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# SEARL'S FREE ENERGY MACHINE

A British inventor developed a radical new physics called the Law of the Squares after he was given the information in a series of dreams from ages 4 to 10. An orphan in the slums of London, John Roy Robert Searl dropped out of grade school at age 12, unable to read or write. But at 14, he learned to interpret his recurrent childhood dreams and proceeded to make his first free-energy engine. During its initial testing in 1946, this motor developed its own gravitational field, lifted off the table on which he assembled it, rammed a hole through the ceiling and soared into space.

Later in his life, Searl placed his engine inside a special saucer craft, and its flights began to create a media stir in England. The BBC and other channels portrayed Searl's craft as the British alternative to the American space program until the Americans landed the first man on the moon.

Although he would later be honored in 1986 for his applications of the law of the squares as a visiting professor of mathematical structures by Munich University in Germany, Searl was led off to jail in 1983 for powering his home with free energy. The inventor's first wife, who perhaps felt ignored when reporters and TV crews regularly visited their home, and who neither understood nor appreciated free energy, helped prosecute her husband. When the reporters began to remark, "Next time we come around, he'll be Sir John!" perhaps she decided that she would put a stop to it. At any rate, a local utility prosecuted Searl on the grounds of stealing energy from the power grid, which he actually supplied with excess electricity by running their home on free energy. While he was serving his sentence, his wife received permission to set fire to most of his life's work and have the rest removed, and public support for his work diminished.

After Searl was let out of jail, he started to write the Law of Squares books and to redesign his prototype craft and free-energy motor.

Called an SEG for Searl Effect Generator, it set magnetic fields in opposition to one another, reaching equilibrium only in a state of motion, and resulting in electron flow. This principle is known as the Searl Effect. There is no friction since there is no contact between the moving parts. No input from an outside force compels a generator to produce electrons like conventional electromagnetic motors. Rather, the electrons emerge naturally via selfpropelling magnets moving circular to one another, like a big holistic dance at many levels, from atomic to the mechanical. The magnets accelerate and output increases to match increase in demand.

Useful SEG byproducts include air ionization, which cleanses the air by attracting airborne particles like what occurs after a rainstorm in nature.

Under - certain circumstances, the motor develops its own gravitational field and raises anything attached, a property that makes an ideal aircraft engine.

Production of the SEG in quantity might lower its cost to under \$1000, and Searl motors could substitute for any application where electric or liquid-fueled motors are used. A large city's electric requirements, for example, could be easily met.

In any application, however, one must be careful not to overload the motor, so several smaller motors with sensors to help distribute a big load might be necessary; otherwise the SEG could actually develop its own gravitational field and go airborne. The actual size of a Searl motor can be kept to a few feet in diameter. Higher output only cools this superconducting engine to the point of 4 degrees Kelvin, its inverse-gravity threshold where it develops a gravitational field.

If flight is the object, saucer-shaped designs adapted to the revolving circular motion of the motor, directing the electron flow, have been tested to be quite effective. A pilot can hover and change speed or direction on a dime, so to speak. Crafts can attain great momentum nearly instantly and make sudden stops or 90-degree turns. Oncoming objects would safely deflect off the gravitational field. Nearly zero Gs of force inside the craft provides safe travel, even at speeds ranging well beyond the fastest modern jets - over 10,000 miles per hour. They could go between New York and London in only 20 minutes.

Searl saucercraft could replace conventional vehicles to bypass roads, traffic lights or other infrastructure.

Using SEGs could improve linear travel in cars, buses, trucks and trains to gain unlimited mileage, long wear and clean air.

Searl's company, Direct International Science Consortium, or DISC, is slowly rebuilding the prototypes that were destroyed or confiscated during his stay in prison, but costs have skyrocketed since the initial work after WWII, when production was cheap and research into new machine designs easily funded.

For more information, see the Searl free-energy website. (<http://www.searleffect.com/>)