



New Energy News

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Web Page: www.padrak.com/ine/

E-mail: halfox@slkc.uswest.net or ine@padrak.com

INE NEW-ENERGY SYMPOSIUM - August 14-15, 1998

Call For Papers

Please submit abstracts by May 15, 1998 to the NEN office.
1998.

Deadline for papers July 15,

Meeting will be held at the University of Utah Union Building on Friday and Saturday, August 14-15, 1998. Cost, if paid by 1 August 1998, is \$100 for members and \$125 for non-members (\$150 at the door).

All papers accepted for presentation will be published in the *Journal of New Energy*. The journal will be available immediately after the conference.

Author's are encouraged to send their abstracts immediately. The editorial staff of the *Journal of New Energy* will select the papers to be presented. Author's will have from 30 minutes to one hour for their presentation depending on the number of papers that qualify for presentation. If excess papers are offered, new-energy experimental papers will be given preference.

NOW COME TORSION FIELDS

By Hal Fox, Editor

The Wright brothers, Goddard, Edison, Pons & Fleischmann and many others had two things in common: First, they were leaders in their fields (they had few, if any, peers) and second, they had detractors. Not only detractors, but highly-educated, professional detractors. These critics were experts anxious to demonstrate their superior knowledge that heavier-than-air craft were impractical, that rocket ships could not fly in a vacuum ("nothing to push against"); light bulbs were not practical; and low-energy nuclear reactions were not possible. **Now come Torsion Fields** and the skeptics and the detractors will have a field day!

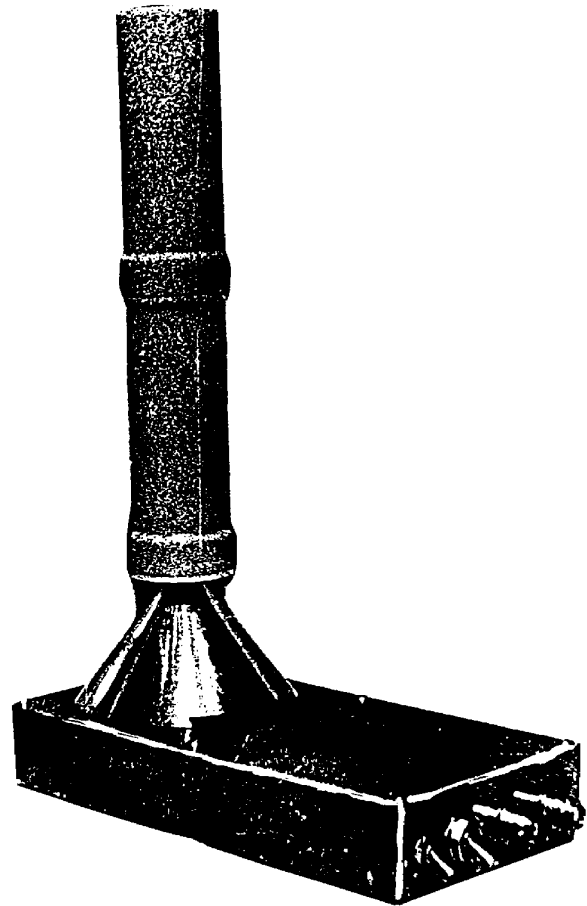
Torsion fields have been studied by several groups of Russian scientists for at least three decades and most of that time in secret. What are torsion fields? According to A. Akimov, these fields come in at least three types: E-fields, S-fields, and G-fields. The E, S, and G stand for Electric, Spin, and Gravity fields. The torsion field and its emanations are subtle energy fields. They are separate and distinct from classical Electric, Magnetic, and Gravity fields. Generators for these fields can be shielded against electro-magnetic fields and the torsion field still manifest itself through such shielding. Torsion fields can be generated, detected, switched on and off (such as for communication purposes), and are a distinct type of energy field heretofore not included in today's classical physics. Torsion field emanations can travel at velocities at least as

high as 10^9 times the speed of light. Torsion fields can interact with laser beams (change frequency); affect biological processes; are generated by melting or solidifying some materials; affect quartz crystals; affect some electronic components; can favorably change some beverages; and have been noted to affect gravity.

According to Akimov, torsion fields coupled with the standard electric, magnetic, and gravity fields should provide means for a unified field theory that will extend the realm of science to include the effects of consciousness. The concept of dowsing, for example, can now have a scientific basis for explanation of the phenomenon. If this suggestion by Akimov proves viable, then science has an opportunity to extend its borders more rapidly into the so-called psychic realms. That could be a multi-decade venture of considerable importance to the expansion of scientific knowledge.

A couple of issues ago, *NEN* began advertising "gravity-wave tapes" and a multi-channel "gravity-wave detector". You may question our motive. After reading some of the Russian literature about torsion fields, your editor became almost convinced that there was a similarity between the so-called gravity waves of Ramsay and Hodowanec and the torsion fields. If correct, then the Ramsay gravity-wave detector will be an excellent torsion-field measuring instrument. Therefore, we have obtained copies of professional papers from three groups of scientists working on torsion fields in Russia. All three of these torsion-field articles are published in volume 2, no. 3-4 of the *Journal of New Energy*. You may want to be one of the first to learn more about these torsion fields. [Copies of the *Journal of New Energy* are available to members of INE for \$35 per issue. Ed.]

In Russia, several types of torsion-field generators have been patented and some are available to purchase. *NEN* will try to obtain more information about the availability of torsion-field generators. Hopefully, such generators can be made available for purchase (or replication) here in the U.S. *NEN* encourages its readers to consider becoming involved in the development of low-power FTL communication systems. You



Exterior view of Akimov torsion generator, augmented with directivity diaphragm "pinch" focuser.

may want to get a fast start by ordering a gravity wave detector. Maybe the next Mars Rover will be controlled by a torsion-field communicator and not suffer the considerable delay now endured in controlling the rover over millions of miles using the slow, old-fashioned, radio waves.

But the real question of this editorial is: How do you get such new concepts of aether-like, subtle fields, having field velocities many times the speed of light accepted by the skeptical scientific community? **A free one-year subscription to the best answer to this question.** Send your suggestions as letters to the editor.

TORSION FIELDS EXPERIMENTATION

Cyril W. Smith (Dept. Electronic & Electrical Engineering, Univ. Salford, England), "Is a Living

System a Macroscopic Quantum System?" *Frontier Perspectives*, vol 7, no 1, Fall/Winter 1998, pp 9-15, 31 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The development of the concept of coherence in biological systems is introduced through a summary of the work of Herbert Fröhlich. Those experimental aspects and consequences of coherence in living systems are presented which seem relevant to the recent developments in the understanding of the physics of water through quantum field theory.

Glen Rein (Quantum Biology Res. Lab., Miller Place, NY), "Biological Effects of Quantum Fields and Their Role in the Natural Healing Process," *Frontier Perspectives*, vol 7, no 1, Fall/Winter 1998, pp 16-23, 30 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

Physicists are well aware of the existence of energy fields with properties which are not explained by the classical equations of Maxwell or Schrödinger. Experimental anomalies associated with so-called free energy research may also involve non-classical energy fields, referred to here as quantum fields. Recent findings in biology indicate that certain biomolecules act as superconductors and biological systems in general exhibit non-local, global properties, which are consistent with their ability to function at the quantum level. The possibilities that such anomalous behavior might be accounted for by the presence of endogenous quantum fields in biological systems have received little attention.

Hydrogen Energy

HYDROGEN BREAKTHROUGH?

Courtesy of Steve Roen

Peter Hadfield & Rebecca Warden, "Catalysts for Change," *New Scientist*, 28 Feb '98, page 10.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Researchers in Spain and in Japan have found catalysts that when placed in water and combined with light cause the splitting of hydrogen and oxygen from water. In Japan they are using powdered cuprous oxide and in Spain they are using a new compound of molybdenum.

The Japanese report that from 0.5 grams of cuprous oxides in 200 milliliters of distilled water **and the use of visible light** (460 to 650 nanometers) they are able to extract hydrogen and oxygen. Two notes of interest: First, the effect is not very efficient in terms of the energy of the light used. Efficiencies of only 0.3 percent have been achieved. Second, the process is slowed when gas pressures higher than 500 pascals are reached. The efficiency is low but the technique is a new beginning.

We wonder if the same light that is being used to produce electricity in a solar cell can also be used to make hydrogen by this process. [Note: Can any reader tell us what the efficiency of a growing plant is to produce oxygen using sunlight? -- Ed.]

Rad-Waste

UTAH LEGISLATURE OPPOSES N-WASTE FOR UTAH

Courtesy of Richard Shamp

Jim Woolf, "N-Waste Plan Sparks Opposition, Realism," *Salt Lake Tribune*, 31 Jan 98.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Woolf reports the Utah House Health and Human Services Committee vote (8 to 3) on House Joint Resolution 2. The resolution opposes the movement of high-level radioactive waste through Utah and storage at the Goshute Indian reservation in western Utah. Nuclear utilities have formed the Private Fuel Storage company to develop storage facilities **because the DOE has failed to live up to its legal requirements to handle the spent fuel pellets**. Some legislators do not support the resolution and are not concerned with the storage of nuclear wastes in Utah. The position of *New*

Energy News is that by the time such materials were due to be shipped to Utah, there will be a commercialized demonstration that the spent fuel pellets can be stabilized on site **without the hazards of packaging, transporting, and storing such N-waste.**

OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR WASTE IN NEVADA

Courtesy of Richard Shamp

Staff (Associated Press), "Nevada Officials Blast Nuke Dump Lobbying Campaign," *Idaho Statesman*, 30 Jan 1998.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

A lobbying campaign, complete with ads in national newspapers, is planned by the Nuclear Energy Institute to support a bill to open a temporary N-waste dump near Yucca Mountain. The bill has passed both House and Senate but President Clinton has promised to veto the measure because it may detract from the development of the Yucca Mountain permanent storage site. Senator Harry Reid suggests that the advertising funds from the Nuclear Energy Institute could be better spent in developing better methods for storage. *New Energy News* suggests that the support of new technology (e.g. Plasma-Injected Transmutation) for the on-site stabilization of spent-fuel pellets would be a better expenditure of funds.

