**Exhibit 21 Example of Plagiarized Magnetism**

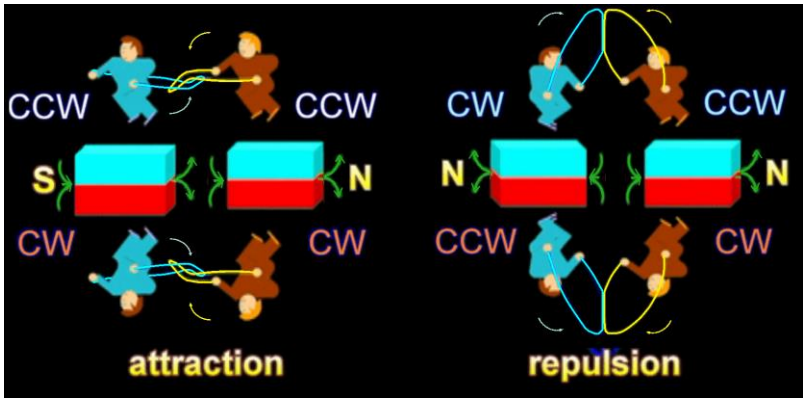
In the 19th century, it was discovered that two parallel wires 'conducting electricity' in the same direction attract each other. Neither the scientific establishment nor dissidents devised any mechanical model to explain this phenomenon. Attraction between two magnets is an identical scenario.

Originality: Under the rope model, the long rows of merged atoms and molecules forming a magnet spin *in situ* (i.e., electricity). By doing so, they swing around themselves the threads that make up the atoms and the ropes that bind them. If two magnets swing the threads CCW, they attract each other. If one swings the threads CCW and the other CW, they repel each other.

Plagiarism: Defendants copied the two-wire model almost verbatim. Of course, it is not the picture of two wires that they plagiarized, but the mechanism involving countless invisible, intangible threads that swing around the wires beyond the insulation. They merely changed the word 'threads' to 'tails' to mask their deception and go undetected on the internet. Defendants' video of magnetism [re-uploaded by Plaintiffs] can be watched here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mPfjHSBajFc . Plaintiffs' videos showing plagiarism by Defendants are referenced in the video description.

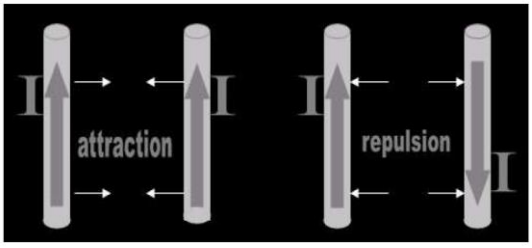
**Mechanism proposed by Plaintiffs for magnetic attraction and repulsion**

Note: This illustration is not in the book. It is placed not to mislead the Court, but to illustrate the mechanism Plaintiffs propose for magnetic attraction and repulsion since a picture is worth a thousand words. It is the ***mechanism*** which Defendants plagiarized.




**Plaintiffs [magnetic attraction/repulsion]**

*Ampere established that two parallel wires attract each other when current flows in the same direction and repel if the current (I) flows in opposite directions.* B. Gaede, *WGDE*, 2000/2008, p. 304.



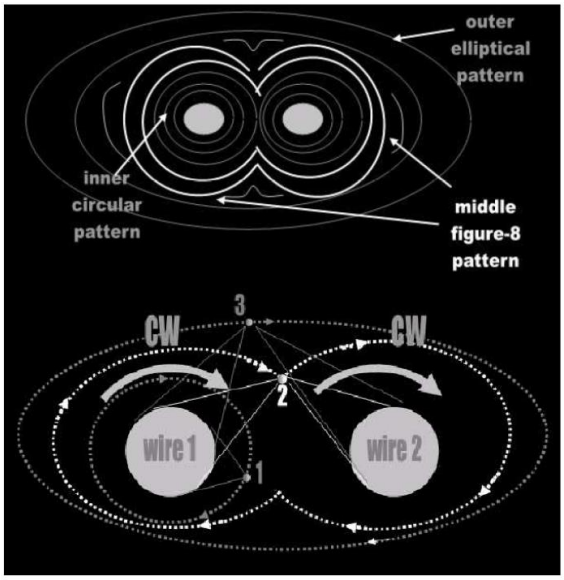
**Plaintiffs [magnetic attraction and repulsion]**

