

Appendix Z1.

List of illustrations for monograph [1/4e]: their descriptions and use in other publications (prepared Dr Jan Pająk, 7 March 2004)

Explanations:

Copies of this monograph [1/4] are to be available via Internet. In turn in Internet the inclusion of illustrations to text in some cases may pose a technical problem because of limitations on memory, not mentioning about an easiness with which UFO-nauts are able to sabotage illustrations in Internet. Therefore in this listing of illustrations and tables additional information is provided, which indicates which ones out of my publications listed in chapter Y contains also a given Figure or Table. (Note that the majority of publications listed in chapter Y was supplied to the National Library of Poland, to all libraries of province capitols in Poland, and also to the main libraries of almost all higher education institutions in Poland, not mentioning similar libraries in New Zealand and in several other countries outside Poland.) For example, the symbol [1/3]-F1 means that a given illustration is also included into the monograph [1/3] as Figure F1. Therefore if there are any problems with accessing a given illustration as a part of monograph [1/4], the same illustration most probably can be accessed from these other publications. The use of symbol "~" indicates either an older version of the same illustration, or illustration very similar. Symbols "&" indicate a photograph which originally was taken in colours. In turn symbol "*" indicates additional illustrations, which are shown only in internet web pages with this monograph, but which are not included into paper copies of this monograph. Indexes [e], [i] and [p] indicate different language versions of a given publication, namely versions: English, Italian, and Polish. Publications which on this list are not carrying any index indicating a language, are published at least in the Polish language (but they may also be published in other language versions, for example [8] is published as [8e] and [8p], [5/3] is published as [5/3e] and [5/3p], [7] is published as [7e], [7i] and [7p], while [7/2] is published as [7/2e] and [7/2p].) Note that in the following pairs of monographs very similar illustrations were used: [1/4] & [1/3], [1/3] & [1/2], [3/2] & [3], [5/3] & [5/2], [5/2] & [5], [6/2] & [6]. In turn the English, Italian, and Polish language versions of the same publications, always utilise exactly the same illustrations. Therefore identical illustrations have, e.g.: [1/4e] & [1/4p], [8e] & [8p], [5/3e] & [5/3p], [6e] & [6p], [7e] & [7i] & [7p], [7/2e] & [7/2p]. Subsequent uses of each illustration are listed in chronological order, starting from publications most recent. Each row of this list describes a separate illustration.

Fig. No.	Description what this illustration shows	Where else the same illustration is used