PEOPLE FLEE THE HANFORD SITE

Courtesy Richard Shamp

James Long (*Oregonian* Staff), "Hanford Evacuation Alarms Officials", *The Oregonian*, 31 Jan 1998, page D7.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

There are published claims that the Hanford Site has emitted radioactive wastes into the air that totaled three times the amount emitted by Chernobyl (*New Energy News*, Jan 1998, page 1 reporting on D'Antonio's book, Atomic Harvest, Hanford and the Lethal Toll of America's Nuclear Arsenal) without any warning from DOE or DOE's contractors. Recently (Jan 30, 1998) the DOE at Hanford declared an alert and set off the warning sirens. The alert was declared over the finding of a vial thought to contain picric acid. The alert cleared a

15-mile stretch along the Columbia River. It was feared that the picric acid could explode and damage some adjacent metal cannisters containing spent-fuel rods. The DOE is re-evaluating its alert procedure. This was the first alert in recent memory, according to some workers at the Hanford site. *New Energy News* is pleased that the current policy at Hanford is to warn residents when there may be a danger.

DOE'S NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

Courtesy of Richard Shamp

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

The Nuclear Waste Fund was established in 1982. Money collected from a one-mill per kWhr from nuclear-power plans has built up a fund totaling \$14 billion. \$6 billion has been spent to determine whether Yucca Mountain in Nevada would be a suitable storage site. If acceptable, Yucca Mountain will be ready to receive nuclear wastes in 2010. Meanwhile the storage facilities at 107 reactor sites are running out of storage capacity. By the year 2010, 85 sites will be out of storage space. This may force the early decommissioning of some of the nuclear power plants. In 1993, DOE admitted that it would miss its Jan 31, 1998 deadline for moving the N-waste to permanent storage facilities. DOE has lost several law suits resulting from its inability to perform. Anti-nuclear groups argue that it is safer to leave the N-waste where it is than to transport it to other sites. *New Energy News* again suggests that with the expenditure of a fraction of the funds held in the Nuclear Waste Fund that commercial facilities could be developed to stabilize nuclear waste on site.

DON'T INSULT US, PLEASE

Staff, "Nuclear 'Education' Laughable", *Deseret News*, Sunday, March 1, 1998.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

This newspaper editor's opinion begins with the following: "Education should, ideally, lead to truth. But attempts to 'educate' Utahns, coming from those who want to store spent nuclear fuel rods here, should be viewed warily if not laughingly." The staff writer suggest that those who want to get

rid of the radioactive wastes in their backyard and send them to Utah obviously have lots to learn. **Private Fuel Storage**, a consortium of out-of-state utility companies, hope to transfer high-level radioactive spent fuel pellets from their nuclear power plants to the Goshute Indian reservation in western Utah. The writer says: "**Don't insult us, please.**" Utah has no nuclear power plants. Utah is known as a clean state and most Utahns want to keep it that way. That is one of the reasons that this publication has been stressing the technology of **plasma-injected transmutation**, which has the potential of cleaning up radioactive wastes.

ACTIVISTS PROTEST SHIPPING OF N-WASTE

Courtesy of Richard Shamp

Paul de Bendorf (Reuters News Agency), "Activists Stage a Protest on Nuclear Waste Ship," *The Washington Times*, 7 Feb 1998, p A9.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Greenpeace activists boarded **The Pacific Swan** and chained themselves to its mast in an attempt to prevent the transport of nuclear waste through the Panama Canal. The ship is carrying 24 metric tons of reprocessed nuclear waste from France to Japan. Greenpeace claims that such a shipment, if the ship sank, would cause a marine disaster. *New Energy News* claims that technology now exists which can be commercialized to stabilize N-wastes on site.

RADIATION MONITORING BY CITIZENS

From *FULCRUM, The Science Journal of the University of Science and Philosophy*, Vol 5, No. 3, Dec 1997.

Summary: Readers are asked to become involved in making periodic measurements of radioactivity. With the reports from many geographic locations, such monitoring can be used to determine changes in levels of radioactivity. Volunteers are urged to purchase the Radalert device (\$295) from Earthpulse Press, Inc. P.O. Box 201393, Anchorage, Alaska 99520. For more information about this planned world-wide radiation monitoring, scan the website: www.radwatch.home.ml.org.

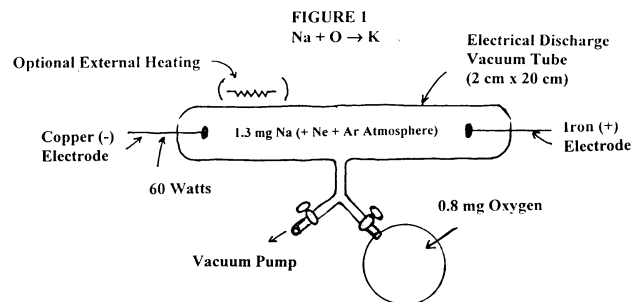
Miscellaneous

TRANSMUTATION EXPERIMENTS

Robert Nelson (Rex Research), "The Ohsawa-Kushi Transmutations," *Fulcrum* vol 5, no 3, Dec 1998, pp 46-52, 3 figs, 10 refs.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Nelson reports in some detail of an experiment performed in 1964. A glass discharge tube 2 cm. in diameter and 20 cm. long with one Cu electrode and one Fe electrode was supplied with 1.4 mgm of sodium in a neon and argon atmosphere. After application of 60 watts of electrical energy for 30 minutes, oxygen was introduced into the discharge tube. As determined by a spectroscope, the orange band of sodium gave way to the blue band of potassium. The nuclear reaction claimed is $\text{Na-23} + \text{O-16} \rightarrow \text{K-39}$. Hopefully, one or more of *NEN's* readers will want to replicate this experiment. Nelson reports on other evidence of transmutation and cites references dating from Kervran in 1964 to the first issue of the *Journal of New Energy* in 1996.



U.S. SOURCE AND USE OF ENERGY

By Hal Fox

As shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the U.S. has three major sources of energy in the form of crude oil (half of it imported from abroad), Natural Gas (some of it from Canada), and coal. These three energy products account for 88 percent of the energy used in the U.S. Twelve percent of U.S. energy comes from hydro power (usually as hydro-electric power), Nuclear power plants (none built in the last ten years), and a variety of alternative energy sources including wind and solar energy.

The distribution of the use of crude oil is shown in Fig. 2. As we would expect, as viewed from the freeways to work, the personal vehicles (mainly autos) consume 33.9 percent of the energy from crude oil. Trucking, some railroad engines, and some farm tractors consume 20 percent of the crude oil. The petrochemical industry uses 11.5 percent of the crude oil and that percentage goes up

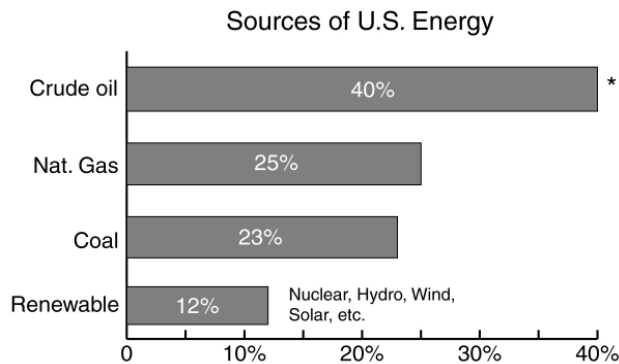


Fig. 1

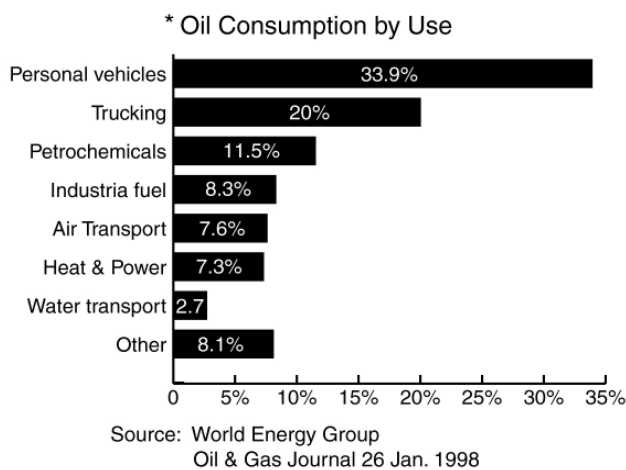


Fig. 2

every year. Soon it should be illegal to burn oil so that we can save it for a future petrochemical industry. Over eight percent of the oil is burned for industrial fuel. The highly refined jet fuel for air transport consumes 7.6 of the oil. Heat and power generation uses another 7.3 percent. To meet increasing severe enviornmental regulations, more and more oil-burning (and coal burning) power plants are being changed to natural gas. Water transport (mainly for shipping on the Great Lakes and coastal water ways) consumes 2.7 percent of the oil.

It is interesting to note that there has been a nuclear power subsidy equivalent to about \$5 per barrel on imported oil that has been used to help support the

nuclear power industry. No nuclear power plant in the U.S. has lasted as long as its design goal. Plants designed for 40 years of operation have been closed down from 11 to 35 years after startup. If we assume that the cost of building the plants is paid for during the life time of electrical power production, the cleanup costs of a decommissioned nuclear power plant is using two to three times the cost of its construction. The costs of packaging, transporting, and storing the high-level nuclear wastes (the spent fuel pellets of contaminated uranium) is estimated at \$30 to \$60 billion. The amount of spent fuel pellets is estimated to be from 30,000 to 40,000 metric tons. These spent fuel pellets are stored at 107 reactor sites in the U.S. According to one estimate made by a DOE contracting agency, it would cost \$2500 per kg per year to handle and store these wastes. Using the figure of 30,000 metric ton or 30,000,000 kg of wastes would equate to an annual cost of \$75 billion per year.

