



New Energy News

Monthly Newsletter of the Institute for New Energy

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2

JUNE 1993

LESSON FROM THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

By Hal Fox, Editor

The Republic of Belarus can be considered a buffer zone between the West and the East. During World War II, the city of Minsk (capital of Belarus) was about 90 percent destroyed. About one-fourth of the population were killed.

On April 26, 1986, a major accident took place at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. This plant is located 12 kilometers off the southern border of the Republic of Belarus. The fallout from the resulting explosion was carried over Belarus. Approximately 23 percent of the entire country was radioactively polluted. All of Belarus was subjected to increased radioactivity over the ensuing months and years. Fortunately, the capital city, Minsk, was not seriously polluted. People who were seriously affected constitute about one-fourth of the population of ten million in Belarus.

It took the Belarussian Parliament and government four years to admit to the full extent of the Chernobyl disaster. After effective lobbying by dedicated and courageous citizens, such as Vasily Yakavenka, the full extent of the catastrophe was made known to the people. Here is a glimpse of the extent of the damage: 100,000 people have been evacuated from their homes and villages; only 8% of the children are considered healthy; some types of cancer have increased over 120 times the previous levels; thousands of acres of land are now unfit for human habitation and will be contaminated for many decades; and it will require the equivalent of 16 annual national budgets to properly deal with the results of this one nuclear accident.

This scenario is the result of one nuclear accident. It is now estimated that the probability of another nuclear disaster is one in three every year! I cannot think of a stronger reason for us to be dedicated to the development of new energy sources. This is the lesson of Chernobyl.

[Editor's note: I recently attended a conference in Minsk (May 25-27, 1993) on "Possibilities of Ecologically Clean Energy Production and Energy Conservation," where several papers were given on alternative energy systems. More information about these papers will be provided to our NEN readers in the July issue. I was so impressed with the needs of the people of Belarus that I have agreed to help sponsor aid to the **Children of Chernobyl** to help with medicine, food, and education. If you would like to help, please write, fax or phone in care of NEN. A \$10 contribution will go a long way to help alleviate the suffering of one of the **Children of Chernobyl**. The full amount of your contribution will go directly to the **Children of Chernobyl** fund in Minsk and my own time is being donated. Hal Fox, Ed.]

TWO NEW ENERGY ORGANIZATIONS

In a May 24, 1993, letter to Don Kelly, Rolf Schaffranke related the following information: There are two more national or regional space energy organizations that have recently been formed. These are: 1. Central Asian Association of Vacuum Field Energy, with headquarters in India. 2. The Scandinavian Association of Vacuum Field Energy with headquarters in Malmö, Sweden. This association was formed November 15, 1992 with 2 physicists and other associates having academic background. NEN will try to obtain addresses and exchange information with these groups.

Fusion Briefings

Martin Fleischmann (Dept. Chem., Univ. of Southampton, UK) and Stanley Pons (IMRA EUROPE, Sophia Antipolis, Valbonne, France), "Calorimetry of the Pd-D₂O System: From Simplicity via Complications to Simplicity," *Physics Letters A*, vol 176, 1993, pp 118-129, 10 refs, 12 figs.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

We present here one aspect of our recent research on the calorimetry of the Pd-D₂O system which has been concerned with high rates of specific excess enthalpy generation ($> 1\text{ kW cm}^{-3}$) at temperatures close to (or at) the boiling point of the electrolyte solution. This has led to a particularly simple method of deriving the rate of excess enthalpy production based on measuring the times required to boil the cells to dryness, this process being followed by using time-lapse video recordings. Our use of this simple method as well as our investigation of the results of other research groups prompts us to present also other simple methods of data analysis which we have used in the preliminary evaluations of these systems.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Regardless of the results of the latest Fleischmann and Pons report, which also includes pictures of the boiling electrolyte, Robert L. Parks of the American Physical Society posts the following from his computer (May 28, 1993): "Do you ever miss Fleischmann and Pons? ... They still can't seem to get the hang of calorimetry...but they continue to claim that 'explanations in terms of chemical changes must be excluded.' That much is probably true--which leaves error and fraud. A good case can be made for both. ..." After four years of replication and publication in peer-reviewed journals from over 200 labs in over 30 countries, it is amazing that any competent scientist, especially an officer of a scientific organization, could be so perennially misinformed.

Ivan Amato (staff writer), "Pons and Fleischmann Redux?" *Science*, vol 260, no 5110, 14 May 1993, p 895.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Commenting on the paper published in *Physics Letters A*, this article rehashes the many excuses that have been used over the last 4 years for not accepting cold fusion as a legitimate new science. *Science* claims, in this article, that "Physicists and chemists who have seen the paper, which reports surges of heat in the familiar cold fusion setup-- palladium electrodes immersed in heavy water--say it's old news. Like the work that sparked the furor in 1989, they say, the new work contains baffling assumptions and complicated arguments, fails to document key controls, and leaves the field where it has been since the beginning: in a state of confusion..." but then admits, "...albeit hovering around the remote possibility of an intriguing new phenomenon in solid state science."

Dana Rotegard, "Cold Fusion," (edited by Mark Goldes, AESOP Inst.), *Solar Mind and EV News*, no 14, winter 1992, pp 3-4.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

This short article reviews the history of cold fusion, its rejection, politics, replication, the scientific journals that continue to publish its research and the scientists that have made some of the most important advances. The countries supporting cold fusion research and its possible commercialization (with Japan at the forefront) are also discussed, and the announcement of a prototype cold fusion space heater this year is mentioned. One point made is that the current administration in Washington needs to be careful about what its science advisors are telling it, since in the past some of their information has been inaccurate.

