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NUCLEAR-AUGMENTED COMBUSTION

Courtesy of Gene Mallove & *Infinite Energy*

A GREAT DISCOVERY AND THE NUCLEAR REACTIONS

By Hal Fox, Editor, and S-X Jin, Chief Scientist, Trenergy Inc.

Crystal Energy, Inc. of Stamford, Connecticut, is the licensee of U.S. Patent 4,668,247, issued May 26, 1987 [1]. The basic patent covers the use of selected materials that, when added to fuel in a combustion chamber, can augment the energy of the fuel being burned by adding nuclear reactions [2]. Lithium seems to be the basic element that is needed for these nuclear reactions [3].

SO WHY AREN'T WE USING IT?

Here is one of the reasons as stated by Harry Taplin [2], "Unfortunately, this laboratory was closed in 1990 when our investors were informed by a noted professor, who was consulting to the project, that our laboratory findings notwithstanding, conventional quantum mechanics did not support the probabilities of a chaining phenomenon." **In other words, if the experimental data doesn't fit current theories, IGNORE THE DATA!**

Crystal Energy also applied this technology to internal combustion engines. As reported by Harry Taplin [2], "For reasons unknown, the [positive] results never drew comment or curiosity from the SCAPCD [a government group] committee monitoring the projects. . . . come from a Ph.D. connected with the program: 'It is impossible to improve vehicle performance with fuel additives and this has been thoroughly investigated in the past with no results.'" Sure! And no one ever run the four-minute mile until it was accomplished – and now it is done at every world track meet.

Dr. S-X. Jin, chief scientist for Trenergy, Inc., provided the following modern nuclear physics example of the type of reaction that could occur (under proper conditions).

- (1) $\text{proton} + \text{lithium-6} \rightarrow \text{helium-4} (1.7 \text{ MeV}) + \text{helium-3} (2.3 \text{ MeV})$,
where lithium-6 represents 7.5% of natural lithium.
- (2) $\text{proton} + \text{lithium-7} \rightarrow 2 \text{ helium-4} (17.3 \text{ MeV})$ or
 $\text{proton} + \text{lithium-7} \rightarrow \text{beryllium-7} + \text{neutron} - 1.6 \text{ MeV} (\text{consumes energy})$.
The first reaction is expected 20% of the time.
The second reaction with Li-7 is expected 80% of the time.
Lithium-7 constitutes 92.5% of naturally-occurring lithium.
- (3) $\text{deuterium} + \text{helium-3} \rightarrow \text{helium-4} (3.6 \text{ MeV}) + \text{proton} (14.7 \text{ MeV})$.
Note that deuterium is about one part per 6,000 of hydrogen in water.

The above is a more complete description of the type of nuclear reactions that can occur with lithium and a proton source **provided that there is sufficiently-high energy**. The above is classical nuclear physics and accepted by the scientific community without any problem. The difficulty is that current scientific models do not allow for these reactions to occur except at very high energy levels.

The measured augmented energy shown in many experiments [2] is an anomaly -- unexpected experimental results. The next step is to find out why these reactions can occur in the experiments that have been conducted. More experiments and more sophisticated instrumentation may be needed. The end result may be a major step forward in the understanding of nuclear reactions. This is the process by which new science replaces old science. We are indebted to the persistence of groups like Crystal Energy, Inc. who continue in the face of professorial decrees that **"it can't happen."**

[1] Eugene Mallove, "Nuclear Augmented Combustion Emerges", *Infinite Energy*, Vol 3, No 18, 1998, pp 11-13.

[2] Harry R. Taplin, "Augmented Combustion: A brief History and Assessment", op cit, pp 15-22.

[3] William D. Gwinn, "The Lithium-Fast Proton Nuclear Reaction **Light Element Fission** Description and Comments", op cit, pp 23-24.

INE NEW-ENERGY SYMPOSIUM August 14-15, 1998

Call For Papers

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

Deadline for papers July 15, 1998.

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.

FIVE YEARS AND GROWING

By Hal Fox, Editor-in-Chief, *New Energy News*

For five years *NEN* has been reporting on anti-gravity; energy-producing, solid-state circuits; magnetic motors; cold fusion; transmutation; torsion fields; and many other new-energy topics. In Volume 1, number 1, we stated the main purpose of *New Energy News* as follows:

"The main purpose of *New Energy News* is to provide unifying communications that will serve to promote the use of **new energy systems to help resolve the world's environmental problems**. There are in existence, in various parts of the world, working models of clean energy devices and systems based on **hydrogen, cold fusion, rotating space-energy machines, solid-state space energy generators, or space-energy devices**. In addition, there are new developments in theoretical science that can now explain how some of these new-energy systems work. Therefore, *New Energy News* will publish summaries of the latest developments, sources of information, and abstracts of technical papers that are related to the research, development, and commercialization of new-energy devices."

We have adhered to that purpose. For example, during the past five years we have reported on the following:

- A magnetic art work from Norway that runs continually.

- An antigravity experiment from Finland.
- Several cold fusion devices.
- The beginning of International Conferences on Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions.
- Torsion fields.
- An answer to the red-shift of light from distant stars.
- Gravity waves with superluminal velocity.
- The ups and downs of the Takahashi magnetic motor.
- Plasma-injected transmutation.
- Solid-state circuits that produce excess energy.

And many other topics.

Contrary to our expectations five years ago, there is still a scarcity of new-energy devices that appear destined for commercialization in 1998.

However, there is some good news on coming events:

1. Kohei Minato's magnetic motor (claimed to be over unity) is to be distributed by a U.S. firm. Public announcement pending.
2. BlackLight Power (whose stock went from \$0.75 to \$1500) is being supported, in part, by electric utility companies.
3. We expect to get further information on the construction of torsion field generators.
4. Gravity-wave detectors may be mass produced.
5. Charge-cluster technology may be supported by government contracts.
6. Room-temperature superconductivity will become more accepted.
7. More news is expected on optical computers.
8. New announcements on over-unity solid-state circuits expected.
9. Low-energy Transmutation will become acceptable to more scientists.
10. More surprises.

Our expectations are that before the turn of the century there will be more new-energy devices and systems announced, invented, developed, and/or commercialized.

Even more important, we forecast that the government will begin to provide some support for new-energy research and development. Don't cut off the electric power and the natural gas lines to your home just yet. However, by the year 2000, we believe that there may well be competitive new-energy devices and systems that will soon be replacing power lines and gas connections.

One item that we have neglected: The holding of meetings of the Institute for New Energy. No longer. The scheduled INE New-Energy Symposium to be held August 14-15, 1998 in Salt Lake City, Utah, will be the place for an INE membership meeting and the election of directors and officers. Bring your

membership card. **Get those abstracts to us by May 15, 1998!**

Perhaps the best achievements of the INE have been the following:

First, the INE president, Dr. Patrick Bailey, has established, maintained, and updates an internet web site. Second, INE has published 60 monthly newsletters, possibly the best monthly publication devoted to new-energy topics. We must give great thanks to the Fusion Information Center for its financial and production support of *New Energy News* for this five-year effort.

If all the members work together, we should become one of the best and most influential energy membership organizations in the world. Let's do it!

Rad-Waste

HANFORD PROBLEM (PERSISTS)

Matthew L. Wald (Washington), "Admitting Error at a Weapons Plant," *The New York Times*, 23 Mar. 1998, p A10.

NEN SUMMARY

After nearly 50 years, the managers at the Hanford Site in eastern Washington are admitting that their assessment of the safety of the Rad-waste storage facilities was erroneous. Due to lack of detailed knowledge of the reaction of the "vadose zone" soil layer (on which the storage tanks were constructed) and the radioactive liquids, the leaks from some 68 tanks out of the 149 single-shell tanks at Hanford have contaminated the ground water in the area, only a few miles from the Columbia river.