At the rate of \$75 billion per year, that amount of funds would purchase (at a high 10 cents per kWhr) 750 billion kWhrs of electrical power. In 1994 the U.S. produced 3,326,250,000,000 or 3,326 billion kWhrs of electrical power. This cleanup cost for useless decommissioned power plants is equivalent to about 23 percent of the total cost of electrical power. (If we used a more conservative 5 cents per kilowatt hour then the spent-fuel-pellet storage costs would equal almost half of the amount of electrical power produced in the U.S. in 1994.) That figure does not include the cleanup costs for the highly contaminated nuclear plant structure itself. **The conclusion is that the nuclear power industry has been a monetary and environmental tragedy.**

However, now comes new technology to the rescue. The several ways that have been discovered to create low-energy nuclear reactions (especially with plasma-injected transmutation) appear to have great promise. It is expected that with modest funding (say \$10 million) that one or more of these technologies can be commercialized for on-site stabiliation of high-level radioactive wastes. The problem is to convince the advisors to the Department of Energy of the viability of such technologies. That is not a scientific problem.

An essay could be written about how to marshal the political clout to get a few dollars of DOE funds allocated to this important contribution to a cleaner, better world.

DOE's MISSION STATEMENT

Courtesy of John Pardau

Carrie Peyton (staff writer), "Energy Ideas Debated at Hearing on U.S. Plan," *The Sacramento Bee*, Feb 14, 1998,

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

"Affordable and abundant energy" is crucial for the economy, the environment and national security, said Ernest Moniz, Under Secretary for the Department of Energy. Moniz met with the public to obtain comments on a draft of a national energy strategy. A retired executive from General Electric assured everyone that "...the only practical, available means to meet the coming world energy needs is nuclear energy," said Betram Wolfe, a Bay Area nuclear consultant. "Neither fission nor fusion are clean, and they are not inexpensive," countered Winifred Detwiler, present of the Sacramento Peace Action group. Backers of nuclear power do not want money spent on fuel cells. Coal interests think the emphasis on oil is wrong. Paul Craig of the Sierra Club's national energy committee pleaded for national energy leadership by DOE. **The sad part of the story is that the DOE appears incapable of recognizing new energy technologies when presented to them.**

FIBER FUSE EFFECT

Tom Bearden, letter excerpt

The fiber fuse effect works like this:

Take a fiber optics cable with a core containing germanium (which is most of them; the effect will not work in silicon cores, for some unfathomable reason). Laser light is running through the cable, carrying the messages.

Heat one portion of the cable with a butane cigarette lighter. After awhile, the heat in that spots builds up inside, and a little bit of the surface of the core "melts" into a bullet-shaped trough or hole. Then another hole melts about a centimeter further "upstream" on the core, into the incoming laser light. Then another about a centimeter away, etc. Now it doesn't matter whether you are heating it or not. Those bullet-shaped holes in the core will continue burning out about a centimeter apart, with a progression of about one meter per second. If the

cable is 15 kilometers long, the fiber fuse will march on down the entire length of the cable, thoroughly spoiling the cable.

If you look at the energy you input, and the energy it took to melt all those holes, this is far and away an overunity process par excellence!

It only works in cores containing germanium. It does not work in silicon core, or in cores that contain much lower germanium content than usual.

Now here's the weird part. Reverse the laser light in the damaged cable, and initiate another fiber fuse at the opposite end. Well, now the devilish thing will march back down the cable in the opposite direction, **OFTEN FILLING IN ALL THOSE PREVIOUSLY MELTED HOLES AGAIN AND RESTORING THE CABLE TO WORKABLE FORM!**

Now if that ain't a crumbling cookie, I never saw one! Major researcher was a Brit named Russell. I can furnish citations if you need them.

But it's a wonderful, marvelous, strange phenomenon. And most of our fiber optics cables put in everywhere are -- you guessed it! -- cables with good germanium-containing cores!

Cheers, Tom

THE SCIENCE OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Shiuji Inomata (Ph.D, President Japan Psychotronics Inst., Japan), "The Science of Consciousness," Abstract for Tucson 3 / Integrative Model.

For the science of consciousness, it is firstly necessary to define the consciousness mathematically and quantitatively and secondly to specify the relation of the consciousness with physical quantities such as mass, energy and electrical charge. Cartesian awareness consciousness and Jungian collective consciousness are too remote to relate consciousness with the physical quantities. And the panpsychic consciousness or Ki in Eastern philosophy is convenient to anchor the physical world with the consciousness world.

By rewriting Newton's gravity equation, the (panpsychic) consciousness is defined as $O = iG^{1/2}M$, which is an imaginary or shadow

electrical charge. Where Q , the quantity of consciousness, G , gravitational constant, M , gravitational mass, I , an imaginary number unit which designates that the consciousness quantity is non-material. If two material bodies with the same gravitational mass, separated 1 cm with each other, exert 1 dyne of gravitational pulling force, they can be defined to contain 1 CGS unit of the quantity of consciousness.

In information theory, C.E. Shannon defined the quantity of information as the negative of thermodynamic entropy. In the science of consciousness, the quantity of consciousness is defined as the shadow electrical charge in an extended complexified EM theory.

In the science of consciousness, the pansychist's position has been adopted throughout and matter is thought to be animistic, i.e., it contains consciousness ingredient as well as matter ingredient.

If the matter and consciousness ingredients both annihilate, the Einstein relation $E = MC^2$ results. However, in this case the matter ingredient M annihilates, but, the consciousness ingredient $Q = iG^{1/2}M$ survives and escapes. There arises a new route of energy conservation law which has not been considered in conventional physics and the release of a large amount of energy would not occur in this case. If we require the super-law of energy conservation that the energy should be conserved throughout the material and the consciousness worlds. Q will be equated to energy, $E = (iG^{1/2})^{-1}C^2Q$. Deleting I , the imaginary number unit for simplicity, we arrive at the consciousness, mass, energy triangle in the science of consciousness.

That is, $E = MC^2$ is as the base line, with $Q = G^{1/2}M$ and $E = G^{-1/2}C^2 Q$, and with Q as the apex of the triangle in the science of consciousness. All the conventional physical theories such as Newton's theory, electromagnetic theory, thermodynamic theory, quantum theory and elementary particle theory have been reconsidered and reorganized in view of the consciousness, mass, energy triangle and the consciousness considerations.

On the other hand, the new paradigm can explain various consciousness phenomena, such as metal-bending and materialization / dematerialization known in psychotronics. And conversely, should the new scientific paradigm be

correct, the various consciousness phenomena should really happen.

SUPER FUEL-EFFICIENT CARS URGED

Courtesy of Richard Shamp

Staff (Associated Press), "Clinton touts incentives to build super fuel-efficient cars," *The Washington Times*, 1 Feb 98, page A6.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

President Clinton has proposed a \$6.3 billion package of tax incentive and research funds to develop and sell more fuel-efficient cars. \$3,000 to \$4,000 per car is proposed as a tax credit. Hopefully, this effort will help achieve the goal of putting cars on the highways that get 50 to 70 miles per gallon. The tax incentives and the new spending for this five-year program must be approved by Congress. "If these funds are approved and are administered by the DOE, the program will be poorly administered **unless there is a dramatic change in the way DOE has historically handled its energy programs**," stated an energy source spokesman. *New Energy News* has a forecast to make: Long before this proposed funding achieves its objectives, there will be new energy sources that will be applied to **on-board battery chargers** for electric vehicles.

Articles

PRINCIPLES OF ZPE CONVERSION

Wingate A. Lambertson Ph.D., 216 83rd Street, Holmes Beach, FL 34217, Feb. 10, 1998.

After years of E-dam instability problems, they are becoming more stable and I am now able to study process variables. On February 3, 1998, I achieved an energy gain of 160 percent and was highly elated with the yield. Energy collection from the vacuum is accomplished through electron acceleration. I was so excited that I immediately faxed the results to one of my potential funding sources – expecting that he would be on the next plane to see for himself. Within a week and by return fax he told me

that as soon as I had a system which would run an automobile, to let him know. How was it possible that I had led him to believe that as soon as I had an energy gain that I could design and build a 100 kilowatt zero-point energy model with my present resources?

Did the Wright brothers think that as soon as their model flew at Kitty Hawk, they could design and construct a supersonic transport? Wonder what their financial backers expected? Inventors of the low weight, high speed flywheel committed \$20 million a year for three years just as an automotive energy storage device. Ford and Daimler-Benz in cooperation with Ballard Power Systems of Canada recently committed a combined investment of \$1 billion to design and build fuel cells for cars to be available by the year 2004, seven years from the date of their announcement. General Motors is committed to developing a fuel cell powered car by that same year. Am I going to beat them in my garage and then sell it to an entrepreneur in just a few weeks? If I can do that, I do not need an entrepreneur - I will just sell it to one of the big

automotive companies.

Placing a new invention on the market usually involves several steps listed as follows:

a. Invention. This is the first step. If it is new, novel and useful, it can be the basis for a patent. That is where I am today.

b. Product design, construction and field testing. Each application will usually require a different design. We might design, build and test supplemental power units. An electric battery powered car might have its range extended from 80 miles to 140 with a 150 percent yield device. A completely ZPE powered car will require development of a feed-back system to power itself and this will take time and money. A 100 kw unit will be different from a 50 kw unit.

Three years to go through this phase seems probable.

c. Design and construction of a manufacturing plant, shakedown and employee training. Two years may be needed.

d. Manufacturing, sales, service and market development. This could take another three years to break-even. Each step up in the cycle becomes more expensive and takes longer.

We need to decide on our goals in advance. There is no point in starting unless we want to fulfill the world market as rapidly as is possible. My goal is to take over half of the energy market in 10 years.