Also in this issue of *Solar Mind and EV News*, on page 5 was a report by Jerry Bishop (staff reporter of the *Wall Street Journal*), "More Labs Report 'Cold Fusion' Results, Scientists are Unsure as to Why Heat is Generated," a reprint from the *Wall Street Journal*, Monday October 19, 1992. The article was positive in the respect that it pointed out some of the most successful researches and results, but still denied that this could be a deuterium fusion reaction, especially in light of the light-water experiments that have given such a high return of energy.

Hal Fox, "Impact of Cold Fusion and Other Enhanced Energy Systems," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 135-152, 1 fig, 15 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

... Since the announcement of the discovery of cold fusion on March 23, 1989, there has been significant developments in the replication of the original work and dramatic developments in other means by which excess energy can be obtained from the interaction of hydrogen (and its isotopes) with metal lattices. Drs. Pons and Fleischmann are now achieving power levels that surpass 1 kilowatt per cubic centimeter of palladium alloy. This paper reviews significant developments in cold fusion in some newer and unexpected means of sustained nuclear reactions. ... the paper reviews some of the primary impacts that this new energy science (or any successful enhanced energy system) will have on the world.

Peter Graneau, "Concept of a Capillary Fusion Reactor," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 153-168, 2 figs, 18 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

In 1992 a number of cold fusion successes were scored which indicated that the underlying process was similar to that of capillary fusion discovered twenty-five years earlier in Germany. This paper considers how capillary fusion might be used for the large-scale generation of electricity. It is argued that the capillary units will inevitably be small cells, and a large number of these cells have to be assembled in a reactor core of the power plant. Methods of reinforcing the capillary reaction cells against very high internal pressure and a refuelling procedure are proposed.

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Hydrogen Energy

Patrick G. Bailey, "A Unique Class of Alternative Catalysts for Fuel Cell Applications that Replace the Need for Precious Metals," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 21-27, 2 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

A method has been found that allows the replacement of precious metals with non-metal alternative materials for use as the required catalysts in various fuel cell applications. The amount of the precious metal currently used for the catalyst per fuel cell is substantial, and is a significant fraction of the non-variable cost of the entire fuel cell unit. ...Samples of these alternative catalysts have been manufactured using an inexpensive process developed and protected under trade-secret agreements. Actual small-scale fuel cell demonstration tests have been successfully conducted that verify the operational capabilities of these low-cost alternative catalysts in place of platinum and rhodium.

Franco Barbir & T. Nejat Veziroglu, "Hydrogen Energy Technologies: Pathway to Commercialization," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 29-46, 1 table, 2 figs, 52 refs.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

Hydrogen is being considered as a possible replacement for the fossil fuels. Hydrogen is not an energy source, but rather an energy carrier. It can be produced from any energy source, including the fossil fuels. Hydrogen can be used in any application where fossil fuels are used today. At the end use, hydrogen is versatile, efficient and clean. A combination of renewable energy sources and hydrogen results in an energy system which can permanently satisfy all the energy needs of the modern civilization without damaging the environment. This paper depicts a system where

hydrogen is used as a major energy carrier. The emphasis is given on the technologies for generation of hydrogen, its storage and its applications.

Roy E. McAlister, "Improved Energy-Conversion Efficiency will Spark Transition to Hydrogen in Commercial Applications," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 239-250, 3 tables, 2 figs, 17 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

....In order to sustain leadership in living standards, the U.S. must adopt more efficient energy conversion practices. Photosynthesis produced all fossil reserves. Overall conversion efficiencies of about 0.09% or less result from making electricity in a conventional fossil-fired steam power plant or driving a gasoline-fueled car when original photosynthesis is taken into account. Solar engine-generators called Solar Stirling Dish Gensets have been developed that are 30-times more efficient than photosynthesis.

Direct-injection and spark-ignition engines called Precision Spark Injection (PSI) engines have been developed that are up to 2.5 times more efficient than most automobile engines. Producing electricity in Solar Stirling Dish Gensets and using advanced engines based on PSI Technology will improve overall propulsion efficiencies to about 15% to 20%. This approach is over 100 times more efficient than continuing to burn fossil gasoline in present cars....

Stanley A. Meyer, "Atomic Energy Balance of Water ... Using Water as Fuel," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 389-407, 10 figs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The Atomic Energy Balance of Water is activated and performed in a sequence of events in an instant of time. The Hydrogen Fracturing Process simply triggers and releases atomic energy from natural water by retarding and slowing down the reformation of the water molecule being subjected to sub-critical state during thermal gas ignition. ... The energy contained in a gallon of water exceeds 2.5 million

barrels of oil when equated in terms of atomic energy. Water, of course, is free, abundant, and energy recyclable.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

As is evident from Stanley Meyer's uses of "buzz words", his paper is not a scientific presentation. There is little data and the several Meyer patents are not cited. In my opinion, Meyer has developed an over-unity method of extracting hydrogen from water and uses the hydrogen to fuel his modified engines. Meyer promises to have a more dramatic demonstration within six months. We again wish Meyer success in meeting his frequent six-month objectives.

Rotating Space-Energy Machines

Shuji Inomata (Electrochem. Lab., MITI, Japan) and Yoshiyuki Mita (Obayashi Corp., Eng. Dept., Nuclear Facilities Div., Tokyo, Japan), "Small Neodymium Magnet Twin N-Machine," preprint, 6 pages, 11 figs, 4 tables, appendix.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

One of the authors presented a paper, entitled "New Paradigm and N-Machine" at the 26th IECEC 91, Boston Conference. Since then, the author has developed a small neodymium twin N-machine (JPI-1) to validate the theory. Recently, experimental runs of JPI-1 were made. At 6000 to ~7000 rpm, we had confirmed the incremental over-unity or local violation of energy conservation law. We have concluded that the N-machine is one of several different devices and machines which can elicit electrical energy from the vacuum.

