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Dear John:

I would like to inform you that the Hutchison effect was mentioned in a poster presentation recently delivered to NASA's Breakthrough Physics Propulsion Workshop. The poster was designed to communicate some of the ideas submitted to *ESJ* through the years that might have the most potential for applications in the future of space travel. Copies of the poster and the accompanying paper, which were made available to many prominent space scientists and engineers, are enclosed. Thank you for your contributions to this poster and *ESJ*.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Yost

The Hutchison Effect Apparatus

By John Hutchison and ESJ staff

There have been some serious investigations into the Hutchison Effect in Canada, the United States, and Germany. (See articles in ESJ #4.) The reality of objects being moved, levitated, or restructured by magnetic and electric field effects does not seem to be in question. Just how or why the events happen is the questionable part. John Hutchison has been providing ESJ with details on his work, as have a few others who have worked with him over the years. The picture consistently described is that of numerous experimental apparatus being operated simultaneously and interactively. "Events" occur, somewhat unpredictably. This is a format of accidental discovery through undefined mixture. It is exciting to the experimenter, yet frustrating to the scientist trying to sort out the interaction of the variables. Although recollection and details are difficult, Mr. Hutchison describes some of his apparatus in this attempt to share with other experimenters.

John Hutchison—1985

I will attempt to explain details of the apparatus used in my experiments and will start with the input power used to trigger the host of Tesla coils, static generators, transformers, interferometers, magnetics, metal masses, and nuclear sources, etc. The source power was 110 volts AC operated at 400 watts to 4000 watts. One side of the AC line had a power factor capacitor (60 cycles, 250 volt), and a 100-amp current limiter. The magnetics of the current limiter were also used in the experiment interactions.

This power source was divided up in a function box and, through switching, went to variacs. The variac outputs were monitored by wattmeters, ampmeters, and voltmeters, and supplied up to fourteen transformers. These included twelve-volt transformers for vacuum tubes, 400,000-volt AC transformers, a Siemens 250,000-volt DC X-ray transformer, and other items. Regeneration equipment of 450 kHz up to 2500 MHz was also operated.

The general power circuit is shown in *Figure 1*. A and B are current limiters which ranged from two to seven amps. By this means some transformers were limited to this amperage instead of the fifty amps that might otherwise be drawn. The current limiters were adjustable and the magnetics from them were used in close proximity to the spark gaps and an alpha-beta emission unit. I had bypass switches on each

Warning: The re-creation of certain aspects of these experiments is extremely dangerous and should not be attempted without proper training or guidance.

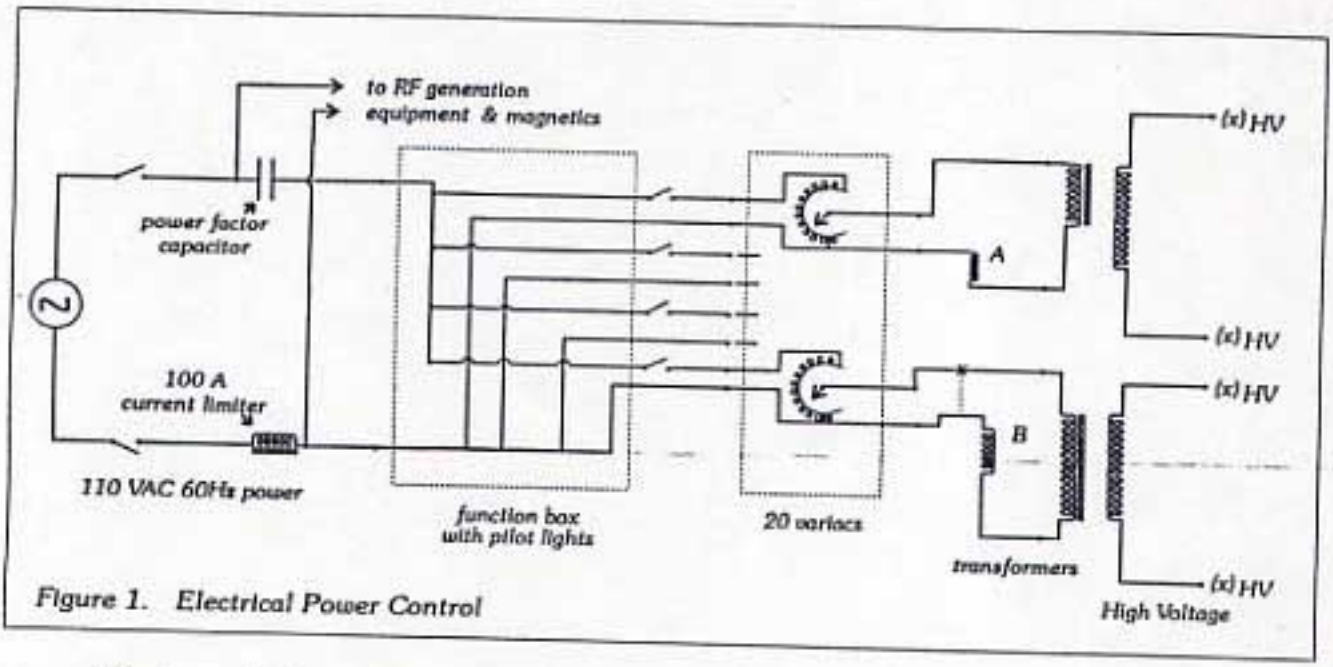

Figure 1. Electrical Power Control

current limiter which I used often. Unfortunately there was an incident one time in which the outside pole transformer blew up when using the bypass switch.

