



New Energy News

Monthly Newsletter of the Institute for New Energy

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1ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FREE ENERGY

U.S. Dept. of State, Washington, D.C., USA
April 29-30, 1999, Workshops: May 1, 1999
Hosted by the Secretary of State Open Forum

Objectives:

- Educate the private and public sectors about free energy
- Explain how it is superior to centralized power generation
- Emphasize the planetary urgency for its adoption
- Broaden deregulation choices free of combustion-pollution
- Discuss the availability of various free energy systems
- Analyze free energy science regarding input and output

Scheduled Plenary Speakers:

Dr. Paul Brown, Nuclear Solutions, Inc.;
Dr. Edmund Storms, Los Alamos Labs (retired);
Dr. Paulo Correa; Les Adams, AZ Industries; Dr.
Peter Graneau, Ctr. for EM Research; David
Wallman; Chris Flavin, Worldwatch Inst.; Dr.
David Goodwin, DOE; Bruce Perrault; Chip
Ransford, Nova Resources Group; Dr. Deborah
D.L. Chung, SUNY/Buffalo; Dr. Tom Van
Flandern, Meta Research; James Griggs,
HydroDynamics, Inc.; Kent Robertson, Am. Wind
Energy Assoc.

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10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

The first public announcement of the discovery of cold fusion was made on March 23, 1989. After ten years, there is one new-energy device being commercialized.

See the following report.

BLACKLIGHT™ POWER, INC.

The FIRST Commercialization of a New-Energy Device!

In the January 1992 issue of *Fusion Facts* Dr. Randell L. Mills was named as a **Fusion Scientist of the Year 1991**. Here is a quote from the article: "On April 26, 1989, Dr. Mills had filed a patent for 'Energy/Matter Conversion Methods and Structures.' Dr. Mills states, '...we scaled it up greater than a factor of a thousand and we have right now a cell running that is a commercial demonstration of this technology. We're pushing right now ... we have a contract we're pursuing that will give us a one kilowatt -- a one thousand watt home heating unit within four months. We have the electrochemical power cell -- it is running. It has the capacity of putting out a thousand watts. And we are waiting for the heat exchanger unit to interface with that [power cell] and we will have a prototype of a home heating unit.'"

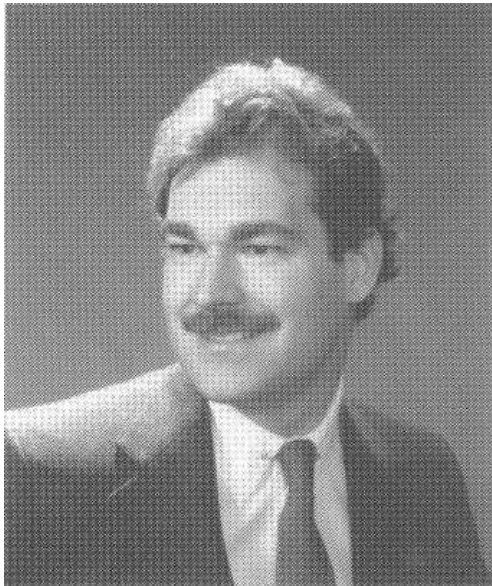
Dr. Mills related that he had begun the theoretical work leading to his discovery in 1988, working about a year before beginning the over 350 experiments looking for tritium and optimizing conditions. That was seven years ago. During the past seven years, Dr. Mills has developed his new-energy device to the current state where he has announced commer

cialization by the sale of licenses to energy companies that desire to enter the market with this new-energy technology.

We congratulate Dr. Mills for his excellent development work. He has progressed from a liquid electrolyte cell to a high-temperature-producing gaseous cell. In addition, he has convincing evidence that this cell is not based on nuclear reactions but on a new type of chemical reaction. Here is the way Dr. Mills describes his invention.

(Quoted from www.blacklightpower.com):

A fundamental new-energy source (the BlackLight™ process) has been derived theoretically and confirmed empirically by BlackLight Power Inc. (BLP). The process is not nuclear -- neither fission nor fusion, nor is it chemical in the usual sense, in that there is no molecular alteration. The BlackLight™ process, developed by Randell L. Mills, BlackLight's president, is a catalytically -induced transformation of hydrogen energy states to levels below the "ground state", as defined by generally-accepted atomic theory.



Dr. Randell L. Mills

We congratulate Dr. Randell L. Mills for being the first to get a new-energy technology to market. For further information see the Website.

Editorial

WHEN IS A SCIENTIST NOT A SCIENTIST?

By Hal Fox, Editor

One of the types of scientific action that has always puzzled me has been the rejection of new scientific discoveries. Here are some examples:

1875: Gasoline in the hands of people ... would constitute a fire and explosive hazard of the first rank. ... The development of the new power may displace the use of horses, which would wreck our agriculture. Congressional Record of 1875.

1902: Flight by machines heavier than air is unpractical and insignificant, if not utterly impossible. New York Times, December 10, 1903.

1910: The popular mind often pictures gigantic flying machines speeding across the Atlantic carrying innumerable passengers in a way analogous to our modern steamships. ... It seems safe to say that such ideas are wholly visionary. William Pickering, American astronomer.

1923: There is no likelihood man can ever tap the power of the atom. The glib supposition of utilizing atomic energy when our coal has run out is a completely unscientific Utopian dream, a childish bug-a-boo. Robert Millikan, Theoretical Physicist.

1937: Thus it appears that the cyclotron cannot be made to give much higher energies than those obtained thus far. Hans Bethe, in Physical Review.

1945: The biggest fool thing we've ever done. The atom bomb will never go off and I speak as an expert on explosions. Admiral William Leahy, aide to President Roosevelt.

1999: Commenting on low-energy nuclear reactions: How stupid do you think we are? My

assessment of you and your colleagues is that you are complete frauds or totally mad. There is no known physical principle that would support the kind of results that you claim your technology can accomplish, nor is there any credible argument why there should be such a principle. Name of scientist withheld in hope of a return to sanity.

As a scientist, as an inventor, as the former director of a research laboratory, as a former missile system engineer, **I do not understand how any person can call himself or herself a scientist and exhibit such a closed mind to new scientific discoveries!**

The essence of science is discovery. The antithesis of science is emotional outbursts in an effort to maintain current dogma. There is probably no science graduate who does not poke fun at those who were so wrong in their declarations about aircraft, missiles, atomic energy, etc. What is there in our educational system or in our culture that would even permit (let alone encourage) such unscientific declarations. There is no question that anyone has a right to freedom of expression in this country -- not to include crying **FIRE!** in a crowded building. How can anyone, who deems him- or her-self to be a scientist make a blanket statement that "...*you and your colleagues ... are complete frauds or totally mad.*" Such declarations are not only extremely unprofessional but verge on character assassination.

The statement "There is no known physical principle that would support the kind of results that you claim your technology can accomplish..." is merely an admission of lack of omnipotence. That statement could have been said about transistors in 1945 by anyone who had not been exposed to the very new study of solid-state physics. The statement is certainly correct if the person had said "...*no physical principle, **known to me...***" Therefore, whenever a self-proclaimed scientist makes such a statement, one can acknowledge that it is a statement of incomplete knowledge of all science.

As editor of this publication and as editor of the *Journal of New Energy*, we have no problem in

admitting that we don't know it all. If we did, there would be no reason for research, nor for publishing anyone else's work. It is a worthy pursuit of science to delve into the understanding of the world around us. We are very fortunate to have world-girdling friends among scientists in many countries. They send us papers. Their papers are peer reviewed. Known errors are pointed out. Corrections to English are often made. Papers that present new idea **even if highly contrary to present scientific understanding** are published. This publication has had the honor of being the first to report (and name) the **Aspden Effect** and the Rowe Effect. It was in this paper that it was first suggested that a new discovery could explain the red shift. Professor Anastasovski was delighted with the suggestion and he immediately wrote a paper showing that this suggestion was indeed appropriate (published in the *Journal of New Energy*). The Big Bang? Scientific dogma.

The *Journal of New Energy* has published six articles (most from Russia) where several scientific groups have studied torsion fields and reported their speed to be many times faster than the speed of light. Those papers resulted in our suggestion, "SETI, you are listening in the wrong spectrum," for Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence. The claim that information cannot be communicated at speed faster than the speed of light -- is also scientific dogma.

What a thrill it is for all of us here to be involved in discoveries, in receiving marvelous papers (and some bad ones), in publishing new discoveries, and to be involved in our own research and making our own discoveries. We are not here to preserve any scientific discipline. We want to change the world's ways of creating and distributing energy. And we are being successful!

Here is our latest scientific finding: Be aware, this is an analytical result and not, as yet, proven in the laboratory: High-density charge clusters can be used in such a manner that an accelerator of positive ions can be designed that is **at least** one million times more effective (in transmuting elements) than previous accelerators! I wonder what the issuer of our

1999 quote (above) would say about that statement.

Here is, in part, our answer to Dr. Blank: "No one thinks you are stupid. Perhaps not yet informed. ... If you have a scientific interest in this new technology, I would be happy to provide you with both domestic and foreign references. This technology was discovered first in America, second in Belarus, third in Russia, and latest in China."

We hope to hear again from "Dr. Blank." (What would you have said?)

Fusion Briefings

REPORT ON RCCNT-6

6th Russian Conference on Cold Nuclear Transmutation of Chemical Elements took place in Sochi, Russia from Sept 28 to Oct 3, 1998. The conference was held under the auspices of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Physical Society, Nuclear Society of Russia, Russian Mendeleev Chemical Society, Moscow Lomonosov State Univ., Russian Univ. of Peoples' Friendship, and Moscow State Technical Univ. (MADI).