[Sam Faile reports on a phone call from Dr. Inomata on 1 June 1993. "There was a lot of interest in his N-Machine in Europe. In order to study it, it may be moved to Europe for a while. Two men can carry the machine. At the Pychotronics meeting in Budapest, Hungary, an anti-gravity effect was demonstrated using a black box (undisclosed details were shrouded during the demonstration). In Japan, Toshiba plans to supply Dr. Inomata with super-

conducting magnets for a new N-machine but so far MITI does not have the money for its construction. Dr. Inomata plans to attend the IECEC meeting in Atlanta in August. The Robert Adams motor is regarded with suspicion in Japan.]

Don Kelly, "The Status of Free Energy," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 189-199.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

... We now have solid, proven examples of successful, operating free energy hardware in three separate categories. The basic categories of systems are the dynamic, or rotating machines, the solid-state converters, and the hybrid systems, which are combinations of the dynamic and solid-state types of systems. The successful machines in each category are the "N" machines in the dynamic type, the Moray radiant energy system in the solid-state type, and the Swiss M-L Converter in the hybrid type of system. ... The "N" machines are now well established as breaking the limitations of the Law of Energy Conservation, with several projects on record with over-unity outputs in the 200% to 400% efficiency range.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

None of the above mentioned machines were available to demonstrate at the conference. However, one of the main goals of the conference organizers is to have a public demonstration of one or more of the excess-energy producing machines, as soon as possible.

Stefan Marinov, "The Generator 'Venetian Coliu' Produces Free Energy," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 219-237, 12 figs, 1 table, 5 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

I show that every generator of electric current with permanent magnets demonstrates an anti-Lenz effect, i.e., for certain moments the magnetic action of the current induced in the coil is supporting the

rotation and not braking it, although for the major part of the time it is opposing the rotation (normal Lenz effect). The reason for the appearance of the anti-Lenz effect is the retardation of the induced current with respect to the induced tension. I present several experiments where this retardation can be clearly observed. When the inductive resistance of the coil is much bigger than its ohmic resistance the Lenz and anti-Lenz effects become equal and the generator does not brake when producing electrical energy, so that the whole electric energy produced by it is free energy.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Marinov, Graneau, and Aspden have differing views on whose mathematics best describes the electromagnetic forces. For a further discussion, see the article by Aspden in this issue.

Troy G. Reed, "The Reed Magnetic Motor," in Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 277-281, 2 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The Reed Magnetic Motor technology builds upon well-established principles of mechanics and ferromagnetism. It compresses various incremental yet crucial improvements to existing technology, creating commercial potentials. Reed has designed, engineered and constructed two proof-of-concept prototype power units. One has driven a conventional electric generator to output 500 watts at 67 volts. Currently, Reed has designed and constructed a unit that could drive a 7-kilowatt electric generator, sufficient to power a small home.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

The Reed motor claims to bend or focus magnetic lines of force in such a manner that power can be produced. At some stages in the rotating cycle of the Reed motor, a mechanical device provides an extra force to keep the device spinning (so as not to lock up on the attractive force of the magnets.) We look forward to a demonstration of this zero-input magnetic motor system.

Paramahansa Tewari, "Generation of Cosmic Energy and Matter from Absolute Space (Vacuum)," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 291-303, 6 figs, 8 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

... The experiments carried out on a system of rotating electromagnets through which electrical power has been generated at efficiency higher than unity provide positive proof of spatial reality. Einstein's postulate on the constancy of light velocity as measured by two observers in uniform motion relative to each other has been discussed with a new model of light.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Tewari is the Chief Project Engineer, Nuclear Power Corporation for the Kaiga Project in Karnataka, India. In 1983, at a European conference, Tewari demonstrated his over-unity rotating energy machine. According to his paper, and his presentation, he is now able to obtain an output of about three Kw from his generator while it is being driven by a motor that consumes about one Kw. Tewari stated that he would be able to provide an experimental demonstration within about six months. If the data and the representations are factual, the Tewari machine may be a candidate for a public demonstration of a method of tapping power from space energy.

George D. Hathaway, "Experiments with a Unipolar Dynamo of Novel Construction," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 321-345, 20 figs, 10 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

A novel design of a unipolar electric machine is described together with preliminary experimental results. The design allows considerable flexibility for experimentation and may prompt the development of more robust commercial units. In particular, the machine described allows quantitative investigation of certain puzzling aspects of unipolar dynamo performance. Emphasis in this paper is on experimental results and detailed design equations are not provided.

Thomas F. Valone, "Armature Reaction in the Homopolar Generator," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 511-519, 4 figs, 18 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The investigation into the one-piece homopolar, unipolar, or Faraday generator as a new energy source must involve a treatment of the armature reaction or back torque. Appearing as an increased load on the drive motor when power is drawn from the homopolar generator, it tends to counter the output of the homopolar generator. Based upon the interaction of the electron and the atomic lattice of the conducting disk, the armature reaction creates a physically spiraling effect on the generated current as it moves in a magnetic field. This intrinsic mechanism of radial current draw has a rich history which is highlighted in this paper. Methods for ameliorating its effect are included. Much of the material for this paper is taken from the author's book, The Homopolar Handbook: A Definitive Guide to Faraday Disk and N-Machine Technologies.

Solid-State Space-Energy Generators

Tom Bearden, "The Final Secret of Free Energy," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 59-86, 2 figs, 26 notes and refs.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Tom Bearden is well-known among the "over-unity" energy followers. He has degrees in both nuclear engineering and mathematics. Bearden characterizes himself as a theorist who does not build things. The paper is impressively documented with references, many of which are worthy of additional study. Bearden's conclusions, as conveyed by the title of his paper, may be a bit ambitious. Send a self-

addressed, stamped large envelope for a commentary on Bearden's paper written by Hal Fox.

