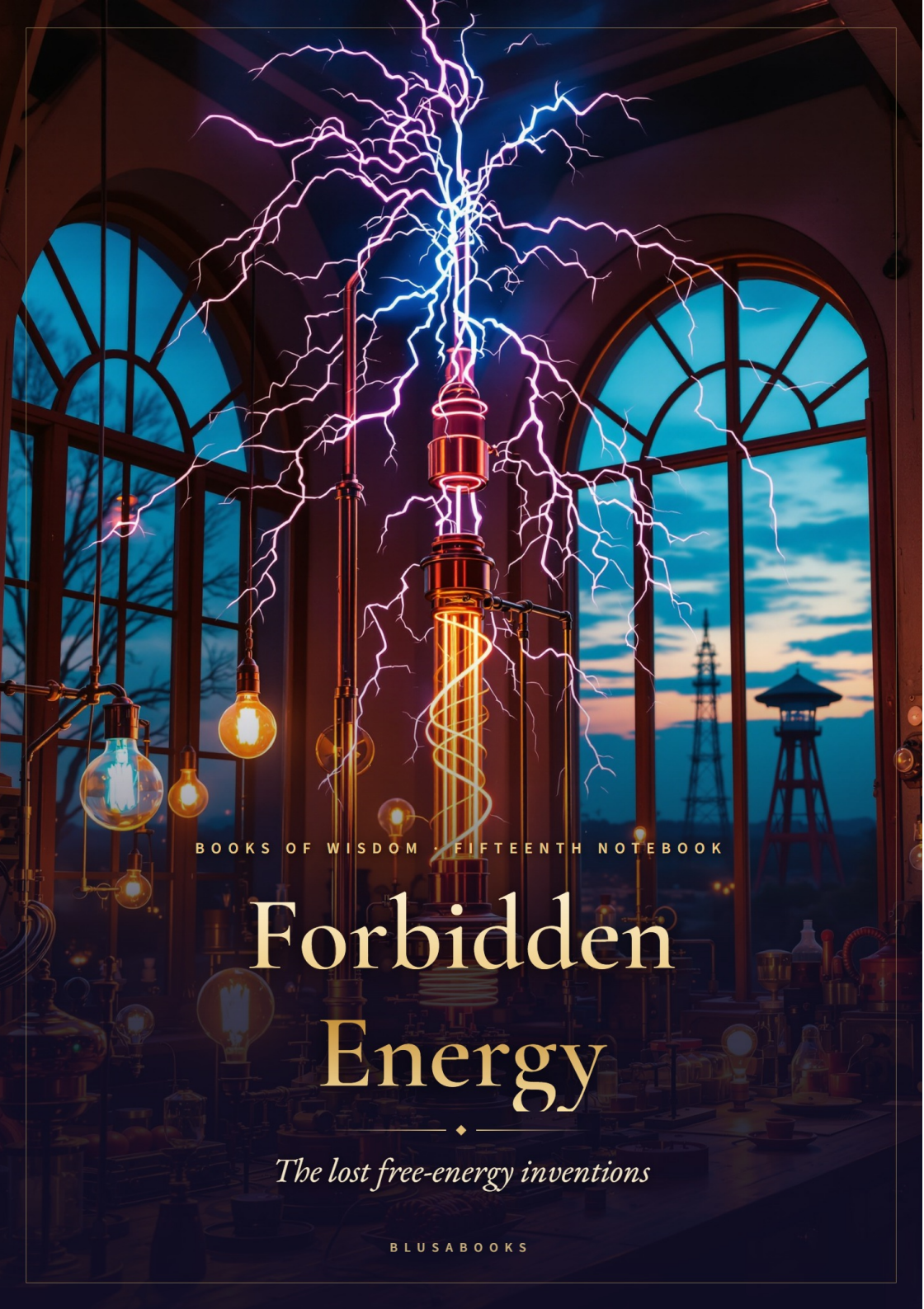




BOOKS OF WISDOM · FIFTEENTH NOTEBOOK

Forbidden Energy

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The lost free-energy inventions

BLUSABOOKS



Forbidden Energy

THE LOST FREE-ENERGY INVENTIONS

Every chapter — four parts

THE INVENTOR'S STORY

the person, the machine and the theory at full power

IN PLAIN WORDS

the same, short and clear

TERMS

words from physics and engineering

THE PHYSICS CHECK

what was measured, what was never repeated, what remained valuable

This book retells claims; it does not endorse them. Check for yourself.