18 representatives from Russia, Ukraine, Germany and Japan attended the conference. 22 papers were delivered: 7 theoretical, 12 experimental research, and 3 on applications. One report included a video on the experimental work by one of the groups.

The Experimental papers delivered have demonstrated further accumulation of new information, increasing in reliability and reproducibility to approach 100% in some experiments. Five reports contained information of reliable detection of Gamma-radiation, three papers concerned mass-spectrometric data showing nuclear transmutation, and two referred to detection of neutrons. Six authors who stated 100% reproducibility of the effects detected are

Bazhutov, Kanarev, Karabut, Savvatimova, Notoya, and Koldomasov.

Participants of the conference agreed unanimously about the necessity of investigations confirmed by 100% reproducibility of results. They agreed about the expediency of developing reliable demonstrations with a perspective to their applied utilization both in energies and for initiation of cheap nuclear transmutation technologies.

The co-chairmen were Academician V.E. Kazarinov and Professor Yu.N. Bazhutov. The next RCCNT-7 is to take place in May 1999. [See announcement page 25]

NEUTRON YIELD

Adrian Serban, Sing Lee (Nanyang Technol. Univ., Nat. Inst. Edu., Singapore), "The Effect of High Axial Sheath Velocity on Neutron Yield in Plasma Focus," *Fusion Tech.*, vol 35, no 1, Jan. 1999, pp 54-60, 20 refs, 6 figs, 3 tables.

ABSTRACT

To study the effect of higher axial sheath velocities on neutron production, the geometry of the inner electrode (anode) of a 3-kJ Mather-type plasma focus device was modified. Double-stage stepped-anode configurations were tested with a speed-enhanced region long enough for a significant increase in speed but not long enough to allow the development of force-field flow-field separation at the end of the axial phase. Peak axial speeds up to 15 cm/ μ s were achieved without modifying the deuterium filling pressure and charging voltage. The neutron and soft X-ray productions were found to be dependent on sheath velocity. A new scaling law for the nonbeam component of the neutron yield was proposed.

INTRODUCTION

Plasma focus devices are very efficient pulsed - radiation sources of neutrons and X rays (soft and hard) that could be used for practical applications. Therefore, efforts are now devoted

to studies of radiation mechanisms and methods to enhance the radiation yield.

Our analysis of published data for Mather-type plasma focus devices in their wide range of sizes, i.e., energy stored in the driver, from 1 kJ to 1 MJ, shows the following experimentally observed features: Plasma focus devices can be optimized either for large X-ray output or for high neutron production, and for neutron-optimized operating conditions they all

1. operate in a narrow range of deuterium-filling pressures of several torr

2. have a maximum density of pinched plasma of 1 to $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

3. have the same limited peak axial sheath v_{axial} of $10 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s}$ and radial on-axis collapse speed of $25 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s}$

4. are driven by a standard value of a drive parameter $(I_p/a) / \sqrt{p_0}$, the peak drive current per unit anode radius divided by the square root of the fill density, of $89 (\pm 8) \text{ kA/cm}/(\text{Torr } D_2)^{1/2}$ [for simplicity, gas density is replaced by pressure, and the drive parameter is written as $(I_p/a)/p^{1/2}$]

5. follow the total neutron yield scaling law with the focus current $Y_n \sim I^4$.

The constancy of the drive parameter ensures for all machines the same value of drive magnetic field in the axial phase and the same compressed energy density in the focus phase, leading to the same high temperature in all devices. The constancy of the plasma sheath velocities fixes the forward shock temperature on-axis at $1.4 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$ and the on-axis reflected shock temperature at $3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$; further compression brings the temperature of the gross plasma column to just under 1 keV . The neutron scaling law shows that the larger plasma focus devices produce more neutrons. This increased neutron yield appears to be due only to a combination of the larger volume of the focused plasma and the consequent increase in lifetime of the focused region. It was shown that each linear dimension of the approximately cylindrical focus or pinch region is proportional to the anode radius. Good focusing effect is usually obtained in plasma focus experiments when the peak axial sheath velocity is within the limited range of 6 to 10

$\text{cm}/\mu\text{s}$ and a drive parameter of $\sim 89 \text{ kA/cm}/(\text{Torr } D_2)^{1/2}$. The lower speed limit is easily understood in terms of poor coupling of the magnetic piston with the driven plasma layer, indicated by a low magnetic Reynolds number Re_m , or in terms of low specific energy. For the higher speed limit, it appears that the high Re_m leads to an effective separation of the magnetic piston from the center of the plasma layer. The plasma layer then collapses radially, while the magnetic piston is still driving axially.

DEUTERON ABSORPTION IN TITANIUM

L. Meléndez, E. Chávez, R. López, G.J. Cruz, M.G. Olayo, A. Chávez, M. Balcázar (Inst. Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares, Plasma Phys. Lab., Mexico), "Titanium Deuteration with Neutron Emission through Electrical Discharges," *Fusion Tech.*, vol 35, no 1, Jan. 1999, pp 71-77, 16 refs, 7 figs.

ABSTRACT

To search for the absorption of deuterium gas in titanium plates and the neutron emission from this process, electrical discharges between two titanium electrodes in a deuterium atmosphere have been performed. During the discharges, a temperature $> 300^\circ \text{ C}$ on the surface of the electrodes was measured. A typical characteristic of the phenomenon observed was the deuteration of the electrodes. Pressure

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.

reduction was notorious when the chamber was previously cooled with liquid air. Deuterium absorption seemed to be present in all experiments whether or not liquid air was added on the deuteration chamber. Sheets of CR-39 plastic detectors, a Bonner sphere, and a fission chamber were used to look for neutron emission.

Rad-Waste

RACE TO CLEAN UP WASTE

Staff, "Race to Clean Up Waste, Destroying Nuclear Waste Could Take Seconds", *New Scientist*, Jan 13, 1999.

It is reported that European and American physicists are back to transmutation. An important voluminous DOE-funded study on transmutation is: [Nuclear Wastes: Technologies for Separations and Transmutation](#), Committee on Separations Technology and Transmutation Systems, Board on Radioactive Waste Management, Commission on Geosciences, Environment, and Resources, National Research Council, published by National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. c1996 by the National Academy of Sciences.

This study investigated high-energy beam devices as a method of transmuting high-level radioactive wastes and concluded that there was no technology more cost-effective than geologic storage. Apparently, some one is having second thoughts. The example given in the *New Scientist* article is Technetium-99 which is produced by nuclear reactors to build up six tons a year of an isotope having a half life of 213,000 years.

The transmutation is done by neutrons. Neutrons can transmute Technetium-99 into Technetium-100 with a half life of 15.8 seconds (which decays into Ruthenium-100, a stable element). The physics community has been attacking cold fusion, especially when transmutation is demonstrated. "You can't do that with low

energy!", complains the physicists (except for some notably more-intelligent physicists and electro chemists who have repeatedly demonstrated transmutation at low energies).

One of these days, maybe the *New Scientist* will even discover New Energy.

NEVADA SAYS NO TO NUCLEAR WASTE

Courtesy of Gary Vesperman

Sean Whaley & Ed Vogel, "Legislators adopt resolution against nuclear waste." *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, 9 Feb 99, pg 4B.

By a vote in the senate of 19-1 and a vote in the assembly of 40-0, the Nevada legislature adopted a resolution not to use Yucca Mountain for the permanent storage of nuclear waste. The reasons are: Rainwater percolates through the repository site in a relatively short 50-year time span, therefore radioactivity could be carried by rainwater into the ground water. Also the seismic activity makes Yucca Mountain unsuitable for a long-term repository. The Nevada legislators are most concerned with pending national legislation that would remove the requirement for determining site suitability at Yucca Mountain.

HANFORD PROJECT FINDS LISTENERS

Associated Press, "Response to Hanford Project 'Overwhelming'," *Las Vegas Sun*, Wed., 17 Feb. 1999, p 2A; and "Radiation Research Garners Big Response," *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, Wed., 17 Feb, 1999, p 10B.

The Hanford Individual Dose Assessment project was started in fall 1998, to provide exposure estimates of those "downwinders" living in parts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho during the early years when Hanford experienced radioactive iodine releases. These downwinders provided the state with information about their location during the years of 1945 to 1957, and detailed dietary items such as milk consumption, poultry consumption and sources, and whether or not they grew their own fruits and vegetables.

A specialized database was then used to correlate all the information and come up with an estimate of the levels of exposure to the radioactive iodine-131 released from Hanford.

This project has received almost 11,000 inquiries from all over the world, and some 8,000 of them have already answered the dose assessment applications, according to information from the state Department of Health. They consider the response overwhelming, and plan to extend the project until spring, since it had been only been initially funded for 2,500 people.

JUST SAY NO!, NEVADA

Cy Ryan, "Nevada Officials United Against Nuclear Dump," *Las Vegas Sun*, Wed., 17 Feb. 1999, p 1B.

The battle to keep high-level radioactive waste out of Nevada, as lately seen in the summit meeting on nuclear waste hosted by Nevada Governor Kenny Guinn, has the congressional and state leaders in almost unanimous agreement. The US House bill to use the Yucca Mountain site for temporary high-level nuclear waste storage has been called "a death sentence on Nevada."

President Clinton had promised to veto the bill, but Nevadans must rally enough support in the House to uphold the veto, and thereby avoid having it taken to the Senate. The vote may come as early as next month.

MORE ON YUCCA MOUNTAIN

Keith Rogers, "Nevada Officials United in Plans to Stop Nuke Waste," *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, Wed., 17 Feb. 1999, p 1A.

After over viewing the current state of Nevada's 17 year-long campaign to keep high-level nuclear waste out of their state, and the President's promise to veto the House Resolution 45 which would make Yucca Mountain the next dump, this article goes on to point out some of the hazards there.

