



# New Energy News

Monthly Newsletter of the Institute for New Energy

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## CHANGE OF DIRECTION BY DOE?

By Hal Fox

There may be a change of direction at the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). This change was not made apparent at the time the latest budget request was compiled. For fiscal year 1995, DOE received \$328,638,000 for Fusion Energy research. For fiscal year 1996, the request is \$366,045,000. The total U.S. expenditures on cold nuclear fusion and efforts to utilize space energy is less than two percent of that amount.

However, a recent communication with an executive of A.T. Kearny, Inc. (a large management consultant firm) stated that the DOE is soliciting proposals for **ultimate energy sources**. If that report is true, then that is some evidence for a change of direction at DOE.

Assume that the advisors and workers at DOE have carefully investigated the growth and development of cold nuclear fusion and have begun to track some of the true over-unity devices and have now discovered viable new energy sources. If that assumption is correct and the DOE is now changing policy based on strong engineering and scientific discoveries, **then the DOE is to be highly congratulated.**

On the other hand, if the DOE is playing the old bureaucratic game of CYA (cover your \_\_\_(extremity)), **then the Congress of the United States should accelerate the downsizing and dismantling of the DOE.**

According to our sources, the new request for proposals is directed toward the identification and evaluation of existing or predicted new (ultimate) methods for producing energy. This type of request from DOE is long past due. Shortly after the discovery of cold fusion, a DOE project manager had the temerity to announce that he had \$2 million in unspent project funds and would entertain proposals on cold fusion projects. His funds were removed, he was given a sideways promotion and no funds to manage.

Our editorial policy has been the recognition that the Secretary of Energy (both Watkins and O'Leary) are guided by internal advisors. We have found it very difficult

to get the cold fusion message through to the Secretary of Energy -- **you can't get past the barrier of advisors.** However, thanks to the efforts of many, **especially Jed Rothwell and Eugene Mallove of the Cold Fusion Research Advocates**, and including a similar group in Minnesota, the politicians have been given significant amounts of information on new energy. Up to a certain point, you can't blame the Secretary. However, when the information achieves critical mass, then the Secretary must either act or take full responsibility for inaction.

Now that many members of the U.S. Congress and many U.S. Senators are aware of the failure of the Department of Energy to fulfill its mission of developing new energy sources, **there are many supporters of the idea that it would be best to dismantle DOE along with HUD and the Department of Education.** If that action does not get the attention of the Secretary of Energy, then DOE deserves to be disbanded.

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### COMMERCIALIZATION OF NEW ENERGY - NOW?

[Information courtesy of Dr. Robert Bass, Dick Liebel, John Eriksen, information received Jan. 27, 1995.]

By Hal Fox, Editor

**Giant Bay Resources Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C.** under the direction of Catherine Stauber, President, has entered into the **New Energy Age**. Here is the story: Giant Bay has acquired the Sam Leach patent on "Electric Arc Plasma Steam Generation" (U.S. Patent 4,772,775, issued Sept. 20, 1988). Here are excerpts from their latest letter to shareholders (courtesy of Dick Libel):

"Giant Bay Resources Ltd. has had a very eventful and interesting year. The main focus of the Company is now dedicated to the development and commercialization of our new technology so we can focus on earning income.

**\*Steam Power Generation Technology - H<sub>2</sub>O as Fuel.** Many shareholders are already familiar with our involvement in this exciting technology, however, as few of us have a degree in Physics, the description and

potential of this process has now been simplified for easier understanding.

"In our more technical literature this process has been referred to as **Electric Arc Plasma Steam Generation**. This technology performs a highly efficient method of producing super-heated steam (thermal energy) using electricity and water as a primary fuel. The super-high temperatures achieved (over 10,000 - 20,000°F) compare to fossil fuel flames in the 3600°F range. These high temperatures can only improve the existing speed, efficiency and drastically reduce pollution levels of the steam-making process. This process should prove to be highly efficient and very economical.

"...After achieving encouraging results, Giant Bay has engaged Crossbow Electronics Inc. of Toronto, Canada to perform an independent study of the technology in California. Crossbow has enthusiastically embraced the technology with confidence and stated **with their professional expertise Giant Bay can have a working proof of principle prototype in just 60 to 90 days. ...**"

"Sincerely /s/ Catherine Stauber, President.

Excerpts from the December 6, 1994 News Release:

"...Crossbow Electronics Inc. of Toronto, Ontario has conducted an independent on-site testing and review of the technology's development to date. With encouraging results, Crossbow has now agreed to a contract development agreement to complete a proof-in-principle prototype in Toronto. **The goal is to complete and design the system to operate in an efficient, non-polluting closed-loop manner and generate more electricity than it consumes.**"

Editor's Note: I talked to John Eriksen, President of Crossbow Electronics. He confirms the statements attributed to him. He also stated that tests of a much cruder system were made at Georgia Tech with the preliminary results indicating that the thermal power measured 157 percent more than the input power. Eriksen expects that the improvements will provide additional **efficiencies**. To meet their stated goal of being able to create more electrical output than used on the input, the conversion to steam and then back to electrical output would imply that the steam-generating process is providing thermal power from **two** to three times the input electrical power.

#### COMMERCIALIZATION?

In addition to Giant Bay Resources the following companies are also involved in new energy systems: Hydro Dynamics Inc. in Georgia is manufacturing and installing electric-powered **Hydrosonic™ pumps** which

have been measured to be over 100 percent efficient **not including losses**. The HydroCatalysis Power Corporation of Lancaster, Pennsylvania is developing an electrolytic cell that produces excess power. ENECO, Inc. of Salt Lake City, Utah has obtained rights to intellectual property representing over thirty patents pending in the cold fusion and enhanced energy areas. UTARKOMET is a joint venture manufacturing company in the Republic of Belarus which has been established to help provide a manufacturing base for new energy devices and systems.

Conclusion: **Commercialization has begun.**

#### ELECTRIC ARC STEAM GENERATION PATENT

Inventor: Sam L. Leach, "Electric Arc Plasma Steam Generation," U.S. Patent No. 4,772,775, Date of Patent, September, 20, 1988, 19 claims, 7 figures.

Abstract: An electric arc plasma steam generator includes a pair of electrodes for generating the arc plasma, and a housing for enclosing the arc plasma. Jets of water are directed into the arc plasma to convert the water into steam and to ionize the hydrogen and oxygen components of the steam. Arrangements including coils and water jackets are provided for circulating water in proximity to the arc plasma and for super-heating the water contained in the water jacket and/or the coils, which are preferably mounted within the housing. An expansion chamber is connected to receive both the super-heated water, and also the super-heated steam from the arc plasma, as the hydrogen and oxygen recombine to form steam once again. The arc plasma in one embodiment may be formed by electrical conduction through a spray of water containing an electrolyte; and in another embodiment electrodes may initially form the arc plasma in air or other gas, and as the electrodes are consumed, they may be advanced by a suitable mechanical arrangement including threads on the electrodes, keyway slots on the electrodes, and stepping motors which serves to advance the electrodes as needed.

## COLD FUSION

A NEW ENERGY CAUSED BY  
"SPILLOVER-DEUTERIUM"

Yoshiaki Arata, M.J.A., and Yue-Chang Zhang  
Welding Research Inst., Osaka Univ., Japan  
Published in *Proceedings of the Japanese Academy, Series B*, vol 70, ser B, no 7, pp 106-111. *Reprinted by permission of Y. Arata*

## AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

It was verified that a new kind of energy is caused by "Spillover-Deuterium" generated in a double structure (DS)-cathode with "Pd-black." Using this cathode, the authors confirmed the sustained production of a significantly abnormal amount of energy over a period of several months that could not be ascribed to chemical reaction energy. The chemical reaction energy of 0.1 mol Pd-black used is only 4[kJ], but more than 200 MJ of excess energy was continuously produced for over 3000 hr. at an average rate of 50-100 kJ/hr using a DS-cathode with a same quantity of Pd-black. Intermittent operation over a period of two years using this structure proved the complete reproducibility of these results.

TRANSMUTATION MAKES <sup>5</sup>LITHIUM

Ron J. Kovac, "Plasma Shaping Reveals New Atomic Transformation Technique and Cold Fusion at Chemical-Molecular Levels," *Fulcrum*, vol 3, no 2, Dec. 1994, pp 19-29.

## EXCERPT FROM AUTHOR'S CONCLUSION

<sup>4</sup>He (the commonly accepted ashes of cold fusion) was obtained at 3.75% concentration of the parent gas, nitrogen (<sup>14</sup>N). Even more profound: The "Missing Link" element, <sup>5</sup>Li was created in the same apparatus. Standard literature proclaims that there is no element of atomic weight 5. The cold fusion process that gave these results uses only plasma of N<sub>2</sub> and magnetic shaping. The plasma tube has no constrictions or capillary fusion facility. The plasma tube has only two needle point stainless steel electrodes, no platinum, nickel or palladium cathodes. The <sup>5</sup>Li was obtained at 2.50% of the parent gas <sup>14</sup>N.