William Baumgartner, "Energy Extraction from the Vortex," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 47-58.

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION

From the earliest humans to their present-day descendants, vortices have fascinated mankind. Everyone has observed at some time whirling leaves on a stormy autumn day or eddies at the surface of a river. ... Indeed vortices are not rare creations of Nature but are essential for the movement of matter, and most of all, are responsible for the CREATION of matter from a primary substance, one may call SPACE FABRIC.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Although his article does not provide experimental data, Baumgartner discusses energy extraction through centripetal motion. He has claimed to have produced water turbine/pump systems that can be classified as over-unity systems.

Charles A. Yost, "Possibilities for Electric Field Propulsion," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 305-320, 10 figs, 26 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

Electric field propulsion and efforts to prove that a relationship exists between electric and gravitational fields have not yet been accomplished. Physical interpretations of gravity, mass, electrical charge, and dimensions are seen to need closer investigation and revision if electric field propulsion is to be developed. The longitudinal electric wave is viewed as a key factor necessary for developing field propulsion, and experiments are suggested in order to demonstrate the existence and properties of such waves.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Charles Yost is the Editor of the *Electric Spacecraft Journal*. In this review paper, Yost has provided information on a variety of methods that have been

investigated for use in resolving the problem of propelling a spacecraft without throwing away mass. This article should be studied by any who are planning experiments in tapping space energy or in modifying gravity.

Space-Energy Miscellaneous

Moray B. King, "Fundamentals of a Zero-point Energy Technology," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 201-217, 2 figs, 74 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The vacuum polarization of atomic nuclei may trigger a coherence in the zero-point energy (ZPE) whenever a large number of nuclei undergo abrupt, synchronous motion. Experimental evidence arises from the energy anomalies observed in heavy-ion collisions, ion-acoustic plasma oscillations, sonoluminescence, fractoemission, large charge density plasmoids, abrupt electric discharges, and light water "cold fusion" experiments. Further evidence arises from inventions that utilize coherent ion-acoustic activity to output anomalously excessive power. A ZPE coherence sufficient to manifest a gravitational anomaly might occur from circulating charged plasma through a helical vortex ring. Abruptly pulsed, opposing electromagnetic fields may further augment any ZPE interaction.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

King's book, Tapping the Zero-Point Energy, must be considered as having spurred a serious interest in this topic among scientists. King has an excellent set of slides which he used for his presentation. The paper and King's presentation are recommended to readers who do not, as yet, believe that ZPE is a reality.

A. Michrowski, "Vacuum Energy Developments," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 407-417, 3 figs, 48 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

Important scientific work, theoretical and experimental, has been devoted to the controlled release of useful energy from the vacuum - a cosmic resource. Some details are provided about experimental research conducted by Dr. Alexander V. Chernetskii and his colleague, Dr. Uri Galkin in Moscow where plasma interaction with the physical vacuum resulted in the release of supplementary energy, over and above input supply. The theoretical rationalization of empirical results lies within the confines of conventional electrodynamic parameters, and includes longitudinal electromagnetic waves. Theoretical analysis of the repeated experiments was developed by Dr. Vladimir Ivanovich Dokuchayev. Additional overview is made of related developments worldwide.

Harold Aspden, "The World's Energy Future," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, pp 1-19, 1 fig, 4 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

... Invention has been the driving force powering our industrial civilization so far and one simply cannot predict invention! Even so, the author, who combines a professional career patenting high technology inventions with a lifelong vocation devoted to the study of energy fundamentals, here argues that the needed solutions to our problems are already visible on the energy horizon. We do not need to gaze into a crystal ball. All that is needed is to direct our vision to focus on the truths which are now emerging from the work of those engaged in New Energy Science.

Timothy A. Binder, "Transmutation of the Elements, a Modern Alchemical Team's Experiments with the Concepts of Walter Russell," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 107-134, 8 refs, 6 figs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The following topics are explored: A brief presentation of present establishment scientific concepts and the resulting unsustainable and polluting technology will be contrasted with their possible whole cycle counterparts; data supporting the Russell's contention of radioactively-induced oxygen-ozone depletion via transmutation; and suggested avenues of experimentation for transmutation of radioactive wastes; Walter Russell's, Louis Kervran's, and Georges Ohsawa's experiments with transmutations; and outlines of their concepts regarding the mechanisms of transmutations with ordinary lab apparatus, temperatures, and pressures, and in living organisms; and a summary of the World Balance Through Free Energy Project research and direction of ongoing efforts.

Toby Grotz, "Working Models of Free Energy and Transmutation Systems," Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO, ©1993 RMRI, pp 169-188, 8 illus., 15 figs, 21 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

This paper is a report on an experimental re-examination of the data reported by Westinghouse Laboratories on the work of Walter Russell. ... Recent research has been conducted by the authors in order to verify Russell's theories and experiments. The experiments that Russell conducted in 1927, which were verified by Westinghouse laboratories, have been repeated. Russell reported at that time that he had found a novel way to change the ratio of hydrogen to oxygen in a sealed quartz tube containing water vapor. The use of magnetic fields was shown to produce this effect. The end result of the experiments was to demonstrate a cheap and efficient method of hydrogen production for a hydrogen based economy. Experiment performed to repeat these results have met with some success. This paper presents the theory and results of experiments performed in an attempt to duplicate these tests.

John C. Stover, "Motional Fields and the Edwards' Effect," Proceedings of the International Symposium

on New Energy, April 16-18, 1993, Denver, CO,
©1993 RMRI, pp 283-290, 2 figs, 10 refs.

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION

This paper briefly reviews the early work of William Hooper on motional field theory and relates it to more recent theoretical and experimental developments that may play a role in understanding the importance of motional fields and their relationship, if any, to gravity. In particular, the Edwards effect (measured in 1976) appears to be an experimental confirmation of Hooper's measurements, and there may also be some relationship between these results and more recent disagreements about the relativity theory.

