

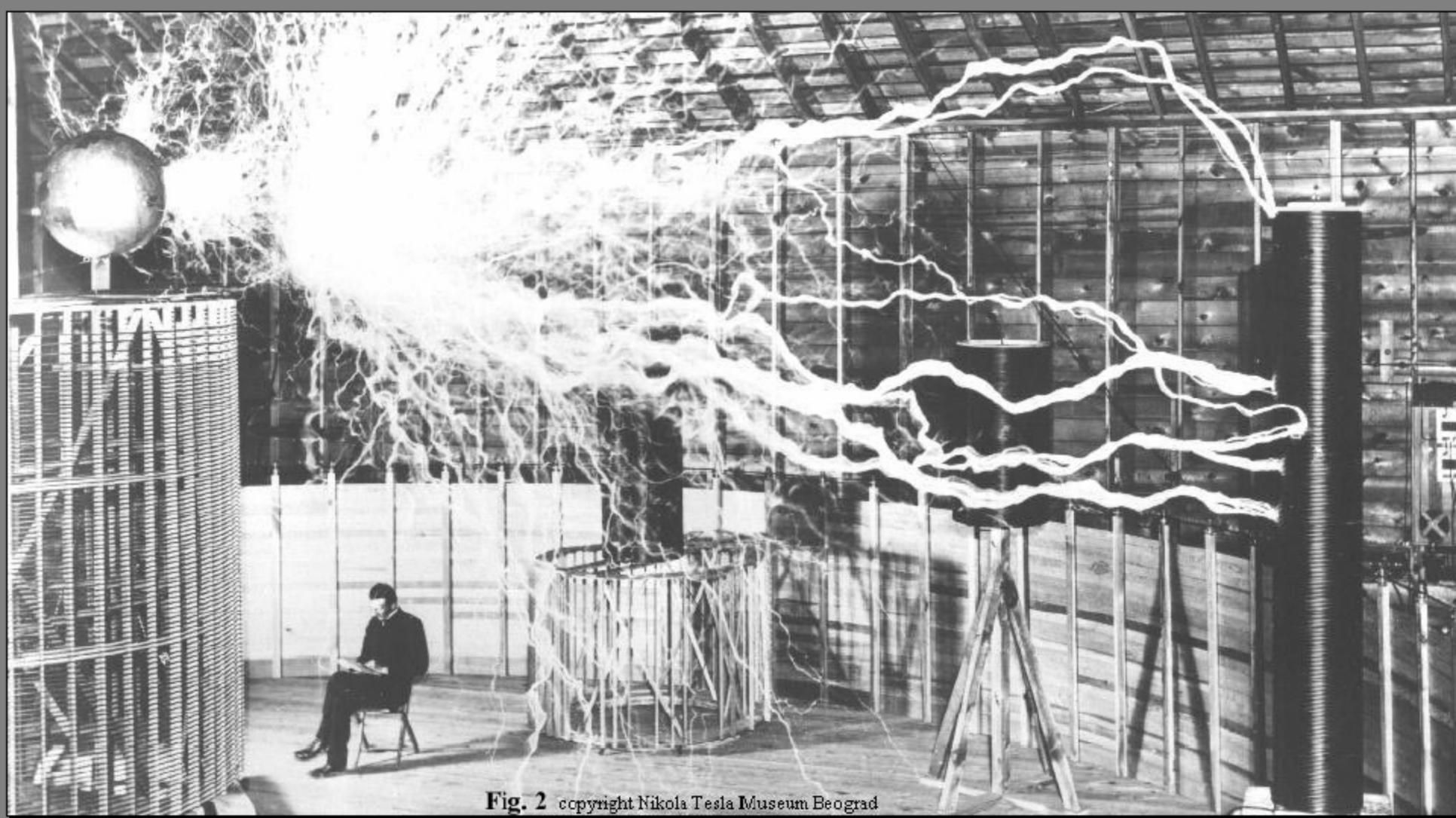
*Jelena Milogradov-Turin*

***Da li je Nikola Tesla pre Karla Janskog  
posmatrao radio-zračenje iz Kosmosa***





Fig.1 MARS, son of Jupiter and Juno, god of War.



**Fig. 2** copyright Nikola Tesla Museum Beograd

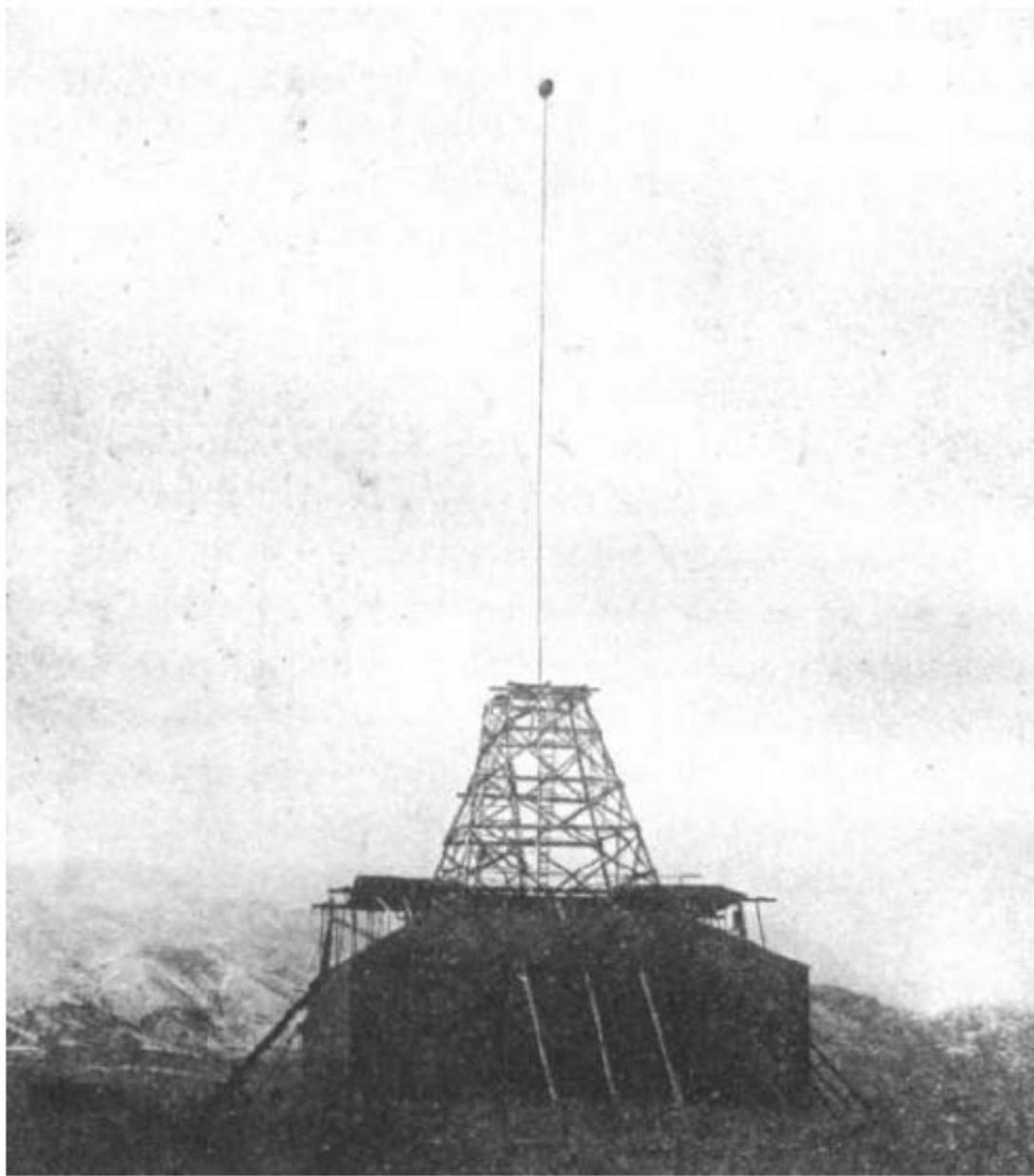


Fig. 3 Alone in my laboratory at night...

Adapted from the 5<sup>th</sup> International Tesla Conference: "Tesla. III Millennium", October 15-19, 1996, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

**NIKOLA TESLA**

**AND**

**THE PLANETARY RADIO SIGNALS**

By

Kenneth L. Corum\* and James F. Corum, Ph.D.

