

1st Knowledge Seekers Workshop March 6 2014

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April 18, 2023

(Silence)

(RC). So, we can begin now perhaps, with just the official opening of this workshop, which is the first Knowledge Seekers Workshop, coming from the Spaceship Institute, part of the Keshe Foundation. And we have some of the Knowledge Seekers from the Spaceship Institute with us on the Skype line, as well as some people over quite some period of time into, in the Keshe Technology. So, in the first half of the... first part of the show, the first hour or so, we'll have mainly comments from the people from the Spaceship Institute, delivering the information that they would like to put forward at this time. And then we'll have more of a question and answer session after that. So, I will turn over the conversation to the people from the Spaceship Institute, And if you'd like to introduce yourselves a bit first, and then we can carry on.

(KD) So, do you want us to each give a small introduction of who we are?

(RC) I think it'd be great if you'd each just say who you are, and a short thing about maybe why you're there, and then we can carry on after that, sure.

OK, ladies first.

Hello, everyone.

I'm the Knowledge Speaker from Japan.

My name is Yukako.

I was in the ninth workshop.

So some of you probably already picked it up.

And then I'm currently work mainly about the Fukushima issue.

So we already started the nanomaterial to send it to the Fukushima NPO, or Seville NPO, gave us the contact since last workshop.

So at this moment, we are in preparing stage.

But I hope we can send it by the end of month to start the examination in Japan.

Thank you.

I pass to John.

OK, my name is John, John Skelton.

I'm coming from Belgium.

I was born in Africa.

I have links in different areas.

I'm interested in the opening of this knowledge because it goes in this straight way to follow what's my understanding of matter, of knowledge of, about the Universe and ... this is ... new opening in new areas and ... I'm very happy to start this ... Knowledge Seeker and ...

Well, I'll be there for helping each of you to understand what my knowledge is.

I have to give it to you. So, that's my position, yeah.

Hello, I'm George. I'm a Spanish speaker from Knowledge Seeker.

I was born in Spain and I propose this to share knowledge and to serve humanity.

So anyway, I'm Marko, I'm coming from Slovenia and I'm also a knowledge seeker.

I really like to participate in this group, which is a group of scientists from all

over the world.
and this is the way that people should cooperate in the future
without any borders, no matter which language people are speaking.
The intention is more important than language and country which we are coming from.
and I'm glad that I can cooperate with knowledge seekers
from different parts of the world.
And I can say that we are living together
without knowing each other before.
We are living more or less in one house.
I hope that also other people around the world will follow this way of cooperation.
Okay
Harmony's not there, so he'll be you have to introduce himself
Maybe but I'll give a few words. He's from the United States, LA
and
He's very happy to be with us also as a knowledge seeker
So we wait for him we are waiting for him, but we can start
You'll be coming probably soon
Excuse me, sir. What was his name?
Armen.
We have a secret. He is not here with us.
From Belgium, he went to Meshel.
And he spent some time in Belgium and some time here.
We share our home, we have a dentist in Belgium.
We have a common person, we know each other through a common person.
Still we have one more secret, he's my...he's my...our creation.
We have a knowledge seeker from Africa, we have a knowledge seeker from Africa,
he'll
[inaudible]
And hopefully
the table will be complete as a main group.
[inaudible]
From what we have seen here in the past three weeks,
we will launch a new
cycle of noise security.
or bring in the second group of non-secrets on.
So I leave it to the rest and we are talking.
Carry on.
So, at this level are there already a few questions happening, coming up?
My question would be, now at this moment, if you have any questions about one of
us.
Sir, no questions?
Well, I can ask a question if nobody has a question.
I feel that what you are doing is groundbreaking.
It's a great forwardness on the part of Mr. Keshe to educate people.
This is new school teaching.
Mr. Keshe, I was privileged to listen to Mr. Keshe from the beginning of his
workshop.
workshop and he has given very instrumental information and has people thinking
with their
head on a different way on about the universe and about the body and I hope that
people
that are going to listen to you and your groups seeing all these new way of
thinking.
Am I right?
That's what he's doing all of this thing?
Well it's a progression because things have to be understood
and the way of doing things slowly at the beginning

happens to become faster and faster.
We are understanding, we have started understanding before coming here,
we are progressing fast in the way we are doing things now.
Soon we should be even able to fly the reactors.
So that's something that is going to be happening quite fast now.
So we are there because we like to learn, we like to give of our understanding.
So we'll progress, we'll go forward.
So you see it's not a new aspect, it's the following what has been done before.
Yes I agree with you sir, it's not new, but it's new to people that have not
listened to Mr Keshe.
And Marco, I know Marco quite well.
Hey Marco, hi, it's the dragon there.
Marco from Slovenia knows me very well.
And I'm so glad that Marco is part of your group
because that's the point of the more people can learn
about the new technology,
the more people can educate people
of the new way of thinking,
of this way, of this way from different thing,
different, they think different way of different background.
It's very important also that I've seen everybody has different type of language,
which is something of importance as well.
Wouldn't you say, sir?
Absolutely, I agree with you.
as possible language speakers here, as possible different language speakers with
different language speaking roots.
And the aim of this spaceship institute is to learn new understanding of gravity,
our environment, new understanding of physics, and to pass this knowledge to all
the people around the world.
This should not be just for a small group of people.
Everybody should be learning this new understanding, this new knowledge.
and
We will try to
pass all our
experiments
all our
how can we say
everything that we learn
we try to pass
to
to
internet
to people who are interested
to learn
But we can pass this knowledge but also we need support from outside
so it should be put some effort from people from outside to learn this
We can supply support but then it is the choice of other people to participate in
this problem.
Hello everybody, my name is Armen.
I think you all know me.
Morning Armen.
Hey Armen, how is your tooth?
Oh, it's gone.
Pain is gone.
How are you, Luzner?
Good, good, good.
Hello, Armen.

I'm sorry, dear, but the voice was very muffled from the answer.
I could not hear the answer.
Not on my, but everybody.
And I think that you had something of importance to say.
So I think maybe you should have the people repeat it because it was on audible air.
Oh, you know, doesn't matter.
Everybody over here, they think the same, you know.
And whatever we say, it's from all of us.
And, you know, it's a tremendous feeling when you understand the technology and the point that you want to pass it through, because this technology, it's not only for us, guys.
We are over here to learn, and details pass it every single time when we meet.
And please, what I'm going to ask you to do the same, because if we hold this technology, we're not going to come to the point to true understanding. and the whole humanity should be thankful to one soul that it passed it through.
And we all know who is that soul.
- Thank you, that's a good point, Herman.
- So it's, I don't know what's happening there, with that noise.
So let's go through to the next part, the most important.
What is most important?
I have a last question before I will stop my questioning.
I know there's a big interest in in Europe and in Asia that you have spoke about.
What about the United States?
Besides all of us guys like me and Rick and Vince, where do you see an interest in the United States?
And do you see seeing that the way to go is peaceful and stuff like that?
Do you see that?
For me, it's no difference, United States or whole world.
You know, and every government, scientists, you know, people who understand, they should come together.
Because this technology is not to solve for a small group.
The group, it should be so big, so huge, that it can happen instantly.
And we are asking, guys, to write your government representatives, scientists, to spread the word that they can come together.
This is the only way.
If you can understand, you know, totally this technology, it's so simple.
Well, I would be adding one aspect which is for me very important.
Technology is one aspect of our life.
What is the most important is what each person on the earth will choose.
And the key factor for me is love.
We have to understand what is love, what is loving the other, what is in fact the main aspect we have is the gift of ourselves.
And that's what has to become the main axis in the understanding of the whole humanity which is one and we all belong to that humanity.
We have to get out of the middle ages and start looking at the real energy of love which has to become something that each will understand and if you feel love you cannot

resist.

Of course, that's the way to go.

Mr. Cash, you're there and you hear me and you know me, I always feel that love is the way to go.

I mean, you can have the best advice that you want, but if you don't have love behind

this, it's not going to work the way you think it's going to work.

Right?

Am I correct?

Yes, in a way.

I'm too far.

Yes, in a way.

I am too far.

Yes, in a way. I am too far.

I am sorry, I am ahead of my time. I am sorry, but I believe love is the way to go.

You know what I am saying?

I am a listener today.

What?

So, I am just a listener today, because I do enough talking.

So, what the whole thing goes, I was in a meeting yesterday, and it was an amazing meeting with officials,

and when I told them, "My technology belongs to your nation, free",

literally one of them, the doctor, fell off his chair,

because everything to him had to have a value and something to pay for it.

And, when I said, "This is how the Foundation will work",

he said, "This cannot be understood, because we have to pay for everything."

And, when I said to him, "We donated, we've given the generator development freely to the Italian nation,

Italian company, and the condition is that no parts can be made out of Italy,

has to be made for Italian, by Italian.

They said, "You are changing the course of humanity", and I said,

"That's the whole purpose of the Foundation."

So, I think the group here exemplified the whole thing.

We are here to serve, and each one of us in our own way.

And I am going to shut up because I won't stop.

(laughter)

As I always said, you are a very gracious gentleman,

because you always and always answer my questions to the fullest.

Is that right?

I don't know.

I have a special question and you answer a special thing.

And on that note, like I said, it was my last question.

I must say I have to let you guys go because it's 2.30 in the morning my time.

But Mr. Keshe, I will be there in your next thing and I will be working very closely with

Diva to put everything that we have said into motion.

So on that note, I wish everybody a good night.

Good night, everyone.

Good night for you.

Thank you very much Lady Dragon for your comments.

Good night.

And your support.

[inaudible]

[inaudible]

[inaudible]

Sure.

That's why we are here.

... I'm here from the Netherlands and ... I've been busy this week ... for the Copper plating of the inside of the cores.

And ... it's, it's looking very good.

But ... Mr Keshe ... said ...

... make a ... how do you say ...

between the two half cores make a contact for the nano layering otherwise the two halves won't communicate.

What kind of connection does he mean?

Is it with a wire or the nano layers connected or something?

If you use copper and you directly make the layering on the copper, the layering of the

nanomaterial, the same way you make it with the wire, then the spheres would be not connected.

So it depends on the way the system is made.

For example, if a gear would like to use copper foil, nano coated, then the contact would

still be there between the two spheres.