Volume 1, Chapter A:		
Fig. A1.	Discoidal Magnocraft (and UFO) of the first generation, type K3.	[1/3]-F1, [7/2]-A1, [8]-D1, [2e]-B1,
	A1(a) The design and main components of K3 Magnocraft in side view	[1/3]-F1a, [1e]-B1, [4B]-B1a, [8]-D1a,
	A1(b) A side view of K3 type Magnocraft (and UFOs)	[1/3]-F1b, [1e]-G4, [4B]-B1b, [7/2]-A1, [8]-D1b,
	A1(c) Twin-chamber capsule from Magnocraft's (and UFOs) propulsors	[1/3]-C5, [4B]-B1c, [8]-D1c,
Fig. A2.	UFO landing sites under my windows	This illustration is unique for monograph [1/4]
	A2(left) From Timaru, New Zealand, taken in 2000	This illustration is unique for monograph [1/4]
	A2(right) From the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, 1996	This illustration is unique for monograph [1/4]
Volume 2, Chapter B:		
Tab. B1.	The Periodic Table completed for the propulsion systems.	[1/3]-B1, [1/2]-B1, [1e]-B1, [2e]-B1, [3/2]-B1, [5/2]-18, [5/3]-F1, [5/4]-G1, [6/2]-1,
Volume 2, Chapter C:		
Tab. C1.	Various manners in which Oscillatory Chambers can be utilised	[1/3]-C1, [1/2]-F1, [1e]-F1, [2e]-F1, [2]-C1, [3/2]-F1,
Fig. C1.	The evolution of the Oscillatory Chamber .	[1/3]-C1, [1/2]-F1, [1e]-F1, [1i]-F1, [2]-C1, [2e]-F1, [3/2]-F1,
Fig. C2.	The illustration that justifies the use of needle-shaped electrodes.	[1/3]-C2, [1/2]-F2, [1e]-F10, [1i]-F10, [2e]-F10, [3/2]-F2,
Fig. C3.	The assumed appearance of Oscillatory Chambers of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd generation.	[1/3]-C3, [1/2]-F3, [1e]-F2, [1i]-F2, [2]-C2, [3/2]-F3,
Fig. C4.	The mutual neutralization of the electro-magnetic forces.	[1/3]-C4, [1/2]-F4, [1e]-F3, [1i]-F3, [2]-C3, [2e]-F3, [3/2]-F4,
Fig. C5.	The "twin-chamber capsule" of the first generation (1G).	[1/3]-C5, [1/2]-F5, [1e]-F4, [1i]-F4, [2]-C4, [2e]-F4, [3/2]-F5,
Fig. C6.	Differences in visual appearance of twin-chamber capsules.	[1/3]-C6, [1/2]-F6, [1e]-F5, [1i]-F5, [2]-C5, [2e]-F5, [3/2]-F6,
Fig. C7.	Combining the outputs from both chambers of twin-chamber capsule	[1/3]-C7, [1/2]-F7, [1e]-F6, [1i]-F6, [2]-C6, [2e]-F6, [3/2]-F7,
Fig. C8.	Twin-chamber capsules of the second generation (2G) and third generations (3G).	[1/3]-C8, [1/2]-F8,
	C8(2s) Side view of a twin-chamber capsule of the second generation (8-sided)	[1/3]-C8(2s), [1/2]-F8(2s),
	C8(2i)(2o) Top view of a 2G capsule with (i) and (o) flux domination	[1/3]-C8(2io), [1/2]-F8(2io),
	C8(3s) Side view of a 3G capsule with (i) and (o) flux domination (16-sided)	[1/3]-C8(3s), [1/2]-F8(3),
	C8(3i)(3o) Top view of a 3G capsule with (i) and (o) flux domination	[1/3]-C8(3io), [1/2]-F8(3io),
Fig. C9.	Appearance and operation of a "spider configuration" of the first generation (1G).	[1/3]-C9, [1/2]-F9, [1e]-F7, [1i]-F7, [2e]-F7, [2]-C7, [3/2]-F8,
Fig. C10.	The prototype spider configuration of the first generation (1G)	[1/3]-C10, [1/2]-F10,
	C10(s) Side view of the entire prototype spider configuration (1G)	[1/3]-C10(s), [1/2]-F10(s),