## NEW THIN-FILM ALLOYS

Courtesy of Dr. Samuel P. Faile

I. Peterson (Staff Writer), "New alloys: Mixing It Up on Metal Surfaces," *Science News*, Jan 28, 1995, p 53.

## EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Some metals that do not mix well to make alloys, such as gold and nickel, can be made to form a single layer atomic alloy. This discovery was made by Jerry D. Tersoff of the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York. Mixing atoms of difference sizes such as gold atoms on the surface of nickel may promote the development of new or better catalysts. If

cold fusion involves the catalysis of nuclear reactions, some of these metal thin-film alloys may be of importance in experimental work.

## NEW SHOT AT COLD FUSION

Courtesy of Jed Rothwell

Malcolm W. Browne, "New Shot at Cold Fusion by Pumping Sound Waves into Tiny Bubbles," *Science Times* section of *New York Times*, Dec. 20, 1994, page D1 & D8, illus.

## EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Browne's article discusses some of the most recent work of Dr. Seth Putterman at UCLA. As reported, the more recent work on sonoluminescence has achieved higher temperature levels than previously obtained. While Putterman works with single bubbles, Dr. Kenneth Suslick, a chemist at the University of Illinois (Champaign-Urbana) has produced clouds of bubbles. The bubble temperature produced is inferred by the light emitted from the sonoluminescence. The article suggests that it may be possible to create high enough temperatures so that the fusion of deuterium can be achieved. It is noted that "this process must join together atoms of isotopes of hydrogen (either deuterium or a mixture of deuterium and tritium -- the same mixture that fuels hydrogen bombs). This yields helium nuclei and tremendous amounts of energy." The author later states that no neutrons have been detected. Also, the article addresses the problem of getting bubbles of hydrogen or hydrogen isotopes to produce sonoluminescence. The process which might be able to produce excess energy is compared with the process where glass spheres are used in inertial confinement hot fusion.

**It is interesting that Malcolm Browne fails to mention that E-Quest Sciences has been producing nuclear by-products (as measured by scientists at the Los Alamos energy research laboratories) using the sonoluminescence phenomena at or near the surface of a metal (such as palladium).** In addition, Browne makes no mentions of the paper by Julian Schwinger in which he suggests that the Casimir effect may be responsible for the forces which collapse the bubble so violently. Of course, the Casimir effect is a by-product of an energetic space and the E-Quest experiments suggest the reality of **cold nuclear fusion**. Neither of these two concepts are acceptable to the classical hot fusion community. **This article is an impressive demonstration of how one can select facts so as to avoid any acceptance of either the concept of cold fusion or an energetic space.** Rather, the projected use of sonoluminescence is associated with high temperatures

(of the collapsing bubble) and therefore, the possible similarity to inertial confinement. The concept of the catalysis of nuclear reactions on or near the surface of a metal lattice can be used to explain "sonofusion" as can much of the large body of experimental data for cold fusion. However, we are pleased that the prestigious *New York Times* would use the term "cold fusion" and publish an article without the usual attack on Pons and Fleischmann. Maybe, just maybe, this act of journalism heralds a gentle recognition of the continuing advances that have been and are being made in cold fusion technology.

## Space Energy

### TOMI (Theory of Magnetic Instability) Device

Many people have now built Stewart Harris' TOMI device and were amazed that it does just what he claims. The actual catalyst was a phone call from Norman Comparing, one of our newer Roundtable/KeelyNet folks. He said he'd bought a set of magnets from Radio Shack, put them together and the roller repels just as described in the file TMIDEVIC. That got me excited, so I ran out to Radio Shack and bought a raft of magnets, built the device and it definitely works.

From that, messages were posted on KeelyNet as E-mail, leading others to duplicate the effect and swap notes. Now, everyone is trying to figure out how to make this thing run in a circular track, preferably attached to a shaft to run a generator and produce electricity from the continuous magnetic repulsion. So, I figured it might be useful to include the construction details in this flyer so you TOO can see what all this could lead to. The following file contains construction details for the device described in the original file TMIDEVIC.

The principle has now been demonstrated by several KeelyNet Associates, all of whom are very excited with the prospects. Needless to say, everyone agrees that a circular version would allow tapping of energy from the magnetic drive.

This past year, John Searle spoke at both the ISNE (International Society for New Energy out of Fort Collins) and ITS (International Tesla Society out of Colorado Springs). He made reference to his circular track demonstration which could be demonstrated on a desktop. The idea is most intriguing yet he never explains how the

process works. Many people I've spoken with also question how he could construct \$10,000 magnets back in the 50's when the original Searle work was being done. However, we (and you) NOW HAVE THE SECRET!

As I understand this circular track, it consisted of hills and valleys on which was placed a 'roller magnet'. The roller magnet would then begin to circulate around the track under its own power, gaining speed with each revolution.

This is the basis of Searle's SEG (Space Energy Generator) and his flying disk. Many KeelyNetters who have duplicated the initial Harris linear magnetic drive also have seen the correlation with the Searle circular track. The TMIDEVIC file was a general description, while this file TOMIBILD (for Theory of Magnetic Instability) will provide complete details to test it yourself.

Stewart Harris had the original inspirational dream back in 1978 which showed him how to make a magnetic track that would power itself. He built it the next day using cardboard, scotch tape and off-the-shelf disc magnets from Radio Shack. It worked just as he saw it in the dream.

Attempts to patent it were unsuccessful, causing Stewart to put it away since 1978. Within the past couple of years, Stewart decided to put it out on the networks and see what came of it. The concept was mercilessly flamed (insulted and made fun of) on the InterNet. This was from people who did not try to comprehend what was claimed or to duplicate the device. Stewart was very disappointed in the reactions. Since that time, he has expressed great satisfaction that others have proven his concept and are going ahead with improvements. He has been on KeelyNet and we have kept in touch, even to the point of arranging some kind of project that would result in a novelty or toy that could be sold on the open market.

The original TMIDEVIC file was sent to KeelyNet back in early 1995 by our friend Glenda Stocks, a very perceptive and intelligent woman who is heavily into InterNet activities. Since that time, it has been generating quite a bit of wonder, enthusiasm and experimentation.

The device is quite simple and has numerous possible configurations. It is based on an anomalous effect relating to the instability of joined magnets. There is a thrust from the magnetic fields causing the moveable roller to push up and over a ramp. Gravity then causes the roller to move down the decline. It is believed the device can be configured in a circular, seesaw or zigzag track to run on its own power. By the time you read this, it will hopefully be in production as a novelty toy and probably have been arranged to rotate a shaft for power-transfer from the magnetic repulsion.

BY ALL MEANS, do not let this stop you from experimenting with it. We actively promote the sharing of information with fellow experimenters and researchers. The cost will range anywhere from \$10 to \$30 for the magnets. We here at KeelyNet want everyone to be aware of this, please experiment with it and share your findings with others. This is a MAJOR DISCOVERY that anyone can build from off-the-shelf Radio Shack magnets.

To construct your own TOMI (Theory of Magnetic Instability) device:

### 1) For the ONE ramp test

Buy 30 circular magnets (with the hole in the middle) from Radio Shack, these cost \$1.69 for five magnets, so the magnets will cost about \$10.00.

### For the TWO ramp test

Buy 50 circular magnets (with the hole in the middle) from Radio Shack, about \$17.00.

2) Take some stiff cardboard and make two hills (each hill consists of an incline and a decline, experiment with the angle, about 30 degrees).

3) Make three rolls (or five rolls if you are using two ramps) of 10 magnets each (connect the magnets to form 10 magnet stacks, sort of like a roll of Lifesavers. Tape these magnets together with scotch tape.

4) The ones for the side of the ramps are called RUNNERS, one other 10-magnet roll is used as the ROLLER that moves up the incline between the RUNNERS.

5) On each ramp (incline), you attach one roll of magnets running up each side, so that's two magnet rolls per incline and NONE on the decline.

6) The RUNNER magnets on the sides should be arranged to be of opposite polarity, that is, North at the top on one side, South at the top on the opposite side.

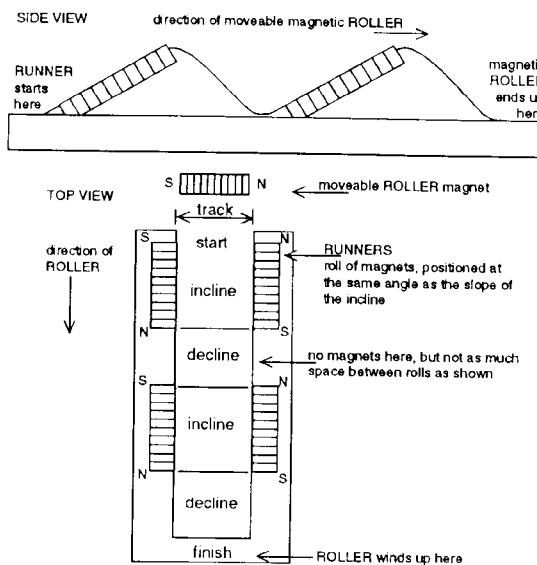
7) The ROLLER should be placed at the base of the ramp with its poles facing like poles on the RUNNERS, since LIKE magnetic poles REPEL, this will provide the repulsion you require to make the ROLLER move up the incline between the RUNNERS.

For the Harris device, the 'over the hump' necessary for any perpetual motion device is provided by the downward push (all advanced students know gravity is NOT a pull, but a PUSH) of gravity on the roller as it moves down the decline.

