



# New Energy News

Monthly Newsletter of the Institute for New Energy

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 6

OCTOBER 1993

## THE 28TH INTERSOCIETY ENERGY CONVERSION ENGINEERING CONFERENCE

August 8-13, Atlanta, Georgia

By Dr. Patrick Bailey

The 28th IECEC had 354 papers in the proceedings and about 445 persons registered at the conference, giving a 1.25 attendees-to-papers ratio (1.20 has been the usual case). The cutback in defense spending and the general down-turn in government funding were cited as the major reasons that the attendance was below the 1992 projected budget of 500 papers and 600 persons registering. [I'd read the book Bankruptcy 1995 myself.]

NT-1, Advanced Applications: Four out of the five scheduled papers were presented, as Tom Valone was unable to attend. The session was attended by 30 to 40 persons, and the presentations were well done and very informative. Harold Aspden (UK) did a splendid job of starting off the sessions and setting the tone (attack) for the rest of the papers.

NT-2A, Innovative Concepts I: Only two of the scheduled five papers were presented, as Carol White, Ed Storms, Hal Fox, and John Bloomer were unable to attend. Hal Fox did send an informative three-page FAX to me at the hotel which was read fully and distributed to those interested. The session was attended by 40 to 50 persons. I was able to spend about an hour presenting the paper by Toby Grotz and myself, to instill in the minds of those present that we need to keep an open mind and pursue all possible avenues even if it means including mostly failures. Many agreed with this. I also tried to update the audience as much as I could on the status of the "cold fusion" phenomena, and promised that a forthcoming summary article, written by Carol White or Hal Fox, would be sent to all those that signed up on a mailing list (about 20). I was also able to present an overview of John Bloomer's paper from material that he had sent to me. Dr. Gary Bennett then presented his paper on "Pathological Science" that I had distributed to all NT authors.

NT-2B, Innovative Concepts II: As Oliver Nicholson was also unable to come, I summarized his paper with the material that he had sent to me. The session was attended by 40 to 50 persons. Yoshiyuki Mira presented the MITI paper from Japan in place of Dr. Inomata who was unable to attend. That paper contains very interesting experimental results from a one disk N-machine that they are working on in Japan. Henry Oman and Charles Berg also presented their papers and enthusiastically entertained questions.

NT-3, Superconductivity Applications: John Hull was able to attend from Argonne National Laboratory and presided as session chairman. All four of his papers were presented in his session.

As in the 1991 IECEC in Boston, and as in the 1992 IECEC in San Diego, there were several attendees in the sessions who were inquisitive as to what these new technologies were all about, if they had any merit, and more importantly - if they had any future. Persons that attended the NT-2A and -2B Innovative Concepts sessions included the General Program Chairmen and the Technical Program Chairmen for both this year's 1993 IECEC and next year's 1994 IECEC. Also, as in both of the past years, I did not personally receive a single criticism regarding the presentations made at these sessions, except one made later at the Steering Committee meeting.

The IECEC is held yearly and serves as a summary status conference of technical work that has been conducted in the various topical areas of interest. The fact that the conference is held each year and the deadline schedules for abstract reviews and paper reviews make the papers for this conference very difficult if not impossible to technically referee as is normally done in professional journals. For these reasons, the papers presented at the

IECEC are not considered to be technically professional, and they serve primarily as summaries of research performed and work to be performed. Each IECEC is sponsored and controlled by the technical engineering society (one of seven) responsible for the conference for that year. This year's IECEC was presented by the American Chemical Society (ACS). The 1994 IECEC next year in Monterey, CA, will be hosted by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). As always, the host society is free to plan and conduct their IECEC as they see fit.

At the 1993 IECEC Steering Committee Meeting, the General Chairman of next year's IECEC expressed concern over the NT-2A and NT-2B sessions, and said that he had received several complaints regarding the content and presentations made in those sessions. He also expressed concern that by their inclusion in the conference, that it would appear that the IECEC is supporting or giving credibility to those subjects presented. Therefore, the AIAA has formed a committee that will review all abstracts, draft papers, and final papers for the 1994 IECEC in the Innovative Concepts session(s), to act as a screening committee. This committee will have the authority to reject any paper at any time, through the final draft.

While it is not my place to agree or disagree with this policy, I will agree that we need more experimental and repeatable results presented. I think we all have had enough of the theoretical arguments, unless they are used to explain the repeatable experimental results presented. Of course I would also like to see such a capable review process applied to all of the other sessions at the IECEC, as many of the papers seem to be "business as usual" with little to offer from their previous year's version.

The schedule for future IECECs is: Monterey, CA (1994, AIAA); Orlando (Disney World), FL (1995, ASME); Washington DC (1996, IEEE); and Honolulu, HI (1997, AICHE).

For those that should be interested, the dates for the 2nd Institute for New Energy Conference have been set for May 13-15, 1994, in Denver, CO. This conference may be a much more acceptable forum to present complex experimental results. Papers can be about 12 pages long, and only about 32 authors will be selected. For additional information, please call Carol Wagner at: the International Association for New Science/Institute for New Energy, 1304 South College Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 80524, (303) 482-3731, FAX (303) 482-2370. Copies of

the 525 page proceedings of the first INE conference (April '93) are still available for \$45.00 (\$57.00 Europe, \$63.00 Japan).

Also, the 4th International Conference on Cold Fusion is being held at the Hyatt Regency on Maui (Hawaii) during this December 6-9. The Maui Marriott is right next door (hint).

#### ON THE NATURE OF ELECTRICAL INDUCTION

by Bruce dePalma

"It is the conceptualizations which are important."

-A.S. Eddington

Fundamental Theory, 1944

The phenomena of electrical induction which are fundamental to electrical science have long since passed into everyday experience. Recently the nature of this fundamental principle has been re-examined in the light of experiments with electrical machines, which, in their operation violate the conservation laws of charge and energy.

In my early schooling (M.I.T. class of 1958) I was struck by the attention paid to magnetism, magnetic circuits, electrical machinery and magnetic properties of materials. No attention was given to magnetism as a source of understanding of the machines and apparatus which employed it. This attitude was forced on a student because the consensus was: all that needed to be known about magnetism was known because electrical machines obeyed the conservation laws. I.e. one way of generating electricity was as good as another since all machine efficiencies could be "improved" or designed up to the point of a maximum efficiency of 100%.

To point out that electrical efficiency measurements are based on the "mechanical equivalent of heat," 746 watts/horsepower, measured with a calorimeter and paddles by James Watt (inventor of the steam engine) in the late 18th century; a number suspect both in its relevance and accuracy, and sensitivity to experimental vagaries, was heresy.

The concern of this paper is not with all the experiments which have demonstrated anomalous "over unity" energy production, but with the operation of machines which clearly demonstrate violation of energy and charge conservation laws through continuous production of electrical power in excess of the electrical power used to drive and/or energize the machine. The experimental performance of over-unity machines, the N-machine

and Space Power Generators are substantially covered in the literature and are not repeated here. [Refs. 1-7]

The basic question is: do electrons flow in a conducting circuit impelled by magnetic forces, or, are the electrons created in situ by the magnetic forces, collected by the conducting wire, and then impelled to flow in the appropriate direction by the well known force interaction of electrons and magnetism?

Einstein treated electromagnetic induction as simply a relationship between two members, i.e. the magnet and the wire. He would ask, "What is the point?" The point is if we stop at Relativity as being the finest appreciation of the experimental situation we would never inquire into the nature of magnetism.

If we consider the original flux cutting experiment of Faraday where a conducting wire is passed through the field existing at the pole of a magnet we observe an electrical potential across the ends of the wire as long as the wire is moving. Reversal of the direction of motion of the wire reverses the polarity of the created electrical potential. If the potential created is applied to an electrical circuit and current flows then a resistance to the applied motion ensues. (Lenz's Law). Here the question is: is Lenz's Law a concomitant or a consequence of the production of electrical energy?

It is not useful to discuss something as fundamental as magnetism at the level of inquiry we wish to pursue without a model of the Universe. Tewari is one of the few researchers who has recognized this. [8].

Magnetism is similar to the gyroscope in that both effects are used in navigational apparatus which depend on an element which retains its orientation either to an external reference (Earth magnetization), or to itself. What can we say of effects which have directional properties yet seem to orient themselves only to each other or to themselves?

Obviously the magnet and the gyroscope are oriented to a force which does not have a geometric extension into our 3-space. The clear implication is that the magnet and the gyroscope orient themselves to the flow of time energy.

A model of the Universe can be represented by a vortex ring, in which space and time are perpendicular to each other. [Figures 1 & 2] The flow of time energy energizes our Universe. It is this

to which the magnet orientates. [Figure 3] The magnet has the property of collimating and concentrating the time energy flow.