The symbol (x) is used to represent the high potential leads in *Figures 1, 5~7,* and *17.* These figures are rough schematics of some circuits.

My favorite Tesla coils are shown in *Figures 2* and *3.* Other Tesla coils I had were of the flat pancake-type with 1-inch copper tube in the primary and 10,000 turns of number 32 wire on an 8-inch diameter secondary tube. Another coil used twelve-gauge wire on a 24-inch diameter tube, mounted horizontally. These are not shown.

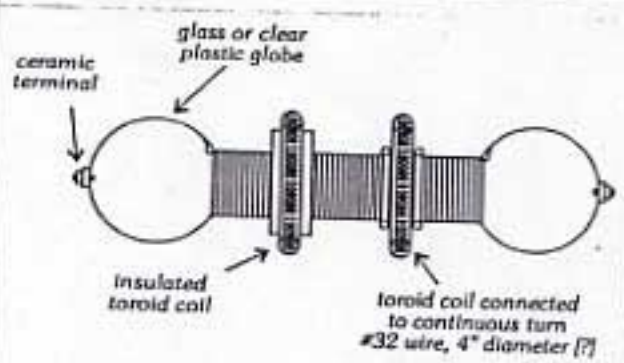

Figure 2. Dumbbell Tesla Coil, 3½' long. [Design of this coil lacks details, for instance: 1) primary coil location and drive, 2) secondary ends connection to ceramic terminal, 3) whether toroids are actively wired to something or not.]

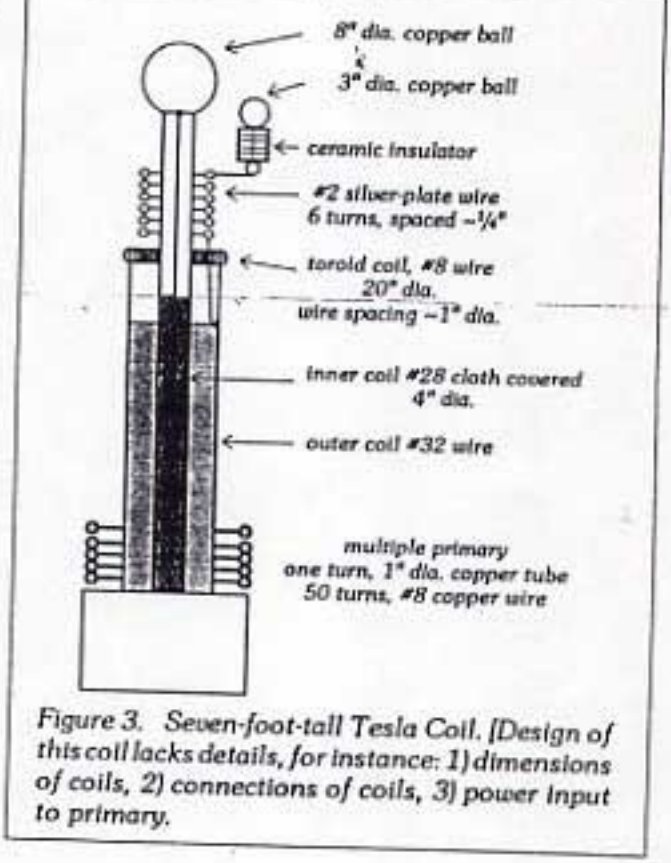

Figure 3. Seven-foot-tall Tesla Coil. [Design of this coil lacks details, for instance: 1) dimensions of coils, 2) connections of coils, 3) power input to primary.