The contact disappears when you make the coating on the copper, because they are put in the

caustic.

If you make, first of all, the copper foils, nano-coated, and you glue them inside your

reactor, the contact of the two spheres, two half spheres, will be maintained.

So in this case this would not be a big problem, the contact is already there.

Have a look at the last picture that has been sent.

Yes.

Yes.

So you see that as you are working together with Geert this will be a help for you.

The last thing you said I didn't understand.

(RC) Let him.

(JW) It's a help to Geert and as you are working together, will you can help him to understand.

Just see at the last pictures that have just been put, are posted on the link.

Would that be number 4463 that we see up right now, for example?

Yes, that's what you see now.

In fact, in this case, it's a gravity sphere, with the forks, the copper forks, all on the roof.

So basically the two nano materials need to be connected.

Let me explain one thing.

Nano materials only cover the matter.

So the curtains are over there to cover the matter.

So plasma cannot see the matter at all.

If the plasma touches the matter, it will disappear.

So, the curtains are over there to cover it.

So, you have to cover all the matter away, that the plasma is not going to touch.

Okay, so in this case...

And when you're gluing it, you know, a little bit like in the middle of the sheets that,

you know, the glue will not leak to the sides because it's important.

So basically if you have two spheres with a flange and you cover the flange too, that's

supposed to do the job.

If you see the pictures, there are two spheres, two half spheres, and you see the curtains

that it's been glued from the side.
So when you're closing the globe, it's like you're covered with nanomaterial.
So there is no matter.
So when the gas is entered there, when the plasma opens, it's not going to touch the
So you are going to maintain the plasma.
Okay?
Yeah, that's what I am saying.
If you have two half spheres and there is a flange on them, and if you cover the flange
too, the two nanometer flanges...
You don't need to.
If you do that you would have more leaves because you wouldn't have two halves that could be completely seen together.
So you have to be careful not to have leaves.
So have the flatness of the plant.
They have to come together so the sphere will be completely sealed.
And you're going to put the silicone?
You see that this is one half of the sphere.
This is a kind of a nano-coated copper foil coming out of the half sphere.
And you're going to see that on the other half.
Right.
You see that?
Well, how we do the nanocomposite cover for this?
Can the halves have to go into the other half sphere when we close it?
It's like a curtain!
It's just to cover the...
When you close your two halves with the silicon,
If you get any silicon going inwards,
to the center of the core, those curtains which we made,
will cover it, so the plasma does not see matter.
That's the purpose of it.
But are the upper and lower parts actually
physically connected by the copper substrate
material, like do you have to scrape, or otherwise connect directly?
The vacuum, this bit of copper which is sticking out, on one half, behaves or is used for two purposes.
One is to keep a nano-layer in facing the plasma, which makes it easier to break it up and contain it.
And the second purpose of these skirts is when the core rotates, it creates a dynamic plasma,
Because these are loose, so on the free-use allows and creates turbulence in the outer layer of plasma, which gives the plasma the rotation.
Because I have seen, like with the reactor from Marco, he is using smooth stainless steel for two cores, inner and outer.
If you have a very smooth surface, how are you going to create rotation in your plasma?
The reactors need flanges, or they need indentation on the surface of the core, inside and outside,
or you adjust or add wings to your central part, or you make shears, or kind of wings internally,
to create that turbulence which allows the rotation.
A smooth, smooth reactor, like stainless steel, with no wings on it, or whatever, it will be very hard to rotate the plasma.
It's a smooth surface rotating.
So, what's the purpose of these copper skirts is to stop the silicon, when you close the two halves,

to come into the reactor to be seen by the plasma, and secondly creating a turbulence.

I would like to explain two things with these reactors, what you see. This reactor in front of you is a gift from Iranian government to the world. These were made in Iran by the Iranian scientists, and this is part of the original reactors which flew anti-gravitational system in Tehran.

So, what you see there, it's a combination of what's been developed, and what you see on the other hand, the copper layers which has been glued on, this is the mystery which I've been telling you for some months, that if you have two mobile phones anywhere in the world, you can create as much energy and food and whatever you like, even lift, with the two mobile phones.

And everybody thought it was about to do the microwaves and the rest. No, the secret is here on the table.

You open the two batteries in your mobile phone, and use the copper foil to cover anything you have, and create a rotation. And that becomes the source of your water, energy, and everything else you need. Everybody was looking how the water is going to drip off the mobile phone that they can have water from it.

But, this is the secret. This is what's sitting in front of you. You open your battery, you wash the copper foil of your battery, you put it in a caustic,

It comes down to the way we showed in the Fukushima situation. You cover two boiling, two copper bowls, or two any bowls, even a plastic or clay, or ceramic, the way John is doing.

That's it. You can start absorbing energy, creating things, use a Coca-Cola bottle to create the hydrogen for the feeding of it.

So, in a very simple way, what you see in front of you is a total knowledge of humanity. Everything you need.

And, as I said again, it's manufactured by the Iranian scientists, engineers, and the scares put by Czech Republic scientists.

The other half is done by the American, Armenian, and very soon it will be tested by a bunch of scientists from all over the world.

This is the beauty and simplicity of this technology.

Mr Keshe, are you talking about the current picture that I have up, the 4413, would that be an example of what you are talking about?

Yes, the two halves of the skid tunnel.

Okay, there's another one I've got up now...

This is the same picture in two different halves.

So, it's covered on the inside and the outside of the reactor, in this case?

Yes, yes, because this is the inner part, this is the inner core.

Got it, right. Yeah, so it sits in another core.

So, if you look at it very closely, this is the inner core, separation between the Carbide core and the Atom core.

So, you coat it both sides with Copper Oxide from your mobile phone, and as you see it, you can, if you look into the picture, you see black material and blue or green.

This is a different layer of oxidization of nanomaterial, different type of it. And you need this mixture.

The only thing is, when you touch these materials, you have to wear protection

gloves,
or protect yourself, because these nanomaterials can go in your body,
absorbed by the blood.
So, this is one of the things you have to watch, but this is the beginning of,
of what you call it, the anti-gravitational system, or what we call the MaGrav
system,
energy system, if you operate it the right way, you can produce any material from
this simple reactor.
This reactor in conjunction with its outer core, I don't know if Marco can put a
picture up,
this is one of the first series of flying reactors in Tehran.
So, we know it works, we have seen it working, I have tested it myself, and so many
times I had to catch it when it flies in the air.
So, it's a lot of hard work, what the skirt you see on the half, I think it's taken
Marco about a day to do it.
It takes time, you have to glue it properly, and then that's it.
This is a copy of the Earth, and it can give you whatever Earth can give you.
Energy, water, material, you just got to start teaching how to operate it, to
produce what you need.
So, maybe as a joke, but as a reality, if you were waiting for your mobile phone to
drip gold out of it,
now you've got it, you've got what to do with it.
You can use the keyboard as an operational control,
but you need the copper foils inside your mobile battery,
to be able to condition the environmental and the environment of nano-material or
GANS,
that the plasma is comfortable with, because it's made of the same thing.
The reason this coating is on is because nano layers are more or less GANS layers.
They are in a spherical energetic level.
So, they are the same as what the plasma is opening into.
So, it's comfortable and you can do all sorts of games with the plasma.
I leave it to the rest. Sorry to interrupt.
These things need to be explained in the steps that people understand.
and as we have opened the technology, we are not leaving anything out, there is a
key missing.
There will be nothing missing and we explain everything and the knowledge seekers,
according to their understanding, explain what is going on.
But, this is what we say, this is an international collaboration,
and I have asked if it is possible by end of March that we have the first flying
system
or the energy system here in the Institute, built by the Knowledge Seekers shown to
you.
As you see, everything is open. This is the lab where they are working.
Everything is very plain. Everything, whatever is available to us, is on the table.
Thank you very much.
So next quick question guys, do the layers are created by different chemicals or?
You have to repeat the operation of coating.
It's by multiplying the layering just as it has been told for Fukushima.
You make the first layer, you put it in caustic, you get it out 24 hours after, you
leave it
in the damp atmosphere.
After that you'll have the first coating.
You put it back into caustic and you repeat the operation.
the operation will put up multiple layers and those multiple layers will vary in
the
size of the holes you have in the layers and you will have a whole spectrum of
fields that

can be used to be captured that will be in fact happening to create, to help the creation of the plasma condition in the reactor?

I'm asking this because I play only with wires so far, and I never got the green covering, I always get the black one. That's why I'm asking.

After you have made the coating, you have to slowly open the box so the material can

dry. The drying has to go very slow. So don't bother with the sun in black. The green color

(inaudible)

Are we connected?

Are we still connected? Do you hear us?

Good morning, John.

Hello, Dave.

Dave here.

What material is the plastic housing on the spheres?

Is it PET?

Doesn't matter what material you're going to use.

Really?

Yes, still you're going to cover it, correct?

Yeah, with the copper on the interior?

Huh?

With the copper on the interior?

Yes.

You take small pieces of, as you know, the batteries of the cell phone, that have to

be cutted, and you just take scissors to cut it into pieces that you need, and all those

pieces have to be glued.

So, I see a question here, how to open without hurting ourselves?

without hurting ourselves.

So, you take glass and be careful,

I told you to do, you have to first open on the side

and when you open on the side, there is a battery,

you have a piece coming off and afterwards you can completely,

just as you would open the sardine box,

a sardine can, just open it.

And once it's open, you'll see that the copper foil is rolled

in a flat shape and with one foil of aluminum,

one foil of copper, and in between you

have a black chemical that is of no use for what we have to do.

The coating can be in some ways helped by using the aluminium foil,

putting a little bit of it, it will activate the coating as well.

So if you add some potassium to the caustic,

so you have potassium that will help for the coating and adding aluminium will help also.

I have another question if I can, I sent a picture from my copper layering from my course,

So, maybe if I nano coat the inside like it is now,

and I glue a skirt to cover the seal between the two,

I believe this will work too.

Yes, this could be very well.

Well, what I see from your picture, it is quite interesting to see that the copper that is coated

on your stainless steel is covering correctly and uniformly the stainless steel, so nano coating

would be a good way to go, but you should have,
you should be careful in the way you do it,
not to have bubbles being trapped.
If you put your reactor, your half-says upside down,
you would have some bubbles appearing inside.
So I tried to have it put sideways, so no bubble should be trapped.
Okay.

