Into the wide blue yonder

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Every generation throws a hero up the pop charts

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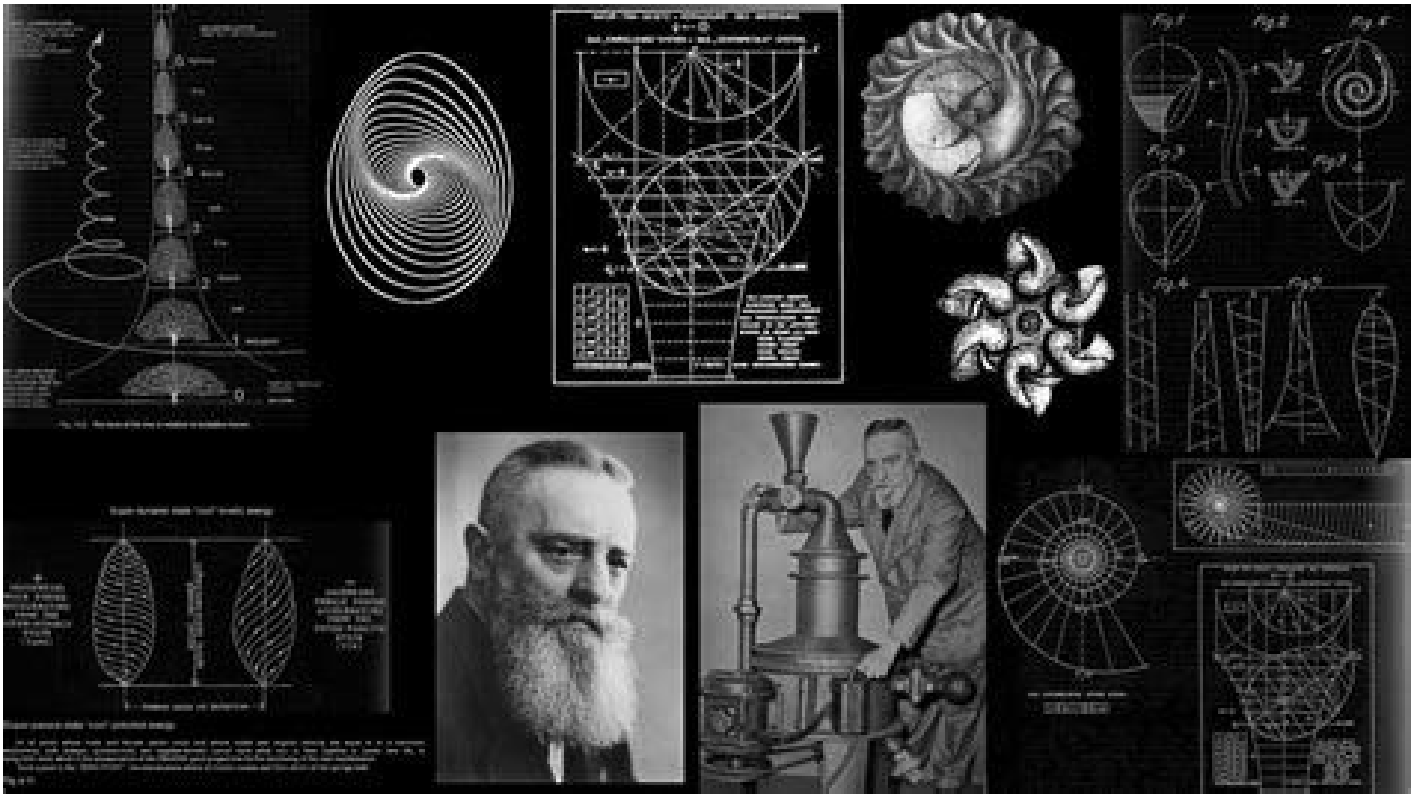
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Thanks to the prominent contemporary window dresser Elon Musk, everybody has now heard of Nikola Tesla. This was not always the case and until widespread internet adoption in the home circa 1998, he was relatively unknown by the majority. In no way can the achievements of Tesla be overstated. The man was a true visionary and his work in the electrical field is without equal. There have been other great minds whose work has not received anywhere as much recognition. Despite their research representing an equivalent challenge to the mainstream paradigm, these great minds have been all but forgotten.