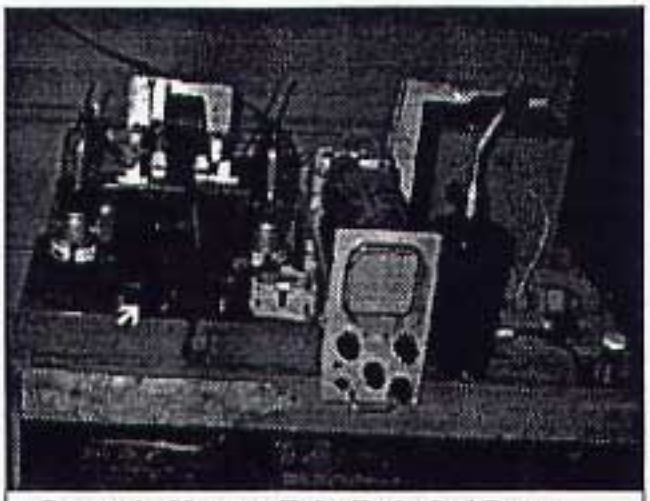

Figure 4. Vacuum Tube Tesla Coil Drive

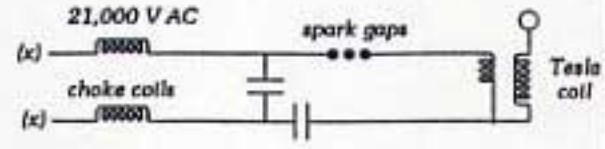

Figure 5. Tesla Coil A

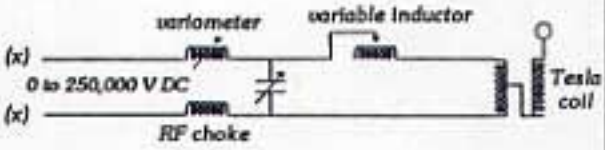

Figure 6. Tesla Coil B

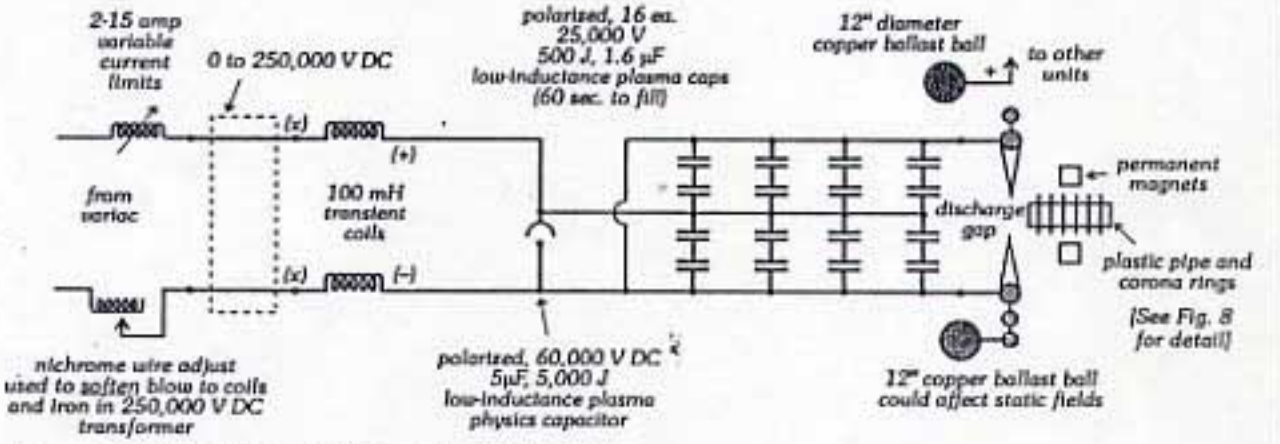

Figure 7. High-Voltage DC Insertion Pulse Unit

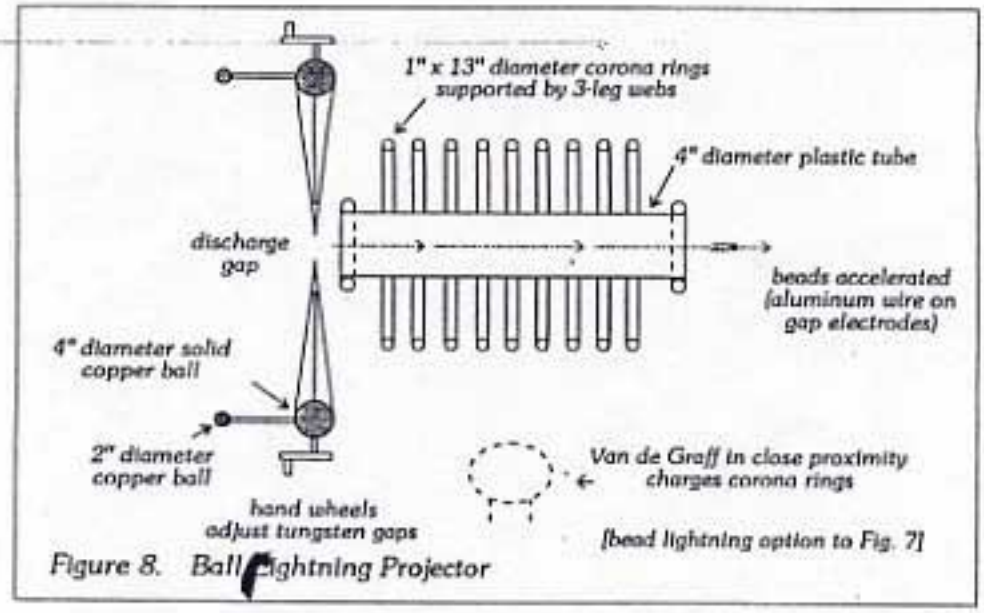

Figure 8. Ball Lightning Projector

The electronics of a vacuum tube Tesla coil are shown in *Figure 4*. *Figures 5* and *6* show rough schematics of the Tesla coil circuits.