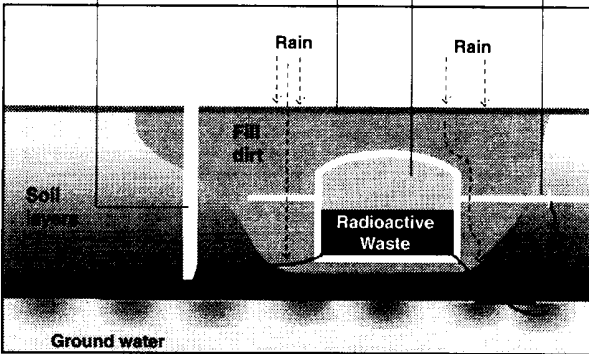
Although Hanford has not produced plutonium since 1987, it has become the largest Rad-waste dump in the US. Nearly 54 million gallons of radioactive wastes are stored there – in liquid, sludge, and dried salt forms – in 177 underground tanks. The oldest tanks are more than 50 years old, and the 149 single-shell tanks were expected to leak eventually. But the Department had assured both the government and

Washington residents that no waste would reach the ground water in the next 10,000 years, at least. Wrong estimate, high-level rad-waste is already there.

Not until November 1997 did the local Energy Department officials acknowledge this fact, due to the

What's Happening.... About 900,000 gallons of rad-waste has leaked into the soil from 68 of the 149 single-shell tanks at the DOE's nuclear waste dump in Hanford, Wash. These leaks have contaminated the ground water moving toward the Columbia River, only a few miles away. Shown here are some possible ways the waste has reached ground water.

Bore hole Waste leaked from tanks reached bore holes drilled to take soil samples, which funneled waste farther down into soil layers.	Gravel Placed to protect workers from contamination, it increased rainwater flow through the contaminated soil and enabled leads to reach ground water faster.	Tank Waste leaked from tanks moved through the soil with rainwater flow to ground water.	Pipes Used to fill tanks with waste, some may have leaked at connecting points.
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Source: General Accounting Office / New York Times

actions of two whistle-blowers. Washington State Department of Ecology project manager for the site, Suzanne L. Dahl, said the Energy Department's position on the problem was, in part, "wishful thinking." Warnings dating back to 1989 that the Department needed to be paying closer attention to issue of leakage and contamination were nearly ignored, according to a report released by the General Accounting office in March. At this time, about 900,000 gallons have already leaked into the soil.

"The Department of Energy has been sticking its head in the contaminated sand, for years," said Sen. Ron Wyden (D) from Oregon, just across the Columbia River. The Department had officially denied the existence of the problem for years. Sen. Wyden complained, "The Department of Energy just keeps doing business as usual, excuses as usual." Sen. John Glenn (D) of Ohio, who urged more vigorous monitoring of the soil contamination six years ago, said, "After all this inexcusable delay, continued failure to plan and implement an assessment program

will raise serious questions about whether DOE should remain in charge of this program."

DOE's long term plans are for a decades-long program of pumping wastes from the tanks to a factory where they would be mixed into glass, to immobilize them, but not make them any less toxic. The Energy Department estimates that this approach will cost about \$50 billion, not including the cleanup of the contaminated soil and groundwater.

Summary by Dineh Torres

NUCLEAR FUTURE

Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R.-N.M.), "Future Perspectives on Nuclear Issues," Keynote address, ANS meeting, 17 Nov. 1997, printed in *J. Nuclear Mats. Mgmt.*, vol 26, no 1, Winter 1998, pp 13-16.

QUOTES

"Strategic national issues are always hard to discuss. In no area has this been more evident during these last few decades than in development of public policy involving energy, growth, and the role of nuclear technologies."

"Let me cite another bad decision. You may recall that earlier this year, Hudson Foods recalled 25 million pounds of beef, some of which was contaminated by *E. Coli*. The Administration proposed tougher penalties and mandatory recalls that cost millions."

I'd bet that everyone in this audience knows that *E. Coli* bacteria can be killed by irradiation and that irradiation has virtually no effect on most foods. But irradiation isn't used much in this country, largely because of opposition from some consumer groups that question its safety."

"I said earlier that I would not advocate increased use of nuclear energy and ignore the nuclear waste problem. The path we've been following on Yucca Mountain sure isn't heading anywhere very fast. I'm about ready to reexamine the whole premise for Yucca Mountain."

Fusion Briefings

COLD FUSION AT APS MEETING

Akira Kawasaki
Thursday, March 19, 1998

There were three oral presentations made today before the Annual American Physical Society meeting held this time in Los Angeles from March 16 - 20, 1998. This is the first time the APS has allotted time for presentations of matters concerning Cold Fusion.

The three making the presentations were:

2. Talbot Chubb, Scott Chub of Oakton International Corp., "Deuteride-Induced Strong Force Reaction." [theory of CF reaction in Arata's double structured palladium cathode]

3. Scott Chubb, Talbot Chub of Oakton International Corp., "Theoretical Framework for radiationless Aneutronic Nuclear Reaction in Metal Deuterides." [further theory combining sonofusion and Arata aneutronic results]

The presentations are now a matter of record of the APS. Let us see if this now turns into an annual event for Cold Fusion.

The APS has a "Bulletin of the American Physical Society" vol. 43, no., 1 March, 1998 (catalog of abstracts) of over a thousand pages (cheap paper stock) listing all of the activities and all of the simultaneous oral presentations being presented during the five days of the meeting. Looks like a telephone book. No way can an individual cover even a fraction of all the events and presentations, much less absorb the posters and exhibits thoroughly. An hectic affair. There were over a dozen lecture halls where oral presentations being made simultaneously, most with twelve minute time allotments for presentations.

The turnout at the hall where the cold fusion presentations were made had at most, forty in attendance – which filled up not quite half of the room capacity. Other sessions were not overflowing either. Those in attendance for CF at the presentations were: Akira Kawasaki, Russ George, Talbot Chub, Scott Talbot, and Tom Passel. Tom Passel and I took some pictures. I gathered several copies of the "Bulletin of the American Physical Society," volume 43 no. 1, March 1998, to send along to IE and others for perusal. It should be of historical interest as an event that happened, finally, for cold fusion. Rumors has it that there were intense opposition to the presentations being included and catalogued. And there were stronger prevailing pressures that had it included. Time marches on.

Akira Kawasaki

ELECTROSTATIC FUSION

Courtesy Charles A. Yost

Richard Hull, "Fusors," *Electric Spacecraft*, Jul/Aug/Sept 1998, Issue 23, pp 6-12. Leslee Kulba, "Electrostatic Fusion at the University of Illinois," op. cit., pp 14-16.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

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Bill Ramsay's workshop says: The device used consists of a compact array of a number of individual gravity-wave sensors, each selected to form parts of harmonious musical chords and provide a "topographical" sampling of universe-wide influences as these are mirrored by minute fluctuations in the earth's gravity field. It is thought that every cell in the human body is subject to these influences, which are usually below the thresholds of conscious awareness. The audible output of this array are thought to form a synergistic connection with these influences, thereby allowing conscious awareness of this "cosmic connection."

Cost: \$10.00 plus \$2 shipping & handling. Audio Tape c/o FIC, P.O. Box 58639, Salt Lake City, UT 84158 - 0639.

1. Russ George of E-Quest Technology, "Experimental Evidence of Radiationless Aneutronic Nuclear Fusion in Metal Deuterides. Supported by EPRI and SRI international." [this report is in reference to his sonofusion effect and results]

A Fusor is the name given to a vacuum-operated device invented by Philo T. Farnsworth (the father of the TV tube). The device consists of two open wire spheres with a small sphere inside the larger (by at least a 5:1 ratio). The spheres are used as high-voltage electrodes with the central sphere used as cathode. As the pressure is reduced to less than 50 microns of pressure and the voltage is increased, considerable ionization of the low-pressure air or gas in the vacuum chamber occurs. At higher voltages and lower pressures, beams of ion streams emanate from the fusor. With carefully constructed spheres and higher voltages the ion streams may become star-like with multiple ion beams emanating through the open spaces of the electrodes.

Under carefully-controlled conditions and with the use of deuterium gas, the fusor can produce a substantial number of neutrons. These neutrons are believed to be the byproduct of $d + d$ fusion events. These two articles provide both a technical description of the fusor and its potential applications and relatively low-cost experimental configurations that anyone can use. Care should be taken in dealing with the high electrical potentials used and, of course, if you go to the stage where neutrons are produced, you should be working behind a stack of lead bricks or boron material.

