

Appendix B: Gravitational Tests

Appendix B will prove that the “accepted theories” of gravity and time are incorrect. I will demonstrate that time and size can change dramatically, and this does not have to be as a result of proximity to a large dense mass. Appendix B is a summary of previously published research material, found in my 1996, book *Gravitational Mystery Spots of the United States*. The following includes on-site experiments and research I performed to test my *Theory of Multidimensional Reality*.

The Test Area

I investigated four sites during the week of June 1 to June 9, 1996. They include the Oregon Vortex® in Gold Hill, Oregon; Magnetic Hill, east of Rohnert Park, California; Santa Cruz Mystery Spot in Santa Cruz, California; and Confusion Hill in Piercy, California. For purposes of this book I will only briefly cover the results from the Oregon Vortex® in Gold Hill, Oregon, and the Santa Cruz Mystery Spot in Santa Cruz, California. My assistant at the Santa Cruz Mystery Spot was my friend Vic Ardelean. I was at each location for one to two days.

Traditional Explanation of Gravity

In 1916, Albert Einstein developed his General Theory of Relativity which incorporated his theories on gravitation. He assumed that gravity is a physical effect produced by space-time curvature in four-dimensions, with the fourth dimension being time. Where Newton had four index tensors, or vectors, to describe the curvature of space-time, Einstein used ten tensors for space-time geometry, developed by Riemannian.

Both approaches conclude that gravity is due to mass. Height or size of the object is directly proportional to the gravitational field the object occupies. With the General Theory of Relativity, time slows down and objects become smaller when they are in proximity to a strong gravitational field. The shrink-and-grow phenomenon, found at all three gravitational vortices, have been explained away by saying that there is some large meteor or metal mass buried in the ground. All three tourist attractions have reported greater than a 7% size change in their vortices. Such a size change would represent a mass of such great density or size, that it would be implausible for such a massive body to exist in the geological areas where these attractions are located. I will describe, using the results from my experiments, how the traditional theories of existence do not explain what gravity truly is, and what is happening in these unusual gravitational vortices.

Time Shifts

The General Theory of Relativity predicts that time slows down as an object approaches a large gravitational mass. Time would slow down on clocks placed near a black hole. The clock itself would also become much smaller. This is similar to the Special Theory of Relativity, which holds that time slows down and objects get smaller as they approach the speed of light.

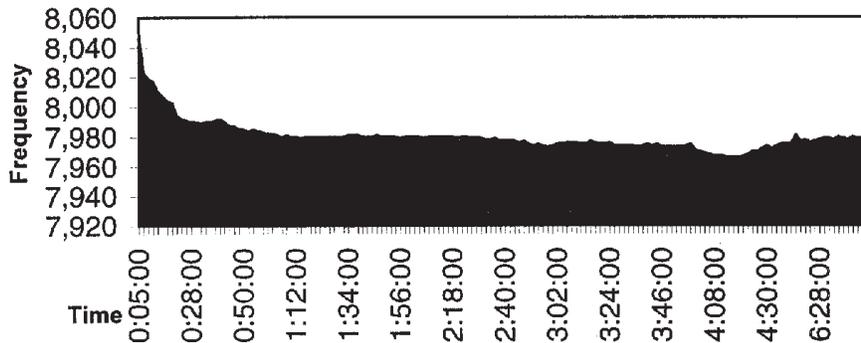
Shrink-and-Grow Phenomenon

The one phenomenon that defines these special gravitational anomalies is the observation that objects including people, become smaller as they get closer to the center. This effect is reminiscent of the General Theory of Relativity. As objects get closer to a large mass, its gravitational field warps time and the size of objects in its vicinity. It is because of the *General Theory of Relativity* that scientists have assumed there is a meteor, or other massive metal object, buried under these tourist sites. The problem with this assumption is that the Oregon and Santa Cruz sites are located in areas of sediment, probably no older than 36,000 years, and all of the three locations present no evidence of iron or other heavy metals in the regions. Moreover, supposed a meteor, or other massive metal object, would have to be huge to create the size and time changes observed in all the sites—and this is just not the case, because the anomalies themselves are no greater than 165 feet in diameter. There is no evidence of meteor impact creators in the areas.

