



New Energy News

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SOME "MOTOR" NEWS: THE ADAMS-ASPDEN COLLABORATION

By Harold Aspden

It is timely to report on the collaboration which I have had with Robert Adams in New Zealand.

Many of us who participated in the Denver New Energy conferences in 1993 and 1994 became very interested in the claims made by Robert Adams concerning a motor which performed over and above what one might term its "call of duty." We were looking for that something that we could bite into to nourish our energy needs.

Those who tried to replicate the Adams machine based on the information he released through the magazine *NEXUS* had problems confirming his findings.

My own perception of the situation assured me that what he had claimed was, in principle, possible, but I saw problems connected with his reported measurements. I was not prepared to abandon the hope without more investigation of something similar, but different.

Now, before I communicate the news item that inspires this message, let me say that my own experimental motor researches have proved a little frustrating. One of the machines I built has afforded some tantalizing results at low speed (375 rpm). It has 8 poles and it needs a 50 Hz power supply to run at 375 rpm. Briefly, knowing the machine would operate as a synchronous motor, I coupled a conventional d.c. motor to it to drive it and measured the drop in d.c. power intake as I applied a.c. to the test machine. It was evident that, even on a volt-amp a.c. input basis, as opposed to a lower watt input basis, and allowing for a low 50% efficiency of the d.c. drive motor, I was seeing something which, as close as I could judge, equalled and possibly exceeded a 100% performance of the test machine. I was aiming at proof that a magnetic reluctance motor of the right design could tap energy from the environment thermodynamically. This is not a quest to be derided by branding as an attempt to build the 'something-for-nothing' perpetual motion machine.

Following those initial experimental findings I have built different power supplies to test the same machine on pulses at higher frequency than 50 Hz. The test machine has no problem running up to 3,000 rpm and seems to

take incredibly little power but my object is to get it to drive the d.c. motor as a generator. The problem I have encountered is that of establishing and keeping synchronism, bearing in mind that I am trying to operate without a commutator. With the 50 Hz supply I found that by watching two waveforms on an oscilloscope and bringing them to a common frequency by adjusting the speed of the drive motor the system would lock in at synchronism and I could then drop the d.c. motor power input progressively to 30% level, holding the 375 rpm, before I lost synchronism and the machine came to rest.

I was using the opposed magnetism excitation principle which I deemed to be a key factor in the Adams machine, but without using a commutator. To feed a conventional commutator from a simple d.c. source means that one cannot then properly control the timing to suit the induction, and that means unnecessary loss in motor winding resistance. If one is to think of 'over-unity' performance, the design must take account of and minimize all the losses.

So, in retrospect, I have seen something exciting at 375 rpm with 50 Hz main power input and that has spurred me on.

The design of my machine, which differs from that described by Adams, is such that it is bound to deliver 'free energy' if any machine based on incorporating permanent magnets can so perform. In other words, I am aiming at a definitive test of this possibility and am convinced that my approach is sound. If stronger magnets are on the horizon, it will have real commercial potential. My immediate concern, however, has been to replicate my 50 Hz findings at 375 rpm regeneratively at a much higher speed powered from a d.c. source. With a stabilized d.c. source, the measurement of input power poses no problem and is not confounded by power factor uncertainties, though something equivalent creeps into the resistance heating loss analysis when tracing where the energy goes. This replication step confirming the findings has just been accomplished and I can now see a way forward in this 'over-unity' pursuit. I now have enough

experimental data to convince me that I am not wasting my time.

Now, concerning the news item, I draw attention to the fact that, arising from an offer I made of collaboration with Robert Adams, a U.K. patent application in our joint names has been published as GB 2,282,708A. It is based on inventive ideas which we had in common at the time it was filed (30th September 1993). No corresponding patent applications were filed in other countries, the reason being connected with the saga that upset the expected participation by Robert Adams in the 1994 Denver meeting. The published specification, therefore, should be interesting to those working in this field as giving some background to the technical case for "free energy" machines deriving their power from magnets. I intend to pursue our patent application to the grant stage and, hopefully, Robert and I shall find that the rights have some exploitation value in U.K. and in connection with our onward but separate research endeavors.

Of special interest to *NEN* readers, there is also an unexpected Patent Office citation arising from the filing of this patent application, that **in U.K. during the second world war years (in 1941) a British inventor (Hitchcock, GB Patent No. 547668) disclosed a motor design which came very close to the type of machine we are discussing**. It is a disclosure that needs to be considered in the onward development in this field, especially as the machine construction disclosed in the patent is complete in detail and reveals a very neat way of mounting the magnets in the machine. It is a magnetic reluctance machine powered by the permanent magnets and operates by feeding current input to oppose the magnetism as the poles separate. The patent states that as a result of experiment it was found that the motor had an extremely large speed range with high torque even at low speeds and high electrical efficiency. One wonders if this invention and its scope for regenerative power development was another war casualty overlooked owing to other pressing needs at the time! Certainly, if anyone is contemplating construction of a prototype machine, the Hitchcock disclosure is the one I would commend as a guide.

Readers interested in obtaining copies of the two U. K. patent specifications referenced above should be able to order photocopies from their own Patent Offices. GB 2,282,708A is a 33-page text. Though I am not looking for the extra burden, as an offer to U.S. *NEN* readers who may find difficulty with U.K. patent specification procurement, I will airmail a copy purchased from the British Patent Office, and supply the Hitchcock patent as well, upon receipt of a U.S. check for \$15 made payable to me personally.

As to the design details of my own test machine, disclosure of that as well as test data will follow soon when I have filed my next patent application,

Harold Aspden
c/o Sabberton Publications, PO Box 35, Southampton
SO16 7RB, England.

Editorial

THE DOE NEGATIVE AMPLIFIER

News article courtesy Jed Rothwell

Reference: William J. Broad, "G.O.P. Budget Cuts Would Fall Hard on Civilian Science," *New York Times*, Monday, May 22, 1995.

This article, in defense of government-financed science, states, "At risk is the type of Government-financed basic science that has put men on the moon, explored the deep sea, unlocked the atom, cured cancers, ... and discovered the chemistry of life..." The article failed to mention that the same agencies attempted to destroy cold fusion, built up enormous piles of radioactive wastes, failed to allow known disease cures to be implemented, and have refused to fund the development of new energy.

Studies in innovation have thoroughly demonstrated that most of the important scientific discoveries and innovations **do not occur in large government laboratories**. Small progress **is** made in increments in large laboratories. Try to think of one major development that was made in a large laboratory. Transistors at Bell Labs by Shockley, you might suggest. Of historical interest is the fact that Dr. Henry Moray demonstrated the transistor in the 1930s to two professors who later worked at Bell Laboratories. The scenario might have been: "Shockley, you might be interested in what we saw on south Fifth East in Doc Moray's front yard. He had this radio playing with no vacuum tubes. He used something like a crystal **and it amplified.**"

Try some more innovations: airplane, radar, light bulb, radio, television, desk-top computers, cold fusion? Sorry, all of them developed, at least initially, in some inventor's garage, attic, or small laboratory. The point is that one of DOE's mission statements is to develop alternative energy. After the oil-price quadrupled, DOE became the successor to ERDA (late 60's?). After three decades and

\$20 billion (at least), what has DOE accomplished in alternative energy? They achieved the same results at ERDA: Energy from biomass, geothermal, solar, and wind are not competitive with standard methods of producing energy. However, DOE has achieved another triumph: Hot fusion is not practical, not competitive, and likely will never be successfully commercialized. Another triumph of DOE: After decades of study, the nuclear waste problem in the U.S. is worse than when DOE started and is getting worse every year. The burden of radioactive waste from both energy and weapon sources is now a health-threatening problem to many American communities.

How did DOE get to be such a good negative amplifier. A look at one example: cold fusion when announced in March, 1989 was a possible solution to the energy production problem. Unlike hot fusion, which has never achieved as much energy out as input, cold fusion when first announced had demonstrated the capability to produce excess energy output. This significant energy-producing achievement resulted in hundreds of thousands of dollars of tax payers funds (supposedly for the use of energy research) diverted to destroy cold fusion.

Here is another example: The civilian science budget of the government is far less than the monies spent by American corporations. However, the tax-paying corporations of the U.S. are naive enough to believe that federal government agencies would make an unbiased investigation of new energy devices and report publicly on promising new developments. Therefore, by damning with faint praise, those who control the policies of the DOE can greatly dampen or, with suitable praise, can greatly accelerate the corporate funding of new research. Thus the highly-biased ERAB report on cold fusion strongly dampened U.S. corporate interest in spending commercial research dollars on cold fusion.