Some interesting events that have been observed:

1. Bugle-shaped ion beams.
2. Ion beams that can melt a plastic vacuum bell jar and cause an implosion.
3. Some metals being rendered transparent.
4. Temperatures sufficient to vaporize carborundum.

"GOD'S EYE VIEW OF COLD FUSION"

By Dr. Edmund Storms

Dr. Storms' paper is from a speech presented at International Symposium of New Energy, May 1997, Denver CO., quoted in *Electrifying Times*, vol 5, no 3, Winter 1997-98, pp 1, 6-9, 20-23.

Miscellaneous

AETHER-PRODUCED ELECTRONS

Courtesy Charles A. Yost

R.H. Dishington, "The Extended Electron," *Electric Spacecraft*, Jul/Aug/Sept 1998, issue 23, pp 17-19.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

If one accepts the concept of an all-pervading aether, Dishington shows that standard Newtonian physics can be used to provide mathematical descriptions of various particles. In this article, Dishington claims ". . .all particles and waves, are only minute, rarefied or condensed regions or ripples in this fluid called aether." Further he states that an electron/ positron pair can be formed ". . .so that the slightly depleted region (electron) is separated from the slightly compressed region (positron) ...During pair production, an energy-less longitudinal sustaining wave is set up that goes out of the electron and into the positron to hold their bulk displacements of aether in place." Relatively simple mathematics can be used to describe such particles. Furthermore, ". . .all other particles consist of one or more essentially spherical layers of bulk aether deformations held in place by their longitudinal sustaining waves." In one of the final paragraphs, Dishington makes the following statement: "The present picture of the aether allows a physical interpretation of the electric potential as the incremental density of the aether." For those who like to have models that are easier to

COLD FUSION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Just updated and revised, the most complete bibliography of New Energy research papers and articles [predominantly cold fusion] is available again from the Fusion Information Center on 2 disks [PC]. Containing over 2500 references, it traces the progress of cold fusion research since its beginning in 1989 through the abstracts and articles published in Fusion Facts, the world's first cold fusion newsletter/magazine, and abstracted from other scientific publications. Specify WordPerfect v6.1 version, or ASCII version. \$15.00 ppd.

understand than point-sized electrons and Dirac seas, etc., Dishington's presentation is like a breath of fresh air.

HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Peter Gwynne, "Fuel Efficiency Research Shifts to Hybrid Vehicles," *R&D Magazine*, March 1998, vol 40, no 4, pp 26-30.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

From small gasoline-powered engines coupled to batteries and electric drive motors to the use of fuel cells, major automotive companies are seeking for ways to increase gas mileage while decreasing emissions. Major automobile companies, e.g. Toyota, General Motors, and Chrysler are working on various types of hybrid vehicles. Even the AM General's (the maker of the Humvee) latest model is a hybrid with improved acceleration and lower heat signature when operating on batteries. These are useful research projects. When the on-board battery charger, using new-energy sources, is ready, the automotive technology will be ready.

COSMIC ANTIGRAVITY FORCE

James Glanz (writer), "Astronomers See a Cosmic Antigravity Force at Work," *Science*, vol 279, 27 Feb. 1998, pp 1298-99.

Kathy Sawyer (staff writer), "Cosmic Force May be Acting Against Gravity," *The Washington Post*, pp A1, A14 (refers to above paper).

NEN SUMMARY

Startling new evidence, collected from several astronomical research groups around the world, suggests that a mysterious antigravity force pervades "empty" space and is counteracting the pull of gravity on a cosmic scale. Ergo, the expanding universe is accelerating.

"My own reaction is somewhere between amazement and horror," claims Brian Schmidt of the Mount Stromlo and Siding Spring Observatory in Australia, leader of the High-z Supernova Search Team. "Amazement because I just did not expect this result, and horror in knowing that [it] will likely be disbelieved by a majority of astronomers – who, like myself, are extremely skeptical of the unexpected."

Astronomers are showing caution in their conclusions, saying that there could be still undiscovered differences between the galaxies over the billions of intervening years. But even so, "the most conservative explanations for the results are quite amazing," Says Rocky Kolb, Cosmologist at the University of Chicago. A cosmic repulsion "...would be such a fundamental result that I think everyone should reserve judgement."

Much of this theory is based on the Big Bang concept, but no one is arguing with the data itself, as it has been corroborated by several different groups. Still other researchers using different methods have

reported that their data point in the same direction. Schmidt said his High-z team concluded with a statistical confidence of between 98.7% and 99.99% that cosmic expansion is getting an antigravity boost.

GYROSCOPIC INERTIAL THRUSTER

David E. Cowlshaw, "The Gyroscopic Inertial Thruster," *Nexus*, vol 5, no 2, Feb.- Mar. 1998, pp 45-47.

NEN SUMMARY

Inertial propulsion is defined here as the propulsion achieved by a device that does not react with its environment in a mass exchange to produce thrust. So generally, an inertial propulsion device is described as any thrust-producing device that can be completely enclosed so that no direct matter interactions are possible, and can be placed free-floating in space so that no vibrations propel it – yet still it goes.

"Traditional" science views inertial propulsion as impossible. In Newton's terms, to get something to move or change direction, it *must* be acted upon by an outside force (or act upon its surroundings); i.e., no matter interactions, no thrust. The traditional law that, "for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction," is fine for linear reactions (simple collisions of the billiard ball type). However, *equal* is not always *opposite* when working with rotary systems and angular energy transfers.

"In a nutshell, the Gyroscopic Inertial Thruster (GIT) works by momentarily unloading some of the reverse forces on the center of mass of the system, into the centers of mass of the orbitals, storing that energy long enough to be released in the proper direction."

Free Energy: The Race to Zero Point

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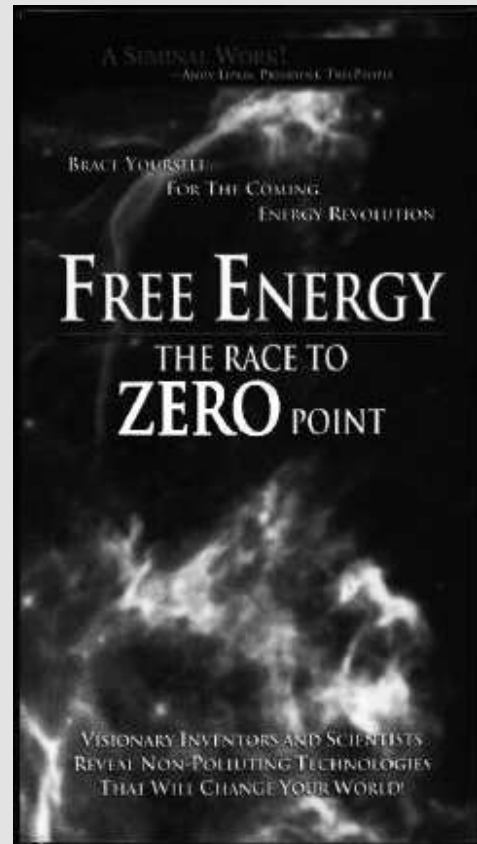
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RQM FOR FREE ENERGY

Peter A. Gibas, Friedrich Greilinger, Jean-M. Lehner, Werner Rusterholz (RQF Inst. fur Raum-Quanten-Forschung, Switzerland), "Free Energy by Space Quanta Manipulation (RQM)." *Space Energy J.*, vol 9, no 1, Mar. 1998, pp 14-21.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

RQM - i.e. the Space (German: Raum) - Quanta - Manipulation stands for purposeful dilution with respect to compression of the space quanta medium and thereby resulting in interactions with the matter contained within an influenced space volume.

RQM aggregates - containing a system of electromagnets set in a specific geometric

arrangement - are capable of converting mechanical pressure differences within the space quanta medium (gravitational waves) into electric energy. The RQM technology was made possible as result of new scientific discoveries in the fields of electro-magnetism, electrostatics, gravitation and magnetic flux dynamics as well as implosion techniques.

The basic application areas for RQ-manipulation predicted by its originator, O. Crane, are:

- ◆ the generation of heat
- ◆ the direct generation of electricity
- ◆ the generation of thrust- and pressure-effects (asymmetric gravitational pressure)
- ◆ The stabilizing of radioactive elements.

NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS

Masayori Tsutsumi (Dir. Secretariat of the Safeguards Symp. in Japan), "Report on Science and Technology Association Safeguards Symposium," *J. Nuclear Mats. Mgt.*, vol 26, no 1, Winter 1998, pp 17-20.

INTRODUCTION

This year marks the 20th anniversary of Japan's signing of the NPT-based Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA. A symposium sponsored by the Science and Technology Agency (STA) was held in Tokyo on February 17, 1997, inviting experts from various institutions in Japan and overseas (ABACC, EURATOM, IAEA and USDOE) to discuss related issues and increase the participants' understanding of the future role of the safeguards regime amid the changing circumstances for nuclear nonproliferation and safeguards systems.

The symposium was organized into three parts as follows:

- ◆ Session 1: Safeguards in Japan in the last 20 years.
- ◆ Session 2: Current status of safeguards based on recent international situations, and
- ◆ Session 3: Prospect safeguards regime in Japan and the East Asia region in the 21st century.

This paper summarizes the symposium.

PLANETARY ASSOCIATION FOR CLEAN ENERGY

Vol 9, No 4

Snippets from articles

Dr Peter Graneau of Northeastern Univ. has made progress in his research in quantifying gains in kinetic energy during experiments in passing high-current electrical pulse through water... Two small turbines are being propelled by the high-speed fog generated by the water arc explosions to determine the energy balance and optimum configurations... The research is being done with George D. Hathaway: 39 Kendal Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5R 1L3 Canada.

Two orders of structures are well known for the DNA: its helix (the genetic code) and its conformation (winding and unwinding). With electron microscopy advances, it has been revealed that the DNA establishes a higher order structure: the toroid. Rein suggests that the toroidal shape of the DNA functions as an antennae to allow DNA to sense subtle energies in the environment as well as to convert subtle energy (by transduction) into conventional electromagnetic energy. Experimental evidence already exists indicating that DNA emits such energy in the form of

coherent photons. Evidence for the toroid antenna model for the DNA results from research with laser correlation spectroscopy by the Russian Academy of Sciences and reported by V. Poponin.

Phillip M. Yam (news editor of the *Scientific American*), reports the dismay of Peter W. Milonni, Physicist at Los Alamos National Lab. that Harold E. Puthoff and Scott Little of the Institute for Advanced Studies test machinery that inventors claim extract energy from the vacuum... To this, Wingate Lambertson comments: "I feel it is significant that a man (Milonni) working for a governmental laboratory costing \$1 billion per year and having no clear mission, feels threatened by the few thousand dollars which Dr. Puthoff is spending.. That tells me a lot...[It is a] recognition that the top governmental scientists have acknowledged that new energy conversion is real and that the old nuclear and fossil fuel century is on its way out."

The inertial impulse propulsion system invented and developed by **Brandson Roy Thornson of Fortune Ventures, Inc.** is considered to be the most efficient and powerful propulsion ever devised for transportation. The principle involves the powerful force of the vibration of background energy by an impressed force to their rectification along one direction. The whole of its mass and that to which it is fixed, is caused to be propelled with a force/power ratio efficiency of 0.32 Newton/Watt or 60 pounds per HP energy in. The inventor suggests that the control of these forces is achieved in a manner similar to which alternating current is transformed into direct current through the use of a rectifier. Thornson has completed the design, ready for fabrication, of two manufacturer prototypes for license.

T.E. Bearden, "Perpetual Motion...In Conventional Electrodynamics."

Electrodynamicists presently *assume* that the charge is the source of the potentials, the force fields, and all that energy that is in the fields and potentials, and that fills all space surrounding the source charge.

They *assume* that the charge just *creates* all that energy right out of nothing, since they assume the vacuum environment to be just so much emptiness.

The Association has decided to set up a **Clean Energy Foundation**. This foundation will act as a non-profit international development agency to

promote development of sustainable and equitable clean energy development in low-income countries: the poorest in rural areas. Members are requested to recommend technologies which they consider the most appropriate for application. Members are also asked to provide seed funding to set up the Clean Energy Foundation. Details at the Secretariat.

A. Michrowski, "Scalar Phenomena Research."

Recent research reported internationally by physicists has advanced the understanding of "structureless" scalar phenomena – providing a learned "second look" at Tom Bearden's research as reported since 1981. Scalar matter waves are now attributed by conventional scientists to all fundamental particles, including ions, atoms, and molecules. They behave optically (exhibiting reflection, diffraction and interference) and do not mutually interact.

Applications have been found for electron diffraction and microscopy, electron holography, neutron diffraction, and interferometry.

It appears these orthodox analyses still ignore the bi-directional nature of the internal wave mechanisms that are proposed to be inside – and to compose – the potentials themselves.

Permanent Charges in Plant Waxes

In 1922, the Japanese scientist, **M. Eguchi** discovered in plant waxes a phenomenon he termed **electret effect**. Electrets are formed in wax by the combination of heat and electricity. Wax formed into an electret is, in essence, an "electrical field" magnet

NEW ENERGY NEWS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Just updated from INE, a complete bibliography is available containing over 1000 references, listing all the articles, papers and abstracts published in the *New Energy News* since we began back in 1993. Request PC WordPerfect 6.1 or ASCII format. Copies are US\$10, postage and handling included. INE, P.O. Box 58639, Salt Lake City, UT 84158-0639, USA, or call 801-583-6232.

that has plus field (+) on one surface and a minus (-) on the opposite.

Plant leaves are weak electrets because they are coated with wax. The charges, as in a magnet, are permanent. Most modern microphones are made with Teflon (not wax) electrets. Thus joggers have a permanent magnet in their ears - not a good idea when one considers that blood is doped with iron.

[Note: First electrets were made with carnauba wax. -- Ed.]

Russian Example

I refer the reader to the English translation of the Russian work, Photoelectrets and the Electrophotographic Process, by V.N. Fridkin and I.S. Zheludev (Consultant Bureau, New York). In that book, the authors show a picture of a beautiful sunflower made with polycrystalline yellow sulphur and asphalt. This is a process where the yellow sulphur and black asphalt molecules migrate (move) to different charged areas on the electret surface. Those areas are made by projecting with visible light the image of a sunflower. Yellow molecules move to the petals and black molecules to the stem and leaf – an electret photograph.

FUTURE TECHNOLOGY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Antony C. Sutton covers the following and other topics in his latest *FTIR*, March 1998, vol 9, no.3

"HOW THE MIGHTY ARE FALLEN ... SEABORG



AND BUSH." U.S. Government was misled by self-serving scientists. p 2.

"Cold fusion is a revolutionary technology presently ignored by the U.S. Government and press," p 3.

"THE EXODUS OF NEW SCIENCE TALENT," ... rejected and insulted in the U. S ...New Science talent leaves. Most go to British Commonwealth Countries, p 4.

"FUTURE BENEFITS OF NEW TECHNOLOGY," Recent winter storms in Northeast suggest a need for urgent development of stand alone cold fusion units. Politicians more interested in "access" for oil firms than citizens welfare, p 5.

"THE SECRET ENERGY REVOLUTION," Time is coming to spread the word, p 6.

"PUT A ZERWINDLE IN YOUR TANK," Auto industry committed to replace the IC engine within 10-15 years, p 7.

"UPDATE OF COLD FUSION AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES." American Nuclear Society schedules 1998 special session on low energy nuclear reactions, p 8. [Your editor has been invited to co-chair this session.]

WHAT ENERGY SOURCE PRODUCES CROP CIRCLES?

Courtesy of Tom Miller

Freddy Silva, "Music in the Fields – Is There a Sound Explanation for the Crop Circle Phenomenon?," *Atlantis Rising*, no 14, p 42.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Tom Miller, artist and video expert for *Atlantis Rising*, has just helped complete a video called "Technologies of the GODS" and is embarking on a **Alternative Energy and Your Future** video. Both available from *Atlantis Rising*, P.O. Box 441, Livingston, MT 59047, phone 800-228-8381. Tom sent us a copy of issue 14 [*Atlantis Rising*] which contains Freddy Silva's illustrated article on crop circles. *New Energy News* does not include following the latest crop circles as part of its priority energy topics. However, Freddy gives detailed descriptions of several years of careful study of crop circles and the anomalous effects (unable to be produced by two geezers with ropes and planks). Silva lists some of the anomalies that are not associated with man-made crop circles: local removal of moisture, plant stems cooked from the inside, expulsion cavities that can be created only by a very rapid rate of heating, plant germination changes, uniform bending length, and intricate patterns (sometimes fractal patterns).