Toby Grotz (Theoretical Electromagnetic Studies and Learning Association), "Novel Means of Magnetic Field Generation, The Use of Mirror Image Symmetry in Coil Winding," *Magnets*, vol 6, no 10, October 1992, 6 figs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

An improved method of winding inductors, transformers and motors has been discovered. This invention greatly enhances the ability to generate magnetic fields with a given amount of wire. This invention may be as fundamental to the use of magnetic fields as was Nikola Tesla's use of rotating magnetic fields for the generation of alternating current.

WANTED:

ITEMS TO BUILD NEN'S DATABASE

NEN needs copies of any articles, especially peer-reviewed scientific article on new energy systems, experiments, theory, etc. Both old and new items are sought. We especially need our readers to tell us of the latest articles for us to review and summarize in NEN. Thanks, our success depends on your help. Ed.

ARTICLES

FREE ENERGY SITUATION IN JAPAN

By Yoshihiko Tago

Courtesy of Toby Grotz

According to the news of Feb. 25, 1993, MITI announced to support research on unknown phenomena and energy. The background of this announcement is the growing interest in *chi*, an unknown form of energy expressed in Chinese traditional medicine and martial arts. Along with the fact that MITI provides over one billion yen of financial support beginning in 1993 to promote cold nuclear fusion research, it is evident that the Japanese government begins to realize the existence of an unknown form of energy which could be utilized as a new source.

Compared with *chi* or cold nuclear fusion, the word "Free Energy" is taken much less seriously or is even unknown in Japan. One reason for this situation is the misunderstanding that Free Energy is a claim that perpetual motion is possible. However, increasing number of researchers does show serious attention to this field. [This is one of the reasons NEN uses "space energy."

Dr. Shuji Inomata of MITI is one of the most vigorous researchers who has been introducing Free Energy for many years. He advocates "Physics of the New Paradigm" based on his Complex Electromagnetic Theory. Aside from some of his unique experiments, he recently claimed to detect an over-unity effect with his N-machine. His N-machine utilized twin neodymium magnets of 10cm diameter. Although total efficiency of the machine is less than 5%, the data indicated over 100% in incremental efficiency with abrupt increase of output current at the point of 6000 rpm. This test result was reported at the Academic Society of Applied Physics in Japan. It is remarkable that the presentation using unconventional terms such as "N-machine" and "over-unity" did not evoke opposition or repulsion from the audience, a situation hardly imagined ten years ago. To dispute an objection that the test result is in an error range, Inomata is now planning further experimentation.

Contrary to the academic scholars who are reluctant to accept novel ideas such as Free Energy,

researchers at private companies are more open to progress. Osamu Ide, an electrical engineer, has been researching on his Free Energy system for many years under Natural Group Laboratories, one of the few companies having Free Energy Laboratories. Ide's system is basically an LCR circuit with increasing inductance during a discharge. The concept in some points is similar to the experiment of Mendelstam and Papalexi conducted in 1934. From rigorous measurements of the electrostatic energy of capacitors and losses calculated from a current, he discovered that over 100% efficiency (or negative resistance effect) is possible, depending on the configuration of the system. He claims that there should be other types of electromagnetic induction we do not know.

Cold nuclear fusion experiments have been conducted in considerable number of laboratories. From the results reported so far, a production of excess heat is undeniable. One recent case is the "Technova New Energy Project" conducted in the Laboratory of Imura, Japan. No specific data was released yet, but informal source conveys that they succeeded in continuous production of heat.

A few other Free Energy researches at company level include duplications of Brown-Biefeld effect, Searl effect, Water Fuel method, Hooper-related experiments. Increasing number of large companies such as Sony and Canon come to address their attention to Free Energy. It is expected that some of them would be involved in research of this kind of new energy in the near future.

Books and magazines are also covering topics on this unexplored source of Energy. Aside from over ten books mentioning Free Energy activities in the world, *Power Space* magazine vigorously introduces Free Energy information both in Japan and overseas. With strong support of the younger generation, it sells over 50,000 copies per issue. TV programs are also planning to feature the topic. Considering the large influence of TV, once Free Energy is introduced seriously, the social recognition barrier will break and the development of Free Energy would accelerate to a considerable extent.

ELECTRODYNAMIC FORCE LAW

by Dr. Harold Aspden

Since returning from the April 16-18 New Energy Symposium in Denver, Colorado, I have become

indebted to Stavros G. Dimitriou, of the University of Manchester in England, for drawing my attention to a published report on an ELF antenna electrodynamic thrust action. This has bearing on a topic discussed at the Denver meeting and is also relevant to the capillary fusion theme mentioned in *Fusion Facts* (February and April, 1993).

As I explained on pp. 19 to 21, *Fusion Facts*, April 1993, the transfer of energy between the vacuum field system and matter, as regulated by electrodynamic interactions, **requires a force law that is not of the Lorentz form.**

Peter Graneau and Panos Pappas, both of whom were at the Denver meeting have advocated **a force law that conforms with Ampère's original proposition.** They have their individual experimental reasons for this, Graneau's being based on the anomalously high explosive axial thrust forces he has found when discharging electricity through water. Pappas' own experimental evidence comes from the very clear finding, in cooperation with Tim Vaughan, that there is a zero-reaction effect in an excited stigma antenna. This is an antenna shaped as a Z with the bends of right-angle configuration. An oscillatory current in such an antenna should, **according to the Lorentz force law** and interactions between the three sections, develop a turning couple, but none is found. This is reported at pp. 211-216 of *Physics Essays*, 3, 1990.