There exists, among nearly all bureaucrats who head problem-solving agencies, a complete understanding of the cost of finding a solution to a problem. **If you solve a problem, the problem disappears and so should the agency created to solve the problem!** Therefore, it is not the objective of agency administrators to solve the problem for which the agency was created. So what is the answer? Government agency administrators should receive a substantial bonus for solving a problem together with a promise of being assigned a new problem to solve. Only with incentives paid for solutions will government problem-solving agencies function properly. It is suggested that an agency for New Energy be established with ten percent of the funds going to pay bureaucrats for finding solutions to specific problems. New Energy contracts would then be awarded, not just to friends and cronies, but to those most likely to solve the problem. An

even better idea: **Pass a law that gives tax-paying corporations and companies the right to deduct the full amount of their research from income taxes owed if a company solves a specific problem as posted by the government as being in the national interest.** Now we just have to make sure that the agency posting the problem is not posting a problem already solved by one of their friends.

Commercial Column

The following companies (listed alphabetically) are commercializing cold fusion or enhanced energy devices:

COMPANY: PRODUCT

American Cold Fusion Engineering and Supply: Information and troubleshooting for the fusion research and development industry. Sacramento, California. The president, Warren Cooley, can be reached at 916-736-0104.

CETI (Clean Energy Technologies, Inc.): Developers of the Patterson Power Cell™. Dallas, Texas. Voice (214) 458-7620, FAX (214) 458-7690.

ENECO: Portfolio of intellectual property including over thirty patents issued or pending in cold nuclear fusion and other enhanced energy devices. Salt Lake City, Utah. Contact Fred Jaeger, Voice 801/583-2000, Fax 801/583-6245.

E-Quest Sciences: Exploring The Micro-Fusion™ process. Seeking qualified research partners for their sonoluminescence program. Contact Russ George, FAX (415) 851-8489.

Hydro Dynamics, Inc.: Hydrosonic Pump, heat-producing systems using electrical input with thermal efficiencies of 110 to 125 percent. Rome, Georgia. Contact James Griggs, Voice 706/234-4111 Fax 706/234-0702.

Nova Resources Group, Inc.: Design and manufacture ETC (Electrolytic Thermal Cell); EG (commercial power cogeneration module); and IE (integrated electrolytic system). Denver, Colorado. Call Chip Ransford, Phone (303) 433-5582.

UV Enhanced Ultrasound: Cold Fusion Principle being used for an ultrasonic water purifier. Hong Kong. FAX (852) 2338-3057.

Note: The Fusion Information Center has been acting as an information exchange to many of these companies. We expect to augment our international service to provide contacts, information, and business opportunities to companies considering an entry into the enhanced energy market.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION SOURCES

Fusion Facts monthly newsletter: Salt Lake City, UT 801/583-6232, also publishes Cold Fusion Impact and Cold Fusion Source Book. Plans on-line database access for later in 1995.

New Energy News monthly newsletter, edited by Hal Fox, Salt Lake City, UT 801/583-6232

Cold Fusion Times, quarterly newsletter published by Dr. Mitchell Swartz, P.O. Box 81135, Wellesley Hills MA 02181.

Infinite Energy, new bi-monthly newsletter edited by Dr. Eugene Mallove (author of Fire from Ice), P.O. Box 2816, Concord, NH 03302-2816. 603-228-4516.

Fusion Technology, Journal of the American Nuclear Society publishes journal articles on cold nuclear fusion. 555 N. Kensington Ave., La Grange Park, IL 60525.

21st Century Science & Technology, P.O. Box 16285, Washington, D.C., 20041. Includes cold fusion developments.

Electric Spacecraft Journal, quarterly, edited by Charles A. Yost, 73 Sunlight Drive, Leicester, NC 28748.

Space Energy Journal, edited by Jim Kettner & Don Kelly, P.O. Box 11422, Clearwater, FL 34616.

"*Cold Fusion*", monthly newsletter, edited by Wayne Green, 70 b Route 202N, Petersborough, NH 03458.

The above list of commercial and information sources will be growing. New listings will be added as information is received. Send information to *NEN*, P.O. Box 58639, Salt Lake City, UT, 84158.

MOLDAVIAN WATER VORTEX HEATER

A company in Moldavia is producing and selling a heater which is powered by an electric motor/pump combination. The water is circulated through a nozzle into a vortex chamber where the water cavitates. Two groups have tested the device and shown it to produce more thermal

energy than can be accounted for (with conventional physics) by input power expended. Claims of up to 300% thermal output have been made. Independent tests reported to *NEN* have shown over 100% thermal output but have not replicated the claimed higher values of 200 to 300%. **The evidence is that there is an unknown (to classical physics) effect that is involved in the cavitation of water that produces excess thermal power.** This capability of generating thermal power deserves thorough study by the academic community. The ultimate source of energy needs to be determined. *NEN* believes that the Moldavian device operates under similar physics to the Hydrosonic™ Pump. We hope to be able to provide actual test data in the near future.

Fusion Briefings

EXTRAORDINARY TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGHS

Courtesy of the author.

Carl Frankel, (U.S. Contributing Editor), "Techno Star-Gazing," *Tomorrow*, [issue info missing] pp 73-75.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Frankel discusses three new technologies that are destined to change our lives: cold fusion, nanotechnology, and zero-point energy. Cold fusion is alive and well, Frankel reports. He quotes Moray King as saying, "You could shoot Pons and Fleischmann tomorrow and it wouldn't make a difference." [It might not be Pons and Fleischmann's choice.] Frankel says, "By and large, the mainstream scientific community has turned a blind eye to these developments -- nowhere more than in the U.S. This is difficult to explain, given scientists' professional commitment to objectivity and rationality." Frankel did not mention that those academic institutions that are heavily supported by government funds are more committed to grant lobbying, preservation of current dogma, and avoidance of controversy. The discovery of new science is not the driving force in academic institutions. Fortunately there are a few like Hal Puthoff, who strive to remove the dogma and reveal new truths.

The work by Hal Puthoff is cited by Frankel, especially his work in describing a better model of zero-point energy (space energy). Puthoff's "One-Watt Challenge" is

discussed. Frankel states that with space energy, "[if] little by little, a credible foundation is being laid -- commercial applications are likely to be with us soon. Jeane Manning anticipates that within ten years..." This editor suggests that commercialization has begun with the patent filed on the MRA, and with Lambertson's solid-state device.

Nanotechnology -- the use of micro-miniaturized materials, devices, and systems -- is the third topic discussed by Frankel. Japan is investing \$200 million into nanotechnology over the next ten years. Some nano-devices are proposed to be **built from the space up, by the controlled assembly of atoms and molecules.** Some of these devices or products will be smaller, lighter, longer-lasting. [If you want a scenario of what might happen in nanotechnology, just review the history of the growth and development of genetic engineering and see the enormously capable and effective systems that have been developed.] Frankel ends with, "Improbable and melodramatic as it may seem, the technological calvary may be headed our way. At this very moment, it may be just over the hill, just on the other side of the millennium." An expressive statement, but in this editor's opinion, Frankel ended up on the wrong side of the millennium.

SUCCESSFUL HOT FUSION

Gerry Vassilatos, "The Farnsworth Fusor," *Borderlands*, vol 51, no 2, Spring 1995, pp 6-13.

SUMMARY

Although billions of dollars have been spent in the hot fusion arena, no successful end appears in sight among all the "promising" noises from highly paid researchers. They don't realize that their goal, has already been achieved, covered up and suppressed in 1965. Philo T. Farnsworth, the original designer of true electronic television, produced a completely controlled and repeatable reaction in his Mark III Fusor, which employed inertial containment.

Farnsworth was the prolific designer of very unusual electron tubes since before World War II, and has many patents to his name to support his legend as a radical genius. While testing high power UHF tubes in 1936, **he discovered an anomalous self-focussing space charge phenomenon: plasmoids which glowed even more brilliantly with increased voltage -- a control characteristic.** He called these point-plasma phenomenon "poissors." Farnsworth multipactors and cold cathode discharge tubes produced optically focussed "poissors" and exhibited all the response-control characteristics later sought by plasma physicists in their hot fusion race. The poissor phenomenon made possible

a whole new type of electron power tubes and plasma devices and stimulated Farnsworth's research toward the refinement of electron optics.

By 1953 Farnsworth had conceived of a means of using the poissor phenomenon to produce controlled nuclear fusion reactions. The patent record shows that he achieved his goal. His first design for a hot fusion reactor was accomplished in 1959, and in October 1960 he solved both containment and conversion problems in one design, the Fusor Mark I was tested and worked (see U.S. patent 3,386,883). The field symmetries and processes involved in achieving this variety of hot fusion seem macro-analogous to those characteristic now being explored in cold fusion.

The suppression and assassination of technology is historically the response of frightened competitors... responding to a impending breakthrough that might make them irrelevant. Farnsworth found his research project stopped, and ITT took over all the patents and applications for itself. Farnsworth's health declined, and though he continued his Fusor experiments in a small lab at Brigham Young University, he died in 1971. ITT has never developed any of Farnsworth's patents or applications, even though they had been experimentally successful.