The schematic of *Figure 7*, powered by a high-voltage transformer, generated strong electric field pulses for a number of uses, including the projection of bead lightning, as illustrated in *Figure 8*.

One set-up, illustrated in *Figure 9*, seemed to produce changes in the cosmic background radiation.

If I increased the variac output to the Siemens transformer to increase the high-voltage DC on the large toroid, while keeping the rest of the laboratory system running, the Geiger counter would drop to near zero counts per minute within a 75-foot diameter zone. Yet, the reverse was possible (to increase counts) if I dropped the toroid voltage and increased all DC voltages to the laboratory system of Tesla coils (via tank circuits), RF coils, spark gaps, toroidal coils, and tension on the nuclear unit. The AC part of the laboratory system would be maintained at the same level. *Figure 10* shows a schematic of pulsing to the large main toroid.

Some years ago, Drs. Lakken and Wilson argued over whether a "ball" of alpha-beta flux formed and deposited on the test samples. I personally don't believe so. I believe the alpha-beta flux was guided to the masses by being connected to high-voltage DC levels, by magnetic pulse fields, and excited by my mechanically-pulsed magnetron which excited the geometric metal. The idea is to excite the surface skin of the masses and their atoms to create an unstable space-time situation. This might allow the fields from the Tesla coils and RF generation equipment to lock up in a local space-time situation. My thought is that now a small amount of energy is released from the vast reservoir in space-time at the sub-atomic level to create a disruptive or movement effect.

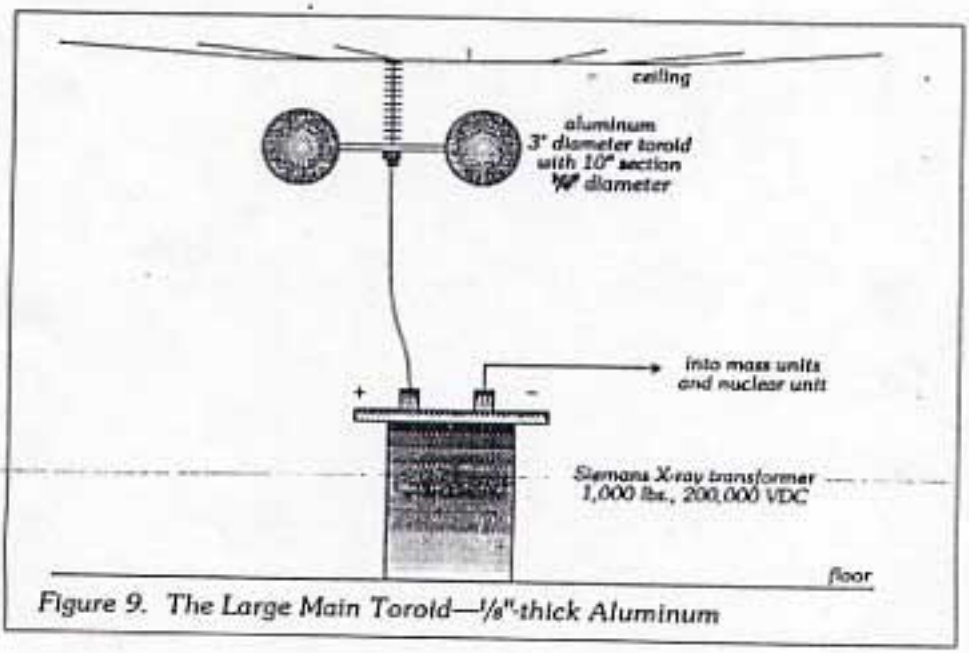

Figure 9. The Large Main Toroid—⅛"-thick Aluminum

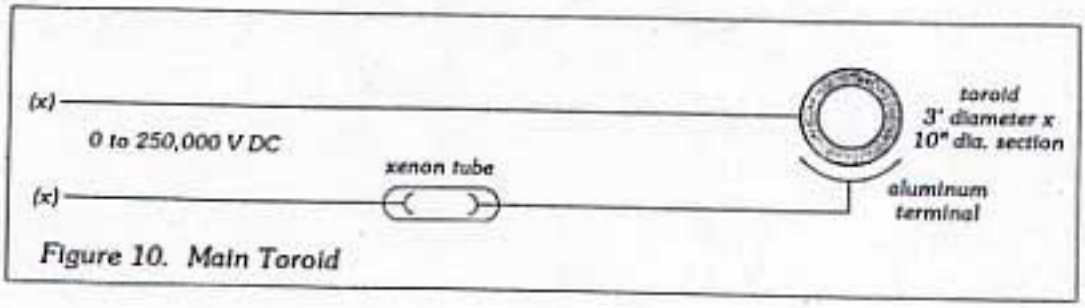

Figure 10. Main Toroid

Figure 11 is a cutaway showing the nuclear section in the center of a Tesla coil. Note how I have the feed horn close to the window area. This area was also bathed in a 30,000-volt static electric field plus a weak magnetic field of only 700 gauss which was variable. A two-spiral spark gap unit is also shown in *Figure 11*.