Nevada's Nuclear Projects Agency needs 4.7 million in funding for continued analysis of scientific issues about a repository site, such as vulnerability to flooding, waste storage, corroding containers and transportation of the rad waste into the environment. A major danger at the proposed site arises from the need to remove current defective storage canisters, and repackage the waste they contain. This replacement procedure is highly vulnerable to strong ground motion, and the Yucca Mountain site is only 31 miles from the Furnace Creek Fault in Death Valley, CA, which has the potential of a magnitude 8 earthquake, according to recent calculations.

SENATOR IGNORING PUBLIC OPINION

Courtesy Gary Vesperman

Staff, "A Legislator Embracing Surrender," *Las Vegas Sun*, Wed., 17 Feb, 1999, p 10 A.

Someone is not listening to which way the wind is blowing. At the same time that Nevada Governor Kenny Guinn is holding a nuclear waste dump summit in Las Vegas, Nevada Senator Bill O'Donnell (R-Las Vegas) is questioning the need to fight against high-level nuclear waste being sent to the Nevada Yucca Mountain site. His comments were made to the state's Assembly-Senate budget committee which watchdogs the Federal investigation over the suitability of the Yucca Mountain area. Sen. O'Donnell doubts the ability of the state to stop the Federal plans at all.

In a Nevada poll released in January, the opposition to the dumping numbered 77% of the southern Nevadans whose "backyard" is the proposed site. Only 6% supported it. The radioactive dumping plan is considered the No. 1 environmental threat to Nevada. The current residents and future generations have their health and safety at stake here.

Science is the art of the Soluble.
-- Peter Brian Medawar

Miscellaneous

Report on the 2nd International Symposium on Consciousness, New Medicine and New Energy held 26, 27 Nov., 1998, Tokyo, Japan. Shiuji Inomata (President, Japan Psychontronics Institute)

The symposium started with about 300 participants at Ibuka Hall, Waseda University, (which was donated by late Mr. Ibuka, founder of SONY Corp.) at 10 a.m. by my opening greeting, which was followed by a welcome speech by Prof. Okushima, President of Waseda University. The president stated that it is very significant to study phenomena which have not yet been understood by conventional science. In medicine, we have studied only Western medicine but we should study Ki (Spirit) and Eastern medicine together with Western medicine from now on.

Prof. Brian Josephson, Nobel prize physicist from Cambridge University, UK, in his opening lecture entitled "The Paranormal and The Platonic World," commented at the discovery of various paranormal phenomena, conventional scientific world view and orthodox physics have reached a limit. He also pointed out that the so-called Theory of Everything (T.O.E) has collapsed and our science has entered in a new phase. Beside Prof. Josephson, Mr. David Lorimer, Director, Scientific and Medical Network, UK, Dr. Brian O'Leary, Hawaii, U.S.A., Dr. Beverly Rubik, San Francisco, U.S.A. were invited as the overseas speakers.

Six new-energy-related abstracts out of 15 representations have been already printed in the *New Energy News*, Jan. 1999, and the symposium proceedings are now edited for the publication. But my judgement as the chairman of the organizing committee is that we arrived at new paradigm science which could accommodate perpetual mobile-like free energy devices as well as the paranormal phenomena in the 2nd symposium. The symposium related TV program was televised nation-wide on the evening of 31

Dec., and the viewers reportedly amounted to over ten million, and 80% of them recognized the reality of the paranormal phenomena, such as clairvoyance and metal-bending, thereby terminating the ESP controversies in Japan.

References (S. Inomata)

1. The 2nd Interational Symposium on Consciousness, New Medicine and New Energy, Abstract Book, Organizing Committee, Nov., 1998.
2. S. Inomata, "Science of Consciousness and New Scientific World-View - We are in the midst of the second Copernican Revolution," *Journal of New Energy*, Vol. 2, No. 3-4.
3. S. Inomata, "Complexified EM, Gravity And Energy," *Journal of New Energy*, Vol. 3, No. 1.
4. "Space-Time and Consciousness," (Symposium Proceeding) to appear Tokuma Shoten, Tokyo.

NEW ENERGY - WHERE IS IT?

By Hal Fox, Editor

In an editorial in the *Space Energy Journal* (December 1998 issue), Don Kelly asks the question, "**New Energy - What is it? and Where is it?**" In this editorial, Don Kelly makes the following observation: "It is an appalling fact that we have not witnessed any tangible progress in electrical engineering since the turn of the century, when Faraday's induction, or the spinning of magnets past electrical coils, became the practical and accepted way to produce electricity for all applications."

Well, Don Kelly (and the rest of our readers), we have a reply to that thought-provoking statement. There has been new developments in new energy production. Please read at least the first page of U.S. Patent 5,018,180 (inventor: Kenneth R. Shoulders). The first line of the Abstract states: "Disclosed are apparatus and method for obtaining energy from high electrical charge density entities." This author has written more about "high-density charge clusters" than all other writers and can assure you that this is a new technology that may just revolutionize the way we produce and distribute energy.

Some years ago, *NEN* was contracted by those whom we call the "Cincinnati Group". They discovered some interesting phenomena which turned out to be due to the formation and use of high-density charge clusters in a water solution. Dr. S-X. Jin, Chief Scientist for Trenergy, Inc., has provided the best (to date) analytical description of these high-density, electron, charge clusters. This technology is new. This technology is important. We now stand on the threshold of a new method of handling radioactive wastes (the LENT reactor), and for the future handling of high-level, radioactive, spent-fuel pellets. This is the second important application of this charge-cluster technology.

Kenneth Shoulders and the Cincinnati Group are not alone in the discovery of the importance of this new technology. One scientist in the Republic of Belarus and a scientist in Russia have also rediscovered this technology. In China some work is being pursued that is very close to this technology – by translation they call it pseudo-sparks.

This may not be the kind of new-energy technology that Don Kelly would like to see. Don, and many of the rest of us would like to have simple devices that we can make at home and power our houses. We are about as likely to make these charge-cluster devices at home as we are to make our own transistors. Although evidence for these charge clusters has been reported in the literature for more than 80 years, it took a laboratory genius like Kenneth Shoulders to discover the true nature of these energetic little (typical ring of charge clusters are about one thousandth of an inch in diameter) toroids of energy and to tame them.

It took while for the world to convert Faraday's studies of electromagnetic induction into useful devices. It will take a lot less time to convert Ken Shoulders' important discovery into new-energy devices and systems. **Very early next century should see the commercialization of this new technology.** In the meantime, Don Kelly (and the rest of you) don't give up on mankind's ingenuity and ability to solve our energy problems. Worry more about those who will deny the possibility of such an enormously important

development. But those kind have always been with us and have informed the world that heavier-than-air craft, missiles, atomic energy, cold fusion, and many other new developments wouldn't fly or couldn't work. One of the frequent and least-intelligent comments is "If it were that easy, it would have already been discovered!"

VOICE-RECOGNITION SOFTWARE

Bill Gates, "How close is voice recognition software?", *Deseret News*, Jan 17, 1999, p M-1.

Bill Gates says, "Many companies, including mine, are investing heavily in it." Later he says, "To be really useful...the software has to get a lot closer to perfect." Bill Gates, who would allow his company to produce an operating system that can be modified by a program and thereby have to reinstall the operating system periodically, is ill-informed about the latest voice-recognition software. The Utah-based fonix corporation (they like lower case) is marketing their phoneme-based voice recognition software to medical doctors. The result, after about thirty minutes of training, is that the transcription is less error-prone than the old-fashioned dictation and transcription. Now the doctor's remarks go directly into the patient's records. Even billionaires have a hard time keeping up with the latest technology.

GLOBAL WARMING & NEW ENERGY

Courtesy of Dr. Wingate Lambertson

John J. Fialka, "Clinton Plan Aims to Curb the Effects of Global Warming," *Wall Street Journal*, 26 Jan 99.

This article in the *WSJ* lists a variety of planned funds to spend to encourage development of energy-efficient vehicles, homes, and heating and cooling equipment. The article ends with the following: "The proposal also includes a \$347 million increase in government research and development programs financing industry efforts to produce more fuel-efficient cars, heating equipment and energy-producing devices powered by solar, wind, and geothermal sources

as well as the burning of agricultural wastes." **Thoughtful question:** Why is there no mention of any kind of new-energy device or system. The predecessor agency to the current Department of Energy was Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and that agency funded thousands of studies on solar, wind, geothermal, tide, and biomass projects - **almost none of which were commercially viable.** Why is the federal government so destitute of new-energy concepts and so reluctant to fund something that might be more cost effective than current polluting systems of energy development? Even *NEN* doesn't have an answer to that question. However, we do have answers to the problem of producing cleaner and less expensive energy.

MAKING ION THREADS

William J. Beaty, "Experiments with Ion Threads," *Electric Spacecraft J.*, Jul/Aug/Sept Issue 27, pp 14-15.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Wm. Beaty reports on an interesting and relatively easy-to-replicate experiment. Here is how to do it: Put one cm of hot water in a flat-bottomed pan. Add a few chips of dry ice. This will produce a white mist much like that produced in a Wilson Cloud Chamber. Now take a 10,000 volt (or thereabouts) high-voltage, low-amperage, direct-current power supply. (Such voltages are used in all cathode-ray tube devices like TVs and computer monitors.) Attach the cathode wire from the power supply to a needle. Connect the anode side to the bottom of the pan. Point the needle in any direction and you should get a flow of emitted ions -- an ion wind.