This article points out that while Farnsworth did achieve a hot fusion success, remarkably few individuals in fusion research are aware of it. It goes on to discuss not a "conspiracy" theory, but more a series of professional, political and economic reasons and actions that may have been at work in devaluing and ignoring anomalous new discoveries and technology. It ends on a hopeful note, no matter whether "suppression" or manipulation occurs or not, there is an unstoppable reaction: "the frightening release of newer, simpler technologies in every corner of the world. This phenomenal dispersion so assaults would-be controllers that no one regulator may ever seize, quench, or destroy the new technological species."

REPORT FROM A PATHOLOGICAL SKEPTIC

Courtesy of Jed Rothwell
Taken from InterNet

WHAT'S NEW by Robert L. Park, Friday, 28 Apr 95, Washington DC

"4. A FEW COLD FUSION DIE-HARDS GATHER IN ANAHEIM AND MONTE CARLO.

The only story was the contrast in ambiance. A luxury hotel in Monte Carlo, near Fleischmann and Pon's luxury lab, was the venue for the 5th International Cold Fusion Conference; the wine bill was picked up by an unnamed

benefactor. A week earlier, at the American Chemical Society meeting in Anaheim, cold fusion was relegated to a poster session in a hotel parking garage; only five presenters actually showed up. Rumors of sensational new results at Texas A&M and in Italy failed to materialize. The Electric Power Research Institute, until now the major patron of cold fusion research in the U.S., reportedly has called it quits."

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Don't believe everything you hear... or read on the InterNet. This is the same Robert L. Park who proclaimed in 1990 that the first International Conference on Cold Fusion was the "last gasp of a dying corpse." Dr. Park, we prefer being cold fusion Die Hards to being a pathological skeptic Dead Head. Why didn't you report the demo of the cold fusion reactor at the conference that produced 200%+ more output than input?

Space Energy

MORE MAGNETIC ROLLER DEVELOPMENTS

Don Casull does it again! Don just can't leave these magnets alone. He decided that if gravity can be used to get the magnetic roller out of the range of one set of runner magnets and into the next, **then one should be able to warp the magnetic fields and run the roller magnets on the level.** So he did it.

Don's solution is pictured in the accompanying photos. Note that the stationary magnets are placed at an angle to the direction of travel of the roller magnet. In addition the stationary magnets are sloped. Don also found it useful to link the sets of stationary magnets with soft iron straps. The combinations of the stationary magnets and the "warping" straps provide the same function as the UP & DOWN gravity-assisted track for the roller magnets.

Another feature that Don had to resolve is the final escape of the roller magnets from the level magnetic fields. This was accomplished by experimental positioning of the final combination of three magnets and metal straps to provide a diverging magnetic arrangement (as shown in Fig. 2)

Just for fun (and to aid in the understanding of magnetic fields) Don placed movable diverging pieces at the entrance of the level track. He can place the roller magnet in a neutral position at the start and then close the

entrance arrangement of straps and magnets to provide a force to get the roller magnet started. **We know that he is applying energy to the roller magnet by moving the entry arrangement.** However, the educational effect here is to add a further understanding to what can be accomplished with the magnetic invention originally designed by Stewart Harris.



Fig. 1. Don Casull demonstrates his Level Track TOMI

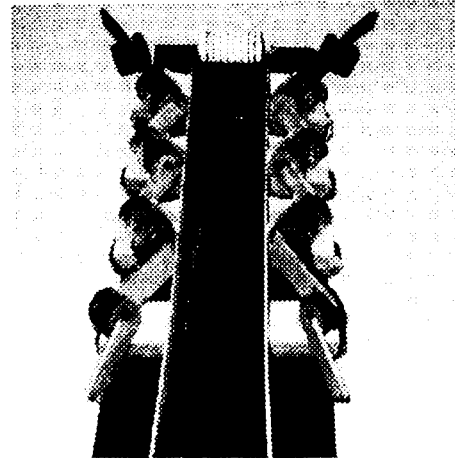


Fig. 2. Top View of the Level Track TOMI



Fig. 3. Side View of the Level Track TOMI

Note: The black squares on the side view are support clamps

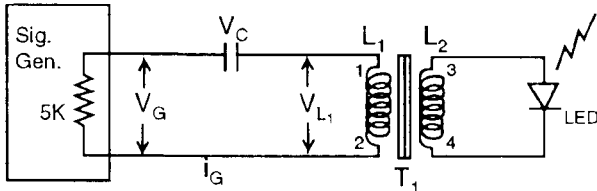
We also note that there is another solution to the level track challenge that has been uploaded to the KeeleyNet. Sorry, Don Casull, there are some others out there thinking along the same lines. More power (magnetic power, that is) to all of you. You are indeed adding to our collective understanding of what can be done with magnets.

ERRATA

COSMOLOGY NOTE CORRECTION

In the Cosmology Note by Greg Hodowanec published on page 12 of our April issue, the following corrections need to be made:

A. Schematic of the circuit:



C = 680 pF (S.M.) L₁ = 5 mH
 LED: rated at 1.85 v 10 ma L₂ ≅ 1 mH
 T₁ = special transformer

and

An estimate of the reactive powers (and some measured values) delivered to the LED load is given below:

| f_0 | i_C | V_{L1} | i_{L1} | Est. Powers | Meas. Powers |
|-------|-------|----------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 80KHz | 1.0ma | 9.3v | 3. ma | 28mW | 33mW |
| 90 " | .9ma | 8.0v | 2.7ma | 22mW | 25mW |
| 100" | .7ma | 6.5v | 2.1ma | 14mW | 14mW |

We are sorry for any inconvenience these errors have caused.

DIELECTRIC AMPLIFIER

Courtesy of Norm Wooton

A. M. Vincent, "Dielectric Amplifier Fundamentals," *Electronics*, Dec. 1951, pp 84-88.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

We recently (*NEN*, vol 2, no 11, April 1995, pp 1-3, N.E. Zaev, "Excess Electricity in Electrets") wrote about Russian work using electrets as dielectrics in capacitors. That article triggered the response of the KeeleyNet guys

to come up with this older paper. We thought our readers would like to have this information. This article shows that dielectric and magnetic amplifiers are a possible substitute for vacuum-tube amplifiers. (Remember that the transistor was invented in 1945.) In the case of the dielectric amplifier, the reactance of a nonlinear capacitor is changed by applying a control voltage across the dielectric, changing its permittivity. Plots in the article show that a relatively small voltage change can produce a relatively large change in the dielectric constant -- thus amplification is possible. Some typical circuits are shown. In a magnetic material, the change in applied magnetizing force causes changes in the magnetic fields exhibited by the magnetic materials. Cycling of a positive through negative magnetizing forces results in a hysteresis loop in the plot of magnetizing force and its resultant magnetic effects. This effect is dubbed the ferromagnetic effect. There is a similar effect with nonlinear capacitors when voltage is applied across the dielectric. Thus, this effect has been dubbed the ferroelectric effect (**even if no "ferro" exists**).

The materials which, at that time, showed promise for dielectric amplifiers were barium titanate; combinations of strontium and barium titanates; and combinations of barium and lead zirconates. The best results were obtained near the Curie point. Some materials are strongly subject to temperature changes (thus one could make a temperature sensitive circuit and used to measure temperature changes). The article cites frequency responses up to 10 megaHertz but responses to modulations up to 3,000 megaHertz. **We are wondering if using an applied voltage across the capacitor (whose dielectric is an electret) would provide any interesting amplification side effects.** If you try it, let us know. Does any one have any ideas of how this might be used to tap the ether (ZPE) or space energy? Note: The author of this 1951 article was a Lt. Commander in the U.S. Navy, Bureau of Ships.

Note: See also: James S. Fink, "Introducing the Dielectric Amplifier," *Radio-Electronics*, Feb. 1954, pp 92-94, 6 refs.

FROM THE KEELYNET...

E-mail from Lee Trippett:

Neal Hyatt brought over a video he recently acquired. It shows John Searl giving a lecture in England in the late '80s. John is showing off the unusual properties of his special "free energy" magnets. This is done by suspending with thread an ordinary metal paper clip over a magnet. The paper clip takes on a very rapid spinning motion.

Since I had a rare earth cylinder magnet with a diameter of 0.5 inch and a length of 0.5 inch, we likewise suspended a similar paper clip and were very surprised to see it take on a rapid spinning motion.

We opened the clip to prevent any induced current loops and still saw a lot of action. We made the clip straight, attached the thread with tape and still saw lots of action. We tried larger straight metal rods and there was NO ACTION but the common metallic magnetic attraction.