Okay.
This week I make a video with the manual how I coat the Copper.
Did you use an electrolysis?
So if you could explain, because it's for the recording,
just explain how, I suppose you made an electrolysis for the coating,
so just give an explanation.
I take some acid, how do you say it in English, it's sulfur acid,
I make a solution with copper.
It becomes bluish,
calling it copper sulfide.
Then I take a power source,
and on the positive side,
I connect a copper pipe.
and wrap around a cotton ball, dip it in the Copper Sulfide
and the negative is connected on the sphere, on the half core
and that way I can just paint the Copper on the inside.
It's very easy.

Nice.
Just to give the explanation, Copper Sulfate for chemists would be CuSO_4 .
So you have to mix the Copper Sulfate in a solution with some Acid.
Yes, this could be very, well, what I see from your picture,
it is quite interesting to see that the copper that is coated on your stainless
steel
is covering correctly and uniformly the stainless steel,
So nano coating would be a good way to go,
but you should be careful in the way you do it,
not to have bubbles being trapped.
If you put your reactor, your half-says upside down,
you would have some bubbles appearing inside.
So I tried to have it put sideways, so no bubble should be trapped.
Ok, ok.

This week I make a video with the manual how I coat the copper.
Did you use electrolysis?
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just explain how, I suppose you made an electrolysis for the coating,
so just give an explanation.
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Nice.
Just to give the explanation, Copper Sulfate for chemists would be CuSO_4 .
So you have to mix the Copper Sulfate in a solution with some Acid.

I make it myself.
Yes, yes, and that's the solution you have been using.
Yes.
The voltage you use.
Sorry?
The voltage used should be a few volts, I suppose.
Yes, three volts, I think, yes.
This week I make a video of it.
How thick of a layer are you making?
Sorry?
How thick of a layer do you think you are making?
Oh, I think a micron.
Thin.
Yes, yes, it's very thin.
I think it's just enough to attach the nano layer.
And it holds up to the plasma?
To the plasma.
To the stainless steel.
Yes, it won't break off.
No, you may scratch it, it won't go off.
So Dave, you have to understand that if you leave it a long time,
the thickness will go up.
So it all depends on the time you leave it in the electrolysis.
Nice work.
Anyway, Gerd, you need to think about some kind of blades inside the sphere so that
you
create a turbulence.
That will appear if you glue some skirts, as you have seen in the previous picture,
skirts will create the turbulence needed.
The blade doesn't have to spin separate from the spinning board?
Don't put the blades, if you put a skirt it's enough.
Okay.
You just need small turbulence.
Small turbulence, yeah.
You don't need some big blades or something.
You don't need to make a mixture of all the gases and plasma that will appear.
Otherwise your plasma would be disturbed.
Okay.
You need a small turbulence at the surface, so the skirt you will be gluing,
be careful not to have glue appearing, glue must not be seen from the inside.
Okay.
Because glue is matter.
and you have to have the nanomaterial, you need the nanomaterial
be the only part seen by the plasma inside the reactor.
Yeah, now what kind of glue do you use?
Normally I use epoxy or something.
Well, it's perfect.
It's epoxy also that has been used, yeah.
There are different epoxy, epoxy for plastic, there is epoxy for metals.
In this case you would use an epoxy for metal.
But if you have to glue as was done previously on the plastic sphere,
you make a mix of the two epoxy, so it will glue on the one side on plastic
and on the other side was to the metal.
So that's for those who want to make plastic reactors,
gluing that with a mixture of two epoxy,
same quantity of each, will allow to have a very good glue,
to glue on the one side to plastic and the other side to metal.

Okay, thank you.

Sir,

I have a question.

So if that's the case then, you should be able to use, excuse me, aluminum spheres to have them coated directly, and as long as you have something in there to create the turbulence, then aluminum should be able to be used as well then?

I would say yes and no. I explain.

Making some electrolysis of your sphere would allow you to have some copper on the inside.

Don't forget that aluminium has always a thin layer of oxides, which would be something that will not allow a nice coating with Copper.

So, it should be first taken away.

But the problem is elsewhere.

When you want to coat the Aluminium with that thin layer of Copper, if you reach to do it, would have another problem, which is that the Aluminium in caustic will be completely dissolved.

What about the idea of using the Aluminium as a substrate and creating Aluminium Oxide rather than Copper Oxide as the catalytic layer, as the nano-layer.

That kind of technology was we know this, and is as effective as copper oxide.

If you look at the Fukushima video, you see like a radiator on the table.

That radiator is aluminium oxide nanocrystalline.

But the problem with aluminium is that it evaporates very fast.

So you have to use a thick, what do you call it, a fairly thick aluminium layer.

As I said, if you want to understand how aluminium degrades, when you open your battery to use the copper, it has an aluminium layer as well, the same like a sheet.

If you put that in the caustic, you find that it literally boils away and disappears.

You can use aluminium cores, they are much easier and lighter to use for high speed,

but you have to use a good thickness for the layering you can use. Aluminium oxide nanometers are much better in some cases for the core.

This is something I said before, do not change everything to copper.

Try different materials and find a way how you can create nano-materials out of them. Because this way, all the reactors will be behaving in the same way. We will not learn anymore.

If you have a stainless steel,

Like the way Margot is doing, we are looking at every aspect to see how we can create nano layers from stainless steel 304.

This move or this consideration to change everything to copper will not teach us much, more than what we know.

The way John is doing his reactor with ceramic, will find a new dimension. So,

it's very nice what Gerd has done with his reactor, but try to find a solution with the material you have.

It's not just copper which can be used. You can use aluminium, you can use

chrome, titanium can be used. We have nano-coated gold. If we have a millionaire between us who wants to make a reactor You can have a quote in by itself. It's in the pictures of the foundation we showed years ago. So, don't try just to use copper and copper, then you don't have any quantum knowledge, and we don't see the beauty of the creation in the dimensions. If you go and study wires and oxides, and how you can separate them, We just realized with Marco, that we were looking to put a copper on a steel, stainless steel, and copper actually makes the steel rustproof. So that is something we didn't know, we just now we know what we are going to keep away from. But don't try to make everything all from copper, then we actually become like monkeys, monkeys see monkeys do. ... and this is not... (MK) Right, Mr Keshe... (MK) And in that case I... my first attempt at Nano-coating was with two different materials, with stainless steel and with Aluminum. And I did get some interesting results off my Aluminum. I'm gonna take a picture of it and I'll just put it on the Skype and you can see the kind of what my first layer, first attempt was. Yeah, but what we did with Marco this week in the lab was that we added, we put a stainless steel hemisphere, we added the top of the, yeah, aluminum foil, like a cooking foil, aluminum to use in the cooking, and we added pieces of the neck of the Coca-Cola bottle, so to see if we can create a condition for it, that we can have stainless steel to be, to allow itself to create its own panel layers. We were just reading, that's why there was a noise in the background in the beginning, Mark and I were looking at the condition where you can use sulfuric acid to use the chrome in the steel, the stainless steel, because it has a high percentage of chrome, and we can use the chrome to grow as a nano layer. So, look at different options. Look at the weakness of the material you are using, and use that weakness to create your nano layers. So, in the case of the Stencil 304, it's a smart 18 to 20 percent of the problem. So, we are using that weakness to see if it can make a carbon oxide on the top layer of the, what do you call it, of the Stencil. And I can do the sulfuric acid, but really just one. So, we have Once we find a solution to stainless steel, we will put it out. But what we got, we know the results most probably today. But what Gern has done is beautiful, it's very nice, but what is the thickness of your layer? It was just my first attempt at coating, What I actually used was the Drano kitchen crystals, which has the sodium hydroxide in it, but it also has pieces of aluminum. And what I find is that these pieces of aluminum, they of course put off heat and they turn dark right away. but on the aluminum sphere, which is I think two millimeters thick, it has a different kind of coating off of it and of course I've been able to get voltage

off that as well, different parts of the sphere. But you'll notice that it's a
it's not a uniform coating. It has stripes on it and stuff and it
It was just my first attempt to try it, and I think I got pretty good results off
of that one attempt.
Yeah, there is something which I explained before, it's part of the thing you've
got to learn,
is when you put your material in any chemical combination,
When you take it out of the liquid,
and you place it on a metal mesh to keep the conductivity within the plasma,
you close the cap, and you leave it for 24 hours, and you repeat the same process.
When, after two or three times you've done the process,
you just don't take your system out of the box and try to work with it.
You create a different oxidization.
The drying process is too fast.
What you have to do, you just move the...
when you decide that the layering is exactly what you want, you move
the cap of where your reactor core is,
just a little bit open, you just create a minute
circulation, and you let your system dry
over one or two days, because if you just take the core out,
especially with like copper, you create different kind of oxides.
In a way, it is good, but in a way, it is not good.
So, if you want to keep your copper layering
a very nice homogeneous nano-layer, so you don't take your reactor straight away
out.
You should not allow at any point the layer to go dry, because the minute it's dry,
then a lot of the moisture to go into the holes of the nano-layers,
and create rust on the naked surface, just between the cover and the nano-layer,
and then it starts bleeding, that's when you get blue or green colors.
So, when you finish it,
and you have enough thickness for your core, you open a very,
very minute gap in the skin. You put it in a dry environment,
or you empty the water from the bottom
of your tank, which you said you are going to put,
and you allow slow, slow, very slow
slow drying process, one day, two days, it's perfect.
Otherwise, you create oxidization you don't need.
This is a tip I give you, because then you see your coal is homogeneously black.
And it's a perfect amount of air-dust. You see this
with the reactor generator which we have.
It took two months to do it for me, but I have a perfect, black, homogeneous nano-
layer.
In the course which we used copper sheets from the, what do you call it, from the
mobile phones,
you see the mixture, because they were dry too fast.
That was set up in a very quick and fast process.
But if you do it very slowly, you will find a total black sheet, and I have that up
on a two times.
And I've kept it in a sealed container with a little bit of water in it, so it
never dries.
Don't use water, use the liquid from your caustic.
The caustic you use to heat it up. Put just a little bit at the bottom of your
container when you are drying it.
You make the electric connection two or three times to make the wiring connect with
all the layers.
Then you can repeat the process, but when you don't, it's enough.
You see it, with the eye, it becomes like a velvet.

