



New Energy News

Monthly Newsletter of the Institute for New Energy

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SWISS M-L CONVERTER NEWS

Courtesy of Donald A. Kelly, Editor/Publisher
Space Energy Newsletter

Paul Baumann, who by training is a clockmaker, is one of those unusual self-taught individuals who reportedly has successfully developed a free-energy machine. These machines have been dubbed M-L Converters because they have been built for and are used by the Swiss "Methernitha" commune in Linden, Switzerland. Because of the controversy behind **free energy machines**, the Methernitha group has been, at times, reclusive about their energy machines.

The latest news is that a new and larger M-L Converter has been built and is expected to soon be in operation. In addition, the group has become more open in allowing selected visitors to see their energy-producing machines. This latest **space energy machine** has an output rating of 30 kilowatts. The twin Wimshurst discs are 2 meters in diameter. The machine is started by initial hand-powered rotation of the large Wimshurst discs as with previous models.

We heartily commend the Methernitha group for their support and development of these devices. We also hope that they will soon make astute business arrangements to take economic advantage of their discoveries and developments and license the design to the rest of the world.

We have no reason to doubt the authenticity of Baumann's latest machine. If the machine produces power as claimed, then Baumann must be credited as having produced a new concept that should gain him recognition equal to or surpassing the prizes handed out to the Nobel-prize winners. His work is even more impressive when one considers that he has schooled himself in science. The fact that he was not subjected to the currently-taught laws of physics may be the reason that he has been successful. It is unfortunate, but a fact, that we all have a tendency to ascribe absolute truth to the things that we learned at the feet of our noted college professors.

As a physicist, I can sympathize with the challenges that are presented to the new recipient of a Ph.D. When he/she has just spent seven or more years carving out some new insight into the world of physics, as he/she was taught and augmented by extended theory or new experimental findings, one is prone to believe that he/she has the last word of truth. However, others of us also learn that the history of science is a sequence of discoveries of new truths that must then, sometimes slowly and painfully, be built into our structure of scientific knowledge. It is much easier to accept a new thesis that only expands some facet of our knowledge. It is harder to accept the one-in-ten-thousand theses that call for the re-evaluation of what we have previously learned. That does not mean that we physicists are jerks, dimwits, do-nothings, nor suppressed by international organizations that are supposed to control the world. It means that some of us are reluctant to change. Compare us with the lung surgeon that still smokes tobacco or with the farmer that is still destroying his soil by overuse of chemicals because that is what he learned.

Show the world of physicists a working model, provide full disclosure, challenge us by making such demonstrations well publicized, and you will see how fast we can change, improve, and help in providing the world with another new technology. Remember that nearly all of the Nobel prize winners had to sell their

new ideas to their peers before they and/or their new science was accepted. Collectively, scientists demand (and should) that new science be replicable. That means that we will not normally take our valuable time to try to pry secrets out of reluctant inventors (who are fearful that one of us will steal his/her ideas) of new energy devices. Unfortunately, some of our numbers are very dogmatic, such as the honored MIT professor who insists that cold fusion won't work because he is an expert in nuclear energy. Most of us appreciate new discoveries but are reluctant to affirm new work until full-disclosure is made. We question why any group would not want to share (with appropriate patent protection to ensure proper remuneration) important new discoveries with the rest of the world. We have learned by long experience that the **new, secret, wondrous, world-changing** devices are often scams. We try to avoid scams. Speaking for our profession, if the **M-L Converter** is a **new energy breakthrough, we welcome such new technology to the world and want to be a part of a full and free exchange of information, theory, and development.** Don't tell us that your invention is not ready for mankind and then berate us for our lack of interest in your project.

[Summary by Hal Fox]

EDITOR'S THANKS

We appreciate that Don Kelly has allowed us to share the new information about the new, larger, M-L Converter with our *NEN* readers. Subscriptions to the *Space Energy Newsletter* (published quarterly) are \$25 per year; P.O. Box 11422; Clearwater, FL 34616. Don's June 1993 issue has other interesting articles and Don has some provocative ideas about new coil-windings that are used with the M-L Converter.

INSTITUTE FOR NEW ENERGY NAMES OFFICERS

The first year's officers for the International Association for New Sciences first institute, the Institute for New Energy, have been named:

PRESIDENT: Toby Grotz of Craig, Colorado
 VICE-PRES: Patrick G. Bailey of Los Altos, California

TREASURER: Bob Beutlich of Chicago, Illinois
 SECRETARY: Evelyn Reed of Tulsa, Oklahoma

These officers can be contacted c/o International Association for New Science, 1304 South College Avenue, Fort Collins, Colorado 80524 or c/o *New Energy News*. If it is convenient you may send messages on the *NEN* Fax (801)583-6245 and we will forward to the addressee.

The membership of the Institute will vote on new members for INE at the next annual meeting of the Institute. We wish to thank these officers in advance for their helpful participation in forming and officering this new energy organization. It is the time, dedication, and talent of such persons that can help improve this earth on which we all reside.

UNDERSTANDING BEARDEN

After reading several articles (sometimes lengthy) by T. E. Bearden, I am strongly impressed with his scholarship in reading and assessing a large number of pertinent references. Often after citing a reference he makes some summary statement. For example, in Bearden's article, "Possible Whittaker Unification of Electromagnetics, General Relativity, and Quantum Mechanics," (*Space Energy Newsletter*, June 1993, pages 11-20) he cites 30 references and ends with the following statement: "So application of Whittaker's work to each one of the three disciplines produces the necessary superset of each, and these three supersets are unified in and on the common, added, Whittaker subset. Further, the Whittaker unification linkage of the three disciplines is testable. It is engineerable. It works."

Bearden leaves us with strong statements as though these were recognized facts. Can any of our readers help on this? How do you test Whittaker's work? If it is engineerable, who has engineered it? What has been built around Whittaker's equations (relating to space energy) that works? Thank you in advance for your help. Hal Fox, Editor.