The spin is directly related to the up and down motion of the suspended metal piece and **the direction of the spin is always the same regardless of the magnetic pole.**

COMMENT BY SAM FAILE

Possible Explanation for Spinning Paper Clip:

I found that by suspending weights greater than a paper clip from a thread, I could get fairly rapid spinning (50 turns in 30 seconds) for a 1½ foot thread suspending a still-packaged new six foot extension cord. This was without any magnet. Perhaps a strong magnet pulls on a paper clip to where the thread will try to rotate purely due to a torsional stress in the pulled thread.

[We tried this and it works. We noted that some magnets (of the same type and strength) work better than others. - Ed.]

Rotating Space-Energy Machines

N-MACHINE FOR SALE

Homopolar D.C. Generator for research purposes. Bruce DePalma's latest prototype plus test rig.

The generator includes NdFeB rotating magnets, liquid metal current collectors. The test rig includes Baldor 15 Kw variable speed controller, 7.5 Kw drive motor, Himmelstein in-line torque sensor and power meter, Labview programme, data acquisition card, output bus-bars and shunt load. Ideal for scientists, universities and organisations interested in the development of **over-unity generators.**

Contact: Space Power Corporation, Sydney, Australia. Mike Fisher. Tel & Fax: +612-365-4146.

Miscellaneous

BYE BYE, DOE?

Gary Lee (Washington Post), "Energy Department One of 4 to Go?" *Salt Lake Tribune*, Sunday, Mar. 26, 1995.

Being introduced into the House this spring is a bill designed to abolish the DOE. The bill crafted by Rep. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.) is supposedly an attempt to help reduce the deficit, as are three others targeting the Departments of Commerce, Education and HUD. The result of the end of the DOE according to this bill, would be the creation of a new federal entity, the National Special Weapons Agency, to oversee the three weapons laboratories; the transferring of the department's other 25 laboratories to the private sector; and the loss of about 40,000 jobs.

Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary, mobilizing opposition to the plan, said it would make little savings, while it would destroy some valuable programs. The future for the DOE looks bleak, with Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.) plans to push its elimination. The White House planned to dismantle the DOE last year, but now pledges to follow through.

WESTERN SCIENCE AND THE MECHANISTIC WORLD VIEW

By Shiuji Inomata, Ph.D., President JPI

When I look at western science/physics, as a Japanese, what impresses me is its mechanistic and materialistic nature.

Perhaps, this is because the monotheistic religion such as Christianity and Cartesian mind-matter dualism have dominated the modern West. René Descartes regarded nature including animals as machines which do not have consciousness and allocated to man special status which could communicate with God. In the Japanese mind, because of animistic Shinto religion, panpsychic world-view prevails, in which "consciousness" resides in nature itself. It is well known that the western mechanistic science was founded by Newton's Principia in the 17th century.

On the other hand, there was an instance where the mechanistic world-view of western science was challenged. This was in the 19th century, when the medium of electromagnetic wave propagation -- ether -- was studied scientifically. Sound waves propagate by the oscillation of the medium -- air. Similarly, ether was considered as the medium of electromagnetic wave propagation. No one could blame such an idea in any case. At first, the ether was considered to be materialistic substance. However, owing to the research of H.A. Lorentz, ether became to be regarded as non-materialistic substance such as ki or prana in eastern philosophies; which can freely pass through material objects. Indeed, Newtonian science includes the concepts of the absolute time and space, but it does not include the concepts similar to ki or prana.

Looking back from the present time, western science should have reconsidered its mechanistic nature at the end of the 19th century. The Michaelson/Morley experiment is said to have denied the existence of ether. However, if we consider that the progression of physical time becomes slower in a material object which travels in ether with near light-speed velocity -- thermal oscillation of molecules and atoms becomes slow in this case -- the material object contracts as if cooled down and the Michaelson/Morley experiment does not necessarily deny the existence of ether.

However, western scientists as the followers of Descartes' doctrine which stipulates that ki and matter, or in other words consciousness and matter, do not interact, selected the different alternative. This was done by A. Einstein's paper on special relativity. Einstein, in that paper, introduced the mathematical principle of the consistency of light-speed (which seemingly did not have any experimental verifications) expelled the ghost of non-materialistic ether or ki from science, and quite narrowly maintained the mechanistic nature of western science since Newton's day. The contraction of material objects, which I touched on before, is regarded as "apparent" process, not a "real" process. Therefore, what we know as the western science today is the mechanistic science of Newton and Einstein.

COLLAPSE OF MECHANISTIC WORLD-VIEW AND NEW SCIENCE

Bad omens to the mechanistic and materialistic paradigm of Newton and Einstein began to appear after the middle of the 20th century, in the 1970s. First came the paranormal phenomenon, in which metal is deformed or even destroyed by the function of consciousness and it had aroused world-wide interest. According to the scientific study of Prof. Shigemi Sasaki, University of Electrocommunications, Tokyo, there are two cases in

which the flow of physical time becomes fast or slow by the so-called time catalyst function of consciousness. In the former case, metal structure becomes, even in normal temperature, as if heated up.

In the latter case, metal structure becomes, even in normal temperature, as if cooled down. And thus the deformation and destruction of metal objects occur. Actually, Newton knew about paranormal phenomena when he wrote the Principia. However, in the section of general remark of the book, he excluded these phenomena from the standpoint of Newton Science, saying that the experimental findings had not yet been accumulated enough as to the function of "spiritus," that is consciousness or ki.

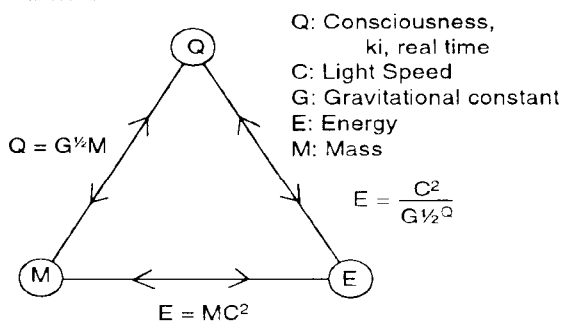
In the 1980s, in areas other than the paranormal phenomena, anomalous phenomena which could not be accommodated in the framework of western science/physics began to be reported. One example is high temperature super-conducting phenomenon concerning ceramic material. According to the accepted theory, super-conductivity is not expected above 30°K. However, the phenomenon actually occurs in higher temperature and physicists have not yet understood the mechanism. I wrote, concerning the destruction of metal by the function of consciousness, that even in normal temperature physical phenomenon which corresponds to lower temperature occurs.

That kind of mechanism could explain this phenomenon. However, in this case, there is no need of a psychic person. Ceramic material is supposed to absorb non-material ether or ki from space itself.

Next came the cold fusion phenomenon. Although thermal fusion is expected at very high temperature (about 10⁸K) it had been confirmed to occur in electrochemical reactions in normal temperature. In this case, electrical repelling force between hydrogen nuclei (protons), and attractive force between shadow electrical charge (ki) cancelled out each other, and then fusion is supposed to occur. Of course, the mechanistic Newton science cannot predict an alchemy-like phenomenon such as this.

Adding to these, a revolutionary energy device called a unipolar generator/N-machine has been attracting world-wide interest. This is related to the unipolar induction phenomenon discovered in 1831 by Michael Faraday, one of the founders of present day electromagnetism. This machine is thought to convert non-material ether or ki in space (which Einstein's relativity expelled) into electrical power. At present, conventional physicists who are on the side of the Newton-Einsteinian paradigm can not understand these phenomena or they are eager to deny these phenomena. It is natural, because should they accept these, the very paradigm upon which they stand

would collapse. **The world is in the state of an all-out scientific revolution.** The old paradigm already constitutes a serious obstacle to the important technological developments toward the 21st century. In early 1970s, I myself happened to experience the metal-bending phenomenon. And I recognize it is a real phenomenon. I recognized that mechanistic and materialistic western science is a kind of deficient science and I began to reorganize it. In January 1983, a big inspiration came to me, and the new scientific paradigm became a consistent whole. The experimental consistency checks have been successful and "Japanese new science" for the 21st century thus has been established.



Conversion Formula among Consciousness, Mass, and Energy in New Science / Psychotronics

[Now we understand better why the Japanese are more willing to adapt to cold fusion and other new energy devices. --Ed.]

FUTURE WORLD ENERGY COMMUNITY

SUMMARY

Brian O'Leary (co-founder of IANS, former Apollo astronaut, former physics faculty at Princeton Univ.), "The Free Energy Community of the Future," *New Science News*, vol 4, no 2, 1995, p 2.

Instead of a "solo search for the Holy Grail of new energy," Brian O'Leary is focusing on the changes and foundations that the transformation to a new energy structure will need. Out of the foundation relationships could grow the organizations and networks to best facilitate an orderly and rapid change to enhanced energy systems.