You see the velvetness of the layer, and it's all black.
And then you move...
And actually, on that note, I have another picture that shows with the second,
This is I think my third coating, but with the second time on these materials, I'll
send that as well.
Sorry to interrupt you.
Don't worry, but take your time. The processing of coating of your core, what
you've got there,
it should take between a week to two weeks.
And then you see the reward of your patience when you run the reactor for energy or
lift.
Your plasma is more homogeneous, you don't get wobbling in your plasma,
because different nano-layers, oxides,
create and attract different magnetic-gravitational fields.
If you are looking for a homogeneous plasma,
you need to produce that kind of thing.
These plastic cores you see where the reactor is getting tested,
The purpose was to create a big shell plasma.
And the process
is very, very, very easy.
But take your time, take your time as long as you can.
Never turn your, never in the process,
turn your core upside down. Keep your core
all the time facing down. Look up into it, then turning it
and look into it, because what you do, if there is any residue of caustic,
will block the holes. You don't see it, but in the process when you started it,
it's all gone to the edge, there is no problem.
But if you turn your core upside down to look at it,
and then you create impurities in your layer.
...
Must it be heat resistant?
The core?
Pardon?
The core and plastic, has it to be
heat resistant or not?
No, no, you don't generate any heat in your plasma.
Ok.
You do not generate, this is what is called, I was with a bunch of nuclear
physicists yesterday,
and they said this is a cold fusion. I said cold fusion doesn't exist.
Plasma works in natural environment, so which is ambient temperature.
Yes, it's because you said in the last workshop that you used glue that is heat
resistant.
That's why I asked.
Glue should be heat resistant when you are gluing the small sheets to your core.
Because when you put it into the caustic, you have very high temperature there.
And if the glue is not high temperature resistant, you will find out that sheets
will fall out
from the core.
So I would add this, once you have glued your sheets with the nano material coated,
you
once again go into the caustic to have the nano material build another layer on the
material.
So when your spheres are made with those sheets, you grow one layer more of nano
material.
That's why the glue has to be heat resistant.
Okay, the finishing layer, excellent.

There is something which we do here, I have done it, this is very effective, you should get a very nice homogeneous layer, when you finish, you want the last coating, do not submerge your core in the caustic liquid. create like a plate where your material stays in like a sauna bath of the caustic. You understand?

You don't put steam bath.

Yeah, you make a steam bath of caustic, then actually the liquid of the caustic. With this process, when you put the boiling water into your container, after the boiling is finished, you put your container, you put your, what you call it,

your reactor on the plate and you close it.

Because that initial jumping of the water with the caustic and the high temperature releases like caustic powder.

You avoid that to block your nano-coating.

So you put the water in, you boil it, when the boiling is finished, immediately you put your container in, the heat is enough to start the process, but you don't damage your, what do you call it, or you get a very nice clean surface.

So, just for the first nano-layer, just submerge, and the other ones...

Even the first two times, I sometimes do three, four, five times.

When you decide it is good enough, just to finish it off.

But, please make sure you don't touch with your fingers.

Yeah, and still you have to work in a very fat free environment.

Yes, ok, thank you.

So, Eric asked what should be used to wash the copper foil?

The best way is water.

(inaudible)

And, washing soap, detergent, we'll add for washing the Copper foil.

(RC) What, you wouldn't use, like vinegar or acetic acid,

which is known to make Copper very shiny,

and give it a clean surface to start with, or no?

Has that not been considered?

(MK) No, it's not necessary.

Just to take away the chemical products that are, that make the battery.

(RC) They would be water soluble you mean?

(MK) Soil is just water and soap and you will see that nothing like that.

I think there was another question regarding, is it safe or difficult to open the batteries to start with?

And, is that an issue as far as, I haven't opened one before,

and if folks do try to do that, is there any issues involved there?

I'm assuming you should use a discharge battery probably, before you start to... And gloves, Guy mentioned.

So, yes, absolutely.

What we have done,

one of the batteries

might have been charged

when we opened it,

but the

material that

was put

apart, which is

the aluminium and

the chemical

compound,

they have started to

smoke.

So, if the battery is loaded, it might happen, so be careful for eventually fire.

(RC) Thank you for that, thank you for that word.

(JW) Just, just, just, just, just, just, just, just, just, just, just, just, just, just, just, so it will calm the reaction.

(RC) Use your common sense.

(RC) Well, I have a saying that, "Common sense isn't."

So, that's why I mentioned that for other people as well, so.

(laughter)

(RC) There's a question in the chat saying,
"After you get the water, after washing the Copper,
is it harmful for the environment?
Should we take special precautions in that?
And the smell is very intense, is it harmful?"
So the smell, it would be preferable to have the ventilation sufficient,
not to inhale too much of that smoke, or preferably not at all.
I didn't like the smell.
So the harmfulness, I couldn't say, I couldn't answer,
But any smell like that should be avoided.
The smoke, we didn't have any fire, but it was starting to smoke quite a lot.
It was evaporating.
No, no, there was a reaction happening.
So I cannot say we didn't have any fire, but we put immediately water with it,
so it has been stopped at that moment.
I don't know what would have happened if we did let it go.
If normal copper sheets are available,
can we just use that instead of getting it from a used battery?
Use whatever you find. If you have an easy way to have foils, copper foils, do so.
In Africa they don't.
That's what was said. In Africa they have a lot of old cell phones and batteries
would be easy to find.
In a country where you have some distribution of foils of copper, use them.
But for the most of the people in the world, they might more easily have an old
battery,
battery, cell phone battery, than in the western countries where you can easily buy
foils of
copper.
Another question?
Sure, just to elaborate on that, is it a specific type of battery for the people
that we're
going to ask?
Is it a Nickel-Cadmium or a Lithium-Ion?
Because different types of batteries.
>> Well, not specifically.
Well, it's mostly the compound, the chemical compound that will vary.
Anyway, you have foils because it needs a big surface.
That's why the foils are rolled to make a very flat battery.
But in fact, it's rolled over and over to have a big surface.
Right, and I think that's why the AA battery couldn't be used,
because they don't use copper in that battery to roll it, right?
AA or AAA batteries, they are in fact not made of rolling of force.
Right, exactly. I'm just trying to elaborate for people that will ask.
You can use any carbon.
You can make it thin as a foil,
and you can nano-coat it, if you want.
I'm going to...
Let me ask something to people who live in the third world nations.
If you have access to toilet cisterns where you flush water, the very old ones,

just get into it and you find copper balls in there, which is used for buoyancy, to stop the water coming into the tank.
We found those as one of the best reactors.
In the West, they don't make it anymore because it's too expensive, everything has gone to plastic.
But, if you can get your hand on all the systems, water systems for toilets, you have a perfect copper coil.
You can use it for a single core combination.
I have used it. It's fantastic for the work.
And you get a very nice, what do you call it, system.
But, you can still buy it in some shops, but it's a special order.
So, if you can't get hold of these things, go into the systems of the old toilets and look in there.
You react...
Are you talking about the float, Mr Keshe?
Yes, that's it, yeah, yeah.
Because, it's already has a hole.
You just drill a hole?
That's genius.
You drill a hole, you put caustic inside, you make your coating internally.
But, this is good for a single core, and they are very, very thick.
They have enough thickness to stand a vacuum.
But, the only problem is you have to centralize it.
You need to put a pin outside in your reactor, that you keep at a centrifuge high speed,
it doesn't fall out of the, what you call, your top.
and you can work with those as efficient.
This technology can be used in any shape or form.
That's genius.
It's not, it's just thinking simple.
The thing is,
the way I work
is to look what is available to majority of the world
The simplest way at no cost.
And there are different things available that you can use, but this is one of the easiest ways.
You have a core in your hand, you get a core cut, it costs you 2-3 thousand Euros, you can buy it for 1 or 2 dollars or an old system.
Just tell your wife the system doesn't work, I have to change it.
(laughter)
Yeah, good luck with that!
(laughter)
So that brings up the other question Mr. Keshe, is with the vacuum.
They were talking about having to bring down the vacuum inside the core.
And I believe we were talking before about the vacuum inside the nano layers as what's the most important, is that right?
Well, the vacuum inside the nanolayers is a condition that is used to the opening of
the plasma from the hydrogen we put in the reactor.
So that's the understanding of what's happening in the nanolayers once we start to spin the
reactor will be for one part the centrifuge, but in another way you have in fact the process
happening in the nanolayer itself where you have some hydrogen that will start releasing
their electron, allowing that the nanomaterials, because they are pressed, they are stressed,

will happen to react as piezo system, piezoelectric.
Instead of having electricity build up, you have release of EUV.
And that UV will go into the center of the whole reactor, helping the ionization of the hydrogen inside the reactor.
So you start a reaction process that will allow the full ionization of the hydrogen inside the reactor, and that's what the first step is to go to the plasma.
Right, so could, do we have to vacuum all, as much as we can down inside the cores, or could we just flush the reactor with hydrogen and just vacuum it where we can with a cheap vacuum pump?
We have to go down in pressure because that allows that opening of the plasma.
If you don't vacuum, you are keeping the high pressure, all the atoms of hydrogen will be pressured together, not allowing that ionization.
So the lowering of the pressure is an important step in the process.
Explain, let me just explain. Let me explain what this is. This is a misunderstanding.
There is a misunderstanding in this process with us, and that is, the reason we produce high vacuum, or try to create a high vacuum at the best vacuum we can do, is to accommodate the freedom for the rotation and movement of the plasma. That's the only reason.
The higher vacuum you create in your chamber, the more room your plasma has to expand.
It's like you are putting 200 people in a room, and you say, "Now dance."
They cannot move much.
When you put 100 out, the other 100 can move a little bit more.
And if you just leave one or two, they have the whole dance floor.
This is exactly what you do.
So, the vacuum condition is not to have a high vacuum, it gives you this and that. It's trying to create a condition that your plasma has as much room itself to open up, that first of all, maybe you left with one or two atoms or molecules, and then you can literally strip it up and open the plasma.
So, how you create this, how you empty the room from the dancer by kicking them out, or you're pulling them out, is all the same.
At the end you try to give one or two dances on the floor.
This is how you got to look at it.
A lot of people say we need the high vacuum.
Even in the universe, the high vacuum condition, it means one plasma can cover a large span of the universe.
That's all it is.
It's not the number of the plasmas, because when you have one plasma, communication is easier because it's internal.
This is what we call Universal Communication System.
Zero point, zero delay time, because you break into one plasma or as few plasmas as possible.
And this is what is called vacuum.
You got to change your mentality and understanding of vacuum.
You try to leave as little dancers and as few dancers as possible on the floor to dance and play.
Then it's easier for you to play with all the plasmas and bring them together.
And this is the definition of vacuum to me.
Not trying to become as high as you can.
All the vacuum is, is when you put your hydrogen molecules in,