The radioactive material to provide alpha-beta emissions was contained in a stainless steel ball which had a thin window section. A four-gigahertz magnetron pulsed by an old rotary spark gap system sent microwaves by the window exit section. Small masses were placed close to the influence of the alpha-beta flux. The radioactive source was also under high-voltage DC and pulsed coils (50,000 to 100,000 turns) to produce traveling wave type magnetics and electrostatics to assist alpha-beta flux bunching and guidance. This all interacted with other surrounding equipment. Some additional arrangement is shown in *Figure 12*.

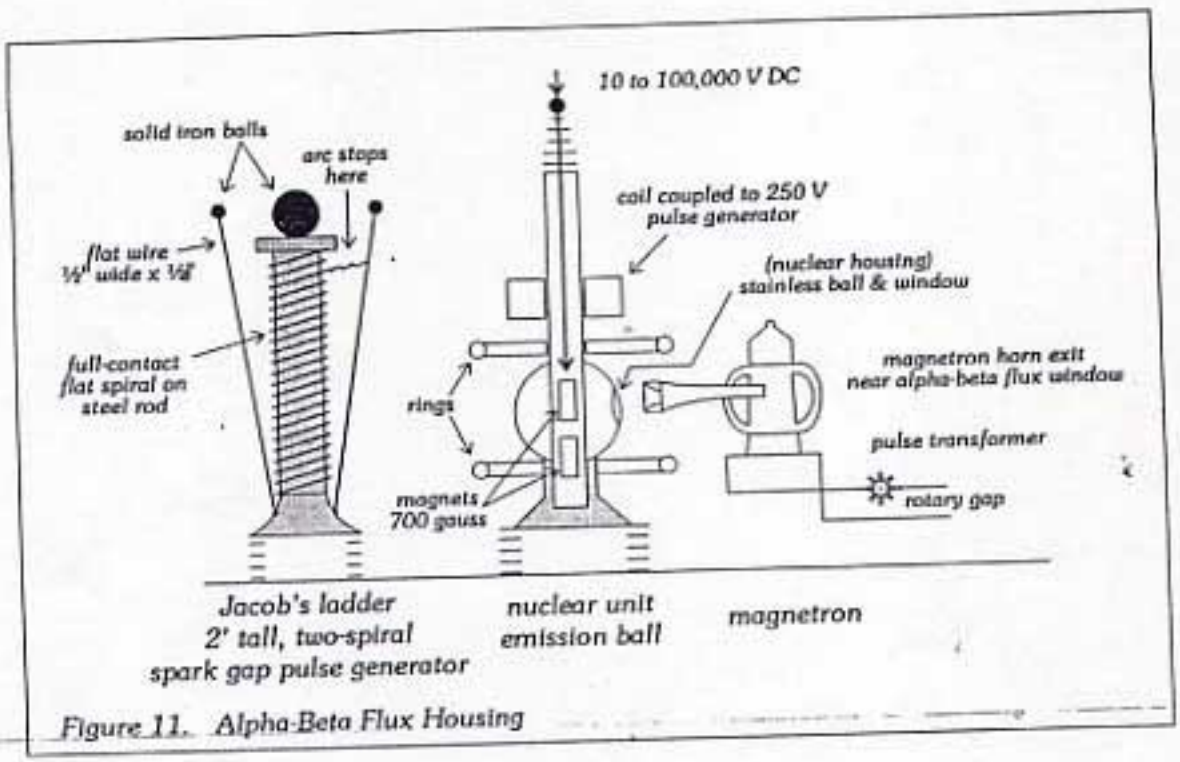

Figure 11. Alpha-Beta Flux Housing

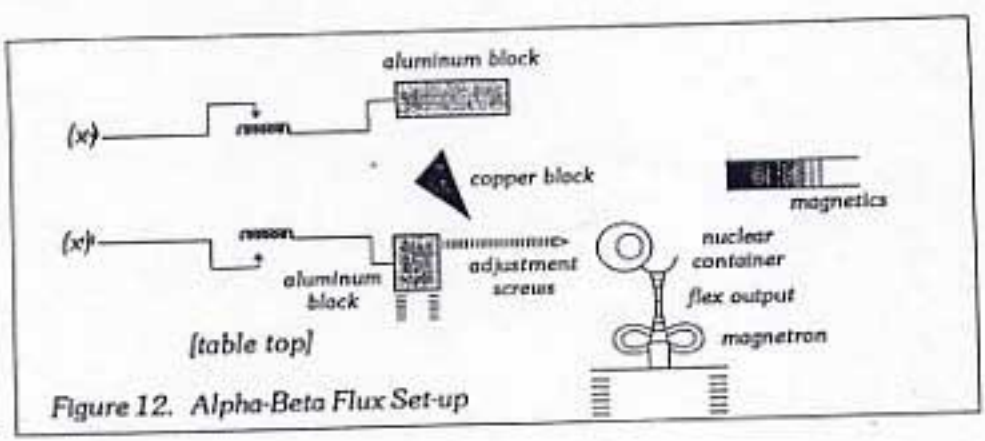

Figure 12. Alpha-Beta Flux Set-up

Magnetics

A current limiter was used on "Big Red," a fifty-kVA, 89,000-volt transformer. A five-Hz spark-gap discharge went simply to a copper ground plate. The plate was movable and placement of the plate proved successful to later experiments.

My current limiter was made from 4" by 4" laminations stacked fifteen-inches high and number-eight wire wound six layers thick. The pulsing of the iron core proved its worth in tests. Its location was near the heart of my apparatus. Because it was a heavy unit, casters were needed to move it. The units pulse affected the electrostatics and Alpha flux, when close. The Alpha flux dropped off at two feet. Two other units in the set-up were double-loop brass ship antennas five-feet high, as shown in *Figure 13*.