O'Leary promotes the gathering of an international privately- or publicly-funded research community to concentrate the power of many trained and innovative minds on the development problems surrounding the final commercialization of new energy devices. The implications and consequences of this research project will be revolutionary. "The stranglehold exerted by

suppression and lack of funding could be broken with a concerted international effort -- an effort that grows out of an international research community founded on mutual respect and trust."

O'Leary postulates that the Institute for New Energy, founded by IANS in 1993, may provide the basis for the beginning of the international free energy community.

MÖBIUS COILS RESEARCH

Samuel P. Faile, "Summary of Effects of Möbius (Knotted) Coils," from his journal, courtesy of the author.

Depending on the type of coil, there can be prolonged biological effects produced which can be pleasant or unpleasant. The effects can occur during construction, when an unpowered coil is nearby, or when the coil is powered. In the first few weeks of growth, lima bean plant growth can be affected by using water from containers that had unpowered coils wrapped around them. The electrical resistance of water may be affected by an unpowered "2 Tel Braid 48" device. Some biological effects can be countered by the use of other devices such as the "Ring 13x13x13" or the "Bifilar 3(42)" device.

Sporadic exotic effects can occur especially within a week of constructing superstructures (knots of knots). When one feels loaded up with a field effect such as a tingling sensation, events are more likely to occur. Machinery can show extra cycles and cracking noises can occur.

There is the suspicion that the coils can trigger excess heat effects without the need for a power hookup. Hundreds of pounds of coils may increase the temperature of an apartment building by 5-10°F. Large braid devices stored in the trunk of a car may increase gas mileage. The effects may be triggered by high humidity.

Coils placed on a cardboard box standing on a Mettler balance generally will show a weight gain or weight loss if 1 Amp of DC current is passed through them. Permanent major weight losses may occur for some types of cellulose materials. (See *NEN*, Nov 1994, N.A. Reiter, pp 8-13; and *NEN*, Dec 1994, S.P. Faile, p 12.)

Some of the more powerful effects may be based on the "Braid" knot design. This coil appears to be about 60% less magnetic than a straight wire for 1 Amp DC.

X-RAY LASERS BEING DEVELOPED

Courtesy of Sam Faile

I. Peterson (staff writer), "New Path Toward X-Ray Lasers Found," *Science News*, vol 146, no 9, Aug. 27, 1994, p 132.

At the U. of Illinois in Chicago, Charles K. Rhodes and his coworkers have developed a new method of producing X-rays in clusters of atoms. They show that clusters of xenon atoms irradiated by extremely short, powerful pulses of ultraviolet light can generate X-rays having wavelengths ranging from 2 to 3 angstroms. Such short wavelength X-ray lasers could be used in the imaging of matter, allowing the study of living biological tissue or other materials on a molecular or atomic scale.

The effect occurs when intense ultraviolet light is focused on gas consisting of clusters of xenon atoms, and causes the ejection of one or more tightly bound electrons (normally found in orbits close to the atomic nucleus), while it leaves behind an outer shell of weakly bound electrons. A hollow atom, a highly excited form of matter, is the result. When the vacancies are refilled with electrons, they generate X-rays.

Several things are happening here. In the clusters of atoms, the intense electric field of the incoming ultraviolet light causes the outer electrons of the cluster's atoms to oscillate collectively. This coordinated oscillation facilitates the transfer of energy -- the large number of ultraviolet photons -- directly to an atom's inner electrons. Remarkably, the same effect is also responsible for channeling the ultraviolet radiation, allowing the delivery of energy directly to the atoms of the cluster. The channeling combined with the efficient ejection of inner electrons mentioned above, produces an environment ideal for X-ray generation.

The researchers find that they can maximize the emission of X-rays by adjusting the size of the atomic clusters appropriately. The research continues. They are now setting up key experiments to evaluate the physics of the process and confirm their findings. Their next goal is to prove amplification.

ALTERNATIVE FUEL

The *Commuter Scooter* is a new transportation service provided by the South Natomas Transportation Management Assoc. in Sacramento, California. It is powered by compressed natural gas (CNG) which has been shown to be up to 60% cleaner than traditional gasoline and diesel powered vehicles. [Some new energy

technology will soon be able to reduce the pollution to zero. --Ed.]

GLOBAL ENERGY NETWORK (GENI)

NEN is kindly disposed toward anyone, or any group, who are working to solve the world's energy problems. Therefore, we are grateful to the GENI group for sending us their newsletter. If you are interested in learning more about the proposed Global Energy Network, write to GENI, P.O. Box 81565, San Diego, CA 93128.

There may be a problem with the proposed global electrical energy grid. Several years ago, engineers at IBM presented management with a desktop computer with two floppy disk drives. The marketing gurus made their sales analysis and predicted that the market would be an estimated 750,000 computers mainly for engineers to use as engineering work stations. The decision was made to go ahead with the product, but because of the expected low volume, the disk operating system (DOS) was farmed out to a little outfit. Seventy million (editor's estimate) desk-top computers later, the DOS has made a multi-billionaire out of Bill Gates, the primary owner of the MicroSoft DOS. Meanwhile, IBM has lost about one-half of its global mainframe revenue as customers have replaced mainframes with distributed desk-top computing systems linked by such things as Novell's NetWare.

It is our studied judgement that the commercialization of enhanced energy systems will have a similar effect on the electric power grid. As previously claimed in this publication, the commercialization of enhanced energy systems has begun. License fees ranging from \$250,000 to \$1 million are being asked and reportedly being collected. The immediate leaders in commercialization of devices are the Patterson Power Cell™ by Clean Energy Technologies, Inc. of Dallas, Texas, the Hydrosonic Pump of Hydro Dynamics, Inc. of Rome, Georgia, and the vortex cavitation device being produced in Moldavia. On the intellectual property forefront is ENECO, Inc. of Salt Lake City, Utah, who offer a variety of enhanced energy patents and patents pending. Other companies are offering products and/or services with several, as yet unannounced, companies preparing to enter the market.

It is exceedingly difficult to predict either the communities or industries that will be first impacted by enhanced energy systems. However, it is certain that those who produce and market electrical power will experience reduced demand as the enhanced energy devices proliferate. It must be remembered also, that cold nuclear fusion devices create thermal energy. As cold fusion devices are manufactured and sold the negative impact

may be experienced more strongly by the natural gas industry.

The greatest effect of the commercialization of enhanced energy devices and systems will be the impact on the American consumers who have been so seriously misinformed by the media, the DOE, and the patent office. There will be a rapid struggle to identify and shift the blame to others: to the media, the DOE, the ERAB committee, MIT, Cal Tech, and the writers of books proclaiming that cold fusion was bad science (Frank Close, John Huizenga, and especially Gary Taubes). **The radio talk shows are about to have a field day.** By the way, you should buy copies of the anti-cold fusion books before they are trashed by the publishers because they will become collector's items. The author's of anti-cold fusion books will be faced with considerable teasing. However, I'll wager that every anti-cold fusion writer has gone on record somewhere, with some version of, "Of course, I would be the first to embrace this new discovery if were proven!"

ELF NEWSLETTER

Paramagnetics, ed. Kevin Masman, P.O. Box 360, Castlemaine, Vic 3450, Australia.

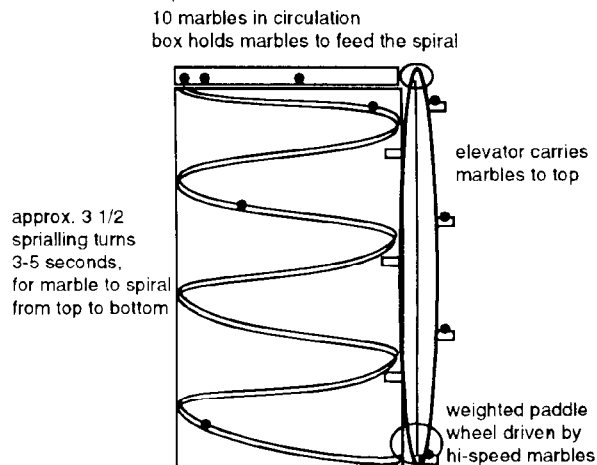
This newsletter is concerned with the detection and effect of Extra Low Frequency (ELF) electromagnetic fields on humans and agriculture. The first issue chronicled the visit of Phil Callahan to Australia in late 1993, and his findings there. "Callahan's physics also touches upon our mental world and even mystical experience. The truly exciting aspect of all this is that if we understand the physics behind these areas so central to human life, then these very same physical life processes can be enhanced." Editor Masman intends this newsletter as a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on the subject of paramagnetism.