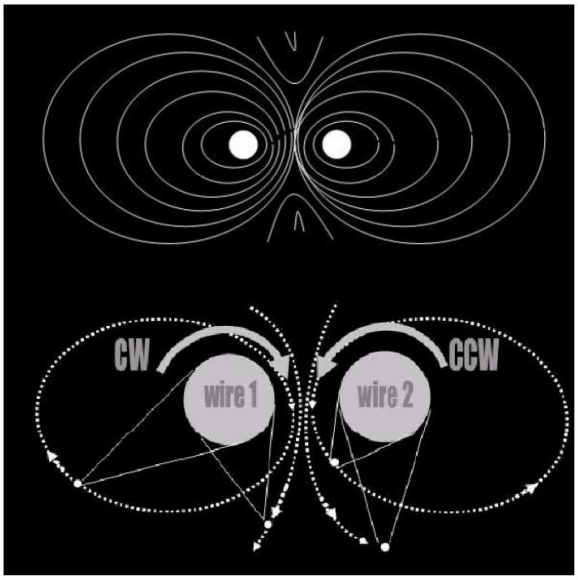
*Attraction*

*Pattern formed by iron filings sprinkled over two wires carrying current in the same direction.*

*Repulsion*

*Pattern of iron filings sprinkled around two wires carrying current in opposite directions*




Attraction

*Particle 1 circles wire 1. Before particle 2 manages to finish orbiting wire 1 it is picked up by wire 2 which swings it around itself; particle 3 circles outside both wires tracing an elliptical trajectory.*

Repulsion

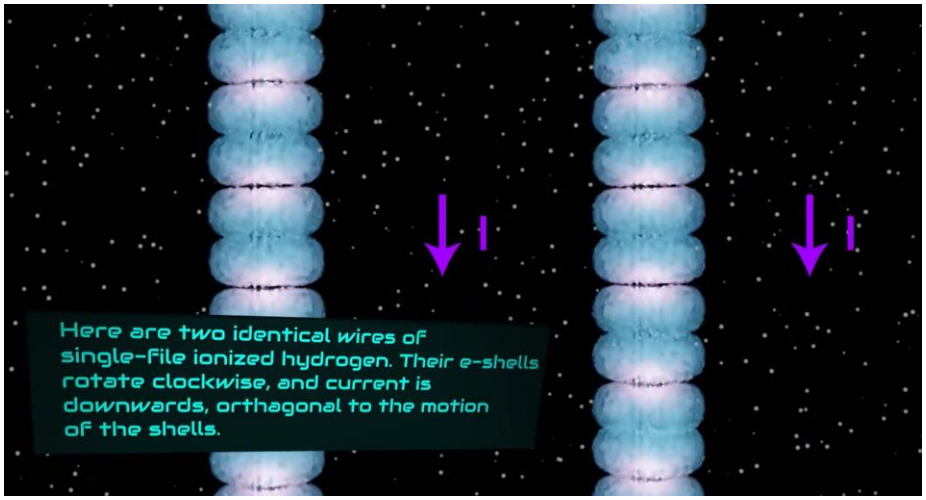
*The pattern resembles twin rollers of an old washing machine squeezing water out of a shirt. It is as if a particle bound by a string was swept around each wire. When the particles are between the atoms, they squeeze through a tighter opening*