The question from this editor is, "What type of energy is used to make Crop Circles?" The creation of crop circles has been reported to be preceded by a trilling sound. Eventually someone captured the sound on a tape recorder. The sound was analyzed at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (in Pasadena, CA) and is "mechanical in nature and beating at a frequency of 5.2 kHz." A BBC cameraman recorded the same type of sound at a crop circle but when crossing the formation threshold, two \$50,000 video cameras were made inoperable. **Okay readers, explain these anomalies. What could be the source of the energy that produces instant crop circles with the frequency, sounds, and anomalous effects given? Ideas, anyone?**

MAGNETIC MOTOR PATENT

US 5 594 289 : Magnetic rotating apparatus
Kohei Minato; Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, Japan;
 issued 14 Jan. 1997; priority 14 Dec. 1995

ABSTRACT: On a rotor which is fixed to a rotatable rotating shaft, a plurality of permanent magnets are disposed along the direction of rotation such that the same magnetic pole type thereof face outward. In the same way, balancers are disposed on the rotor for balancing the rotation of this rotor. Each of the permanent magnets is obliquely arranged with respect to the radial direction line of the rotor. At the outer periphery of the rotor, an electromagnet is disposed facing this rotor, with this electromagnet intermittently energized based on the rotation of the rotor. According to the magnetic rotating apparatus of the present invention, rotational energy can be efficiently obtained from permanent magnets. This is made possible by minimizing as much as possible current supplied to the electromagnets, so that only a required amount of electrical energy is supplied to the electromagnets.

MAGNETIC ROTATING APPARATUS

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/305,563 filed Sep. 14, 1994 now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a magnetic rotating apparatus. and more particularly, to a magnetic rotating apparatus which utilizes repulsive forces

produced between a permanent magnet and an electromagnet

2. Description of the Prior Art

In a conventional electric motor, an armature as a rotor consists of turns of wires, and electric field as a stator consists of a permanent magnet. In such the conventional electric motor, however, current must be usually supplied to windings of the armature which is rotated. When the current is supplied, heat is generated, which gives rise to the problem that not much driving force is efficiently generated. This, in turn, gives rise to the problem that the magnetic forces cannot be efficiently obtained from the permanent magnet.

In addition, in the conventional electric motor, since the armature is so constructed as consisting of the windings, the moment of inertia cannot be made very high, so that enough torque cannot be obtained.

To overcome the above-described problems of such the conventional electric motor, the inventor proposed, in Japanese Patent Publication No. 61868/1993 (U.S. Pat. No. 4,751,486) a magnetic rotating apparatus in which a plurality of the permanent magnets are disposed along the two rotors, respectively, at a predetermined angle, and in which an electromagnet is disposed at one of the rotors.

In a generally constructed conventional electric motor, there is a limit as to how much the efficiency of energy conversion can be increased. In addition, the torque of the electric motor cannot be made high enough. For the above reasons, hitherto, various improvements have been made on existing electric motors, without any success in producing an electric motor so constructed has providing satisfactory characteristics.

In the magnetic rotating apparatus disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 6868/1993 (U.S. Pat. No. 4,751,486) a pair of rotors is rotated. Therefore, it is necessary for each of the rotors to have high precision, and in addition, measures must be taken for easier rotation control.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above-described problems, the object of the present invention is to provide a magnetic rotating apparatus in which rotational energy can be efficiently obtained from the permanent magnet with a minimum amount of electrical energy, and in which rotation control can be carried out relatively easily.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a magnetic rotating apparatus comprising a rotating shaft; a rotor which is fixed to the rotating shaft and which has disposed thereon permanent magnet means and means for balancing rotation, the permanent magnet means being disposed such that a plurality of magnetic poles of one (or first) polarity type is arranged along an outer peripheral surface in the direction of rotation, and a plurality of magnetic poles of the other (or second) polarity type arranged along an inner peripheral surface, with each pair of corresponding magnetic poles of one and the other polarities obliquely arranged with respect to a radial line; electromagnet means, which is disposed facing this rotor, for developing a magnetic field which faces the magnetic field of the permanent magnet means of the rotor and detecting means for detecting rotating position of the rotor to allow the electromagnet means to be energized.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a magnetic rotating apparatus comprising a rotating shaft a rotor which is fixed to the rotating shaft and which has disposed thereon a plurality of permanent magnets and balancers for balancing rotation, the permanent magnets being disposed such that one magnetic polarity type is arranged along an outer peripheral surface in the direction of rotation and the other magnetic polarity type arranged along an inner peripheral surface, with each pair of corresponding magnetic poles of one and the other polarities obliquely arranged with respect to a radial line; an electromagnet, which is disposed facing this rotor, for developing a magnetic field which produces the other magnetic polarity type on the facing surface; and energizing means for intermittently energizing the electromagnet means from where the leading permanent magnet, based on the rotation of the rotor, passes the facing surface of the electromagnet in the direction of rotation.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided magnetic rotating apparatus comprising a rotating shaft; a first rotor which is fixed to the rotating shaft and which has disposed thereon permanent magnet means and means for balancing rotation, the permanent magnet means being disposed such that a plurality of magnetic poles of the second polarity type is arranged along an outer peripheral surface in the direction of rotation, and a plurality of magnetic poles of the first pole type arranged along an inner peripheral surface, with each pair of corresponding magnetic poles of one and the other polarities obliquely arranged with respect to a radial line; a second rotor which rotates along with the first rotor and is fixed to the rotating shaft, having disposed thereon a plurality of

permanent magnets and balancers for balancing rotation, the permanent magnets being disposed such that one magnetic polarity type is arranged along an outer peripheral surface in the direction of rotation and the other magnetic polarity type arranged along an inner peripheral surface, with each pair of corresponding magnetic poles of one and the other polarities obliquely arranged with respect to a radial line a first and a second electromagnet means, which are magnetically connected and disposed facing the first and second rotors, respectively, for developing a magnetic field which faces the magnetic field of the permanent magnet means of the first and second rotors; and detecting means for detecting rotating position of the rotors to allow the electromagnet means to be energized.

The nature, principle and utility of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the accompanying drawings:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view schematically illustrating a magnetic rotating apparatus according to one embodiment of the present invention

FIG. 2 is a side view of the magnetic rotating apparatus illustrated in Fig. 1;

FIG. 3 is a plan view of a rotor of the magnetic rotating apparatus illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2;

FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram illustrating a circuit in the magnetic rotating apparatus shown in Fig. 1;

FIG. 5 is a plan view showing a magnetic field distribution formed between the rotor and the electromagnet of the magnetic rotating apparatus shown in Figs. 1 and 2

FIG. 6 is an explanatory view illustrating a torque which causes rotation of the rotor of the magnetic rotating apparatus shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The magnetic field developed by an electromagnet means and that of a permanent magnet means of a rotor repel each other. In addition, the magnetic field of the permanent magnet means is flattened by the magnetic fields of other nearby permanent magnets and electromagnet means. Therefore, a torque is produced therebetween to efficiently rotate the rotor. Since the rotor has a high inertial force, when the rotor starts rotating, its speed increases by the inertial force and the turning force.

A magnetic rotating apparatus related to one embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the following drawings.