Editorial

This is the third monthly edition of *New Energy News* and we welcome our new readers/members. We are already beginning to receive many new items of information from you. This month we have new information on the Swiss M-L Converter, some items from Tewari, information from a person that is replicating the Adams machine, more cold fusion news with several new papers recently presented in Minsk, Republic of Belarus, and other items from Sam Faile, Toby Grotz, Don Kelly and Charles Yost.

We are rapidly building our database of patents and technical literature. Sam Faile has sent us numerous items. We still have a long way to go to match the over 1200 articles, patents, and technical papers that we have in our cold fusion database. We have added three catalogs listing 750 U.S. energy periodicals; over 1,000 U.S. Safe Energy Organizations; and over 900 U.S. energy businesses. As we can, we will be offering subscriptions to *New Energy News* to these groups and asking them for news items.

We appreciate and need the help of all of our readers to achieve the following goals: To build an active, accessible new energy computer database; improve the contents of NEN; and help to establish rapid communications among experimenters, theorists, and scientists to hasten the scientific acceptance of new energy systems. Please write, phone, or FAX *New Energy News* with any items that can help us meet our goals. With your help we will succeed.

--Hal Fox, Ed.

The plentitude of the world lies still
uncaught by art or by science.

Philip Morrison

Fusion Briefings

PRESS RELEASE

"The Secret Life of Cold Fusion"

A CBC Prime Time News Documentary
Thursday, June 24 at 9:00 p.m. EST

Canadian Broadcasting Company Prime Time News presents this half-hour investigative documentary as research continues quietly in laboratories around the world on a scientific breakthrough that, if it proves as good as it seems, could help solve the world's energy problems beyond the next millennium.

Since the Pons and Fleischmann announcement and the subsequent loud denial from the scientific establishment, cold fusion has virtually disappeared from the headlines. But a number of elite and powerful research labs and companies around the world have been conducting their own experiments, away from the glare of publicity. In researching this story, Prime Time News has been contacted by 29 institutions that have reported positive results.

Interviews with Dr. Pons, as well as scientists from research institutes in Great Britain, Russia, Japan and the United States cover both the original heavy water experiments and the newer methods of creating cold fusion. **And, also heard from are those who discount the entire idea of cold fusion -- a majority that is slowly eroding away as more and more scientists become convinced that something extraordinary did happen in Utah four years ago.**

For further information call Brian Ekman, publicist, CBC News, Toronto, (416) 975-7831.

COLD FUSION MAKES FRENCH HEADLINES
by Carol White

The week of May 3 was a big one on the cold fusion front, beginning with the publication by cold

fusion pioneers Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons of a major article in the French physics journal *Physics Letters A*. In it, Fleischmann and Pons discuss their ability to produce excess heat at a power density exceeding that of a nuclear breeder reactor--3.8 kilowatts per cubic centimeter.

The appearance of this article was followed, a day later, by a full-page article in the French newspaper *Le Figaro*, advertised by a front-page banner headline that read "Cold Fusion: Contradictory Debate on an Energy of the Future." *Le Figaro* roundly condemned the hostile response of the scientific community to the breakthrough discovery four years ago by Fleischmann and Pons.

The flavor of the coverage is well conveyed even by the article's subhead: "The two electrochemists had, in 1989, raised the formidable hope of domesticating the Sun, before being violently criticized and practically banished by the scientific community. Japanese financing permitted them to resume their research."

The two scientists went to France in 1991, where they work at the IMRA Europe laboratory (financed by Japanese think-tank Technova, Ltd.). Finally, the French press seem to be taking favorable notice of them.

The article in *Le Figaro* was followed by one in the newspaper *Libération*, one in the magazine *L'Express*, and French television coverage. All were favorable to the extent of admitting that there is important new science involved in the experiments, and a challenge to existing scientific theory which must be answered. On the question of the origins of the excess heat generated by the experiment, the writers are more cautious about endorsing the claims that it is nuclear in origin, but this is honest journalism.

New Federalist readers will find this paper's favorable coverage of cold fusion quite temperate compared to the report by *Le Figaro* science writer Jerome Strazzulla, who reviews some of the recent history of cold fusion research and various controversies involved, and then discusses the infamous Baltimore meeting of the American Physical Society in May 1989. [Where Pons and

Fleischmann were unfairly berated by Society officers.]

As a matter of fact, the French seem a bit distraught at the role of the Japanese in financing a \$24 million program, to be matched by funds from private industry. The Japanese have placed their country in the lead in cold fusion research.

The article in *L'Express*, the third in a series on cold fusion, mentions the fact that Los Alamos chemist Dr. Edmund Storms has reproduced a Fleischmann-Pons-type experiment using a slightly different configuration of the palladium electrode.

Storms' experiment is modeled on one designed by the Japanese physicist Dr. Akito Takahashi; Storms has been part of an international group of chemists and physicists who have successfully reproduced the Takahashi cold fusion experiment, and produced up to 20% excess heat over protracted periods. Also mentioned in the French coverage is the exciting new experiment by Jacques Duforts, a French researcher who works for Shell Oil Company in France. His experiment is modeled on the work of the Russian scientist Yan Kucherov, and on that of Takahashi. Rather than using an electrolytic cell, he introduces deuterium in its gaseous form into his palladium cathode by using a spark discharge.

For an American readership, the fact that on May 6 the *International Herald Tribune* reported favorably on cold fusion, is of special interest. The *Tribune* is published in Europe, in English, as a collaborative effort of the *Washington Post* and *New York Times*. Naturally, we await such honest coverage here in the United States, from these two newspapers.