We need to put ZPE in the proper perspective. This is not something we can do in a bar over a few beers. The Economist, in their 7 February 1998 issue, carried a story on Central Asia and the gamble being taken in the Caspian oil and gas fields development. More than 50 companies have set up shop in Baku in Azerbaijan. They expect the world oil demand to increase from 70 million barrels per day in 1997 to 95 million barrels per day by 2010, 12 years from now. It is expected to take between billion and \$100 billion to develop and transport the regions oil reserves. These are going to be stranded costs. What will happen when we take away one half of their market at the same time? It is going to take a lot of capital to develop the ZPE market and we need to be hard at it.

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Some of the latest and most important articles published lately by *JNE* are Shoulders' high-density charge clusters, plasma-injected transmutation, nuclear transmutations in cold fusion cells, the **Rowe Effect**, and the Neal-Gleeson Process for the amelioration of radioactivity.

As the only peer-reviewed journal focusing solely on new energy research and development, *JNE* is a must for those who are active in the search for cutting-edge energy discoveries. The journal is published and airmailed quarterly to subscribers for only \$150 per year. Individual issues \$45.

Published by Fusion Information Center, Inc. Edited by Hal Fox with the assistance of an editorial board of peer-reviewers .

ZPE is free in that it has a zero fuel cost. Once the equipment is made and installed, it just sits there and produces electric power with very little maintenance and no wear. Collecting energy from the vacuum is simple. All you have to do is accelerate a few teraelectron charges. Shoulders first patented a method for accelerating electrons and producing electric power. There must be a thousand different methods for doing this. Materials used in my method are non-critical and available at low costs. The principle is well understood and contains no magic.

It will be a lot cheaper and faster to take my method and run with it than for each organization to develop their own and I shall welcome all inquiries by mail.

WORMHOLES AS A REALITY?

by Larry L. Burks and Larry L. Burks Jr.

NASA is looking to the future, with an Advanced Space Transportation Program of the possibilities of creating a new revolutionary technology that would make space travel practical and affordable. One of the possibilities that is being looked at is tapping into worm holes as a shortcut across space and time or tunneling. But is it a workable prospect? If wormholes are not a reality, there can be no tunneling to the stars. There is no experimental evidence that exists that states wormholes are a reality. If wormholes are found to be forming naturally in nature and are much more a part of the way nature works than we have been lead to believe, tunneling then becomes a possibility worth taking a closer look at.

From time to time in science there comes along a diamond in the rough. An undeveloped technology that rests outside mainstream science. What is called a lucky accident. It can happen to anyone. It usually happens to the wrong person at the worst of times. My claim is simply this, "I have had a lucky accident." Some times all it takes is for one lucky accident to happen to start off a chain-reaction of other lucky breaks. Timing is every thing, and now is the time for me to stand up and speak out. I have not perfected a technique to detect hyperspace, but by some weird twist of fate, have found a place by accident where the detection of hyperspace is taking place naturally in nature. Speaking out on this subject opens it up to a very broad audience, for discussion and debate. NASA needs to find a low cost way to find out just how real wormholes are, and can they be used by man to tunnel to the stars.

Man has tried to detect hyperspace by getting light to form a hologram of itself, to see how it works in hyperspace but has failed to get this idea to work. The technique that we are using is the Kossel technique. It works like a interferometer. The Kossel lines that we are seeing are a form of a hologram. If what we are seeing is just a hologram, what is being seen is not real. But if one source of light is being used to make the another source of light become visible to the eye, then the technique is working in the way we need it to. It stands up to sound reasoning, and what is known by other experiments about the way matter has the ability to make light diffract and bend, and form a optical effect.

The information that is hidden in space is spread out over space and time. We are looking at the light within the focal plane. This is an optical technique that lets you see extended in time and space. The closest you can see something and bring it into a focus in front of your face using one eye is about ten inches. As you bring an object in closer to your eye what happens is what we call double vision. We start seeing the objects as two different things that is sits before us. What is not so obvious is the fact that the object has not only extending itself from left to right but is also is extending itself from top to bottom. This means that if you were looking at a point at first, by the time the point was 1/4 inch in front of your eye it would be a circle.

Where you can view this light at is at the bottom end of fruit juice bottles, the ones like you buy at the store, the 12 oz. size. If you look down around the bottom you will find there are little dots of raised glass, some kind of casting marks, I'm not sure why they are there, but they act like little lens. In most of bottles there can be seen the horn shapes, but only a few, about one in forty can there be found a wormhole. So you will have to look through quite a few bottles to find a wormhole. Don't give up if you don't find one in the first bottle that you look at.

The grapefruit and the orange juice bottles work best, because the pulp that is in the juice is needed to be used as the matter the light will curve around. Empty out the juice, leaving enough to form a thin film on the inside of the bottle. Set the bottle out in

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the sun, with the lid off until it is good and dry. The film of juice with pulp in it will stuck to the inside of the bottle. Then take the bottle and put the lid back on and take the wrapper off and clean up the out side of the bottle with soap and water. Keep the out side of the bottle as clean as possible. If there is any oil, say from your hands or face, the oil smudges will make the light scatter and it makes it harder to get you best results.

Use a street light for your light source. Find a place that has only one street light. If there is more than one light source, you will get more than one image. Only by making thing as simple as possible can one get good results. I like to use an amber light best because sometime the light will form what I call secondary light. If you use an amber light, the secondary light is seen as a bluish green. If the primary light that you are using is amber and the secondary light is blue, it makes it easier to tell them apart. Stand about 30 yards from the street light so that it will be seen as a small point. With one eye closed and the other open to look through, turn the bottle upside down , put the bottle about 1/4 inch from your eye and look at the light through the little dots found at the bottom of the bottle. What you will see is a weak light that is in the form of a bubble. It looks 2-d like a plate, but as you will see later, it is a bubble. The bubble is made up of many little lines that all go in a circle. These lines are called diffraction fringes, little concentric line patterns that

go all the way around the bubble. Within this pattern there can be seen other patterns, these are called defects due to imperfections in the lens or dust, pulp in this case. Man has seen this before in hologram plates. Some of the defects look like black holes from the top, some look like white holes from the top. But this diffraction plate is not 2-d and flat but 2-d and round, it is a 2-d membrane that is in the form of a 3-d bubble. When you turn the bottle on its axis, this makes the bubble also turn, when the bubble spins, just a planet spins on its axis, the defects also move around. When they are at a 90 degrees to your line of sight, then you can see that these defects or black looking holes are not 2-d like the bubble, but actually extend out beyond the 2-d structure of the bubble. If you were in a spaceship and were going around the moon, and the moon had a volcano on it. When you were right above the volcano, it would look like a 2-d hole, but when you moved around the moon by 90 degrees the black hole would look like a volcano, or vortex.

The black holes are caused by the pulp. The pulp is the matter, when light passes close to matter this causes the light to bend in. The light comes around all sides of the edge of the matter and meets at a point. This small point of light can be seen at the end of a horn-shaped bubble of light. This point is what we call a Karl Schwarzschild space-time singularity. An infinity point where light pinches itself off. This is the function that the light performs.

If you could take your finger and turn the horn inside-out to where the infinity point was at the center of the pulp, what you would have would be a David Finkelstein space-time diagram of the effects of the force that we experience every day in our world – the force that we call gravity. This puts the singularity where the effect we feel would put it, at the center. But the light itself, when looking at the side view of light that has been effected by matter where the singularity forms can plainly be seen, forms somewhere outside the center. This is good news because this means that when wormholes form, they will go some place.

This is what you need to do to make a singularity turn into a bubble. The shape of a bubble is what is needed to form to make things like universes, black holes, or particles. Take one of these bottles and put a piece of tape over the glass dots, put it into several paper bags to keep the glass from shattering, and break it. Find the broken pieces of glass that has the dots in them, clean them up by washing all the glass splinters off them. Take one of your bottles that forms good Schwarzschild singularities in it, box in the dot with black electrical tape to make it easier to find. The singularities are hard to find because it is real sensitive. Take one of the broken pieces of glass and place it in line with the light with the dot on the bottle, move the broken piece around till you find the singularity produced in the bottle with the broken piece of glass. Once you have found it you can move the broken piece in and out from about zero to 1/8 inch to change the optical length of the of the lens. This is like moving the singularity up through time. You can see how a singularity goes from a point, up through phase transition in to the shape of a bubble.

If you want to take pictures of this light, here are some pointers that will help. Get a 35mm SLR camera. Put the glass dot up against the lens. I use 400 or faster film. The light is very weak, sometimes it helps to put your hand up behind the bottle to form a back drop. The light is so weak that you have to take a time-elapse photo. The sweet spot is somewhere between 6 to 9 sec. This means that the camera can not be moved during that time or the picture will come out blurred. I built a stand that is connected to the bottom of the camera and put the camera on a stand to hold it steady.

In order to produce a hologram there has to be two sources of light that have the ability to produce constructive interference with itself. But in order to produce a shape or image, there first must be some

form of a holographic plate. There also has to be a situation in which the information that comes out of the plate can fracture and form constructive interference. This could also be done by having a holographic plates that fractures, both plates being the same, that have found a way to interfere with itself to form the image. The later seems to be the case. But the claim here is that the image that we see is the real image of what light looks like in hyperspace. We are seeing light itself. There have been many who have used math and theory to produce a mental image of what it would look like. We are using a simple light source and the information from it. The shapes produced by math may not be the same as it looks in nature, but the topology shape would be the same. In hyperspace we never see the shape of the tourus, because it expresses itself in the shape of a bubble. The holes in the tourus have shrunken down to a very small size and changed its shape to that of a tube or string. The bubbles that we see have many strings that connect the walls of the bubble together. This means that the bubble is not a tourus, but each individual string or wormhole is in its own right acting as if it was a tourus. It is a closed-loop system. It starts out as a point, a singularity, and grows to a bubble. It does not have any loose ends but it does have a edge. Within the brief optical window of the seeable image that is produced by the two sources of light that are within the focal plane, the order or information that the light has within it, is put into its proper perspective. You can see that most of the things that have been predicted by theories and math are true. But the light's most valuable asset is its ability to produce things that are there that have not been predicted -- like the three sub-structures that are hidden in the information that is the singularity. Some form of twisted space, that is very much a part of the game plan as the singularity moves from being a point to becoming a bubble. I'm not real sure what their function is or why they are there, but without them, more than likely the system would not work. And then there are the black forms of light that have been predicted but we know nothing about.