Books of Wisdom · MMXXVI

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FOREWORD

Imagine an energy that is everywhere: in the air around you, in the water of a river, even in the empty space between the stars. It never runs out, it doesn't have to be dug out of the ground, shipped in tankers or burned, and nobody has to pay for it. One clever device to collect it would be enough, and the world would be free of electricity bills, oil wars and smoking chimneys. Some inventors and their followers have cherished this dream for more than a hundred years. And the story almost always ends the same way: the device worked, but it was suppressed, the drawings vanished, and the inventor died in poverty.

This book is about these people. About Nikola Tesla and his tower, about a man from Utah who supposedly drew electricity from the air, about discs said to have flown off into the sky, about an Austrian forester who learned from trout, about a motor whose inventor took a government office to court, and about others still. Some of them were geniuses, some were dreamers, and some may have deliberately misled others. But all of them asked a question worth asking: where does energy come from, and are we using it wisely?

Every chapter has four parts. **The inventor's story** — the story as the inventors themselves and their followers tell it, with all the wonders, demonstrations and enemies. **In plain words** — the same in a few sentences. **Terms** — the concepts you can hardly do without in the conversation. **The physics check** — what documents and measurements show, what nobody has ever managed to repeat, and what from this work still turned out to be valuable.

The illustrations are real patent drawings and historical photographs. A patent, however, doesn't prove that a device works — it only shows that someone described it and filed it. At the end of the book you will find printable pages, including a checklist you can keep next to your computer the next time someone sends you a video about "the motor they don't want you to see." Read, wonder, doubt. Judge for yourself.

CHAPTER I

NIKOLA TESLA — THE TOWER THAT WANTED TO POWER THE WORLD

THE INVENTOR'S STORY

In the summer of 1899, in Colorado Springs, high in the Rocky Mountains, a tall, thin man with carefully combed hair was building a laboratory the likes of which the world had never seen. A mast rose above a wooden shed, and inside stood a gigantic coil. When it was switched on, artificial lightning shot from a metal ball at the top of the mast, and its thunder could be heard far across the surrounding country. Followers say the ground around the laboratory sparkled, sparks leapt from horses' shoes, and once a generator at the town's power station even burned out. The man was Nikola Tesla — an inventor of Serbian descent who had already changed the world.

Tesla was **the father of the alternating current system**. His polyphase motors and generators, manufactured by George Westinghouse's company, won the so-called war of the currents against Thomas Edison's direct current. The power station at Niagara Falls was built on his principles in the mid-1890s, and exactly this kind of current flows from your wall socket today. He also invented his famous transformer, which produces voltages of millions of volts, and he was one of the pioneers of radio.

But in Colorado Springs, Tesla dreamed of something more. He claimed that the Earth itself is an enormous conductor of electricity and that it can be "rung" like a bell. If a transmitter sends out pulses in just the right rhythm — in resonance with the planet — then energy can be received anywhere on Earth simply by pushing a rod into the ground. No wires, no poles, no borders. Tesla also believed in **the ether** — an invisible medium said to fill all of space, through which electrical waves

travel just as sound travels through air. He was convinced that one day humanity would learn to plug into the very wheelwork of nature.

Something else strange happened in Colorado Springs. Tesla claimed that his sensitive receivers had recorded rhythmic signals — one, two, three — that resembled neither the noise of lightning nor anything else he knew. He later wrote publicly that they might be messages from another planet. To his followers, this is a sign that Tesla had opened a door onto something greater than ordinary electricity. They describe his goal simply: to give humanity energy that doesn't have to be bought, shipped or burned, but is available to everyone.

Making the dream real took money, and it came from the most famous banker in America — J. P. Morgan. In 1901, on Long Island near New York, construction began on the Wardenclyffe Tower — a wooden structure nearly sixty meters tall with a huge metal dome on top. Beneath the tower a deep shaft with iron rods ran into the ground, so that the tower could "grip" the Earth. Officially it was meant for wireless communication across the Atlantic, but Tesla also dreamed of wireless power for the whole world.

Then everything fell apart. In 1901 the Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi sent a radio signal across the ocean with far simpler equipment. Morgan refused to put in more money, and other investors turned away. Followers tell a legend in which Morgan supposedly asked: **"Where do we put the meter?"** In other words, if energy is for everyone, where is the profit? In their view, it was exactly this question that killed a future in which electricity would be free.