**Press Release on
CONFERENCE ON COLD FUSION
held in Rome, Italy:**

On June 9, 1993, at the National Research Council (CNR) in Rome a conference was organized by the Italian-based magazine *21mo Secolo* on the subject of Cold Fusion with the title "The state of Research -- The research in Italy" with 130

attendees. The speakers were Prof. Romano Cipollini, president of the chemistry committee of CNR that is financing some of the research in Italy, Prof. Daniele Gozzi of the department of Chemistry of the University "La Sapienza" of Rome, Francesco Celani of INFN (National Institute of Nuclear Physics) at Frascati, and Prof. Giuliano Preparata of the State University in Milan. Prof. Gozzi revealed his latest experimental results which demonstrated a correlation between increase of heat and increase of helium observed. These results were observed just a couple of days before his presentation, so he insists on confirming them by running the experiment again. Francesco Celani presented his results which he claimed were 100% reproducible. The experiment involves pulsed current of short duration which gave positive results after only 30 seconds. Giuliano Preparata criticized members of the science community who have not taken Cold Fusion seriously and who have created a difficult atmosphere for those who wish to pursue the research.

COLD FUSION COMMERCIALIZATION

Hal Fox (Editor-in-Chief of *Fusion Facts*,) "The Number and Types of Cold Nuclear Fusion Devices and Suggested Uses," presented at the "Possibilities of Ecologically-Clean Energy Production and Energy Conservation" conference held in Minsk, Belarus, May 25-27, 1993.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

Since the announcement of the discovery of **cold nuclear fusion** (March 23, 1989) researchers from over 25 countries have replicated and/or expanded on the creation of nuclear reactions involving hydrogen in the presence of a metal lattice. In addition to cold fusion effects from a lithium, palladium, heavy-water electrochemical cell, cold fusion effects have been expanded to light-water, alkali-metal electrolytes using a nickel cathode. Gas-loading experiments have expanded from deuterium, titanium-chips systems to the use of low-pressure deuterium gas in the glow-discharge region using moderately high voltages to achieve up to 500 percent excess heat. Other methods to achieve nuclear reactions include capillary cold

fusion. In addition to cold fusion development there has been increased R&D activities involved in other enhanced energy devices. This paper reviews the several methods by which heat and other nuclear byproducts are produced in a variety of cold fusion devices and suggests some expected applications for a clean energy world. In addition, the paper briefly reviews some of the other enhanced energy developments in tapping space energy.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

This review of the progress that has been made in the development of cold fusion was presented in a plenary session of the conference. This editor was pleased to be a presenter at this conference because there is no place on earth where the damaging results of nuclear energy have been more devastating to human health. Belarus, although having minimal financial resources, is supporting the development of cold fusion. Those of us who are dedicated to the improvement of this world's energy systems need have no greater goal than to provide alternate energy systems that will no longer destroy this planet and its inhabitants.

COLD FUSION THEORY

V.A. Filimonov & E.N. Naumovich (Inst. of Physico-Chemical Problems, Minsk, Belarus), "Possibilities of Cold Fusion with a Positive Energy Balance," presented at the "Possibilities of Ecologically Clean Energy Production and Energy Conservation" conference, Minsk, Belarus, May 25-27, 1993.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

The model of synergetic activation of physicochemical processes in solids for highly non-equilibrium systems as applied to "cold" nuclear fusion of deuterium promotes a principal possibility for intense cold fusion implementation in crystalline lattice of solids at usual temperatures, pressures and component concentrations.

CHAIN REACTION POSSIBLE

Courtesy of S.P. Faile

V.A. Filimonov (Inst. of Physicochemical Problems, Belorussian St. Univ., Minsk, Rep. of Belarus, C.I.S.), "Cold Nuclear Fusion: Feasibility and Methods of Realization," *Zh. Tekh. Fiz.*, vol 62, no 6, 1992, pp 219-222, in Russian.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

An attempt was made to detect whether there is agreement between the experimentally observed and calculated values of nuclear cold fusion intensities. However, if one calculates that a number of primary fusion events occur, then the intensity of the latter will depend on a geometric factor and, in principle, a chain reaction of nuclear cold fusion is possible. The ratio of the sample volume V_{samp} to the area of its surface is this geometric factor, and it can exceed many times the values presented in a tube, i.e. the parameters of the cold fusion process during self-organization of a substance in a D-Pd nonequilibrium environment.

SURFDYN CONCEPT

Peter Glück (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), "The Surface Dynamic Concept -- Basis for a Reproducible Cold Fusion Process," presented at the "Possibilities of Ecologically Clean Energy Production and Energy Conservation," Minsk, Belarus, May 25-27, 1993.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The key to the technological future of cold fusion is the achievement of a completely reproducible process. The SURFDYN concept, introduced by the author, has stated that the nuclear phenomena take place on the surface of some metallic hydrides in very restricted areas and are triggered by the surface dynamics. Cold fusion represents an extreme case of heterogeneous catalysis in accord with the principles of Gryaznov et al. On this basis, a rational explanation for the problems of reproducibility and an efficient way for the development of the field can be found.

GLOW DISCHARGE HEAT

A.B. Karabut & Irina B. Savvatimova (SRI Scientific & Industrial Assoc., LUCH, Podolsk, Russia), "Study of Excess Heat Release in the Case of Glow Discharge Deuterium Gas," presented at the "Possibilities of Ecologically Clean Energy Production and Energy Conservation" conference, Minsk, Belarus, May 25-27, 1993.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

Experimental results of the heat balance study of dynamical calorimetry method in the case of glow discharge in deuterium medium with palladium cathode are presented. A significant excessive heat release was observed at approximately 50 percent of experiments. The largest extra heat values reached up to 500 percent. Stable correlations between extra heat release and nuclear radiation production was noted. Control runs in protium (proton) media produced neither excess heat nor nuclear radiation. The nuclear reaction mechanism is still not clear.

