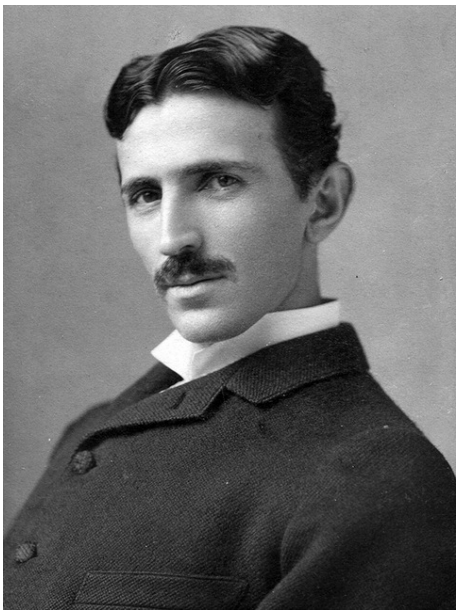
NIKOLA TESLA AND HIS SECRET NOTEBOOK

Nikola Tesla died in 1943 at age 86 in his room at the New Yorker Hotel. After receiving news of his death, his nephew Sava Kosanovic rushed to his hotel room but discovered his uncle's body had already been removed. He believed someone had gone through his things and had taken technical papers, as well as a black notebook.

Some of the missing papers were believed to include several hundred pages of notes, many of them marked "government." Still in the midst of World War II, the Office of Alien Property hurriedly confiscated two truckloads of Tesla's documents from various locations so they wouldn't fall into enemy hands.

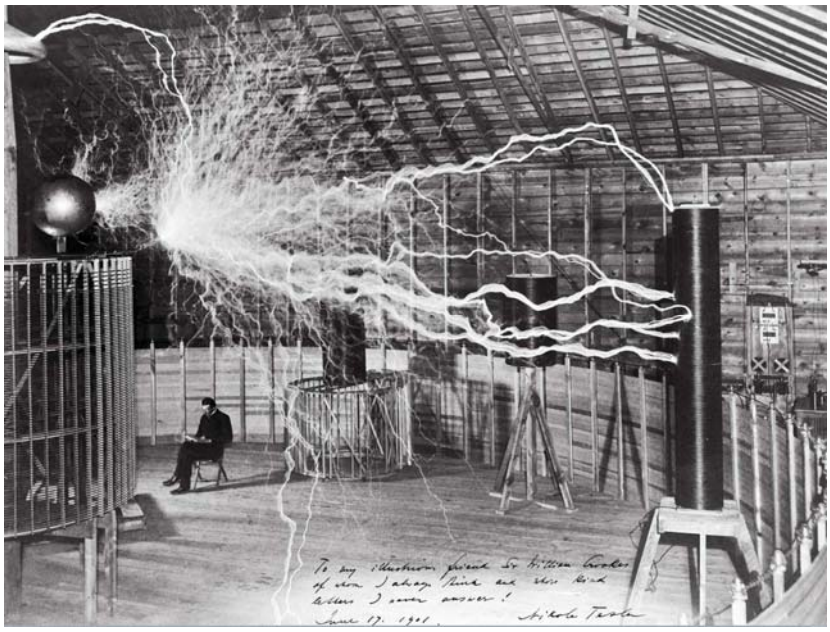


Nikola Tesla was one of the most prolific inventors in modern history. He was born in Smiljan, Croatia, on July 10, 1856, and exhibited an early interest in technology. He studied electrical engineering and physics in France in the 1870s. It was there that he conceived the concept of the alternating current (AC) power distribution system.

He then moved to the United States to work for the famous inventor Thomas Alva Edison. Ultimately, Tesla disagreed with Edison on the method for distributing electricity and left the company so he could further develop his concepts of alternating current motors and power distribution systems.

It is not an exaggeration to say Tesla's alternating current inventions ushered in the modern age of electricity and are arguably the foundation of the modern technical world we live in today. He was awarded around 300 patents. In the 1890s, one particular technology that was the focus of his research involved the wireless transmission of power. In 1899, Tesla traveled to Colorado

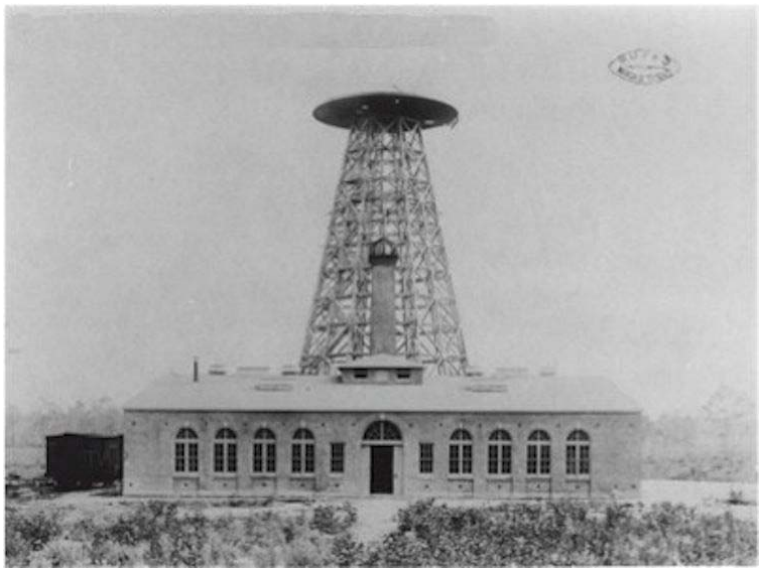
Springs to perform wireless experiments. He created structures in a barn that included large coils and a mast that held a metal ball high in the air. He was able to create very high voltages in his structures that resulted in spectacular electrical discharges. At one point, Tesla's experiments in Colorado Springs blew the local generators and cast the city in darkness. Tesla fixed the generators himself and continued his experiments.



Tesla returned to New York in 1900 and, with the financial backing of American banker J.P. Morgan, began working on a facility on Long Island, New York, that he called Wardenclyffe. The Wardenclyffe facility included a power plant and a large tower that stretched more than 180 feet into the sky. The facility was intended to link the major telegraph offices around the world and act as a worldwide communications hub. When Tesla performed initial tests on the incomplete tower, he found that it was not working as expected. Ultimately, he ran out of funds to complete his work. The facility was sold to pay off Tesla's debts, and the tower was dismantled.

Tesla claimed he would be able to transmit power wirelessly worldwide. Although Tesla's notes of his Colorado Springs experiments were published in 1976, no one has been able to

reproduce what he said could be done. The building at Wardenclyffe was purchased in May 2013 by a group of scientists and Tesla enthusiasts who plan to convert it into the Tesla Science Center and Museum. To this day, Tesla's alleged missing papers have not been found.



A mass in movement resists change of direction. So does the world oppose a new idea. It takes time to make up the minds to its value and importance. Ignorance, prejudice, and inertia of the old retard its early progress. It is discredited by insincere exponents and selfish exploiters. It is attached and condemned by its enemies. Eventually, though, all barriers are thrown down, and it spreads like fire. This will also prove true of the wireless art.

—Nikola Tesla