THE TOY SHOP

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH OVER UNITY TOY
By Bruce Welsh

I grew up on a farm, and I had a great uncle that was a tinkerer. He lived on another farm about 10 miles away. He was the kind of person that would spend four days building something to save 15 minutes once a year. Like I said, he was a tinkerer. He also was quite an inventor, although he didn't know it, I think. He never tried to sell anything that he invented, his thing was doing it, not to make money, he just enjoyed building things.

When I was about 8 years old, we went over to visit with them. He was showing my grandfather the new toy that he had built for his boys. As best I can remember the toy was about two feet high and about one foot square. It consisted of a spiral ramp that I think make about $3\frac{1}{2}$ turns from the top to the bottom.



Self-running Toy as seen by Bruce Welsh

At the bottom of the ramp was a paddle wheel. This was connected through some gears to an elevator that went to the top where there was a hopper. In this hopper were placed about 10 marbles. There was a trip door on the hopper that would only let out one marble at a time. I think that it would release so that only one marble was going down the ramp at a time. Anyway, he tripped the gate and one marble rolled down the ramp, it took maybe 3 to 5 seconds to get to the bottom. It hit the paddle wheel and spun it, causing the elevator to move up a little. This released another marble which repeated the process, this time the first marble was on the elevator and was moved up towards the hopper. I think there was about 5 marbles on the elevator at a time. Anyway, once he started the toy running, it continued to run. He said that you had to have all the marbles in the hopper to start, once the first few marbles had hit the paddle wheel, it spun continuously.

We were at their house for about three or four hours, and I spent most of my time watching the toy run. One time I touched the paddle wheel and it stopped. My uncle came over and scolded me for touching it, he then moved all the marbles to the hopper and started it again. It was still running when we left.

It was years later before I realized what I had seen, and by then my uncle had died. I talked to his sons and they remembered the toy working the same as I did, but they didn't know what had happened to it. They said that my uncle had probably taken it apart and used the parts on

other of his tinkering. They said that this was usually what he did, once the boys had tired of one of the toys he'd built for them, he would take it apart and build something else from it.

I don't know if my uncle knew that he had violated any of the "laws" or not with his toy. I doubt it, he probably just wanted to make something that would run without help and so he had built it. I asked the boys if he had built other toys or machines that ran by themselves, and they didn't know of any. I questioned them whether there was a motor or anything on the toy -- being young, I may not have been aware of it. They assured me that there was nothing on it and the marbles made it run. They said that it had run for weeks at one time and then stopped, and my uncle had cleaned it and again it worked. Sitting in an old farm house, I imagine that it got covered with dust and that increased the friction enough to drop below unity. This experience convinced me that over unity machines can be built.

(Keelynet Note: The spiral ramp is in effect a vortex and it appears that vortexes in some way, add energy to things, they keep reappearing in many over unity ideas.)

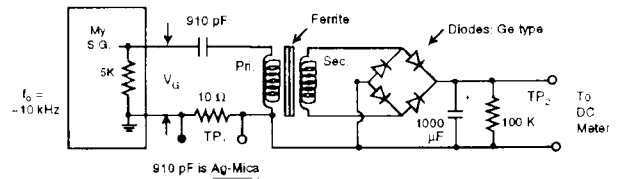
Bruce Welsh is an Electronic Engineer with an open mind. He has been into alternative energy for about 20 years and believes that over unity is possible. He also says that he believes that the physical laws aren't all that unforgiving, that is to say that every law has at least one exception, and probably several. "So, if something doesn't obey a law, I don't get bent out of shape, I just think -- Well, so it doesn't fit into the conventional theory...."

PIEZO/CERAMIC DISC SOURCES

Courtesy of Don Kelly

1. APC, American Piezo Ceramics
Duck Run, P.O. Box 180, Mackeyville, PA 17750
717-726-6961 & 6479
 2. AURA Ceramics, Inc., Winnetka Ave. North,
Minneapolis, MN 55428
612-535-9660, Fax 612-535-9655, 1-800-959-0631
 3. PIEZO CRYSTAL Co., P.O. Box 619, Carlisle, PA
17013
 4. P.R. HOFFMAN, 717-293-2011
 5. SHOGYO, Inc., New York, 516-446-0911
 6. SHOKAI, Inc., 914-736-3500
 7. SAWYER Co., Inc., 216-951-8770
 8. SABBUOY Electronics, Inc., Ft. Lauderdale, FL, 305-
563-1333
 9. ABEX, Inc., 803-448-9411
 10. HOCCHST Ceramics, Inc., 171 T. Forbes Blvd.,
Mansfield, MA 02648-1148
508-339-1911, Fax 508-339-5099
 11. MOTOROLA, Inc., 4800 Alameda Blvd. N.E., NM
87113
505-822-8801, Fax 505-822-8812
 12. MORGAN MATROC, Inc. Electronics, 232 Forbes
Road, Bedford, OH 44146
216-232-8600, Fax 216-232-8731
 13. EDO Corp., 2645 S. 300 West, Salt Lake City, UT
84115
801-486-2115, Fax 801-484-3301
 14. PIEZO KINETICS, Inc., Mill Road, Pine St. Box 756,
Bellefonte, PA 16823
814-355-1593, Fax 814-355-4342
 15. KERAMOS, Inc., 5460 W. 84th St., Bldg. B,
Indianapolis, IN 46268
317-876-4670, Fax 317-876-4681
 16. K.W. MFG. Co., Inc., 519 8th St., P.O. Box 508,
Prague, OK 74864
405-567-2284, Fax 405-567-4153
 17. PRECISION DEVICES, Inc., 3001 Latham Drive, P.O.
Drawer 45214, Madison, WI 53744-5214
1-800-273-9825, Fax 608-273-0577
 18. ADI, American Dist., Inc., 9 Whippany Road,
Whippany, NJ 07981
1-800-877-0510, Fax 201-887-0923
 19. BILILEY ELECTRIC Co., Inc., 2545 W. Grandview
Blvd., Erie, PA 16508
814-838-3571
 20. (SURPLUS) R & D Electronics, 5363 Broadway,
Cleveland, OH 44127
216-441-8500
-

LETTERS



Editor
New Energy News

Dr. Gary Johnson has pointed out some of the technical errors he has found in the literature concerning the Water Fuel Cell. The same type of errors can be found in the proceedings of the 1993 International Symposium on New Energy. A case in point is on page 395 where the light emitted by a LED is in the next sentence attributed to a Laser. The Swiss Association for Free Energy (SAFE) has reported that two Mechanical Engineers working in the Hydrogen Fuels Industry have visited the U.S. to see the Water Fuel Cell. These two engineers reported that the engine to which the Fuel Cell was connected showed no signs of discoloration due to heat (i.e. it had never been run) and that it would not run the way it was plumbed.

Sincerely,
Toby Grotz

EDITOR'S COMMENT

NEN's policy is to publish both favorable and unfavorable factual information. We have written to the Water Fuel Cell people and asked for their response. We will publish their response when it is received.

LETTER FROM GREG HODOWANEC

Dear Colleague: This may be of interest to you since it involves an easily obtainable coil "off the shelf."

Still another Radio Shack item Mini-MRA test.

Radio Shack has currently on its shelves a mini 120 V ac to 12.6 V ac transformer, Part no. 273-1385. It is fairly easy to remove the iron core from this unit and thus use the coil windings only. I used a new ferrite core here, about 1 cm in diameter and 1 1/4" long, **cut** from a longer core salvaged from an **old** AM portable radio.

- A. Test Circuit Used:
- B. Rough Test Results:
Micronta 22-198W Meter:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_G &= 3.6V (RMS) \\ TP_1 \rightarrow I_G &= \frac{.005}{10} = .5mA \end{aligned} \right\} = 1.8mW (RMS)$$

Fluke 87 Meter:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_G &= 3.4V (RMS) \\ TP_1 \rightarrow I_G &= \frac{.005}{10} = .5mA \end{aligned} \right\} = 1.7mW (RMS)$$

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| <u>DC output</u> | Max RMS available |
| Meter (15V @ 1K/V) | at secondary: |
| 8.0 V | 8.8 V |
| <u>.52 mA</u> | <u>3.4 mA</u> |
| 4.16 mW (dc) | 30 mW (RMS) |

$$\begin{aligned} V_{XL} &= 64V (RMS) \\ V_{Xe} &= 61V (RMS) \end{aligned} \therefore Q = 35X (?) [sic]$$

$$\text{order of P.G.} \approx \frac{4.16}{1.8} \approx 2.3 \times (\text{min.})$$

Conclusions

1. This is a readily available coil and should be useful in further determining the reality of the MRA.
2. Tests with MA readings of line current with the Micronta and Fluke meters read **same** series currents.
3. Test with oscilloscope on **phase** have not as yet been done.