	C10(t) Top view of this prototype configuration showing outlets from chambers	[1/3]-C10(t), [1/2]-F10(t),
Fig. C11.	Spider configurations of the second (2G) and third (3G) generation.	[1/3]-F11, [1/2]-F11,
	C11(2t) Side view of outlets from 2G spider configuration	[1/3]-C11(2t), [1/2]-F11(2t),
	C11(2s) Side view of a 2G spider-configuration	[1/3]-C11(2s), [1/2]-F11(2s),

C11(3t) Top view of outlets from a 3G spider configuration	[1/3]-C11(3t), [1/2]-F11(3t),
C11(3s) Side view of a 3G spider configuration	[1/3]-C11(3t), [1/2]-F11(3t),
Fig. C12. The curve of the "interactions in equilibrium" for the Magnocraft's field	[1/3]-C12, [1/2]-F12, [1e]-F8, [1i]-F8, [2]-C8, [2e]-F8, [3/2]-F9,
Fig. C13. An example of an experimental research station for R&D of Oscillatory Chambers	[1/3]-C13, [1/2]-F13, [1e]-F9, [1i]-F9, [2]-C9, [2e]-F9, [3/2]-F10,
C13(a) Rotating sparks in a model of Oscillatory Chamber taken at night	[1/3]-C13, [1/2]-F13, [1e]-F9, [1i]-F9, [2]-C9, [2e]-F9, [3/2]-F10
C13(b) A photo of an experimental station for R&D on Oscillatory Chamber	[1/3]-C13, [1/2]-F13, [1e]-F9, [1i]-F9, [2]-C9, [2e]-F9, [3/2]-F10
 Volume 2, Chapter D:	
Tab. D1. Construction parameters for eight basic types of four-propulsor vehicles.	[1/3]-D1, [1/2]-D1, [1e]-I1, [2e]-H1, [2]-E1, [3/2]-I1,
Fig. D1. Appearance of a (1G) Four-Propulsor Magnocraft	[1/3]-D1, [1/2]-D1, [1e]-I1, [1i]-I1, [2e]-H1, [3/2]-I1,
D1(a) General appearance of a (1G) Four-Propulsor Magnocraft	[1/3]-D1, [1/2]-D1, [1e]-I1, [1i]-I1, [2e]-H1, [3/2]-I1,
D1(b)(c) Propulsors of this vehicle: (b) amphora-shaped, (c) barrel-shaped	[1/3]-D1, [1/2]-D1, [1e]-I1, [1i]-I1, [2e]-H1, [3/2]-I1,
 Volume 2, Chapter E:	
Fig. E1. Similarities of the Magnocraft and magnetic personal propulsion system.	[1/3]-E1, [1/2]-E1, [2e]-I1, [3/2]-J1,
E1(a) Magnocraft type K3 flying in a hanging position	[1/3]-E1, [1/2]-E1, [1e]-G3b, [3/2]-J1
E1(b) Propulsion unit from magnetic personal propulsion	[1/3]-E1, [1/2]-E1, [1e]-H1, [1i]-H1, [3/2]-J1
Fig. E2. Components of the standard personal propulsion garment.	[1/3]-E2, [1/2]-E2, [1e]-H2, [1i]-H2, [2e]-I2, [3/2]-J2,
Fig. E3. External and internal magnetic forces within the personal propulsion.	[1/3]-E3, [1/2]-E3, [1e]-H4, [1i]-H3, [2e]-I3, [3/2]-J3,
E3(a) Forces of external interaction with Earth's magnetic field.	[1/3]-E3, [1/2]-E3, [1e]-H4a, [1i]-H3, [2]-F2, [3/2]-J3
E3(b) Forces of internal interactions between subsequent propulsors	[1/3]-E3, [1/2]-E3, [1e]-H4b, [1i]-H3, [2]-F2, [3/2]-J3
Fig. E4. Examples of two useful modifications of the standard personal propulsion.	[1/3]-E4, [1/2]-E4, [1e]-H3, [1i]-H4, [2e]-I4, [3/2]-J4,
E4(a) Version of personal propulsion with propulsors in epaulettes	[1/3]-E4, [1/2]-E4, [1e]-H3b, [1i]-H4, [2]-F3, [3/2]-J4
E4(b) Version of this propulsion with screening cushions around hips	[1/3]-E4, [1/2]-E4, [1e]-H3a, [1i]-H4, [2]-F3, [3/2]-J4