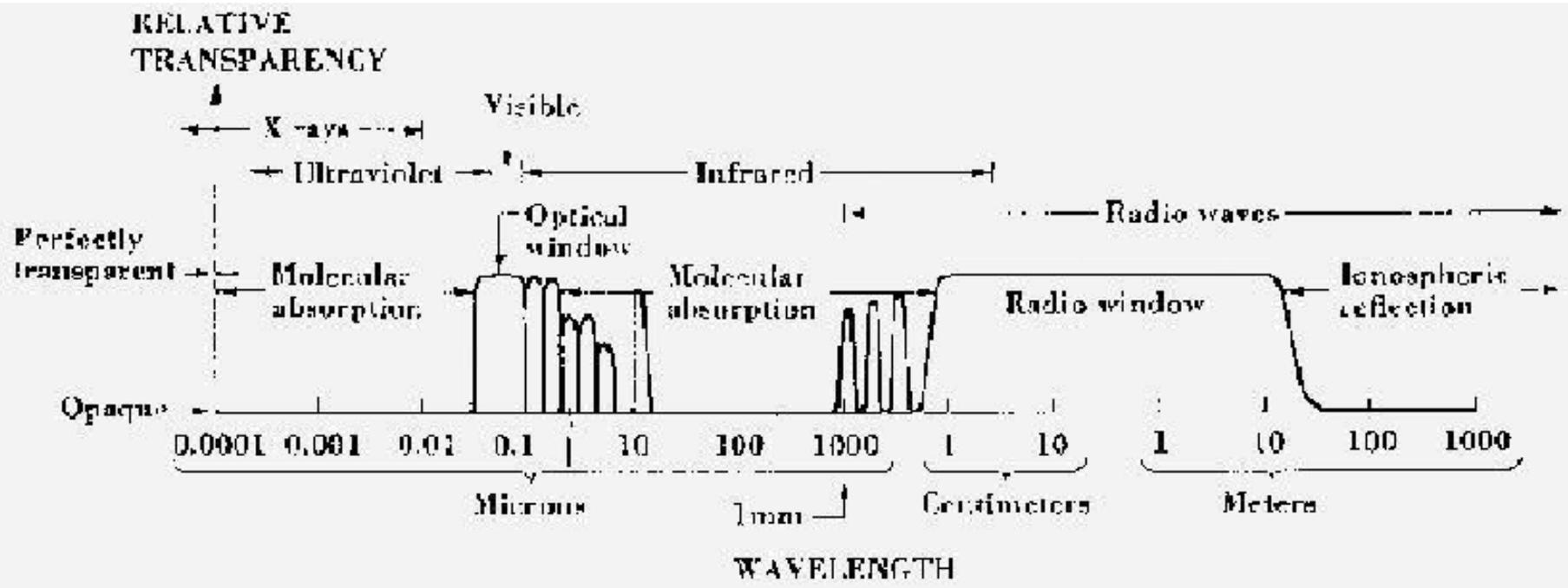
© 2005 by K.L. Corum and J.F. Corum

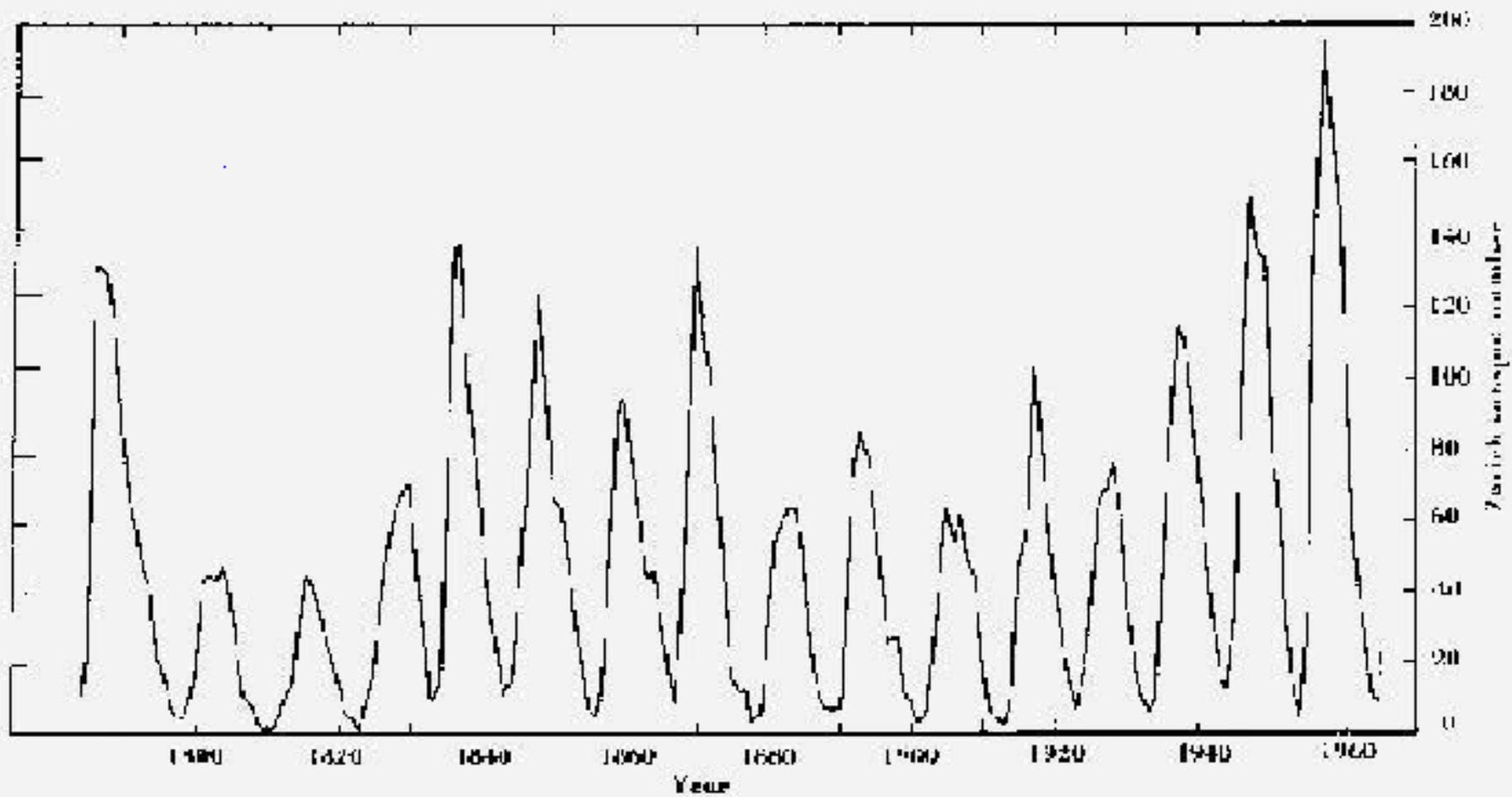
"My ear barely caught signals coming in regular succession which could not have been produced on earth . . ."