Schauberger *Vortices* *Propulsion* *History*

Throughout the record of human endeavour, there are outstanding instances of sheer genius. Unfortunately society has a habit of suppressing much of the output from these fascinating individuals. On the positive side, we now have instantaneous methods of both communicating and remembering these luminary characters.

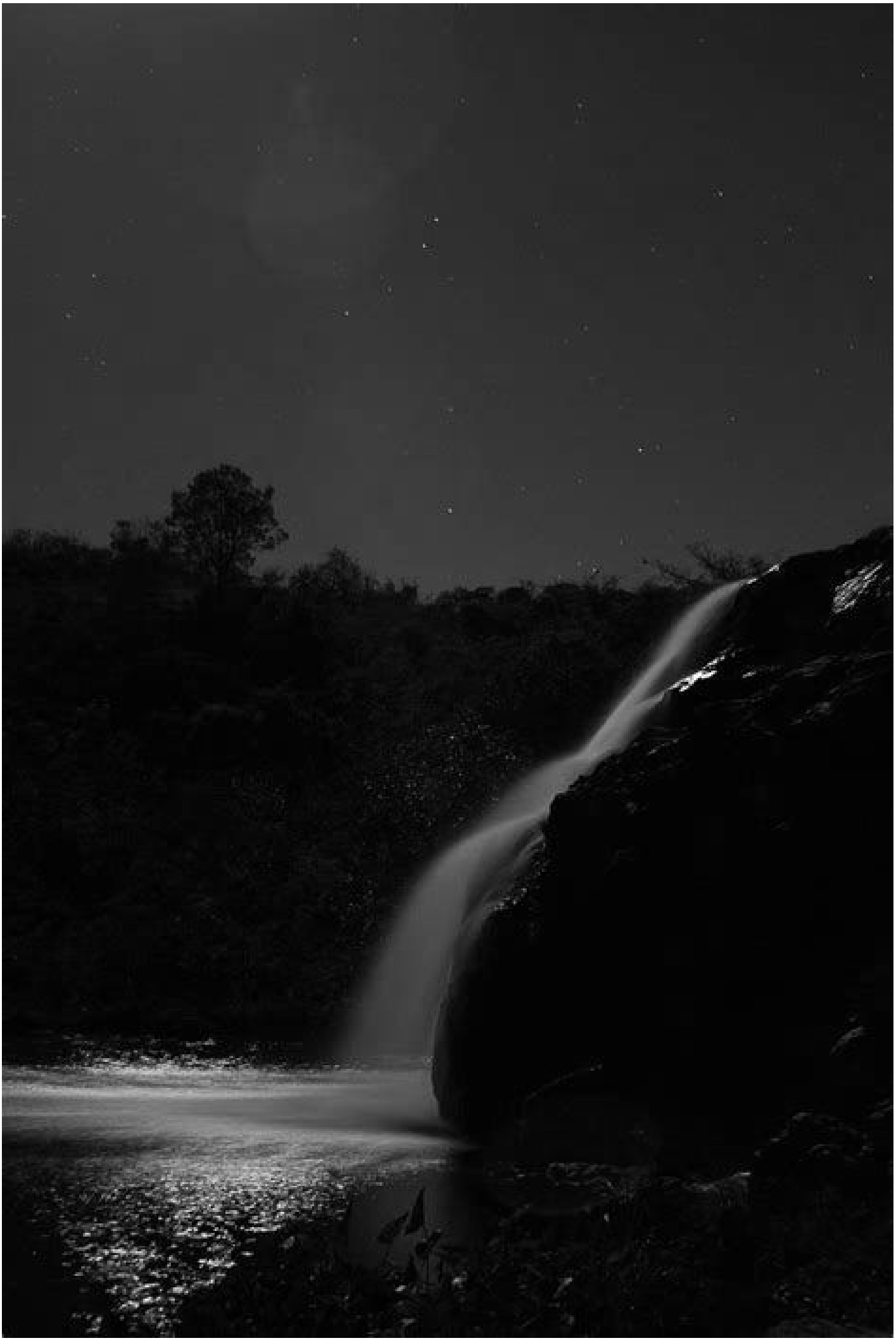
The contemporary attitude toward maverick visionaries is to write them off as pseudo scientists or cranks. Anyone familiar with TED Talks should be familiar with the marginalising of Rupert Sheldrake and Graham Hancock. Both of these forward thinking researchers have quoted works of the past by others who experienced similar resistance to their ideas. Below are some examples of alternative thinkers who presented their ideas to the world and did not find the world overly grateful.