The main bubble is a 3-d shape, round, but is acting like a 2-d diffracting plate or holographic plate. We know that we must have a holographic plate in order to produce a image, this is where the holographic plate part comes into effect. One source of light is not enough. There must be two sources of the same light in order to have constructive interference. Where is the other holographic light source coming from? How is it forming?

When you are viewing the bubble in the bottle, if you turn the bottle so that you can look toward the edge of the bubble. The image that you see along the edge of the bottle may at first look sharp, then as you continue to rotate the bottle further, at times the image becomes blurred, out of focus, or forms a double image. The image seems to be fracturing, and forming two images. At times, two very distinct images can be seen. The more you rotate the bottle, the further the two images move apart. The main bubble is what I call the primary light source and the other one is what I call the secondary image. Both images are of the primary image but the second image is seen a little bit differently. It is seen a few degrees of rotation behind that of the primary image. I first thought that this secondary image was being produced by light reflecting off one of the sides of the glass in the bottle. But one night I was using an amber light. The secondary image was blue in color. If the light was being reflected off the side of the bottle it would also be amber in color. But it is not, it is blue. If the light is not a reflected light, what kind of light is it? The light that we are using in this technique seems to have this ability to fracture, and produce a secondary image. The secondary image is a carbon copy of the primary holographic plate or light source. Just the type of situation we need to produce a virtual image. Like the side view of light, this fractured secondary image is something that we shouldn't be able to see. What seems to be happening is that we are using the two sources of light, the primary source and the fractured secondary light source, to produce the image that we see. They are working hand in hand. Maybe producing holographic plates within the focal plane is what makes this work. If this technique can be reproduced in the lab, life would become much simpler for many that are working on subjects that are related to hyperspace.

A gram of observation is worth a ton of theory. Can our understanding of physics be so far off? Seeing

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this light in action is like having the most powerful computer on the planet. When the fabric of time and space of the Schwarzschild singularity goes down to zero we can no longer do the math, because man has not learned to do the math by using just zeros. But nature can do what man can not. In this case we may find out that it would be much easier to use some form of reverse engineering. This is good because we can find out about things that we would not ordinarily be able to find out about by way of theory alone. Things like the three different 3D substructures that pop up out of the singularity, that have not been predicted by theory, play a very big role in how it is able to move from being a point into the shape of what looks like a bubble, but is really a torus. It may grow at the speed of light and information can move through it at the speed of light. The weird effects of singularities that grow to be bubbles, but still act like points.

LETTERS to the Editor & Others

FROM HAROLD ASPDEN

Flywheel Coupling Defies Newton's Laws:
Jan 1998 IEEE paper

Dear Hal,
I thought your readers might be interested in something Jerry Decker has drawn to my attention. Jerry's access data are:
Jerry W. Decker / jdecker@keelynet.com
<http://keelynet.com/> "From an Art to a Science"
Voice : (214) 324-8741 / FAX : (214) 324-3501
KeelyNet - PO BOX 870716, Mesquite, Republic of Texas 75187

My E-mail message to Jerry:

Thanks for drawing my attention to the Harvey Morgan paper in IEEE Aerospace and Electronic Systems (AES) of January 1998, pages 5 to 10, "Now we can explore the Universe". I have just visited the library here at Southampton University to take a look at it.

Yes, as you say, he had two flywheels separated by 1/16 inch facing each other. When the motor was

energized, it accelerated the lead flywheel toward its top rated speed. The other flywheel, in response to the changing angular velocity and momentum of the lead flywheel, started turning briskly - in the opposite direction!

Yes, that is contrary to Newton's laws! Harvey Morgan has confirmed that there is a kind of spin field momentum that Professor Eric Laithwaite had in mind when he performed his dual flywheel tests with a separating partition between the two wheels.

Should anyone decide to research this further I would suggest that they take account of what my 'vacuum spin' theory is about. Aether rotation involves radial electric charge displacement and vice versa. So, spin a flywheel and as it builds up speed there will be charge displaced radially in aether coextensive with that wheel. If the flywheel is thin in relation to its diameter and it has the face of another metal flywheel closely adjacent, the charge displacement might be sensed across the small air gap between the flywheels. It could conceivably induce an opposite polarity charge displacement in the second flywheel, and though not itself rotating initially, this might cause the second flywheel to have, inside it, aether in spin in the opposite direction. Then that second flywheel could begin to pick up that spin and so go around in a direction opposite to that of the primary wheel.

Turn the drive power off and the first wheel stops accelerating and begins to slow down, but if that charge displacement is determined by acceleration it will subside immediately. The aether spin latent in the primary wheel will keep going for quite a while and will spread to expand into the second wheel and that, together with the air drag coupling, could account for that second wheel beginning to rotate the normal way.

As you say, in Harvey Morgan's experiment, 'When the electric motor was turned off before reaching top speed, the other flywheel stopped turning. It then started turning slowly in the same direction as the lead flywheel, urged by the collapsing momentum field and the air coupling between flywheels'.

All very fascinating! Now it needs someone to get that same experiment up and running to check it out and then see how the coupling effect can be regulated by orientation of the spin axis, how a very slow speed-up affects things, how an applied magnetic field directed along the spin axis might alter the results, etc.

My belief is that this is a good way to go forward on the free energy front, because I am sure that the 'vacuum spin' or 'aether spin' reaction is one which feeds in an inflow of 'free energy' from space. The hydrosonic type of experiment in which one gets a metal rotor rotating clockwise whilst water flows through rotor blades in a counter-clockwise sense has the ingredients for generating 'free energy' as heat output. Namely, get two aether spin systems sharing a common axis and moving in counter-spin directions and somehow get them to crash into each other.

I will put something about this on my Web pages <<http://www.energyscience.co.uk>> one of these days.

Best regards,
Harold Aspden

LETTER FROM ROBERT CALLOWAY

<billc9@prysm.net>

Theory

The term electrons pouring into a load or electrons moving down a wire bothers me.

Back to basics: A small generator with a self-excited rotor turns through the field. As it turns, the small magnet buried in the rotor upsets electrons and protons as they orbit the nucleus. Their normal state is electrically neutral. I'm talking about the copper wire in the stator. As the rotor turns, the magnetic field excites the electrons and protons, throwing them out of balance in their orbit around the nucleus. As the rotor keeps turning with the magnet cutting the field, all the internal structures of the atoms in the stator's wires are being thrown out of balance. The only way they can become neutral and in balance again is for the rotor to stop turning or find a ground. This out-of-balance state means the atom has a positive charge.

This is where potential steps in. The electrons in the wire have gone nowhere! If we input DC voltage into the rotor and make a stronger magnet, we really are putting the electrons and protons out of balance in their orbit around the nucleus. When I say the atom is out of balance, what I mean is the magnetic field has misaligned the electron and proton orbits. The magnetic field has caused some of neutrons and protons to be thrown to one side of the atom.

The electrons and protons have gone nowhere outside of the atom's orbit. I suspect electrons and protons invade one another in the excited state. (ie: electron to electron and proton to proton). In other words one electron would combine with another electron in its own atom, becoming seemingly the same. This would lead scientists to believe that it has left its own atom jumping from atom to atom as a carrier of electricity. If the electron has left its atom, there are serious questions to be answered and paradoxes occur.

As for the potential, the nucleus reacts violently with its atom thrown out of balance, it puts forth pure potential which moves over each atom out of balance to the load. When the potential reaches the load, this causes each atom out of balance to vibrate against other atoms causing heating in the wire and load as it is returning to a neutral state. In other words, potential from the nucleus is put forth when and only when a load is detected

When you connect your voltmeter to a "hot" wire, potential is read because the nucleus treats it as a load. This is the reason pure negative potential readings on voltmeters are probably not correct. But that is a different subject which I will discuss later.

This theory goes against today's electrical theory, as it stands. I will be called a "nut". So be it! Its my opinion only.

Robert H. Calloway 2-21-98

EDITOR'S COMMENTS:

We like "nuts." Sometimes they come up with fruitful ideas. I suggest you look into the experimental history of the development of ideas to explain experiments. Read Faraday's brilliant series of experiments. Read about the discovery of the electron – just over a hundred years ago.

Today's models are sometimes burdened with early misconceptions. What is the experimental evidence to support your model? What further experiments can be designed? Readers, can you help Robert Calloway?

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AETHER

Dear *NEN* Editor,

Hal Fox' May '97 article, same subject, asked for comments. Here goes:

Add the following successful aether characteristics experiments:

1. My football games are received and retransmitted by satellites through the aether. This experiment is replicatable weekly.
2. Hubbell telescope sees zillions of galaxies and stars through the aether. This experiment is replicatable daily.

Is it possible aether is another name for Energy of the entire electromagnetic spectrum? Is it possible the void of "space" is crammed to overflowing with a rainbow of energy and only void of mass? If the answers are yes, they match the comments on the subject by Tesla, Einstein, and every other knowing person on the subject whose writings I've seen.

Is science ever too complicated? Is it ever just part of our daily lives?

Please thank Hal Fox for revisiting aether. He wrote about it so well.

Sincerely,
Roy E. Graham, Jr.
Annapolis, Maryland

LETTER FROM JOHN HUNTER

<johnhunter@hotmail.com>

Hi Hal, thanks again for all of your work in the new energy field, I wanted to let you know of interesting article on gravity blocking, *Wired* magazine, March 1998, pp170,194-202, which is well written and may be of interest to you. Also, Joe LaStella at B.A.A.T (Nasdaq) is generating a lot of interest in dophin pulse charge technology and S.E.C. subpoena.

Yours truly, John Hunter

LETTER FROM DON KELLY

copied to NEN

I don't sound off very often, but this is one of those times when it appears to be most necessary for the new energy field today.