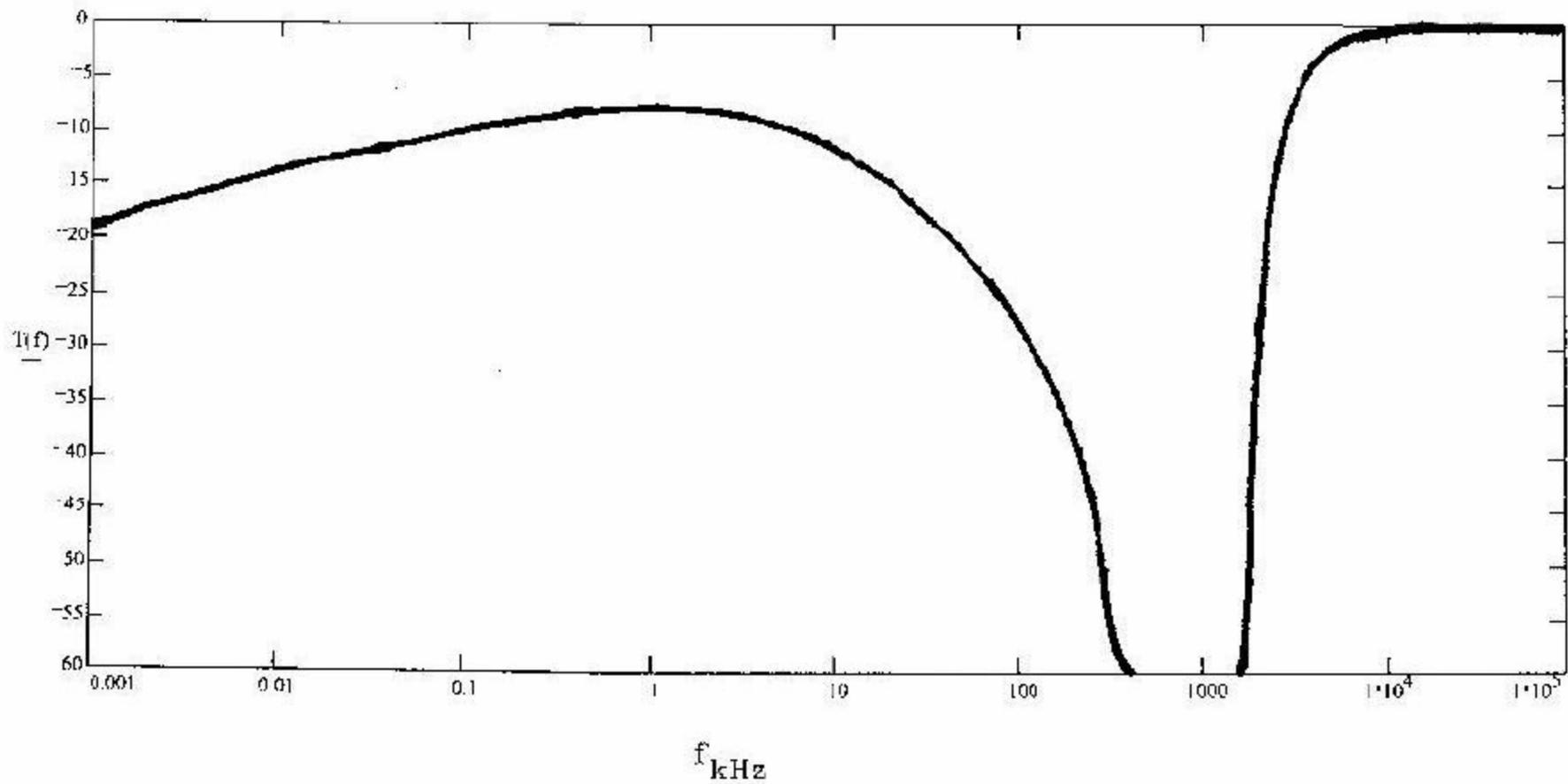
Nikola Tesla, 1919

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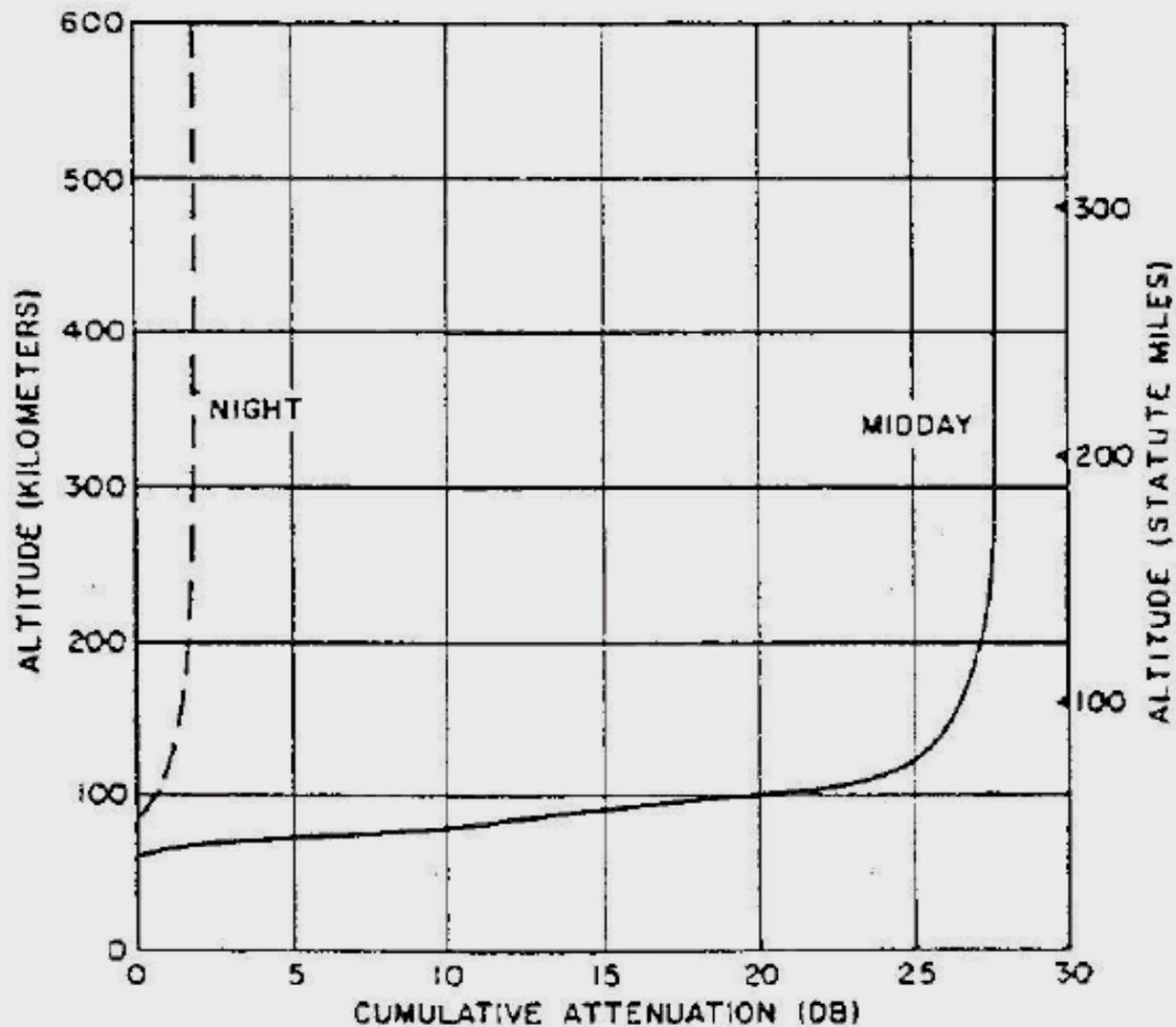
\* This brief paper is condensed from the 1996 technical report [Nikola Tesla And The Electrical Signals Of Planetary Origin](http://www.arcandsparks.com), by K.L. Corum and J.F. Corum (81 pages). That document is available through FV Scientific, <http://www.arcandsparks.com>