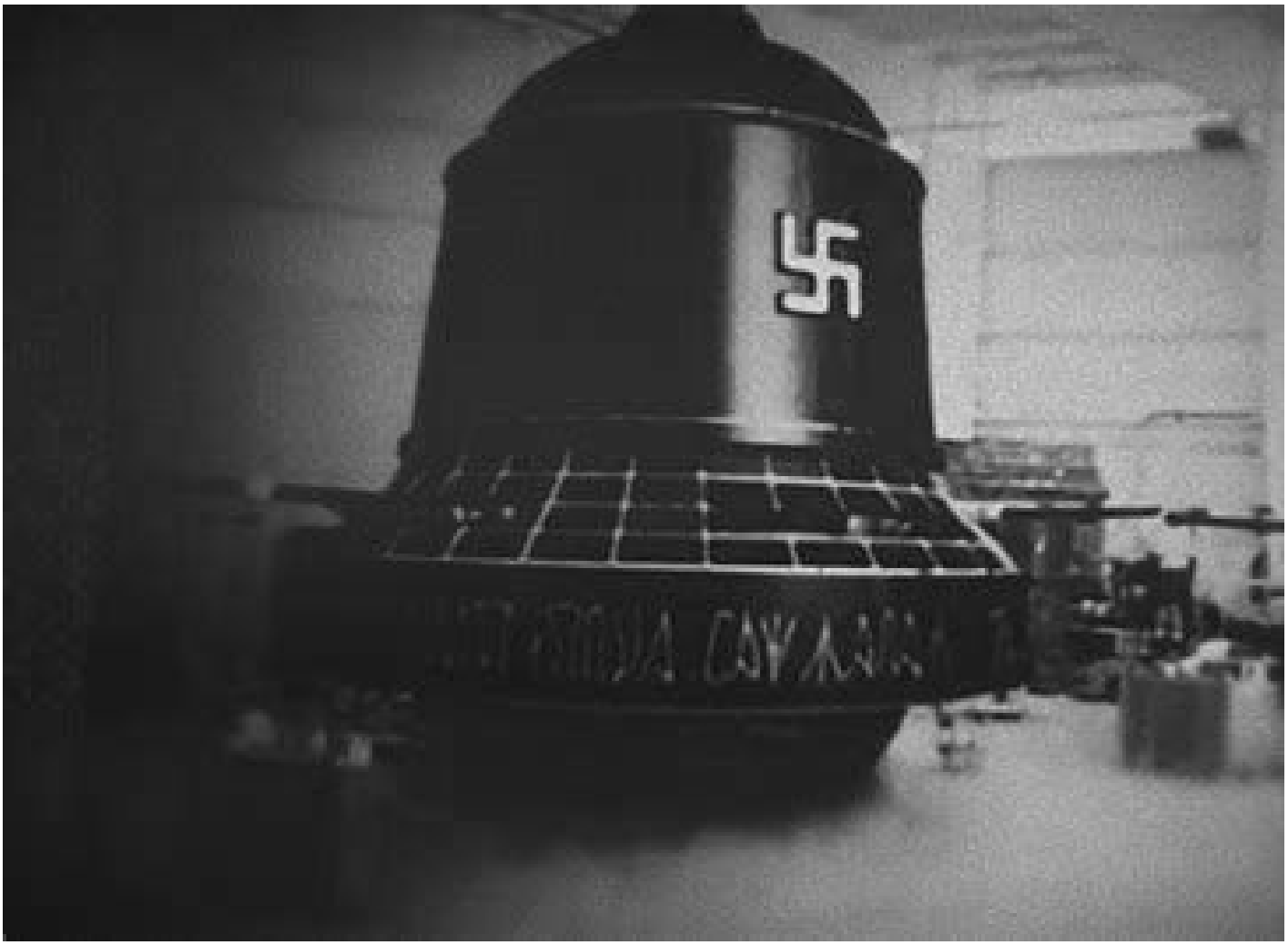
Viktor Schauberger

While engaged as a forest manager / gamekeeper in his native Austria, Schauberger was attending to his anti-poaching responsibilities on a clear moonlit night. His choice of hide overlooked a large pool beneath a waterfall. He had specifically chosen a hunters moon in order to catch some poachers red handed. Wiling away the hours, Schauberger focused on the fish in the pool, some of whom were making a journey upstream. The waterfall represented a fairly serious obstacle to these freshwater fish as they weren't from the genus of the famous leaping Salmon. Nonetheless these determined fish were successfully ascending the waterfall and could be clearly seen in the moonlight. As he watched the impressive feats of what one would assume to be trout or perch, he noticed that some of them appeared different in size and form. Inspecting the traffic more closely, he observed that in fact not all of the dark shadows moving up the falls were actually fish. Some of the stones from the base of the falls, were somehow being pulled up the cascade of water. Understandably Schauberger was quite intrigued by this phenomenon and forgot all about the poachers as he spent the entire night observing both the fish and the stones as they traveled up the falls.

What he deduced was that only stones of a specific shape were being moved. The particular shape corresponded loosely with a generic egg shape and had definitively smooth surfaces. Obviously stones have no method of self propelling up the falls, unlike the tenacious fish. This anomaly of hydro physics lead Schauberger to assume that the fish were not entirely reliant on their own energy to traverse the falls. As an exponent of the scientific method, he returned on subsequent nights to observe the phenomenon. Over the next weeks, he was disappointed to find that neither fish nor stones were displaying the same behaviour he had witnessed previously. That is until he returned on another full moon. Once again, he observed and catalogued the gravity defying behaviour from the fish and also the anomalous movement of the smooth stones.