Rotating Space-Energy Machines

PAUL BAUMANN - SWISS M-L CONVERTER

Courtesy of Donald A. Kelly

Mr. Paul Baumann is the pioneer inventor of the now famous Swiss M-L Converter, and is still active in evolving improvements to this remarkable, advanced energy technology. Baumann is a clockmaker by trade, and was later involved in the development of the innovative M-L converter in cooperation with the personnel at the Swiss commune group "Methernitha," at Linden, Switzerland. The letters "M-L" as applied to the Swiss Converter stand for Methernitha-Linden. Paul Baumann has built several of the small size units, the middle-size machine, and is now involved with the large 30 KW output system.

Paul Baumann represents that very rare individual, who with no formal scientific education, has managed through both insight and intuition to evolve an outstanding free energy machine concept without equal in this century.

The Swiss M-L Converter is a true free energy machine, since it requires no electrical input of any sort, after being hand-started by the revolving of the twin electrostatic discs. Baumann's rare talent has given the world a new technological direction by proving that we have presently only mastered a portion of the full electromagnetic force spectrum which has always been available to us, but left to lie fallow for over half a century now. He is now working on the largest of the Swiss M-L Converters yet, which has twin, electrostatic discs of about six foot in diameter, and is reported to have a projected output of 30 KW.

While the Swiss commune group Methernitha has been both open and closed to the release of technical data on this outstanding free energy system, there are present indications that they are again receptive to receiving outside scientists and engineers to witness the operation of these F/E converters.

During the early 1980's, Methernitha was allowing outsiders to visit and view their S-M-L-C project work, but during the late 1980's (around 1988) they had closed their doors to all outsiders, until just recently, as their attitude to their technology changes again.

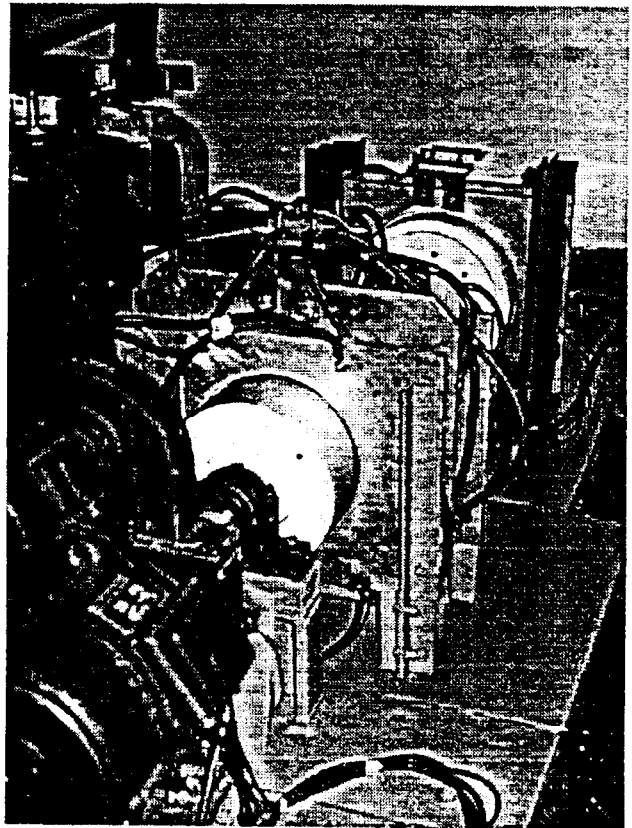
PARAMAHAMSA TEWARI - REFERENCES

Introduction: *NEV* asked P. Tewari to provide us with copies of the papers that he referenced in his presentation at the Denver International Symposium on New Energy. He has sent us the following references and a picture (see below) of his space-energy machine. Ed.

Paramahamsa Tewari (Chief Project Engineer, Nuclear Power Corporation, Kaiga Project, India), "Space Power Generation," *Magnets in your Future*, pp 16-23, 11 figs, 1 table.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

It has been elsewhere discussed that a rotating electromagnet with its coil mounted rigidly around a cylindrical iron core and in rotation with the core develops DC voltage between the core's periphery and the axis of rotation when DC excitation is given to the coil. Also, conclusive experimental results have revealed that the passage of the load current across the longitudinal magnetic field in the core, does not create torque in opposition to the prime mover's torque, which is unlike the case of a conventional homopolar generator.



Paramahamsa Tewari, "Detection of Stationary and Dynamic Space Substratum," *Raum&Zeit* magazine, vol 2, no 1, 1990, 4 refs, 6 figs, 1 table.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

An electrical conductor placed at right angles to a magnetic field and rotated transverse to the field develops electromotive force (e.m.f.) which, as presently believed, is generated due to relative

motion between the conductor and the magnetic field. When a stationary electrical circuit external to the rotating conductor is connected to it through appropriate brushes, electric power is drawn through the closed circuit. It is a well proven fact that the electric power flow in the circuit is supplied through the mechanical prime-mover that rotates the conductor across the field. The law of conservation of energy is applicable to this system of electric power generation, and consequently the highest possible efficiency cannot exceed unity.

Paramahansa Tewari, "Electromagnetic Induction of Space Substratum," *Journal of Borderland Research*, Jan-Feb 1992, pp 16-17, 2 figs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

In order to fully comprehend the working of Space Power Generators that operate at over-unity efficiencies and thereby defy the existing Law of Conservation of Charge and Law of Conservation of Energy, I had carried out a number of crucial tests. The enclosed article describes one such test that pin-points the substantiality of Space (Absolute Vacuum).