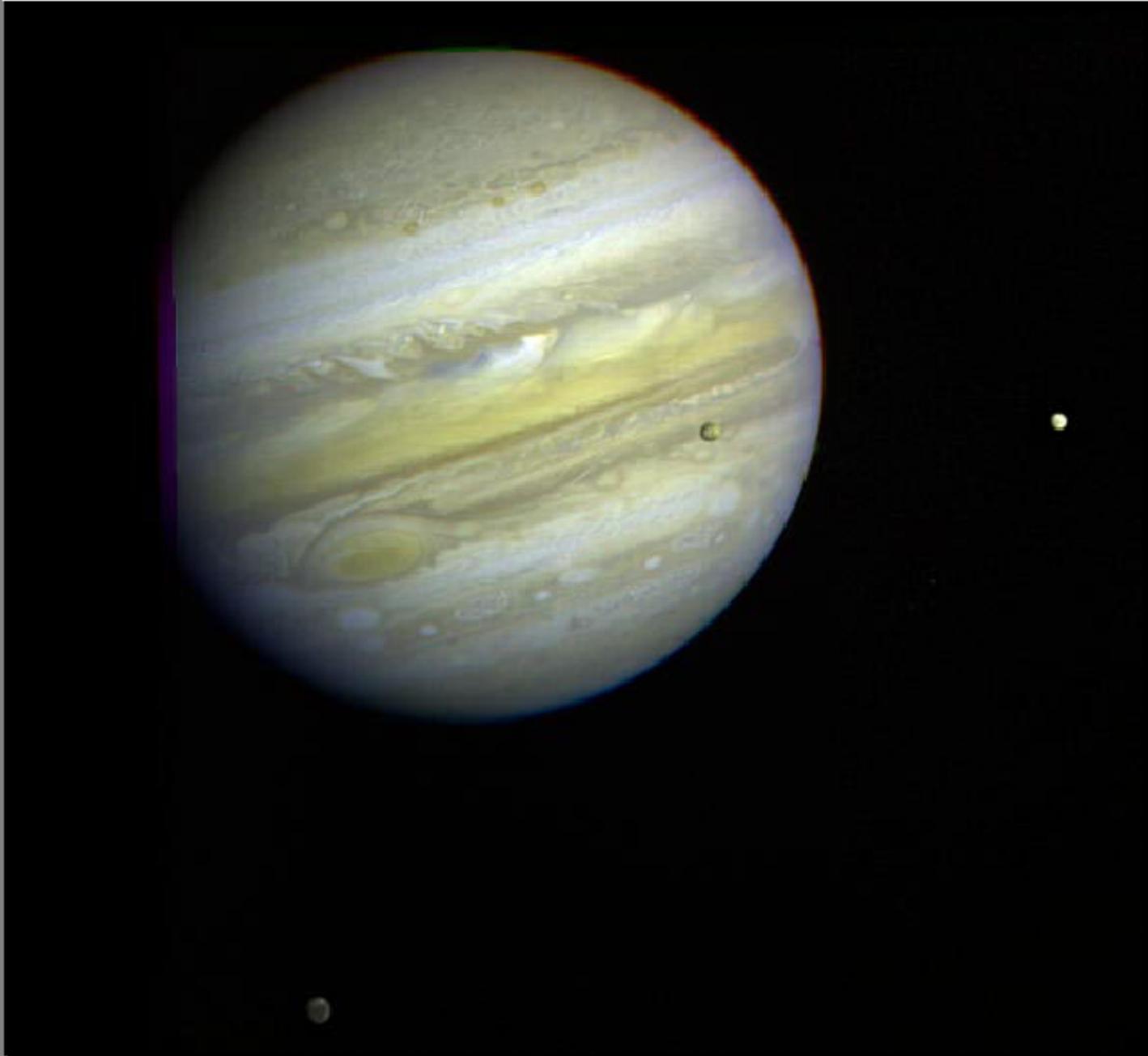


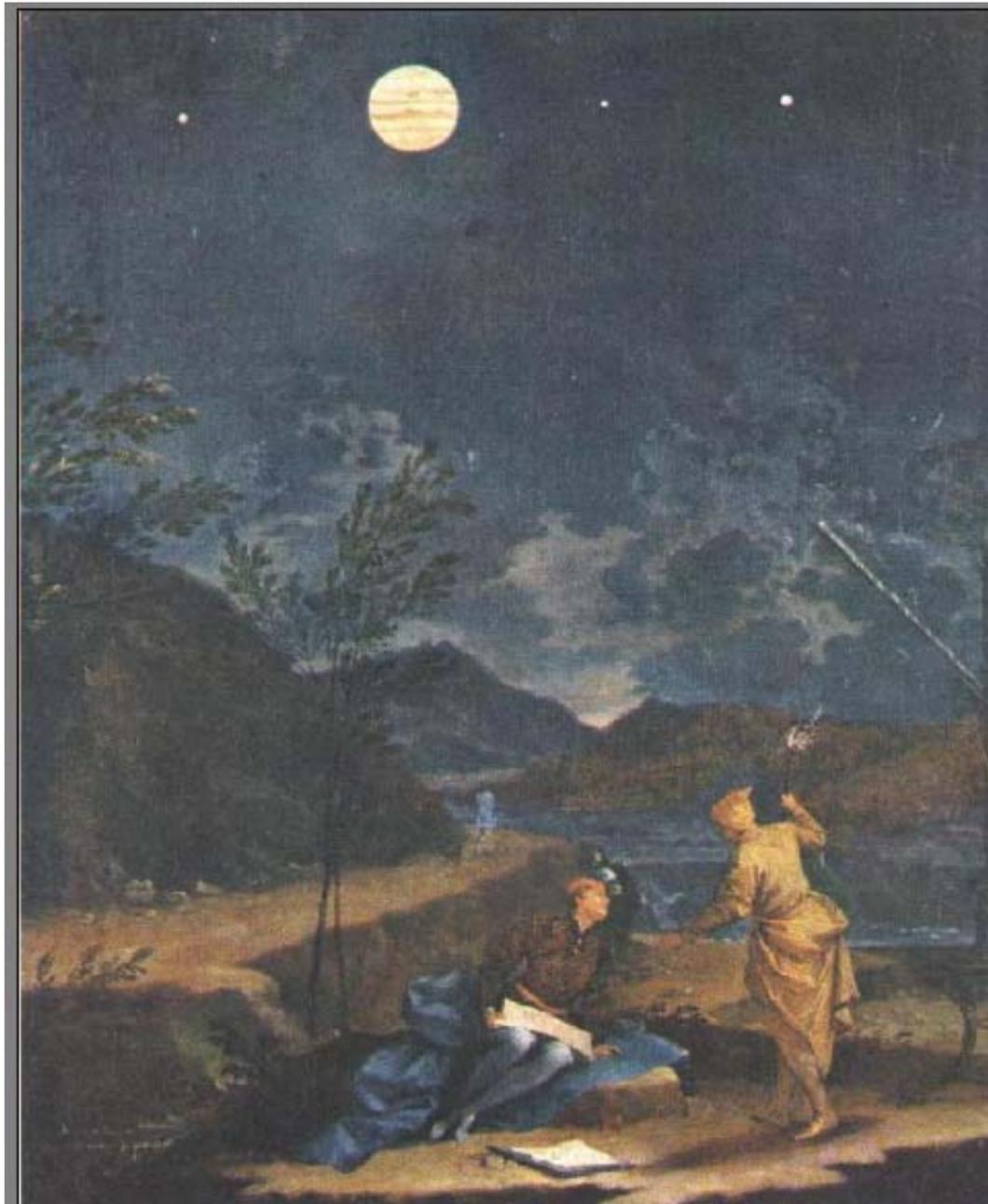
Night-time Extraordinary wave ionospheric transparency for frequencies from 1 Hz to 100 MHz during a solar minimum. (The horizontal scale is in kHz.) Note that even under the best of conditions the ionospheric transmissivity in the 200 kHz to 2 MHz region drops below -60 dB.



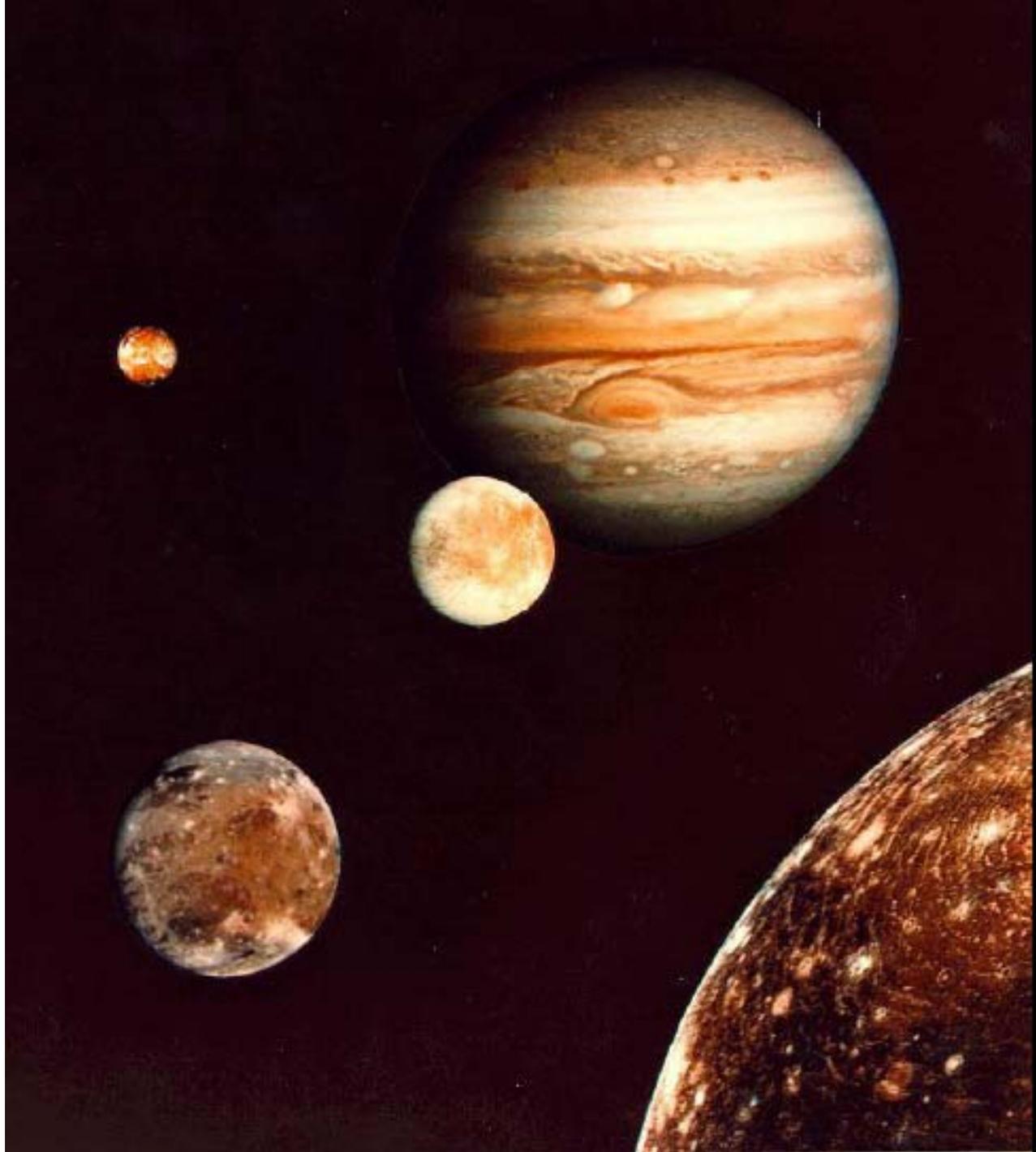
Minimum possible transmission loss (least possible attenuation) of an 18 kHz radio wave passing vertically upward through a standard model ionosphere versus altitude. (From Leiphart et al, 1962.)

