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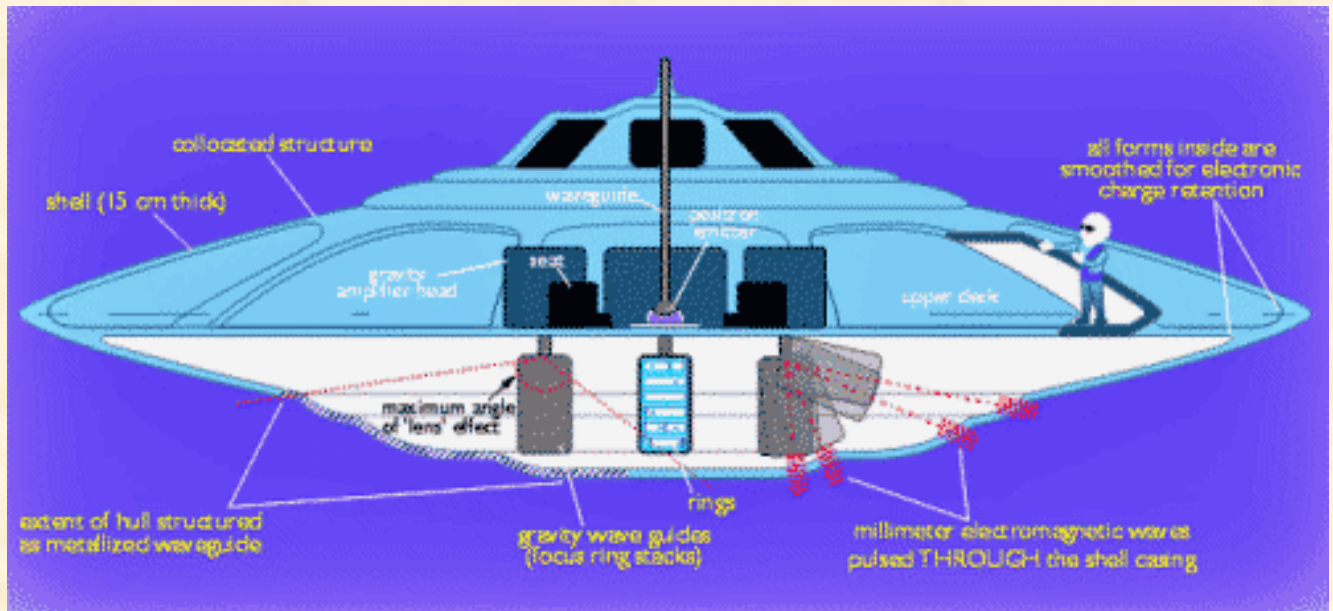
*note: because important websites are frequently "here today but gone tomorrow", the following was archived from <http://tall-white-aliens.com/?p=2495> on April 10, 2018. This is NOT an attempt to divert readers from the aforementioned website. Indeed, the reader should only read this back-up copy if the updated original cannot be found at the original author's site.*

## The Intelligent and Practical Physics of UFO Propulsion

September 16, 2017

Number 1 – Lazar's Gravity Generating UFO the S4 (Eyepod)

Bob Lazar's Gravity Generators



The following is the rubber sheet explanation of space-time manipulation by Bob Lazar:

“Assuming they’re in space, they will focus the 3 gravity generators on the point they want to go to.

"Now to give an analogy: If you take a thin rubber sheet, say, lay it on a table, and put thumbtacks in each corner, then take a big stone and set it on one end of the rubber sheet and say that’s your spacecraft, you pick out a point that you want to go to – which could be anywhere on the rubber sheet – pinch that point with your fingers and pull it all the way up to the craft.

"That’s how it focuses and pulls that point to it. When you then shut off the gravity generator[s], the stone (or spacecraft) follows that stretched rubber back to its point.



