

resulting arrangement is supposed to show how magnetic energy flows from pole to pole. Since each filing particle becomes a magnet, as explained earlier in this book, this method and deduction are in error.

We now present the updated theory of magnetism surrounding the earth and also a bar magnet. We refer to the measurements made of the earth's magnetic fields as recorded by the research conducted in space by the National Space Administration's research of magnetic measurements. This compares with our findings that the earth, like a bar magnet or any magnet, has a magnetic equator and it is at that point where the spins of electrons change their phase relationship and present us two fields of energies and two different potentials of magnetic energy. This offers a totally different picture than is now used in present textbooks and is used as law and theory in all related research. Our laboratory findings also show where the magnet's energies should be applied in and to biological systems to study the effects of magnetic forces on living systems. For the study of the new concepts as to phase spin change and relationships refer to Chapter Three.

The two drawings shown on page 57 are marked Item C and Item D. Drawing C presents what now has been measured and recorded by the space recordings and probes. We see how the magnetic energy leaves the earth's S pole, spinning to the right, then dips to the surface of the earth, and changes its spin by 180 degrees, then again leaves this mid-magnetic equator of the earth and travels with a left spin to reenter the earth at the N pole.

The drawing marked Item E is an outline projection of the Van Allen radiation magnetosphere. This envelope-shaped field contains radio active fields and many other atomic radiations. Do not confuse this field with the existing magnetic fields we discuss. Item D shows the same magnetic equator that is present and is shown in Item C. The bar magnet has this division of energies as does the earth. All magnets have this magnetic equator where the energies are divided and changed as to their magnetic spin effect, which then presents us with two values of magnetic energy—south, or positive, and north, or negative, energy. It is the popular belief that magnetism flows only in one direction. However, we have presented evidence to support that a magnet's