**Jupiter, son of Saturn, vanquisher of the Titans, father of gods and men, whose weapon was thunder. [Jupiter, Io, Europa (right), and Callisto (lower middle).]**





Artist, Donato Creti (1711)





**Io, fair nymph, Jovian mistress, and (along with Callisto) object of Juno's vengeance.**

# Jupiter Radio Noise Storm Predictions

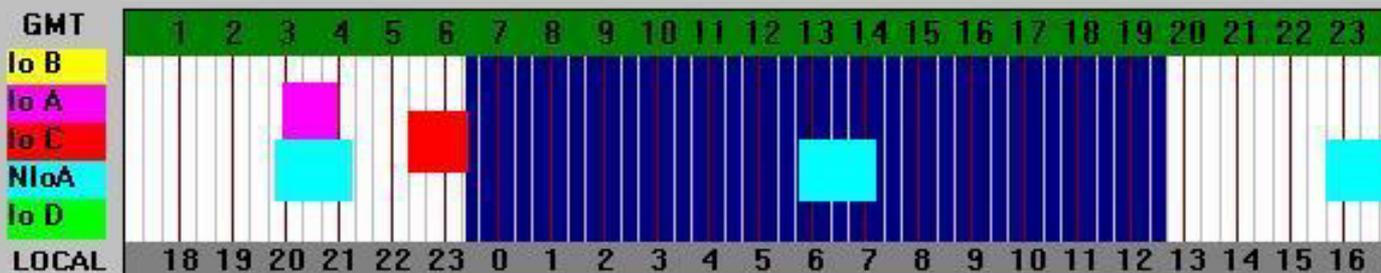
GMT Date:

7/22/1999

Predict Events

Next Day

Previous Day



Monthly Report

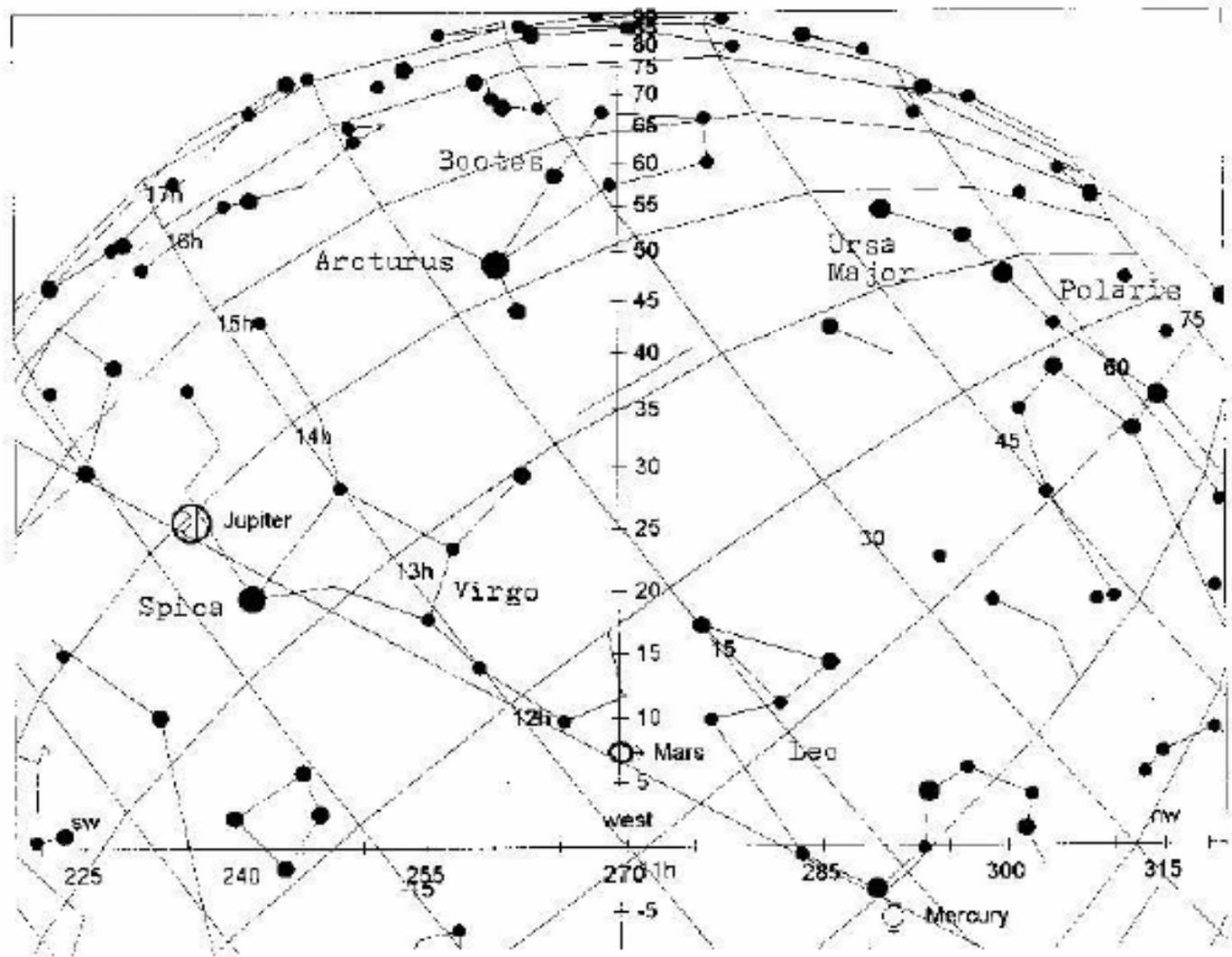
Print

Exit

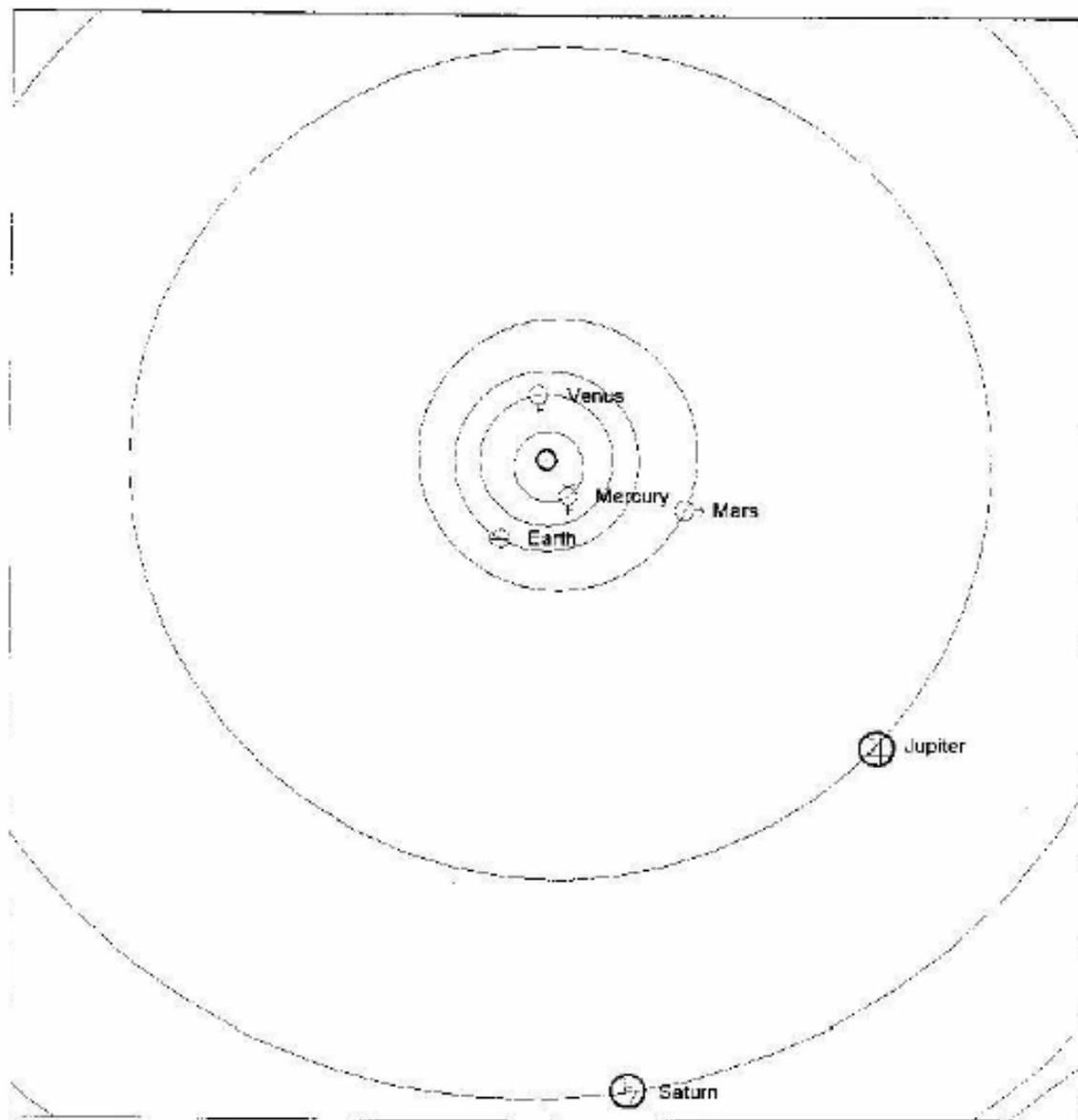
	Begin	End	Begin	End	Begin	End
Io B	NONE					
Io A	02:56	03:55				
Io C	05:18	06:24				
NIoA	02:47	04:12	12:43	14:07	22:38	23:59
Io D	NONE					

White background indicates Jupiter is above the horizon.