After about two decades of involvement in this new energy field we have evolved certain guidelines for the eventual adoption of practical decentralized, home-sized energy (power) systems.

Starting out with the ideal situation in N/E (new energy), and then to the practical, workable situation, and then on to the last "no-win", into-limbo

type of scenario, we can see the general path to follow and the situations to be avoided.

1. The ideal situation for the fairly rapid adoption of N/E can be called the "Transistor-Bell Labs" approach to success. As you know the transistor was easily successful in the electronics field as an "in-house" project, where Bell Labs scientists evolved the semi-conductor concept into the commercial transistor, where the ideal facilities, personnel, and funding, plus the name "clout" were all in place, for a real electronics breakthrough, and ready marketing success.

We all know that this "ideal" scenario for new energy is **not going to happen** for several reasons which have been well covered by other writers in the N/E field today!

2. Failing to have an "ideal" approach toward commercialization, we must now depend on the second, or what can be called the "XEROX" or step-by-step N/E development approach. These steps are: 1) the evolving of a practical, working overunity prototype, 2) seeking support from friends and converts to N/E for the "Haloid Co," or pre-production stage, where the first prototype is evolved and improved towards the eventual production and final stage of marketing.

Chester Carlson evolved the first successful dry copier in an apartment above a bar in Astoria, Queens, N.Y. (How's that for the classic "backyard" inventor case, but where all the correct steps were taken!)

Carlson made his first misstep in taking his working dry copier to MultiGraph-Addressograph, who just about threw him **out of their door**, as being a competitor for their mimeograph machines!

How many inventors in this N/E field have also made this misstep by taking their project to some Federal govt. agency for their review and consideration, or to some private group where it is either rejected or the basic concepts stolen.

It is interesting to note that in the Carlson case, where several years later when XEROX became successful and caused the demise of M-A, as above, people began to throw their mimeograph machines **out the door**, to Chester Carlson's delight!

From the "Haloid Co." phase in the dry copier development project (a critical important mid-phase in R&D), a deal was made with the Battelle Development Corp. of Ohio, for the further evolution of the Haloid dry copier, into a pre-production model towards commercialization.

The "Battelle D. Corp." phase is also critically important to the successful commercial end product, in the N/E field, because this is where all the components must be made cost-effective and the competitive position of the project established. If any of these requirements are not clearly met, then the whole project may also have to **"go out the door"** since it probably won't fly commercially.

There have already been inventors of a whole mess of so-called N/E projects who **didn't have a clue** to these second and third steps toward a successful conclusion of their project work. In some cases, some inventors were totally unaware of how critical the **cost effectiveness** of their project work is, and just tended to avoid this issue until "later."

The last, and saddest situation is where the N/E inventor acts as a recluse, or lone inventor and believes that he, along with a few close friends, can promote, produce the invention, and then somehow, later, hand it over to some major corporation for the production stage. Such a single stage of product development is neither practical nor workable, since the two magic "C" words are nowhere in evidence. These "C" words are **"consensus"** and **"constituency"** and without either one of them, such N/E projects are pre-doomed to failure.

We can now see how Chester Carlson had both of these "C" words working for him during the "Haloid" or second phase of this pre-XEROX R&D. The word started to get around towns, that, hey! this darn thing is better, cleaner and more efficient than the messy mimeograph around at that time.

There is a clear message here for all N/E inventors, your project had best be better, cleaner, more efficient, and hopefully competitive with whatever is out there now! Without a relatively large following from both laymen and technical people alike, **none of these N/E projects will ever make it into production and wide-scale acceptance.**

This very sad, third case situation can be best typified by the excellent N/E inventor Dr. T. Henry Moray and his brilliant radiant energy system, of the

1930-40's. To this very day, the Moray project work has much promise, but unfortunately has just slipped into limbo. The fact hasn't registered on many researchers today that Moray's work bore the heavy handiwork of the great Nikola Tesla, and should have attracted far more attention than it has, to this point. [Moray also filed a patent application for the transistor in about 1930. -Ed.]

Here we see the critical "C" words missing from T.H. Moray's disclosure of his project, at that time. Without this critical following, plus the endorsement of some "high profile" celebrities, we can see how Moray's work just drifted into oblivion! Even though his project work has not been successful so far, Joe Newman was well aware of the **power in the magic "C" words**, and used them to the hilt in his big-time theaters/demos, plus he was wise enough to seek out the endorsements of some key scientists and officials. Joe's work seems to be a case of "putting the cart before the horse." We continue to wish him well because he is one of us - "**believers**" in N/E.

On the bright side of this N/E field, we now are seeing several promising projects being evolved, and it is hoped that they will become aware of the three-step process, as above, and be wary of the pitfalls!

Sincerely,
Don A. Kelly
(Space Energy Association)

LETTER FROM WAYNE POWELL

Dear Hal,

In re to your letter of Nov. 1997, you ask the question: What is the energy source for the time events in my super cold box? First point: Time **IS** energy ($T = dKE$). Second point: Kinetic energy is either inertial mass (acceleration or deceleration) or gravitational mass (acceleration or deceleration), thus $mv^2/2$ or mc^2 ; or $v = at^2$ in free fall, or deceleration "weight" on the ground. Thus, what you call "time" is actually a rate of mass-change that involves an area. Conversely no-time is momentum, which is a no-change line statement, or mv or mc . **MASS** is what you experience/measure, and call "time", but you could never experience/measure momentum. Why? How does change occur in a situation where no change can occur?

At first it seems a psychic shock to "lose time" but all you are really losing is a misperception of quantum reality. Planck discovered the quantum in December of 1900. He said it was a $q \times p$ area, or momentum by particle velocity. De Broglie discovered matter waves in 1922, experimentally confirmed by Davisson and Germer in 1925. In 1927 Heisenberg defined the uncertainty principle as $h \approx dM \times dP$, or $h \approx dM \times dW$. Starting with Simon De La Place in 1827 everybody got one little thing wrong: momentum is not a determinant of energy-area, it is a **RESULT** of balanced wave energy = particle energy (wavelength and particle velocity). The true equation is then $h = (W = P)$ which is momentum; and $h = (W \neq P)$ which is mass, which you call "time". Wave energy and Particle energy are the 2 great languages of complementarity, when they get out of sync or balance with each other, you get mass. When they are in balance you get momentum. $h = 6.625 \times 10^{-34}$ J-s or newton-meters/sec. Thus, since particle velocity (Pv) and matter wave length (Ws for Wave Shape) compose the h area, $Pv = 2.574 \times 10^{-17}$ m/s and $Ws = 2,574 \times 10^{-17}$ newtons-force. At 2.574×10^{-17} m/s it takes about 38 seconds to cross the diameter of a proton; ie, **SLOW**.

So, what do you mean by "second"? Clocks, parts of a year, what? You see, the second/minute/hour are convenient scales for classical world scientists, but are meaningless in the quantum world. Again, time is **NOTHING MORE** than an imbalance in the wave-particle duality of nature. And, it is only unbalanced for a single quantum area, or a new point on the momentum diagonal line is reached. And too, a Pv of 2.574×10^{-17} meters/sec is far, far too small of a velocity change to measure (and with what?). As many have said, over and over, you can never "see" the quantum itself because you mess up what you are trying to see by your own act of observation.

What you are referring to in your question is what is usually called zero-point motion, or the restless, ceaseless, random interchange of Pv/Ws at the quantum level. **UP HERE** we have momentum balance of $Ws = Pv$, but underneath is this restless sea of quantum activity, some say the Tao of Physics, some say Aether, some say quantum foam. But by the 1st law of thermodynamics this left over quantum heat is probably no more an energy source than the thermal radiation from the Big Bang at 2.70 K; practically zilch. You are barking up the wrong branch of the tree with zero-point motion, the right branch is this invisible thing

called matter waves (fermi matter waves). To put it in perspective: You see, at about 6×10^{-7} m visible wavelengths, a jet plane flying at 500 mph. The matter waves that also energy-describe the jet are $\lambda = h/mv$ or, $6.625 \times 10^{-34} / 10^5 \text{ kg} \times 200 \text{ m/s} = 3.3 \times 10^{-41}$ m wavelength; a difference of some 33 orders of magnitude. Things **SEEN** come from things **UNSEEN**. So, even though you can't see matter waves you sure the **HELL** feel them when your jet hits a mountain...and the over-running matter waves splatter your body all over the mountainside. To wit, the mountain has coulomb-stopped the fermion particles but the deceleration energy is over-running **MATTER WAVES**. So, does the dead pilot say to the dead passengers: well, the good news is that we balanced the momentum energy books... ?

In your issue of Nov. '97, Bruce DePalma, page 7, line 32/33: "The true way of measuring time is in the inertia of objects." He got that right, now the next step is understanding that inertia is just particle (fermion) velocity over-running wave energy, in acceleration, and the wave energy thus lags back, and has to be pulled up to the new, higher balance point on the momentum diagonal line (D line). So, the counter force of inertial drag is wave drag (quantum, not aerodynamic). Deceleration is just the opposite: over running wave energy.

So, could you travel backwards in time? Locally, yes; globally, **NO**. You can rewind a video, or pause on any frame; because it is a record (as seen thru a small peephole of the camera). But, tell me: how do you record the whole-body earth and universe...for rewind/replay, stop on any frame? Where are those buttons on your remote? So you see, backwards travel in time (which is $Pv \neq Ws$) is Hollywood hucksters for P.T. Barnum audiences. But, travel forward in time is variable. You can go at 1000 sec/sec, if you can handle the heat, or jump the next 10,000 years in a frozen momentum state. No, you are not dead in the usual sense, nor alive, just frozen on a single $P = W$ frame... until someone hits your "play" button again. Wanna go? Who would you like to send?