Paramahansa Tewari, "Rotation of Magnetic Field of a Rotating Magnet," *Journal of Borderland Research*, July-Aug. 1992, pp 14-15, 4 refs, 4 figs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

Recent experiments on rotation of electromagnets with electric coil mounted integrally on the iron core, have revealed through decisive experiments that rotation of the magnetic field of a rotating magnet depends upon the nature of the magnetic path (external to the electromagnet's core) that the magnetic field lines take, and there can be cases where a rotating magnet can either have its magnetic field rotating with it, or the field can be also fixed in space with the earth's frame of reference. In these experiments, the electromagnetic force produced in a disc conductor co-rotating with the electromagnet is made to produce current through a stationary circuit, and

the effect of the interaction of this current with the magnetic field that initially produced the electromagnetic force in the rotating conductor is observed.

Paramahansa Tewari, "Generation of Cosmic Energy and Matter from Absolute Space (Vacuum)," *Proceedings of International Symposium on New Energy*, April 16-18, 1993, pp 291-303, 8 refs, 7 figs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The paper provides a very brief summary of author's theoretical works on the basic nature of space medium and the correlation of space and matter. The fundamental nature of cosmic energy that generates all the universal matter is also identified. 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. It has been stated that the universe has only one universal constant, and all other physical constants can be derived from one universal constant.

ADAMS PULSED MOTOR GENERATOR

Letter from Ashley Gray, New Zealand

I have built a duplicate proving-sized version of the Adams Pulsed Motor Generator which has attained rotational speeds of over 3000 rpm while running on 36 volts d.c. and has produced mechanical shaft power of up to 4 watts.

I have observed some very interesting characteristics in the operation of the machine and I am still very much in the process of testing and changing machine parameters, etc. While the machine may appear very simple in design, there are phenomena occurring that need careful observation and interpretation and this all takes much time.

There are certain parameters that appear to be crucial for this type of machine to run in the state of what Mr. Adams refers to as Magnetic Resonance, where over-unity operation is observed

and I cannot say that I understand all of these, as yet. However, the 'acid' test is for the machine to run in the self-supporting mode where current is fed back to the energy supply source (in my case a small bank of sealed lead-acid batteries) and to this end I am fitting output windings. I have observed output currents of up to 100 milliamps from one pair of windings and the correct placement of the windings does result in a 200-300 rpm increase in rotational speed when there is no electrical load on them. I have not yet configured the machine to run in the self-sustaining mode as I am currently in the process of constructing a new rotor with the help of Mr. Adams.

Having been involved in professional research and development in the field of new energy technology for some years now, I am aware that the pathway to over-unity operation is often through a narrow 'doorway' in conventional scientific laws. Small changes in a machine's parameters can make all the difference between observing or not observing that 'doorway.' It is a long and arduous path where astute observation and perseverance are essential, otherwise it is all too easy to throw the 'baby out with the bathwater.' The Adams machine will no doubt prove no exception.

Any machine claimed to be running in over-unity operation needs to withstand the harshest scientific scrutiny and engineers like myself have a responsibility to make sure test results are correct and repeatable based on sound understanding. We are all too familiar with the enormous waste of effort and resources brought about by what can only be described as 'bad science' in presentation of some claimed over-unity test results in the past.

Scientific truth is no respecter of persons or vested interests. The learning curve is extremely steep in this field. When I am satisfied that my testing on the Adams PMG is complete I will forward the results to Mr. Adams for his comments and release.

The current machine parameters are: Twin disc rotor 132mm in diameter; 4 magnets per disc, 25mm dia. by 25mm long, of Strontium Ferrite. Stator motor coils, 2 per rotor to 4 per rotor, adjustable. Resistance 4 to 20 ohms per coil. Coil

cores BPO 3000 relay cores (Armco type pure iron), length 30mm to 40mm. Rotary disc contractor similar to manual, twin contact points set. Output coils made from cut down transformers.

Space-Energy Miscellaneous

COMPLEXIFIED ÆTHER

Erol O. Torun, "The Complexified Æther," *Electric Spacecraft Journal*, no 8, 1992, pp 22-27, 10 refs, 6 figs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

Quantum electrodynamics suggests that the vacuum is a hyperdimensional realm stressed with an extremely high potential known as the Zero-Point Energy. While the virtual particle flux that comprises the Zero-Point Energy seems to be amorphous for a given dimension, recent observations in crystallography suggest a geometry by which the dimensionality of the vacuum state enfolds. This geometry is presented here as a possible underlying mechanism for many phenomena, and as a possible approach for utilizing the Zero-Point Energy.

NEW SPACE-MATTER MODEL

Ove Tedenstig, "A New Model of Interaction Between Matter and Vacuum," *Galilean Electrodynamics*, July-August 1993, vol 4, no 4, pp 69-74, 6 refs, 7 figs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

Electromagnetic theory as developed by many great scientists during a period of more than two centuries has been very successful. But many problems and questions remain unsolved. The source and origin of electromagnetism is still not

fully understood nor explained. The model presented here aims to offer a new understanding of electromagnetism. It is shown that electromagnetism is a result of a continuous interaction process between matter and vacuum space. Electromagnetism is reduced to a problem which can be described in terms of pure Newtonian physics.

CONCLUSION

These new insights offer a new platform for describing electromagnetism and other basic processes of a fundamental nature. The present derivation of the electromagnetic properties of matter has been based purely on the electron as the reference particle. However, there are other fundamental particles with larger masses, but the same charge as an electron. They are truly elementary particles with only positive or negative charge (according to the present theory, uncharged particles are compounds of these basic particles), but the charge mechanism is the same as for the electron.

Since the "charge" of a particle, as here proposed, is a surface effect, the particle cannot be regarded as a "point charge" at close distances. This is especially so with heavy particles such as protons. In the present model, truly elementary particles as here defined have approximately the same mass density. That makes the radius of a proton approximately 30 fermi and that of an electron 2.9 fermi.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

If we allow for the existence of an ether as "an invisible and untouchable fluid" then can we explain some of the observed electrostatic and magnetic phenomena without belief in "action at a distance"? For example: If I drop a boulder in the edge of a pond and cause a wave, the wave will transfer energy to a wood chip floating in the center of the pond and cause the chip to move.