Figs. 1 and 2 are schematic diagrams of a magnetic rotating apparatus related to one embodiment of the present invention. In the specification, the term "magnetic rotating apparatus" will include an electric motor, and from its general meaning of obtaining turning force from the magnetic forces of permanent magnets, it will refer to a rotating apparatus utilizing

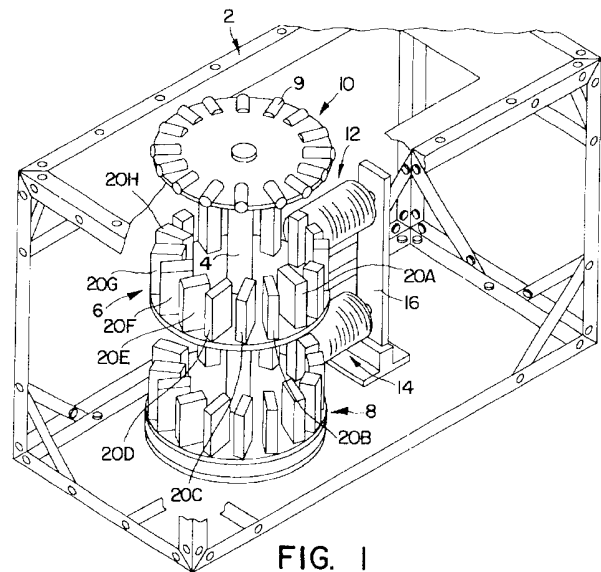


FIG. 1

the magnetic forces. As shown in Fig. 1, in the magnetic rotating apparatus related to one embodiment of the present invention, a rotating shaft 4 is rotatably fixed to a frame 2 with bearings 5. To the rotating shaft 4, there are fixed a first magnet rotor 6 and a second magnet rotor 8, both of which produce turning forces and a rotated body 10, which has mounted there along a plurality of rod-shaped magnets 9 for obtaining the turning forces as energy. They are fixed in such a manner as to be rotatable with the rotating shaft 4. At the first and second magnet rotors 6 and 8, there are provided, as will be described later in detail with reference to Figs. 1 and 2, a first electromagnet 12 and a second electromagnet 14 respectively are energized in synchronism with rotations of the first and second magnet rotors 6 and 8, both of which face each other and are each disposed in a magnetic gap. The first and second electromagnets 12 and 14 are respectively mounted to a yoke 16, which forms a magnetic path.

[Portions have been edited out]

... It is preferable that balancers, in addition to magnets, are provided along a portion of the peripheral area on the disk-shaped surface. The counter weights, which do not need to be formed into separate blocks, may be formed into one sheet of plate which extends on the outer peripheral area of the disk-shaped surface. In addition, in the above-described embodiments, while the construction is such as to allow the electromagnets to be energized for a predetermined period of time for every rotation of the rotating disk-shaped surface, the circuit may be so constructed as to allow, upon increased number of rotations, energization of the electromagnets for every rotation of the rotating disk-shaped surface, starting from its second rotation onwards. Further, in the above-described embodiment, a tabular magnet has been used for the permanent magnet, but other types of permanent magnets may also be used. In effect, any type of magnet may be used as the permanent magnet means as long as a plurality of magnetic poles of one type is disposed along the outer surface of the inner periphery and a plurality of magnetic poles of the other type are disposed along the inner peripheral surface of the disk-shaped surface, so that a pair of corresponding magnetic poles of one and the other polarities is obliquely arranged, with respect to the radial line 11.

Although the tabular magnets 22A through 22H are mounted on the magnet rotors 6 and 8 in the above embodiment, they may be electromagnets. In this case, the electromagnets 12 and 14 may be the alternative of electromagnets or permanent magnets.

According to the magnetic rotating apparatus of the present invention, rotational energy can be efficiently obtained from permanent magnets. This is made possible by minimizing as much as possible current supplied to the electromagnets, so that only a required amount of electrical energy is supplied to the electromagnets.

It should be understood that many modifications and adaptations of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art and it is intended to encompass such obvious modifications and changes in the scope of the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. A magnetic rotating apparatus comprising a rotating shaft; a rotor which is fixed to said rotating shaft and which has disposed thereon a plurality of permanent magnets and balancers for balancing rotation, the permanent magnets being disposed such that one magnetic polarity type is arranged along an outer peripheral surface in the direction of rotation and the other magnetic polarity type arranged along an inner peripheral surface, with each pair of

corresponding magnetic poles of one and the other polarities obliquely arranged with respect to a radial line; an electromagnet, which is disposed facing this rotor, for developing a magnetic field which produces the other magnetic polarity type on the facing surface and energizing means for intermittently energizing said electromagnet means from where the leading permanent magnet, based on the rotation of said rotor, passes the facing surface of the electromagnet in the direction of rotation.

2. A magnetic rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said rotor and electromagnet means are one of a plurality of pairs of rotors and electromagnet means, each disposed facing each, wherein each rotor is fixed to said rotating shaft.

3. A magnetic rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said permanent magnet means are tabular magnets.

4. A magnetic rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said balancers are made of non-magnetic substances.

5. A magnetic rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said energizing means comprises a relay with a solenoid and a contact, and a DC power source.

6. A magnetic rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 5, wherein said DC power source is electrically connected to a charger.

7. A magnetic rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said permanent magnet means are substituted to electromagnets and said electromagnet means is substituted to a permanent magnet means.

8. A magnetic rotating apparatus comprising:

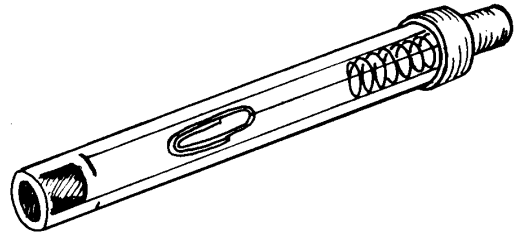
- a rotating shaft;
- a first rotor which is fixed to said rotating shaft and which has disposed thereon permanent magnet means and means for balancing rotation, the permanent magnet means being disposed such that a plurality of magnetic poles of the second polarity type is arranged along an outer peripheral surface in the direction of rotation, and a plurality of magnetic poles of first polarity arranged along an inner peripheral surface, with each pair of corresponding magnetic poles of the one and the other polarities obliquely arranged with respect to a radial line;
- a second rotor which rotates along with the first rotor and is fixed to said rotating shaft, having disposed thereon a plurality of permanent magnets and balancers for balancing rotation, the permanent magnets being disposed such that one magnetic polarity type is arranged along an outer peripheral surface in the direction of rotation and the other magnetic polarity type arranged along an inner peripheral surface, with each pair of corresponding magnetic poles of one and the

other polarities obliquely arranged with respect to a radial line;

- a first and a second electromagnet means, which are magnetically connected and disposed facing the first and second rotors, respectively, for developing a magnetic field which faces the magnetic field produced by said first and second rotors; and
 - detecting means for detecting rotating position of said rotors to allow said electromagnet means to be energized.
9. A magnetic rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein said electromagnet means is energized in synchronism with rotations of the rotor.
10. A magnet rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein said permanent magnet means are tabular magnets and said means for balancing rotation are made of non-magnetic substances.
11. A magnetic rotating apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein said permanent magnet means are substituted to electromagnets and said first and second electromagnet means are substituted to permanent magnet means, respectively.
12. A magnetic rotating apparatus comprising:
- a rotating shaft;
 - a rotor which is fixed to said rotating shaft and which has disposed thereon permanent magnet means and means for balancing rotation, the permanent magnet means being disposed such that a plurality of magnetic poles of one polarity type is arranged along an outer peripheral surface in the direction of rotation, and a plurality of magnetic poles of the other polarity type arranged along an inner peripheral surface, with each pair of corresponding magnetic poles of one and the other polarities obliquely arranged with respect to a radial line;
 - electromagnet means, which is disposed facing the rotor, for developing a magnetic field which faces a magnetic field of said rotor;
 - wherein said rotor and electromagnet means are one of a plurality of pairs of rotors and electromagnet means, each disposed facing each, wherein each rotor is fixed to said rotating shaft; and
 - detecting means for detecting rotating position of said rotor to allow said electromagnet means to be energized.

For a complete copy of this Patent contact the IBM website: www.patents.IBM.com

For abstracts only contact: www.uspto.gov



MYSTERIOUS MAGNETIC SPINNER

You may have seen a video of John Searl demonstrating with a string and a paper clip that magnetic fields spin. Do you believe that ?

Here is a device invented by Lee Trippett to demonstrate "**The Mysterious Magnetic Spin**". This product is an excellent stocking stuffer and an excellent executive toy. Please don't tell the young folks that this device might just get them thinking about how magnetism really works.

The key point of this device is that **the college professors cannot tell us how it works**. They will tell you that it is simple magnetic motor action - a force is produced on a coil that is moved through a magnetic field. Now try it with a coil of copper. No spin!