One person that **SHOULD** be sent on to Judgement Day is Bogus Bill and his cronies who are trying this global warming scare. It probably will go the way of his BTU tax, but it spells **O-P-P-O-R-T-U-N-I-T-Y** for Cold Fusion. The wave of public anger over paying 25% to 50% increase in energy costs means an up-swung in demand for new answers. So, cease talking to academics, start talking to electrical/mechanical engineers, car mechanics,

the Popular Science type; they are the ones that make the real world happen. One other point: what is the actual cost in ink/paper/printing/postage costs of getting a share in an investors hands? The Quantum is a small, but finite, energy package; **your share-investors will also be quanta, not major financial sharks**. There are far more people like William Davis in Emigrant, MT and yours truly, than Bill Gates, who has the whole world coming at him for his money.

In your next issue then, let's see a bit more emphasis on HVAC Cold Fusion and Stirling Engines for CF powered cars; also you might want to give yourself some wiggle/weasel room: away from charge clusters being **THE** answer to CF and just possibly **MATTER WAVES** and QM tunneling might have something to do with it. Meanwhile, yours truly is into electroplating thin film nickel onto beads, at a **LOT** less than \$3750 into Reding's pocket. My latest attempt will be a variation of the barrel technique. We tried Ni coat on a brillo pad/KOH/6V flashlight battery = bubbles/chemical reaction, but no CF heat. So, we'll keep trying, because, after all, you can't sell something to a potential investor without a demonstration device. And, how can you demonstrate a time event that is **NOT** an energy event? So, do you understand now that what you think of as time is nothing more or less than this quantum level wiggle/woggle between wave energy and particle energy?

Wavically;
Wayne Powell
420 2nd Ave East
Kalispell, MT 59901

Second letter from Wayne Powell

I'll go for just one more year [*NEN* subscription]. We still don't see a commercial CF product on the market yet, will we ever? Or, enough theory already, Sir Francis Bacon said if you find a useful fact, **use** it! So, there is hard investment capital out there, but no one ever got rich investing in something that doesn't work. So, where is that in-your-face CF product?*

Wayne Powell

*[The Griggs Hydrogen Pump, the Mills' thermal energy device (with some utility company funding),

Swartz's demo units and the LENT-1 Kit (money back guarantee) are a start. -- Ed.]

LETTER FROM BILL RAMSAY

It seems unlikely any versions of the Gravity Wave detectors will be of use in sensor measuring what Inomata is dealing with since these are sensitive only to Gravity Wave pulsations and not "Static" phenomena. With this one exception -- they will **likely** sense the "scalar" Gravity Wave pulses from switch closings and openings of both capacitor and coil samples. This will **likely** be so even if **extensive** shielding is used.

I am sending Inomata a copy of my 1996 "Rodin Coil" paper since I **did** find freshly wound and not yet activated Rodin Coils showed a weight Δ of up to 8% between one way up and the other way up. This was so even though each way up shows the **exact same** symmetry. The side from which the coil forms was approached to begin winding was **always** the lighter side. As though some "intent" was thusly set. After running tests on activated coils, this Δ disappeared! Hmmm!

Bill Ramsay

LETTER FROM FRANK ZNIDARSIC

I have decided to go public with my work and my claims this time. I am doing this for two reasons. (1) I now have a patent on file (filed Oct 19, 1997) for the process and (2) The results to date have been less than expected. I could use some feedback.

Background: Cold fusion electrodes are room temperature superconductors. Ref. *Physical Review Letters* vol 35 # 214 July 1975. Refer to the work of Celani in Italy. Refer to U.S. Patent No 4043809 by Ruvalds

The process of cold fusion produces energy due to the vibration of a superconductor. Refer to the work of CETI and the preheater they use to start the process. The thermal energy of the preheater vibrates the beads in the IR spectrum at about 1×10^{13} MHz.

The process requires superconductive structures of a certain size. CETI's beads run in the IR spectrum and the films are about 1,000 angstroms thick.

Chubb has just announced that fine grain structure palladium produces energy.

The larger the superconductive structure, the lower the frequency of operation. I have found this relationship. Freq. of oper. MHz = $37/(\text{length of superconductor in inches})$

I believe that NASA's Marshall's work on the "Downshifting of the Frequencies Theory" is related to these low frequency vibrational modes.

My patented process involves vibrating a ceramic disk of superconductive material in the radio frequency range. The RF energy is extracted and converted directly into electrical energy. The process absorbs vars and produces watts.

Tests were done with a resonant coil set adjacent to a superconductive disk. This resonant circuit was excited with a spark gap system similar to a spark gap transmitter. The tuneable range of its operation was from 1.5MHz to 50 Mhz. (changing taps and capacitors)

The disk and coil were placed in a Dewar. A circulating current of a few amps was induced in the disk. This circulating current was induced by passing one pole of an electromagnet through a hole in the center of the disk. This was done a number of times. The electromagnet was switched on upon insertion and off during withdrawal. After the circulating current was established in the superconductor, the interaction of the circulating current and the external current in the RF circuit induced mechanical vibrations in the superconductive disk.

The EM field was monitored with in Oscilloscope near the superconductive disk as the RF energy was applied. In two instances an anomaly was observed just above the noise level at 11 Mhz with a 3.5 inch disk. This anomaly showed up as a change in the decay constant of the ringing RF coil. We cannot now repeat this. The latest tests showed no anomalous energy.

Is anyone else trying this? Anything in print about cold fusion, superconductivity, or vibration? If you run into any material related to these things please forward it to me. Is there any theory or any calculations on the subject. Has anyone else done this? Am I the first to file?

Frank Znidarsic fznidarsic@aol.com

[Readers, can you help? – Ed.]

Meetings

ICCF-7

INTERNATIONAL COLD FUSION FORUM
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
April 19-24, 1998

An International Conference on Cold Fusion (ICCF) is held every 18 months to present laboratory results and to exchange ideas for the advancement of scientific knowledge in this promising new field. With the maturation of the field, ICCF-7 seeks to attract a more diverse audience including additional scientists, research institutes, students, national funding agencies, commercial interests, journalists, and spouses. It is the objective of ICCF-7 to provide a productive international forum for communication and education.

Calendar:

April 1998: Conference. All presenters must hand in their final papers during the conference for timely inclusion in the publication ICCF-7 Proceedings.

A different topic is planned for each day at ICCF-7. An invited presentation with summary review or global implications for the entire field will begin each day's topic, followed by five oral presentations on the topic. Afternoons will be entirely devoted to enhanced poster sessions, which include a 3-5 minute oral preview and summary. A "Top Ten" poster presenters will be selected by the attendees, and each will conduct an expanded 15 minute presentation to the full audience on Thursday afternoon. Three evening workshops will also be held.

Topics include: Heat & Related Products, Nuclear Processes & Products, Materials & Innovative Approaches, and Theory & Nuclear Physics.

Registration fee \$500. Hotel reservations are still open at all prices. For more information or to get on mailing list, contact:
 ICCF-7 c/o ENECO
 391-B Chipeta Way,
 Salt Lake City, UT 84108 USA
 Phone (801) 583-2000 Fax (801) 583-6245
 jaeger@ENECO-USA.com

18th International Symposium on Discharges & Electrical Insulation in Vacuum

August 17-21, 1998
 Eindhoven, The Netherlands
 Hosted by the Eindhoven University of
 Technology

Scientific Program, Papers will be presented on all aspects of: Fundamentals of Discharges and Breakdown in Vacuum; Vacuum Discharge Devices and Applications; and Vacuum Insulation Technology and Applications.

Mini-Courses held parallel with conference: Diagnostics for Vacuum Devices, and Production Technology for Vacuum Insulated Devices

A **technical exhibition** will be held featuring components and systems in the area of vacuum discharge devices and vacuum insulated devices (e.g. vacuum switchgear, vacuum deposition and coating, X-ray and microwave tubes and other beam-devices, high-power devices, and equipment for analysis, monitoring and test purposes).

Hotel accommodation in downtown Eindhoven, a short distance from the University Conference Centre, is available through the EUT Conference office at reduced rates.

Information for Authors

Authors should submit a 250 word abstract by November 1, 1997. Authors of accepted abstracts will be notified in Dec. 1997. Deadline for camera-ready manuscripts is April 1, 1998. Accepted papers will be published in conference proceedings, available at the registration. A limited number of accepted papers will be selected for publication, in a modified and extended version, in Special Issues of *IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science* and *IEEE Transactions on Dielectrics and Electrical Insulation*. The working language of the symposium is English. All printed matter will appear in English.

Correspondence should be sent to:
 Carla Schreurs
 Congress Office ISDEIV'98, Aud.2.26
 Eindhoven Univ. of Technology
 P.O. Box 513
 5600 MB Eindhoven, The Netherlands

phone: (011)-31-40-247-4849
 fax: (011)-31-40-245-8195
 E-mail: C.L.A.Schreurs@ieb.tun.nl
 Website: <http://www.ele.tue.nl/evt/isdeiv/>

ISSSEEM EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

JUNE 18-24, 1998
 BOULDER, COLORADO

THE FUTURE OF ENERGY MEDICINE

*International Society for the Study of Subtle
 Energies & Energy Medicine*

The Regal Harvest House Hotel (1345 Twenty-Eighth Street, Boulder) will house our attendees and all Conference events will take place at this facility. The University of Colorado campus is just across Boulder Creek. Hotel space will be difficult to find in Boulder after May 10, 1998.

ON SITE REGISTRATION will be located in the Sunshine Room from June 18 through June 24.

