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INE 98 SYMPOSIUM - A SUCCESSFUL START

By Hal Fox, Editor-in-Chief, New Energy News

The INE 98 Symposium was held Friday and Saturday 14-15 August 1998 in the Saltaire Room at the University of Utah Union Building in Salt Lake City, Utah. This symposium is an extension of the New-Energy Conferences sponsored by the International Association of New Science (IANS) which organization is now defunct or at least, sleeping. This Symposium was also a meeting of the INE membership.

The new Officers of the INE are Dr. Patrick Bailey, President; Toby Grotz, Vice President; Robyn Harris, Treasurer; and Hal Fox, Editor of New Energy News. The office of Secretary is to be announced later. Members of the Board of Directors are the following: Wolfram Bahmann (Germany), Pat Bailey, Hal Fox, Toby Grotz, Jeane Manning, Gary Vesperman and others [See note at end]. The trustees of the Institute of New Energy are Pat Bailey, Toby Grotz, and Hal Fox. The INE is a not-for-profit Utah corporation.

TWO NEW MEMBER CLASSES ARE APPROVED

The types of membership in the INE are now the following:

Member: Dues are \$35 per year and include special membership privileges including discounts on publications and a free subscription to the New Energy News and Infinite Energy.

Professional Member: Dues are \$150 per year and include all Member's privileges plus four issues of the Journal of New Energy.

Corporate Member: Dues are \$1,000 per year and include the New Energy News, Infinite

Energy, the Journal of New Energy, and two free attendees at the INE annual symposia.

SPEAKERS AND MESSAGES

The following are the speakers and summaries of their messages:

Tom Bearden: "EM Corrections Enabling a Practical Unified Field Theory with Emphasis on Time-Charging Interactions of Longitudinal EM Waves." This paper explored the time-density waves and how they were related to the standard EM longitudinal waves. Bearden also covered some of the experimental evidence for such waves. Tom Bearden is one of the more prolific writers about new energy topics and his Cagen humor is always enjoyed.

Toby Grotz: "Preliminary Results of Electron Microscopy and Electron Diffraction Spectroscopy of Carbon-Carbon Arc Experiments." Toby reported on the latest successful attempts to provide transmutation evidence in the arcing of carbon rods on carbon materials. The evidence for the production of iron was shown. Considerable care must be taken to properly clean the carbon rods or carbon granules before experiments.

Gary L. Johnson: "Requirements for Bringing a New-Energy Generator to Market." This presentation is essentially a verbal discussion of Chapter 8 of his book, The Search for a New Energy Source. Johnson presented a well-organized list of steps or challenges to be

taken or met in getting a new-energy product to market. Recommended was that work should proceed, as soon as practical, on both homesized and sub-station sized systems as soon as a working method is available. [See book review of Dr. Johnson's book, page 12.]

Don Reed: "Excitation and Extraction of Vacuum Energy via EM-Torsion Field Coupling – Theoretical Model." A historical survey of the torsion field was given. One aspect was explored mathematically to identify possible means by which the desired coupling between Electro-Magnetic Fields and the Torsion Fields can be accomplished for power production. This topic is of considerable interest due to the increasing papers coming from Russia on torsion fields.

Paul M. Brown: "Tritiated Amorphous Silicon Power Cells." This paper presented the application of tritiated amorphous silicon as an energy converter for betavoltaic devices. The recent resumption of the development of the nuclear battery was described. Batteries having a ten-year life (and no recharging) are possible using this technology.

Hal Fox & Shang Xian Jin: "Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions and High-Density Charge Clusters." The work sponsored by Trenergy, Inc. on the further development of the charge cluster technology originally discovered by Kenneth Shoulders was described. The paper discussed work with the LENT-1 reactor designed by the Cincinnati Group. One of the objectives of this work is to demonstrate that low-energy nuclear reactions can be used for the stabilization of radio-active wastes.

Patrick G. Bailey: "The Need for Accurate Reporting and Archival of Data for Advanced Energy Conversion Devices: the INE Date Base." This presentation was both a description of the current INE database and a plea for members to add to or correct this database. Over 100 devices or systems for the production of new energy are stored on the database and ranked from initial report to replicated and ready for commercialization. Pat Bailey is the webmaster and the financial support for the

prize-winning New-Energy Website at www.padrak.com/ine/.