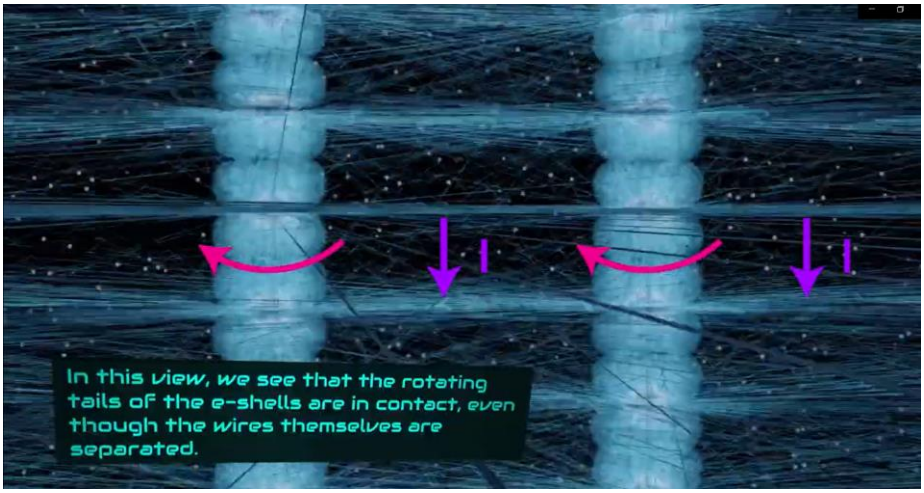
*"Of course, the iron filings do not orbit the wires; they more or less stay in place. What does swing around are the countless jump ropes originating in the wires that sweep through the filings, inducing valence electron shells of the iron nuggets to align and spin in the same direction."* B. Gaede, *WGDE*, 2000/2008, p. 305

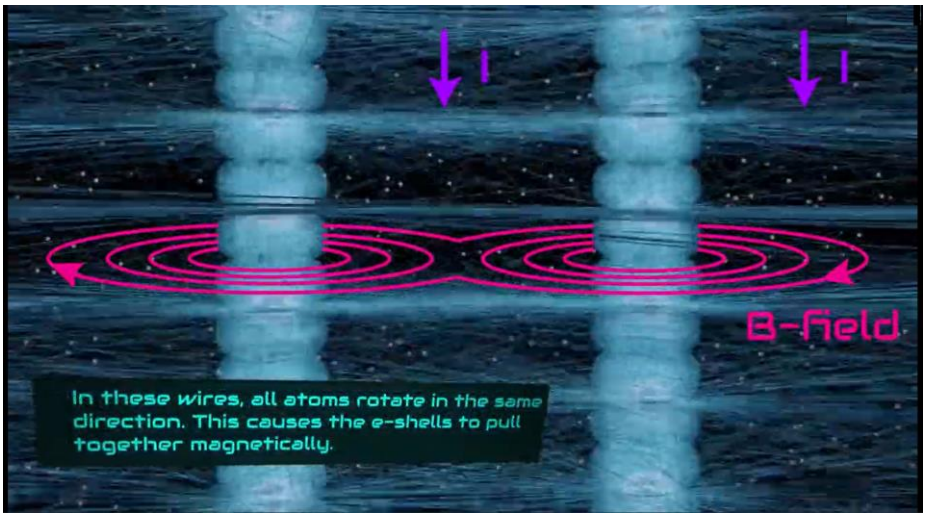
**Defendants [magnetic attraction/repulsion]**

*Magnetism is visualized at the atomic level as the lateral interaction between aligned orbital surfaces of atoms… The transmission of lateral interactions beyond the apparent surface of the wire is made possible because of the thinned extensions… they are… responsible for transmission of invisible action…* **<u>We</u>** *imagine the physical extensions of the atomic surface are responsible for the action-at-a-distance. Lateral magnetic motion of conductive rotating e-shells… between current-aligned wires, pulling them together… By inverting one of the wires, we find that currents are now opposed, as are the magnetic actions of each column's atoms... The clash of opposing… e-shells in each column drives the wires apart and illustrates magnetic repulsion*. A. Bendebury, M. DeLay, *How Do Magnets Work?* July 21, 2020

**Defendants [magnetic attraction/repulsion]**






Note placed in the article on April 15, 2020: *"The fiber-based atomic model for magnetism presented here was inspired by… the ideas of Bill Gaede."*