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E-mail: <halfox@slkc.uswest.net>

BOOK REVIEW

SUSTAINABLE AMERICA

Daniel Sitarz, Editor, [Sustainable America: America's Environment, Economy, and Society in the 21st Century](#), Earthpress, Carbondale, IL; c1998. An abridged and synthesized version of the reports of the President's Council on Sustainable Development. Foreword by Vice-President Albert Gore. 312 pages, indexed, paperback, \$15.95.

This book purports to provide "Bold New National Plan for Sustainable Development". The claim is justified when viewing most of the topics covered by the book. Here are some of the chapter headings: Sustainable Consumption; Sustainable Production; Sustainable Natural Resources; Sustainable Agriculture; Sustainable Environmental Management; Sustainable Communities; and International Leadership in Sustainable Development.

The statement of problems in these various areas has great merit. Facts and suggestions from task forces in each of these important areas are well presented. The book is worth reading for anyone who has any sensibility toward the well being of this planet and its biosphere. Many prestigious persons have contributed to the factual background and the actions that should be taken.

In the discussion for Chapter 8, "Sustainable Energy and Transportation," the emphasis is on saving energy, conserving energy, and improving energy efficiency. The factual statements are accurate and important. For example, "The amount of energy used to create one dollar of goods or services in the U.S. is the highest in the world -- approximately 36 percent greater than in Germany and 79 percent greater than in Japan. America's use of petroleum is seven times greater than the world's per capita average." These are well-known and often ignored facts. The problem lies in the suggested action. (This reviewer has no quarrel with the need for increasing energy efficiency nor in conserving energy.)

The obvious lacks are two-fold: the remedies are unacceptable or unachievable and no mention is made of new-energy technologies. The subheading, "U.S. Energy Policy" demonstrates by its paucity of policy that the U.S. has no effective energy policy. In the subheading, "Action: Increase U.S. Energy Use Efficiency," it is suggested that, "The goal should be to reduce the average amount of energy consumed per dollar of economic activity from 1990 levels by 30 percent by 2010, and 50 percent by 2025." Under the heading "Action: Increase U.S. Use of Renewable Energy," it is stated that 7.4 percent of the total U.S. primary energy is renewable energy. Hydroelectric power accounts for half of this amount. The renewable energy sources mentioned are wind, solar electric, solar thermal, geothermal, and biomass.

After citing that the Department of Energy has increased its budget for renewable technologies by 66 percent (1995 figures) the book states that nuclear, coal, and other technologies (not specified) get 75 percent of the available funding. One sentence, however, states, ". . . federal research and

development funding should begin to focus to a larger extent on renewable technologies."

It is difficult to conceive that the 33-person members on the **Energy and Transportation Task Force** failed to have any concepts of the on-going developments in new-energy sources. However, to their credit, there was not one mention of hot-fusion power, nor of the expansion of fission nuclear power as an action item for renewable energy.

Although we recommend the book for its presentation of the problems and for many of the recommended action items, there appears to be an almost total lack of understanding of the role that energy will play in America's future and in the future of the world. The energy concepts appear to be the modern day equivalent of the **Whale Oil Syndrome**: "What will we do when we run out of whales?"

America has the highest standard of living in the world. This achievement is based on the freedom given by the world's greatest constitution and inexpensive energy. We recently fought the Persian Gulf War to ensure cheap oil. **Inexpensive, clean, and plentiful energy is one of the necessary requirements for America to continue to lead the world in having a high standard of living. Almost every chapter of this book could have cited how clean, abundant, cheap energy would help to solve the many problems faced in creating a Sustainable America.** As we solve the problems of producing and distributing clean, cheap, abundant energy, we will be making the **best possible** contribution to a viable, healthy, sustainable America where all of its citizens can continue to enjoy the world's highest standard of living. Unfortunately, that story was missing from an important book.

[Book reviewed by Hal Fox.]

Errata

Dr. Inomata sent us corrections to these equations that were printed in "The New Paradigm and Cold Fusion," *NEN*, Feb. 1998, p 6.

$$f = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{(Q_1 + iQ_2)(q_1 + iq_2)}{r^2} \right] r^0 \quad (3)$$

$$\operatorname{Eq.}(3) = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{(Q_1 q_1 - Q_2 q_2) + i(Q_1 q_1 - Q_2 q_1)}{r^2} \right] r^0 \quad (4a)$$

....
The first term of Eq. (5) indicates Coulomb force between two positively charged nuclei, so it is a

repelling force. On the other hand, if Q_2 and q_2 are both positive, the second term represents a pulling force because of the minus sign. So, in the equation (4), if the following conditions are met,

$$Q_1 / Q_2 = q_2 / q_1 \quad (7)$$

$$-\frac{Q_2 q_2}{r^2} r^0 = -\frac{(G^{1/2} M)(G^{1/2} m)}{r^2} r^0 \quad (9a)$$

LETTERS to the Editor & Others

LETTER FROM TONY SUTTON

My problem is that I'm trying to stretch the term cold fusion to cover the later developments....and the term won't stretch that far. Agreed. The commercial future is plasma, lower energy state hydrogen, maybe others yet to emerge.

So far I've stuck with cold fusion as a general descriptive to avoid confusing my readers who are not technical people, they are professionals and business types. But its now hopelessly inaccurate. I'll have to clarify.

On plant efficiency to produce O_2 ...12.5% across the spectrum. Drops near 680 nm the red drop (Your note *NEN*, vol 5, no 11, March 1998, p3)

Torsion fields! Yes, I've been following this for 5 -6 years. I'm of the Thomas Kuhn School, the present paradigm will never accept torsion fields. Acceptance will come from new generations of thinkers. Not necessarily young in years (I'm 73) but young in thinking.

All Best Wishes
Tony Sutton, Editor
Future Technology Intelligence Report

ANSWER FROM DR. INOMATA

To Mr. Sherbon:

Thank you for your interest in my short note on cold fusion. As the mathematical formulas [Feb. 1998, *NEN*] contain some misprints, I enclose the corrected one. You asked the reason why I relate Q_2 and q_2 with $G^{1/2}M$ and $G^{1/2}m$. The reason is as follows, using $-1 = i \cdot i$.

$$-\frac{GMm}{r^2} r^0 = \frac{(iG^{1/2}M)(iG^{1/2}m)}{r^2} r^0 = \frac{iQ_2 q_2}{r^2} r^0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{where } \left. \begin{array}{l} Q_2 = G^{1/2}M \\ q_2 = G^{1/2}m \end{array} \right\} \quad (2)$$

This means that the gravitational pulling force between M and m is equal to Coulomb force between imaginary electrical charges iQ_2 and iq_2 given in the equation (2).

You also asked in what case $Q_1 = Q_2$ and $q_1 = q_2$ hold. I might answer conversely that in an operating cold fusion system, that condition may hold. My book Paradigm of New Science -- Principia for the 21st Century was published in 1987 by Gijutsu Shuppan Pub. Co, in Tokyo. It was written at a graduate student level and is in its third edition. The address of the publisher is as follows:
Gijutsu Shuppan Pub. Co.
2-24-6, Tamagawa Setagaya-ku
Tokyo 158, Japan.
Tel 011- 03 3707 3766.

Although the English manuscript was already ready, we have been unable to find an English publishing house.

With very best regards.
Shiuji Inomata, PhD.
President, Japan Psychotronics Institute

PS: Shadow electrical charge is the same thing as Ki in East and Spirit in West.

LETTER FROM RON BRIGHTSEN

March 16, 1998

As you know, the Nucleon Cluster Model **predicts** the existence of antimatter **and antigravity**. A full explanation of these predictions is contained in an article entitled "Nucleon Cluster Structures," which appeared in the Sept/Oct. issue of *Infinite Energy*, (vol. 1, no. 4) in 1995.

It has also been posted, since 1996, on our home page on the Internet, at the address printed below, which states that "antimatter clusters may well be the long sought **dark matter**, providing an answer to the **missing matter** issue in cosmology By demonstrating the reality of antigravity, Einstein's original cosmological constant is shown to be correct, establishing the age of the universe as 16 ± 3 billion years."