If my understanding of Tedenstig's remarkable paper is correct, then he has shown us, using simple Newtonian mechanics, that the space fluid can perform a similar function as the media (or carrier) for electrostatic and electromagnetic forces. **I believe that this article is of fundamental**

significance for those of us who are seeking to understand the nature of space energy.

Tedenstig starts with the concept of a non-empty space and using Newtonian mechanics derives the following: Rules of interaction between particle and particle space. The pressure of vacuum space. Coulomb's Law. Impedance of vacuum space. Capacitance. The magnetic field. EMF induction in a magnetic field. Force on a current in a magnetic field. Maxwell's equations. In addition he shows that as a consequence we can establish a new dimensional system where the electromagnetic units have dimensions which can be expressed in terms of integer number of M, L, and T.

Galilean Electrodynamics is published by Petr Beckmann, Box 251, Boulder, CO 80306. The publication issues six times a year and costs \$25 per year. We suggest that you read Tedenstig's article. If you find some errors or if you see other applications, please let us know and we will share your insights. Ed.

MASS-SPACE PRINCIPLE

Robert L. Carroll, "The Mass-Space Principle," *Galilean Electrodynamics*, July-August 1993, vol 4, no 4, pp 66-68, 5 refs.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

The fallacy of treating space and matter as separate entities is demonstrated. The Lorentz transformations are shown self-consistent, but physically impossible. The Space-Mass Principle is introduced to show that there is no background on space separate from matter which determines it.

We conclude that there is no background of space separate from the individual masses which determine it.

The Visionary is the only true realist.

F. Fellini

Miscellaneous

THE STORY OF THE DOTTO RING

Courtesy of Samuel P. Faile

Summary by Hal Fox, ed.

Several devices have been reported in the technical and medical literature to work effectively with the treatment of cancer. One of these devices was developed by Dr. Gianni Dotto, a former engineer with Alfa Romeo. Dotto was working at the Milan University when he first noted that magnetic fields affected the human body. Dr. Dotto emigrated to America and developed his Dotto Ring. This ring is based, at least in part, on a Method for Constructing a Thermionic Couple (the title of U.S. Patent No. 3,839,771, dated Oct. 8, 1974 and issued to Pro International Corporation.)

Dr. Dotto built two large commercial machines in his lab in Kettering, Ohio. During five years of experimentation he found that cancer in small animals could be controlled or cured. However, there appeared to be no acceptance by appropriate medical agencies in the U.S. Therefore, at this time, the Dotto Ring is not being used for cancer treatment.

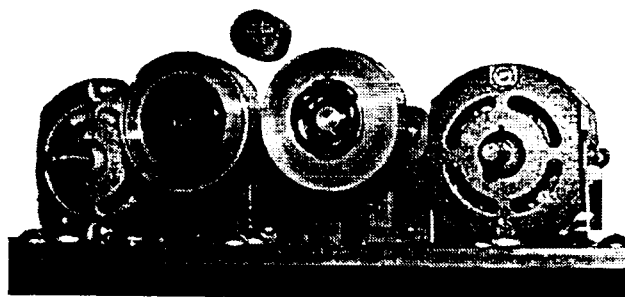
At the recent April 16-18, 1993, Denver, Colorado International Symposium on New Energy, Drs. Panos T. Pappas and Charles Wallach presented a paper, "Effects of Pulsed Magnetic Field Oscillations in Cancer Therapy." This paper presents both the description of how the electromagnetic energy is created and information on how this energy affects the human cells to repel cancer. The authors cite several references from recent technical literature on the effect of electromagnetic fields on both human and animal cells. I recently had the opportunity to visit a medical laboratory in West Los Angeles where FDA-approved treatments are continuing with the Pappas machine. Over 5,000 similar electromagnetic treatments have been provided to human patients in Greece. The current clinical work,

monitored by medical doctors, is designed to obtain data on the effectiveness of the Pappas electromagnetic treatment for some types of cancer, for AIDS, and other medical ailments.

ALCON'S LEVITATION OF MAGNETS

By Hal Fox

Andy Alcon is an expert on electrical generators. While experimenting with some special devices he discovered an interesting eddy current effect. Because he is inventive and experimentally inclined he built some experimental apparatus to further study the observed effect. The end result as shown in the picture below is that two counter-rotating conducting metal disks (in this case aluminum) will provide an eddy current "virtual magnet" (like a mirror image) of a strong electromagnet placed above the rotating disks. By using disks 2 inches in diameter and 3/4 inches thick, a samarium cobalt magnet measuring 3/4 inch dia. by 3/4 inch long will levitate above the spinning disks.



Permanent magnet levitated by two counter-rotating aluminum discs.

Here are some of the effects that Andy Alcon is willing to share with our readers: The magnet is very stable against horizontal forces. For some reason, that no one (as yet) has explained, a lateral force on the magnet develops a countering stabilizing force that tends to keep the levitated magnet centered above the rotating disks. This effect is most unusual. Nearly all other known levitating devices are laterally unstable. The magnet can support a fairly strong vertically downward force, however, this downward force

reflects into the rotating disks to put an additional load on the driving motors. While full measurements and equations are not yet available, it appears that relatively high vertical forces can be supported by the use of suitably strong driving motors. Measurements have been made to determine the necessary linear velocity of the counter-rotating disks. It requires about 70 feet per second of surface speed of the disks (relative the levitated magnet) to produce levitation. The stabilizing force appears to be a function of rpm. The levitational upward force appears to be a function of the strength of the magnet as long as sufficient surface speed is maintained.