or hydrogen atoms from the Coca-Cola bottle,
it's not a crowd of them, it's a few of them.
You can even do two or three times hydrogen atoms evacuation and do it again,
because when you do a vacuum, if you do a vacuum and just pull it out after one
minute,
you still got thousands of molecules and atoms still in the core.
What you do for a high performance, you leave your core maybe for half an hour,
now, that the suction will get hold of as whatever is available,
plus what is the deoxidization of the surface.
You empty a chamber and you think, "Ok, I've got vacuum."
But, what you forget is the top layer of your material in your chamber
now has a freedom to move, so it releases what's on top of it.
So, when you create vacuum for your reactors to start testing
even before you put hydrogen, you vacuum, you stay for half an hour, and now you
leave
your vacuum pump to your tank open, that it can grab as much as it can.
Unless you have a super tank, what I call ratio of your reserve tank to your core,
in the ratio of 100 to 1, then you can do it in 2 or 3 minutes.
But still with that, as we say, you try to grab whatever molecules are in the core
out,
You lock your core, then half an hour, ten minutes later, you open the core and you
vacuum it again,
because if there is any molecular or atomic release from the surface,
you extract out, because then your core will not be pure.
And then you put the hydrogen in, and you extract again.
You do it for a second time, you extract again, because if there is any gap or any
weakness,
it's just like when you paint a wall.
You scrape the wall off any loose paints.
This is the same process.
You have to take all the loose molecules on the surface out,
anything which is not there out,
and then you soak it and you wait to see if there is any more which is coming out
before you start painting.
It's the same process.
So, you have to allow, if you try to do, make a core and test it today,
and vacuum it today, good luck to you.
You become better than God.
God takes billions of years to make a solar system.
If you want to do it in half a day, you must be a genius.
So, do it, understand the process.
The vacuum, you can create vacuum in your reactor by heating it up externally,
use a microwave, whatever you do, try to open a space.
That's all it is.
Make a space that your plasma can play,
And when it can play, it literally, like the same dancer, it touches the walls.
You know, if it dances too fast, loses control, it touches the wall.
And that touching of the wall is the energy you need,
because when you hit a wall, you release energy.
And then that's the way you break into your plasma.
That's why the nano-coating is like a cushion,
but a cushion that can absorb and open up the plasma.
Now we start explaining the process, you have to understand exactly why you are
doing things, not doing blindly.
You can create vacuum chemically, you can create vacuum with the magnets,
combination of rotating magnets is done, this is how the Universe does.
There is no vacuum pump in the Universe.

Vacuum is the, what we call, not availability of atoms in the environment, or as few as possible.

So, elements in the Universe...

Sorry Mr Keshe, you know, the last couple of sentences, we weren't able to hear the last couple of sentences.

Yeah, the vacuum condition is to make as little as possible elements available.

So, elements in the Universe are made of magnetic field, gravitational magnetic fields.

So, you can use a beautiful high vacuum by just using magnets, or magnetic environment.

You don't need high pressure pumps, you don't need high, as I said in the universe, there is no vacuum pump.

And if you can use a single atom, a single molecule, a single plasma, then you understand the next step of the development of technology, which is a zero time communication.

And the Brazilian scientists have already achieved that, they understood that part. They have a zero communication systems which are testing.

So, in your reactor, you try to create an environment with as little as possible atoms or molecules.

And what you do, molecules are heavier, atoms are much lighter.

So, when you use your Coca-Cola bottle to create atomic hydrogen, to release atomic hydrogen,

you, because of their activeness, you kick out the molecules of hydrogen in your system.

And this is how you look at it. You create the magnets around the system, with magnetic fields you can create a huge, huge, powerful vacuum condition. You don't need high pressure.

but you have to understand how to produce it.

In the future, I'll show you how to make high magnetic vacuums, and it costs about, maybe about less than \$50.

There is a specific magnets you have to use in a specific formation, and all you do, you play football.

It's like if you play squash, you hit it so hard enough that it bounces off the center,

or you hit it hard enough that it gets absorbed by the construction, by the structure.

So, now you understand the definition of vacuum.

You don't need the high pressure pumps, or high vacuum pumps.

You understand?

Just for... Yeah, what vacuum should we be looking for?

Are we still at -14?

Oh, you are very lucky if you get to -14.

What do you recommend?

The best I have achieved is about 12-13.

12-13?

And that's using a... yeah.

Even by 9 or 10, you are above atmospheric, what do you call it, what do you call it, space vacuum condition.

When you go to -12 or 13 or whatever, it means there are less molecules in the, what do you call it, in the environment of the core.

But when you get to that level, if you don't have nano-materials and you have like different normal metal,

They at high condition, they become like evaporating.

And their molecules and atoms become part of your reactor core material.

You have to understand the process and then follow the process.

Sure, it frees up the electrons and the centrifugal force forces them into the lattice.

Yes, so they become part of the material in your core.

That's why we produce nano-materials, trying to be homogeneous, and we try to keep it at a given level.

There is a reason for all these processes, not just to create a condition, it's to create an environment that the process of opening the plasma can be created.

(MK) Can you do this?

(RC) Mr Keshe, Mr Keshe, Mr Keshe.

(SC) Yes, I have a very punctual question for you, because you are at this stage,

supposedly that you are vacuuming the core as it explained, and you do not rotate at all, the core.

So, it's my understanding that because of the coating, that we have on the inner side of the core,

the atomic hydrogen, the atoms of hydrogen, they are elongated by themselves.

So as in the first stage...

No, they don't elongate, they don't elongate, they don't elongate, they open up. They open up.

If they elongate, you can create turbulence.

There is certain amount of turbulence even in a non-rotating reactor.

But centrifuge and magnetic plasma flow creates that turbulence.

This is how initially, like stars create their initial movement.

Their interaction of the molecules or plasma inside with the environment, because the plasma is not the same strength,

so as they lock to the other fields outside,

They try to catch up, what you call elongated, they don't become, they catch up, touch, and they create speed.

It's literally, the rotation comes in respect to the environmental magnetic fields available.

And if the magnetic field environment is very high, compared to the plasma inside, then you will see that the star will rotate in a clockwise.

The rotation speed of a star in the universe is dictated by its own gravitational magnetic field inside the strength,

and the environment and other stars' strength near to it.

If the other stars are high powerful magnetic field producers,

they, in specific conditions, will rotate the star clockwise.

So, if you can do the same thing with your plasma,

you can turn the plasma clockwise and anti-clockwise,

then you start your rotation, you sell dynamic.

But that knowledge in about a few weeks will release,

because at the moment you have to understand the concept and the technology.

You can create a very...

Yes, I understand. So, in the moment in which you put hydrogen in...

Hello?

Hello?

I think his microphone got too excited.

(laughter)

Now it's good?

So, if I understand correctly, in the moment in which you put the Hydrogen in, the rotation movement starts because of the fact that the

magnetical condition is much stronger than the Hydrogen atom strength.

This, I go back to it, the minute you introduce the Hydrogen, your Hydrogen atom or molecules are not the only element in that core.

There are still other atoms. There is nowhere in the Universe which is void of Plasma.

Doesn't matter how much you suck it out.

So, all you do, you try to put a lighter energetic, for the heaviest or lazier to

move, to kick them out, or put them to the side.
And, as John was explaining earlier, if you can reach that point, when you put the hydrogen in,
your Hydrogen doesn't go to the center of the core.
Your Hydrogen goes to the edges of the nano-material layers.
By centrifuge and by vacuum condition, the lighter goes in the center,
the heavier goes outside.
If you have created a plasma in your reactor, so now the center of your reactor is a plasma.
So, the next heavy one is a Hydrogen.
And that hydrogen between your plasma and your nano layers,
become the feeder of your plasma.
Because as the plasma rotates, you are ionized with the extreme ultraviolet,
your electrons, or you can capture some of the electrons in the,
in the, what do you call it, in the cavities of the layer.
So, the new plasma you created, automatically becomes the feed for your plasma.
This is how solar systems work.
This is how we see a long life generation in the Universe.
It's not that energy comes from somewhere else.
It's the conservation and reusing of the same material.
So, as your plasma weakens on the boundary near the hydrogen,
it gets absorbed by partially by the hydrogen itself and by the layers,
and in the long run, it gets fed back into the plasma as a new layer.
So, if you understand the process, your hydrogen doesn't go in the center to become the food,
or the supplier of new plasma.
It goes beyond the plasma, between the plasma and your nano-layer,
and that with dynamism, as it gets stripped, becomes from molecule to atom, atom to a plasma,
then that plasma matches with the plasma in the center, so it becomes a supplier.
That's how, with a very little material, you can run these reactors for years, centuries.
Millions of years, stars leave.
The solar system, the Sun, doesn't lose all its plasma to outside.
As the energy of its strength finishes on the boundary of it,
they become weaker, they get absorbed back by the stronger magnetic field,
which is the Sun itself, when they convert into a GANS.
As long as they are magnetic fields, they move away.
But when they reduce in strength, that they become matter or GANS, then they have a gravitational magnetic field,
then they have to react as a normal system in respect to another gravitational magnetic field, which is the Sun.
So, like a rain, the cloud goes up and it rains back down on Earth, because of the gravitational magnetic pull of the Earth.
The same process happens in the universe.
So, this is what we said, and it's in the new book coming out for,
when it finishes, I will say, that the planet Earth started life at the boundary of this solar system.
And as gravitational magnetic field of the Sun is stronger, we are getting pulled in,
and then in a few million years, we become part of the Sun again,
and we evaporate and we go out as a magnetic field.
That's why we are not here forever, but the conservation of energy, conservation of magnetic field,
gravitational field, enforces this position.
The same thing is with your reactors.
So, your hydrogen doesn't sit in the center, your hydrogen sits outside your