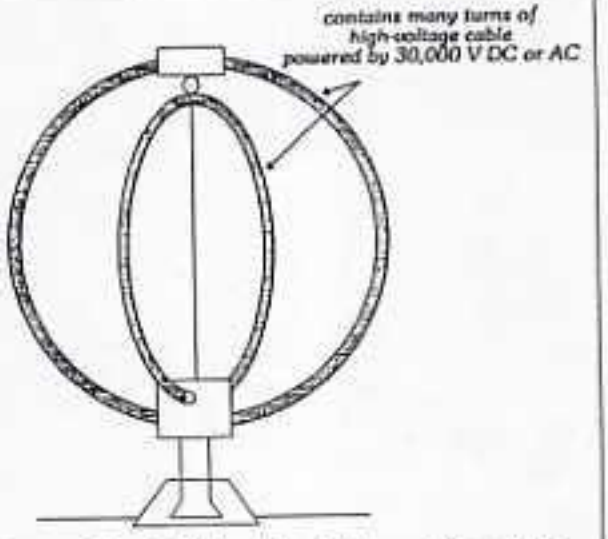

Figure 13. Modified Double-loop Brass Ship Antenna

These are some basics of my laboratory. I excluded RF generation and coupling and all the radar-jamming devices I used later. I could precisely set up a pattern at 2000 mHz at 100 milliwatts. I could give or take (±) 1000 mHz, add pulse rate, CW or modulation of any form.

Placement geometry is of great importance to key units of the electrostatic field and spark gaps. The electrostatic field must cover all components. Helping to do this are copper balls mounted on insulators. The large ball keeps its charge longer while small ones discharge faster. In a way, you have a pulse network working along with dynamic electricity, and the small influence of the 250-milliwatt magnetron close to the alpha-beta flux. In the zone is weak magnetics, permanent magnets, and electromagnets of the traveling wave tube (TWT) barrel types. Thus, perhaps a transformation takes place on the subatomic level in all of this, and a conversion zone takes form from the surrounding equipment. This zone seems to transform again to zones beyond the lab, up to 500 feet away, in the form of a cylinder. There appeared to be a zone at a distance of fifteen feet. Samples placed in it sometimes levitated or broke apart.