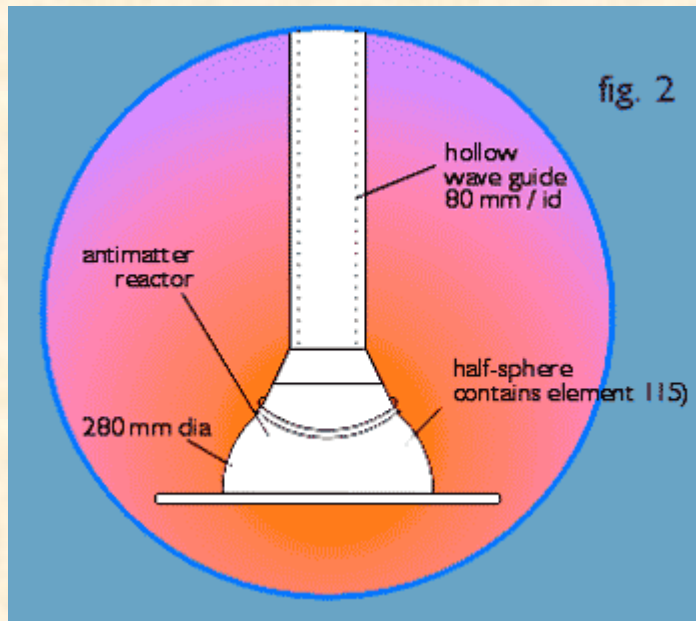
"There's no linear travel through space; it actually bends space and time and follows space as it retracts. In the first mode of travel – around the surface of a planet – they essentially balance on the gravitational field that the gravity generators put out and can ride a 'wave' like a cork does in the ocean.\*

"In that mode they're very unstable and are affected by the weather.

"In the other mode of travel – where they can travel vast distances – they can't really do that in a strong gravitational field like Earth. Because to do that, first of all, they need to tilt on their side -- usually out in Space -- then they can focus on the point they need to with the gravity generators and move on.

"If you can picture space as a fabric and the speed-of-light is your limit, it'll take you so long even at the speed-of-light, to get from point A to point B. You can't exceed it. Not in this universe, anyway.

"Should there be other parallel universes, maybe the laws are different. But anyone that's here has to abide by those rules."



"Inside the reactor, Element 115 is bombarded with a proton which plugs into the nucleus of the 115 atom and becomes Element 116 which immediately decays and releases or radiates small amounts of antimatter.

"The antimatter is released into a tuned tube which keeps it from reacting with the matter that surrounds it. It is then directed toward a gaseous matter target at the end of the tube.

"The matter and antimatter collide and annihilate totally converting to energy. The heat from this reaction is converted into electrical energy in a near 100% efficient thermoelectric generator..."

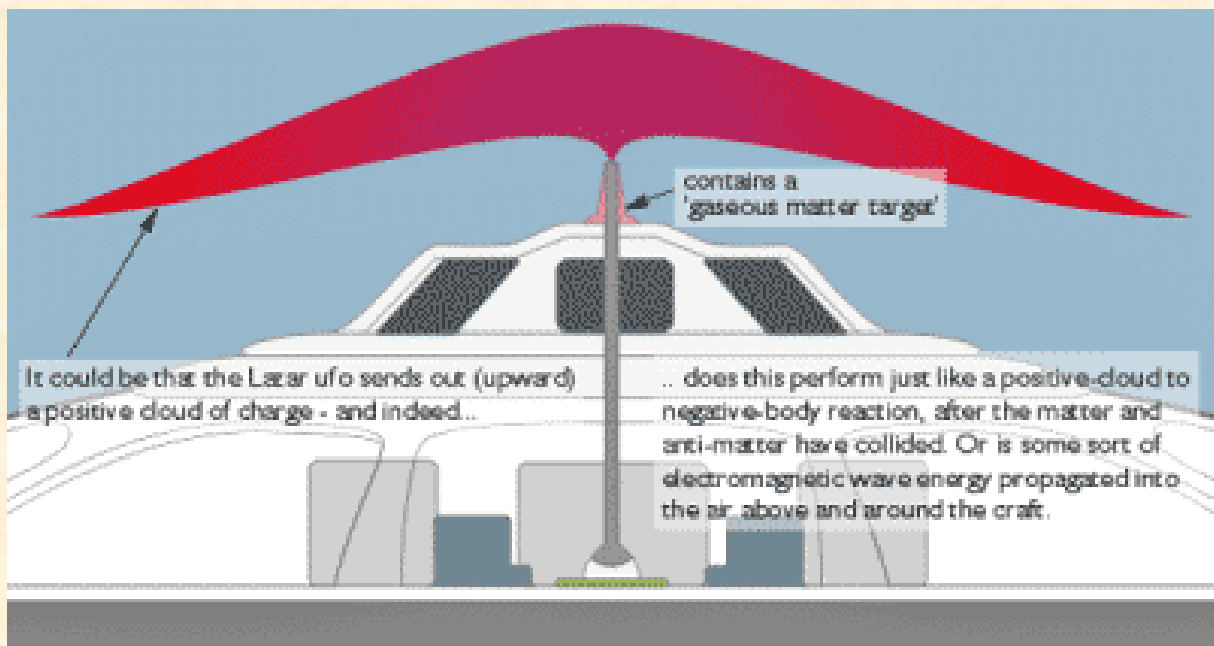
"Element 115 is a super-heavy element found probably on a planet of a binary star system. Supposedly the craft uses 223 grams cut to a triangular shape within the reactor structure.