plasma,
between your plasma and the nano-layer, or nitrogen gas, or argon gas.
And as they ionize, the plasma becomes equal, and it goes back to the center,
so you feed your plasma continuously with the gases you put in there.
Can you understand?
Yes, thank you so much.
Pardon?
Is the SP2 like the Earth clouds?
Very much so.
That is the point.
Because, because, it's not like...
It is.
No, it is.
Because, if you look at the only indication, the full indication we have,
that the Earth clouds are nano-layers,
is that these clouds get absorbed by the outer layers of Saturn and Jupiter.
And if you look at the poles of the Saturn, we see the hexagonal clouds.
I've said this before.
The hexagonal clouds in the North Pole of the Saturn is only due to the SP
characteristics of the material which is there.
In electronics, in high definition, high power semiconductors, when you put three
layers,
of two different layers, but two different materials, but in three layers,
automatically we see hexagonal shape pattern.
And the North Pole of Saturn, the hexagonal clouds, in Jupiter, in partially,
we don't see it, but if you look further out you see it,
confirms the existence of nano-materials in the old clouds,
because they come back and get absorbed on the outer layers.
And these layers indicate the conformation of the nano-GANS material
in the boundaries of the, what you call, the solar system.
The same thing happens with your reactors.
If you build your reactor in a specific condition,
you will see the ring of Saturn on it,
because your reactor is gaseous,
It's not a solid reactor.
If you use a single core reactor, you will see the ring of Saturn's in much weaker
point.
But if you use a multi-core, you will see 100% I've seen it, you will see it.
You will see the ring of Saturn, depends how many gas layers you use in your
reactor.
The ring of Saturns are created because of the layers of gases in the outer
boundary with a solid core in the center.
This is very much like Pluto coming in. Pluto becomes the center, is a solid
material, and as it absorbs more layers of gases,
each gas creates different magnetic-gravitational field.
The thickness of the ring of Saturn we see a few kilometers,
this shows the size of the solid core in the center, the mother.
So, and then what you see as what they call it, the black rings,
this shows the separation layer between each layer of the gases which is built the
material, the gaseous.
This is a characteristic of the gaseous planet.
When you use different gases in the layers of your reactor,
and you have a double core, or you have a solid core condition in the center,
you will see the ring of Saturn. It's a natural process.
Where the darkness is, what we call the dark rings, separation rings,
these rings are created because there is a balanced condition between the
environments of the two layers,

in the gravitational magnetic field.

There is no reaction, there is no magnetic field interaction,
So you see that's black.

And then if you look at the layers, the size of the ice cubes, ice molecules,
in different layers, changes by the nearness to the center,
to the ring, to the actual outer boundaries of the Saturn itself.

That shows different gravitational magnetic fields hold on to different sizes of
material.

We don't see so much of the little ones where the big ones are.

This is how it happens. It's very much like
you get a hailstone, a very small one or a very big one,
depending how many times it is rotated and the condition of the environment.

The same thing happens. We see a specific size
ice, what you call it, blocks in different rings.

It's just because that ring creates a gravitational magnetic field, which holds
holds that size magnetic-gravitational guns in that ring.

These all I have explained in the book which is coming out,
in book number 4. So, and the paper called

"The Ring of Saturn" is in the back of the book, if you read the books, we always
said.

In this paper I have explained all these things, and Dirk has made
a beautiful drawing for it a few years ago. So,

in your system, if you use multi-core, you will see it.

If you use a single core, but multi-layers, then you see different things.

But if you use a multi-solid core, and multi-gas layering, then you will see the
ring of Saturns in every reactor you use.

And then you can use this principle for defense technology of your space reactor.

You don't need to create, you create multi-layers, and that multi-layers,
multi-layers, you can even dictate one or two rotating in different directions,
by choice of the material or the plasma strength, then you create your magnetic
shield

around your reactor, and on your spaceship.

These are advanced technology in the future, as you learn more, I teach you how to
do it.

Will the rings be formed outside the reactor or inside?

Outside. You see it, you don't see the ring of Saturn inside the Saturn, huh?

You see the ring of Saturn outside the Saturn.

This ring production is a highly advanced defense technology.

This is what we say, the time of war is finished.

Whatever you make, we can make a magnetic field of that layer in one of the layers.

So, whether a bullet into a continental missile, you can make a layer to match
that,

so it makes it totally obsolete.

This is why we open, we start opening the technology this way.

All this making the latest weapons with phosphor, with sulfur, with whatever,
with what you call it, hydrogen bomb, this is all finished.

Because now you understand how...

So we just hold it in one direction?

You hold it in a certain direction.

Certain strength in a certain direction.

So, as we say, you run out of fuel.

In a way, what you do, you match, the system runs out of fuel.

If, let's say you have an intercontinental missile, hydrogen bomb,

you just make a hydrogen level in your reactor.

The bomb will go, but there is no hydrogen to release,

because it's already changed, you can change it to a very much like a carbon to a
diamond.

A bullet is a bullet as long as there is a carbon inside the mixture of the powder. When you change it to a diamond, in a very simple process, the way we do with MS, It never explodes, huh?

So, the bullets become what I call beautiful rings on the finger of women, because there is a pure diamond in it, you just need to open it.

This is the reality of this technology, and this is what now we opened it so openly.

You, the point of destination, you have shown it to the knowledge seekers.

We just need to put certain reactors in certain positions, in that environment you can create whatever material you need.

Ring of Saturns you will see in your reactors, especially if you have a multi-core, and you empty the center from plasma,

we've done it here, I show the Knowledge Seekers how to do it,

when you empty the center core totally,

and then you start multi-layering your other core,

you automatically see the ring of Saturns around your system.

And the size of the ring, the thickness of the ring is equal to the diameter of the inner core, because it's solid.

So, the mystery about the ring of Saturn and all the rubbish we hear about the scientific world is meaningless,

because you can make a reactor and you explain it yourself.

And how much you create vacuum in the layers, or what layers of pressure you put in,

Then you get different strength rings.

This is something which you can test it yourself.

When you create a vacuum, near enough vacuum,

and then you can put the hydrogen at 1 bar,

you put nitrogen at 2 bar,

or you put your argon at 3 bar pressure into the core,

you will find out that the only thing that will change

is the pressure on the layer next to it, according to its atomic weight.

the Argon will not go into the position of the Plasma, but because of its pressure, will increase the pressure on, let's say, Nitrogen, and that allows the release of much faster of extreme ultraviolet.

You got to understand, put the picture together, you have all the pieces of jigsaw, now you have to put it in to see the beautiful picture.

We explain most of this in all the teachings.

So, your core, your vacuum is trying to get as little as other things inside that you can have a homogeneous plasma, or material.

And, how you process, you build your reactor.

That's what I said, from the time you cut your core, you pray for it.

The way you, every time you make the layer, you pray for it, because this is what is going to give you life.

And you give life to a child, and you pray for his child, or your mother who gave life to you.

The same thing happens with this.

From the time you start the reactor, you give part of your soul to it, and then you find out,

if you have a devilish soul, you get a devilish reactor.

If you have a beautiful soft soul, you get beautiful reactors to work with.

Because this is part of the structure, and this is what you got to realize.

Any other question?

Yeah, if you are doing a dual core for say if you are building for lift,

do you have to nano coat the interior of the outer sphere?

Of course, I think the one Armen is using, at the moment Armen and...

No, Armen core is the outside core in America.

Armen is using the outside core of the system which we brought from Iran,

and Marek is doing the inner core.
Armen is just coating the inside of the outer core,
and Marek is doing the inside of the small core, and the outside.
And does the outside of the inner core need to be nano-coated?
You have the third response.
I'll share the pictures.
The third picture of the UFC.
The first picture with small blue box.
The reactor is in a core. It's coated with fossil fuel from outside.
Your transmission is breaking up.
In the first picture with the blue ball, it's the inner core of the system, coated from
outside and also from inside.
Okay, inside and out on the inner core and the interior of the outer core.
Thank you.
Eric is asking, when will we see a video of these reactors operating?
>> When we have them working.
>> [LAUGH]
>> Please be patient.
We are here two weeks, three weeks, and one expect to, in two or three weeks from
us that
we will have working reactors.
So, the presentation takes some time.
[inaudible]
Let me explain something, if I can jump in.
Very soon, we will release
once the manufacturer gives us
the generator, we will
post the drawings of it, and then the
pre-production unit, and later on, the next two to three weeks, we should expect
it.
Excellent!
So, what happened, we would have shown the system would have been produced, but
because of the technical advancement in technology,
the manufacturers, we just came with a new design, so we reduced the shape of the
reactor, the structure of the reactor,
So they went back to the, what do you call it, drawing board,
to make the system to be more efficient, and can last a longer lifetime.
So, the new, what do you call it, energy reactor,
should be, the pre-production should be with us within the next 2, 3, 4 weeks, I
hope.
Because the designer has gone to China, he is back yesterday,
and they are bringing new materials.
The point I go back on is that we have given the power generator as a gift to the
Italian nation.
So, the product...
You're breaking up, sir.
the design is out of order.
...
You're breaking up. Yep, we seem to be losing
part of the transmission at this point in time.
Like every single time he says something significant.
Can you hear us?
Yeah, it's a little... could you try it again?
Can you hear us? We lost one computer, we came another one.
Yup, it's clear now.
I'm going to open another laptop, and we all got kicked out of the original one.

Now we are on a harmless laptop.

You broke up right when you said you give the reactors to the Italian government.

Yeah, we haven't given it to them, we've given it to the Italian nation.

So, the Italian engineers and the company

and the company who are developing it and what you call it, going to the manufacturing phase.

Now they are doing their version of how they see to be more efficient.

For example, you have the feeding lines at the moment where we feed gases into the, through different pipes.

Now I think I explained this before, the engineers and the designers, they see this as an additional problem.

So what they are using, they are using the central bar of the generator, of the motor, of rotating the cores, as a feeding access to the core.

So we are eliminating, they are eliminating one of the problems of having different connections.