Stefan Marinov, who attended the Denver meeting, there demonstrated to some participants the self-generation of a turning couple in an A.C. excited torsionally suspended loop configuration of asymmetrical form. Marinov has opted for a version of the electrodynamic law which denies generation of out-of-balance linear thrust force, but admits the out-of-balance turning action. Note that any self-generated out-of-balance force developed from mutual current interaction in a self-contained system implies scope for tapping what some writers have termed 'free energy', with obvious implications that bear upon many reported energy anomalies. To understand this, bear in mind that accepted relativistic doctrines tell us that physics, and so the demands of power within a self-contained system, do not depend upon the speed at which we move through absolute space. If a net linear thrust can be developed in such system then there is a threshold absolute speed at which the work being done by that force exceeds the work done within the system. This has to mean that the action is tapping a source

of energy that is seated in that absolute frame of reference which relativists ignore.

This author suspects that the Marinov demonstration, though A.C. in excitation, was involving interaction with the Earth's magnetic field which would cause it to have a pulsating turning couple. Combined with the asymmetry of the non-linearity of the displacement/force characteristic of the twisted wire suspension which Marinov used, this would progressively develop a resonant displacement that increased with the activation current, thereby casting doubt upon the Marinov interpretation of the experiment.

This author, however, persisting in a belief that dates back more than 35 years, has advocated the specific form of mutual electrodynamic interaction force law which asserts the out-of-balance linear thrust but permits no turning couple.

This whole debate is, however, brought into perspective as soon as one reads the abstract of the paper on the ELF (extremely low frequency) propulsion system, authored by Schlicher et al. of the Weapons Lab./Air Force Systems Command, Kirtland AFB, NM, USA. [IEEE Conference Record of the 1990 19th Power Modulator Symposium (Cat. No. 90CH2839-9) pp. 139-145.] A reaction thrust is developed by a specially-shaped current-driven antenna **and that reaction is not related to a thrust developed by radiation of electromagnetic energy.** This experimental research therefore confirms this author's proposition that **the true form of electrodynamic law permits that out-of-balance linear thrust which could be the basis on which kinetic energy can be built up in a practical machine by drawing on the vacuum field energy.**

Marinov has contended that a motor developing an out-of-balance turning couple could, in theory, be powered with no inductive restraint to speed up indefinitely and so draw on the zero-point vacuum energy source. By the same token, but based on evidence that has better foundation, one can contend that since the Weapons Lab./Air Force Command antenna will (according to all relativistic doctrines) not require current that depends upon the translational speed, it may ultimately offer a way of powering space ships that can draw on that zero-point vacuum.

What is so fascinating about this situation is the implication which such research has for cold fusion

experiments. The alleged 'capillary fusion' process, as advocated by Graneau and his associates, implies that adoption of an electrodynamic law differing from the Lorentz formulation is necessary to understand what may trigger the excess heat leading to the fusion observed. This author, in a pending U.K. Patent Application No. GB 2251775A, filed on January 12, 1991 and published on July 15, 1992, has explained the action of his version of the law in contributing to the excess heat in a cold fusion cell. That law has particular relevance to electrodynamic action between leptons (electrons) and hadrons (deuterons) flowing along a common axis, because the axial electro-dynamic force scales up by their very high mass ratio. This mass dependence arises because, in avoiding a turning couple, the electrodynamic interaction depends upon the center of mass of the two interacting charges, a phenomenon not in evidence where only electron currents are present.

It would seem therefore that the New Energy scene can take strength from the findings of the Weapons Lab./Air Force Command in their antenna research. In this author's opinion those findings begin to close the loop on the electrodynamic debate which dates from the pioneer research of Ampère and reached its stalemate condition at the time of James Clerk Maxwell (c. 1870). It was never a debate about energy. The subject concerned force actions and, once Einstein got into the act following Lorentz, in the 1905 period, the debate moved into the realm of philosophy. Now, at last, thanks to the discovery of cold fusion and the anomalous antenna force research, not to mention the anomalous force actions that have long been appearing in heavy ion cold cathode plasma discharges, we can begin to see the way forward on the energy front.

Again I wish to thank Stavros Dimitriou for directing my attention to that IEEE publication on the nonlinear ELF electromagnetic propulsion system. It is very gratifying that the Symposium on New Energy in Denver brought together a group of researchers who had so many different ways of approaching the subject of energy but, insofar as the common theme was anomalous sources of new energy, there is now emerging what this author sees as a firm conclusion to the electrodynamic force law debate.

TWISTED COIL PRODUCES STRANGE EFFECTS

By Samuel P. Faile

Having read Dr. Shinichi Seike's book The Principles of Ultra Relativity, I tried to produce a coil using extension cord but later found out that I was alternating the direction by use of U turns in a far more frequent manner than did Dr. Seike. I had been noticing effects he had not reported and made inquiries about his "quasi single pole." In wrapping a coil around a cylindrical form he would change the direction only about three times for 200 turns along the cylinder. In contrast, my approach involved a very frequent change in direction from right to left would as the shorthand r = right would and l = left would for each turn indicates (rrllrrllrrllrrll|rrllrrllrrll). As one can tell, the coil is nominally 2/3 non-inductive with the remaining inductive portion forming an opposed magnetic field or bucking field in the middle.

The feature in the coil that has remained the same as Dr. Seike's special design is his adaptation of the twisted Möbius strip to produce a twisted knot coil. For each wrap around the cylinder, the coil has the feature of having a turn around itself, which is produced in an overhand knot fashion by going over and under the cord: You go around the form once and then thread the cord over and under the preceding wrap. Then you are ready for the next coil. [fig. 1]

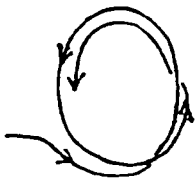


Fig. 1

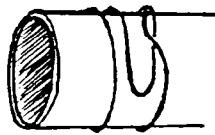


Fig. 2

The change in direction is shown by the U turn. [Fig. 2.] Also partially shown is a subsequent wrap that goes over and under (not shown) to form the knot coil configuration.