The inertia of the moving roller must be sufficient to get it past the attractive end of the guide magnets and over the apex of the incline/decline. This is something you will have to provide for in other configurations if you want to make it 'perpetual'. The hamster cage or bicycle wheel attached to a shaft to drive a generator is one possibility that one just can't get past.

One other tip, the more magnets you stack together, the weaker will be the overall force. A common idea is to create a circle of connected magnets that will provide continuous acceleration. It sounds good, but in fact will not work, so don't go out and buy \$100s of bucks worth of magnets. Try it yourself by stacking 20 or so magnets together and see how the field weakens.

The following diagrams show how simple it is to reproduce, experiment with it, have fun and we would all appreciate being informed of any improvements you might make.



Once the roller is placed on the ramp, it will be repelled UP the ramp, the inertia will push it over the edge and it will roll down the other side into the path of the next group of repelling magnets. This will go on for each successive incline/decline and gravity is the breakaway force to prevent the magnet roller from being attracted back to the top magnets. The roller should be guided wherever possible to maintain a perpendicular position to the RUNNER magnets.

After Bert Pool did this, he left an E-mail saying, based on his experiences, he imagined a series of ramps from Texas to California, once the roller is put into the first repelling incline, it would continue all the way to California without stopping. Kind of like a domino effect, but under power.

Please feel free to pass this around and use it as you will, the more people who see it, the sooner something USEFUL might be developed from it. A contact has been made with a friend down in Austin who owns and operates a novelty company. He is looking into making some kind of magnetic device that could be sold as a novelty, with

something going to the inventor, Mr. Stewart Harris of Las Vegas. Stewart's dream and the fact that he shared the information is going to lead to great things for all of us, despite the years of flames he endured before finding a group of people who could see beyond 'the laws' of physics. It is only fair that Mr. Harris should get full credit and some financial compensation for his invention. If you wish to contact Stewart directly, you might mention you heard about it from KeelyNet.

InterNet: Stewart.harris@charleston.com

## MAGNETICS AND ENERGY

Bertil Werjefelt, "Energy from Magnetic Materials/Magnetic Fields," for the IAP on Cold Fusion, January 21, 1995, at MIT, Cambridge, Mass, 02139, USA. [Mr. Werjefelt is the President of Poly-Tech (USA) Corp, P.O. Box 5011, Kaneohe, Hawaii, 96744, USA. (Phone: 808-235-0849; Fax: 808-247-6313)]

The following is the introduction to his presentation that day:

As Dr. Mallove explained, the reason I am here concerns my work in physics and engineering over the last 20 odd years and my efforts to find ways of extracting energy from magnetism. The common and incorrect belief is that it is not possible to do so. That is my focus today.

Don't get alarmed, I am a firm believer in conservation of energy!

Almost a decade ago I was satisfied that it was possible to extract energy from magnetism, based on my own experimental results. I conducted many experiments, most of them for the purpose of ascertaining and or ruling out a multitude of concepts, possibilities and of course, experimental error. Several years (and I might add, lots of money) were consumed in this effort. And, as I am sure many of you can appreciate, many months would be consumed just designing and manufacturing the parts, before setting up an experiment, only to find in a few minutes of testing that it did not work as planned. However, some experiments did work. But most commonly we had internal control or interference problems because we were trying to be too fancy in devising self-sustaining apparatus. In any event, we had several experiments with excess energy and short periods of self-sustained operation, enough to satisfy me that my time, money and efforts were being spent wisely. I recall, for example, that there was one experiment with an input of 160 watts and the output was 450. This lasted for several minutes. But at that time we were unable to solve the problems of recycling the requisite energy for self-sustaining operation. It was a very frustrating period, but

we now believe we have resolved those issues completely. Our testing involved all kinds of load conditions, from lights and salt baths to motors. In any event, from all these experiences I could see what the requisite design parameters would have to be for the applied technology and for the purpose of seeking patent protection on the basic governing technology. But, what was lacking was a valid explanation of the results and technology. This is particularly needed in order to seek broad patent protection which, after all, is one of the basic business objectives. And it was clear that the scientific community would demand at least some level of physical explanation.

Subsequently, I started to search the literature for precedents in the field. What I first found was that in all the literature concerning magnetism it was clearly stated that it is impossible to obtain energy from magnetism. It was said to violate the laws of conservation of energy. However, quite obscurely, in the area of thermodynamics I discovered that reputable researchers had reported on excess energy experiments in the 50's and later explained the perplexing results as being of magnetic origin. I then spent several years researching this and working on explanations. And in 1990 I unsuccessfully attempted to publish my findings in the mainstream journals. In due course, naturally I discovered that such heretical ideas - as with cold fusion - were not accepted there.

Now we are back to setting up experiments which we will disclose publicly. This should occur in the next few months. Because of the controversial nature of our results and what we are proposing, I am sure you can understand our need for indisputable documentation and results. We have therefore refrained from releasing the results of our earlier proof-of-concept experiments and, in the interim, instead disclosed the basic principles so that others may experiment on their own. Meanwhile of course, as you saw on the video, the Japanese, and I understand others, including two electrical engineers in England, have now proven my point.

You see things and you say,  
"Why?"  
But I dream things that never were,  
and I say, "Why not?"

George Bernard Shaw

# Solid-State Space Energy

## THE UNIDIRECTIONAL TRANSFORMER

Paul Raymond Jensen, "The UDT," *Fulcrum*, vol 3, no 2, Dec. 1994, pp 37-40.

### ABSTRACT

I have built a transformer which supplies more power to its load than is drawn from its primary source. I named this device **The Unidirectional Transformer (UDT)**, because the magnetic reaction of the load current does not affect the magnetic action of the primary circuit.

The UDT is composed of a parallel LC resonant primary, a split secondary, a gapped magnetic core, and a "feedback winding." Virtually the only input power needed is that used to magnetize the core.

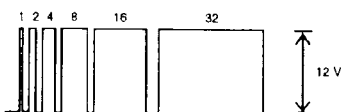
## G.A. WICHITA DISCLOSES MRA DEVICE

As told to Dr. Samuel P. Faile

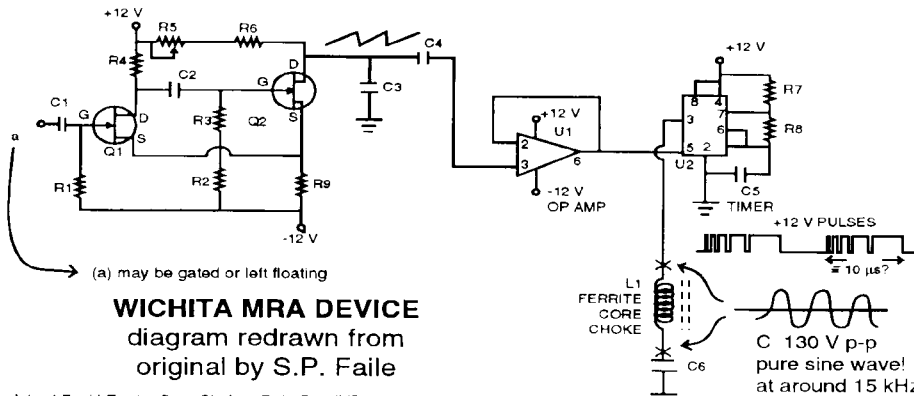
Text of a letter of January 1995:

History -- The circuit was originally intended to produce series a time decrement pulses for an anti-gravity experiment (concept of an expanding E-M wave form). The circuit was never taken beyond bread-board level. Other projects took precedence. I had intended on feeding expanded pulse sequence into various transducers to look for unusual effects.

Description -- A positive sawtooth wave of about 25 V p-p (peak to peak) is generated by a simple N-channel JFET oscillator. This signal is coupled through a capacitor to a 555 timer chip which is configured as a voltage controlled oscillator. The output of the 555 timer then consists of a +12 V pulse train, wherein each pulse is of a duration or period about twice as long as the pulse before it. The pulse train is contained within an envelope about 10-15  $\mu$ s in duration.



When this pulse sequence was fed into a ferrite core inductor,



**WICHITA MRA DEVICE**  
diagram redrawn from original by S.P. Faile

L1 - 4.7 mH Ferrite Core Choke - Dale Pn# IH55 (available as surplus) through Marlin P. Jones Co., P.O. Box 12685, Lake Park, FL 33403-0685 Ph. 407-848-8236

instantly a large voltage rise occurred. A nearly pure sine wave of about 130 V p-p was measured across the inductor. It is unknown if any substantial power was developing in the inductor, however a neon lamp across the unit lit brightly without diminishing the magnitude of the sine wave. No attempts were made to try to couple this energy into a secondary circuit for I-V analysis. (Could be done with a secondary winding added over the primary of the inductor.)

Objective -- This effect may or may not embody any unusual or new principles. I found two aspects to be unusual:

- A. The production of a sine wave across the inductor with 130 V p-p magnitude.
- B. The fact that this voltage does not blow out the 555 chip or the op-amp.

Applying the decrement pulse train to an iron core coil, or an air core coil or a quartz piezo transducer did not produce any unusual effects.