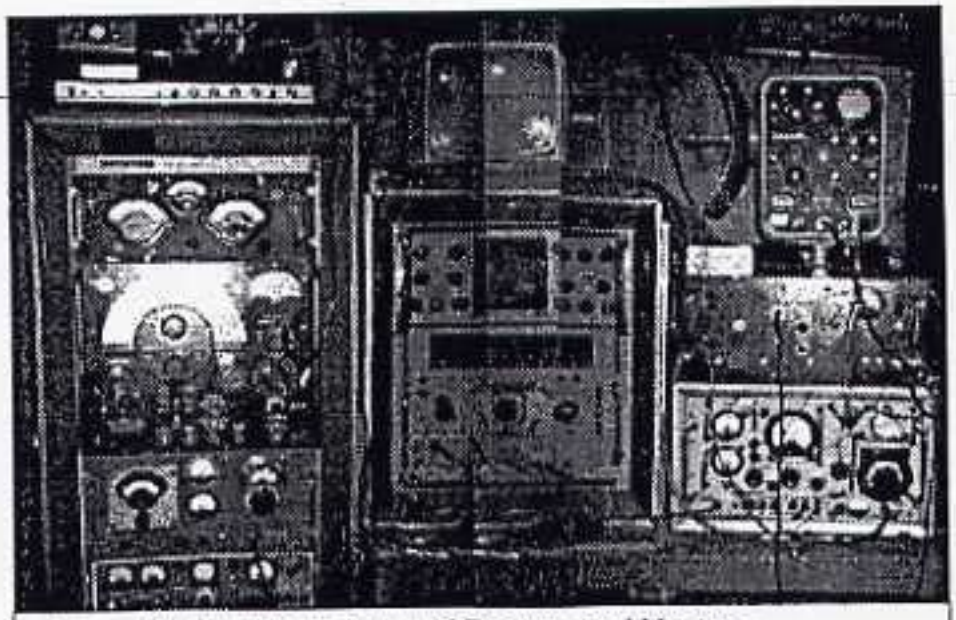

Figure 14. Hutchison's Set-up of Receivers and Monitors

Sample Reactions
(Extracted from Reports)

The effects of unexpected field interactions are shown in *Figures 15* and *16*. One sample, a piece of aluminum four-inches long by 1/2-inch square, had been shattered in the center. It would be expected that only a few watts were in this zone, compared to the 4000-watt input feeding all the equipment. Our sample had exploded from inside out, torn into thousands of filaments. The filaments measured .010" to 0.50" long and .008" to .012" thick. The event volume expanded outward from the mass center in seeming reaction to a force of mutual repulsion between filaments.

The field lines picturesquely frozen in the aluminum filaments are functionally identical to those we observed at a point of fracture of a permanent bar magnet of the same geometry. The force exerted on the aluminum filaments was sufficient to split a large number of the outermost strands and fold them back along the "field lines" to such a degree, that layers of them are compacted together, against the solid surfaces of the sample.

The material within the event volume was much harder and quite brittle compared to the original extrusion alloy, which was quite soft. All surfaces evidenced a mottled appearance and regular structure, while having none of the characteristics associated with plastic deformation or melting. Physical characteristics were typical of crystalline materials sheared along bonding planes. The number of filaments probably exceeded 100,000, effectively increasing the surface area within the event by tens of thousands of times.

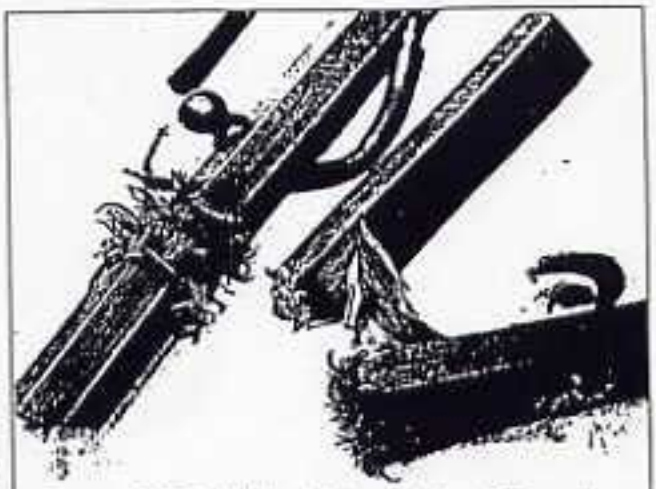

Figure 16. Solid Metal Bars Split and Frayed by the Hutchison Effect

Another sample showed inexplicable material mixtures: wood was found in an aluminum block tested by Siemens Laboratory, Germany. Also, dense, impossible alloys of elements forming unknown materials were found by work of Max Planck Institute, Germany. Because so many different effects happen, including levitation, we can speculate the RF and support field operators are working in a narrow region of the "zone of effects." These random events sometimes happened at about five-per-hour in 1987, '88, and '89.

It is an unpredictable probability for all operators to synchronously combine to cause an effect. For events like slow lift and slow disruption, the operators combine under simple stable outputs, amplitudes, and frequency. Our space-time window would have to be described on the subatomic level for the understanding of the Hutchison Effects.

