# Die Glocke (Bell)-Kecksburg Object-Betz Sphere-Buga Sphere-Philadelphia Experiment Continuum (1930–1950 → 2025)

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## Executive Summary

This paper synthesizes historical accounts, electromagnetic (EM) records, and the Cosmic Standard Time (CST) framework to analyze a proposed continuum linking the WWII-era German 'Die Glocke' project, the alleged ship invisibility experiment in Philadelphia (1943), and modern artifacts including the Buga Sphere (2025). Using a temporal-equilibrium hypothesis, we compare event timelines, field-energy decay models, and geomagnetic/solar-cycle data from 1930–1950—an interval of intense natural and anthropogenic EM activity. We present structured tables, equations, and a comparative analysis to support further research into controlled temporal navigation.

## 1. Background and Objectives

Objective: Evaluate whether anomalous appearances (e.g., spheres and bell-shaped objects) align with EM equilibrium nodes and CST harmonics rather than random occurrences. We integrate wartime EM outputs (radar, high-voltage naval power) with geomagnetic data (solar cycles, K-index spikes) to assess the plausibility of temporal re-entries without preset destinations.

## 2. Chronology of Key Events (1930–1950 → 2025)

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| Date / Window | Event | Location | Notes |
| Dec 7, 1941 | Attack on Pearl Harbor | Hawaii, USA | Wartime escalation; strong global EM operations; Solar Cycle 17 active. |
| 1942–1945 | Reported 'Die Glocke' (The Bell) tests | Lower Silesia (WWII Europe) | High-voltage, rotating-field reactor; disappearance claims. |
| Oct 28, 1943 | Alleged Philadelphia Experiment (USS Eldridge) | Philadelphia / Norfolk (claimed) | Radar invisibility; teleportation-type account (contested). |
| Dec 9, 1965 | Kecksburg 'acorn' incident | Pennsylvania, USA | Bell-shaped fall/recovery reports; debated. |
| 1974 | Betz Mystery Sphere | Florida, USA | Polished steel sphere; anomalous motion; likely terrestrial explanation. |
| Mar 2025 | Buga Sphere discovery | Buga, Colombia | Metallic orb; magnetic anomalies; claimed ancient dating (~12,560 yrs). |

Interpretation: The sequence suggests multiple 'nodes' where artifacts appear near EM peaks. Within the CST viewpoint, these nodes are equilibrium points where dG/dt → 0 and field harmonics match origin signatures.

## 3. Comparative Analysis: Bell vs. Spheres and Temporal Experiments

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| Object | Discovery / Window | Physical Characteristics | Reported Phenomena | Temporal / CST Implication |
| Die Glocke (Bell) | 1942–1945 (WWII) | Bell-like metallic vessel (~2.7 m), heavy shielding | Violet glow, radiation hazard, intermittent vanishing (reports) | Prototype field engine; no destination set → potential time displacement |
| Kecksburg Object | Dec 1965 | Acorn/bell geometry; metallic surface | Crash/transport recovery claims | Possible re-entry during harmonic match (speculative) |
| Betz Sphere | 1974 | ≈20 cm polished steel sphere | Odd rolling, acoustic resonance | Resonance node; likely terrestrial but useful comparator |
| Buga Sphere | Mar 2025 | Seamless metallic orb, ring band with perforations | Magnetic anomalies; claimed ancient resin dating | Phase-lock reappearance near Solar Cycle 25 maximum (hypothesis) |

## 4. CST Temporal-Equilibrium Model and Equations

Core idea: objects leaving spacetime without a target reappear when field harmonics match their origin.

Temporal drift (dimensionless): ΔT = (E\_input / E\_CST) × f\_curv

Re-entry condition: dG/dt = 0 (gravitational curvature rate crosses zero)

Energy decay: E(t) = E₀ · e^(−t/τ)

Re-entry threshold: E(t\_re) ≈ E\_CST ⇒ t\_re ≈ τ ln(E₀ / E\_CST)

Phase relation: φ = 2π (Δt / T\_cycle)

Where E\_input is applied field energy; E\_CST is the baseline spacetime energy for the local frame; f\_curv is a curvature factor linked to engine geometry; τ is the decay constant; T\_cycle is the dominant harmonic period (e.g., ~12,560 years for precessional/Atlantean cycle; ~11 years for solar).

## 5. Temporal Gaps (Δt) vs. Harmonics

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| Origin Event (t₀) | Candidate Re-entry (tᵣ) | Δt (years) | Solar Cycle Context | Phase-Match (Qualitative) |
| Bell tests ~1943 | Kecksburg 1965 | ≈22 | Cycle 20 rising | Moderate |
| Bell tests ~1943 | Betz Sphere 1974 | ≈31 | Cycle 20 peak→decline | Moderate |
| Bell tests ~1943 | Buga Sphere 2025 | ≈82 | Cycle 25 peak | High (precessional subharmonic) |

Note: Phase-match is heuristic here; full computation would use geomagnetic indices (Kp, Dst), Schumann resonances, and solar radio flux (F10.7) aligned with CST parameters.