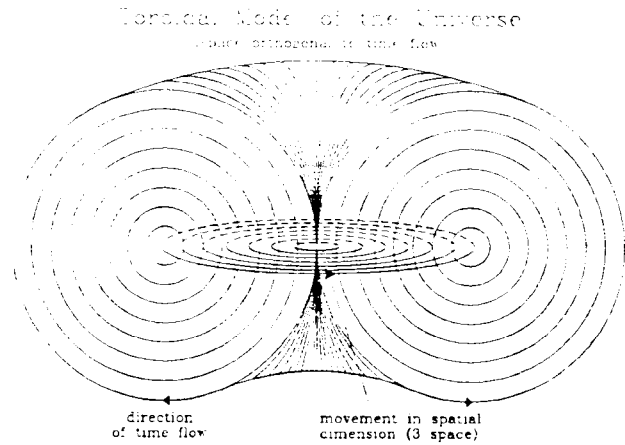


figure (1)

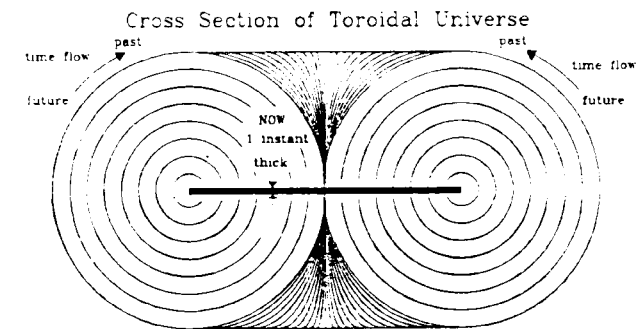


figure (2)

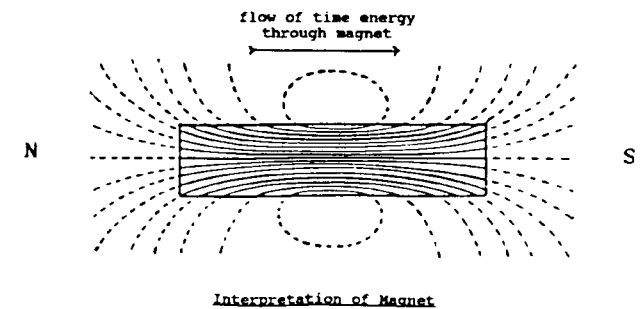


figure (3)

Why is all this necessary? It is a consequence of a Universe created from nothing - the void. In a Universe created from nothing, time extension is necessary so the Universe shall not re-collapse in any instant called the NOW. Time extension exists over multiple instants, the sum of which equals the lifetime of particles found in our 3-space. The quantum of time is the Instant.

Magnetism has nothing to do with iron and electrical solenoids per se. It is the property of these instruments to orient to and concentrate the time energy flow.

In our practical society it is customary to extract energy from the natural flows, i.e. water and wind. If there was an invisible flow through a magnet or solenoid how could we extract the energy? Suppose we were to construe a copper disc placed in front of a magnetic pole à la Faraday, as a form of propeller, the pitch of whose blades could be changed by the application of an electrical potential between the center and outer edge. The flow of time energy through the magnet would cause the propeller to rotate like a fan blade in a current of air. The fan can be placed at either end of the magnet, and providing the pitch of the blades is maintained unchanged in magnitude or direction, it will rotate in the same direction.

If mechanical power is extracted from the shaft or propeller disc then we would find it more difficult to maintain the electrical polarization, i.e. more current would be required. If the rotating Faraday disc apparatus is viewed as a transducer between the electrical power input required to polarize the disc and the resultant mechanical shaft horsepower, then the conservation laws would say the mechanical power out could never exceed the electrical power in. Of course these two quantities are related through the mechanical equivalent of heat experiment with the paddles agitating water in a calorimeter. Acting with the insight of Einstein we would say that experiments which produce identical results, i.e. agitating water with paddles to produce warming versus mechanical input to a machine which produces electricity which is converted to heat by a resistor immersed in water in a calorimeter; are equivalent, thus the figure 746 watts = 1 mechanical horsepower derived from these measurements is a true and reliable number for all the world to see.

We know a priori that no transducer or electrical machine can operate at greater than 100% efficiency so then if we are slightly uncertain about the 746 watts/horsepower figure we can adjust the units to get the exact number right.

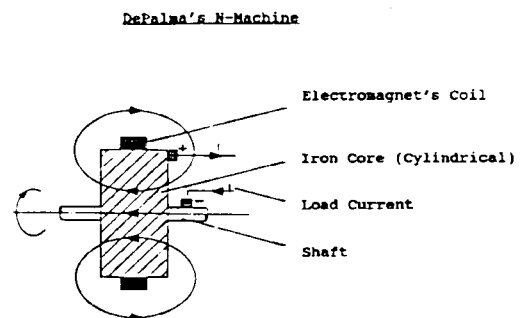
"Scientists" feel no guilt with the introduction of certain "constants" because they are protected by the conservation laws which are based on common sense which everyone knows is true.

If we return to the analogy of the fan and the magnet we might suppose that rotational drag effects might exist adjacent to the rotor. The action of these drag effects would be to drag the magnet, i.e. cause it to rotate in the same direction as the disc. Clearly then, a reduction in mechanical drag on the rotor could be effectuated by attaching the magnet to the disc and allowing them to rotate together.

Of course, if we adhere to the Law of action and equal and opposite reaction then we would never try such an experiment, because we would expect the magnet to be acted on by a torque equal and opposite to the shaft horsepower exiting the rotating disc.

It has been known for 100 years that the exciting magnet of a homopolar or Faraday disc motor or generator exhibits no reaction torque to the mechanical forces generated by the polarized disc. [9, 10]

Contemporary experiments have also shown the Faraday disc to be a superior motor or generator when the fixed exciting magnet is attached to and rotates with it, thereby removing a constant drag which is superimposed on the mechanical input, or output of the machine. [Figure 4] (Tewari has investigated the co-rotating Faraday homopolar motor. He calls it the Space Power Motor or SPM. The increased torque available when rotating is mitigated by a "slippage" which increases with rotational speed. Over a certain speed range the product of the two effects can result in a superior machine.)



**One-Piece Faraday Homopolar Generator**

figure (4)

What has all this to do with electrical induction or flux cutting? Simply nothing.

A mistake was made in science 150 years ago through what Einstein identified as the Principle of Equivalence and energy conservation laws, based on physical conceptions of the 18th century. It was the attempt of science to square the behavior of the one-piece Faraday disc machine with the performance of two-piece induction machines where magnetic flux lines were perpendicular to the axis of rotation.

It simply turns out that the efficiency of a two-piece Faraday disc machine is close enough to that of an equivalent two-piece induction machine, about 1%, so that generic differences between the two families of machines are concealed in the indeterminacy of the exact number for the mechanical equivalency of heat. [11] If the magnet is loosed and free to rotate with the disc, i.e. the one-piece Faraday homopolar generator, then the true distinction in families of machines is revealed. The one-piece Faraday machine is superior to the two-piece induction machines both as generator or motor.

Without trying to tangle the reader in the circularities and tautologies of modern scientific reasoning, acceptance of a family of motors and generators without stators to receive reaction torques contradicts Newton's third Law. We can avoid consideration of this problem by not using these sorts of machines.

Men are more persistent in their pursuit of inquiry. If a superior machine is found, men will endeavor to explain it. If a machine produces in excess of 746 watts per input horsepower, what is our interpretation of this "excess" energy production?

The Universe is alive and this is beyond our powers of conception. We can say, based on our experience, a certain intellectual model can be constructed. This is like saying the world is round or that the planets rotate in circles around the sun. Neither statement is exactly true, but they rationalize information in our minds and lead to new knowledge.

We are familiar with the process of transmission and reception of electrical energy by means of resonant structures known as antennas. An antenna for the reception of Universal Energy would be a model of the Universe itself. The suggested structure is the one-piece Faraday disc, homopolar generator. [Figure 4] The magnetic flux lines become the time lines of the space energy flow and the rotating disc is the 3 space Universe existing in the instant of the present.

As for the family of two-piece induction machines, these are seen by this author to operate on the principle of transformer induction, including d.c. machines which are nothing but transformers with rotating secondaries and mechanical commutators for rectification.

A superior motor would produce more output power, torque x speed of rotation, per increment of input electrical excitation. The output power would exceed 1 horsepower for 746 watts of electrical input. A superior generator would produce more than 746 watts electrical output per horsepower input.

A two-piece induction machine operating essentially as a rotating transformer would never be able to exceed 100% electrical efficiency because electrical transformers in themselves are not known to be able to create energy. (There may be special circumstances where this is not true, but these peculiar effects characterized by a negative  $\mu$  are not normally encountered in conventional electrical machines)

The mirror image symmetry characteristic of the input and output ports of a transformer is carried over to the equivalence of two-piece induction machines operated as motors or generators. This motor-generator symmetry is not characteristic of the one-piece Faraday homopolar machine.

As a generator the one-piece homopolar machine evinces reduced drag in comparison with the two-piece induction machine for the production of equal amounts of electrical power. This is because the perceived mechanism of operation is to precipitate electrical charge from the time-energy flow by a centrifugally engendered force field. [12]

As a motor the one-piece homopolar machine produces the same amount of torque as an equivalent two-piece induction machine for measurements made with a blocked rotor. [13] The reduction of magnetically induced drag by attachment of the magnet to the rotor is not evinced by static measurements.

The torque attainable from a motor acts in relation to the Earth reference frame. For a two-piece induction machine, the stator, the receptor of the reaction torque from the rotor, is physically attached to the Earth reference frame. In contrast, the one-piece homopolar machine has no fixed Earth reference. With the rotor blocked there is a physical connection to the fixed Earth reference frame and the

relationship between motor torque vs. current input follows conventional expectations.

With the magnet of the one-piece machine loosed to rotate with attached Faraday disc, the mechanical connection to a fixed Earth reference frame is broken. With this connection broken the ability of this motor to do useful work is compromised by the necessity of transferring torque from a rotating reference frame to a fixed one. As the one-piece machine rotates at increasingly higher speeds the torque connection between the rotating frame and the fixed Earth frame becomes more tenuous until the torque output of the machine is balanced by mechanical losses. Further increases in motor current result in increasingly disproportional torque to the point where no further current increase can produce an increase in motor speed.

It is for this reason the one-piece homopolar Faraday machine is a far better generator than it can be as a motor. Better is in comparison with the two-piece induction machines.

What we have uncovered is a second family of electrical machines. If a genealogy of electrical machines is projected we would see the two-piece induction machines, with symmetrical motor-generator properties and limited by the properties of transformers to the 100% efficiency level in contrast to the one-piece Faraday homopolar machines. The one-piece machines transduce multiples of the 100% efficiency factor of the transformer machines in the generator mode but are not completely useful as motors because of self limitations of torque and speed output. The reduced drag obtained by physical connection of the magnet to rotate with the disc in the motor mode is not unambiguously useful since the torque output of the machine is only with respect to the rotating reference frame of the machine. The rotating reference frame is only tenuously coupled to the fixed Earth frame thus torque output can only arise through the dragging action of these two frames against each other.

