kind of protection to survive the inertia of the radical direction and speed changes reported. Those two requirements seem to me to be mutually exclusive.

If the crew is mass cancelled as McCandlish proposes, they’re no longer alive. They would be a suit full of jelly. If they aren’t mass cancelled, the inertia of the rapid speed and direction changes would kill them. Does anyone have a solution for this dichotomy?

One other possibility is that it is a remotely piloted craft that doesn't have a crew. Tesla demonstrated his remote control boat in 1898 and we are well aware of remote controlled drones today but I don't know the state of that art in 1950's – 1960's time frame. I know the military tried to radio control B17's during WW II but it didn't work out.

One other note: we're mixing apples and oranges here. The ARV was developed here on earth in great secrecy but we talk about "abductees". The developers went to great lengths to keep the ARV secret so why in the world would they abduct anyone with it? The point is that what abductees saw was in other crafts, not the ARV. Would they be similar? Maybe, but that's not a given.

A few peripheral tidbits:

Once you get your head around all of that, think about "spaceship earth". But the earth may just be a passenger. Think of the sun as **THE** spaceship.

<http://www.djsadhu.com/the-helical-model-vortex-solar-system-animation/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C4V-oolTrws>

<http://www.djsadhu.com/audio-video/audio-production/solar-system-2-0-new-animation/>

The Nazi Bell

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Die_Glocke

"...this device ostensibly contained two counter-rotating cylinders which would be "filled with a **mercury-like substance, violet in color**". This metallic liquid was code-named 'Xerum 525' – the key here being, "code-named", i.e. not the name of anything.