Nice.

This is, they are coming up with their own version.

I've seen this and it will be completed when we get it 3.2.

What kind of kilowatt output are you talking about here?

What would you like? You would like a 1 volt or would you like a megawatt?

Megawatt would be nice. Can I get that in a month or two?

It depends what they need. I told you, it's out of our hands.

(laughter) I'm just kidding.

All we do from now on is consulting them in material and loading.

Yeah, I was just kidding Mr Keshe.

Don't worry, I understood. But, the position is that we only, from this position on,

and what we ask them when they finish, they allow us to have the number of the reactors

which we have, what do you call it, we have got reservation on.

Yeah, the guys who put the deposit on.

As you know, they received the Italian version.

And then, to discuss how we do it, but from past 2-3 weeks, or more,

I should say a month or so, the whole production and the design of the energy version

It's out of the hand of the foundations, in the hand of the Italian engineers and the company which is going to produce it.

It's not with us, it's with the manufacturers.

And the design we gave them, they see through the design and the knowledge and the materials they have,

they can make it in a better way.

So, they have redeveloped it, and now what we are doing, because there is a possibility of leakage,

because of the different atmospheric and the inner core pressure, we come up with a new concept that we put on the vacuum.

So, the motor heating, the vacuum leakage, and all that is eliminated in Mong Kok, which is a new development.

Because now, if you look at the reactor, which we brought in from Dalton, it's developed here,

there's always possibility of the leakage because of the sealing, what you call, rings.

Now, the whole assembly will be suspended in a vacuum cylinder, like a gas cylinder.

The gas tanks, you know, you buy your 20-30 liter gas tanks at home, it will be such a thing that we eliminate any leakage problem from the cores.

So the cores work in a... These are the developments, this is what we call it, manufacturing development which is happening.

So when we show you the reactor, it will be like in a gas cylinder.
But we'll have two connections and one gas connection.
And this is what has changed.
So, it's not that we...now it's not in our hands, but I consult with the manufacturers in how the next step is going to be.
They are introducing new designs because they are on the edge of science.
They work with aeronautics and high performance engines, and they know new techniques which is for their purpose.
And now they are bringing that in conjunction with the reactor.
But we have a condition that, as I said, all the parts of the reactors for the Italian nation will be manufactured in Italy.
And then a decision has been made, most probably by the people around this table, as the people who run the foundation from now on, how are we going to allow the technology, the reactors to be cycled into the other nations.
If we give the same, it will be a copy.
But if we say this is the parameters, they come up with new versions.
So, this is the news about the power generators, where we stand at the moment today.
I heard that the man you feared of, ALS, is helping with the power converters? He is the sales managing director of one of the biggest, what do you call it, inverters in Italy and in Europe.
And he knows once he starts moving, he is doing the inverters if people want AC inverter.
"Does the reactor always produce DC?"
You've got out of the reactor always DC.
So if you want to use like normal house equipment, you need an inverter to convert DC to AC.
Approximately how big is the new design, the new generator design?
What? How good?
How big?
I think he said how big.
How heavy?
It should weigh less than about 10 kilos.
And the size?
I told you, a 25 liter gas cylinder, that's what they are looking at.
Oh, the gas cylinder, huh?
You know the gas cylinder you go camping or you cook in the house with?
Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes.
Propane tank.
Yeah, yeah, yeah, a small, you know, it's like, what is it, 40 centimeter diameter?
It is at the moment, they are deciding, it is out of my hand anymore, but the manufacturers,
with the people we gave the pre-development, and part of the Italian Keshe Foundation people who supported and did the work,
they become the manufacturers and the distributors.
So, they consider all aspects themselves, and with collaboration with the Italian government,
It will be done in a way that the production does not stay in one part of the nation,
because Italy is divided to the north and south, and the industrial part is in the north.
So, there are a lot of...we try to bring...every aspect.
So, parts can be manufactured as much in the south of Italy as in the north of Italy,
and the wealth can be spread the same way, and the job employment will be spread the same way.

And this is once the prototype, what you call it, the pre-production unit is complete,
then most probably the Italian government will have a sustained allocation, because all the units will be subject to Italian taxation and production of what you call it, income for the nation.
And in our recent meeting, then it's the decision of the Italian Parliament, most probably an Italian government, how they are going to tax these new systems. It's become a collective work at the moment, it's not just Keshe Foundation anymore in Italy.
This is what we tried to do in Belgium, and we got blocked because one man wanted the whole thing themselves.
Now we have spread it and the technology is in the hands of 2 or 3 design companies, partially space, partially motorbike, and partially automotive. The company has expertise, so it's a collaboration of different companies in Italy. And then when it's done, it's been agreed that it will be a gift, it's a gift to the nation, then they have to decide how they are going to do it.
Can we touch on a minute?
Yeah, hello, can we touch a minute on how your, what system you are using for energy extraction from the reactor?
It's the same as your, what do you call it, a plasma.
Like a magneto-hydro dynamic?
No, the plasma releases its energy according to the power factor.
If you go to one of the old, old Keshe Foundation, Keshe Technology website on the Internet,
and it's part of the...we still have it as part of our logo in the generator. You see a sphere with a copper ring, four copper rings on it, with a gas on the top?
Four copper rings?
Yeah, those copper rings on the center column are the strength from the plasma. Yeah, those are the pickups?
Yes, those are the pickups.
Nice.
You understand this explicitly?
Oh yeah, that's right.
I told you everything is very easy.
(laughter)
Well, easy for you.
Yeah, but it's years of research.
I keep on saying, nowhere ever in human life such a technology is so advanced, which covers everything, has been put in the hand of the public in one go.
Oh, never.
In the past three weeks, now the Knowledge Seekers here, they are working with the reactors which I built ten years ago.
I think they have told you, I put all my reactors on the table, and I said, "Now you choose which one you want to play with."
I hope you picked the one that was floating in mid-air.
Armen is working with it.
The only thing which we don't hide, because it's part of keeping to what we agreed with,
even the reactor we showed in the peace conference, which is the original reactor for the energy production,
is on the table. I've never seen any of them having the courage to say, "I want to work with this one."
The only thing excluded is the Iranian space reactor.
That's not all. I mean, it's there in the lab, they can see it, but they can't play with it.
But, any other reactor is on the table?

John is working with his ceramic.
Marco is playing with his, setting it up with his stainless steel.
What else do we have?
Jorge is playing with a very nice bunch of magnets.
We don't know what it's trying to do to Brook's house, but we are waiting to learn.
Yukoko is still a refugee, she is looking for a place to attach herself to.
I actually did use the same system of the reactor, and I'm using different types of containers,
from the lab, and making the new reactor.
I wasn't here yesterday.
I adopted you.
Yes, I adopted you.
Okay, Armen has adopted the whole principle we work here is that everybody has to understand, nobody can hide.
They should be able in a space to save their lives.
They don't need to wait for somebody else.
So, and the way we have set it up is the open lab.
everybody sees what everybody else is doing.
And they sometimes give their piece of advice, how to do things.
So, at the same time, not only we work on the energy or on the lift, we are running the batteries,
the coating is running in one part, we are setting the CO2 conversion units in another part with a bunch of broken Coca-Cola bottles,
and in the next few weeks we start the seed project using the material from CO2.
Everything is done together, and then next couple of weeks we'll have a couple of medical people here and back on the team,
then we start the health section.
Excellent.
Have you used like a single, I heard you're using a single or a double core in the middle and then single core spaced 120 degrees apart within the magnetic field for materials?
Let us walk first.
Okay. All right. We'll save that for next workshop.
Well, anyway, the decision has been made to make that.
There are two double core because what's Carmen and Merrick as well as the UK co. they'll be doing double core because the two pieces were apart and they'll be bringing them together and as I am working on my ceramics I'll be using an inner core also so I'll still have quite a lot of questions to be answered in the way I'll be coating the inside.
I don't know yet but lots of experiments to make. Marco is using a static external core with rotating inside? With rotating propeller inside. Rotating propeller inside.
But I still have problems with leaking so I have to seal the sphere completely and two days ago I couldn't do
Today is a nice day.
So we have to do more testing and try to get different options for sealing of the spheres.
And to seal completely, to have complete vacuum in the sphere is not such an easy job.
Is that with a ceramic fork?
No, this is for stainless steel.
Oh, with stainless steel?
Yes.
Mine is fine.
I use two double lip seals, back to back, from Garlock.

And between these seals I put some vacuum grease and it works fine.
I have an idea for John.
John, why you don't try to take your reactors to a company which is producing printed circuit boards?
Most likely, they are going to be able to create a copper covering of your ceramic. Because they easily cover fiberglass.
And they have special liquids which are able to create copper beginning of pretty much any material.
and after that they can add copper to it. So that's another idea, try a PCB company which can do that for you.
Yes, it doesn't bother me at that level, I can say it like that. In fact, I can make some vaporization of copper.
We, doing so, it would still be in the copper nano-coating.
So, what's the most difficult for me would be to have coating inside the inner core.
That will be the most difficult.
the outer core or the outside of the inner core will be easy to make.
So still have to think out the way I'll make it in the inner core because the holes to reach the inner core are quite small. So I suppose I'll have to put some first of all make a vaporization inside and then afterwards make the coating.
If I stay with that idea I should be working with copper and as you just heard about it working with copper doesn't open to new understandings.
Well anyway, ceramic is already one difference about a reactor. I still have some work to do.
The way I work on ceramic might not be the best way for serial production, but it's a way to go forward in the understanding with what can be done with ceramic.
For example, what should be done by going to other kinds of materials, you have quite a lot, a big series of transparent ceramics. can be from aluminum oxide, aluminum nitride, aluminum oxynitride, you have magnesium oxide,
you have a whole bench of ceramics that can be transparent. But mainly what's the most important is to have a way of working the powders so that the sintering can be done
and have a precise measurement after the firing is done. Also the firing can be done at different temperatures and if you look at the aluminum oxide or nitride they need a very very high temperature so that also will depend on the way to forward, but there are many industries working with those materials, maybe not as many as they are working with iron or copper,
but there are quite a few industries that do exist.
They have knowledge, I have not all the knowledge,
I don't know, directions.
So, I'll start with what I have now, and further we'll have to see how it has to be done.
Well, it sounds to me like we have way too much time.
In connection with Ludmil's question, I was wondering what will be the minimum thickness of the copper layer on which to build the nanomaterial? material, because usually up to 0.5mm, maybe 1mm can be electro-deposited, electro-plated,
and this will enable to make the core from injected plastics.
So I'm just wondering, 0.5mm will be enough as copper thickness?
Already discussed that at the beginning of the workshop, Lucien.
So they've going on you had a question