Point this ion wind at the surface of the cloud above your pan of water with dry ice. The author noted that there were parallel threads of ions emitted from such a wire and needle. Also, hairs on the back of the hands would emit such streams of ions. The item of most interest is stated: "The big mystery is: If these threads are simply charged wind, why do they form such narrow streams? Charged wind should self-repel and fan out. In addition, the streams move very fast, considering that they are made from air. ...

Something is binding these streams together so the like charges don't spread. Something is affecting their boundary layer and preventing immediate turbulent disruptions."

[I'm sure that a lot of *NEN* readers can replicate this experiment. Please let us know what you discover. Editor.]

LOW OIL PRICES - U.S. LOSES?

Courtesy of Gordon B. Moody

Gordon B. Moody, editor, *Global Energy Outlook*, Jan 1999, vol 4/ No. 1.

In an article entitled, "Clinton Administration Proposes Lifting Restriction on Iraqi Oil Exports," Gordon Moody discusses the rationale behind the extremely low oil prices: "So far, almost none of the OPEC members have adhered fully to existing promises to reduce output by 2.6 millions barrels per day. Some analysts believe that members of the cartel hope to increase their own world market share, and at the same time, force higher-cost producers out of the market. More than fifteen thousand U.S. stripper wells have been permanently capped as a result of low oil prices, never to be returned to service again." Assume that these stripper wells (wells that produce only a few barrels of oil per day, usually by pumping) produce only 3 barrels of oil per day. If the oil price is so low that the production costs do not pay for operation, then the owner is required to close the well. The cost of opening such a well is considered to be too high to ever get such a well back into production. Assume

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that the figure of 15,000 wells is accurate. This means that about 50,000 barrels of oil per day from U.S. internal production has now been permanently closed. This means that with \$20 per barrel for oil, about \$1,000,000/day of additional U.S. dollars must be sent abroad to pay for oil that we no longer pump out of U.S. oil fields. That is about \$365 million per year lost to the U.S. and gained by foreign oil-producing countries.

HUBBLE FINDS MORE GALAXIES

AP Staff, "Hubble helps find billions of new galaxies," *Deseret News*, 9 Jan 1999, p A3.

The farther the Hubble Space Telescope looks into space, the more galaxies that are found. Earlier, astronomers estimated that there were about 80 billion galaxies in the universe. Now, the universe has grown to an estimated 125 billion galaxies. Want to bet that with the next improvements in celestial observation, the universe will expand again? The current time/distance that the Hubble Space Telescope sees is estimated at eleven billion light-years. That figure is considerably older than the universe was thought to be just a few years ago. The limits to the universe are predicated on the concept of a **Big Bang**. The **Big Bang** was an explanation for the concept of the red-shift of light. The farther away the star (or galaxy) is, the redder the light, which was interpreted by the idea that the farther away a galaxy is, the faster it is moving away from us. A simpler explanation is that light loses energy as it travels through millions of light years of space. Now that Anastasovski has shown an interaction between photons and charged particles -- the photon can lose energy by such an interaction. Therefore, the photon having less energy would appear to be red-shifted. There are a lot of charged particles in the space between here and 11 million light years away. Now we have explained the red shift, we don't need the **Big Bang**. Which leads me to forecast that the better the telescopes and observatories the bigger the universe will get. Anyone want to try to 200 million galaxies **and growing?** Ed.

EARTH ENERGY TAP

Louis Roy, "The Prentice Earth Energy Tap," *NEXUS*, vol 6, no 1, Dec 98/Jan 99, pp 43-45.

The basic concept explored is that a long wire positioned above the earth is moved through the air (as a stator), the earth as a rotor, and the result is the tapping of electrical energy. Perhaps, one could suggest that the earth is the rotor but that the aether is the stator. In any event, such a long wire, according to a patent issued to Frank Wyatt Prentice on 18 September 1923, is a method of getting low-cost power. If you have a place where you can put up a one-mile of wire, please try this experiment and tell us your results.

BIOLOGICAL FUSION

Prof. Panos T. Pappas (Technol. Inst. of Piraeus, Dept. Phys., Athens, Greece), "Cold Fusion in Living Cells," *PACE Newsletter*, vol 10, no 1, 1999, pp 21-24, 10 refs.

ABSTRACT

To explain the trans-membrane potential of the cell (TMP), biology adopts an unproved hypothesis of a process by which sodium, Na, is exchanged with Potassium, K, inside and outside of cells. The exchange is called the sodium-potassium pump (SPP). SPP leads to elementary contradictions, as noted in the literature. SPP leads to elementary contradictions, as noted in the literature. SPP is a best-choice hypothesis based on the exclusion principle: namely that it assumes as impossible cold nuclear fusion of sodium into potassium at the living cell level.

Yet, the biological SPP process may well be a cold nuclear fusion and transmutation of sodium into potassium, in the presence of oxygen (SPT). SPT is the most important process sustaining the living cell and its physiology. SPT and fusion are the basis of understanding several other mechanisms and similar cold nuclear fusions and transmutations in biology and medicine.

The SPT nuclear process is a continuous one in the human body. It is the core for the sustained function of the heart, and the key for perhaps all cellular metabolism. It explains why the excess of potassium in the blood stream prohibits the SPT nuclear reaction, leading to lack of energy, cardiac arrest and death.

AUTHOR'S CONCLUSION

The assumption of nuclear fusion in biology is not contradictory. It leads to an understanding of biological processes without contradictions. After over 10 years observations of *PAP IMI* electric exposures on living cells, we are led to a correct assumption that the process known today in biology as the sodium-potassium pump is incorrectly assumed to be a molecular exchange. It is, actually a nuclear process of fusion under electrical excitation of a Na nucleus, firstly by the charged cell membrane, and secondly via an endothermic catalytic action of *ATP*.

JERRY DECKER ABOUT ENERGY

Hi Folks!

The following message is extracted from the free energy discussion list hosted by the ineffable Bill Beaty. It is of interest here because it appears to indicate that heat/IR energy can be intercepted by specially doped cells to produce electricity.

James Bailey at one time wrote that the waste heat emanating from a human body was on the order of 300 Watts. And we are working on posting of an incredible little known document that indicates a way to develop crystals that will sap ambient heat for the direct production of electricity.

What would happen if you acoustically or resonantly stimulate these IR cells either while growing/depositing the crystals or during operation to determine if the efficiency might be 'programmed' (ala Sweet) into the material?? A most intriguing question.

Highlights from my conversation w/Jason Keyes at JX Crystals (near Seattle):

APPLICATION: This is a way to harvest electricity where you already have a high heat application (furnaces, water heaters, etc.)--not a preferential way of producing electricity...unless, like the military, you are determined to eliminate all moving parts (except cooling fan) at any cost.

AVAILABILITY: About 20 Midnite Sun furnaces are available for \$2500 as beta site units--pref. sold to end-users located in the Seattle vicinity, and who can provide the most salient feedback during this latter development phase. The units consist of a 25K BTU/hr. heater (comparable to a wood-burning stove) with thermo/photo/voltaic cells built in.

OPERATION: Pressurized propane or natural gas flame heats silicon carbide ceramic emitter which glows white hot. Forced air is mixed w/propane to increase flame heat to just under 1300°C required to induce the requisite IR frequencies from the emitter.

144 cells are positioned 1 inch away. Between them is a dielectric (I think they mean DICHROIC) filter: a glass w/sprayed-on layers that reflects higher (non-electricity producing) IR wavelengths back at the emitter, cooling the cells while increasing emitter efficiency by re-heating it.

Cells respond to 1.7 microns & slightly higher (whereas conventional silicon cells are optimized for 1.1+ microns).

OUTPUT: The unit produces 100W, 15W of which is diverted to the forced air system, leaving an available output of 85W @ 12V or 24V. The fans improve heater efficiency by circulating warm air.

The Midnite Sun heater is about 1/4 as electrically efficient as solar--about 1.5% efficient--when comparing equal collector area, and assuming optimum energy input: in peak sunlight, ~1KW falls on a sq. meter of PV module; Midnite Sun, ~40W.

MORE R & D: If you wanted to buy a few cells for experimentation, they could be had for ~\$200/pc; for a few hundred, \$40/pc. (the best deal is to buy a furnace).

Cells are theoretically capable of 6W: 1W is affordable w/air forced over cooling fins behind cells; 2W is expensive, a military application w/water cooling (or A LOT of air); more W requires extravagant cooling measures.

--Russ _____

This email was sent to Jason Keyes direct and to the KeelyNet discussion list.

Jason, I was totally enthralled by your page and the 'thermovoltaics' or 'thermoPHOTO-voltaics'....have to put a link on my site to you guys as you really have something new and totally novel. <http://www.jxcrystals.com/>

I have a very rare paper that I plan to post shortly which indicates how electrical energy can be gathered using properly designed crystals. I didn't write it but a friend found it in a private library and we almost have it ready to post. It indicates you can pull hundreds or more watts directly from the ambient environment, using electronics...the paper won a cash prize and no one apparently knows about it.....YET...<g>...

One thing that might increase the efficiency....are the crystals grown or deposited on the substrate?

There is a group who claims you can inject one or more frequencies which sets up a kind of waveguide in the material that makes it much less resistive and much more conductive.

Here is Keely's concept of 'graduation';
<http://www.keelynet.com/keely/grad1.txt>

Inducing acoustic superconductivity in conductors;
<http://dallastexas.net/keelynet/archive/00002257.htm>

How to make homemade solar cells from the KeelyNet discussion list;
<http://dallastexas.net/keelynet/archive/00000002.htm>

Good luck and I'll certainly be watching!!

--

Jerry Wayne Decker / jdecker@keelynet.com
<http://keelynet.com> / Fax : (214) 324-3501

NASA PLEDGES \$600,000 FOR ANTIGRAVITY RESEARCH

Courtesy of Remy Chevalier

This text is adapted from a story by Charles Seife which was released for general distribution by the *New Scientist* magazine (newscidc@idt.net) on 3 February 1999.