Returning to the consideration of electrical induction we conclude that the Faraday conceptualization of flux line cutting is spurious and not worthy of further consideration. Faraday's ideas about transformer induction are correct and form the basis of two-piece induction machines presently in commercial usage.

The conceptualizations of spatial energy and spatial time distortion [Appendix 1] were not available in the time of Faraday, consequently the idea of flux line

cutting was invented. The persistent dispute over whether flux lines rotate with the axially rotated magnet or not is a consequence of this incorrect hypothesis. The idea that electric charge latent in space can be precipitated into a moving conductor opens a door to accessing the Universal Energy flow which is implicit in a model of a Universe with time extension which is created from nothing.

The only general principle this author is aware of is God. Symmetry, equivalence, relativity and conservation are not sufficiently general enough on which to base physical conceptions. The paradoxes, contradictions, and general incompleteness of contemporary physical theory speaks to this.

Bruce dePalma

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- [1] Kincheloe, 1986, "Homopolar 'Free Energy' Generator Test," paper presented at the 1986 meeting of The Society for Scientific Exploration, San Francisco, California, June 21, 1986; revised February 1, 1987. Address: Dr. W. Robert Kincheloe, 401 Durand/ITV, Stanford, California 94305
- [2] DePalma, 1988, "Initial Testing Report of DePalma N-1 Electrical Generator," *Magnets in Your Future*, vol. 3, no. 8, August 1988, pp. 4-7, 27; P. O. Box 250, Ash Flat, Arkansas 72513, U. S. A.
- [3] P. Tewari, "Generation of Electrical Power from Absolute Vacuum by High Speed Rotation of Conducting Magnetic Cylinder," *Magnets in Your Future*, vol. 1, no. 8, August 1986.
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- 5) P. Tewari, "Generation of Cosmic Energy and Matter from Absolute Space (Vacuum)," proceedings of the International Symposium on New Energy, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., April 16-18, 1993.
- 6) S. Inomata and M. Yoshiyuki, "Small Neodymium Magnet Twin N-Machine," proceedings of the 28th I.E.C.E.C., Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A., August 8-13, 1993. Address: Dr. Shiuji Inomata, Japan Electrotechnical Laboratory, MITI, 1-1-4 Umezono, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki, 305, Japan.
- 7) E. Laureti, "Alcune Osservazioni sull'Induzione Unipolare," *Nova Astronautica*, vol. 12, no. 54, pp. 27-33, 1992.

8) P. Tewari, Beyond Matter, Printwell Publications, Aligarh, India, 1984.

9) A.L. Kimball, Jr., "Torque on a Revolving Cylindrical Magnet," *Physical Review*, vol. 28, December 1928, pp. 1302-1308.

10) A.K. Das Gupta, 1963, "Unipolar Machines, Association of the Magnetic Field with the Field Producing Magnet," *Am. J. Phys.*, vol. 31, pp. 428-430, 1963.

11) Private conversation reported by Adam Trombly with physicist developing superconducting homopolar motors and generators for the U. S. Navy ship propulsion project, 1980. "I suppose only a physicist would worry about this but the efficiency of the homopolar generator, (superconducting two-piece), is 1% higher than calculated, 97% vs. 96%." --A.D. Trombly, Director of Research and Development, Zero Point Technologies Inc., P. O. Box 1031, Evergreen, Colorado, 80439, U. S. A.

12) DePalma, "Magnetism as a Distortion of a Pre-Existent Primordial Energy Field and the Possibility of Extraction of Electrical Energy Directly from Space," proceedings of the 26th Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, I.E.C.E.C., sponsored by the I.E.E.E. (U.S.A.), August 4-9, 1991. Boston, Massachusetts.

13) Crooks, Litvin, and Matthews, 1978, "One Piece Faraday Generator: A Paradoxical Experiment from 1851," *Am. J. Phys.*, vol. 46, no. 7, July 1978, pp. 729-731.

#### Appendix 1

#### Simple Experimental Test for the Inertial Field of a Rotating Real Mechanical Object

Introduction: For the last five years, this investigator and others [1], have studied the mechanical properties of rotating objects for the purpose of application of certain heretofore undiscovered properties of rotation to new forms of propulsion machinery and machines with anti-gravitational effect. The course of this investigator has not been to try to perfect new propulsion machinery, per se, but however to thoroughly investigate the phenomena of rotation.

The result of a great deal of experimentation (see appendix), has resulted in a picture which relates the performance of certain non-conventional machinery: Dean, Laithwaite, Wolfe, DePalma, to a variable

inertia property which can be engendered through motion of a rotating object.

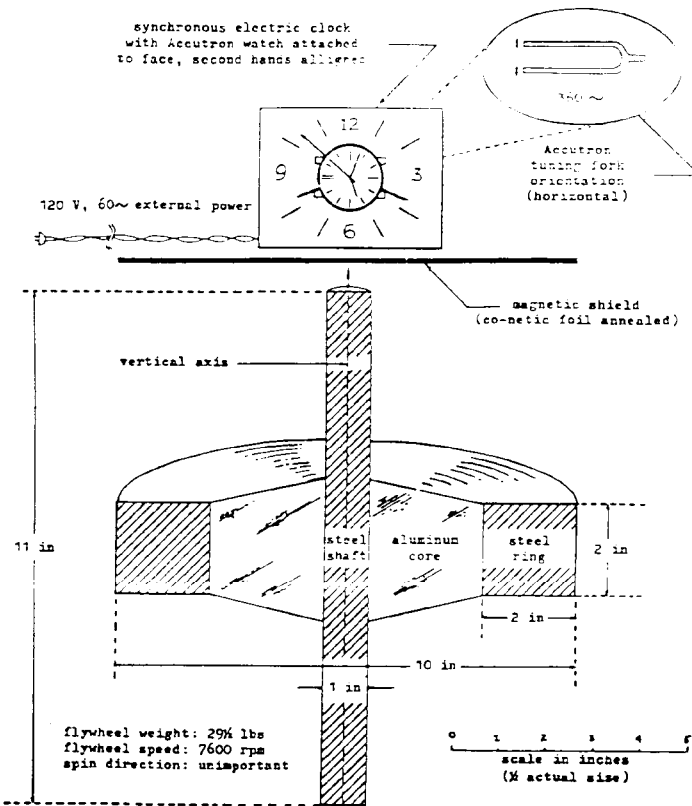
In terms of the acceptance of a new body of information relating to the properties of rotating objects and variable inertia, a simple experiment has to be devised which clearly demonstrates the new phenomena. In the performance of experiments with large rotating flywheels, there are great experimental difficulties which result from experimenting on the large rotating flywheels themselves. Through a series of corroborating experiments it has been established the anisotropic inertial properties of a rotating object are conferred on the space around the object. That is to say the space around a rotating object will have conferred upon it an inertial anisotropy. Let us ascribe this to the setting up of an od (odd) field through rotation of a real physical object. The purpose of the experiment to be described is the determination of one of the properties of an od field. The anisotropic inertia property.

The Experiment: A good way to detect a field whose effect is a spatial inertial anisotropy is to use a time measurement based on an inertial property of space and compare it to a remote reference. With reference to Figure 1, we have a situation where the timekeeping rate of an Accutron tuning fork regulated wrist watch is compared to that of an ordinary electric clock with a synchronous sweep second hand.

The Accutron timepiece is specified to be accurate to one minute a month. Examination of the relative time drift of the Accutron electric clock combination shows a cumulative drift of .25 second Accutron ahead for 4 hours of steady state operation. This is within the specification of the watch. With the flywheel spinning at 7600 r.p.m. and run steadily for 1000 seconds (17 minutes), the Accutron loses .9 second relative to the electric clock.

Much experimentation has shown that the effect is greatest with the position of the tuning fork as shown. Magnetic effects from leakage fields from the gyro drive motors are almost entirely absent; any remaining leakage is removed by co-netic magnetic shielding. The Accutron is also in a "non-magnetic" envelope.

The purpose of the experiment is a simple demonstration of one of the effects of the od field of a rotating object. The demonstration may easily be repeated using any one of a variety of rotating objects, motor flywheels, old gyrocompasses, etc. The rotating mass of the flywheels used in these



Inertial Field Experiment

Figure 1

Aug: ECD  
8-18-76

experiments is 29 1/2 pounds. The rotational speed of 7600 r.p.m. is easily accessible. The effect is roughly proportional to the radius and mass of the rotating object and to the square of the rotational speed.

Finer measurements can be made using an external electrically powered tuning fork oscillator and an electronic frequency counter. In this case the inertial anisotropy of the od field of a rotating object can be much more quickly and precisely measured. Field strength lines can be plotted along contours of constant frequency shift for the two orientation conditions of fork vibration direction parallel to, and perpendicular to, the axis of rotation of the test object.

**Conclusions and Observations:** The proper conclusions and evaluations of the above experiment will affect present conceptions of Cosmology. Before this can happen, simple tests must be performed to show the existence of a new phenomenon. It is hoped the apparatus for the performance of these tests is widely enough available to lead to quick verification.

[1] Eric Laithwaite, John S. Wolfe, Edward Delters, Bruce dePalma

Appendix: Axial moment of inertia measurements of constrained gyroscopes, pendulum experiments demonstrating anisotropic inertia of a rotating body. (available from Bruce dePalma)

\* Appendix 1 - "Simple Experimental Test for the Inertial Field of a Rotating Real Mechanical Object" Published as: "The Tuning Fork Experiment" in: Is God Supernatural?, R.L. Dione, Bantam Book Pbl. Co., 1976

### NEWTON VERSUS EINSTEIN, A BOOK REVIEW

by Hal Fox

Every questioning mind of that minority of persons who think about man's laws of Nature's physics have puzzled over the concept of gravity. In reading a splendid new book by Peter and Neal Graneau [1] I was surprised to find that I had not properly questioned the physical concept of inertia.