Moray B. King: "Overview of New-Energy Paradigms, Charge Clusters, and Torsion Fields." Moray gave an enthusiastic overview of various theoretical approaches to the tapping of zero-point energy. Various anomalies must be explained and appropriate experiments designed to buttress the further development of theory. Challenges to current experimenters to help provide data and/or explanations for some of the observed results, especially with high-density charge clusters, was a part of the presentation.

David Yurth: "A New Approach to a Unified Field Theory." By viewing the Torsion Fields and the aether as the fundamental causes of electric fields, magnetic fields, and gravity fields, Yurth outlined a new view for a Unified Field Theory which must include the torsion fields. Yurth suggests that all fields are effects arising from a universal, holographic causal phenomena described as the Physical Vacuum. Developments in Russia, where torsion field research have been ongoing for more than 25 years, were cited and some of the results in the development of new materials were explored.

Hal Fox: "The Superluminal Velocity of Gravity Waves." Fox reported on the life work of Gregory Hodowanec and Bill Ramsay in developing and using gravity-wave fluctuation sensors. It was described that these sensors show that celestial events can be measured (such as the transit of planets through the zenith of the earth's rotation) and that such events appear to be recordable at information transfer rates far exceeding the speed of light. The probable close relationship between gravity waves and torsion fields was presented.

Xian Liu Jiang: "Channeling Effects and Nuclear Reactions in Electrochemical Systems." Jiang reported on experiments to advance the understanding of low-energy nuclear reactions in cold fusion. Nuclear reactions have strong anisotropic behavior and are indicated by the measurement of charged particle beams that have been observed. Processes may be capable of development in

which this transient process can be used to enhance the nuclear reactions by several orders of magnitude, and bring about commercial applications.

Paul M. Brown: "Solving the Nuclear Waste Problem Through Applied Physics." This presentation was a tutorial on the effect of gamma rays on selected nuclear targets. Under appropriate energy levels, resonance conditions assist in the interaction between gamma photons and nuclear reactions. By providing gamma photons at X-Ray energy levels, the stabilization of selected radioactive wastes is being experimentally demonstrated.

Hal Fox: "New-Energy Anomalies." Laboratory findings, not consistent with current scientific models, were cited. The further exploration of these anomalies is one of the rewarding areas for scientific advancement. INE members were urged to share information on scientific anomalies.

Valarie Fredley: "A Brief Review of World-Wide Concern and Support for Underdeveloped Cultures." Valarie is an executive employee of the Church of Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints. She described some of the national and international activities of the newly-formed LDS Charities organization and its world-wide support to help people in need. Valarie was Saturday's featured luncheon speaker.

NETWORKING

Attendees held two separate sessions in which members could network with each other and share their goals, objectives, and queries. One of the most important summaries of the ensuing discussions is that Kenneth Shoulders is achieving good successes with the further development of high-density, charge-cluster devices for producing energy. Another important new member of INE is David Yurth who is a key person in the funding for and planned development of torsion field generators and sensors. The consensus for new-energy device commercialization is the following: The Hydrosonic Pump is already in production and

being marketed. BlackLight Power (Dr. Randall Mills) hydrogen gas development is being funded by at least two electric utility companies. Some solid-state devices are being developed that appear to tap vacuum energy. For the future, one of the most promising technologies is the high-density charge cluster technology.

PLANS FOR INE-99 SYMPOSIUM

Plans for INE-99 include the following: Summer 1999 in Salt Lake City, Utah with date to be established. Symposium to be coupled with new-energy exhibits open to the public. New-Energy companies will be invited to purchase booth space to demonstrate their products. Products are expected to range from publications to working new-energy devices and support equipment. A **Call for Papers** will be published soon.

INE-98 SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Trenergy, Inc. (one of the corporate supporters of INE-98) announced its affiliation with the WHY Group and Nu Omicron Technologies, Inc. A two-year, two-million dollar, development agreement has been signed. The project will emphasize the development of torsion field generators and sensors. A development team of 8 to 10 members is being assembled. A suitable building is being purchased, Development work is expected to begin this fall. Trenergy, Inc. is a public company currently selling it shares in Utah and Nevada. David Yurth is CEO of the WHY Group. Hal Fox is President and S.X. Jin is the

NEW ENERGY NEWS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Just updated from INE, a complete bibliography is available containing over 1000 references, listing all the articles, papers and abstracts published in the *New Energy News* since we began back in 1993. Request PC WordPerfect 6.1 or ASCII format. Copies are US\$10, postage and handling included.

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chief scientist for Trenergy. Trenergy plans to have a Website.