Experimental Procedures

My experimental approach was to test for a time-shift associated with the size changes reported. That would rule out any possibility of optical illusions or trickery in the “shrink-and-grow” phenomenon. To measure any time shifts, I used a 25 MHz freely-oscillating crystal, powered by a 9-volt battery. I used only Eveready® Energizers®, because they started with 9.4 volts and their discharge rate was consistent. The crystal frequency output averaged 24,997,980 over eight hours, plus or minus 6 hertz. Graph B-1 plots the frequency output, in normal time and space, over eight hours. Graph B-2 shows a more detailed graph covering the first hour and ten minutes. The chart only displays the last four numbers of the frequency. The frequency output was fairly stable for such a simple circuit. It was a simple circuit with no voltage-regulating or frequency-compensating circuitry. As long as the voltage was above six volts, the crystal operated within the frequency range. I tested and plotted the crystal oscillator in Bellevue, Washington, which I considered “normal” space and time. The 35-MHz frequency counter displayed single hertz (cycles). This was important, because I wanted to measure the slightest change in time. The crystal was connected to the frequency counter by a 113-foot, 58-foot coax, or a 200-foot coax. I was also able to connect

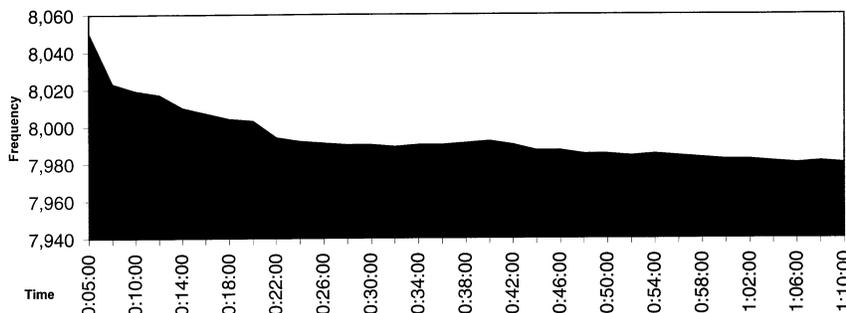
the two cables together if I needed extra length. The frequency counter was powered by a 12-volt 31-amp gel cell battery, or 110-power line voltage. The frequency counter was tested with both power sources, and there was virtually no difference in output readings or performance.



Graph B-1: Only the last 4 digits of the frequency output are displayed. The table shows the results of the 24,997,980 MHz crystal in normal time and space, over eight hours.

The procedure was the same for all of the locations. First, a new 9-volt battery was loaded into the crystal source. The frequency counter was turned on and both were left for over 30 minutes, so they would both reach ambient temperature, and the frequency would stabilize. Next, the crystal was brought into the vortex to see where the lowest or highest frequency was indicated, so the center could be located. I received some strange frequency readings from all three locations, when I first brought the crystal into the anomaly. What happened was the frequency counter recorded wide swings in output for about five minutes. I called this observation “the jell-o effect.” At first I thought the crystal was stabilizing but it was not that.

Five years previous, I did some time experiments with the same crystal and frequency counter at the Oregon Vortex®. My observation then was that the



Graph B-2: The frequency output, in normal time and space, over 90 minutes. Only the last 4 digits of the frequency output are displayed.

frequency shifted up. This time, I observed frequencies shifting up and down. I also discovered that the number of people entering these anomalies also affected the frequency readings.

Proof of the Shrink-and-Grow Phenomenon

The problem photographing the “shrink-and-grow” phenomenon was making sure the camera and tripod were set up equidistant between both subjects, and perpendicular to the board they stood on. This was accomplished with two guide wires cut to the same length and connect to the two ends of the board and the camera location. The center of the anomaly had to be located, so the subjects would be in line with the center. There were problems at the Mystery Spot because the area next to the two-room cabin was not that level, and it was not a full 15’ from our board. Figure B-2 shows the six-foot measuring polls that were at the opposite ends of the 7.5-foot board. The picture has been spliced together to easily show the height distortion over just 7.5-feet. Figure B-1 shows a photograph of me years earlier at the Oregon Vortex®. The level platform was about 7-feet long and the center of the Vortex was to the left of the picture. You can see from the spliced photo-graph that I appear at least three inches shorter closer to the center than away from it.

Figure B-1: A spliced photo of the author at the Oregon Vortex® showing the shrink-and-grow effect.

The Oregon Vortex® Experiments on June 2, 1996

The time was 11:32 A.M. June 2, 1996 when a new battery was installed. I had the frequency counter turned on for about ten minutes before it was connected to the crystal, and both were outside of the vortex.

The crystal was placed in the approximate center of the vortex at 1:17 P.M. and the frequency counter recorded a frequency of 24,997,934 hertz ± 4 hertz. Graph