Courtesy of CNINews

NASA has just awarded \$600,000 to a project that the space agency hopes will duplicate the controversial experiments of a Russian scientist who claims to have invented a device that blocks the force of gravity. NASA's interest in antigravity is both obvious and practical -- anything that eases the burden of getting big rockets out of Earth's gravity well and into space is a good thing. If a device could even partly shield a rocket from the Earth's gravity, the spacecraft would need less thrust to achieve orbit. Most scientists think this is impossible, but E. E. Podkletnov, a materials scientist at the Moscow Chemical Scientific Research Center, is not one of them. Several years ago, Podkletnov claimed that he had performed experiments in which a spinning, superconducting disc lost as much as 2 per cent of its weight. In practical terms, that doesn't sound like much, but to a scientist, it's an astounding claim. And that's when NASA officials got interested. NASA is now paying an Ohio-based company, Superconductive Components, to build a 12-inch (31-centimeter) super-conducting disc to continue a series of experiments on gravity shielding. The first experiment didn't work, but it wasn't exactly as specified by Podkletnov, because the first disc was too small. "For a small disc four to five inches in diameter, we didn't see any gravitational signal much above the noise of tens of nanogeese," says Ronald Koczor, a physicist at NASA's Marshall Spaceflight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

However, Koczor and David Noever, also at Marshall, believe that the experiments are worth pursuing. "We're trying to get a 12-inch disc. We succeeded in pressing one last November, and we're trying to set it up to put radio-frequency signals into the disc," Koczor says. The RF signals used by Podkletnov, ranging from 100 to 1000 megahertz, were evidently an important feature of his experiment. According to Ho Paik, a gravitational physicist at the University of Maryland, they are probably wasting their time. "Gravity's produced by mass - it's not produced by quantum mechanics," he says. "I can't see why you'd do an experiment based upon physics that's completely wrong." But the team seems undaunted. Eventually, Koczor and Noever hope to replicate elements of Podkletnov's experiment more faithfully. "There will be an exhaustion

point, but in my opinion anyone who proves it's not worth doing had better have done it in the same way [Podkletnov] did," says Noever.

SOLAR VIBRATION VEHICLE

by Anatoly Sukhodolsky
Gen. Phys. Inst., Russ. Acad.Sci., Moscow
e-mail: sukhodol@kapella.gpi.ru
w-site: <http://www.gpi.ru/~sukhodol>

A test-of-principle-model of the Solar Vibration Vehicle (SVV) based on the direct conversion of solar light into energy of mechanical vibrations is described. As an engine to propel SVV in given direction was used Thermo-Hydraulic Actuator (THA) [1] that consists of a chamber with an active liquid and optical fiber to deliver energy of light inside. The direction of motion was changed by deviation of point where the radiant energy is absorbed inside THA with regards to center of gravity of SVV. Motive forces is due to elastic interaction of bottom of SVV with a rigid support that puts SVV in motion without any wheels by periodical motion of liquid inside. The frequency of THA was about 20-1000Hz by duration of each mechanical pulse about 200microsec. The model of SVV with mass 50g has the velocity of propulsion about several millimeter per second by power of light about 3W simulated by continuous wave of a laser beam. The power within each of mechanical shocks within a mechanical pulse was about in 10 000 time bigger than average power of continuous light. Since the energy efficiency for space is estimated as 30%, the project of a full-size-prototype of SVV is proposed. The major advantages of SVV as a new transport technology for future are following: the use of cheap clean renewable energy of solar light; the principal possibility to have a new sort of vibration transport without wheels; the dramatic simplicity of construction.

[1] A.T. Sukhodolsky, "Thermo-Hydraulic Actuator as a New Way for Conversion of Solar Energy in Space," Proc. of IECEC'98-Colorado Springs, 2-6 August 1998 USA (w-site: <http://www.gpi.ru/~sukhodol/free/h2/u2.htm>)

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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, 3084 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84109.

SPINNING SUPERCONDUCTOR

by Frank Znidarsic

My experiment with a spinning superconductive disk has been completed. The disk was coupled to a sewing machine motor. The speed of the motor was varied with a variable auto-transformer. The maximum RPM was about 1,000 RPM. The spinning superconductive disc was subjected to an RF field from the coil of a tuned circuit. The frequency of the tuned circuit was varied from 100,000 Khz to 40 Mhz with coil taps and a tuning capacitor. The RF circuit was excited with a spark gap transmitter type of arrangement. The disk was also subjected to a magnetic field from fixed permanent magnets.

The RF decay constant was observed after each spark with an oscilloscope. The RF circuit was rung at 400 times / second from the spark exciter circuit. The RF ringing would die down in about 50 micro seconds. 5 liters of liquid nitrogen were consumed. No anomalous energy was observed.

Frank Znidarsic

EDITOR'S COMMENTS:

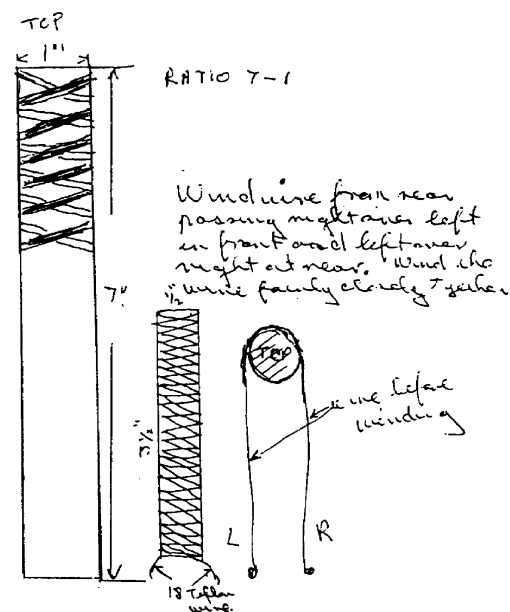
We greatly appreciate Frank Znidarsic's experimental work. It might be of interest to note that the Aspden Effect (rotational inertial changes affected by spin up, stopping, immediate contrasted with delayed spin up) was operated at 3500 rpm. ["Discovery of 'Virtual Inertia'," *NEN*, vol 2, no 10, Feb. 1995, pp 1-2.] Other work with superconductive disks apparently used much higher rpms. An unpublished report found no gravitational effects until rpms of over 10,000 were achieved. The T. Townsend Brown effect is only achieved at very high voltages. It may be that nature has secrets to disclose only at these higher than usual rpms, voltages, etc. Every experiment that is properly instrumented, conducted, and reported is valuable. Note that the most important feature of the original Michelson-Morley experiment could be interpreted to show that the aether revolves with the earth. Many interpreted the negative results as no aether. Later Michelson and Gale did show non-negative results in measurements of the aether.

SMITH COIL

Planetary Association for Clean Energy Newsletter, vol. 10, no 1, p 2.

Archival material from the Canadian electrical engineer, Wilbert Brockhouse Smith clarifies the proper procedure for the well-known **Smith Coil**, a caduceus winding demonstrated to have the property of producing longitudinal wave and non-Hertzian effects (see research by Toby Grotz, Glen Rein, William Van Bise, Elizabeth Rauscher), including transmutation. The proper winding is on a ferrite rod with a diameter-to-length ratio of 1 to 7 - e.g., 1cm diameter, 7cm long.

This ratio is all-important. For the 7cm rod length, 14 solid wire **Teflon** or enamel coated is recommended, while for the 3½ cm length, 18 wire applies. The method of winding is shown in the illustration below. Place centre of length of wire behind, then pass right side over left. At the rear, pass left side over right. Wind tightly together until the complete rod is covered. Ends are connected to equipment such as the *Tensor Energy Converter*. The Smith Coil design was an attempt by Wilbert Smith and his research colleagues to make do without a **Marconi Coil** they were unable to find.



CHIPS MIMIC HUMAN SENSES

Otis Port & Paul C. Judge, staff writers, "Chips That Mimic The Human Senses," *Business Week*, 30 Nov 98, pp 158-59.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Digital Signal Processors (DSP) are chips that range in size from a few hundred to a few million transistors. These chips run at speeds of 1,600 MIPS and are forecast to go to 6,000 MIPS next year and have computing power approaching the best computer chips. DSPs are used extensively in all types of equipment from automobiles (in your carburetor, for example) to your VCR or DVD player and, of course, in your cellular phone. Some DSPs are used to control motors and make them more efficient -- you probably have such in your home refrigerator or other motor-driven applications. Texas Instruments Inc. is currently the lead of the DSP market with a 45% market share. TI likes DSPs so much that they have spun off all of their business that is not DSP! The 1997 market for DSPs was estimated at \$1.44 billion and growing rapidly. Many of the new energy devices that are being developed will probably be controlled by DSPs. (Trenergy, Inc. has acquired a 25% interest in a company that is using DSPs for voice recognition and control.

WANTED: PLASMA PHYSICIST TO WORK IN UTAH

Trenergy, Inc., with offices in Salt Lake City, Utah has a job opening for a plasma-physicist with experience in Low-Energy Nuclear Reactors. Applicant must be willing to relocate to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Applicants must have a Ph.D. degree or equivalent, with a strong background in mathematical analysis of electric or electronic plasmas. Applicants must have experience in working with high-density charge clusters. Salary level commensurate with experience (\$4,000 to \$6,000 per month.)

Interested and qualified applicants please contact Hal Fox, at 801-466-8680 or send resume by fax to 801-466-8668.

Therefore, Trenergy will have skills to add to the new-energy products that we hope will be commercialized early in the next century.)