Tesla kept fighting. In 1914 he received a patent for an "Apparatus for transmitting electrical energy," which describes the idea of the tower — the illustration shows Tesla's 1914 patent with the tall tower, the dome and the coil. But the tower stood empty, and in 1917 it was blown up and sold for scrap to pay off debts. Tesla lived another twenty-six years, mostly in New York hotels, feeding pigeons and talking about death rays and new sources of energy. He died alone in a hotel room in January 1943.

After his death, government agencies took his papers and belongings. For his followers this is the key piece of evidence: **if there was nothing valuable in Tesla's ideas, why did they have to be taken away?** People also tell of a Tesla electric car in the 1930s, said to have run without fuel using a mysterious box, an antenna and

vacuum tubes. In the followers' eyes, this is proof that Tesla found what he was looking for, but the world was not allowed to know.

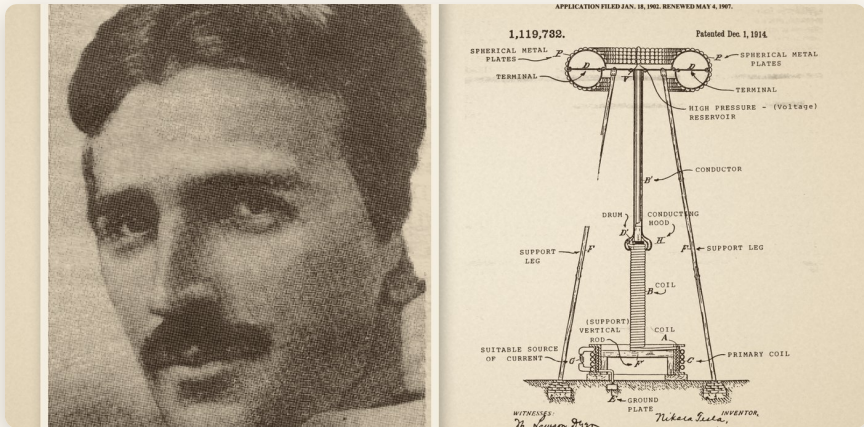


FIGURE 1

Nikola Tesla and his 1914 patent No. 1,119,732 — a tower for transmitting electricity without wires.

IN PLAIN WORDS

Tesla invented the alternating current we still use today, and a coil that produces enormous voltage. He believed electricity could be transmitted without wires through the Earth itself and the air, and he began building the Wardencllyffe Tower. The banker Morgan cut off the funding, the tower was torn down, and Tesla died in poverty. Followers believe free energy was deliberately stopped because it couldn't be sold.

TERMS

Alternating current — electric current that changes direction many times a second; 50 times a second in Europe, 60 times in the US.

Tesla transformer — an air-core transformer with two coils tuned into resonance, producing very high voltage and high-frequency current; also known as the Tesla coil.

Resonance (Lat. *resonare* "to resound") — what happens when a system is pushed exactly at its natural rhythm and the oscillations grow, like a swing given a shove at just the right moment.

Ether (Gr. *aithēr* "the upper, clear air") — the imagined medium of old physics through which light and electrical waves were supposed to travel; early twentieth-century measurements did not confirm it.

Wireless transmission — passing energy from a transmitter to a receiver without wires, by means of a magnetic field, radio waves or light.

● THE PHYSICS CHECK

Tesla's achievements are beyond doubt. Alternating current, the induction motor and resonant transformers are the foundation of modern electrical engineering, and the unit of magnetic flux density is named after him. The Colorado Springs experiments really took place, and Tesla recorded them in a diary that was later published. Wireless transmission isn't fantasy either: the phone charging on your desk and the electric toothbrush charging in its stand use exactly the magnetic coupling of two coils and the resonance that Tesla experimented with.

But there is an important detail here that the "free energy" story usually leaves out. **The Wardencllyffe Tower was not a source of energy — it was a transmitter.** The energy in the tower's coil would have come from a power station burning coal or spinning turbines. The tower would only have sent it onward. Even in Tesla's own plans, the energy source was an ordinary one. So the question is not whether energy can be drawn "from the ether," but how much of the energy sent out actually reaches the receiver. And here physics is merciless: the farther away, the more energy is scattered into the ground, the air and surrounding objects. Over short distances, within a few centimeters, wireless chargers work well, but over kilometers almost everything is lost.

The Colorado Springs "signals" have a down-to-earth explanation too: a sensitive receiver in the mountains can pick up both natural radio waves produced by lightning thousands of kilometers away and the transmissions