This information is being released in light of the new developments by McClain & Wooten and others. If barium ferrites or other ferrites are found to possess the ability to store energy, or "ring," then maybe the actions of my aforementioned device have merit. Hopefully, any who are currently working with barium ferrite might find value in this circuit. Best of Luck.

### Components List:

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| C1 - 120 pF - 50 V                           | C2 - 0.001 $\mu$ F - 50 V      |
| C3 - 0.0047 $\mu$ F - 50 V                   | C4 - 1.0 $\mu$ F - Non-Pol 50V |
| C5 - 0.015 $\mu$ F - 50 V                    | C6 - 0.1 $\mu$ F - 250 V mylar |
| R1 - 100 K $\Omega$ - 1/4 W                  | R2 - 1 M $\Omega$ - 1/4 W      |
| R3 - 33 K $\Omega$ - 1/4 W                   | R4 - 22 K $\Omega$ - 1/4 W     |
| R5 - 200 K $\Omega$ - 1/4 W or potentiometer | R7 - 10 K $\Omega$ - 1/4 W     |
| R6 - 120 K $\Omega$ - 1/4 W                  | R8 - 100 $\Omega$ - 1/4 W      |
| R9 - 2500 $\Omega$ - 1/4 W                   |                                |

1, Q2 - MPF 102 JFETS  
 U1 - TLO81CP OP Amp (JFET Input)  
 U2 - 555 timer IC

### WIN Energy Progress Report

by Wingate A. Lambertson, Ph.D.

My last progress report was published in the December 1994 issue of New Energy News. Since that time, two major problems have been solved. Failures of the switching solid state component have held back my development work for years. This problem was solved by going to higher current components and experimental studies can now move ahead. Deterioration of the E-dams with experimentation developed as a new problem. This was found to be a result of high current pulses in switching failures and overloading. It was solved by designing the E-dams for the current being handled. Energy is collected in the E-dam components of the energy conversion system.

Systematic studies are now being conducted on the variables of the WIN Method. The purpose of these studies is to increase both the output/input ratio and the yield - that is the amount of energy collected from the vacuum continuum. At this preliminary stage, the best o/i ratio has been 557 percent and the top watts collected was 343.3 watts per second.

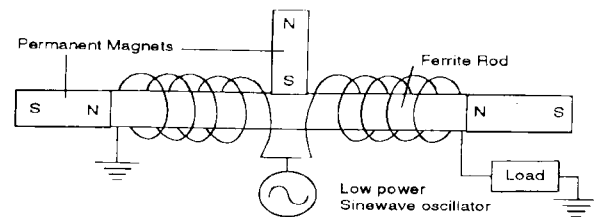
There appears to be a straight line relationship between the watts collected per cycle and the energy content of the electrical charge being cycled. In order to double the watts collected it is necessary to double the electron volts of the charge being cycled. This ratio may be used in designing commercial prototypes.

For information, please contact the author at 216 83rd Street, Holmes Beach, FL 34217, U.S.A.

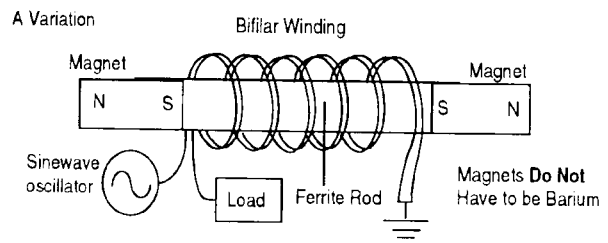
### SWEET VTA EXPERIMENTER

Courtesy of Vanguard Sciences

As a piece of intriguing information, a fellow called up KeelyNet from New Zealand and had been experimenting with the Sweet VTA over-unity device. He worked with Sweet in the early days and very kindly volunteered to share some of his information with KeelyNet and other researchers through our various contacts. I am placing these two most intriguing circuits in this newsletter should you wish to try to duplicate the results claimed. His note says, "(This is) one of the configurations we used and got about 120-150% efficiency." The winding is bifilar.



"In this system input power is almost completely REACTIVE at RESONANCE with output in the load being real and inphase, of course. Variation of the magnet positions will often result in an increase in the output without any change in the input. You will need two scopes or 4 channels to tune them. We had problems with repeatability and stability at operating frequencies. Being able to change the magnet positions resulted in some interesting effects. We would often move the magnets along the outside of the coils."



Either of these circuits might be worth trying with the piezo and isolated input/output as Joel and Norm used in the MRA. Since the problem was stability due to frequency shifts, the piezo might act as a reference for stabilization and consistency of energy production. Over the past few years, KeelyNet has picked up bits and pieces of information that hints of the negative energies emitted by certain over-unity devices such as the Sweet unit. A couple of contacts mentioned that all negative effects could be avoided by using a 'balanced coil', much like the top circuit.

## Miscellaneous

### DOE PLANS TRITIUM MANUFACTURING

By Hal Fox, Editor

Tritium is a radioactive gas used in nuclear warheads. The tritium decays at a rate of about 5.5 percent per year (about 12-year half life). Therefore, if you want to keep



your arsenal of nuclear warheads up to date, you need to manufacture tritium. **After almost six years of progress in cold fusion, including the production of tritium, the Department of Energy has not yet discovered this fact and is proposing a \$50 million budget for 1995 "to begin developing a new facility to produce tritium".** According to recent information, it would cost over one billion dollars to build a nuclear facility for the production of tritium. This facility would use a nuclear power plant to produce neutrons, which would bombard surrounding containers of heavy water transmuted some of the deuterium into tritium. After a decade or so of operation, the facility would likely cost twice as much to dismantle and dispose of the intensely radioactive wastes.

#### **WHY PROLIFERATE FURTHER THE NUCLEAR WEAPON ARSENAL?**

Now that the cold war is over and the former USSR is participating in nuclear arms reduction, who is the U.S. planning to overkill? With the enormous number of nuclear warheads that the U.S. has, there must be an equally enormous amount of tritium. Half of that tritium would be lost to radioactive decay in twelve years. What is so bad about allowing our hydrogen bomb capability to reduce by one-half over the next 12 years? Isn't it time our political leaders sought to wage peace and not war? Isn't it time that we find better ways to improve this world and work together for peace? It is understood that there will be madmen, on occasion, who insist on waging local war. But where is the nuclear threat that must be met with hydrogen bombs? Atomic bombs apparently can be used without the use of tritium.

#### **WHY NOT USE A MUCH SIMPLER METHOD TO PRODUCE TRITIUM?**

Dr. Edmund Storms, now retired, worked in the tritium laboratory of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Storms produced tritium using cold fusion devices. In another lab at Los Alamos, other scientists also worked on the production of tritium. **If it is in the best national interest to produce tritium, why not use new technology?** Rather than spend \$50 million on a planning phase for the production of tritium, it would make much more sense to spend a fraction of that amount on methods to increase the production of tritium from cold fusion cell operation. There is very little radioactivity involved except for the tritium that decays by the release of a beta particle (an electron). There is no long-term environmental disaster as there is for each and every nuclear power plant that is built and operated.

#### **DOE INCREASING ITS NUCLEAR WEAPONS BUDGET**

According to the referenced news report, the Energy Department has asked for an increase of 8.5% in fiscal 1996 to be spent on weapons activities. **By contrast, the DOE is requesting a decrease of 9.2 percent in the funds to clean up radioactive and toxic waste!** Someone at the DOE has not been reading the message sent by the U.S. voters. Washington bureaucrats are expected to not pursue their old ways of continued pollution and warfare. They are expected to participate in the improvement of this world we live in. It is time to quit playing funding games for DOE insiders and start to solve the energy problems -- not add to them.

#### **SECRETARY O'LEARY: TIME TO CLEAN UP DOE'S ACT**

Secretary O'Leary, several scientists at your own Los Alamos Laboratory would be highly willing **and able** to use their cold-fusion expertise to develop cost-effective methods to produce tritium. When your own laboratory scientists have had extensive experience and successes, when Dr. Edmund Storms, formerly with the tritium lab, is one of the world's leading experts in cold fusion, why do you not use that resource?

**If DOE cannot even use their own expertise, it appears to be time to dismantle the Department of Energy, close down the non-productive energy laboratories, and clean up the mess they have funded. It is time to tell America the truth about cold fusion and let corporate America solve this nation's energy problems. It is time to become world leaders in non-polluting enhanced energy sources. We don't need to spend millions of dollars on a radioactive nuclear reactor to produce tritium!**

Reference:

Staff, "Manufacture of Tritium May Resume," *Washington Post*, picked up by *Salt Lake Tribune*, 6 Feb. 1995.

Edmund Storms, "A Critical Review of the Cold Fusion Effect," 63 manuscript pages, 177 refs.

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#### **YEAR-END 1994 EVENTS**

Comments on 'free energy' by Harold Aspden

Having revealed my commitment to the 'free energy' theme, I have become the recipient of numerous communications and, Christmas being a season of goodwill, I find that following year-end 1994 I need to respond in some way, even though my own magnetic motor experiments deserve priority.

The most curious item of interest is some experimental data sent to me by Dr. Samuel P. Faile. It describes a knotted wire form in which an electric wire is twisted back on itself and formed into a kind of braided rope-like object.

When current flows in this conglomeration of wire the 'object' loses weight, albeit only by a small percentage, though it is said that one researcher observed a 34% weight loss in his version of the experiment.