Other Publications

INFINITE ENERGY CONTENTS

Courtesy of Dr. Eugene Mallove

Issue No. 23, January-February 1999 has the usual array of excellent articles. Here are some that *NEN* found to be the most interesting:

"Progress in Catalytic Fusion, Birth of a Revolution in Cold Fusion?"

This article is an interview with Les Case in which he describes how he discovered Catalytic Fusion.

"Non-Stellar Nucleosynthesis: Transition metal production by DC plasma-discharge electrolysis using carbon electrodes in a non-metallic cell," by H.E. Ransford.

This article describes a series of experiments (with excellent figures) on obtaining new elements from the underwater arcing of pure carbon electrodes.

"Water Stirring Discovery: Is it connected with cavitation excess energy," by Eugene Mallove.

This one-page report is about Kazunari's discovery that by adding cuprous oxide to water and stirring it, the hydrogen and oxygen can be broken down. The claim is that the more vigorous the stirring the more hydrogen and oxygen that are produced at room temperatures.

"Joseph Newman's Energy Machine Revisited: Studies by J.L.Naudin and S. Hartmann.

This article shows that there appears to be both positive and negative spikes produced with the concept that the larger number of negative current spikes could indeed recharge a battery input to the motor.

"Comparisons from the History of Technology" by Jed Rothwell.

In this article, Jed discusses some wide-ranging historical notes from other technologies and suggests that true science cannot be permanently curtailed by any group.

"Transmutation of Nuclear Waste Products Using Giant Dipole Resonant Gamma Rays," by Paul Brown.

Paul Brown describes a mechanism by which gamma rays of the proper energy level can promote specific nuclear reactions. Brown claims that properly accomplished gamma rays of the correct energy level can cause radioactive materials to transmute into stable elements.

"An Experiment Indicates the Nuclear Fusion of the Proton and Electron into a Neutron" by Elio Conte and Maria Peralice.

The abstract states, "An experiment was performed that indicates that a proton and an electron may fuse at low temperatures and at low energies to form a neutron plus a neutrino. The aim of the experiment was to obtain the nuclear fusion of protons and electrons to neutrons at low energies."

"Physical Laws of the Emerging New Energies as Predicted by Hadronic Mechanics, II: The New Mechanics" by Ruggero Maria Santilli.

Santilli explains that within a range of about one femtometer, hadronic mechanics rules and outside of that distance normal quantum mechanics provides acceptable explanations.

PLANETARY ASSOCIATION FOR CLEAN ENERGY

(PACE newsletter) vol 10, no 1, 1999

"My Life with Cold Fusion," Ed Storms (Santa Fe, NM), *PACE Newsletter*, vol 10, no 1, 1999, pp 11-20, 13 refs, 19 figs, 1 table.

"Cold Fusion in Living Cells," Prof. Panos T. Pappas (Technol. Inst. of Piraeus, Dept. Phys., Athens, Greece), *PACE Newsletter*, vol 10, no 1, 1999, pp 21-24, 10 refs. (See abstract, p 11)

SPACE ENERGY JOURNAL

Courtesy of Jim Kettner and Don Kelly

In the December 1998 issue of this quarterly journal, the following articles are of interest to *NEN* readers:

"New Energy -- What is it? -- and Where is It??" The article suggests that more effort should be involved in looking into Cold Fusion. It is suggested that polluting power plants can be retrofitted with future Cold Fusion heat-producing units. Here at *NEN*, we are betting on the more rapid development of high-density charge cluster technology (which we believe is the source of energy in most of the cold fusion cells). [see Editor's comments, p XX]

"The Case for the Over-Balanced Gravity Wheel as a New-Energy Project," examines some of the possible ways to be considered to harness gravity. *NEN's* judgement is that such a device may not work in a uniform gravity field but would work if part of the device were exposed to a weakened gravity field.

"Gravitational Converter Machine," by Stefan Hartmann. The abstract states: A real working self-running machine claim is presented and discussed. It is discussed why this machine can self-run and convert gravitational energy to mechanical output energy!" The article describes a system of water and pistons that are supposed to provide a machine with the ability to continue to rotate with the source of energy coming from the gravitational force.

[Editor's note: There is a fine distinction between energy and force. Energy is the capacity for doing work. Force is defined (dictionary) as an agency or influence that if applied to a free body, results chiefly in an acceleration of the body and sometimes to elastic deformation and other effects.]

The Hendershot solid-state circuit that gets ten watts output with no electrical input is described. Apparently, considerable care must be used in winding the basket-weave coils.

Jean-Louis Naudin's N-Z Motor, version 1.0, is pictured and described in another article. This motor is based on the concept that a highly-charged capacitor will orient itself with respect to the aether and move as the earth turns. Additional work by Naudin is explored.

Kelly's "Gravity-to-Magnetic Field Experiment" is being revisited. This is an experiment in which a plate of magnets and coils are dropped. There is a measurable difference between the fall times with current on and current off.

In an article entitled, "We Don't Need Relativity Anymore!" the work of S. Inomata, Kozrev, and Hayasaka in analyzing the weight change produced by a spinning gyro is examined.

NEWS FROM FTIR

Courtesy of Antony Sutton

The February, 1999, issue of *Future Technology Intelligence Report* has the following topics:

"Did 1947 Alien Craft Use Cold Fusion Propulsion?" Last December, *FTIR* reviewed a cache of released documents. It is believed that one of the alien craft was using a cold fusion type propulsion unit. Antony Sutton has written a book, Cold Fusion, Secret Energy Revolution. *NEN* is requesting a review copy.

"What Happened to the Alien's Technology?" This page recommends the Pocket Book, The Day After Roswell, NY 1996. Also, the article suggests that you look at www.cseti.org on the Internet. A deliberate smoke screen coverup by the government is suggested.

Book Review: The Giza Power Plant (Technologies of Ancient Egypt), by Christopher Dunn, Bear & Co., Santa Fe, 1998, \$18. In building the ancient pyramids, Egyptians achieved a machining accuracy equaled only today. Was the interior of the Pyramid an energy generator? asks Dunn.

In an article about the Roswell incident, the Air Force, and Wilhelm Reich, it is suggested that there was an orchestrated cover up, an arrest

and imprisonment of Reich, where he died in jail. They also burned his books.

FROM 21st CENTURY SCIENCE & TECH

Dr. Edmund Storms, "What Ever Happened to Cold Fusion?", *21st Century Sci. & Technol.*, vol 11, no 4, Winter 1998/1999, pp 14-18. In this special report, Dr. Storms reviews the almost ten-year history and his own involvement.

Rick Sanders, "Thinking about How A Foucault Pendulum Works," *21st Century Sci. & Technol.*, vol 11, no 4, Winter 1998/1999, pg 5. In this letter to the editor, Sanders, shows that one way in which a gravitational field could be distinguished from uniform acceleration would be to take a Foucault pendulum with you.

Staff, "Data from Satellites Indicate 'The Sky is Falling'", *21st Century Sci. & Technol.*, vol 11, no 4, Winter 1998/1999, pg 6. Radio telemetry data from all deep-space satellites indicated an anomalous gravitation acceleration. This short article suggests that inertial and gravitational mass are not equivalent. It may be that the sun is increasing in its gravitational attraction by creating protons within the sun by interaction with the highly-energetic vacuum energy of space (my suggestion, not the article's. Ed.)

WELCOME TO e-EFFICIENCY NEWS

A "select group" is receiving the first edition of the Alliance to Save Energy's e-EFFICIENCY NEWS. They plan to send out six issues of this electronic newsletter this year. They encourage us to forward this message to interested colleagues.

If you'd like to get this newsletter yourself, send them a message at: unsubscribe@ase.org

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- * Energy Efficiency Council Established in India
- Ukrainian School Receives Grant from Honeywell
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New and Improved

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Book Review

AUTHOR SAYS COLD FUSION IS PROVEN TECHNOLOGY

Courtesy of Remy Chevalier (Weston, CT)

In a newly published book called Cold Fusion: Secret Energy Revolution, author Antony C. Sutton, D.Sc., declares that cold fusion in several variants is already working in research labs around the world and will soon be brought to market by several different companies.

"Conventional wisdom holds that 'free energy' is impossible," Sutton says. "Free energy is defined as absence of fuel costs (coal, oil etc.). There is always a capital cost. According to orthodox science, high temperature and pressure is the only way to release the energy of the atom.

"This position is now proven wrong. Cold fusion today has many variants including catalytic, vapor phase, [and] solid state and has been verified in over 200 laboratories world wide. These include U.S. government labs... Numerous private firms worldwide have also confirmed, including Fiat, Motorola, Westinghouse, Toyota, EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute) and Stanford Research Institute," he says.

Sutton's book reveals that a New Jersey company called BlackLight Power, Inc. is on the verge of

announcing a catalytic hydrogen technology that "originates in cold fusion." Another company called Catalytic Fusion Power, Inc. "uses a standard, off the shelf carbon platinum catalyst with deuterium gas" to produce power. This technology is currently being scaled up to a marketable level and has been financed by DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency), Sutton says.

"Free energy is here with water as fuel and will revolutionize our world. One device is the size of a thermos flask, uses water as fuel and lasts indefinitely," Sutton declares.

According to Sutton, the U.S. Department of State has announced the First International Conference on Free Energy, to be held in Acheson Auditorium in Washington, D.C., April 29-30, 1999. The State Department realizes that "oil, gas, coal and atomic are on the way out. Middle East oil [is] no longer essential," Sutton says, adding that this will have a revolutionary impact upon the global economy.

Antony Sutton is the author of "Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development," a three volume study published by the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, 1968-74, and still in print. His new book Cold Fusion: Secret Energy Revolution is published by FTIR Publications, P.O. Box 2903, Sacramento, CA 95812. To order by mail, send \$24.95 plus \$3.20 postage (in USA); overseas orders please add an extra \$5.00.

