

# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

## METHOD FOR THE TRANSMUTATION IN THE COMPOSITION OF MATTER

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The invention purports the purposely transmutation in the composition of matter by means of motion.

Science teaches us, that matter is built up of molecules which, in turn, consist of one or more atoms. These atoms nowadays are supposed to be a positive core (proton), round which move negative electrones; the number and the grouping of these so-called protones and electrones, etc. determine the kind of the elements; the supposed size of the particles becomes ever smaller, so that gradually also in natural science we reach the truth, as was taught already by the ancient philosophers, that the nature of things seems to consist of motion. People have calculated that the quantity of "real matter" amounts to a minimal quantity, while several scholars already identified matter with force, energy, whirling, etc.

Nobody however, has ever tried to draw the most logical consequence concerning this problem, namely: If matter can be reduced to motion, motion must also influence matter and its composition, construction and decomposition.

In lesser degree definite experiments have taken place regarding this problem.

The apparent insignificant, varying results of experiments of the constancy of weight of matter by chemical reactions and by high temperature, and of the experiments of Brush on change of the gravitation of matter of fixed composition, did not induce that thought; if that had been the case, then the results would have been probably considered from another point of view.

Observations influenced by philosophical thoughts, amongst other during mining- and geological surveys, lately executed in the Netherlands Indies, lead to the thought, that matter is formed, changed and built by means of "motion", as well as it is again decomposed by the same agent, so that we may conclude, that matter consists of the nodal points of motions, which mutually balance each other. By adding other motions to these points or by disbalancing these balances, matter either must be further composed or decomposed, which means, that they must be transmuted into other kind of matter. This theory proved to harmonise with the knowledge, that is sparingly published and that, unwittingly sometimes, is found in science. Under influence of what had been observed in nature, experiments were made, in the first place for the ascertaining of the theory. Though the means at hand did not allow the fixing of exact figures, which could have been of use for more minute calculations, the results undoubtedly proved, that by

the transmutation of subject-matter, amongst others a changing of its weight took place, for instance:

- By heating and cooling of matter;
- by melting (ice);
- by grinding;
- by solution of materials;
- by the mixing of gases; even if they are so-called indifferent from each other;
- by putting springs under tension; etc.

Lately science also has found out, that in uniting things the weight of the new thing is more, than the sum of the weights of the parts. This seems to have been only an accidental discovery, which cannot be explained by present science, whereas that result is predicted in the above-mentioned theory.

Experiments were undertaken to ascertain if the equilibriae, of which matter should consist, could be disturbed by making this matter subject to vehement motion as: shaking, collision, oscillation, all kinds of radiation, heat, friction, grinding, hammering, etc., whether or not with the addition of other materials. Also the known experiments of science on the transmutation of elements by means of radioactive radiation, can be reduced to this method. Here the supposed protones are canonaded by rays (nowadays by neutrones) and by the collision, the element is transmuted. The practical results of this canonade (with unaimed artillery at subjects, the location of which is unknown) are however very minute, in spite of the very expensive installations. Also it is not understood what really is done, otherwise men would have looked for other means of canonade. For the abovementioned own experiments in Nature have proved, that an important part was played there by running, but still more especially, falling water; this acts in its own manner as a canonade. Therefore this bombardment was imitated by shaking and afterwards by oscillation and radiation. Sometimes science has booked results in the same direction; those, however, were not comprehended, and not consequently followed. For instance:

On certain occasions, wood was observed to change into coal by ramming (Potonié: "Lehrbuch der Geologie"); feldspar proved to disappear by grindingproofs (Cushman, see: "Mededeelingen van het Department van Landbouw No. 5", article by Dr. J. C. Julius Mohr, who, however, does not mention into what matter feldspar is transmuted and therefore seems to have missed to understand the significance of this phenom-

enon); while now it has become evident that Plauson (H. W. Behm: "Kolloidchemie") has observed how, by making colloids, coal became fluid; he did not make clear, what happened exactly with the coal. These phenomena have not been evidently fully contemplated, still less pursued.

The aforementioned only serves to show, that the results according to the invention, to make the matter subject to heavy motion, concur with the leading thought and consequently, are the outcome of consequent thinking.

By experiments with hydrogen, shaken with metal or quartz powder, a very intensive radiation proved to occur, as became apparent from the blackening of a fotografic plate, which was wrapped up in black paper; this phenomenon also occurs during the melting of ice, so that the supposition, that radiation is also a building-stone in the formation process of matter, becomes more probable, when this phenomenon is connected with the changing of weight; science only attributes to radiation a stimulating effect on reactions of matter, while it is really a building-stone. Science also assumes that radiation by certain effects (amongst other Röntgenrays) "originates"; more exactly it would seem to be, to use the term "is freed". Cohesion, adhesion, affinity, etc. are all appearances, that tie up motion by motion. The analysis and synthesis of matter will in near future only have to occupy itself with the determination of the wave-length of the oscillations, that hereby play an important role.