Now, such claims, if made in a serious scientific forum, would cause laughter and ridicule and be dismissed as sheer nonsense. To the extent that the experimental evidence was believed, it would be assumed to arise, not from a loss of weight, but rather from some spurious force action that might be generated by electric or electrodynamic action setting up reaction forces of some kind. Certainly, the phenomenon, if believed, would be deemed to have no practical significance and very few would be likely to start knitting wire into non-inductive forms to test the proposition.

A less curious communication was a telephone call I received on December 27th from an electronic researcher in UK, whose identity I cannot disclose, but who expressed interest in my writings about the aether and wondered if my theory might have some bearing upon an experiment in which he was consistently generating excess heat. He said that about 30% more heat was produced than could be accounted for by the electrical power input. The experiment was inspired by a 'cold fusion' report on Internet and it involved feeding current through several hundred meters of extremely thin nickel wire.

The nickel wire was intended to provide a large surface area in relation to its weight and the volume of space occupied, so as to be more absorptive when immersed as a cathode in a 'cold fusion' cell. Therefore, it could, if wound in a special way so as to have extensive self-interaction electromagnetically and yet having very little overall self-inductance, have some functional similarity with the knotted wire experiments reported by Dr. Faile.

As it was, in that telephone call we spoke about the possibility that 'vacuum spin,' a theme I had written about in connection with thunder balls and cosmology in my book Modern Aether Science. The thunder ball is a phenomenon in which the electrical energy from a lightning discharge can be the catalyst or agent priming a natural event which ultimately dissipates as heat. The energy stored somehow promotes ionization of air but yet it can retain its form in transit through walls and windows! The question of practical interest is whether the aether spin set up by that electrical action can draw in excess

energy from surrounding space and thereby explain the surplus heat which is appearing in laboratory experiments.

I was able also to speak with more enthusiasm about that possibility, because my own experiments during the previous two weeks had proved to my satisfaction that 'vacuum spin' was interacting in an energy sense in my own motor experiments and showing its retentive character in a time sense.

Imagine that the energy of a kind of unseen thunder ball, held to the core structure of a motor by magnetism, remains present for several minutes or even an hour. One could expect some anomalous effects in an energy sense, especially if at some moment the spin condition became unstable and all the energy in the spin were to be released suddenly. Here my mind dwelt upon something I was told recently about a cold fusion experiment in which the test offered no sign of any excess heat and the current was switched off, but after nearly one hour it was noticed that the apparatus, of its own volition and for no apparent reason, suddenly heated to a temperature far in excess of that of the test with power on.

I was reminded too of a communication I had received from Hal Puthoff, who circulated an article by Arthur C. Clarke from the November/December issue of *Ad Astra* on the theme of space propulsion in defiance of normally accepted principles concerning gravitation and inertia. Hal Puthoff's research provides a link between the latter theme, which hints at antigravity, and the inflow of energy from space and I have very much in mind that the calorimeter experiments reported in the talk given by Hal Puthoff at the International Symposium on New Energy (Denver 1994) revealed excess heat generation. Furthermore, those experiments involved an electrical discharge and produced what some might term 'electron beads' but which I see as miniature pockets of ionization or miniature thunder balls.

In a curious way, therefore, the antigravity phenomenon of the knotted wire may well be part of a whole scenario encompassing some aspects of cold fusion, but linking too with the energy anomalies I am now finding in my motor experiments. The latter are further connected with the homopolar generator subject of Tewari or Inomata which attracted interest at that Denver conference.

If I were to speculate on the question of how an antigravity effect could arise from tests on knotted wires carrying current, I would rely on the case presented in Modern Aether Science and the theory outlined in my paper "The Theory of Antigravity" [*Physics Essays*, Vol. 4, 1991 at pp. 13-19]. I did not know about the knotted wire phenomenon when these were written.

A convoluted wire can comprise closely adjacent current-carrying loops with their axes mutually inclined. My aether theory explains how reactive inductance effects involve a field spin which has angular momentum. If one part of a wire circuit generates such a spin and an adjacent part of the same wire circuit develops a magnetic field interacting in a cross-wise sense with that 'spin', the effect is equivalent to a gyroscopic precession. The precessing flywheels, however, are spins in the aether. To relate this to gravity one needs to know something about gravity, something that is also disclosed in my book Modern Aether Science. Gravity does not act from the center of mass of a fundamental charge constituting what we see as a particle. It acts from a distortion of something in the aether that provides dynamic balance in response to a universal quantum field jitter that affects the particle. That 'something' exists transiently as it decays and is regenerated in an ongoing cyclic process, just as are the virtual electrons and positrons in the vacuum field of quantum electrodynamics. Indeed, the 'something' that accounts for gravity constitutes the heavy lepton family, just as electrons are light leptons and the virtual mu-mesons are the intermediate-mass leptons, the latter accounting for the primary energy resource and fueling the creation of matter. The heavy leptons providing gravity can be swept away from the close association with the real particle if the aether spin or the 'vacuum spin' precesses from its coaxial coupling with a flywheel, for example, comprising such particles. This means that there is a loss of gravity or what one might term an antigravity effect.

It would seem, therefore, that the 'vacuum spin' condition can, under certain circumstances, lead to antigravity effects and that when the 'spin' sheds its energy there can be anomalous heating which has tapped the field energy of what we deem to be empty space.

The reason why energy from surrounding space converges on the local 'vacuum spin' is that the underlying jitter that defines Planck's quantum of action involves forces which couple quite strongly with the surrounding aether. Energy normally outside our reach owing to its microscopic, though abundant, distributed form, becomes shared with a local 'spin' of macroscopic proportion. This orderly form of energy can be tapped as our 'free energy' pursuit succeeds and, when spent as useful heat, returned to space to dissipate to a uniform blend of energy by ultimately merging with the jitter action.

Our intervention which has set up the 'vacuum spin' condition has involved establishing a spin in an electrically conductive medium and an electric field gradient radial from the axis of that spin. Alternatively, the spin has been induced within a rotating magnet or by an equivalent reaction to currents set up in a system of wires, fine wires

would to develop significant potential differences along their length without producing a high inductance but which develop electric an unusual potential gradient over the volume of space occupied by the wire system.

In a communication from Don Kelly dated December 24th, I was informed about another energy device that fits the 'vacuum spin' category, but one which sheds the 'free energy' directly as electricity rather than as heat. Joel McClain and Norman Wooton have disclosed how a piezoelectric disc activated at a frequency in the range 20-40 kHz can deliver power output with a substantial gain when coupled to a transformer having a barium ferrite magnet as a core.

When a piezoelectric body is set in oscillation the strains in that body set up electric fields which are seated in electric charge not just at its surface but distributed within it and radial electric fields tend to induce a reaction by charge displacement in the coextensive vacuum medium, the aether. If present in the discs tested by McClain and Wooton, this would develop the 'vacuum spin' and capture energy by the quantum synchronization processes with the zero-point field environment. This spin state is like a top, which sheds its energy as heat when it becomes unstable and topples, but if the spin is within a pulsating structure that is connected to feed electric field energy into an external circuit then direct electric power can be bled off from the device.

This 'vacuum spin' theme is therefore now revealing itself in several different types of experiment, but it is only one of three major routes to the 'free energy' resource. The Christmas 1994 period also brought echoes from the two energy sources not embraced by 'vacuum spin'.

I have received a very welcome Christmas communication from Dr. Win Lambertson who explains how he gets electrons to surge through a copper wire to activate mercury atoms in a high intensity discharge lamp. The lamp has a glass pressure tube filled with argon gas and a small amount of liquid mercury. The mercury vaporizes and the electrons activate the heavy mercury ions.

I believe this phenomenon, by which Win Lambertson finds he can generate more power than is supplied as input, exploits the electrodynamic principles discussed in my books. Based on the anomalies observed in the heavy ion/electron interaction known from cold cathode discharge experiments, I have pointed to a breach of Newton's Third Law of Motion that must imply the involvement of an unseen energy source and an inflow of energy from that source. The heavy ion discharge as a source of free energy has been overlooked for too long, particularly by those involved in hot fusion research. Establishment research authority has noted what they see

as anomalous energy transfer from electrons to protons or deuterons but they do not look at this as a 'free energy' input.

It is gratifying now to hear that Win Lambertson has developed the technique needed to gain access to this new energy source using the much heavier mercury ion in the lamp discharge.

The third route to free energy involves ferromagnetism, whether in motors or solid-state devices, and, as many now know, this is my primary research theme. Much is now happening in that field and I close these comments without enlarging on that. I do expect to have much to report on this during 1995, but I felt that with so much happening in the work of others putting the spotlight on 'vacuum spin,' I was obliged to make the above observations.

The final five pages of text at pp. 190-194 of my 1980 book Physics Unified give a concluding summary of my theoretical insight into the energy world of the vacuum state, particularly in predicting 'vacuum spin'. In referring to this spin phenomenon I remarked on p. 193 of that summary "that from such understanding one might be able to control the storage of energy in the vacuum itself" and suggested that "such an energized object could be propelled" into apparatus "and caused to release its energy."

Although the above was written before 1994 ended, it is only now on January 26th that I am completing this account. The motor experiments which reveal the vacuum spin property have in the interim preoccupied my attention.