Courtesy Global Situation Report

LETTERS to the Editor & Others

LETTER FROM ANATOLY SUKHODOLSKY

As it was mentioned before, the basic feature of light as motive power is principal possibility to have efficiency conversion beyond Carnot theorem. Any of us is able to work by the stable

temperature around 36.5°C while $(T_h - T_c)/T_h$ is considered as a dogma, you know. This example can simply show, Nature alone knows the condition to product energy beyond Carnot limit postulated by human being for machines.

I have decided to make following step-by-step actions to promote idea of direct solar energy conversion.

1) In spite of the fact that I am not citizen of USA, I plan to first release ideas of beyond-Carnot conversion within a project for DOE with a chance to obtain up to \$100 000. Key points of projects will be used for a book only after the project either is accepted or declined.

2) Since I have the main academic part quite ready for review, I will try to improve the English enough to present the manuscript to a publishing company that can also help to sell it. Without a good selling policy the book is still unclaimed, I think.

As to general strategy for promotion, I think an angel investment can also be tried. As I can imagine, money can be invested into what seems a fantastic project. Sometime it is profitable for a sponsor to assist in the marketing. I have prepared an abstract, "SOLAR VIBRATION VEHICLE," attached with this message to familiarize you. It was sent to an upcoming meeting on future transport technologies (17 - 19 August 1999, Costa Mesa, California, USA <http://www.sae.org/CALENDAR/ftt99tag.htm>). They have accepted abstract and the 4-10 page paper should be sent for review.

I try to combine this meeting with 34th IECEC which will be held in Canada.

At last, could you advise me a reference to the best, in your opinion, review(s) on cold fusion that involve both: the facts and the skeptics, if possible. I am interested in all known conditions of the experiment when output of heat is larger than input.

Best regards,
Anatoly Sukhodolsky
Future Engines and Vehicles

LETTER FROM BERT SCHREIBER

CASIMIR FORCE

I have a question for the readers of *NEN* on the apparent experimental proof of the Casimir Force. I would like for any reader to explain how such could be distinguished from the van der Waal's Force.

For the van der Waal's Force to exist, it must not be a boundary ending at the "edge" of an atom's / molecule's "surface". It must extend beyond said surface. Therefore, since it must do so, how far away does said pull effect extend?

How can one prove that what is actually being measured / detected is nothing more than this extension of said van der Waal's Force?

There is in science, normally more than one explanation for any one phenomenon. It is likewise possible to come to the same "conclusion" from entirely different, sometimes counterintuitive, theory / postulates or the experimental results may prove the postulate, yet, be unable to prove same as the sole origin of result.

In case this is not clear, as three examples: The Sommerfeld Fine Structure Constant can be calculated from no less than 7 different and distinct equations. The existence and numbers of electrons in the orbital shells from at least 5 different and distinct equations, one completely counterintuitive; replace mass with holes. The so called background radiation is likewise just as easily explained as the radiation given off by the extremely cold [3.7°K] free hydrogen molecules in the space between and far away from the galaxies in same. However, the only explanation promulgated by the establishment is that this radiation is the leftover remains from the speculated Big Bang, so proving their theory. Afraid not. It is Occam's Razor distorted to suit their beliefs to the exclusion of any others.

[Bert has asked an excellent question. According to the [Encyclopedia of Physics](#), the van der Waals forces are described thus: "These electric fields cause the electrons in the neighbor to correlate their motions with those of the first molecule, leading to dynamic dipole-dipole, dipole-quadrupole, quadrupole-quadrupole, etc.,

attractive interactions. ... These forces, variously called London, van der Waals, or dispersion forces are universal and account for the major part of the binding energy of molecular solids, liquids, and even such weakly bound dimers as AR_2 , which cannot have ordinary chemical bonds." The Casimir force is related to the forces that appear to form when short-wave electromagnetic energy is limited to the space between two closely-spaced conductors with the concept that the forces on the outside of the closed-spaced conductors cause the plates to be pushed toward each other by the outside electromagnetic energy. Ed.]

LETTER 2 FROM BERT SCHREIBER

On the topic of photons and his article in January *NEN*

I have no real complaint, other than most references state (i.e., in *Scientific American*, etc.) That the photon is massless. Likewise in all current revisionist scientific dictionaries. I believe I sent you my paper on the "non-defined" photon which gave these references. Your reference saying "the photon has mass" by another would lead the readers to believe that my entry was wrong. Such was not the case. There is no need to print any errata on this as it is nit-picking. If any reader pins me down, I will send them why I said so, along with my paper on photons.

I had a typo in my submittal. The mass of the neutrino should have been 7.372615, not 35. Minor and I doubt anyone will double check my value. Very embarrassing, however.

LETTER FROM DAVID DE HILSTER

I want to thank you for your review of the SAA Book. It is greatly appreciated. As you know, trying to get a new idea out is quite a battle but we have sold over 200 books world-wide in less than a year and physicists, professors, scientists, and students alike are starting to seriously look at Carezani's work.

Just a couple of additions and corrections...

My email is best given for this article as saa@autodynamics.org.

Also, we have an extensive website on the subject at: <http://www.autodynamics.org>

It has been up for over 3 years now and attracts a lot of attention.

One question, could I use your review on the Barnes and Noble site? They ask for write-in reviews and I would like to send your review as is to them. Please let me know.

Again, thanks much for the review. It is greatly appreciated that you took the time to read the book and write your opinion.

LETTER FROM GREG HODOWANEC

RESONANT FREQUENCY OF THE AETHER

The following is from an overlooked letter from Greg Hodowanec, dated September 8, 1996.

Dear colleague: The following may be of interest to you.

POSSIBLE RESONANCES IN THE UNIVERSE.

The fundamental frequency in the Universe is the Ryhsmonic (aetheric) frequency f^* which is equal to $1/T^*$ or $1/5.391 \times 10^{44}$ sec. which is about 1.855×10^{43} Hz.

Interaction with this fundamental frequency under resonance conditions should result in an exchange of energy, i.e., energy extraction. Some possible resonances are now considered, with remarks on possible confirmation: without reference to powers (fundamental to operating frequency ratios) the basic frequencies are now listed:

	Frequency	Remarks
1.	1.855 Hz	This is a Schuman resonance and is also seen in Rysmonic GW resonance (≈ 2 Hz).
2.	3.710 Hz	This is also seen in Schuman.
3.	7.42 Hz	This is also seen in Schuman as a more pronounced resonance.
4.	3.710 KHz	These frequencies were seen in the coil tests (Cosmology
	9.275 KHz	Note 3/16/96)

18.550 KHz	Also, man of these frequencies were see in
24.115 KHz	MRA tests, especially in Mini-MRA tests.
33.390 KHz	
46.375 KHz	Note: All the frequencies listed here cannot be just mere coincidence!
68.635 KHz	
77.910 KHz	
89.040 KHz	Note: The ratios of these nos. to 3.71 are 2.5, 5,6.5, 9, 12.5,
124.850 KHz	18.5, 21, 24, 35

Conclusions: These tests appear to indicate that sub-harmonic resonances with the fundamental rhysonic frequency of 1.855×10^{43} Hz do result in the extraction of **some** energy from the intrinsic energy of this Universe!

[Editor's note: There appears to be something fundamentally important about these frequencies. I tried to find more information about Schuman resonance but haven't found a definition as yet.]

LETTER FROM MARTIN HOLWERDA

As a response to the recent item on Inomata's anti-gravity contribution the following: while I like to give more general comment on his formulas on a later date, I like to say something about his article in general. In the last equation in which he describes the mass-loss of the gyroscope, Mr. Inomata says he cannot explain direction. In Europe, there are first signs of a movement (Crane, Monstein) that look at physical phenomena in hydraulic terms and thereby use Bernouilli laws. The nearest English language equivalent being the P. Tewari contribution. In my own gravity theory, I follow this approach and explain gravity as being caused by left rotating horizontal vortices. Unlike Inomata, I see the difference between left and right rotation as a very basic item (the heart of the matter). Reasons for this is that in my hydraulic physical model, matter is asymmetrical. The macroscopical equivalent of this is a compass-needle with his typical inclination. This because, like in matter, the aether-flow around it is not two-axle of the needle in a helix-like fashion which only harmonizes with the earth-current when forming an angle with it.

[The above letter from Holwerda was a response to an article in *NEN*, vol 6, no. 6, Nov. 1998, pp 7-9. Here are some items from diverse locations that may be part of a common theory: The Inomata's observation of gravity effects. The **Aspden Effect** (spin up a magnetic rotor, stop, delay, spinup. If the delay is short the spinup energy may be as small as 10 percent of the initial spinup energy). Podkletnov's measurement of gravity reduction above a spinning superconductor. Don Kelly's "gravity-drop" experiments (special array of magnets, energized and not energized fall at different rates). All have been reported in *NEN*. Okay, Theorists -- put on your thinking caps. Editor.]

LETTER FROM JERRY DECKER

Subject: Cold Fusion due to cyclical patterns of aether/zpe influx?

Just posted this to the KeelyNet discussion list and thought you might find it of interest also.

Here is an intriguing document claiming experimental verification of the authors unified field theory (dubbed FFT) and that cold fusion (and a host of other phenomena) are directly influenced by aether/zpe influx as well as cyclical based on our movement through space. The full document is at the following URL, the relevant excerpt is below that;

<http://depalma.pair.com/discussions.html>

"According to this theory, the basic unified fundamental field is concentrated in an almost linear string, which for elementary particles scans in the surface of a cone.