 Volume 3, Chapter F:	
Tab. F1. Construction parameters for 8 basic types of crew-carrying Magnocraft.	[1/3]-F1, [1/2]-C1, [1e]-G1, [2]-D1, [3/2]-H1,
Tab. F2. The correlation between the K factor and "D/ΣH" for the coupled Magnocraft.	[1/3]-F2, [1/2]-C2, [1e]-G2, [1i]-G2,
Tab. F3. The colour changes in the lights of the SUB system of lamps.	[1/3]-F3, [1/2]-C3, [1e]-G3, [1i]-G3, [2e]-G3,
Fig. F1. The appearance of discoidal Magnocraft type K3 of the first generation	[1/3]-F1, [1/2]-C1,
F1(a) A side view of a single K3 type Magnocraft	[1/3]-F1b, [1e]-G4, [2e]-B1,
F1(b) A spherical complex of two Magnocraft K3 type	[1/3]-F1c, [1/2]-C1, [3/2]-H1, [5/2]-I9, [6/2]-10,
F1(c) A stacked cigar-shaped combined from seven Magnocraft type K3	[1/3]-F6/1, [2e]-G6/1,
Fig. F2. The principle of tilting a column of the magnetic field from a propulsor.	[1/3]-F2, [1/2]-C2, [1e]-G1, [1i]-G1, [2e]-G1,
Fig. F3. The magnetic propulsion unit of the Magnocraft shown above N pole of Earth.	[1/3]-F3, [1/2]-C3, [1e]-G2, [1i]-G2,
Fig. F4. Two alternative positions of the Magnocraft: (a) upright and (b) inverted.	[1/3]-F4, [1/2]-C4, [1e]-G3, [1i]-G3, [2e]-G3,
Fig. F5. The internal design of the Magnocraft and the main features of its shell.	[1/3]-F5, [1/2]-C5, [1e]-G5, [1i]-G5, [2e]-G5,
Fig. F6. Examples of six classes of arrangements of the Magnocraft.	[1/3]-F6, [1/2]-C6, [1e]-G6, [1i]-G6, [2e]-G6, [5/3]-F5, [6/2]-12, [4B]-B2,
F6(#1) Physical flying complexes – on an example of a cigar	[1/3]-F6, [1/2]-C6, [1e]-G6, [1i]-G6, [3/2]-H3, [5/3]-F5, [6/2]-12, [4B]-B2/1,
F6(#2) Semi-attached configuration – i.e. a spool-shaped	[1/3]-F6, [1/2]-C6, [1e]-G6, [1i]-G6, [3/2]-H3, [5/3]-F5, [6/2]-12,
[4B]-B2/2,	
F6(#3) Detached configuration	[1/3]-F6, [1/2]-C6, [1e]-G6, [1i]-G6, [3/2]-H3, [5/3]-F5, [6/2]-12, [4B]-B2/3,
F6(#4) Carrier platform – mothership	[1/3]-F6, [1/2]-C6, [1e]-G6, [1i]-G6, [3/2]-H3, [5/3]-F5, [6/2]-12, [4B]-B2/4,
F6(#5) Flying system	[1/3]-F6, [1/2]-C6, [1e]-G6, [1i]-G6, [3/2]-H3, [5/3]-F5, [6/2]-12, [4B]-B2/5,
F6(#6) Flying cluster	[1/3]-F6, [1/2]-C6, [1e]-G6, [1i]-G6, [3/2]-H3, [5/3]-F5, [6/2]-12, [4B]-B2/6,
Fig. F7. A stacked cigar-shaped flying complex formed from seven K6 type Magnocraft.	[1/3]-F7, [1/2]-C7, [1e]-G8, [1i]-G8, [5/2]-21, [5/3]-F6,
F7(a) A side view of this cigar	[1/3]-F7, [1/2]-C7, [1e]-G8a, [1i]-G8, [5/2]-21, [5/3]-F6
F7(b) A vertical cross-section through this cigar	[1/3]-F7, [1/2]-C7, [1e]-G8b, [1i]-G8, [5/2]-21, [5/3]-F6
Fig. F8. Physical flying complexes:	[1/3]-F8a,
F8(1) Cut-away view of a double-ended cigar-shaped flying complex.	[1/3]-F8a, [1e]-G9,
F8(2a) An example of a "fir-tree" shaped flying complex – vertical cross-section	[1/3]-F8c, [1/2]-C8, [1e]-G10a, [1i]-G10, [2e]-G10,
F8(2b) A "fir-tree" shaped flying complex – a side view	[1/3]-F8b, [1e]-G10b, [2e]-G10,