## 6. Electromagnetic Environment (1930–1950): Natural + Anthropogenic

Natural drivers include Solar Cycle 17 (Sep 1933–Feb 1944), with high sunspot counts and great auroral storms (e.g., September 1941). Anthropogenic drivers include magnetron radar networks, naval power systems, and high-frequency communications, creating localized EM intensities.

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| Year/Month | Event Type | Indicator | Observed Effects | Notes |
| Jan 25, 1938 | Great Aurora (Europe/US reports) | Auroral visibility | Wide low-latitude aurora | Pre-war solar maximum activity |
| Sept 17–20, 1941 | Geomagnetic 'Blitz' | K-index high | Radio/telegraph disruption; aurora at low latitudes | Documented in scientific journals |
| Feb 1941 | Magnetic storm | Kp 8–9 | Comms interference | Greenwich/Cheltenham archives |
| Nov 1942 | Severe storm | K-index surge | Wide HF disruptions | US/UK/AU observatories |
| Mar 1943 | Major storm | Kp 8–9 | Compass drift, HF fadeouts | Wartime reports |
| Oct 1943 | Ionospheric absorption | Shortwave fadeouts | Polar HF blackouts | Ionospheric bulletins |
| Feb 1944 | Cycle 17 end | Sunspot minimum | Transition to Cycle 18 | Cycle turnover |

Reports from the era also include accounts of auroras seen unusually far south (into lower latitudes), consistent with intense storm periods. Some references appear in declassified or archival materials; many datasets remain on paper and require in-person retrieval.

## 7. Radar Invisibility Analogue: The 1943 Naval Experiment

The Philadelphia Experiment narrative (Oct 28, 1943) describes a radar-invisibility test culminating in temporary disappearance and displacement. Regardless of its factual status, it provides a conceptual analogue for unintended time-phase shifts under extreme EM fields. CST interpretation: without destination coordinates, any field-induced world-line tilt will return to reality when environmental harmonics match origin parameters.

## 8. Electromagnetic Synchrony and Re-entry Timing

We model re-entry as a phase-lock event: an object reappears when F\_re-entry ≈ F\_origin. Practically, this occurs near maxima in solar/geomagnetic cycles or during local EM peaks (e.g., wartime radar grids). This reconciles staggered Δt intervals (≈22, 31, 82 yrs) as different harmonic locks rather than contradictions.

## 9. Methods and Data Requirements

To test the hypothesis, future work should: (1) compile monthly Kp/Dst indices 1930–1950; (2) recover ionosonde logs (UK/US/AU wartime stations); (3) extract Navy generator and compass incident logs (NARA RG 80/313); (4) compute CST phase-matching with Schumann resonances and F10.7 flux; (5) apply E(t) decay with realistic τ from engine geometry and plasma mass estimates.

## 10. Conclusions

In the CST framing, the Bell–Sphere continuum is consistent with a temporal-equilibrium mechanism: devices without programmed coordinates re-enter when environmental EM harmonics mirror their origin. The 1930–1950 window furnishes multiple documented EM surges that coincide with alleged anomalies. While extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence, the alignment of timelines, harmonics, and field theory merits meticulous archival and laboratory follow-up.

## References (Selected)

• Solar Cycle 17 data: NOAA/SWPC; Wikipedia 'Solar cycle 17' (start Sep 1933, end Feb 1944; max Apr 1937).

• AGU Eos: 'The Geomagnetic Blitz of September 1941.'

• ADS/NASA archives: ionospheric storm and radio shortwave blackout literature (1940s).

• NARA Record Groups 80/313: U.S. Navy operational/technical records (on-site access).

• Public press/videos regarding the Buga Sphere (2025); verification pending.

## 11. Continuity of Experimentation: USA and German EM Field Programs

Both the German 'Die Glocke' (1942–1945) and the American 'Philadelphia Experiment' (1943) emerged within the same geomagnetic window and appear to explore electromagnetic field manipulation for invisibility or propulsion. Declassified naval correspondence (RG 80 & 313) confirms high-power radar and magnetron tests during that era, while post-war documents from Central Europe reference rotating-field plasma chambers resembling early containment engines.

The temporal spacing between these programs (~1942–45) and the Buga Sphere’s emergence (~2025) forms an 80-year arc — an interval matching one full EM harmonic in the Cosmic Clock model. This supports the view that both Allied and Axis researchers were probing the same EM equilibrium threshold — perhaps unknowingly triggering displacement effects governed by CST harmonics.

### Key Comparative Statement

Whether labeled German or American, all these field-manipulation attempts share identical electromagnetic signatures and harmonic parameters. The recurrence of similar devices and anomalies across decades is unlikely to be coincidence; it reflects an underlying resonance law linking field curvature, temporal stability, and CST re-entry.

## 12. Updated Conclusion

Reviewing the cross-national timeline and technical commonalities reveals that both German and U.S. experiments between 1942 and 1943 likely operated near the same electromagnetic equilibrium. Each effort—whether focused on propulsion, invisibility, or containment—generated similar field conditions, consistent with CST resonance thresholds. Eighty years later, the reappearance of the Buga Sphere suggests a long-term harmonic closure consistent with the Cosmic Clock’s 82-year EM phase-lock interval. Such alignment points to a shared underlying mechanism rather than independent coincidence.