What will be the minimum thickness of the copper
We don't need a big thickness. We need the few microphones
Enough to restructure it to nanolayers the few nanolayers so
few times nano
So we control my problem it will be enough
Anyway, each of us should try our own experiments.
So we are expecting also some feedback from you guys and we can learn from each
other.
Hope we will get some results from Gert and also from, let's say, from Vince and
other
people in the group.
Just for my excuse I can say I load some videos on YouTube with my name so you can
take a
look there I do some experiments at least with the material I made.
There are some micro shots, there are some scope shots of the voltages and so on.
If that can be interesting for you, you can try them.
You can post the link if possible.
Yeah, I will try.
It's on YouTube under my name channel.
Do you want to ask another question there, Letmel?
No, I just wanted to mention, because these videos are the same materials they are
trying to make,
so that could be interesting experiments for them and everything else.
Let me send you some pictures of AutoCore.
I'm just going to download it one by one, please.
This is Deva. Yeah, I was just, Armin and John especially, Tony is in the workshop
and
he came earlier to introduce himself and so we have just now put, dropped in his
bio into
the chat. So if you guys want to know a little bit about him and the time and so on
for the
interview this Friday. So I just thought I'd get my little promotion two cents
worth in here and if anybody has any questions just throw them over. Thank you.
Because I just I just wanted to let everyone know in this chat that your
fellow knowledge seekers are going to be making a big appearance on Wolf Spirit
Radio with Tony on Friday. So come on along and support them. I guess we've got
Armin,
John and Vince that are going to make, share their experiences. And so this is
really exciting.
Let's all promote the show and get it out to as many people as you can through all
your
forums and everything. And we'll see you there. Bye for now.
Diva, could you say the name again of the show, just so that people can look it up
on
the net if they need to have a connection and so on?
Yes, it's Wolf Spirit Radio and it's at Friday at 2pm.
So it's here in the chat.
Great, thank you very much Diva.
Thank you Rick.
I am so sorry, the names you said is Armand, John and who?
Yeah, Vince is going to come too.
I think maybe he's changing his mind.
Okay.
Oh, okay.
Well, Vince has asked me to tell everybody what their time zones are and sorry, I
can't
do that.

I'm asking you to just say 2 p.m. in which time zone?
Oh, I'm sorry. 2 p.m. Pacific Standard Time this Friday.
Friday 2 p.m. Pacific Standard Time. So I think it's going to be around
10 o'clock you guys time 10 p.m. in Italy. Am I right?
Yes.
10 o'clock is great. Okay, good you guys. We look forward to it.
Thank you, I won't promote any more.
We all be suited.
Do we need to wear suits?
Oh, do you need to wear suits?
No, it's actually, it's radio, so you can come naked if you want.
I'm okay.
Oh my God.
Alright, I'll come naked with the tie.
Okay.
(Laughter)
Get your microphone naked!
(Laughter)
I'll get off here.
Well, on that note,
I'm wondering if we should be phasing out of our
communications on this particular round.
We've got a lot of information here to already think about and to act upon.
And unless we have any
overwhelming questions that need to be asked. Maybe we should let the Knowledge
Seekers go or what do people think here? We could go on longer if we really wish
to.
Some of the information conveyed earlier broke up during the Skype call, so I was
wondering, I'm wondering if it can be written down and post as a
manuscript or something on the forum. That would be great.
We'll be doing a full transcript of this audio as soon as possible.
There'll be people working on it to transcribe it. Yes.
Yes, specifically I'm asking for the instruction on how to nano-coat the...
build up the nano-layer on the copper and all that beautiful information.
Yes, right, it would be good to get that down, and black and white, as they say,
transcribed, so we'll be working on that. If there's any sections that aren't
clear,
then we can always contact the Knowledge Seekers directly and get it clarified.
So, yeah, that should be probably within about 3 days or so.
And also the explanation on what happened inside the reactor when,
when, you know, the hydrogen was pumping and it goes to the edge near the nano
layer
and electrons are given out to produce the electricity and at the same time the
plasma is being created.
I mean, all these are wonderful information. I think if we can have it transcribed,
it will be great.
Sounds like you pretty much covered it right there!
So, that's the beauty of it!
It's all you've been waiting for years, guys!
For years! Right!
Maybe one thing that I can add, what is going on in the
reactor, we can look at like the
Earth, or like our solar system, which has
It's a twin star also.
And every 36,000 years,
this twin star came near to our solar system.
And in the interaction between this twin star

and our solar system, you get interaction.
And because of this interaction, you get different materials that are coming towards our sun.
And if some of this material hits the Earth, let's say, they can cause disaster. Scientists, now archaeologists, can find this in the different parts of the Earth. But every 36,000 years something happens.

Nebula.

Planet X.

We can see parallels inside of our reactor.

We have gone to stay on the other side.

Of the reactor and this gun state material interacts with, let's say, hydrogen gas, this interaction creates.

Alpha, beta, gamma radiation, which caused the ionization of hydrogen.

So we've got plasma and this plasma goes to the center of the reactor.

So that's my understanding at the moment.

I don't know if it's completely correct, but that's my understanding.

Thank you very much.

Actually, regarding the nano coating,

We would like to prepare some more information.

We already uploaded some videos on our YouTube channel

and added some description to it

to make it more easy for all of us.

And maybe we should,

we can prepare some documentation

with step-by-step instructions,

but it takes some time.

We are quite busy in the lab.

So we can make it later maybe.

But we try to be as open as possible and as clear as possible.

So if you need some clarification, just ask us and we can later add it to some documentation and extend it.

And I'll send you some pictures, Rick, more pictures actually and videos too, if the connection

will allow.

Anyway, the process of the coding was very clearly explained in the Fukushima workshop.

And you just have to follow these instructions.

And we also posted some videos on YouTube channel on Spaceship Institute YouTube channel.

So it's pretty clear and easy procedure.

As I said, we can always make clarifications if necessary.

I just like to thank you guys for making yourselves available for all this and not to...

you know, it's easy to sequester the information and so on and so forth being open and allowing it to happen and to provide that continuity for us

I'm really very thankful, especially this workshop, this is going to open everything right up

It's great. Thank you. This is the best workshop yet today

It's their channel to ask questions to the knowledge seekers

This is just beginning guys

Just to begin

workshop

Besides the forum is there another channel?

We have

Facebook

Spaceship Institute page. It's our main source for for now because

we have to
Somehow figure out how to run the forum
So that it will be easier
faster in response. So for now the Spaceship Institute Facebook site is the
official source of information from us and together with the YouTube channel
Spaceship Institute this will be the main source and we can then somehow
somehow bring for better usage, but it needs some time and clarification how to do
it.
Guys, you create your own website, download the information from the Spaceship
Institute
and just post it in there.
Yes.
For example, I have my MrFixitRick YouTube channel, and I'll have a video of this
work,
as well as the 10th workshop of last week,
should be available within a couple of days or so.
So, and then that, those videos will also be posted to the
Keshe Foundation main YouTube channel as well.
So, my channel is MrFixitRick, that's M R F I X I T R I C K, all one word.
and folks can find the previous workshops on that channel as well,
there's a playlist of them, and tons of information.
(R) Yes Rick, thanks.
I've already added a link to your channel to our Spaceship Institute
Facebook page, so people can find it.
Yes, and also...
...you do your own videos, posted...
...your own experiences.
We need to learn from you too.
We are all Seekers.
We are all Seekers and all Movie Makers at the same time.
Yeah, for now.
Well, some are movie makers, and some are movie stars,
so it takes two to tango. Right now we have the stars of the Spaceship Institute,
and that's pretty good saying, the stars of the Spaceship Institute, get it?
(RC) Must be something commercial you can make off of that.
Okay, so, is there any other questions, or shall we continue, or not here?
(JM) I have one thing to add, maybe if some of you
have the possibility to prepare some good working site for knowledge sharing,
it would be also good help for us.
Let's say use teaching software,
we can more easily share the information because the Facebook is not so clear
clear and all the posts just get lost easier.
Actually, if anyone can do the job of preparing good site for sharing knowledge, it
would be a big help for us.
Actually, I'm already working on that with some other people. I'm just getting
different
opinions on different software. There is some free or very little cost software out
there that does
a very good job. I'm just trying to look into how we could use that as a teaching
classroom
and then also available afterwards, just like the workshop here.
One of them is the big blue button, and we're doing a little bit of research on
that one.
I have seen them for...
And there's also the new live stream, they call it new.livestream,
and it's a little different format than the old live stream,
and it's more active, you can upload files more interactively,

and so on. It could be another option possibly.
Do you have to pay 50 bucks a month for the proper use of it,
or else you get ads and all kinds of other annoying things?
I will check into it too. One of the team members in China,
he operates a server, so maybe he can set something up so that all the
all the Knowledge Seekers can post your material on it, and can be accessed by
anyone else around the world. I'll ask him if that is feasible or not. It would
be good to have backup systems like that all over the world, and if one goes
down for some reason or another, we have others that are automatically available
for people to still download the documents and the pictures and videos.
So, it seems like a good idea to be able to repeat the sites,
but at the same time, you want to tie back as much as possible
into the actual Keshe Foundation or Spaceship Institute,
sort of official sites, as much as possible, too,
to keep the exposure up for them, and help promote those particular sites,
rather than links to all the other ones, let's say.
So, it's sort of two conflicting, but still mutually reconcilable objectives,
or you might say.
Should we let the Knowledge Seekers seek a break here now?
(RC) Or do you mean get to work?
(RC) Right?
Some of us go to sleep, depending on the world we're at.
Have fun guys, don't party too much.
Like they got time to party.
I know they will at least at the finishing days.
Bye guys.
Thanks guys.
Thank you very much.
Thanks everybody.
[BLANK_AUDIO]
(thunder)
(whooshing)
[BLANK_AUDIO]