Harold Aspden  
Sabberton Publications  
P.O. Box 35, Southampton SO16 7RB, England.

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## ON FREE ENERGY PROJECT

Dr. Timothy A. Binder, "A Further Report on the Russell Science Research -- The World Balance Through Free Energy Project," *Fulcrum*, vol 3, no 2, pp 32-36.

An overview of the Free Energy Project and its impact.

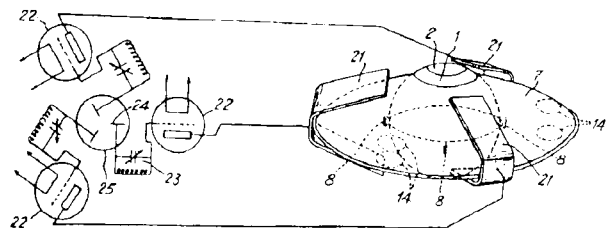
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## "SPACE AS A PHYSICAL REALITY"

By M. Holwerda

This is a response to Mr. N.A. Reiter's article, in which his experiments with the Seike transistorized coil are discussed. Originally this instrument was the subject of

the 1980 Hannover congress organized by Mr. Nieper. We did build a primary version in 1981, then, because of the large heat development, transferred to a 17-stage chip-equivalent demonstrated during NET'90 and finally built one with 59 stages. We certainly didn't use the very smart on-and-off approach followed by Mr. Reiter, whose results we consider positive and reliable. Instead, we paid much attention to the large effects of temperature and voltage changes during the tests. This was because Seike recommended batteries which caused us to have our doubts about the reliability of the tests. We haven't observed weight losses even with the latter 59 stage unit, but as told before, our weight measurements were very primitive. Seike made very many efforts to explain the Adamsky craft which is very positive because of the high quality clean energy technology offered by the extra-terrestrials. But like most physicists, Seike adheres too much to mathematical abstractions thereby going to extremes. For example, by introducing negative energy, he arrives at negative mass and this in turn would lead to repulsion. He uses mathematical abstractions without doing any attempt to visualize a physical reality behind his equations. He promises an ether technology but no ether is presented in a qualitative or quantitative manner. With very good intuition, but unfortunately accompanied by highly abstract reasoning, he arrives at the conclusion that gravity may be controlled by a continuous rotation of an electrical field (the rotating vector is one of the abstractions). In the circuits tested by Mr. Reiter and us, there is no continuous rotation whatsoever, because the condensers will block any form of continuity. The physical phenomena are rather those of a left and right vibration of something that we visualize as electrons in empty space. Here we think of electrons as particles, but what we should imagine, however, is a physical reality which includes space. In order to transform your visualization of physics on a step-by-step phase, please have a look at the illustration below.



This is an illustration of a patent by Mr. Pages, who discovered that the configuration shown effects gravity. In this figure, we notice not only the triangle found in the circuits tested by N.A. Reitter and us, but also the continuity of the circular duct demanded for by Seike's equations. The circular duct (even when evacuated)

contains SOMETHING that has the right to be included in the mathematical equations, because it has a real velocity and it rotates in a real (clockwise) direction. During the NET'94 speech on the R.Q.M. generator, Sven Holwerda called this substance INTERMATTER. We consider matter just a disturbance of intermatter. With this, we consequently accept Tewari's conclusion, that space is more fundamental than matter. When you consult his publications you will discover how an electron (or a positron) is visualized as an irrotational vortex. A physical reality is proposed here, that is a macroscopical equivalent of the Tewari model. It is related to the newest European views, and English language scientists should not wait until the work of Oliver Crane appears in a translated version. Tewari's books are available at present, and we all have the opportunity to study his views on matter. Please have a look at the way he describes electron-positron annihilation. He visualizes this with a hydrodynamic model only, and without the use of fields. You perhaps remember Andre Waser's letter about Raum Quanten Motoren (volume 1 number 6). It's my view that, in this article, he is too pessimistic about the possibility to find access to Oliver Crane's angle of approach. It's also good practice to reread Hooper's work or the references named in the European publications.

This has consequences for the transistorized coil and what is taking place in the conductors. We like to remind you of the very fundamental Alexander V. Frolov single wire conduction experiment. Following Tewari's final conclusion we begin with the assumption that the wire acts as a duct for ether currents or longitudinal oscillations. Due to the conservation of volume there is a back flow of ether outside the single wire, which is also the case in the transistorized coil. Then only in the end we think of the electrons which are dragged along by the Hooper-Monstein effect. In my NET'93 speech, I concluded that gravity is caused by left going vortex-currents in the ether. This means that a right going current, which is fast enough, will interrupt the gravity's vortex action. This means that in the experiments done by Mr. Reiter, only one current is active at a time, and when he turned the device over, the other became active. Because there is an excess of gravity vortexes in the horizontal plane, no weight loss was observed when he made the circuit stand on end. This means that the wiring does cause the antigravity effect and that the geometric arrangement of the wire is very important. This vortex model of gravity is very important because it allows energy to be transported from the gravity effect into magnetism and other phenomena. When 1 kilogram of water vapor raises to 4 kilometer and condenses at that height to water, it is able to draw 40 kilo-Joule of energy from the earth's gravity effect. Because water vapor is 40% lighter than air, we could also have withdrawn energy during its way up. A field model of gravity, or what is the

same thing "a particle-bombardment model of gravity" will never explain energy transfer from gravity. It's the hydraulic model that does the job. Horizontal gravity currents may look conflicting to what we commonly accept, it's certainly not conflicting with experimental evidence. I feel very fortunate to be able to refer to D. Kelly's very effective drop-experiments. He found that the north-south axis had to be vertical, which corresponds to the ether movement around the axis mentioned in my NET'93 speech. And which, in turn, corresponds to O. Cranes views on magnetism. It's my firm belief that D. Kelly has very good intuition, for this I name two reasons. He uses rather large flat trays so the magnets on the rim are better capable of destroying the gravity vortexes that are still weak. Then he uses the effect of dropping to make his test objects most sensitive to gravity. With this, he opens a window to the magic of inertia for which no explanation is available and for which an absolute space model is a necessity. Only with a full hydrodynamic matter-ether model will we be able to understand how "matter" adapts to its passage through space, for example, by an orientation. This angle of approach should help us in visualizing and explaining different aspects of gravity and all its manifestations with 100% clean energy production and anti-gravity flight as our primary goal.

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#### FAIR OF "CRAZY" IDEAS

#### TIME MACHINE IS AVAILABLE!!

by S. Kuzina

Translation Courtesy of Dr. Igor Goryachev

Vadim Chernobrov, an associate of one of the laboratories of the Moscow Institute of Aviation, graduated from the Department of Cosmonautics and Automatic Flying Apparatuses and defended a diploma dedicated to a project of cosmic transportation system with unusual electromagnetic engine that can be converted into a time machine.

The first experimental apparatus began to work in April 1988. And it happened in 1990 that mice and cockroaches were sent back to the past for several seconds. It is interesting that the "passengers" felt themselves wonderful while the reference creatures located close to the experimental set up died very quickly. Even Vadim, himself, when keeping his hands close to the time machine experienced some pain. He explains this effect with a fact that close to the surface of the machine the temporal field gradient changes rapidly and it is intolerable for a biological object to occur in a situation when the different parts of it live according to different clocks. Nowadays, Chernobrov is assembling his fifth apparatus.

which is expected to be more powerful and effective as compared to the previous ones.

Vadim guesses that some of the UFO's being watched from time to time are time machines which are being used by our descendants for excursions in our times. According to Vadim's opinion the time machine could give a great opportunity to historians to fill in, at last, the "blank spots" of history. Then mankind would have obtained a new high speed, safe and ecologically clean means of transportation to move both in the atmosphere of the Earth and in space. The problem of communication could be solved also. The spaceships could achieve the capability to fly to other stars.

Unfortunately, there are people who would like to exploit the time machines for their own goals. Of late about twenty business people happen to visit Chernobrov's laboratory who proposed to finance the project just for a "small benefit" to change the train of history. Vadim categorically rejects these proposals not only because of being decent but because it is impossible to fulfill such a task. He says that by traveling back to the past and interfering with the historical events, we would just create one more parallel world with a different history. Contrary to the clients expectations no change will happen in our world.

Now unrecognized inventors come to Chernobrov's from throughout CIF. He collected more than two hundred projects of time machines, gravi-flyers, perpetuum mobiles, flying disks and so on. Not long ago a man from Ukraine visited Vadim who invented a self-rotating ring which is regarded as real perpetuum mobile. But it is still Vadim's goal to understand this machine: the majority of such inventions do not prove their features. At present moment Vadim is considering a device for hydro-weightlessness and a graviflyer. In perspective, he is going to work to create a system providing an opportunity of teleportation. As for the Vadim's time machine, he already made an arrangement with a factory to manufacture parts of his machine to be assembled in his laboratory. But he says that it is not yet ready to shout about. He says that in his investigations they are still on the level of creating kites and toy rockets which the Chinese used to launch fireworks. The distance from their devices to real time machines is as long as from these toys to modern intercontinental rockets. But nevertheless, to be working is better than just chatting about it.