The concept of gravity as being "action at a distance" and, in gravity between celestial bodies, **action through a vacuum of nothing**, had never been intellectually satisfying. Ken Shoulders put that concept of gravity in the proper perspective by labeling the moon-earth attraction as **bodies mutually throwing fish hooks**. As a youth I was informed that Einstein has solved the problem of gravity but only ten people in the world could understand it. In a blaze of over-confidence I determined to become the eleventh. During my college years, interrupted by World War II, I read every book that Einstein wrote (at least those in the U/Utah library.) I failed to internalize the Einsteinian view of the universe. Thanks to the tremendous accumulation of data provided by the Graneaus' book, I have learned that Einstein, himself, was not too sure of the reality of his total view of the universe.

Graneaus' book has triggered the following intellectual exercise concerning gravity and inertia: Begin with the following empirical evidence and its challenges:

1. Space energy permeates everywhere.
2. Space energy interacts with physical matter.
3. Discard **nothing** along with **action at a distance**.
4. The magnitude of the interaction of space energy and matter is about  $10^{40}$  times the magnitude of the interaction of charged particles.



First, one should at least read about gravity as explained by Harold Puthoff [2] using mathematics that are incomprehensible to most of us. He does make the statement that space energy can only be sensed (perceived, felt, measured, tapped) from an accelerating frame of reference. High-density charge clusters are deemed to be highly accelerated, probably with toroidal motion, and are, by Puthoff's definition, candidate entities to sense or tap space energy.

Second, accept the empirical evidence of Shoulders [3] who has shown that we can tap **space energy**, it should be easy to dispense with the concept of space as being **nothing**.

Now, using the above evidence, start thinking about how gravity, inertia, etc. can be understood. A group of bright scientists, using the latest experimental evidence should produce an acceleration (no pun intended) of understanding about the nature of matter, space, and energy. This intellectual process is the hoped for result of Graneaus' book.

While the above discussion has been related to gravity and inertia, the Graneaus have provided even more of an intellectual challenge to our understanding of electricity and magnetism. After reading this informative book, you will (if you haven't already) be less receptive of our current **received doctrine** of the laws of electrodynamics. Peter Graneau has long sought for the inclusion in our university teaching of some of the experimental evidence to show that our current equations explaining electromagnetism do not explain everything. The Graneaus' book provides us with many intellectual challenges that should cause us to think more deeply about our concept of physics.

This challenging process does not diminish the tremendous process that has been made in scientific discovery, in engineering, nor in the impact of science on society. Instead, reading the book should cause us to consider how much more progress we could make if we would modify, change, improve, our understanding of the physical world in which we live and work. As well stated by the book (page 143, "The muddy ideological conflict between far-actions and field-contact actions is unlikely to be resolved by polemics and mathematics. **Nature communicates with us through experiment, not via equations.**"

Most of us, especially those who have been involved in cold fusion or space energy projects, recognize the

difficulty of promoting new science. We recognize that we may have to wait while the members of the **Ostrich Clan grow old and die because they are astoundingly eloquent even with their heads in the sand.**

**Thought Note:** Empirical evidence would suggest that we add to our models of physics the ability of massive, moving bodies to distort or entrain the nearby **space energy** along their line of travel so that we can then understand the failure of the Michelson-Morley experiments to detect the **ether** by measuring changes in the speed of light. However, we should accept Stefan Marinov's demonstration that measures the absolute velocity of the earth [4,5].

References:

[1] **Peter Graneau and Neal Graneau, Newton versus Einstein, How Matter Interacts with Matter**, Carlton Press, c1993, 219 pages, 135 refs, indexed, \$14.95.

[2] Harold Puthoff, "Gravity as a zero-point-fluctuation force," *Phys Rev A*, Vol 39, No. 5, March 1, 1989, pp 2333-2342, 33 notes and references. The model discussed in the paper details an electromagnetic basis for gravity.

[3] Kenneth R. Shoulders, "Energy Conversion Using High Charge Density," U.S. Patent 5,018,180, May 21, 1991, 80 pages, 97 figs, 42 claims.

[4] Stefan Marinov, Divine Electromagnetism, East-West Publ., Graz, Austria, c1993, 289 pages, Illus.

[5] Stefan Marinov, The Thorny Way of Truth, Part II, 3rd Edition, East-West Publ., Graz, Austria, c1984.

## Fusion Briefings

### THE INERTIAL MYSTERY OF THE HYDROGEN ISOTOPE

By Harold Aspden

#### INTRODUCTION

Physicists have a way of ignoring experimental evidence if it conflicts with what they have been taught to believe. They are all too ready to scorn

claims to discovery that challenges established physics. Proof, independent verification, and peer review are demanded and all too often research avenues are closed by circumstances that characterize human nature in the scientific community.

The 'cold fusion' saga and the claim that deuterons adsorbed into the crystal lattice structure of palladium may combine in a nuclear fusion process to produce heat is, however, holding ground. In spite of scorn and ridicule, plus the attempts to suppress something that should not be ignored, the research on this subject is moving forward.

It may be, therefore, that nuclear physicists will soon have to come to terms with the reality that deuterons can fuse in a nuclear sense without emitting neutrons.

'Cold fusion' has virtually become the subject of open warfare between those who have an open mind and do see science as advancing, albeit by occasionally backtracking on cherished beliefs, and those who insist on building progressively on established ideas without even the occasional survey of old foundations. There are, however, other fields where those barriers to progress are quite firm and effective but yet the occasional voice is heard telling us that the 'impossible' has become 'possible'. **Antigravity is one such theme.**

Now, as might be expected, given a whole spectrum of dissident scientific opinion, once a crack opens in the dam which holds back the flow that forces a change, consequent and related breakthroughs can be expected on many fronts.

It is even possible that one might find that the 'cold fusion' situation will have a spin-off in that elusive 'antigravity' domain.

With this in mind there is purpose in drawing attention to something that was discovered in the early spectrographic research of Aston but which was duly ignored because the implications of the discovery were too difficult to digest at the time.

The discovery pertained to an anomaly in the different inertial and gravitational mass properties of the hydrogen isotope.

#### MATTER AND THE LATTICE OF SPACE-TIME

As a brief background showing why the author took interest in this anomaly, in the 1950s, it is noted

that the author had developed a theory of gravitation based on the interpretation of the vacuum as being a medium having structural lattice form. Its properties were seen as those of a liquid crystal which could form lattice structure nucleated by matter. Thus the physical displacement of a molecular body would carry that vacuum structure with it through what was a fluid aether and if two bodies were to collide the structure could dissolve until reformed on a composite or segregated matter system.

The theory posed an interesting issue concerning gravitation. If the vacuum contains something of electrical form that can be grouped to define a lattice, do these lattice elements have a mass property? If so, there was reason to suspect that a proton in an atomic nucleus, for example, might replace such an element at a lattice site in the underlying vacuum. Then, if that proton were to come free from the lattice, there might be a discrepancy as between gravitational mass and inertial mass in measure represented by the mass of that vacuum element.

The author had, by 1959, developed and published a comprehensive analysis of the properties of such a vacuum model. Dirac had suggested that the vacation of vacuum sites by electrons would create 'holes' representing positrons. However, this author took this idea a stage further in adding structure and form and then showing that the mass of those vacuum elements was not that of the electron. In deriving the fine-structure constant from this vacuum model, the mass of those elements, as manifested dynamically in a quantized orbit, was  $3.714 \times 10^{-29}$  gm.

However, their effective mass for translational displacement is probably twice this, as verified by later research which further established their energy content, the latter corresponding to a mass of  $7.428 \times 10^{-29}$  gm. in terms of the  $E = mc^2$  relationship.

The reader should now reflect on the point at issue in this 1959 text, which was that the hydrogen isotope under scrutiny in a mass spectrograph could travel as a free particle through that lattice vacuum. Then, owing to the counterflow, by displacement of a lattice element, this could exhibit a inertial/gravitational mass discrepancy. Normally, when molecules and composite material bodies move through space, they carry that lattice with them and, as the space substance has the uniformity of a plenum, this precludes detection of its linear motion

by change of linear momentum. However, a free hydrogen isotope in motion through a host lattice can cause that displaced vacuum element to reveal its existence anomalously either in energy terms or as a mass-discrepancy.

#### THE COLD FUSION CONNECTION

In 'cold fusion' research we find that a deuteron, as the second isotope of hydrogen, is caused to migrate through the material crystal lattice of the metal palladium. The structure of that palladium will nucleate the local vacuum lattice in the space occupied by the metal. Therefore, the isolated positive charge forms of the deuterons will necessarily travel through that vacuum lattice and this must activate the 'hole' occupancy activity of vacuum lattice elements in counterflow.

Such a mass discrepancy, as between the gravitational and inertial mass property arising from such free motion of a hydrogen isotope through a background lattice, has interesting implications in general energy terms. One can wonder about actions by which energy might be released, even by tapping the universal source that powers gravitation. Or one can wonder if those lattice elements in counterflow involve a leptonic Q.E.D. type field background which may mean sporadic energy fluctuations. Here the mutual annihilation of positive and negative charges become unpaired owing to that hydrogen isotope jumping between different vacuum lattice sites. However, these thoughts involve too much speculation at this stage and more experiments are needed before such ideas can be probed further.

Accordingly, the author will conclude by simply drawing attention to reporting on Aston's observation. Quoting from page 25 of this author's text 'The Theory of Gravitation' (privately published 1959):

An important question concerning gravitation is, 'Does all mass gravitate?' Mass has inertial and gravitational properties, but is the inertial mass of a body exactly equal to its gravitational mass? The Theory of Relativity requires the answer to this question to be definitely affirmative and, indeed, this conclusion was reached as early as 1891 by Eötvös. However, in accepting this as an established fact, those who attempt to explain gravity by a relativistic approach are ignoring a discrepancy found in highly accurate experiments by Aston (Ref: F.W. Aston, 'Mass-spectra and Isotopes', 1st Ed. (Arnold, London), pp. 101-2 (1933).)