SPECIAL THANKS FOR INE-98 STAFF

The directors, officers, and members wish to thank the staff of INE-98 with special thanks to Robyn Harris (INE-Treasurer and Office Manager of Fusion Information Center); Dineh Torres (Publications Specialist); and Ede Riesenhuber. Ede is a special INE volunteer who has helped in all of the previous new-energy conferences. In addition, Derrick Nakarishi gave freely of his time and talents to assist in making the conference a success.

IMPORTANT EMAIL INFORMATION

EMAIL ADDRESSES WANTED!

The publishers of *New Energy News* plan to have a fast announcement of any significant development in new energy. All Members of INE and all Professional Members in INE are asked to send us their email address. Please send to:

Hal Fox < halfox@slkc.uswest.net>

EMAIL POLICY FOR NEN

We appreciate that many persons are taking advantage of the "no cost" in email to send many copies of information to their friends. The volume of our email is so large that we must institute the following policy:

We welcome information on new energy topics. Please address such topics directly to the email address above.

We welcome specific inquiries from readers and energy enthusiasts. We will try to honor your queries by sending you appropriate information either by email or ordinary mail.

We welcome technical contributions of a constructive informative nature. Letters concerned mainly with criticism or suggestions of "what went wrong in your experiment" are deemed to be of little value to NEN.

We welcome publishable articles, especially related to experimental evidence of new-energy research. Articles should be submitted by mail with easy to scan type and drawings. Any articles sent for consideration should NEVER be over 500K in total size if sent through the Email. Always send TEXT files, instead of files in a certain application. If you have figures, send them in separate files, numbered, in separate email from the text. They have a better chance of being useable that way. Send equations and figures by mail also, so we are sure to be able to reproduce them properly.

We welcome constructive comments about *NEN* and how we can improve each issue.

If you have any important message and can afford a stamp or a phone call, you will ensure daily consideration of your message. We will do our best with email but it is much more time consuming than handling a letter or a fax.

Dr. Pat Bailey continues to post selected, timely information on the INE web site. However, for complete, private, and the most timely information, you will receive it first by subscribing to *New Energy News*. When we can afford to do so, we will have a members-only accessible posting on some part of the growing world-wide communication system. Thank you for your understanding. Your comments invited.

Fusion Briefings

PATTERNS OF FAILURE

Mitchell R. Swartz (JET Energy Technol., Inc., Wellesley Hills, MA), "Patterns of Failure in Cold Fusion Experiments," IECEC-98.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

Although reproducible cold fusion experiments continue to be difficult to achieve, analyses of these experiments offer preliminary suggestions on improving yields and reliability. Patterns of

failure of cold fusion experiments can be divided into physical issues such as sample activity, loading achieved, ambient noise power, paradigm used, and possible material degradation.

D₂ ABSORPTION IN TI PLATES

M. G. Olayo, G. J. Cruz, L. Balderas, L. Melendez, A. Chavez, R. Valencia, E. Chavez, A. Flores, R. Lopez (Dept. de Fisica, Inst. Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares, D.F. Mexico), "Absorption of Deuterium in Titanium Plates Induced by Electric Discharges." *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, vol 23, 1998, pp 885-890.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

In this work, the absorption of deuterium in titanium plates induced by electric discharges is studied. The objective was to measure the amount of deuterium that is absorbed in the titanium structure under the influence of an electric discharge. The ionization and the free radicals produced by the electric field act as a promoter to the absorption mechanism. Thus, the absorption can be enhanced by the use of an electric discharge. The results indicated that there was a rapid desorption of deuterium at the beginning of the discharge, followed by an additional absorption to levels higher than those before the discharge. The additional absorption of deuterium was about 20% of the initial absorption. When the titanium was completely saturated with the gas, no additional absorption occurred through the electric discharges. As a result of the absorption conditions of deuterium in the titanium structure, anomalous mission of neutrons was recorded as tracks in a CR39 type plastic solid state nuclear-track detector.