## ELECTROGRAVITICS SYSTEMS

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## BOOK REVIEWS

### THE HYDROGEN-FILLED EARTH

Book Review By Hal Fox

Vladimir N. Larin (Russia), Edited on Translation by C. Warren Hunt (Canada), Hydric Earth, the New Geology of Our Primordially Hydrogen-Rich Planet, c1993 by Polar Publishing, PO Box 4220, Station C, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2T 5N1, 247 pages, illus., 263 refs.

Vladimir N. Larin graduated from Moscow University in 1961 with degrees in geology and mineral prospecting. He developed special techniques, as a result of field work, to aid in the search for rare metal deposits. In 1968 he got a revolutionary idea about the earth being formed from a hydrogen-rich plasma. The consequences are reported in this book.

He opens with a new concept of earth formation, starting with a plasma that differentiates on the basis of the Coulomb forces between atoms of various elements that result from their respective ionization potentials. (This is the process that in a proto-solar system plasma creates differing plasma groups that later coalesce into various types of planets.) Next, Larin theorizes that the plasma condensed and coalesced into the sun and the known array of planets. Plasma filaments radiating out from the sun are able to distribute the momentum of the central (proto-sun plasma rotation) during this phase into the various proto-planets. Thus the differentiation of both angular momentum and chemical composition among the newly-formed planets has the highly different forms we recognize today. Intense enrichment in hydrogen, the predominant elements in the universe, characterizes all of

the planetary bodies because of the unique behavior of the hydrogen [as described in the book], is the essence of this remarkable new view of how planets are formed and their basic core matter. Larin moves from these revolutionary deductions to the consequence they have for the formation of the earth and for its subsequent evolution to the present geological structure.

Larin does an excellent job in discussing the role of magnetic separation of elements in the proto-planet plasma body and shows that our current ideas suffer from lack of suitable correspondence to reality. Further, he discusses the origin and acceptance of the **now dogma** of an "iron core and a silicate mantle." The new geochemical model is for a silicate and oxide crust, a metals mantle, and a core of hydrides surrounded by metals with dissolved hydrogen. Larin has buttressed his theory with experiments in high-pressure to show what happens when hydrogen under near-earth-core pressures is dissolved in metals -- the metals become fluidized.

Larin cites experimental data that "fully substantiates the hypothesis that hydrogen is present in metallic lattices as atomic nuclei, single protons, which have penetrated the outer electron shells of metallic atoms." Or, elsewhere, "became understandable as **proton gas** within metal atoms." Also, "Only hydrogen can enter metals to create structures by penetration or replacement." As a result of his experiments, Larin patented a process by which selected metals, **not otherwise easy to form**, can be fluidized and extruded into desired shapes.

In Chapter VII, Larin suggest a solution to the earth's potassium problem (the discrepancy between the relatively high crustal abundance of K and its presumed lesser abundance in the earth's mantle." In Chapter IX, **Isotope geochemistry and the new model of the earth**, Larin delves into such exotic topics as the process by which the observed  $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  ratio is now explained.

Of considerable interest to readers interested in energy is the discussion in Chapter XII, **Energy resources on earth and its ecology in the light of the new model**. He writes, "...to obtain clean fuel, we have been compelled to burn a **foul** energy in quantities greater than what we would recover when we burn the produced hydrogen. ... Tapping intermetallic lodes for hydrogen may produce it [the hydrogen] with no net energy input. This procedure could be a wonderful alternative to the seemingly dead-end contradiction between the need for ...[energy] and the necessity of keeping the environment clean. Larin ends with the suggesting that hydrogen from the earth's interior may be working its way to the surface and **slowly replenishing abandoned oil fields**. His last sentence: "**Depleting oil and gas fields may yet see better times in the future**."

If you are trained in geology and want to ruin your current concept of the earth, then read Hydridic Earth. It may do for you what cold fusion and tapping space energy has done to your concepts of physics. In any rate, we are indebted to Vladimir Larin and C. Warren Hunt for a new picture of the importance of hydrogen in our lives and within our world.

## MAGNETICS AND RESONANCE

Book Review by Bruce Vicknair

Anatoly L. Buchachenko and Eugene L. Frankevich, Chemical Generation and Reception of Radio- and Microwaves, N.Y., VCH Publishers, 1994, 180 pages, ISBN 1-56081-630-9.

This is a must have book if you are working with molecular magnetics. Most of the experimental work appears to have been performed at the Institute of Chemical Physics, University of Moscow. One of the most interesting concepts explained by the book is semi-empirical RYDMR (Reaction Yield Detected Magnetic Resonance). It allows fast analysis of chemical processes that are normally "illegal." That is, the electron spin state blocks molecular interactions. The application of an external magnetic field at specific gauss levels allows an otherwise impossible chemical reaction.

# LETTERS

## LETTER FROM DR. HAROLD ASPDEN

ABCD Approach to Free Energy  
8 February 1995

I refer to the Editorial comments on the Jorge C. Cure paper on Maxwell's EK force at p. 16 *NEN*, February 1995 and wonder if your readers appreciate how the A, B, C and D coefficients of Maxwell's empirical electrokinetic force law connect with the extraction of 'free energy' from our space environment. It is all a question of action and reaction, because if these do not balance there can be energy exchanges that are unaccountable by conventional theory.

In debating this problem of electrokinetic force which is more than 150 years old, physicists have become quite confused. They sought to avoid an unbalanced action because they could see it implied that a self-acting system

could drive itself forward by its own field reaction. Yet they knew from empirical electrodynamics that unbalanced forces had to be in their formulation but wanted them to do no work. So they settled for the Lorentz force law which has unequal forces acting on interacting charged particles in motion but sets the forces at right angles to those motions. This left them in a real predicament because they also wanted to connect the electrokinetic force law with the law of gravitation which gives full balance and direct force interaction along the line drawn between the particles regardless of their motion.

The answer resides in the choice of the ABCD coefficients and an acceptance that the law must explain gravitation and give scope for an unbalanced force that does real work. The velocities  $v$  and  $v'$ , applicable to the special case of gravity, are those of the electric charge in the zero-point system of gravitons in space that are coupled with matter. With  $v$  and  $v'$  always mutually parallel as for harmonic oscillation, the A term is a balanced force component acting directly between the particles. This is the gravity connection. The B term is a product of five vectors, whereas three define the problem, and logic says that it should be struck out and put at zero. This leaves the C and D terms. The Lorentz force law sets one of these as zero, keeping the other finite, and thereby loses the link with gravitation. Both C and D need to be finite but if both are positive the system develops an out-of-balance spin property which does not fit well with the quantization of angular momentum at the atomic level. If  $C+D = 0$  then the system will avoid that unregulated spin whilst developing in the general case a linear out-of-balance force interaction involving work and energy exchange with the space medium. It also satisfies the gravitational criterion because the full C and D vector terms cancel when  $v=v'$ .

Among the 16 authors listed in the table of data on p. 16 of the February *NEN* issue, only one (yours truly) has opted for the particular ABCD solution that is the solution to this 150 year old mathematical riddle. It happens to be very relevant to the quest to extract 'free energy' from space and, when that energy does eventually power our machines, I expect our textbooks to be rewritten to bring an end to this ABCD controversy.

Letter about news item from Japan  
23 February 1995

#### **ANTIGRAVITY CONFIRMED BY GYROSCOPE DROP TEST**

In *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol 63, p 2701 (1989) Hayasaka and Takeuchi reported an antigravity discovery showing loss of weight by a flywheel on a vertical spindle when rotating

clockwise as viewed from above, contrasting with no weight loss for anticlockwise rotation.

Within weeks of that publication, early in 1990, three papers appeared, one in *Nature* (343, p. 732) and two in *Physical Review Letters* (vol 64, p 825; vol 64, p 2115) saying that the experiment had been repeated by others and all claimed that the effect did not exist. This was peer review with a vengeance! Antigravity from the country of the 'Rising Sun' was not acceptable science!

Early in 1991, my own paper "The Theory of Antigravity" was published in *Physics Essays* (4, p. 13). I related the findings of Hayasaka and Takeuchi with the gyroscope antigravity work of other researchers in this field, the latter working with force-precessed offset gyroscopes, and showed how the weight loss could be explained theoretically. Since then we have become aware of anomalous gravitational effects claimed by Don Kelly in his drop tests involving magnets and we are becoming increasingly aware of anomalous energy effects connected with the rotation of magnets.

I wrote in 1990 to Dr. Hayasaka but received no reply and have wondered since that time whether he would accept that his research findings could be brushed aside by what to me seemed, at least superficially, to be an orchestrated peer review reaction. He has now replied by letter dated February 15, 1995.

It seems that Dr. Hayasaka has been very patient, but now he and coworkers at the Faculty of Engineering of Tohoku University, Sendai 980, Japan have performed a confirming experiment, this time involving timing of drop tests on a spinning non-precessing gyroscope, using specialist equipment, gyros manufactured by Tamagawa Precision Co. Ltd and a fall tower made by Makabe R&D Co. Ltd. Their measurements involve laser sensing of the free fall of the gyroscope and they find loss of weight for clockwise spin and no loss of weight for anticlockwise spin, confirming the quantitative findings for their previous experiments with a static mounting.