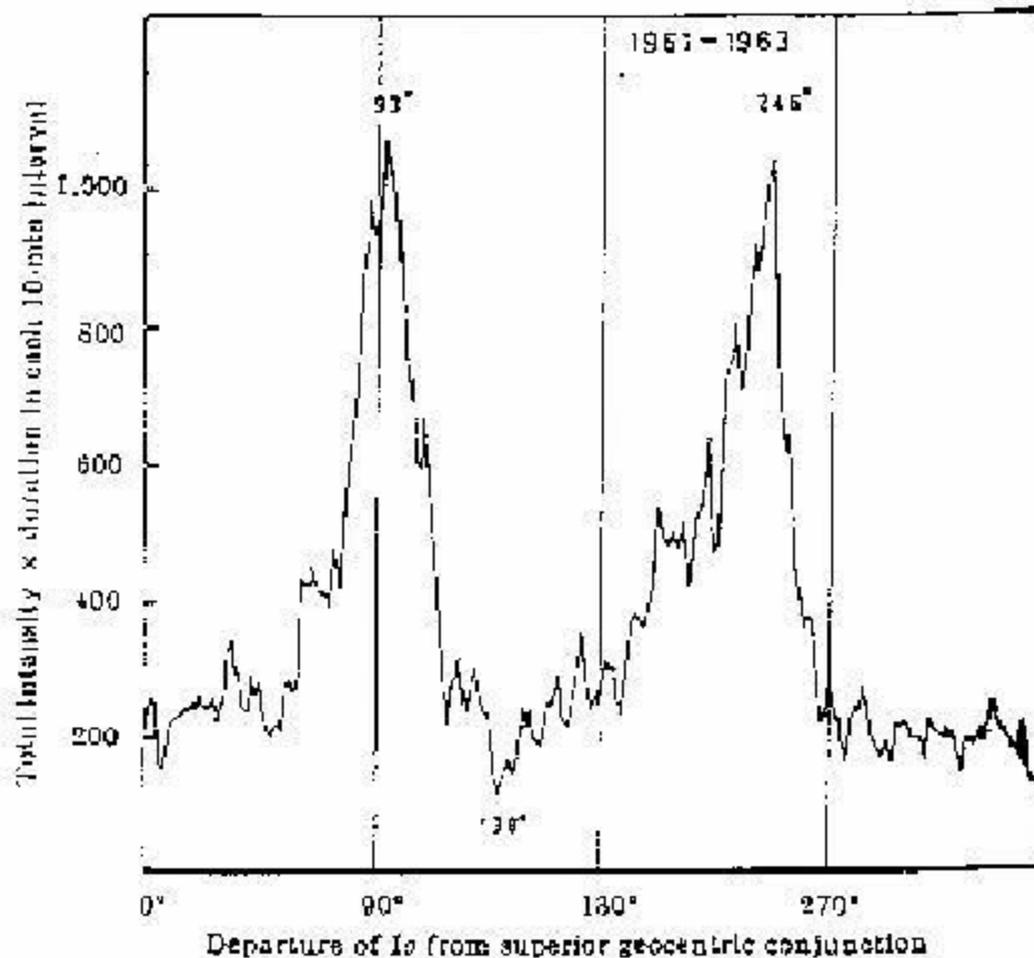
OBJECT	TIME		POSITION				DISTANCE		SIZE
	RISE	SET	RA	DEC	ALT	AZ	AU	HRS	ASEC
Mercury	7:08 am	8:34 pm	9:53	11:59	-6:08	290:46	0.87	0:07	7.78
Venus	3:36 am	6:23 pm	7:01	22:53	-22:35	331:08	1.65	0:13	10.26
Mars	9:09 am	9:44 pm	11:28	4:14	7:09	269:41	2.03	0:16	4.61
Jupiter	12:27 pm	11:24 pm	13:58	-10:45	23:56	231:42	5.29	0:43	37.19
Saturn	4:18 pm	1:58 am	17:11	-21:33	29:35	178:30	9.29	1:17	17.83
Uranus	3:18 pm	1:02 am	16:13	-21:01	28:52	194:03	18.35	2:32	3.59
Neptune	2:19 am	5:00 pm	5:40	22:06	-28:31	350:50	30.73	4:15	2.02
Pluto	2:21 am	3:54 pm	5:11	13:29	-37:39	358:21	48.08	6:39	0.17
Sun	4:51 am	7:19 pm	8:06	20:21	-17:18	315:55			
Moon	6:27 pm	3:19 am	19:23	-21:14	21:51	145:29	359542 km		0.47



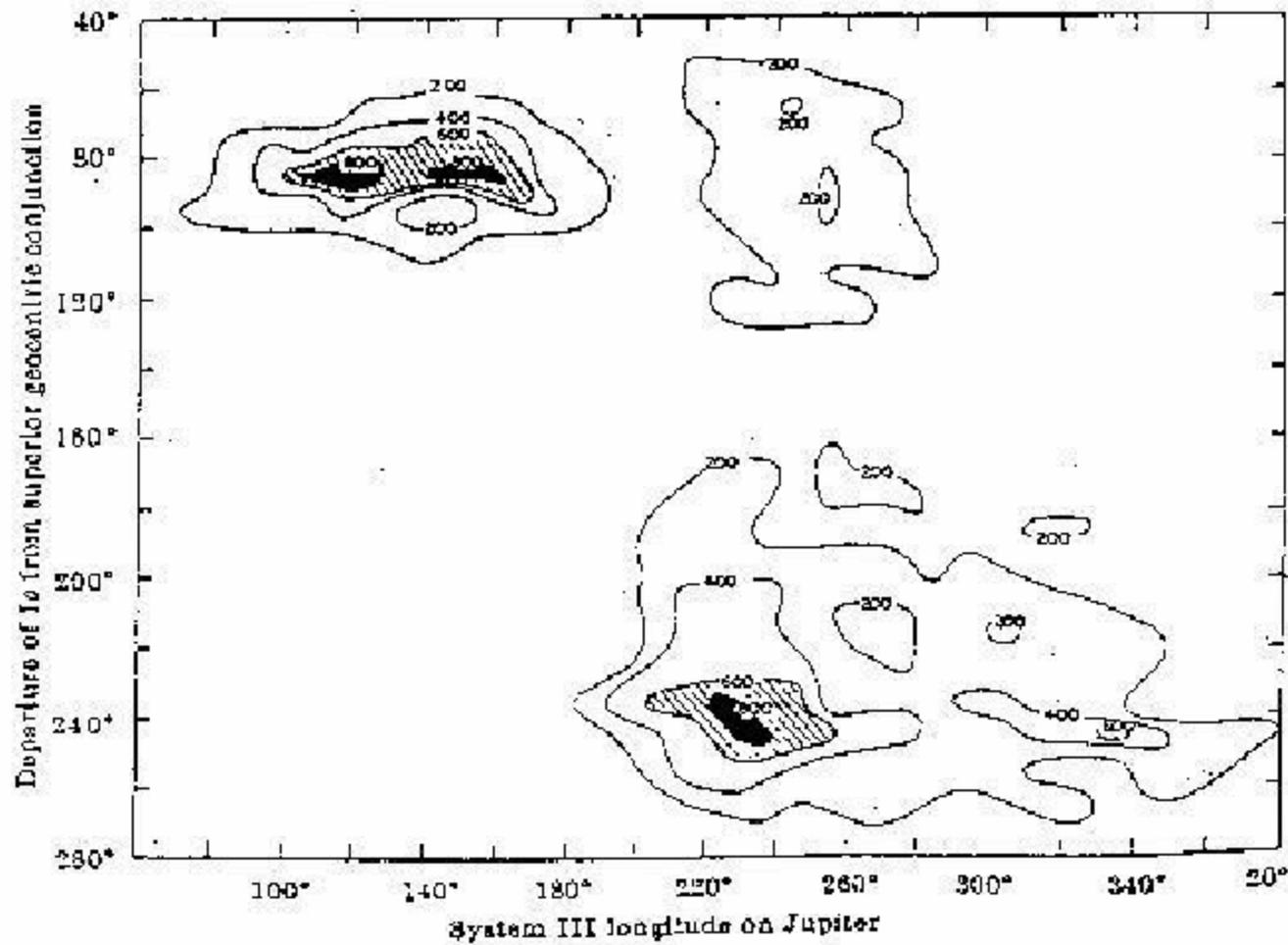
An Azimuth-Elevation plot of the western sky at 9:05 PM on July 21, 1899 (local time). Stars to magnitude 3 are shown. Mars is at an elevation of  $6.78^\circ$ , i.e. right at the visual horizon as viewed from the site of Tesla's research station.