LETTER FROM P. ROTHENBURGER

I found your card on my poster in Monte Carlo and as you are president of the Fusion Information Center, it will be interesting for you to have my friend Paraire's patent for 1964. The patent was immediately placed under "Secret Defense" and during 5 years nobody heard about it. In 1970 when it was published it was considered worthless, Paraire himself being regarded as a poor microbe-minded fool! That is the hard destiny of being a forerunner.

But in 1989 the interesting works of Fleischmann and Pons raised new hopes and Paraire gave me his documentation in order to continue.

But it is hard to work without any public support, and the lack of funding is now the main problem!

Best Regards, /s/ Paul Rothenburger

BREVET D'INVENTION

Ministère du Développement Industriel et Scientifique
P.V. n° 993.589 N° 1.584.93
Classif. Internat.: G 21 b // G 21 ; G 21 j

Procédé de fusion nucléaire.
M. Camille, Joseph, Michel Paraire résidant en France
(Seine-et-Oise).

Demandé le 3 novembre 1964, à 11^h 41^m, à Paris.

Délivré par arrêté du 1^{er} décembre 1969.

(Bulletin officiel de la Propriété industrielle, n° 2 du 9 janvier 1970)

LETTER FROM DR. FROLOV

Information referenced to *NEN*, March 1995

I am pleased to inform you of the phone and address to contact Vadim Chernobrov, inventor of Time Machine. He is editor of Moscow Institute of Aviation Newspaper "Propeller." Now he is preparing a dissertation based on his gravitation experiments.

Vadim Chernobrov
Moscow Aviation Institute "Propeller"
Panfilov Str., 20 - 2
Moscow, RUSSIA 125080
Phone: 095-2099195, 095-1588970

LETTER FROM BILL RAMSAY

This O/U [over-unity] stuff is tricky, eh? I run the tests I've seen here so far (not yet definitive). I can "show" from 12:1 O/U or 95% efficiency depending on the defining criteria (formulas) I use! This is Greg's [Hodowanec] as well as the Wootan-McClean circuitry. **But, in no case, can I find the 50% Puthoff "judged" the MRA to be operating at. In fact, I have trouble making any related circuitry operate at such low "efficiency" levels, using even the most conservative "orthodox" approach. I'm at a loss to explain Puthoff's findings....**

Bill Ramsay

LETTER TO THE EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR, DESERET NEWS

Dear Editor,

During the past ten days several similar articles have appeared in the local and national media including "**Lead Pollution May Delay Wide Use of Electric Cars.**" (Deseret News, May 21, 1995, page M-7). The sub-heading warns, "**Study finds that smelting of metal for the batteries has toxic consequences.**" Not since the days when knights practiced their jousting have we seen any better use of "straw men". The information about the use of lead in electric automobiles has been attributed to a spokesman for the Chrysler Corp. The facts are that no major automobile manufacturer is proposing the use of the heavy and relatively inefficient lead-acid storage batteries for electric autos. For example, General Motors has invested in the nickel/nickel-hydride battery.

There has been considerable government funding for the development of new battery technology for use in electric vehicles. New types of batteries are now either under development or being produced and marketed in Russia; Minsk, Belarus (licensed to a Utah company); Kiev, Ukraine (licensed to a Canadian company); Troy, Michigan; New Hampshire, Texas, and at several other developmental laboratories. In general, the newer batteries provide from two to three times as much electrical power per pound of battery weight; are much faster to recharge; and can accommodate the thousands of charge/discharge cycles necessary for use in a well-designed electric automobile. In mass production, the combination of batteries, the greatly simplified automobile engine (an electric motor), and battery charger will be less expensive to produce than the current polluting, fossil-fuel-burning internal-combustion engine.

It is understandable that the large automobile companies are reluctant to obsolete their huge investment in the production of internal-combustion engines. It is even understandable that they would promulgate straw men to mislead the public. However, we the public, are neither stupid nor gullible. We would suggest the involvement of your science editor in reviewing and commenting on this important issue. One of the suggested commercial applications of the new non-polluting cold fusion devices (now being commercialized) is for use as on-board battery chargers.

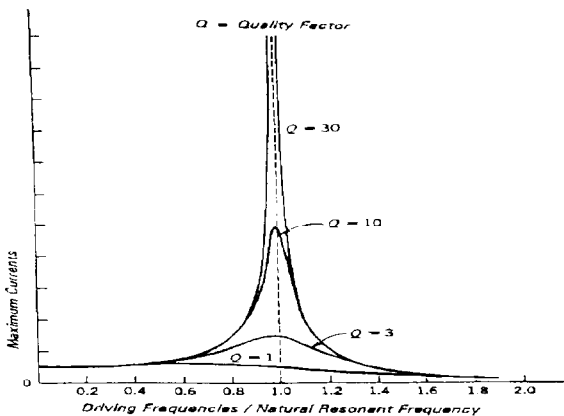
Sincerely,

Hal Fox, President, Fusion Information Center, Inc.

LETTER FROM TOBY GROTZ

The recent article titled "Sweet VTA Experimenters" (Vanguard Sciences, *NEN*, Mar 1995, vol 2, no 11, p 8), contains an error in the description of resonance effects. The input power to the system is described as reactive at resonance. This is a false statement. At resonance capacitive reactance and inductive reactance cancel and the power is real. The current in a series resonant circuit is maximum at resonance because the impedance is at its lowest value. The current into a parallel resonant circuit is minimum at resonance and the impedance is at its highest. Reactive power conditions occur when the system is out of resonance and voltage and current wave forms lead or lag each other.

The graph included with this text were taken from the 1943 edition of the Radio Engineers Handbook by Terman. I would recommend this book for the shelves of every F/E researcher. It also includes information on bifilar coils which isn't available in most text books.



Series Resonance

Voltage, current, power, and impedance relationships at resonance should also be of interest to those who are interested in experimenting with MRA configuration.

Another letter from Toby:

There have been a number of comparisons made between the MRA and the VTA. There is actually little similarity between the VTA and MRA. To clarify the record, the following table will show the differences:

| Device | MRA | VTA |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Type of circuit | resonant LC | inductive coupling not resonant |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Frequency of Operation | 40 kHz, ±20 kHz | 60 Hz |
| Materials | capacitor & high freq. ferrite core | BaFe magnet |
| Documented output (written test results available) | 0.5:1 | >1,000,000:1 when operating at its best. |

The MRA is a totally different type of circuit. I see no similarity between the two other than the common use of copper wire. The VTA device did not operate on a resonance principle or use ferrite core material.

Toby

LETTER FROM NORM WOOTAN TO DR. BASS

I guess congratulations are in order on our mutual success with the MRA project. Bob sent to Joel and me the Patent Applied For numbers and also hard copies of the test results from Concordant Technologies. A few more confirmations from Academic Institutions such as Cal-Tech, MIT, Princeton and Georgia Tech should about send you and all of us onto "cloud nine" with a sense of achievement that is rare in this world of Physics. Your expertise and guidance will guarantee our success in the official channels.

The purpose behind this letter is in the Cold Fusion area to which I have been an active researcher since back in 1987 while I was studying the works of Nikola Tesla. After Pons and Fleischmann made their famous announcement, I attended the American Chemical Society Conference here in Dallas in the spring of 1989. At this Conference one by one noted Chemists and Physicists including Pons stepped to the podium and pronounced that something unusual was occurring in the Cold Fusion Cell but no one had an adequate answer as to what was occurring. I was sitting in the balcony of a packed house among some of the most intelligent people in this field of research and I had the answers to the process all worked out. Based on the works of Tesla it was obvious to me that the answers could be found in the resonance in the crystalline lattice structure of the cathode material. I invested nearly \$600 to have a search done in the patent office as to Prior Art using electrostatic resonance in the Fusion (hot or cold) process. The search came back clean with no prior art except the use of magnetic resonance in the hot fusion process.

Since I did not have the funds to attempt a patent application I gave copies of my Patent Search out at the

1992 INE Conference. Recipients of this document included Dr. Bockris (Texas A&M), Hal Fox, Dr. Graneau, Hal Puthoff and several other notable Physicists and Chemists in attendance. Since I don't have a Ph.D. behind my name, all I got was looks of "how dare you propose a theory in our field of research without credentials." I have followed the Hot and Cold Fusion research very closely and subscribe to all the publications related to this line of research.

Now that you have been directly involved with the theory behind the MRA (Virtual Rotation of Energy Within the Crystalline Lattice) effecting the atomic spin of electrons through the application of resonant technology, it only follows that we should link the MRA technology to the Cold Fusion Cell for we are technically dealing with the same "nested tetrahedron" lattice structure within the Cold Fusion Cell. Please compare carefully the MRA, MRA1, Rule 9 and my Cold Fusion Theory with the most recent articles in "Cold Fusion" magazine, where the researchers are arriving at the same conclusions that I had back in 1989 that the key is in "resonance within the crystalline lattice to overcome the Coulomb Barrier." Many researchers are actively pursuing the resonant theory at present and I feel that we have something worthwhile to contribute to this line of investigation. I still believe that my original Theory is a valid key to the Cold Fusion process with the MRA success as validation as to the soundness of the use of resonance as the driving force. Your comments and critique will be welcomed and respected.