Although Dr. Hideo Hayasaka has sent me a copy of his paper coauthored jointly with Harau Tanaka, Toshiyuki Hashida, Tokushi Chubachi and Toshiki Sugiyama I feel I cannot, pending its eventual publication, disclose any details from that information, except to say that the result clearly proves their case and shows that antigravity in their experiments is generated only by right-handed spin and that the parity (reflection symmetry) of gravity breaks down completely.

The latter suggests a link with aether phenomena which are evident anyway from the discovery of the lack of symmetry between particles and their antiparticles. This



reminds me of some comments made by Professor Sir Harrie Massey FRS in his book The New Age in Physics, (1966 edition):

**'ANTI-GRAVITY?** One curious question arises. Particles and antiparticles are produced in pairs. How could matter and antimatter ever separate? Electrical forces could not be responsible as the charged particles necessarily attract the oppositely charged antiparticles. One possibility, which cannot be ruled out at the present stage, is that of a repulsive force of gravity between matter and anti-matter - we do not know whether antiprotons fall upwards or downwards .... The lack of symmetry between particles and antiparticles, which are regarded as holes in an otherwise fully populated vacuum, leads one to hope that eventually we may be able to dispose of the new aether from the conceptual point of view."

In this text the 'new aether' was the aether which relativity and quantum theory had created to replace the 'luminiferous aether'. We can see from this that eventually, as we reject the 'new aether' and as we come to understand the gravitational and energy anomalies in our new experiments, we will find the right answers in a 'modern aether' based on particles and their structured association. The signs are that we are headed for new technological breakthroughs as we now break new ground common to both gravitation and energy fields by spin tests subjected to magnetic action.

The signs are also pointing to Japanese leadership in these fields as our scientists in our Western civilization rest on their laurels of the atomic age.

There is another story to be told in this connection, that of the 'Japanese H-quantum', which is about that question of symmetry breaking and gravitation, but that must await another day.

H. Aspden  
Sabberton Publications  
P.O. Box 35, Southampton S016 7RB England

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#### LETTER FROM DR. TIMOTHY BINDER

The enclosed issue of *Fulcrum*, the University of Science and Philosophy's science journal, contains two reports about the University's science research project of transmuting elements at ordinary temperatures and pressures. We believe the results of this research to be among the most significant in this decade, if not in several decades.

The university's team verified Walter Russell's earlier successes in 1927 of transmuting water into five different elements. More importantly, we have created lithium-5, an element which until now was a 'missing element' in the naturally occurring elements. [Li-6 (7.42%) and Li-7 (92.58%) are the naturally occurring isotopes. --Ed.]

While much work still remains to be done and there are unanswered questions, these results compel me to send these reports to you for republication so that other scientists throughout the world can become aware of our findings and contribute to the further development of these principles.

If I can add further clarification, answer any questions, or in any way assist you in evaluating these reports and publishing them, in this format or another, please contact me at your earliest convenience.

/s/ Dr. Timothy A. Binder

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#### LETTER FROM DR. EUGENE MALLOVE

The recent "Cold Fusion Day" at MIT was a highly stimulating and rewarding experience for the 150 or more attendees, who spent all day January 21st listening to extraordinary presentations by a host of speakers. There were reports of experiments in "mainline" cold fusion --electrochemical experiments--as well as discussions of new directions, such as the Hydrosonic Pump, and anomalous effects from arc discharges underwater.

A most intriguing development was introduced by mechanical engineer Bertil Werjefelt from Hawaii, who discussed his multi-year experimental effort and his attempt to provide a theoretical explanation for what he claims to be "the extraction of energy from magnets and magnetic fields." His presentation revealed that Japanese scientists, at several major universities and corporations, have announced verification of his work.

Since Mr. Werjefelt believes that there may be a connection between cold fusion and these claimed electrical phenomena at the subatomic level, these materials are submitted to enhance understanding of the entire excess energy question. I suggest that you examine them with a completely open mind, because it is quite challenging and builds on the established thermodynamic work of others.

Sincerely, /s/ Eugene F. Mallove, Sc.D.

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**LETTER FROM DR. BRIAN O'LEARY**

The past three years have been ones of great learning for me in the free energy field -- first unlearning some overly restrictive concepts in physics, then visiting some of the principal researchers in the field worldwide, and finally examining the individual and societal implications whose scale is unprecedented in human history. I am still amazed to see scientists and bureaucrats continuing to hold onto their old ways in the face of obvious new evidence. May these barriers drop with the ultimate achievement of pollution-free energy.

My most recent visit was with Bruce DePalma in New Zealand. He recently sent me his review of Thomas Valone's new book, The Homopolar Handbook [reviewed by Hal Fox in *NEN*, February 1995]. The review... is symptomatic of the need for responsible critics and researchers to communicate more freely among themselves in a more intimate peer review process.

The DePalma story spanning over three decades is one of dozens told by Jeane Manning in her excellent new book The Coming Energy Revolution, to be published later this year by Avery Books. A sad footnote to this saga was the recent withdrawal of some investors anxious to move Bruce's new N-machine into commercialization, while he was still carrying out some of the basic research whose complexities appear to be unknown to the investors. The final stage of his story was the recent confiscation of his apparatus after a "whitewash" evaluation by a traditional "expert" on electrical power.

The good news, Bruce informs me, is that he can rebuild a machine within months that is more likely to lead to commercial success. [DePalma is seeking financial support. --Ed.]

I long to see the day when courageous inventors like DePalma, now separated (and exasperated in this case), are supported for the work they do best. May we all soon come together as an R&D team, free of secrecy and suppression!

/s/ Brian O'Leary, member INE Board

**FOR YOUR INFORMATION****PHYSICS AND OTHER PAPERS WANTED FOR PUBLICATION**

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# MEETINGS

## 1995 INE CONFERENCE

1995 Conference Report and Call for Authors  
Patrick Bailey, President INE

It appears that the joint INE/PACE conference scheduled for October 1995 in Germany has run into funding problems and may not occur. Wolfram Bahmann in Germany has written: "Other causes enhanced the problem. The personal support inside the German P.A.C.E. community showed to be too small to organize such an event. And I finally was not successful in finding a financial source willing to invest a considerable amount of money, necessary for a professional organization of the meeting." Wolfram will continue to look for funding, and we shall wish him success.

Also: We are looking at the possibility of hosting a 1995 INE conference in Mesquite, NV, during Thursday through Saturday, June 8-10, 1995; or possibly in Ft. Collins, CO., Ken MacNeill, Toby Grotz, and I are looking to see what speakers could be invited, and also what the break-even attendance would be to host the conference at either site. We currently envision about 20 to 25 speakers within three days with no overlapping presentations. Any one interested in suggesting speakers or assisting in the planning of the conference should contact Hal Fox or myself. As we are running out of time, a decision whether or not to announce this conference and its speakers will have to be made by mid-February. The results will be announced in the next NEN.

We also need more information on the various researchers and devices that are receiving attention this year. Please contact Hal Fox or myself if you can offer any additional information.

1995 INE Board Summary Report  
Patrick Bailey, President INE

The Members of the INE Board were asked to summarize their 1994 progress to date in writing and return their reports by January 20. Responses were received from: Patrick Bailey, Ricky Butterfass, Ken MacNeill, Brian O'Leary, Jeanne Manning, Janet Meisinger, and Wolfram Bahmann. These are available by request from NEN. Please send a SASE with two stamps (\$0.62 postage) to NEN with your request.

## The FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on COLD FUSION-ICCF-5 9-13 April 1995 Monte Carlo, Monaco

We are pleased to announce that the Fifth International Conference on Cold Fusion (ICCF-5) will be held from 9 April (Sunday evening) - 13 April (Thursday) in Monte Carlo, Monaco.

Five years of intensive investigation have uncovered a wide variety of unexpected phenomena occurring in reactions of deuterium in condensed matter under ambient conditions. Further progress has been made in many laboratories during the last few months in experiment design, reliability and reproducibility.

The purpose of this conference is to provide a forum for scientists engaged in active research on the subject to interchange ideas, present recent results and consider the significance of these new results, demonstrations and developments in the theory. We would like to extend our warmest invitation to all of you to join together in this discussion of the research.

Registration was due on January 1, 1995, but you might write or call for information to:

Mr. Jacques Payet, ICCF-5  
c/o IMRA EUROPE S.A., Centre Scientifique  
B.P. 213, 220, rue Albert Caquot  
06904 Sophia Antipolis Cedex, France  
Tel: (33) 93 95 73 37 Fax: (33) 93 95 73 30

## REDI CONFERENCE '95 August 11, 12 & 13

PVs and EVs; Effects of Utility Deregulation and Clean Air Act Mandates on Renewable Energy and Zero-Emission Vehicle Industries; EV Marketplace; Financing; National Labs reports.

### CALL FOR PAPERS

You are invited to submit papers for publication and to attend the second biennial REDI Conference in Willits, CA. Format: Please attach a cover sheet with title, author, business or organization, and contact information. Double space your typed copy. Paper may be submitted on diskette in either IBM compatible WordPerfect or generic text with hard copy printout enclosed. Paper should address conference topics. **Deadline April 30, 1995.**

Submissions and requests for information should be addressed to:  
REDI, 733 S. Main St. #234, Willits, CA 95490. Phone 707-459-1256, Fax 707-459-0366.

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