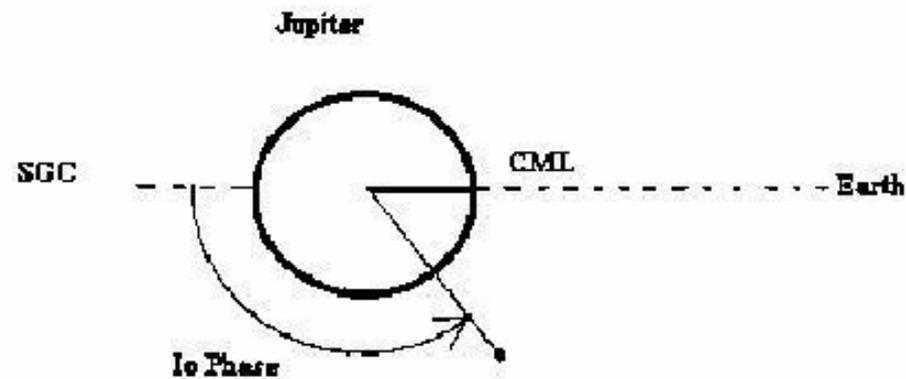
The planetary configuration of July 21, 1899. Note that the Earth has passed Mars, which now sets before Jupiter.



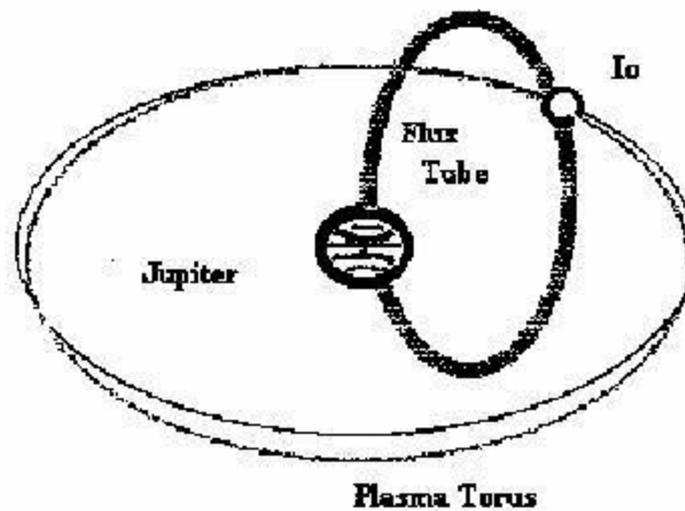
The dependence of Jupiter's decametric radio signal strength on the angular position of the satellite Io. (From E.K. Biggs, "Influence of Io," *Nature*, Vol. 203, 1964, p. 1008.)



This is a sketch of radio signal strength on a plot of the Io phase (Io's angular position with respect to the SGC) versus the rotational orientation of Jupiter (the angle between Jupiter's CML III and an Earth-Jupiter reference line). (Nature, Vol. 203, p. 1009.)



This sketch illustrates the SGC (Superior Geocentric Conjunction), the Io phase, and also the CML (Central Meridian Longitude) of Jupiter on Jan. 1, 1965 at 0<sup>h</sup> GMT.



This sketch illustrates the toroidal shaped plasma distribution around Jupiter and the orbit of Jupiter's moon, Io. The toroid is slightly inclined relative to Io's orbit because of the influence of Jupiter's strong magnetic field on the charged particles. The flux tube shown linking Jupiter and Io carries a current of about 5 million amperes.

**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF SELECTED JOVIAN STORM PREDICTIONS**

<b>DATE (Local)</b>	<b>Storm Type</b>	<b>Predicted Cease (Rad-Jup 1.0)*</b>	<b>Predicted Cease (Rad-Jup 2.0)**</b>	<b>Mars Sets (Local Time)</b>
June 22, 1899	Non-Io-A	10:22 PM ✓	10:20 PM ✓	10:22 PM
July 1, 1899	Io-D Io-B	10:31 PM 9:34 PM	10:00 PM ✓ 9:40 PM	10:00 PM 10:00 PM
July 7, 1899	Io-C	9:45 PM ✓	9:40 PM ✓	9:43 PM
July 17, 1899	Io-D	10:10 PM	9:00 PM	9:18 PM
July 21, 1899	Io-A Non-Io-A	8:55 PM ✓ 9:12 PM ✓	9:00 PM ✓ 9:00 PM ✓	9:05 PM 9:05 PM

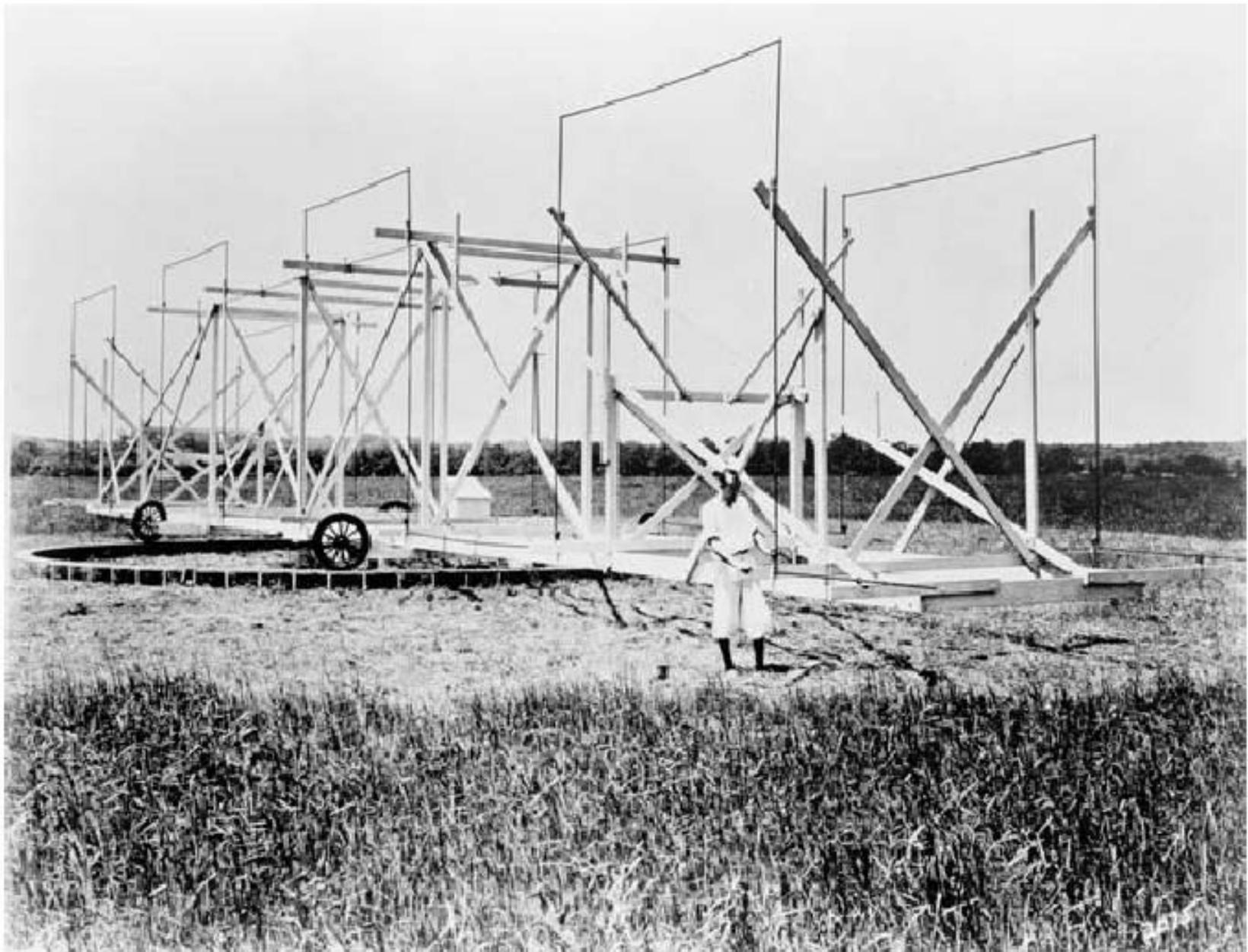
\* Rad-Jup 1.0 = Radio-Jupiter for Windows, Version 1.0, (February, 1996), Radio-Sky Publishing.