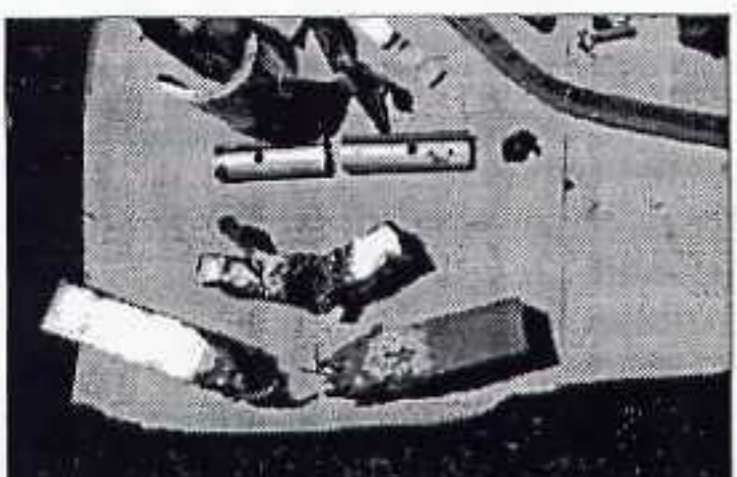

Figure 15. Aluminum and Brass Bars After the Effect

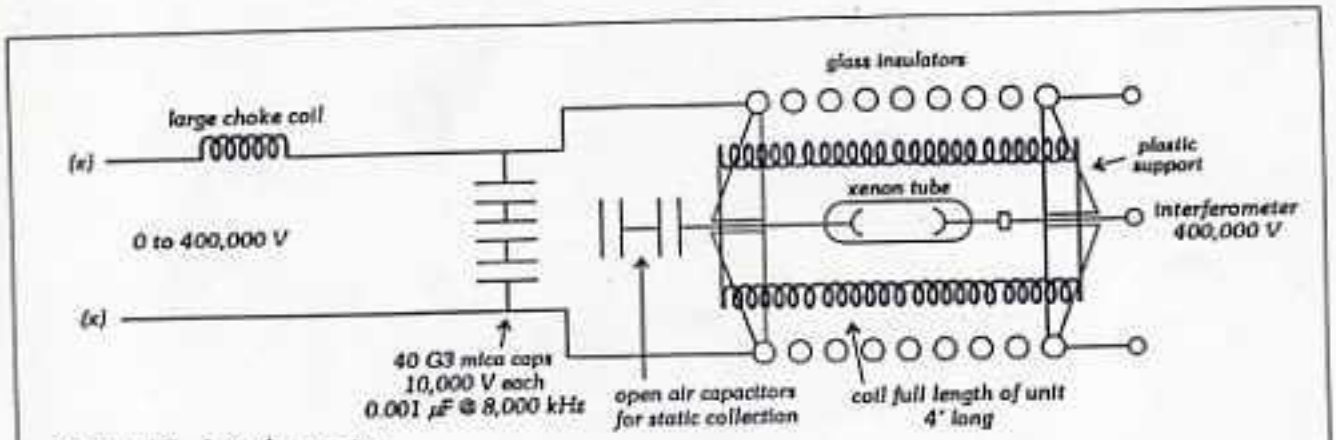

Figure 17. Interferometer

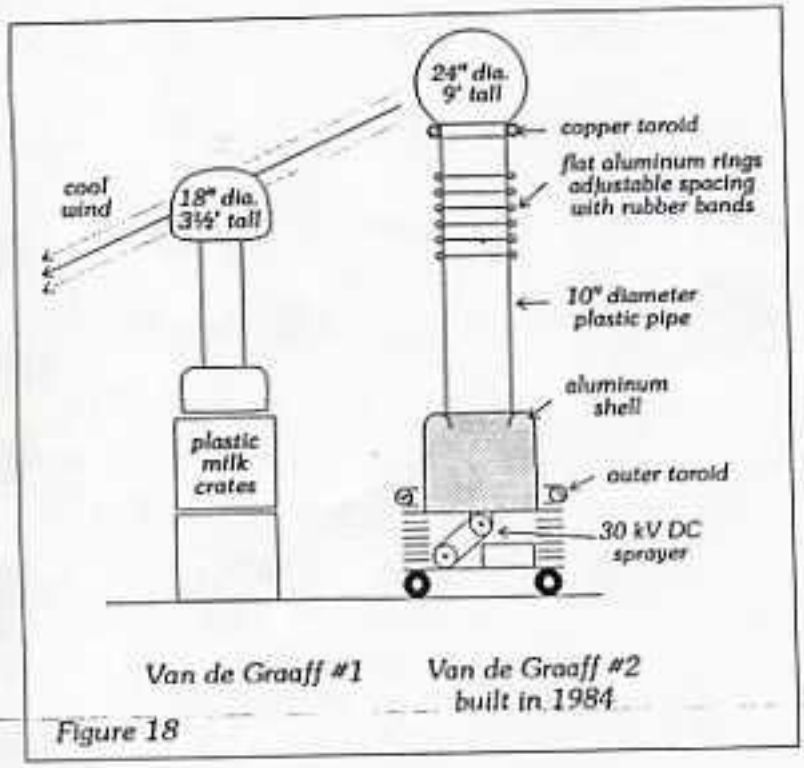

Figure 18

Figure 17 is another pulsing circuit device I call the interferometer. Electrostatics were produced with two Van de Graaff generators. When arranged as shown in *Figure 18*, cool wind effects could be produced. These machines were used to impose an electrostatic field in the test area.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank those individuals associated with Pharos Technology, the Max Planck Institute, Los Alamos, McDonnel Douglas, BAM Labs Germany, Fraunhofer, the Austrian and German groups, the DOD groups, and individual input from Japan, Greece, England, Canada, USA, Switzerland, France and the Yin Gazda International Filmmaker, for the interest and support they all have shown.

About the Author

John Hutchison is the classic independent individual experimenter—the "Sorcerer's Apprentice." Mr. Hutchison can be reached by mail at 911 Dublin Street, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, V3M 2Y5 ●