We would like to challenge our readers to produce some of the relevant mathematical equations that would describe this most interesting effect. A patent is expected to issue before the end of 1993. A complete kit with motors, magnets and as much understanding as has been achieved can be purchased for \$5,000. Call *NEN* for further information.

WATER-GASOLINE FUEL IN NEVADA

Courtesy of Steve Roen

"Emissions Benefits of Water Fuel Interest Automaker, Mileage Gains Unresolved," *Oil Market Listener*, OLM946, 26 April 1993, 5 pages.

SUMMARY

Extended testing by a major European automaker of gasoline and diesel fuel emulsions containing 55% water is the highlight of several fast-paced developments with this provocative technology.... Imprecise volumetric measurements that previously suggested spectacular mileage efficiency gains--around double--now appear exaggerated after further stationary engine dynamometer tests in Europe. Nevertheless, the automaker acknowledges that "significant" efficiency gains remain possible and the core technology is "for real."...The seven-car rally in Reno is postponed indefinitely amid the ongoing bustle of the European work during most of March and three days of live driving tests by the automaker in Reno last week. A technical representative from a major Japanese automaker

is paying a visit this week, and the European company resumes testing thereafter with keen interest....Thus A-55 and D-55, the diesel counterpart, continue to hold out mind-boggling scenarios as well as skepticism for the oil industry as it evaluates how to deal with consumer taxes, costly environmental standards, and oil's long-term share of the world energy market.

...There is certainly no question that these emulsions with 55% water content by weight (about 45% by volume) and the engines combusting these fuels are "for real." This is a striking revelation to every scientist and engineer who has gained direct experience with the technology. So is the fact that the fuel is not flammable--a non-trivial factor alone in light of the recent \$100 million judgement against General Motors in a liability case of an exploding fuel tank and the mandated recall of millions of pick-up trucks with similar concern....During the initial tests in Europe, the engineers were betting one another about whether the fuel would combust at all. Perhaps needless to say, those betting against the technology lost....

...Other potential auto design benefits, translating to lower manufacturing costs, include the elimination of the catalytic converter and the vapor canister on the fuel tank, as well as reducing the size of the radiator due to cooler combustion temperature. ...Concerning the possible mileage efficiency benefits, the automaker confirmed Gunnerman's assertion that at least a 50% improvement had been seen during the tests in Europe, but that more testing would be required--and research needed to develop proper measurement techniques--before this could be concluded with much confidence....Nevertheless, for *Oil Market Listener's* own verification of the technology, especially in the mileage efficiency dimension, recognizing the technical limitations and credibility to worldwide oil industry readers, an unrestricted and unsupervised two-week test drive was requested for May. ...Gunnerman has agreed for *OML* to release whatever the results--good or bad.

Since a 55% water fuel is not even considered a carbon fuel by the US EPA, and because of the probable substantial emissions reductions, ...governments would be hard pressed to explain

carbon-related taxes on a mostly water fuel yielding lower emissions. Officials at the US Dept. of Energy tel *OML* that the US Btu tax proposals do not address the A-55 case as an alternative fuel eligible for exemption at this time. ...The worst nightmare for oil producers...would be for consumer governments to reap as much tax revenue as possible from any efficiency benefits of A-55, thereby negating any possible additional demand from lower prices to consumers while fuel consumption was reduced.

***NEN* EDITORIAL POLICY**

New Energy News is dedicated to providing facts about new energy devices. We will do our best to check the reliability of our sources. We want to print facts, not falsified claims, therefore we are checking with various sources when a device appears to be **too good to be true**, presented with claims of what he/she/they will have to show in the future, or where the information appears to be exaggerated. Therefore, *NEN* is quietly ignoring news from sources where unsubstantiated claims have been made in the past; where litigation is pending; where a history of past promises of future results have not been met; or where the articles or claims do not appear to be factual.

We are gathering information and maintaining files on various devices, papers from authors, correspondence concerning past actions, etc. If you fail to find news about a particular device or if you wonder why we do not mention, or have ceased to mention, specific individuals, please call us for further information. *NEN's* policy is not to print negative comments about individuals, projects, or companies. Obviously, we could make a mistake and become liable for publishing inaccurate or damaging information.- Our policy is to help make this a better world by increasing the development of real new energy devices by a rapid exchange of information.

If you feel that you have been involved in an energy scam, we would appreciate it if you would share that information with us. We will use such information only to help us check sources of information about new devices or projects. **More important, if you learn of a new energy device or**

system that appears to be real, we would be pleased to help you and our readers learn more about such a device or system.

NEN will be soliciting energy-related advertising. We will do our best to check the authenticity of such future ads before we accept them for publication. Because of the restrictions on selling participation in new companies, *NEN* will not carry ads that solicit investment funds. However, *NEN* expects to develop an index of stock prices and activity for new energy-related public companies in the U.S.

Hal Fox, in his capacity as editor, and with other professional input, will attempt to identify "real" new energy devices from questionable devices. When *NEN* has sufficient, verifiable information, it is planned that we will make strong advisory comments about the performance, advantages, and disadvantages of new energy devices. We are well qualified to provide technical judgements about cold fusion devices and the Shoulders/ Puthoff EV devices. We expect to become qualified to make determinations about special rotating space-energy generators as rapidly as we can. We also provide, with our friends and correspondents, capability in reviewing mathematical presentations, and theoretical articles.

The editor and many of his friends are mathematicians, scientists, professors, etc. of some renown. They, like all of our readers, are dedicated to improving this world's energy production and use. This group is receptive to new ideas, properly presented. Some of our friends have funds to invest in proven new energy devices. *NEN* has no interest berating those who do not have an open mind for new science or new technology. We do have a strong interest in praising and commending any (from experimenter to scientist) who discovers new and better ways to create, distribute, and use clean and inexpensive sources of energy.