Incorporating this revelatory data into his own ongoing theories (which he explained as genetic memory) Schauberger applied the principles to more utilitarian ends. His remit included areas of woodland which had been written off for logging due to their inconvenient topography. Working on the principles he had observed, he designed a flume system which would spin the logs before they traveled down the hillsides. He also implemented a schedule which only moved the logs on the most moonlit nights. This forward thinking strategy proved to be possibly Schaubergers highest profile achievement. It not only worked and worked well, but it got him noticed by industrialists and to his great chagrin, a fervent Austrian by the name of Adolf Hitler. It was at this point that things changed quite dramatically for Schauberger as he was compelled to abandon working in harmony with nature. Instead he was conscripted into working on scientific means of harnessing nature for the nefarious purposes of the thousand year Reich.



Among most alternative historians, Schauberger is considered to be the environmental equivalent of Wernher von Braun. Where von Braun used the chemical combustion model, Schauberger focused on vortices and centrifugal force. It was during this time that he is credited with work on the highly contentious 'Die Glock' which is also known as the 'Nazi Bell'. This controversial invention was apparently an anti gravity craft capable of carrying several personnel without wings or hydrocarbon based propulsion.

Unlike Wernhers achievements much of Schaubergers research never made it into the public record. However just like von Braun, Schauberger was part of the post war, brain drain exodus known as Operation Paper Clip. Forfeiting his life in Austria altogether, he was shunted across the Atlantic to continue his work for the natural successors to the Reich, the U.S military industrial complex. Viktor Schauberger was not an ardent Nazi (unlike von Braun) and he longed to leave the U.S.A

and return to his work in the forested mountains of Austria. Unfortunately his work after his reluctant life in the U.S.A did not achieve the widespread acclaim that it deserved.



Viktor Schauberger died in 1958 several years after returning to Austria. His son Walter has continued with some of his fathers work. This includes the design of hydro-electric generators which utilise the vortex method.