These experiments have pointed to a difference between the ratios of the inertial masses and gravitational masses of the preponderant isotopes of hydrogen and oxygen. Aston detected a difference of  $0.00004 \pm 0.00002$  between the mass number and chemical atomic weight of hydrogen on the oxygen scale and wrote, "This is a serious discrepancy .... It must be concluded that the discrepancy between the isotopic weights of hydrogen and oxygen is at present unaccountable and further work upon the matter is desirable." [end quote].

In 1959 this author suspected that a proton 'on the fly', as it were, through the vacuum lattice, and not at rest in its molecular chemical form, behaves anomalously in exhibiting additional mass connected with a vacuum energy quantum. This suspicion has been reinforced by the reported discovery of anomalous heating in cold fusion experiments where the unitary charged deuteron migrates through the lattice defined by the host metal. Note that any atomic ion other than a hydrogen isotope devoid of its atomic electron will have a distributed charge form able to define a multi-site occupancy and secure a double-lock on a vacuum lattice structure. This mass discrepancy problem is therefore unique to hydrogen isotopes.

## *Rotating Space-Energy Machines*

#### ERRATUM

Harold Aspden has drawn attention to an error in the patent identification at page 8 in the September *NEW* issue. It should read: U.S. Patent Serial No. 4,975,608.

#### VACUUM ENERGY SOURCE - A COMMERCIAL BREAKTHROUGH - MAYBE! By Harold Aspden

Following the Denver, Colorado New Energy Symposium, something new has emerged on the free energy scene in Europe. In Denver, we had an update on the Hooper field effects presented by John Stover. Now, from Switzerland, sent with a cover letter dated 30 June 1933, has emerged a new product announcement in the form of a

marketing prospectus for two machine types (30 KW and 210 KW ratings) which exploit scientific developments of an atomic physicist named Oliver Crane, but which gives a technical illustration referring to the Hooper experiment.

This prospectus, which is in German, is issued by RAUM-QUANTUM-MOTOREN AG of Rapperswil, Switzerland, and says that the exact price of the first series of the smaller machine, which is scheduled for delivery in the middle of 1994, cannot be calculated exactly at this time, but will be between 18,000 and 20,000 Swiss Francs. The machines will come with a 5 year-warranty and may even be obtained by rental.

Enquiries should be addressed to Jean-M Lehner, Director of the company (tel: +41-55-237-253 or Fax +41-55-237-210).

As I interpret the description, about 10% of the power comes out as heat and 90% in a form said to be 'phonons' which are converted into a d.c. output. The price quoted does not include inverter circuitry for transforming this into a.c.

In my opinion, if this venture is well founded on demonstrable technology, then it will be one which uses principles similar to those of Ken Shoulders or Hooper, but with permanent magnets to step-up the action. I believe we are seeing here what I have described for many years as 'vacuum spin,' the development of whirlpool eddies in the vacuum itself powered by the zero-point energy source and coming into being when a radial electric field is set up either by a filamentary current pinch in a conductive medium or by a magnet acting in a homopolar fashion on a rotating conductor. This is all related to the phenomenon at work in the Hyde generator, the DePalma and Tewari machines and the M-L converter. However, this RQM project is said to be solid state!

I offer below my own opinion on what I see as the physical action at work in these devices.

John Stover told us about the phenomenon discovered by William Hooper. Hooper died in 1971. His discovery was later confirmed by researchers at Montana State Univ., USA.

Imagine a straight conductor bent back on itself to form a non-inductive bifilar circuit configuration which has two closely-adjacent oppositely-directed identical current flows. It should develop no magnetic or electrical field at radial distances that are

significantly larger than the cross-sectional dimensions of the circuit.

Hooper incorporated 4020 such conductors in a non-inductive circuit assembly and passed up to 30 A through the circuit. He encased the assembly in a stainless steel cylindrical capacitor, with the inner conductor grounded and the outer conductor connected to a high impedance voltmeter. He found that whether he used a.c. or d.c., and even though the circuit was screened by the inner conductor of the capacitor, he obtained a d.c. voltage across the capacitor that was a function of the current.

Evidently something setting up a radial electric field was escaping from the shielded and non-inductive current excited core unit. I suggest that the Hooper experiment replicates in each conductor strand an action that occurs in a lightning discharge by which filamentary pinch action on electrons develops a radial electric field within the conductor. The vacuum medium, the 'aether,' spins in response to set up a radial electric field that cancels the effect. Note that Ken Shoulders uses pulsed discharges in a gas discharge tube. The effect could have escalating features causing the spin to build in strength as charge is held at the conductor (or plasma) surface. The actions of all the currents are additive so that the net external effect is an 'aether spin' which can break out and spread beyond the confines of the source conductors. This would set up the radial electric d.c. field in the cylindrical capacitor which Hooper measured.

In thunderstorms the same action is the source of the spherical plasma balls that we sometimes see and which we term 'thunderballs.' One may even wonder if this is a source of an invisible menace, the quasi-stable carriers of those 'killing fields' we imagine are associated with overhead power lines. Remember that people living near power lines complain of the higher incidence of cancer which electrical specialists cannot explain in terms of the weak field low frequency effects. Yet, here we have high currents flowing in the opposite directions in adjacent parallel wires and, at least in the imagination of those who live nearby, giving off an invisible aura of something that can be lethal if exposure is long term! The Hooper research indicated microvolt signals but if those microvolts were a measure of the minute imbalance between two opposite voltage gradients, an electric vacuum spin displacement and a true electric field, of very high strength, then we really do need to face up to that danger. The standard energy density of these vacuum spin 'balls' has been measured as between

2 and 5 billion joules per cubic meter, known from studies on thunderballs.

I have thought for many years that the action of the aether in developing this spin response is powered by energy that is tapped from the vast energy resource, the quantum spin state of the vacuum itself. I offered an outline explanation of this in my 1977 pamphlet 'Space, Energy and Creation,' several copies of which I distributed at the Denver meeting. That included the analysis confirming the energy densities just mentioned, and do note that we are talking about aether in spin, and we know that we can move through the aether, which means that the aether can move through our bodies! The aether can move through that stainless steel screen in the Hooper experiment and presumably through the aluminum skin of an aircraft flying through a thunderstorm, because those balls have been seen to wander along the passenger aisle inside the cabin! That pamphlet of mine also suggests that a tornado gets its extra power from vacuum spin and I later read that weather specialists were puzzled because the tornado can move in a direction opposite to the prevailing wind, so we are talking here about real power and something that exists with an 'aethereal' independence.

Having written a book in 1972 entitled Modern Aether Science, a book which stresses the need to learn from the thunderball, as an aether phenomenon, and even suggests that the Sun itself is powered in this way, I should not be in the least surprised by this Swiss RQM development. However, the high power rating of the RQM technology having regard to the compactness of the units on offer is something that I had not imagined to be possible, and yet the energy densities mentioned above can more than justify the power delivery.

What is surprising is that this RQM technology has not been fed to us through your network channels. Yet, if ever such an invention were to intrude on the commercial energy scene, what is more likely than that it would make its entry in this way? Certainly, no respectable energy authority would risk giving support to a 'crank' proposal seen as 'perpetual motion.'

However, as with all these 'announcements' one needs to be sure that the device is genuine and we need to hear of reports of a public demonstration before getting too excited. RQM AG quote Schweiz, Bankverein CH-8820 Wadenswil on their prospectus and a 3,000,000 Swiss Franc nominal capital.

Concerning the stigma of 'perpetual motion,' I use those words openly and in the knowledge that the Institute of Physics in U.K. in the July 1993 issue of *Physics Education*, has just published an item of mine entitled *The Law of Perpetual Motion*, the last words of which read:

"It is hoped that the debate developing... will have an eye to new physics and the future, as otherwise education in physics will be a barrier rather than an open doorway to future energy research."

/s/ Harold Aspden

## Space-Energy Miscellaneous

### ENERGY RESEARCH REVIEWED

#### A Critical Review of the Available Information Regarding Claims of Zero-Point Energy, Free-Energy, and Over-Unity Experiments and Devices

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#### Abstract

A summary review is presented of the experiments, motors, generators, devices, and demonstrations that have been reported in the past few years to produce near-unity or over-unity operation. The concepts of free-energy, zero-point energy, and over-unity devices are not new, and many examples of such devices have been built within the last 100 years. 26 researchers are reviewed and 11 are selected for immediate interest and support. Whether a new form of potential energy can be demonstrated and successfully utilized within the near future for the ultimate benefit of the human race remains to be seen.

#### Definitions

'Energy' cannot be created nor destroyed - it exists throughout space and within matter. 'Perpetual Motion' does not exist - long lasting motion is easily

observable, such as planetary orbits. 'Stupidity' is not hereditary - and it is not a survival trait.

'Zero-Point Energy' (ZPE) is known as an energy that fills the fabric of all space. Technically the ZPE results from an electric flux that flows orthogonally to our perceived dimension or reality. The mass equivalence of this energy has been calculated by physicists to be on the order of  $10^{93}$  gms/cm<sup>3</sup>. Henry T. Moray, Walter Russell, and Nikola Tesla described the nature of the ZPE and designed and built equipment to engineer its properties. It may be possible to build devices to cohere this energy. This would result in a non-polluting, unlimited supply of virtually free energy.

'Free Energy' is a term that can have two meanings: either the additional energy that can be obtained from a device at little or no additional cost, so the additional energy is essentially free; or more output energy that appears to be available than input energy, such as in the case of detonating an atomic bomb.

'Over-unity Devices' are those systems which appear to produce more energy than they use. In analyzing such systems, a box is drawn around the device and energy balances are formulated to measure the amounts of energy coming into and out of that box. Whether or not the device is termed an 'over-unity' device will depend upon the size of the box. When the box is drawn large enough, all systems or devices will have a net energy transfer of zero. On the other hand, when the box is drawn just small enough, the device can be said to be an 'over-unity' device, and an intelligent physicist will know better.