Fig. F9. Examples of simplest semi-attached configurations:	[1/3]-F9a,
F9(a) Flying spool	[1/3]-F9a, [1e]-G11,
F9(b) An example of a "flying necklace" semi-attached configuration.	[1/3]-F9b, [1/2]-C9, [1e]-G12, [1i]-G11,
Fig. F10. An example of a detached configuration couples from two Magnocraft type K7.	[1/3]-F10, [1/2]-C10, [1e]-G13, [1i]-G13,
F10(high) A side view	[1/3]-F10, [1/2]-C10, [1e]-G13h, [1i]-G13,
F10(low) A vertical cross-section	[1/3]-F10, [1/2]-C10, [1e]-G13l, [1i]-G13,
Fig. F11. Examples of a carrier platforms:	[1/3]-F11, [1/2]-C11,
F11(a) A carrier platform with a mother ship of a „bat" type	[1/3]-F11, [1/2]-C11, [1e]-G14, [1i]-G14
F11(b) A "zig-zag" carrier configuration.	[1/3]-F11, [1/2]-C11, [1e]-G15, [1i]-G15
Fig. F12. Examples of flying systems formed from K3 type Magnocraft	[1/3]-F12, [1/2]-C12, [1e]-G16, [1i]-G16, [2e]-G16,
F12(a) A single cell of a flying system from K3 type Magnocraft	[1/3]-F12a, [1/2]-C12, [1e]-G16a, [1i]-G16a
F12(b) A flying system shaped like „flutes"	[1/3]-F12b, [1/2]-C12, [1e]-G16b, [1i]-G16b
F12(c) A flying system shaped like a „henycomb"	[1/3]-F12c, [1/2]-C12, [1e]-G16c, [1i]-G16c
F12(d) A flying system shaped like a „platform"	[1/3]-F12d, [1/2]-C12, [1e]-G16d, [1i]-G16d
Fig. F13. An example of a single cell of a flying cluster from K6 type Magnocraft.	[1/3]-F13, [1/2]-C13, [1e]-G17, [1i]-G17, [5/3]-F7, [6/2]-13,
Fig. F14. Principles of coupling two K3 Magnocraft into a spherical flying complex	[1/3]-F14a,
F14(1) A routine through a semi-attached	[1/3]-F14a, [1e]-G19, [1i]-G19, [2e]-G19,
F14(2) A routine through a detached complex	[1/3]-F14b, [1/2]-C14, [1e]-G18, [1i]-G18, [2e]-G18,
Fig. F15. The forces of mutual interactions acting between Magnocraft's propulsors.	[1/3]-F15, [1/2]-C15, [1e]-G20, [1i]-G20, [2e]-G20,
Fig. F16. An overhead view of one cell of the flying system from K3 Magnocraft.	[1/3]-F16, [1/2]-C16, [1e]-G21, [1i]-G21, [2e]-G21,

- Fig. F17. Principles involved in the meshing of flanges in flying systems.
 F17(a) Shown for 3+1 Magnocraft type K3
 F17(b) Shown for 3+3 Magnocraft type K6
 F17(c) Shown for 4+3 Magnocraft type K7
- Fig. F18. Basic equations which describe the shape and dimensions of a Magnocraft.
- Fig. F19. Side outlines of eight basic types of Magnocraft.
 F19(a) Side outlines of K3 to K6 types with sharp outer rims of side flanges
 F19(a-K3) A side outline of Magnocraft type K3
 F19(a-K4) A side outline of Magnocraft type K4
 F19(a-K5) A side outline of Magnocraft type K5
 F19(a-K6) A side outline of Magnocraft type K6
 F19(b) Side outlines of K7 to K10 types with flat outer rims of side flanges
 F19(b-K7) A side outline of Magnocraft type K7
 F19(b-K8) A side outline of Magnocraft type K8
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 F19(b-K10) A side outline of Magnocraft type K10
- Fig. F20. Methods of identifying the type of Magnocraft through its "K" factor.