Your fellow researcher, /s/ Norman L. Wootan

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Any person who independently comes up with a new concept deserves great credit. Norman Wootan deserves great credit for his observation that resonance may be a key factor behind cold fusion. In terms of those who published their suggestions, Dr. Leaf Turner suggested at the Los Alamos Workshop on Cold Fusion in May 1989 that resonance may be considered. He suggested an analogy with a comb filter with the lined up Pd atoms being like the teeth in a comb filter and that the deuteron wave function (treating a deuteron as a wave not as a particle) might have a resonant frequency with the Pd atoms. Dr. Robert Bush and later Dr. Robert Bass both incorporated these concepts into their theories on cold nuclear fusion. So Norman L. Wootan, you travel in prestigious company. Congratulations! Next time publish first. You may also be correct in your observations about the similarity of the lattice structures in elements of the MRA and the Pd lattice. There may indeed be some

basic underlying physical principles between CF and MRA.

BOOK REVIEW

INTRODUCTION TO EXPERIMENTAL GRAVITONICS

Book by S.M. Poliakov and O.S. Poliakov
Courtesy of Alexandre Frolov

ABSTRACT

For the first time a book has been published that may serve as a helpful guide in conducting laboratory investigations in the field of gravitonics. The book treats the problem of creating high power sources and sensitive receivers of gravitational radiation.

The authors have developed an original phenomenological theory of gravitational-radiation sources based on a physical micro-structure model of the classical electron in the rest state. This theory allows one to obtain simple analytical equations relating magnetism to gravitation and gravitation to a material object. It is demonstrated that radiation is a property of non-stationary systems only which possess a time-variable parameter.

The equations thus obtained have been verified in a series of many-year experiments and may be recommended for use by practical specialists.

The experimental part covers the following subjects:

1. Light-beam curvature and optical-radiation frequency shift is investigated in an artificial nonhomogeneous gravitational field. A new gravitational effect, named "quadrature" frequency shift in the curved light beam is predicted and calculated.
2. Magnetostriction is explained as a secondary gravitational effect. An equation derived for magnetostriction permits one to calculate the magnetostriction curve from zero to the saturated-magnetization value. The calculated results are in good correlation with classical experimental results for Armco iron and nickel.
3. The propagation velocity of gravitational radiation generated by a laboratory source was measured for the first time. For "quadrupole" radiation it turned out to be 9×10^{20} cm/s, or the square of light velocity, and was called "the second fundamental constant for matter propagation in Nature" by the authors.

It is demonstrated that gravitation, whose physical nature has been an enigma for many generations of physicists, **is only one of the nonlinear effects.**

The book was published at the authors' expense in 1991. The most powerful experimental result is more than 1200 grams gravitational pulse force. Now the authors can not afford to proceed with new experiments. The second edition in English is ready for printing now, but financial support is necessary.

/s/ Alexander V. Frolov, Institute for Free Energy, P.O. Box 37, St. Petersburg, 193024, Russia; phone (812) 2747877.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

We recommend searching the topics in this book to determine whether energy-related topics are covered. A review copy of the first edition has been mailed to *NEN* for review. Anyone interested in helping to support the publication of the second edition, please contact Hal Fox here at *NEN*. An estimated \$3,000 is needed.

Parting Shots...

A LESSON FROM THE BIRDS

May 2, 1995

By Hal Fox

There is a fairy tale about how the birds learned to build nests. When the great instructor bird showed how to use straw for the base of a nest, the sparrows said "Oh! We now know how to build nests," and together they flew off with their new knowledge. Even though surrounded by better nest builders, the sparrows haven't changed. They are satisfied with their model of nest-building reality.

There was a time when a great scientist said, "...I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." (Sir Isaac Newton, 1642-1727). Based on this humble view of scientific truth, some early scientists vowed to tread the road to discovery, not to succumb to the use of the supernatural to explain Nature, and to share knowledge by learned papers. The road has not been smooth, there have arisen various **schools** with differing ideas (such as

the Copenhagen School, and the Vienna Circle) but collectively we learned to build science.

Those who stayed around for the complete lesson on building science learned the following truths:

1. **No model of reality is correct.** A model, by its nature, must be less than perfect.
2. **A mathematical description is not reality.** It is only shorthand symbols dealing, not with reality, but with a model.
3. **Discovery preceeds theory.** However, theory based on improved models can lead to new discovery.
4. There is little to be gained by submitting a truly new discovery to peer-review. Peer-review can detect only error, not new truth. **The discoverer of fundamental new truth has no peers.**
5. New fundamental discoveries have never been popular. Therefore, the discoverer of new science is more often subject to jeers than to cheers.
6. **It is easier to deny than to accept.** The more fundamental the discovery, the more difficult it is to teach others.

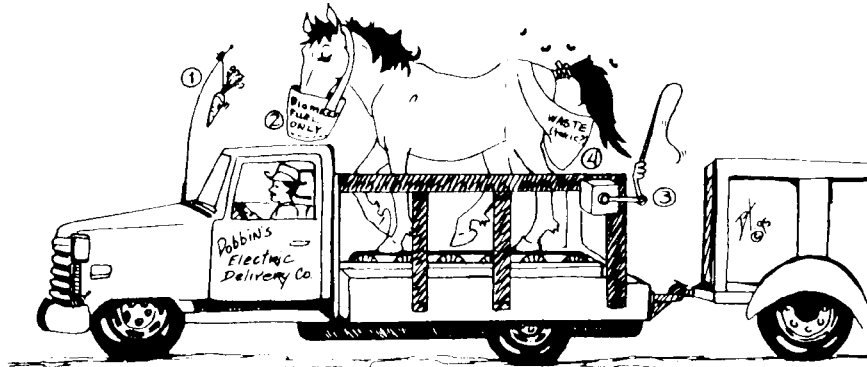
Therefore, there are in science two groups: that small group of dedicated discoverers of new scientific edifices, and the sparrows. There is little hope for the sparrows. They are those that scurry around the grant yard picking over the crumbs and maintaining their nests of straw.

THE SLICKER GAME

*Everything comes to him who waits.
I'll tell you a game that's slicker:
Everything comes to him who works,
But it comes a damn-sight quicker.*

Onboard Charger

Enhanced Energy System for Electric Trucks



1. ignition (incentive) system
2. no petroleum products used
3. overdrive system
4. non radioactive waste removal system
(still some exhaust problem)

COMING: THE ON-BOARD BATTERY CHARGER By Hal Fox, Editor

Dineh Torres' rendition of the on-board battery charger for use with electric vehicles is not quite what we had in mind. If you think pollution is a problem now, think of what ten million Dobbins would do to the environment.

Seriously, the advent of new, improved batteries, better d.c. electric motors, and the suggested on-board battery charger **will make revolutionary changes in the electric vehicle business.** The important questions are: How soon? and What with?

It is estimated that the on-board battery charger for personal "stop-and-go" automobiles should provide from 500 to 1,000 watts and charge continuously (except when batteries are fully charged.) It is estimated that an average of 5,000 watts will propel a small automobile. If you drive 2.4 hours per day (one tenth of the time), then you will require a minimum of a 500-watt battery charger. With a larger car or with longer driving time, you should be able to handle most city stop-and-go driving with a 1,000-watt battery charger.

If the enhanced energy device produces thermal energy (such as the use of a cold fusion reactor), then such a device must be coupled with some type of thermal to electric converter. The simplest method is to use a highly-efficient thermal-electric

converter. However, the current state of the commercial art is about 20 percent or less. Assuming the use of a 20% efficient thermal converter, the cold fusion reactor must put out from 2500 to 5000 watts of thermal energy. There are rumors that a 60%-efficient thermal-electric converter is pending or at least possible. When such a unit is available, then 1200 to 2500 watts of thermal energy, used continuously, would provide the required power.

A better approach is to use a device that provides a direct electric-to-electric input-output. Such devices as the Magnetic Resonance Amplifier, the Winn-Lambertson circuit, or a commercialized version of the unit invented by Kenneth Shoulders (U.S. Patent 5,018,180) would be appropriate, Independent, professional, verifiable, and signed test results of none of these three devices are available. However, the inventors of these three different devices are optimistic that such verification is pending.

Who will win the race to provide a one-to-two cubic foot on-board battery charger is not, as yet, determined. However, the race is on. Laboratory demonstrations are promising. Commercialization has begun. **We predict that the on-board battery charger will be demonstrated as a pre-production prototype by July, 1996.** Sorry Dobbins, back to the pasture for you.

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Salt Lake City, UT 84158-8639