From this point of view, examples of existing so-called free-energy devices abound: such as Hoover Dam. So then is any generator, or any nuclear reactor. More energy certainly comes out of a dam than went in to make it (by us, at least). And any dam engineer will tell you that it will produce more energy than it cost to build and that it will last forever (or at least until his kids get out of college). So it is seen that these generators can be thought of as free-energy devices, while they are really only energy conversion devices, and obviously not perpetual motion machines. People who insist that they actually are, are either very ignorant or very devious. In such cases, examine the person's true motives. [Another 'free-energy' device of increasingly noteworthy attention is the Federal Reserve, which is not an agency of the US government. (Figgie 1992)]

### Sources of Information and Data

Ultimately, the sources for all information in these areas come from the inventors, researchers, or investigators themselves. The US and foreign patent offices provide some information into new developments in these areas, yet the actual patents reveal very little useful information and almost no experimental results. Patent law does not require complete disclosure of all data, and patents are held nationally. An interesting area of big business today is the international transfer of patents at no cost.

Other sources of information and data include papers, reports, books, and conference proceedings. Papers and books that are of special interest are those by Hans Coler (1946), the Gravity Research Group (GRG 1956), Stefan Marinov (1992), Hans Nieper (1984), and Shinichi Seike (1992). Conferences that have been recently held to collect and summarize information in these areas include the 26th and 27th Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conferences (1991 and 1992) and the more recent International Symposium on New Energy (ISNE) (April 1993). All of these materials are available from the sources identified in the references section. As a result of a 1993 ISNE working group, the working devices were categorized into four distinct areas: (1) Solid-State Space-Energy Generators, (2) Rotating Space-Energy Machines, (3) Fusion Conversion Devices, and (4) Hydrogen Energy.

### Summary of Interesting Theories, Experiments, and Devices

"Some things have to be believed to be seen." [1]

There are several societies and conferences worldwide that present and sometimes document the results of research in these areas. As this work is not considered as mainstream science within the US, much of the results of these researchers goes by unnoticed. The 26th IECEC (1991) provided a forum for researchers in these areas to voluntarily come forward and present their ideas, theories, and results to the mainstream scientific community. They were met with interest ranging from mistrust to awe, and from feelings ranging from friendship to outright anger. The ranges of these attitudes will likely depend upon the emotional stability of the listeners.

The 26th IECEC created international interest that stimulated further review papers to be published in the later IECECs. A growing group of organizations is networking on a worldwide basis to support and

Table 1. A Listing of Researchers and their Experiments and/or Devices of Current Interest

<u>Researcher(s)</u>	<u>Experiments, Devices, and Demonstrations</u>	<u>References</u>
Adams, Robert	Adams Pulsed Motor Generator and Replication	Adams 1993
Baumann, Paul, et. al.	Methernitha Swiss M-L Converter Device Demonstrations	IECEC 1991
Bedini, John	Bedini Free Energy Generator Plans and Demonstrations	IECEC 1991
Binder, Timothy	Russell's Nuclear-Magnetic Transmutation Experiments	ISNE 1993
Brown, Paul	Nuclear Resonant Generators and Demonstrations	IECEC 1991
Coler, Hans	Magnetstromapparat and Stromerzeuger Devices / Demos.	Coler 1946
Grotz, Toby	Russell's Power Multiplication Principle Experiments	IECEC 1992, ISNE 1993
Hathaway, George	Unipolar Dynamo of Novel Construction Experiments	IECEC 1991, ISNE 1993
Hickox, Barbara	Electric Dynamo Patent	IECEC 1991
Johnson, Gary	Electrically Induced Explosions in Water Experiments	IECEC 1992
Kelly, Don	Electromagnetic Antigravity Drop Tests	ISNE 1993, SEA
Lambertson, Wingate	WIN Process	IECEC 1991
Marinov, Stefan	Venetin Coliu Generator Demonstrations	ISNE 1993
McKie, Richard	Power On Demand Module Concept (PODMOD)	IECEC 1991
Meyer, Stanley	Water Fuel Cell Demonstrations	ISNE 1993
Moray, John and Kevin	T. Henry Moray's Radiant Energy Device	IECEC 1991
Muller, William	Muller Motor/Generator	IECEC 1991
Newman, Joseph	Magnetic Fields Utilization Energy Machine	Newman 1993
dePalma, Bruce	N-Machine Experiments	IECEC 1991
Pappas, Panos	Energy Creation in Sparks and Discharges Experiments	IECEC 1991
Reed, Troy and Evelyn	Reed Magnetic Motor Experiments	IECEC 1991, ISNE 1993
Seike, Shinichi	Negative Energy and Landau Oscillator Experiments	Seike 1992
Storms, Edmund	Established Cold Fusion and Reproducible Results	IECEC 1993
Sweet, Floyd	Vacuum Triode Assembly Device Demonstrations	IECEC 1991
Tewari, Paramahansa	Space Power Generator Experiments	ISNE 1993
Valone, Thomas	Homopolar Generator Experiments	IECEC 1991, ISNE 1993

organize this on-going research. Some of these organizations are listed in the references (AREI, AFS, GRI, IASA, INE, ITS, JPI, SEA, TI, and USP). *New Energy News* is the new monthly newsletter of Institute for New Energy (INE), a recently formed U.S. technical society, created in April 1993, that is committed to researching these technical areas. Note that the references include complete and accurate address and cost information, so that serious investigators have no excuse to not investigate.

This review includes all of the information that was made available to the 1991 IECEC, the 1992 IECEC, the 1993 International Symposium on New Energy (ISNE), and other contributed personal source information and documents. Our focus here is on actual data and results - not on ideas or mathematical theories. Our emphasis here is on repeatable experimental evidence - or on the documented testimony of multiple reliable witnesses that have been willing to stand-up, testify, and document a description of what they witnessed. Just because you don't see it doesn't mean that it's not real.

The list of the researchers, experiments, devices, and results that were addressed in this review are

listed in Table 1. The reference corresponding to each researcher is also listed. Videotapes were made of all ref. speakers at the 1991 IECEC and the 1993 ISNE.

#### Possible Misleading Results

"But goodness alone is never enough. A hard, cold wisdom is required for goodness to accomplish good." [2]

We feel that the interpretation of anyone's results can fall into one of four categories: (1) Lying for attention; (2) Lying for money (funding, stock options, etc.); (3) Inaccurate measurement or misinterpretation of the data or results; and (4) Accurate representation of the physical phenomena. In our reviews, we found absolutely no evidence that any one of the researchers we studied in Table 1 belonged specifically in categories (1) or (2) (although so far as we know three of these researchers have not been able to replicate their initial published results). Frauds are quickly discovered, if encouraged to reproduce their results and to provide detailed information. So, we were left to carefully analyze the results from each researcher and to carefully draw our own conclusions. While, on one hand, some researchers

Table 2. A Listing of Promising Devices of Great Interest with Documented Demonstrations

Researcher(s)	Effects Observed	Yrs	Cat	Doc	MWs	RDs	Res	Eff
Baumann, Paul et. al.	Over-Unity, Rotating, Self-Sustaining	1984 +	2	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Binder, Timothy	Chemical Dependency on E-M	1927 +	1	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Coler, Hans	Gravitational Field Generator	1942 +	1	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Grotz, Toby	Over-Unity, Rotational Generator	1961 +	1	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Kelly, Don	E-M Field Drop Tests & Oscillators	1992 +	1	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Marinov, Stefan	Anti-Lenz Effect Motor/Generator	1988 +	1	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Meyer, Stanley	Energy from Water, H2 Fracturing	1980s	4	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Moray, John and Kevin	Over-Unity, Self-Sustaining Device	1930s	1	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Storms, Edmund	Over-Unity Thermal, Cold Fusion	1990s	3	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sweet, Floyd	Over-Unity, Steady-Variable Device	1990s	1	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Tewari, Paramahansa	Over-Unity Rotational N-Machine	1993	2	Y	N	Y	Y	N

**Key:**

Yrs	Years the Effects were observed.	Cat	Categories 1 through 4, as defined under 'Sources of Information and Data.'
Doc	Documentation Exists (Yes or No) (Y/N)	RDs	Repeated Demonstrations (Y/N).
MWs	Multiple Witnesses Testimony (Y/N).	Eff	Large Research Effort (Y/N).
Res	Currently Being Researched (Y/N).		

may possibly be overstating the capabilities and results of their experiments and devices, on the other hand many so-called 'scientific experts' are very active in discounting all of the research results in these areas without investigating the details of any of them. "The Nobel chemist Irving Langmuir (1881-1957) used to give a cautionary talk on pathological science, and ... told a number of stories of pathological science and listed the features they have in common." (Cromer, *Skeptical Inquirer*, 1993). In his eight-page article, Cromer states that there are many lessons from this: "(1) Scientists themselves are often poor judges of the scientific process; (2) Scientific research is very difficult. Anything that can go wrong will go wrong; (3) Science isn't dependent on the honesty or wisdom of scientists. (4) Real discoveries of phenomena contrary to all previous scientific experience are very rare, while fraud, fakery, foolishness, and error resulting from overenthusiasm and delusion are all too common. Thus, Glashow's closed-minded 'I don't believe a word of it' is going to be correct far more often than not." Cromer also cites Langmuir as saying (Langmuir 1989): "There are cases where there is no dishonesty involved, but where people are tricked into false results by a lack of understanding about what human beings can do to themselves in the way of being led astray by subjective effects, wishful thinking, or threshold interactions. These are examples of pathological science. These are things that attracted a great deal of attention. ... [But] the critics can't reproduce the effects. Only the supporters could do that. In the end, nothing was salvaged. Why should there be? There isn't anything there. There never was."