- Fig. F21. The Magnocraft's orientation during flight above the equator.
- Fig. F22. A latitudinal thrust force:
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 F22(b) The "rolling sphere rule" for determining the direction of propelling.
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- Fig. F24. The magnetic circuits in a K6 Magnocraft with a stationary field., shown on example of
 (a) a vertical cross section of a Magnocraft, and (b) a top view of the vehicle
- Fig. F25. Spinning magnetic circuits in a K6 type Magnocraft.
 F25(a) A vertical cross-section through a K6 Magnocraft showing propulsors
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- Fig. F26. Converting field pulses from propulsors into a vehicle's magnetic whirl.
- Fig. F27. An example of the "ionic picture of a whirl" in a K3 type Magnocraft.
- Fig. F28. Looking at a K3 type Magnocraft with a stationary field.
 F28(a) In an overhead view
 F28(b) In a side view for a detached configuration
- Fig. F29. The principle of forming multiple images of glowing magnetic circuits.
- Fig. F30. The SUB system of lamps that indicate the Magnocraft's mode of operation.
- Fig. F31. Tunnels formed during underground flights of the Magnocraft.
- Fig. F32. A magnetic-lens effect produced by an ascending Magnocraft.
- Fig. F33. Shapes and dimensions of scorch marks left by a single Magnocraft.
- Fig. F34. Typical landing marks left by a Magnocraft hovering close to the ground
- Fig. F35. Landings of an inverted Magnocraft with circuits parallel to the ground.
- Fig. F36. Plants swirled by a single Magnocraft with circuits whirling in the air.
- Fig. F37. Examples of landing patterns scorched on the ground by flying systems.
 F37(a) "Four-leaves clove" scorched by a single cell of K3 type Magnocraft
 F37(b) A pattern scorched by a square flying platform composed of 45 cigars
 F37(c) A pattern scorched by a circular flying system
- Fig. F38. Mathematical relationships existing in crop circles.
- Fig. F39. The designation and location of compartments in discoidal Magnocraft [1/3]-F39, [1/2]-C39,
 F39(a) In Magnocraft of small types, K3 to K6
 F39(a-K3) In a small Magnocraft, type K3
 F39(a-K4) In a small Magnocraft, type K4
 F39(a-K5) In a small Magnocraft, type K5
 F39(a-K6) In a small Magnocraft, type K6
 F39(b) In Magnocraft of large types, K7 to K10
 F39(b-K7) In a large Magnocraft, type K7
 F39(b-K8) In a large Magnocraft, type K8
 F39(b-K9) In a large Magnocraft, type K9
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- Volume 4, Chapter H:
- Fig. H1. A photograph showing the "extraction glow" from a V-shaped divining rod.
- Fig. H2. Photographs of tables levitated by a medium Eusapia Palladino.