To construct the coil the form used was a cardboard cylinder about 3 inches in diameter and 2 feet long. Generally the coil would be longer than this requiring the adding of additional form segments. Standard copper filament extension cord was used with a length of 15 feet. As needed the cord is extended by attaching another 15 foot segment. A typical cord is rated at 13A, 125V and 1625 W. The various coils I built required from 3-10 15 feet

segments. The U turns are secured with masking tape and when finished, the entire coil is secured by masking tape. The coil is started at the socket end and finished at the plug end with the plug end run through the cylinder as shown. [Fig. 3.]

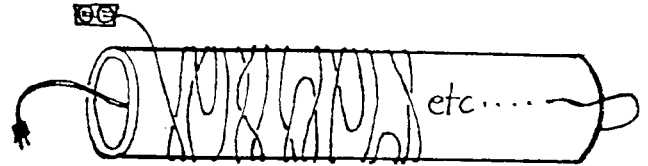


Fig. 3

For the preliminary study, I attached a 150 watt lamp to the coil and had the coil plugged into a house current outlet at 60 hertz. An unshielded cautious test involved having the circuit active for no more than one half hour where I was located 2-5 feet from the side of the coil.

The strange effects involved lethargy, a tingling sensation and changes in perception of color, taste and smell lasting for hours. Variations that could increase these effects involved 3 or 4 turns around each coil wrap around the cylinder rather than one or by doubling the number of knot coils so that there were twenty sets of the rrl and rll coils rather than ten. The same effects were not experienced for a coil with a bifilar modification or for one without the frequent direction alteration (i.e. rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr|lllllllllllllllll).

A passive test involved hooking the coils to the TV antenna (no connections to lamp or wall current). The various coils generally produced interference effects except for the knot coil configuration that was doubled back on itself in the non-inductive bifilar manner. When the rrl, rll type coils were added to the bifilar coil, interference developed over a 5-15 minute period. The interference involved multiple images, color washout, the screen jumping from side to side and "snow." At any time a clear picture could be resolved by detaching the bifilar coil from the antenna. If however, one only detached the non-bifilar rrl,rll coils, leaving the bifilar coil attached, the interference would persist for over 5 minutes. It appears something can build up in the coil train that can be stored in the bifilar coil for a while.

This work obviously is at the early stages with more definitive electronics measurements (with an oscilloscope) planned at the Fusion Information

Center. As a safety precaution, they are building a screen cage for shielding against some of the effects of the coil I sent.

I wrote to a coil expert who has patents in applications involving extremely low frequency radiation. This retired professor, Dr. Phil Callahan, believes the frequent alternation of the direction of the twisted coils produces an interference effect resulting in solitons and atmospheric waves with anesthetic effects in the 700-3000 Hertz range. This could produce the lethargy and tingling. He says I may have produced a "pine tree coil" with a spiral logarithmic feature that can produce an amplification in a particular frequency range by resonance and constructive interference. (Energy applications using solitons?)

For further study of possible exotic effects of the twisted coils without the extension cord texture, I would suggest Seike's book, which makes controversial claims concerning gravitational energy sources, tachyons and time reflection.

EDITORIAL

MEASURING LONGITUDINAL WAVES

In Toby Grotz paper, "Working Models of Free Energy and Transmutation Systems" given at the Denver International Symposium on New Energy, he questions whether "Non-inductive coils - the secret to free energy?" Grotz illustrates a variety of coil windings (from Terman's Radio Engineers Handbook) that are non-inductive. Currently, Samuel Faile is conducting a series of experiments on the physiological effects of current flow through non-inductive coils.

Here is a challenge for our readers. Normally, wire-wound current-carrying coils are designed to produce magnetic fields and, as you know, are widely used in all electronics. We know how to measure inductance and the magnetic fields surrounding such coils. Coils that radiate electromagnetic waves are believed to be radiating Hertzian or transverse waves. Non-inductive coils are believed to be capable to producing and radiating longitudinal waves.

The big questions: How do you measure a longitudinal wave? Are there any kind of instrumentation that will measure or detect a longitudinal wave? Do longitudinal waves effect any type of life form so that the presence can be detected by observing the action of such life form? Are there dangers with longitudinal waves? How strong can a longitudinal wave be made? What are the mathematics that describe the production and/or characteristics of a longitudinal wave?

Please help. Write or Fax NEN and we will do our best to check your inputs and then publish your information. Thanks.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letter from Samuel P. Faile

Call to Gunnermann Group: The May 12th test was successful but more testing is needed using improved computer chips to get optimum conditions. They said they would send a copy of the May 12th test results. There was also a preliminary test of a diesel-powered armored car which was successful. I mentioned the opinion that truck manufacturers would show more interest than auto manufacturers, and they agreed. The German manufacturer is still showing interest but the American companies are saying it can't be done. A Mexican manufacturer is showing interest in the invention. They no longer have the attention of Al Gore. At first they had some conversations but now their calls are refused. It is believed some deal by special interest was made.

There may soon be some publicity about the Gunnerman invention. One possibility is the *Washington Post*. William Liscom of the *Oil Market Listener* will soon start his two week test of the A-55 powered Porsche. He will watch the preparation of the fuel and is making arrangements for a large supply of the A-55 to be trucked to a convenient location. For stability, the fuel has to be not only mixed but also sent through a pump. When this is done, the fuel remains stable in a tank for months. The publicity from this evaluation could be very important. If strong-arm tactics are used against them, they plan to air their complaints on talk shows and others such as 60 minutes.