Our sincere response to you is: If there is no initial interest - then there will be no investigation. If there is no investigation, there will be no research to replicate. Your interest will spark the urge to replicate. If there is interest, research, and no replication, then that fact should be published and disseminated with integrity. If there are witnesses to the results and the results were or are repeatable, then we feel the fault and blame lies with the critic and not with the researcher. Therefore, given the experiments and devices referenced in this paper: Demand that they be tested with an open mind! One success out of all of the failures is more than worth the effort!

**Devices of Great Interest**

Grant shook his head. "It's been discussed, in the field. Many people imagined it was coming. But not so soon." "Story of our species," Malcolm said laughing. "Everybody knows it's coming, but not so soon." [3]

The researchers and the works that we feel are worthy of great attention in the near future are those that are listed in Table 2. It should be noted that some researchers have been omitted from Table 2 only because either their work is of a proprietary or confidential nature, or because we could not obtain the required data or documentation from witnesses. Such researchers include: Paul Brown, Bruce dePalma, and the Reeds. All of the researchers listed in Table 1 and not listed in Table 2 have provided and we trust will continue to provide important



contributions to and documentation of their work. In fact, some of this work may turn out to be more important than those currently listed in Table 2. However, at the present moment of time as this paper is being written, we considered those devices listed in Table 2 to be of the greatest interest to us.

### Summary Information and Data

The Methernitha Swiss M-L Converter developed by Paul Baumann and the Methernitha spiritual community in Switzerland has been repeatedly demonstrated to many scientists upon request (26th IECEC, Nieper 1984, SEA). Its three foot counter-rotating disks and specially designed energy storage system are reported to generate a steady output power of about 3 to 5 kilo-Watts (kW) indefinitely - while sitting on top of a table. A videotape has been produced and its narration has been transcribed.

Tim Binder and his team have replicated the 1927 experiments of Walter Russell and have created fluorine from pure water vapor using complex E-M field arrangements. This work validates Russell's theories about nuclear structure and the proper arrangement of the Periodic Table of the Elements.

Hans Coler demonstrated two major devices to many amazed witnesses and officials in Germany during 1925-1945. A 60 kW device was built in 1937, and the war bombings ended further research in 1944. A complete 32 page report declassified by the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee is available. (Coler 1946, Nieper 1984) The theories expressed are very similar to those presented in a comprehensive report (GRG 1956) (the latest one we could find so far) on electrogravitics systems, interactions of E-M with gravity, or counterbary control devices.

Toby Grotz and his team are planning to replicate the energy experiments of Walter Russell. In the fall of 1959, General Chapman, Colonel Fry, Major Sargent, Major Cripe, and others from NORAD in Colorado Springs, attended a meeting at Swannanoa, Virginia (University of Science and Philosophy) at the invitation of Walter Russell. At this meeting Russell explained the workings of a device he proposed to build to take advantage of the vacuum state energy, and the two directional movement of energy from gravitation, (generation), to radiation, (degeneration). During the following year Russell, his wife, Lao, and

their assistants built the device. The prototype that was built consisted of two sets of dual and magnetically-sexed coils. On September 10, 1961, Walter and Lao Russell reported to their contacts at NORAD, that the coils had worked and that the President of the United States could announce to the world that a "greater, safer power than atomic energy" could be provided for industry and transportation.

Don Kelly is the editor of the Space Energy Newsletter (SEA) and has been conducting and reporting results of E-M to gravity drop tests. He finds that energized coil assemblies have a 40% lag in drop time over about five feet. Other related research worldwide verifies that spinning masses appear to lose weight at high rotational speeds. Stefan Marinov is the editor of Deutsche Physik in Germany and has demonstrated many experiments that confound conventional E-M theory. His recent paper describes devices that create anti-Lenz effects, thus increasing the generator's efficiency.

Stanley Meyer has obtained over 28 patents in both the US and other countries that document his water fuel cell and hydrogen fracturing process technology. He began this work in 1980 and has spent over \$1.6 million. Although he has been approached to sell the technology, he says he has no intention to do so and plans to retain control to make sure his invention is brought to the public for the good of mankind. An informative and recommended videotape of his 1993 ISNE presentation is available through the INE.

John and Kevin Moray are pursuing the technology that was repeatedly demonstrated to the press in the 1930s by T. Henry Moray. One device was reported to generate 50 kW for long periods of time by itself.

Edmund Storms has reviewed much of the work done internationally in the so-called area of 'cold fusion' and has documented the results and repeated results of the now worldwide research in this area.

Floyd Sweet demonstrated his vacuum triode device to at least two expert electronics technicians that have documented their observations in sworn affidavits. A videotape was also made during a demonstration. From a nine volt battery starter unit, nearly continuous output powers of 500 W to 50 kW have been reported to be observed. Experimentation

Paramahansa Tewari has been doing experiments with a N-Machine and has reported over-unity operation from instrument readings. He is currently performing new experiments to feed the output of the device back into the input to obtain a 'free-running' condition. Many researchers have performed experiments with these devices, also called homo-polar generators or unipolar dynamos. They usually consist of a rotating magnetic disk where electrical current is passed from the center of the disk to its edge. Small increases in the motor input power result in large increases of output power, thus encouraging the idea of an over-unity cross-over point. Regardless of all of the theory and reasons pro and con, it will be exciting to see the results of Tewari's forthcoming experiments and videotapes.

It appears that all serious research and development activities in the energy conversion technologies will continue to be closely monitored and guarded by the existing oil, transportation, and economics industries. Serious researchers in these new areas (Meyer, Methernitha, Sweet) are not allowing "the establishment" to buy them out. At the same time, there is strong evidence of aggressive suppression. The German company Becocraft specializing in the development of "new energy devices" was forcibly shut down and its president quickly imprisoned on investment fraud charges in a court case that had only one plaintiff: the Utility Company of Cologne! (Marinov 1992). All of the investors of Becocraft fought the case to no avail. Closer to home, the US Patent Office has classified over 3,000 patent devices or applications under the secrecy order, Title 35, U.S. Code (1952) Sections 181-188. Where did that technology go? These patents would be a great place to start for a new company involved with defense conversion technologies for environmental use!

### Conclusions

"Woe to you, you blind leaders of a hoard of blind, who say: 'This should be done and that should not be left undone.' You only represent a false teaching and ignore the laws of Creation." [4]

"It has been said that science is man's futile attempt to understand Nature. While it becomes important to learn, understand, and apply science in our everyday lives, it is equally important to continue the pursuit of unraveling the secrets of Nature." (ISNE 1993, from Forward 1).

If ignorance was a good enough reason to not try, the light bulb would have never been invented and the Earth would still be flat. Let us be judged by our work and repeatable results, and not by hasty words. If some of these works turn out to be not valid: So Be It; Let it Be Known; and Let's Move Forward with Integrity! We are all desperately looking for the next big breakthrough in modern physics to assist us in solving the escalating energy and environment crises! Do something to promote and encourage the continuation of these researchers and these works! If you don't do it, who will? If not now, when?

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IASA, Institute for Advanced Studies at Austin, 4030 Braker Lane W., Suite 300, Austin, TX 78759.

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### Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge these and many other researchers, scientists, and skeptics that have contributed serious open research and documentation to boldly advance science and technology for the benefit of the human race.

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## Miscellaneous

### GRAVITATION

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Oliver Nicholson has graciously provided copy of little-known publications on the research of Dr. Francis E. Nipher. Dr. Nipher did experimental studies in the 1911 to 1920 period in an effort to find a connection between electricity and gravity. These studies were financed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. This work predated that of Townsend T. Brown and was known to him. The text of Dr. Nipher's work is presented verbatim

with annotation in the form of figures in that issue of *Electric Spacecraft Journal*.

#### INTRODUCTION

In former publications the present writer has suggested an intimate relation between gravitation and electrical action. There can be no doubt of the truth of the statement, that the attraction between any two masses of matter depends not only upon the amount of matter in the two masses, and their distance from each other, but also upon their electrical condition.

#### CONCLUSION

These results seem to indicate clearly that gravitation attraction between masses of matter depends upon their electrical charges upon them. To assume a special case, such as exists when the gravitation constant is being determined, Newton's law holds only when the common potential of the two bodies is such that their gravitational attraction for each other is a maximum. If the two masses are not separated by a metal shield and their common potential is that of the earth, these masses will repel each other by a force represented by the final term in Equation 1, and the value of (K) will also be diminished, if the above conclusions are correct. If the two masses are separated by a metal shield, this final term will be eliminated, but the value of (K) will be diminished and may seem to be variable, if there are local variations in the potential of the earth. By adjusting the potential of the attracting masses by well known means we may hope that the real value of (K) and the absolute potential of the earth may be determined. This is a problem for the future to solve.

## LETTERS

#### FROM RAUM-QUANTEN-MOTOREN

In the *New Energy News* of August 1993 and September 1993 you have printed some articles and letters concerning the RQM corporation and the RQF institute.

We really welcome the fact that all over the world the discussions about RQM and RQF have started. Because all publications from Oliver Crane, a Swiss physician who died in December 1992, are only available in German language, the most important statements of his theory are still unknown in your and other countries.

The complete physical theory of Oliver Crane gives a very clear graphic description of all known physical terminologies such as attraction and repulsion, light, space, matter, gravity, electromagnetism, radioactivity and so on. The Biereld-Brown-Effect, for example, is handled as a basic fact and not only as a physical curiosity. There is also an explanation for the well known N-effect.

According to the most scientists in free energy, Oliver Crane's basic assumption is the real existence of an aether, consisting of small space quanta (Raum-Quanten). This small space quanta then consists again of much smaller sub space quanta (Ur-Raum-Quanten) and so on, like a fractal pattern of a chaotic system. Even all energy and matter is built of this very small space quanta.

One of Crane's basic predictions is the existence of a real space quantum particle flux (Raum-Quanten-Stromung, RQS) around a permanent magnet (see figure 1 ). Maxwell was one of the first scientists who explained the behavior of electromagnetism similar to the equations of fluid mechanics. Crane has made one step more and claims the real existence of space quantum particle flux to build magnetic fields. This approach opens a wide range for new explanations for the magnetic field and its impact on matter or elementary particles.