[in a cloud chamber it was shown to alter by gravitational forces the paths of released alpha particles].

The thing about Lazar's **central tube assembly** (which he doesn't make mention of) is that it surely must be used as a circular cross-section waveguide for **high-frequency waves**. [StealthSkater note: see **Dr. Robert Baker's thesis on high-frequency gravity waves => [doc](#) [pdf](#) [URL](#) ]**

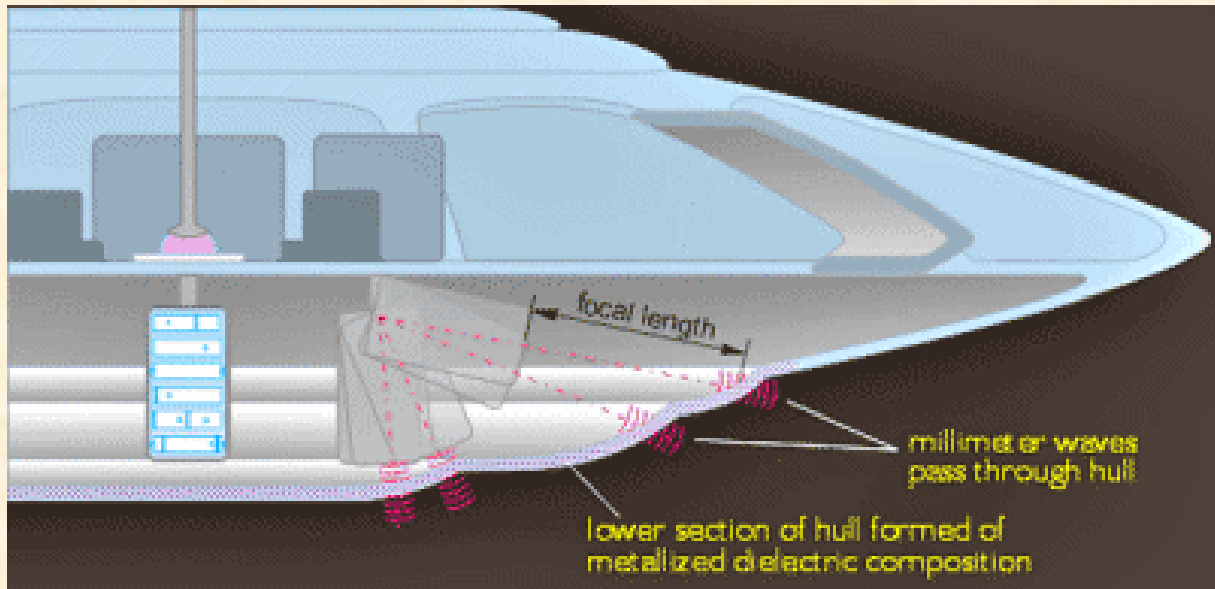
From his graphics, it looks like an 8cm tube. That would relate to an electromagnetic wave in the microwave region (especially if the tube terminated at the top at a smaller diameter).

And whatever the target is, hitting it with these microwaves most probably causes the molecules and atoms of the target 'gases' to resonate (as in electron spin resonance). The resonance then pulls the electrons up the energy bands and greatly increases their energy level.



If you look at the graphic, you will see 3 sections of the bottom of the hull especially curved. Each of these curved sections because they are differently spaced from the wave generators have a different "focal length" (to use a photographic term). And because at different focal lengths, the wave's shape will be different as it enters the dielectric waveguide lens then the resultant wave produced by that lens-waveguide when that wave passes through it will also be different.

Couple to this the fact that for every different angle that the waves pass through the dielectric hull, a different effect of refraction will occur to the wave.



Consider next that if this craft uses the 2 outer generators to focus their 2 microwave-beams at some finite point in the distance, it would follow that to approach that same point in space the 2 beams will have traversed through a different thickness of the dielectric lens and at a different angle. Meaning that the 2 beams will be shaped slightly differently.

If then, it can be controlled how the 2 waves are shaped, then it will also be possible to control their constructive and destructive interference pattern and hence the strength or weakness of the electric field at the area where the 2 beams approach each other.

And as you already know, the stronger the electric field, the stronger the repulsion and the stronger the acceleration.

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