

In February, 1969, after MT had visited him in New York, Takis wrote to advise us of an invention called "Sea Oscillation" which he had developed over the past year with the assistance of Professor Ain Sonin of MIT. Takis inquired if we had in A & T a corporation capable of executing his proposed work. He sent the following description of the device, its origin and practical uses:

In its actual state [this invention] is an object of art, thought of by Takis 1957 in Venice. The object itself has been executed by Takis, Prof. Ain Sonin, and Prof. Sonin's assistant. From Takis' observations in Venice comes out that indeed the sea moves (oscillation) even in the calmest day. Takis observed that the cargo-boats, loaded with bricks and stones in the Venice channels were moving up and down without any visible waves on the water surface. Takis thought that this was an interesting perpetual energy which could be exploited to set in motion a disk and then, why not use that motion to generate electrical power? Takis proposed his idea to Prof. Sonin in March '68 in Cambridge. Prof. Sonin agreed and stated that the sea indeed oscillates perpetually. In fact there are records existing about the differences of oscillation from every sea on earth, which [vary] in the lengths of frequencies and in numbers per minute. Therefore we have a perpetual force which we could make evident by creating a device, sensitive enough to activate from these oscillations. The device, tested in a part of the Boston harbor (Oct. 6, 1968) successfully, rotated a disk perpetually. The device in the actual state has 6-13 turns per second. By adapting a sensitive dynamo it could generate electricity between one and six watts. The novelty of this device is that, floating in the sea it activates two bodies in a different rhythm. One body consists of the main float, where its own mechanism is attached together with a weight to keep it upright. The generator could be adapted to this mechanism. The other body consists of a smaller float, as light as possible, attached at the end of an arm. The length of this arm could be [varied], according to the length of the sea-oscillation, and by consequence this float would move independently and in a different rhythm from the main body. The axle of a gear is attached which winds up the gear. When the main body moves, it moves the gear on its axle. When the second body moves, the gear moves in the same direction by its own device. The gear winds up a spring which, on a certain point, releases and transmits its own power to a free cylinder which is free from the gear and turns with a speed which depends on the power of the spring. The mechanization of the gear and the cylinder is known in simple mechanics. The novelty of this invention is the fact that this cylinder is set in motion by two independently activating bodies through the oscillation or the waves of the sea. The practical application of this device could be for many uses:

For charging batteries, for transmitting directly radio-signals, for light-houses, for illumination of buoys. The main body could be attached on a boat or floating free into the sea; it could be fixed at the shore (in that case we would have only one body to activate the gears) and having, as a body, a mobile counter-weight. The device, executed in a bigger scale could generate much more electricity to illuminate villages around shores. The possibility of creating electricity with this device has been confirmed by the top engineer-designer of Sylvania Corporation, Mr. Donner, by Prof. Sonin and also in an interview between Prof. Schapiro and Takis by CBS-Television.

Takis and Prof. Sonin made a patent application.

We found no company for Takis, but we have been informed by the artist's representative, the Howard Wise Gallery, that in 1969 "the Treadwell Corporation in New York agreed to undertake the development and Turning to Account of the Device for commercial applications as well as for objets d'art."