 H2(top) A table revealing the transparency in a telekinetic state
 H2(down) A table which reveals only the "extraction glow"
- Fig. H3. A small stool levitated by SORRAT
 & H3(a) A stool lifted physically – thus no "extraction glow" appears
 & H3(b) The same stool levitated telekinetically – "extraction glow" is visible
- Fig. H4. Telekinetic temperature change (drop) in the hands of a healer,
 & H4(a) Photographed at 10:12
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 & H4(c) Photographed at 10:15
- Fig. H5. An elementary Telekinetic Effect (P) generated by a spinning motion
- Volume 5, Chapter I:
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 & Fig. I2. Mr Alan Plank with his pump
- Fig. I3. A technique for developing YES/NO answers in the pendulum-assisted ESP:
- [1/3]-F17, [1/2]-C17, [1e]-G22, [1i]-G22, [2e]-G22,
 [1/3]-F17, [1/2]-C17, [1e]-G22a, [1i]-G22a
 [1/3]-F17, [1/2]-C17, [1e]-G22b, [1i]-G22b
 [1/3]-F17, [1/2]-C17, [1e]-G22c, [1i]-G22c
 [1/3]-F18, [1/2]-C18, [1e]-G23, [1i]-G23, [2e]-G23,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19, [1e]-G24, [1i]-G24, [2e]-G24,
 [1/3]-F19a, [1/2]-C19a,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F19b, [1/2]-C19b,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F19, [1/2]-C19,
 [1/3]-F20, [1/2]-C20, [1e]-G25, [1i]-G25, [2e]-G25,
 [1/3]-F21, [1/2]-C21, [1e]-B2, [1i]-B2, [2e]-B2,
 [1/3]-F22,
 [1/3]-F22a, [1e]-G26, [2e]-G26,
 [1/3]-F22b, [1/2]-C22, [1e]-G27, [1i]-G27, [2e]-G27,
 [1/3]-F23, [1/2]-C23, [1e]-G28, [1i]-G28,
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 [1/3]-F39, [1/2]-C39,
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Fig. S4. A drawing of a main twin-chamber capsule from an ascending UFO. [1/3]-S4, [1/2]-S4, [1i]-L4, [2]-I4, [3/2]-M4,
Fig. S5. Photographs of twin-chamber capsules from UFOs. [1/3]-S5, [1/2]-S5, [1i]-J21, [2]-I5, [2e]-L5, [3/2]-M5, [5/3]-G1, [6/2]-19,
& S5(left) A day-time photo of UFO capsule taken in Hawaii [1/3]-S5, [1/2]-S5, [1e]-J31, [1i]-J21, [3/2]-M5, [5/2]-25, [5/3]-G1, [6/2]-19,
S5 (right) A night photo of UFO capsule from Clovis, 1976 [1/3]-S5, [1/2]-S5, [1i]-J21, [2]-I5, [3/2]-M5, [5/2]-25, [5/3]-G1, [6/2]-19,
Fig. S6. A reconstruction of the Oscillatory Chamber seen on a UFO deck. [1/3]-S6, [1/2]-S6, [1i]-L6, [2]-I6, [3/2]-M6,
S6(top) My own drawing showing the appearance of Oscillatory Chamber (1G) [1/3]-S6, [1/2]-S6, [1i]-L6, [2]-I6, [3/2]-M6,
S6(down) Drawing of such Oscillatory Chamber observed on a UFO by Mr Luca [1/3]-S6, [1/2]-S6, [1i]-L6, [2]-I6, [3/2]-M6,
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* S7_2. A Persian rug which replicates a blueprint of 2G Oscillatory Chamber [1/3]-S7_2,
Fig. S8. A photograph of Oscillatory Chamber from invisible 2G UFO near Babia Góra [1/3]-S8, [4B]-D2,
& S8(hl) The original photo of the outlet from 2G propulsor of an invisible UFO [1/3]-S8hl, [4B]-D2hl,
S8(hr) Outlets from octagonal propulsors of 2G in modes of operation [1/3]-S8hr, [4B]-D2hr,
S8(ll) A "twin-chamber capsule" formed from octagonal chambers of 2G [1/3]-S8ll, [4B]-D2ll,
S8(lm) Explanation for the principle of light bending by field of invisible UFO [1/3]-S8lm, [4B]-D2lm,
S8(lr) Map of the area in which the photo from Fig. S8(hl) was taken [1/3]-S8lr, [4B]-D2lr,
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&Fig. T1. Telekinetic UFO photographed in two positions simultaneously

[1/3]-T1, [1/2]-T1, [1e]-K4, [2e]-O1, [3/2]-P1.

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&Dr Jan Pająk – a passport type photograph ("About author")

[1/3], [3B], [4B], [5/3], [5/4], [7/2]