Analysis of all fundamental phenomena in nature must then be made exclusively in layered spaces. In our "laboratory" space we observe only the result of a process, but it takes place in another layer of the enveloping layered space.

In the layer where direct interactions of particles take place there is axial symmetry in the disposition of the force (fundamental) field, and the spherical symmetry of the field observed in laboratory space is characteristic only of this space.

It follows, therefore, that in the subspace where nuclear particles interact there is an enhanced field (fundamental, and not Coulomb) barrier along the string of the fundamental field that is greatly reduced in the orthogonal plane.

Consequently, the encounter of interacting particles depends chiefly not on the relative energy of the encounter (temperature), but on the mutual orientation of the spins of the particles interacting in low-temperature nuclear fusion (CF), since the axial symmetry noted above is related to the orientation of particle spin; artificial orientation of the spins of particles interacting in CF should have a substantial effect on the course of the process.

Experiments conducted by us showed that even a constant magnetic field has a substantial effect on the entire course of the process and on the yield of neutrons in particular.

According to FFT a physical vacuum is not a "curved void," as generally assumed, but a real material substance consisting of elementary vacuum particles resulting from annihilation conversion of, for example, a proton and an antiproton or an electron and a positron.

In other words, proton-antiproton and electron-positron vacuums are a physical reality. However, elementary vacuum particles exist not in our laboratory space, but in another layer of enveloping space, and for us, making observations in laboratory space, they are virtual particles.

Such, according to FFT, is the real nature, and not the formal nature, of virtual states: particles that really exist, not in our space, however, but in a space complementary (in the mathematical sense) to it. Elementary vacuum particles (EVP) and other virtual particles are states of the microworld that manifest themselves indirectly in laboratory space through the results of processes taking place in other spaces.

According to FFT, all observable elementary particles are systems consisting of "bare" elementary particles and excited vacuum particles (EVP) that form certain quark structures. The physical vacuum not only plays a major role in spontaneous processes of nuclear decay, as shown in detail in [4, 5], but also in nuclear

reactions. The effect of the physical vacuum on the process of CF has not been taken into account previously.

Our analysis of the effect of the physical vacuum on the course of processes in low temperature nuclear fusion has shown that interactions of nuclei with the physical vacuum are not predominant but that nuclear fusion itself is a side effect and not the main one.

This, in our opinion, and only this, explains the fact that in experiments with electrodes previously strongly saturated with deuterium, which one would think should be the best way to bring about CF, it in fact does not generally take place. We explain this as follows.

Deep saturation of the electrodes with deuterium prevents development of reactions involving the physical vacuum. It is understandable that, having suppressed the main process, interaction with the physical vacuum, we also suppress the side effect (fusion of nuclei) to an even greater degree.

From studies of fundamental field theory and correlated work with this theory it is known that the solar system moves relative to the physical vacuum with an extremely high velocity of hundreds of kilometers per second.

Therefore all processes involving the physical vacuum have daily, yearly, and secular temporal variations. Consequently, a sufficient direct corroboration of the theoretical conclusion that the physical vacuum plays a major role in processes of CF would be experimental detection of temporal variations in the process.

The authors have data on experiments in CF collected over 18 months. In all the experiments we, like many other researchers, have observed spontaneous jumps in the yield of neutrons over several seconds. These intermittent processes, in our opinion, are entirely governed by sporadic growth in the intensity of processes involving the physical vacuum.

This theoretical conclusion was corroborated experimentally by the fact that these jumps in neutron emissions (by one to two orders of magnitude) occur predominantly at a particular time of day.

According to our observations, statistically reliable data indicate that the greatest probability of appearance of spontaneous jumps in the number of neutrons emitted takes place at the following times in local time: 10:20 to 10:30 a.m., 11:40 to 11:50 a.m., and 12:10 to 12:20.p.m. At another time of the day the probability of these processes appearing is substantially lower.

Since, according to our ideas, the process generally called cold fusion is in fact a process of interaction of nuclei with the physical vacuum and is only accompanied by a minor process of nuclear fusion, then the energy characteristics of the process cannot be entirely determined by nuclear fusion.

In order to check this theoretical conclusion experimentally we tested and confirmed by experiment the following consequences:

a) The process of neutron emission in an experiment takes place even if distilled water is used as the electrolyte and the electrodes are not saturated with deuterium;

b) the energy characteristics of the process depend on the manner and magnitude of orientation of nuclei both in the electrode material and in the electrolyte."

Jerry Wayne Decker / jdecker@keelynet.com
<http://keelynet.com>

RUSSIAN SCIENCE SERVER

As to the goals and objectives: our server is independent (without government support) and non-profit. One of the goals is to use Internet abilities to exhibit Russian discoveries, which might be useful for world economy.

We start with the "Heat-EMR" project for the reason that we own the intellectual rights for the project. This project is a result of the several years' research of the Russian scientists and it has reached a level of the preliminary working sample demonstrating that the principal idea is workable.

We understand that this project has meaning for the world economy but it needs the serious

international financial and intellectual efforts to be realized.

We have just a theoretical concept at the present time, and in order to achieve the technological level the idea has to be given further research development.

We would like to receive more detailed information about program of charge clusters , because it seems to us that charge clusters is one of the possible applications of "Heat-EMR" project.

Please be informed that we have put the link to your server. We have steadied the Internet servers and consider your server the best informational unit devoted to new energy.

The additional informational about "Heat-EMR" project could be received at URL <http://www.ideas.ru/HEMR/>

Sincerely yours.
Sergey Utkin.
sergey.u@ideas.ru

Meetings

[From: <http://www.sae.org/CALENDAR/iec99cfp.htm>]

**34th IECEC
Intersociety Energy Conversion
Engineering Conference
August 1-5, 1999**

Hotel Vancouver
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

"Engineering an International Energy Strategy"

This conference provides a forum to present and discuss engineering aspects of energy conversion, advanced energy conversion systems and devices, energy utilization and efficiency, environmental issues, and policy impacts on the research, development and implementation of

energy systems. Papers dealing with all engineering aspects of the general topical areas below are welcome.

General Chair: Dr. Jerry Beam
Air Force Research Laboratory
Ph: 937/255-6226 Fax: 937/476-4781
Email: beamje@wl.wpafb.af.mil

Program Chair: Michael G. Schneider
Sundstrand Corporation
Ph: 815/394-4952 Fax: 815/394-3897
Email: mgschneider@snds.com

Sponsors:
Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) - 1999
Conference Administrator; American Institute of
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Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME);
American Nuclear Society (ANS); American
Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE); Institute of
Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

40th Annual Meeting, July 25-29, 1999
The Pointe Hilton at Squaw Peak, Phoenix, Arizona

The 40th Annual Meeting will provide attendees with professional forum for the exchange of the latest technical information in nuclear materials management. The meeting will address all aspects of nuclear materials management.

How to Present a Paper at the 1999 Annual Meeting

Additional INMM and 1999 Annual Meeting information may be found on the INMM Web site at <http://www.inmm.org>

Questions regarding preparation of abstracts, papers, posters, and oral presentations may be directed to:

Charles Pietri, Chair.
Technical Program Committee
(708) 246-8489; Fax (708) 246-8489
email: cpietri@aol.com

He can also be reached at INMM Headquarters at (847) 480-9573; Fax; (847) 480-9282

7th Russian Conference on Cold Nuclear Transmutation (RCCNT-7)

May 23-30, 1999
Olimpiyskiy Hotel, Dagomys
(near the famous Black Sea resort town of Sochi)

Programming includes:

1. Experimental researches of Cold Fusion and Nuclear Transmutation;
2. Cold Fusion and Nuclear Transmutation theoretical models;
3. Cold Fusion applied technologies and devices.

Registration fee: \$900 covers conf. Proceedings and program, transportation to and from Sochi airport, hotel, all meals, organizing fee.

Contact Yury N. Bazhutov, P.O. Box 169, "Erzion" Center, 105077 Moscow, Russia.

Phone (095) 464-78-81, (095) 946-15-51

Fax (095) 131-89-65

[<prfnart@hotmail.com>](mailto:prfnart@hotmail.com)

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,
703-845-8531.

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.

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 801-466-8680, Fax 801-466-8668. Contact Hal Fox.

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

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.: Energy Production and Utilization and Control. Weston, MA. Contact Dr. Mitchell Swartz, Voice 617-237-3625. Fax 617-237-3625. <http://world.std.com/~mica/jet.html>

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 at 3084 East 3300 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84109, Voice 801-466-8680, Fax 801-466-8668.

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. Web-site: <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>

Foundations of Science, free newsletter pub. 4-6/yr., ed. David L. Bergman. Common Sense Science, Inc., P.O. Box 1013, Kennesaw, GA 30144-8013. 770-565-5504
<DBergman@CompuServe.com>
www.cormedia.com/css

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 (FTIR), 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 2903, Sacramento, CA 95812. <ASu2431426@aol.com>

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

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

Voice 801-466-8680, Fax 801-466-8668.

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

3084 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City, UT. 84109

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>

Positive News and Living Lightly, quarterly, edited by S. Crockett-Burrows. The Six Bells, Bishops Castle, Shropshire SY9 5AA UK. Tel: (01588) 630-121 / 122

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*, 3084 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City, UT, 84158.

A.Keith Brewer International Science Library, a non-profit organization having a Tesla collection; new energy books, publications and videos; one of the German Association of Vacuum Field Energy archives. 325 N. Central Ave., Richland Center, WI 53581; Phone: 608-647-6513; FAX: 608-647-6797; e-mail: drbrewer@mwt.net; web site: www.mwt.net/~drbrewer.

submissions information at INE, 3084 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84109. Phone 801-466-8680 Fax 801-466-8668

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NEW ENERGY NEWS

3084 East 3300 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84109-2154