Facts Speak Louder Than Statistics

Justice Streatfield

NEW'S NEW ENERGY CATEGORIES

June 1993

We are beginning to categorize some of the new energy devices according to our judgement as to their ability to produce excess energy (over-unity or more energy output than energy input). To qualify for commercial potential, an electricity-in/heat-out device must produce four times as much power out as power input (300% excess power). Devices that use electrical input and produce electrical output need only be 125% efficient (produce an excess of 25 watts for an input of 100 watts.) Here is a list of devices and our evaluation:

TYPE OF DEVICE	RATING*
Electricity In/Heat Out Devices	
Pons-Fleischmann Cell	C
Light-Water Cells	C
Gas-Plasma Device	C
Molten Salts Devices	R (Difficult to Replicate)
Capillary Cold Fusion	R
Electricity In/Electricity Out Devices	
Shoulders/Puthoff EVs	R (Very promising)
PODMOD	Q
Sweet VTA	Q
Rotating Machines (Many over-unity devices do not exceed 110%)	
Tewari, India	C? (based on videos seen)
Inomata, Japan	C? (based on letter)
Adams, New Zealand	R? (based on two witnesses)
Troy Reed	R? (demo pending)
Neuman	Q
Many Patented Machines	Q (not up to 125%)
Other Devices	
Hydrogen Fueled	C
Natural Gas Fueled	C
Gunnerman (50/50 water/gasoline)	C
Noble-Gas Engine	R? (based on witnesses)
Meyer	Q? (many patents)
Marinov	Q (demo promised)

*Rating Codes: C = Real and Nearing Commercialization; R = Believed to be real, more independent data

needed; Q = Questionable in our judgement, more factual input needed.

Note: If you know of a new-energy device that is not listed, please send us as much information as you have.

LETTERS

Letter from Samuel P. Faile**Longitudinal Wave Production and Measurement**

In a May 21, 1993, letter, Hal Fox said that there should be a method for detecting longitudinal waves. If longitudinal waves are massless scalar currents of vacuum or space energy which have been identified as cooling negative energy currents or shadow currents, all one has to do is make measurements on the "cold currents" so often encountered in the free energy field. Perhaps an oscilloscope could provide information on the cold currents described by Moray King on page 205-206 of the Proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy. It is speculated that 200 watts along #28 wire would produce variations in the voltage and magnetic field that would be measured to provide information on the longitudinal waves.

On page 205-206, Moray King says that the cold current can be produced (Panici, 1992 private communication that investigated the battery pulsing circuit originally discovered by Bedini), where a new lead-acid battery will produce the cold current if charged with a pulsed, 20+ volt, unipolar square wave with fast rise time and a 50% duty cycle. After this input at 300 to 400 hertz, one can then draw out the cold current. It is believed the ion-acoustic motions produced in the battery cohere the vacuum energy to produce the vacuum energy that is stored in the battery. The non-Hertzian scalar waves tend to coalesce making it easy to transmit out of the battery using #28 wire. What one should measure would be a massless polarized vacuum current of longitudinal waves which would be different from the ordinary electrical current that would burn up the fine wire. Even if what is measured is not a direct

longitudinal wave effect, the indirect effects might shed light on the longitudinal wave phenomena, such as characteristic frequencies. Perhaps these waves will be related to soliton phenomena.

An interesting experiment would be to build a transmitter and see if the cold current produced atmospheric waves different from those produced from ordinary electrical current.

Announcement

1993 EXTRAORDINARY SCIENCE CONFERENCE

The International Tesla Society is sponsoring the **1993 Extraordinary Science Conference** on July 22-25, 1993 at the Sheraton Hotel South, Colorado Springs, Colorado. This conference will feature several energy-related presentations including: George Wiseman, "The Energy Conservator Method"; Barbara Hickox, "Fossil-Free Electrical Dynamo"; Bert Werjefelt, "Magnetic Battery"; Richard McKee, "PODMOD - The Phoenix Project" (still hoping to have a demo available); Joseph W. Newman, "The Incredible Energy Machine"; Owen Barker, "The Solar Harness"; and Joe LaStella, "Have you driven a FORD, Lately...". This last concerns the production of 500 Ranger trucks to run on electrical batteries.

Joint 1993 Conference of The International Association for Psychotronic Research

Theme: Psychotronics and
The Spiritual Sphere
and

The United States Psychotronics Association
Theme: Science and Spirit - A Merging of
the Technology of Man with
the Spirit of Man

July 9-12 · I.A.P.R.

July 13-18 · U.S.P.A.

at the University of Wisconsin
Milwaukee Campus

For information call:

I.A.P.R. - (301) 587-8686

U.S.P.A. - (312) 275-7055

AUTHORS' ENERGY BOOKS WANTED

If you have written an energy book or extensive paper that you are selling, *NEW* would like to consider stocking your books or papers (on consignment) for sale to our readers. Please write or call us with your best price offer. We will want to provide the INE members with a discount, if possible, and also have income to help pay our publication costs.

PLANNED CONFERENCES FOR 1993 / 1994

August 8-13, 1993 -- Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. **The 28th Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference.** Completed papers have already been submitted for publication in the Conference Proceedings.

September, 1993 -- **Ukraine International Cold Fusion Conference.** Now in the planning stage by cold fusion scientists in Russia and Ukraine.

December 6-9, 1993 -- Maui, Hawaii, **Fourth Annual Conference on Cold Fusion.** Abstracts due by Sept. 10, 1993. Author notification by Oct.

10, 1993. For more information contact Linda Nelson, (415) 855-2127 or FAX (415) 855-2041.

May, 1994 -- Minsk, Republic of Belarus, International Cold Fusion Conference (may be extended to include other enhanced energy devices.) Now being planned by Belarussian scientists. Hal Fox has been asked to be on the conference committee.

NEW needs information from you concerning any new-energy related conferences planned to be held in any part of the world. Please let us know.

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