[Note: The Gunnerman patent involves the use of a gasoline(or diesel)/water mixture with an emulsifier as a fuel. A catalytic material is added to the combustion chamber. --Ed.]

Test of Gunnerman A-55 and D-55 Fuel

Performed by California State University, Fresno, Dept. of Industrial Technology, Multifuel Research Lab., results dated May 1, 1993. The CSUF observation and evaluation team consisted of Prof. Les Aldrich, Projects Director Multifuel Research, Prof. Clift Cullen, Transportation Systems Coordinator, and Jim Ettaro, research assistant. All tests were performed by the laboratory fuel research team.

The vehicle used to demonstrate the A-55 fuel was a 1989 Ford Taurus, 3.0L/V6, 54,343 mileage, converted to A-55 fuel in December 1992. The control car was a 1989 Ford Taurus, also 3.0L/V6, 50,000 mileage. Modifications to the A-55 car were Nickel catalyst tabs affixed to each piston, Modified fuel pressure regulator, air flow device added, reprogrammed micorprocessor (A-55 Computer System), modified both catalytic converter and coolant temperature control valve, and torque converter tock-up speed controlled by A-55 computer.

The road test was 42 miles of city, freeway and hills driving, at speeds up to 60 mph+, at elevations from 4,298 to 4,500 feet (4,400 at A-55 lab). Three tests' speeds averaged 47-48 mph and the resultant gas usage was, (gasoline//A-55 fuel) respectively 22.7//26.4, 27.8//36.0, and 33.7//47.0 mpg. Except in one measurement, all four emissions levels in the three tests were lower for the A-55 fuel. Their summary: A-55 blend has very interesting potential for fuel mileage, emissions and performance. Further testing is ongoing to improve cold and hot starting, computer mapping, and fuel evaluation.

In the D-55 Diesel fuel test, the test engine was a Detroit Diesel, 4-53T Industrial, 135 HP @ 2600 rpm, 328 lb-ft @ 1800 rpm, injector - N45, and turbocharger - T04E03. Modifications: Nickel welded to top of each piston. Optimum injection timing under study. Summary: D-55 performed reliably with visually clear exhaust. Further testing with regards to injection and camshaft timing is currently ontgoing to determine optimum

performance and improved operating characteristics. Further testing to be performed on transit buses.

General conclusion of research team: A-55 blend gasoline and D-55 blend diesel show promising potential as stationary and vehicular transportation fuels. Demonstrated innovative inventions like this may benefit the environment, economy, and conserve natural resources.

Excerpt from letter from Dr. Inomata...

... Since the last several weeks, we have had experimental runs of the small Nd Twin N-machine; ... At 6000 rpm, we had confirmed the so-called over-unity or local violation of energy conservation law. That is, the electrical power extracted from vacuum in the N-machine is 5.83 watts, and the increased electrical power to drive the motor, in that time, is 4.56 watts. So that we have 1.27 watts surplus of energy. On the other hand, the back torque was found rather large. This suggests that an improvement is necessary. We have at last caught up with Mr. DePalma and Dr. Tewari!

The experimental results were presented at JPI monthly meeting on 27 Feb., Tokyo, and at the annual convention of Japan's Applied Physics of Japan on 31 March, Tokyo.

...I am planning to see UK friends in London about the publication of my book. ...Also enclosed is a photo of thrust-force machine. The inventor claimed that the weight became "negative." The idea of this machine is the controlled rotation of masses. Several inventors and students are working on this area.

With kindest regards,
Shiuji Inomata, Ph.D.
President, JPI
Senior Scientist, ETL

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Written and compiled by: Robert Adams
Released January 1993

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For more information call the ACS Meetings Department: (202) 872-6286 or Fax (202) 872-6128.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

The NEN staff wishes to thank all of you who have sent information about New Energy devices for the NEN. Please continue. We strongly believe that the rapid exchange of factual information will be one of the major weapons to combat the ignorance concerning various types of new energy devices. For example, note the strong comment by Harold Aspden in his article and his view of the importance of the exchange of information.

We will be pleased to exchange subscriptions to NEN with any group that is publishing a monthly or a quarterly energy newsletter. We encourage such publications to use materials from NEN provided they will cite the source of the material. By working together, we will hasten the day when the amount of energy from fossil fuels decreases and the energy from alternate, environmentally-acceptable sources increases. Yours for a cleaner world. Editor.

The **New Energy News** is a monthly newsletter for the Institute for New Energy, and is mailed free to its members. Yearly subscription rate to corporations, libraries, and universities is \$60. Contact **New Energy News** for subscription and submissions information at P.O. Box 58639, Salt Lake City, UT 84158-8639. Phone (801) 583-6232. Fax (801) 583-2963.

CONTENTS FOR JUNE 1993

LESSONS FROM		Electrodynamic Force Law	
THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS.....	1	by H. Aspden	10
FUSION BRIEFINGS	2	Twisted Coil Produces Strange Effects	
HYDROGEN ENERGY	3	by S. Faile	12
ROTATING FREE ENERGY MACHINE.....	4	EDITORIAL.....	13
SOLID-STATE		LETTERS.....	13
SPACE-ENERGY GENERATORS.....	6	Samuel P. Faile.....	13
SPACE-ENERGY MISCELLANEOUS.....	7	Test of Gunnerman A-55 / D-55 Fuel...	13
ARTICLES	9	Excerpt from Letter from Dr. Inomata..	13
Free Energy Situation in Japan			
by Y. Tago	9		

COMING IN JULY 1993 ISSUE

The July issue will have an on-the-scene report from the Minsk energy conference. NEN will make contact with new energy associations. An on-site report from the Swiss Methernitha-Linden free energy installation is expected. A new paper by a Russian scientist that shows evidence for an ether is being reviewed. Energy news is rapidly increasing. NEN will bring you the latest.

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