\*\*Rad-Jup 2.0 = Radio-Jupiter 2.0, (1994), Radio-Sky Publishing.

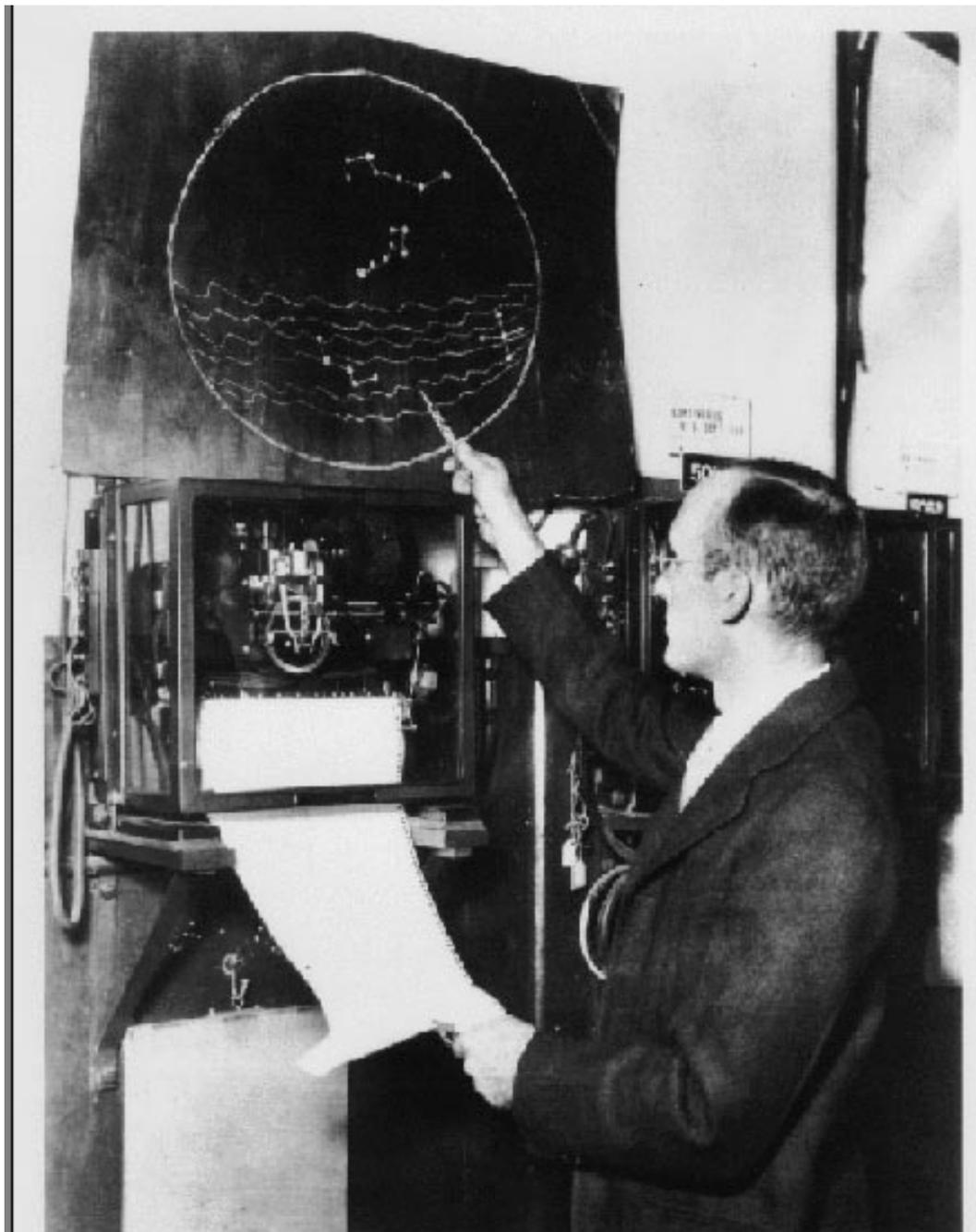
The ✓ mark indicates a strong correlation between the cessation of a predicted storm and the setting of Mars.

<b>STORM</b>	<b>CML III</b>	<b>SGC</b>	<b>CHARACTER</b>
Io-A	200°-270°	205°-260°	RH polarized L Bursts
Io-B	105°-185°	80°-110°	RH polarized S Bursts
Io-C	285°-370°	225°-260°	LH polarized L & S Bursts
Io-D	100°-200°	95°-130°	
Non-Io-A	200°-280°	0°-360°	

<b>REGION</b>	<b>CML III</b>
A	200° - 290°
B	100° - 200°
C	290° - 320°
D	20° - 100°



**Karl G. Jansky (early 1930's)**







# The Moon's Rotation

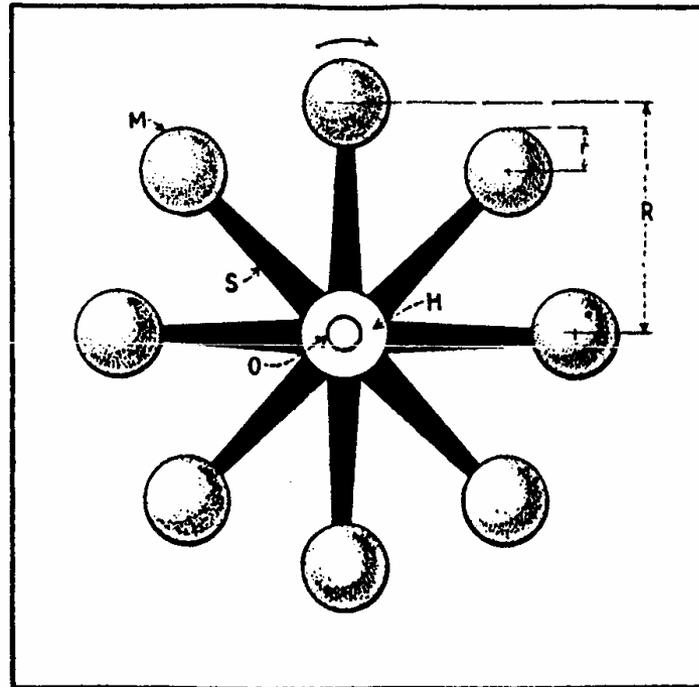
By NIKOLA TESLA

**S**INCE the appearance of my article entitled the "Famous Scientific Illusions" in your February issue, I have received a number of letters criticizing the views I express regarding the moon's "axial rotation." These have been partly answered by my statement to the *New York Tribune* of February 23, which allow me to quote:

In your issue of February 2, Mr. Charles E. Manierre, commenting upon my article in the *Electrical Experimenter* for February which appeared in the *Tribune* of January 26, suggests that I give a definition of axial rotation.

I intended to be explicit on this point as may be judged from the following quotation: "The unflinching test of the spinning of a mass is, however, the existence of *energy of motion*. The moon is not possest of such *vis viva*." By this I meant that "axial rotation" is not simply "rotation upon an axis nonchalantly defined in dictionaries, but is a circular motion in the true physical sense—that is, one in which half the product of the mass with the square of velocity is a definite and positive quantity. The moon is a nearly spherical body, of a radius of about 1,087.5 miles, from which I calculate its volume to be approximately 5,300,216,300 cubic miles. Since its mean density is 3.27, one cubic foot of material composing it weighs close on 205 lbs. Accord-

conclusions I have drawn. It is well known, of course, that the two bodies revolve around a common center of gravity, which is at a distance of a little over 2,899 miles from the earth's center.



If You Still Think That the Moon Rotates on Its Axis, Look at This Diagram and Follow Closely the Successive Positions Taken by One of the Balls M While It Is Rotated by a Spoke of the Wheel. Substitute Gravity for the Spoke and the Analogy Solves the Moon Rotation Riddle.

sling. In this case a *much more rapid* rotation is imparted to it in the *opposite sense*. There is no true analogy to these in the motion of the moon. *If the gravitational string, as it were, would snap, the satellite would go off in a tangent without the slightest swerving or rotation, for there is no moment about the axis and, consequently, no tendency whatever to spinning motion.*

Mr. Manierre is mistaken in his surmise as to what would happen if the earth were suddenly eliminated. Let us suppose that this would occur at the instant when the moon is in *opposition*. Then it would continue on its elliptical path around the sun, presenting to it steadily the face which was always exposed to the earth. If, on the other hand, the latter would disappear at the moment of *conjunction*, the moon would gradually swing around thru 180° and, after a number of oscillations, revolve, again with the same face to the sun. In either case there would be no periodic changes but eternal day and night, respectively, on the sides turned towards, and away from, the luminary.

Some of the arguments advanced by the correspondents are ingenious and not a few comical. None, however, are valid.

One of the writers imagines the earth in the center of a circular orbital plate, having fixedly attached