Sincerely,

/s/ Ron Brightsen
 Clustron Sciences Corporation
<http://www.gslink.com/~ncmcn/Clustron/>
 [See page 7 this issue about anti-gravity discovery. –
 Ed.]

LETTER FROM WIN LAMBERTSON

Thank you for publishing the 1998 DOE Budget Request (*NEN*, vol. 5, no. 10, pp. 11-12, Feb., 1998). If we used honest book-keeping, we would also include the costs of the 1997-98 El Nino floods and the \$1 billion Gulf build-up.

We had a congressman from Kentucky, Natcher, who went through one of the Federal budgets and found \$17,000 for the University of Iowa for mule heaves research. He called the Department of Agriculture and asked the reason. He pointed out that there were only two or three mules in Kentucky. They told him that the professor had been studying mule heaves for 17 years, that he would retire in another year and that they felt they should fund him for the remaining year.

Most of the DOE budget seems to be for obsolete mule heaves research.

My research is progressing nicely. Yesterday I had three experiments with yields of 211.1, 199.3 and 202.5 percent [over input]. E-dam stability is still the problem upon which I am working.

Sincerely,
 W.A. Lambertson

LETTER OF INQUIRY

I'm interested in your transmutation kit. Can it produce precious metals, etc.? What precious metals and in what quantities? What voltage does it work on? Do you have written testimonies and phone numbers of people who have produced any sort of wealth out of this machine?

Yours sincerely, C. Bamforth

P.S. Have many of these machines been produced and are there any on the market second hand and, if so, where are these machines listed?

◇◇◇

Dear Mr. Bamforth,

There is nothing more precious than knowledge. The Low-Energy Nuclear Transmutation Reactor is a laboratory reactor. It is designed and sold to be used for the further study of the intensely interesting and

valuable understanding that low-energy nuclear reactions are possible. The immediate goal is not to produce a wealth of scarce elements but to produce a wealth of information stemming from a variety of sources, hopefully, from buyers of the kits that will also share their information with the world.

To be specific in answering your questions: We believe that this technology has the capability of producing some scarce elements from some more plentiful elements. Hopefully, the technology will be developed to produce factory-sized quantities of selected scarce elements. The range of voltages **currently used** spans from 50 to 500 volts. Both standard 50- and 60-cycle alternating currents have been used. Some experiments have used pulsed d.c. Written testimonies are in the form of scientific papers being submitted and printed in technical journals or technical papers delivered **or scheduled to be delivered**, before technical or scientific groups. Only a half-dozen of these reactors have been built. None are available second hand. The cost for such kits is only \$3,000 **with a money-back guarantee**.

Do not look at these machines as being able to make someone dollar rich. **Look at these reactors as something that can make many people knowledge rich.** The end result, with help from a lot of sincere people, will be a cleaner greener world; freedom from burning of fossil fuels; and abundant energy for our children and their children's children. What could be more valuable than that?

Hal Fox, Editor.

A FLORIDA CHALLENGE

Could you run the following **CHALLENGE** in your newsletter?

OK, smart guys. Can you provide a Florida homeowner with electricity? A sophisticated do-it-yourselfer will pay for your machine and document the savings. Summer electrical bill: \$300.00 per month. Submit proposals to:

Kirk Miller
 9320 S.W. 140 Street
 Miami, FL 33176.

LETTER FROM BERT SCHREIBER

It is time to print out a change of policy, maybe on your editorial page or part thereof, to wit:

1. No more papers etc. on push gravity.

2. No more "Mach's Principle" and Gauss likewise, that there is any "force/charge way out yonder" which is responsible for anything.
3. No more Zero-point energy.
4. No more gravity waves.
5. No more Maxwell et al. There is NO equation, (first principle) nor experimental (second principle) proof of the propagation speed for the electric, magnetic, or gravitational (gravity) field alone. There is no proof that the speed of radiation can be found from *any set* of equations. The ratio of the e.m.u. to the e.s.u. is just a number whose numerical value is (*all ratios are dimensionless*) is the length light goes in/per one second from point A to point B.
6. NO more "undefined" photons. Any paper or letter using the word "photon" must have the author's definition of *exactly* "which nonexistent photon" he is speaking thereof.
7. NO more "mass increases with speed or even velocity." All papers/letters must have the correct statement, "The apparent measured mass increases with velocity."
8. The speed of light is a constant. Eliminate that also. c only has a maximum limit (here is my results, only one special wavelength can go at c), and all other radiations speed at LESS than c . It is not a constant!

This will at least be a start in the right direction. Think this over carefully.

Warmest Regards
Bert Schreiber

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR:

Item 1 – See important anti-gravity study in this issue, page 7. Item 3 – See "Scalar Phenomena Research" this issue, page X. Item 4 – See ad for gravity-wave detector on page 15. Item 8 – I agree and torsion fields are even faster than light.

Best Regards, Hal Fox, Editor.

LETTER FROM NORMAN SILLIMAN

There are rumblings of discontent in the scientific community that must be giving the citizens of this country heart bum.

The discontent is exemplified by John Horgan's (staff writer for *Scientific American*) 1996 book describing "the Twilight of the Scientific Age," [The End of Science](#).

I have tried to point out what I see as the situation. "So, we have established the general problem. We are not where we want to be. We have action from a consumer-of-science group (NASA) publicly

requesting an alternate path, we have laments from the establishment Science community (Teller and Ehler) reporting in the establishment media undesirable conditions in mainstream science, and we have a major player in the non-mainstreamscience area (Mallove) offering a service to society if there was a benefactor providing financial support (money)."

What we need is an alternate plan. Since we cannot expect any assistance from established science, I suggest we ask the technically educated people of the country for help. If we describe for them the situation, and ask for help, we can go beyond the "twilight" people and move on into the 21st Century on a positive path.

Norman Silliman
315 Betty Lane, 2nd Floor
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-2808
(510) 687-6557
silliman@ccnet.com

[How about a New-Energy Mutual Fund for the market investors? – Ed.]

Meetings

ICCF-7

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

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

You can never solve a problem with the same kind of thinking that created the problem in the first place.

-- Albert Einstein

o n
Thursday
afternoon.
Three
evening
worksho

ps will also be held.

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

Registration fee \$500. 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

CALL FOR PAPERS

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY ALLIANCE

announces that some additional abstracts can still be submitted for the **May 18-20, 1998** meeting at Grand Junction, CO. The main thrust of the NPA is convincing of establishment science that Einstein's Special Relativity is flawed. Several new-energy specialists are members and have submitted papers. The cost is \$40 for attendance.

For further details about NPA format, send an abstract immediately to John E. Chappell, Jr., PO BOX 14014, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406.

18th International Symposium on Discharges & Electrical Insulation in Vacuum

August 17-21, 1998

Eindhoven, The Netherlands

Hosted by the Eindhoven Univ. 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

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/>

"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

**Second International Symposium on
Consciousness, New Medicine
and New Energy**

November 26-27, 1998
Ibuka Hall, Waseda University
Tokyo, Japan

Symposium slogan:
Toward New Human Civilization

The Second International Symposium on
Consciousness, New Medicine, and New Energy
will bring together scientists and scholars from
Japan and elsewhere to discuss their pioneering
work and raise new questions for further research
on the inter-relationship of consciousness, matter
and energy, complimentary and integrative
medicine, and new energy technologies.

Research in these frontier areas challenges the
dominant scientific paradigm, but new scientific
world-view and paradigm had appeared at the first
symposium. This second symposium will help
facilitate this new paradigm, based on wholeness
which is important for the future of humanity and the
whole earth.

Contact: Mr. Hideo Hirano, symposium secretary at:
Tel/Fax: 0426-65-9371

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.

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.

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.

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

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>

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 now 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@compuserve.com

KeelyNet BBS - Jerry Decker, 214-324-3501
Internet: www.keelynet.com
E-mail: jdecker@keelynet.com

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>

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.

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

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. P.O. Box 58639, Salt Lake City, UT 84158-0639. Voice 801-583-6232, Fax 801-583-2963 <halffox@slkc.uswest.net>

New listings will be added as information is received.
Send information to *NEN*, P.O. Box 58639, Salt Lake City, UT, 84158.

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

EASY MONEY

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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