This space particle flux (further called SPF) has been proved with new experiments done by Christian Monstein, a member of SAFE. This experiments have to be reproduced by other scientists to verify Monstein's measurements. The complete theory and the measurement set-up are described in the German book "Zentraler Oszillator und Raumquantenmedium" by Oliver Crane and Christian Monstein. The researches on Crane's theory are partly paid with the high sales price of the book, which gives an excellent overlook to the scenery behind the nature.

As the magnetic forces are an expression of the space quantum particle flux, the electric forces are an expression of the space quantum particle oscillation, which is present in every part of space, even between electrons and nucleus of an atom. This oscillations are responsible for that, what we usually measure as an electro-static field.

Figure 1: Magnetic Flux Casing

This picture shows the space quantum particle flux around a permanent magnet, as Oliver Crane postulated in his book and has been proved by Monstein's measurements (Monstein-Barnett-Effect). With view to the south-pole of a permanent magnet, the SPF always rotates screw (clock-wise). The SPF are the orthogonal trajectories of the normally used magnetic flux lines from north to south pole. It's similar to the vector potential, but it's a real particle flux and not only a mathematical formula.

In the September issue of the *New Energy News*, in Dr. Harold Aspden's article "A Hot Fusion Experiment that Helps Cold Fusion" was shown a picture of a very interesting experiment with free falling mercury. Unfortunately a picture from the top of the experimental set-up hasn't been shown. A view from the top would show the increasing helix motion of the free falling mercury. This 'electro-dynamically

induced' effect is probably another effect 'of the space quantum particle flux, then only with an applied axial magnetic field of 300 G the mercury begins to spiral.

Until today, the local press only discussed the PR manager Jean-Marie Lehner, the scientist Oliver Crane and the physicist Alexander Borg, but never the local press have discussed Crane's theory or the measured magnetic flux casing around permanent magnets. As long as the discussions won't rise down from the emotional level to the factual level, an open and objective discussion is not possible.

May this information bring you some news about the new developments, which have started in Rapperswil, Switzerland, this year.

With best regards,  
/s/ André Waser - RAUM-QUANTEN-MOTOREN AG

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#### LETTER FROM ROLF SCHAFFFRANKE

The latest copy of *Fusion Facts* which you had enclosed is excellent and extremely interesting. If things are going as expected, I might be able to offer you my services as a Technical Correspondent for German-speaking countries of W. Europe by next year, ie. BRC, CH, AU. They might not have anything to offer in the area of cold fusion, but there are other F/E projects in status nascendi, as you can glean from the enclosed copy of a Swiss development called RQM-generator. It will tentatively be going into production by summer of next year, with the output of the smaller unit an estimated 20 to 30 kW, input by battery or 220 V a.c. Efficiency of 0.8-0.9 according to their literature, which has to be clarified. RQM stands for "Space Quantum Motor" and the driving energy in question is nothing else but the old AETHER. No mechanical moving parts. There are considerable questions open at this time, but I expect the visit of a knowledgeable Swiss friend next month who hopefully should be able to clear up some grey areas. Since the physicist/inventor died recently, the project is now in the hands of a PR-type, with technical director a bona fide titled scientist.

Dr. Aspden of the UK is aware of this project, but he too has reservations at this time. Everybody is waiting for a public demonstration. Sounds familiar? Trouble is, resistance by dogmatic science in these

countries is even worse than in the U.S., if that is possible.

I agree with your conclusion that it will be harder to stop a worldwide group of cooperating pioneers than a lonely individual. Thanks for sharing!

Rolf Schaffranke

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#### LETTER FROM PETER GRANEAU

Dear Hal Fox,

Neal and I are delighted that you will review our book [Newton Versus Einstein] in *Fusion Facts* and *New Energy News*. These will probably be the first reviews in print.

We are getting quite a lot of feedback from the early readers. Many prominent physicists are being asked to comment on the book. Of course, we expect a flood of criticism. It has been decided with the publisher to let it all roll by and comment later, sometimes next year. We may even consider publishing a volume of the comments (with consent of the writers) and our replies. Your "On explaining gravity and Inertia" is the first item on file.

Very best wishes, Peter Graneau

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#### THE GERMAN STATE SUFFOCATES THE FREE ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Letter from Stefan Marinov

The only big German company (and I presume, the only big one in Europe) which has invested money for research, development and marketing of free energy power supplies was devastated by the German State.

With the concept that the laws of energy conservation have an absolute validity and therefore people who promise to be able to produce free energy power supplies are charlatans, the General Deputy of the company BECOCRAFT, Mr. Jürgen Sievers, was arrested on June 15th, 1992, and all current accounts of the company were blocked.

About half of the company's capital was invested by Mr. Sievers himself, and the rest by some 30

shareholders in Germany and one in Austria (that's me).

The denunciation against the company BECOCRAFT was issued by the *Stadtwerke Köln* (Cologne's Utility Company) with a letter of December 16, 1991, to the Public Prosecutor's Office in Cologne, which was signed by a Mr. Beer and a Mr. Didrich. The accusation of the Cologne Public Prosecutor, Mr. Ritter, was "capital investment fraud," although none of the shareholders has issued a denunciation.... The process against the BECOCRAFT company was announced to take place from March 2 to March 12, 1993.

On February 27, I sent to the judge, Mrs. Vielhaber, a fax in which I wrote: "The process against the BECOCRAFT company will begin on March 2, but I am not summoned either as advocate, nor as defendant, nor as witness. All shareholders are convoked as witnesses (they had been visited personally by Mr. Ritter and pressure was exerted on them), only the shareholder who is also the scientific advisor of the company and who bears the whole responsibility for the company's management was not convoked. Herewith the justice has degraded the process to a farce.

"In the case that Mr. Sievers will be condemned, I insist to share half of his condemnation. I am the scientific advisor of the company and I bear the whole responsibility in the sense of the accusation."

Mr Sievers was condemned to 4.5 years of prison. With a letter on April 21, 1993, the judge, Mrs. Vielhaber, wrote that it was not allowed for me to serve in a German prison the half of Mr. Siever's sentence of imprisonment.

We know what a political process is and how such processes are fabricated (remember the processes during the French revolution and Stalin's processes.) Now we have a scientific process which has been mounted exactly according to the same kind of scenarios -- A company having a production aim for marketing of free energy supplies was annihilated without allowing its scientific advisor to enter court, without inspection of the machines which are under development, without any scientific expertise.

When a friend of mine exclaimed "But at the banishment of the Copernican theory, the Catholic judges convoked its defender, Galileo, to the Vatican court and he was allowed to defend his concepts."

I said to him, "The processes of Bruno and Galileo were processes for saving religious prestige, while the process against BECOCRAFT is a process for saving a world energetic and financial system."

Let me add that the "pluralistic" German press presented the BECOCRAFT company and Mr. and Mrs. Sievers exactly in the sense of the accusation, as "defrauders." In the whole German press there was not a single line about the truth.

/s/ Stefan Marinov

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### HEAT CONVERSION TO ELECTRICITY

Albert Victorovich Serogodsky (Moscow Central Aerological Lab.), inventor, reported in *Planetary Association for Clean Energy Newsletter*, vol 6, no 4, July 1993, p3.

PROTEK, a Russian organization that is a government/private company, is out to protect innovative technologies. One of the things they are promoting is a free-energy device designed by Dr. Albert Victorovich Serogodsky (Moscow Central Aerological Lab.) Presented recently at a conference in St. Petersburg, "Practical and Theoretical problems of Non-traditional Energetics," the device works with a mixture of a gas and a vapor (steam). It is somewhat similar to another thermal device designed by Rudolf Doczekal of Austria. Serogodsky's invention is reported to "transform" heat energy into mechanical energy without requiring a cooler, which makes it theoretically able to work off of "environmentally available heat." It was reported to produce 18 kW of mechanical energy, but the input range was not specified. It has been demonstrated, but a Swedish company is said to have negotiated a prohibition against further non-Russian demonstrations.

## MEETINGS

**INTERNATIONAL FORUM  
ON NEW SCIENCE  
October 13-17, 1993**

The International Association for New Science, the sponsors of the conference, purpose to bring together scientists, professionals and lay people to promote research in the areas of New Science as well as education. New Science includes topics and phenomena which cannot be explained by traditional science and yet may have the potential for significant benefit to the health and conditions for humanity and the planet Earth.

Scholarly papers have been invited on any topic related to New Science. These papers should include one or more of the following: theories, hypotheses, research designs, research results and analyses.

Please send for registration information to the International Forum on New Science, 1304 S. College Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 80524.

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### ANS NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY EXPO

Courtesy of Ron Flores and Don Kelly

In conjunction with the ANS Winter Meeting and the concurrent meeting of the U.S. Council for Energy Awareness, the ANS Nuclear Technology Expo will be held November 14-17, in San Francisco. The Grand Ballroom of the San Francisco Hilton & Towers will be the site where decision-makers from all sectors of the nuclear industry will attend the ANS and USCEA meetings.

On Wednesday morning, ANS, USCEA, and The Atlantic Monthly will jointly sponsor a major public policy event: The Atlantic Forum. Bringing together Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary and other top Washington policymakers and experts, the forum will explore U.S. energy policy in the '90s and how it will affect America's ability to compete internationally. The Atlantic Forum will be heavily attended by the news media and will probably be broadcast on C-Span. The session begins at 8:30 a.m. at the Westin St. Francis Hotel.

There will be over 50 companies displaying state-of-the-art equipment, products, and services. The ANS meeting theme is "Nuclear Technology: Meeting the Economic Challenge." A list of the ANS Winter Meeting technical sessions can be sent to you upon request. For information call 708-579-8252.

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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.

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Ether Research by Rolf Schaffranke	News on JPI II from Shiuji Inomata

And Many Other Interesting Things!

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