GENERAL REGISTRATION:

	before May 1	by May 15th	after May 15
ISSSEEM Members	\$235.00	\$259.00	\$269.00
Spouse / Students / Retired	\$185.00	\$209.00	\$235.00
Nonmembers	\$285.00	\$309.00	\$335.00

Contact: C. Penny Hiernu, 356 Goldco Circle, Golden, CO 80403-1347.
 Phone: 303-425-4625 ▲ Fax: 303-425-4685 ▲
 Email: isseeem@compuserve.com ▲
 Website: <http://vitalenergy.com/isseeem>

Environmental Needs"

33rd Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference (IECEC)

August 2-6, 1998 Colorado Springs, CO

Sponsored by the American Nuclear Society, American Inst. of Chemical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Inst. of Aeronautics and Astronautics, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Inst. of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

For further information:

ANS Proceedings Office, IECEC '98
 555 North Kensington Ave.
 La Grange Park, IL 60526
 Phone: 708/579-8253; fax 708/352-6464
 Web page: www.inspi.ufl.edu/IECEC98

International Scientific Congress - 98

"Fundamental Problems of Natural Sciences"
 June 22-27, 1998 St.-Petersburg, Russia

Studying problems in:

Substance, Electromagnetism, Gravitation
 Elements, structure and interaction of Earth and
 Universe systems, Mechanics, Nontraditional
 Sources of Energy and Technologies

Contact LOC office, secretary Tatyana
 Doganonskaya Office: (7) 812-277-00-37
 Fax: (7) 812-277-12-56
 E-mail: exico@mail.nevalink.ru

Commercial Column

The following companies (listed alphabetically) are commercializing cold fusion or other enhanced energy devices: [Listings with your additional copy, or boxed, for small annual service fee.]

COMPANY: PRODUCT

American Pure Fusion Engineering and Supply:
 Warren Cooley, 1-800-789-7109 or 503-585-6746.
 Email to: Coolwar@aol.com

Clustron Sciences Corp.: Contact: Ron Brightsen,
 703-476-8731.

ENECO: is in the business of commercializing the exciting new field of low energy induced nuclear reactions in solids via patent licensing, joint-ventures, and co-operative research. ENECO, University of Utah Research Park, 391-B Chipeta Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 USA. Contact Fred Jaeger, Voice 801-583-2000, Fax 801-583-6245. Email: jaeger@ENECO-USA.com

E-Quest Sciences: Contact Russ George,
 FAX 415-851-8489.

German Association for Vacuum Field Energy:
 Wolfram Bahmann, Feyermuehler Str. 12, D-53894
 Mechenich, Germany. Tel: 011-48/(0)2443-8246
 Fax: 011-49/(0) 2443-901880 E-mail:
dvs@gptec.com Internet: www.gptec.com/pace.

Fusion Information Center (FIC): Research and development of new energy systems. The world's most complete resource depository for cold fusion research information, as well as other new energy research including zero-point energy; space energy research; electronic, electromagnetic, and mechanical over unity devices and transmutation. We are the publishers for *New Energy News*, and *the Journal of New Energy*. Voice 801-583-6232, Fax 801-583-2963. Contact Hal Fox.

Holotec AG: Clean Energy Technology, contact André Waser, Gen. Mgr., Bireggstrasse 14, CH-6003, Luzern, Switzerland. Phone 011 41-41 360 4485, or Fax 011 41-41 360 4486.

Hydro Dynamics, Inc.: Rome, Georgia. Contact James Griggs, Voice 706-234-4111 Fax 706-234-0702.

JET Energy Technology, Inc.: Weston, MA. Contact Dr. Mitchell Swartz, Voice 617-237-3625. Fax 617-237-3625.

Labofex, Experimental and Applied Plasma Physics: Ontario, Canada. Contact Dr. Paulo N. Correa. Tel 905-660-1040
Fax 905-738-8427

Magnetic Power Inc.: Sebastopol, CA. Contact Mark Goldes, voice 707-829-9391, Fax 707-829-1002.

Nova Resources Group, Inc.: Denver, CO. Call Chip Ransford, Phone 303-433-5582.

Trenergy, Inc., has acquired rights to develop and produce a new-type of thermal power based on the controlled production of clean nuclear reactions from plasma injected transmutation. Contact through P.O. Box 58639, Salt Lake City, UT 84158-0639, Voice 801-583-6232, Fax 801-583-2963.

UV Enhanced Ultrasound: Hong Kong.
FAX 852-2338-3057.

"YUSMAR"- Scientific-Commercial Company: President: Dr. Yuri S. Potapov, 277012 Kishinev, Moldova. Phone and Fax 011-3732-233318.

Zenergy Corp.: Founded in 1996 to facilitate the introduction of commercially viable energy alternatives. 390 South Robins Way, Chandler, AZ 85225. Contact Reed Huish, 602-814-7865, Fax 602-821-0967, e-mail: info@zenergy.com

Note: The Fusion Information Center has been acting as an information source 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.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Academy for New Energy (ANE) 216 Commerce Drive, Ste. 4, Fort Collins, CO 80524. Tel. 970-482-3731
ANE Newsletter, quarterly publication of ANE, edited by Robert Emmerich.

Advanced Energy Network Newsletter, quarterly. Advanced Energy Network, P.O. Box 691, Rondebosch 7700 Capetown, Rep. South Africa.

Antigravity News and Space Drive Technology, bimonthly newsletter, pub. J.E.Cox Enterprise, P.O. Box 655, Marietta, GA 30061-655 (Phone 770-218-9693). Per year \$36. U.S., \$48 foreign.

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

Home Page: <http://world.std.com/~mica/cft.html>

Cycles, a R&D newsletter, published by Dieter Soegemeier, Editor, GPO Box 269, Brisbane, QLD.4001, Australia. Phone/Fax: +61 (0)7 3809 3257.

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

Electrifying Times, 3/year magazine. 63600 Deschutes Market Rd, Bend, OR 97701
541-388-1908, Fax 541-388-2750,
E-mail <etimes@teleport.com>
www.teleport.com/~etimes/

Elemental Energy, monthly newsletter, edited by Wayne Green, 70 Route 202N, Petersborough, NH 03458.
Email: <design37@aol.com>

Fusion Facts has become a section in the *Journal of New Energy*.

Fusion Technology, Journal of the American Nuclear Society, edited by Dr. George Miley, 555 N. Kensington Ave., La Grange Park, IL 60525.

Future Technology Intelligence Report, monthly newsletter, making available technological information omitted from establishment media. Back issues available at substantially lower cost on the InterNet at <www.tarapublishing.com> FTIR, P.O. Box 423652, San Francisco, CA 94142-3652.

Infinite Energy, bi-monthly magazine. P.O. Box 2816, Concord, NH 03302-2816. Voice: 603-228-4516. Fax: 603-224-5975

E-mail 76570.2270 on @compuserve.com

Institute for New Energy (INE), organization to promote and help find funding for new energy research.

Visit our **Home Page**: www.padrak.com/ine/ which contains many important scientific papers and current reports on all areas of research.

E-mail: halfox@slkc.uswest.net
or ine@padrak.com

Salt Lake City, Utah. Voice 801-583-6232,
Fax 801-583-2963.

New Energy News monthly newsletter for INE, highlighting the research and development in the worldwide new energy arena. Edited by Hal Fox.

Journal of New Energy, quarterly, presenting papers representing the new areas of energy research, leading-edge ideas in the development of new energy technology, and the theories behind them. Published by the Fusion Information Center, Inc. Editor: Hal Fox. Address & phone above.

Planetary Association for Clean Energy Newsletter, quarterly, edited by Dr. Andrew Michrowski. 100 Bronson Ave, # 1001, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 6G8, Canada.

Web page: <http://energie.keng.de/~pace>

Space Energy Journal, quarterly, edited by Jim Kettner & Don Kelly, P.O. Box 1136, Clearwater, FL 34617-1136.

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.

KeelyNet BBS - Jerry Decker, 214-324-3501

Internet: www.keelynet.com

E-mail: jdecker@keelynet.com

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EASY MONEY

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I am offering a reward of \$1000.00 (US) to the first person, who can provide their original equation(s) and mathematical proof, for **each** of the items 1 to 5. 6 and 7 are in verbiage format. 6. From a legitimate morphological format acceptable. 7. from any proof out of Einstein's papers or bonifides. No other verbiage, absurdities or speculations permitted.

1. Push Gravity (more than two masses involved) and Push (force comes from way out in space) Inertia, i.e., shielding effect causality.

A. I have the proofs which says they cannot exist. Explain tides, that the force effect varies as the inverse square root, etc. [g_n , varies from the center of the Earth to the center of the body near the surface and tides upset same (experimental proof), yet shielding effect remains constant.]

2. Whole numbers in Base 10 (duodecimal or what is now commonly used), answers to Fermat's Last Theorem.

3. Zero-point Energy in the cgs system.

A. ZPE can only be shown in the mks system as it requires "permeability and permittivity of vacuum" to be used, which are **just a number, a constant of proportionality**, due to the system change, i.e., cgs to mks. They can be eliminated and mks changed back to a singular system besides.

4. Gravity waves in cgs or mks system.

A. G can be likewise be eliminated, as it too is a constant of proportionality, in either system. No G, no gravity waves. The mass(es) in Newton's Equation, and all current "m" in equations, is/are **energy** mass, not gravitational, or "inertia" mass, which can be energy mass or weight. Furthermore, using the **second** possible system, **the gravity mass (effect) system**, likewise eliminates the usage of G, as it is not required in same.

B. The actual gravity pull effect equation is $M = r^2k$. k is one numerical value. In the energy mass system it includes G, and in the gravity mass system, excludes G.

5. That what are called "Maxwell's Equations for light" are his original ones.

A. Maxwell failed. The current equations are Oliver Heaviside's and those have been updated besides. Neither one proved that the ratio of the e.m.u. to the e.s.u. was the speed of light, rather **than just a number**. It is inverted besides. t/l not l/t . In Minkowski "space-time" it is just a number, a ratio.

6. More than three forces, Gravity, Electric and Magnetic.

A. From the morphological process, no others can exist.

B. Proof that the "strong" nuclear force is actually the force of gravity.

7. That A. Einstein ever spoke or wrote that, "Mass increases with speed/velocity."

A. He said, wrote or implied it is/was, "The apparent measured mass increases with velocity." Velocity is a **vector**, speed is scalar and not relative. Go read Webster's.

Send a **separate** self addressed and stamped envelope for **each** challenge or my proof of the ones if you wish to see same first. If you wish to challenge same, the applicable rules and my proof (7. excluded) will be sent automatically.

Bert Schreiber 4519 Holly St. Bellaire, TX 77401-5802 (713)661-4608

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