It will appear that, by starting only from "motion", everything can be deduced from that one view-point. We can also conjecture, how many motions must cohere, to build the shape of our objects. If we only think, in this respect, that for us human objects everything is tridimensional, we may take it for granted that: three centrally directed motions are balanced (retain their equilibrium) by three opposite motions; starting from the same principle, we find, that something positive has always something negative as counterpart (positive and negative "poles"). That, what we usually call positively and negatively charged objects, have still "free" positive and negative motions. The primitive form of this statics is the "tetraeder" (the geoidal form of the earth is only a reproduction of it on a larger scale). In this supposition of forming matter, it is unnecessary to think, that the earth once was a hot gaseous and then fluid mass. The directions of those three sets of motion constitute the three axes of our crystallographic systems.

Hydrogen is the common smallest buildingstone (although fractions of it perhaps constitute the bigger part of vitamins, enzymes wherefore these are so active in building up things), that is known to us. The next element helium, with an atomic weight of 3,97, is built of one atom of hydrogen, all three motions of which are latent, while three atoms hydrogen still have freedom of motion as a result of which they are lighter, having a weight of 0,99, while the first has a weight of one. The sum is 3,97. Continuing in this way, it is possible, to obtain all the atomic weights of the elements, conversed to hydrogen; by bringing all these weights in connection with that of oxygen, science has obstructed the way to get a clear view on the construction of things.

By this conception of the construction of the smallest particles, a three-dimensional composition of things in the universe can be comprehended, which thus far, with the means in hand,

was unconceivable, therefore atoms were always represented in a plane, that is two-dimensional. Also the relation of an object with the rest of things, will now be better comprehended.

All chemical and physical (between which only consists a gradual diversity) phenomena must be reduced to phenomena of motion; the chemical transmutations consist of a release or addition of central systems (hydrogen, helium, probably constituents of hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen, wherefore the dominant role of plants in building up things (earth)), which dispose of free motions, reason why they are called "active", (have become active).

The power-problem by destruction of the atoms, as is adhaered to by presentday science, namely, that such big amounts of energy found in the smallest particles, seems in itself improbable. For the same reason the calculations of others, as Jeans ("The annihilation of matter") relating to the catastrophic consequences of the annihilation of matter, must be incorrect. It is more reasonable to suppose, that this process happens everywhere and always just like the contrary, namely the building up of things; science only assumes that, for far from us, away in the universe. It would be conceited to assume that, what could be done by Man, even if it is done very imperfectly, is not performed by Nature in all eternity and in all perfectness. This must also hold true with regard to the transmutation of elements in Nature, of which truth, strange as it may seem, science does not seem to be aware. Thus far nobody ever formulated the idea, that this action plays the foremost part in the whole nature, also on earth, wherefore great parts of our natural sciences must become revised.

The following examples may be mentioned, whereby the method of working according to the invention was applied:

Benzine was shaken amongst others with little metal balls, carbon- and charcoal powder. After some time, a benzine of another composition was obtained.

Petroleum, treated in the same way, yielded, amongst others, benzine. With carbon powder it yielded a pasty glycerine-like fluid, that refused to be mixed with the remainder.

Solar-oil, shaken with little metal balls, yielded several solid substances, while also benzine was obtained.

Tea and riverwater (matter, containing organic acids) treated in this way, become clear, extracting a solid substance and also a lighter oil is obtained.

Rubber-oil, after first having emanated a violet vapour, decolorises and becomes a benzine-ferous oil, probably more suitable for aeroplanes, less inflammable and with high octan figure.

Coal releases carburetted hydrogen (benzine-gas) and becomes oil.

Iodine yields a substance similar to bromine, containing a little bromine and chlorine (which were chemically detected).

Bromine becomes white, yielding a green vapour, that resembles chloritic gas, in which the chlorine is to be detected, also on account of the smell.

Lead, shaken with little metal balls, proved to form very rapidly several oxydes (vide the colours). Lead-particles, shaken without any other matter, yield a lustrous black matter, without the usual Pb-properties.

Air, oxygen, nitrogen, lightning-gas, shaken with solid parts (f. i. quartzsand) proved to split

up, as indicated by the thus originated excess of pressure.

Hydrogen shows, on the contrary, a lower pressure and seems to dissolve in radiations (as was confirmed by photographic experiments).

Distilled water shaken with zinc or pulverised iron, creates a hydrogen-gas. The pulverized iron does not get rusted.

Oscillation and radiation altered the weight of several substances.

It should be borne in mind, that the choice of substances, with which the matter is treated, will be of great importance, also the kind of vessel, which is used; aluminium vessels will act otherwise, then, for instance, vessels of glass. Dependant on the material, where with the experiments are made and on the material, whereof

the vessels and installations are made, different final results would be obtained. The determination of the way, in which finally the shaking must be executed and the matter must be treated to obtain a desired final result (also which kind of oscillations and (or) radiations might favour the reactions), can only be effected by laboratory-experiments; this, however, does in no way interfere with the principle, that issuing from a certain kind of matter, other matter can be obtained, different from the original used matter, by the process of "moving" it, together with or without other substances (f. i. vehement shaking); also, that by experiments it can be found out, to build up new matter out of radiations.

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