LIQUID-DROP MODEL

John C. Fisher (Carpinteria, CA), "Liquid-Drop Model for Extremely Neutron Rich Nuclei," *Fusion Technology*, vol 34, no 1, Aug. 1998, pp 66-75, 11 refs, 2 figs, 5 tables.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

Nuclear energy levels are characterized in part by their isospin quantum numbers. Ordinary nuclides are well described by an independent-particle model with ground-state isospins equal to the minimum possible value T_{min} = abs(A/2 - Z). It has been suggested that extremely neutron-rich nuclei constitute a second branch of the table of isotopes whose ground states have the maximum possible isospin T_{max} = A/2 and that neutral members of the T_{max} branch (i.e., poly-neutrons) serve as mediating particles for the new class of nuclear reactions discovered by Fleischmann and Pons. The energetics of the new reactions have been qualitatively described by a liquid-drop model. Recent measurements of the mass spectrum of reaction products produced in the new reactions make possible a refinement of the model, providing an explanation for gaps of instability separating ranges of stability in the mass spectrum.

HEAVY ATOMIC MASSES PRODUCED

R.A. Oriani (Univ. Minnesota, Dept. Chem. Engr. & Matls. Sci., MN), "Anomalous Heavy Atomic Masses Produced by Electrolysis," *Fusion Technology*, vol 34, no 1, Aug. 1998, pp 76-80, 11 refs, 3 figs, 3 tables.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

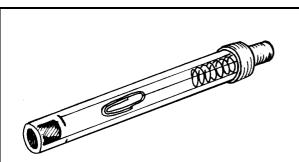
By applying to electrolysis cathodes a technique that produces essentially only oxides that are volatile at room temperature, spectroscopically-determined masses between 222 and 351 atomic mass unit (AMU) are found that cannot be ascribed to known compounds. In particular the masses found between 231 and 240 AMU cannot be ascribed to random signals but do correspond to CO₂, the carbon of which is a neutron-rich nuclide as predicted by a recent theory of polyneutron nuclear reactions proposed by John C. Fisher.

NUCLEAR PROCESSES

Gherardo Stoppini (Univ. Pisa, Phys. Dept. Piazza Torricelli, Italy), "Nuclear Processes in Hydrogen-Loaded Metals," *Fusion Technology*, vol 34, no 1, Aug. 1998, pp 81-85, 8 refs, 1 fig.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

Miley et al. and, independently, Mizuno et al. claim to have observed nuclides produced in *Ni* (Z=28) when an electrolytic light-water cell is used. Miley et al. use thin layers of *Ni* ($\le 5 \times 10^{-6}$ cm) and claim that the effect is reproducible. The secondary nuclides are distributed in a wide range of Z and A and show nuclides with Z<28 and accumulations at Z=48 and 78. If the



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nuclides at Z = 48 and 78 are Ni-Ni fusion, they can be produced only when the original Ni nuclei gain sufficient kinetic energy to overcome the Ni-Ni repulsive Coulomb barrier.

The foregoing data are discussed in terms of current physics. In particular, it is assumed that the gain of kinetic energy derives from an impulsive increase of absolute nuclear binding energies of Ni due to a high rate of capture of orbital electrons and consequent almost instantaneous multiple $p \rightarrow n$ transitions. Under this hypothesis, neutrino emission should be detected during nuclear transmutation.

INFINITE ENERGY JUNE/JULY 1998

The latest issue of *Infinite Energy* is, as usual, loaded with excellent information about new developments in cold fusion and new-energy technologies. Here are the articles presented in the vol 4, issue 20 for June & July 1998:

"Do-It-Yourself CF Experiment -- "Ohmori-Mizuno Effect."

An article discussing the results: "Excess Energy Evolution and Transmutation" by Ohmori and Mizuno.

A review of the papers presented at the American Nuclear Society Annual Meeting in Nashville.

"Low-Energy Nuclear Reactions and High-Density Charge Clusters," by Fox and Jin.

A report on the meeting of the Society for Scientific Exploration.

Michael McKubre's ICCF-7 Closing Remarks.

"Rhodium-Catalyzed Fusion in Palladium," by H.C. Josephs.

"The Theory of Excess Energy in a AGD Reactor (Correa Reactor)," by Lev Sapogin.

"Formation and Properties of Hydrex and Deutex," by J.J. Dufour, et al.

"Detection of Anomalous Elements, X-Ray and Excess Heat," Iwamura, et al. (Mitshubishifunded).

"Recent Observations that Yield Information on Catalytic Particles," by J. McKibben.

"Hydrogen Gas from Vacuum - Part III," by Paul Rowe.

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"The Source of Excess Energy," by Alexander Frolov.

Plus several regular department articles and reports.

All members of the Institute of New Energy will find that *Infinite Energy* is a publication that will soon be received as they renew their memberships.

RadWaste

DOE: \$6.9 BILLION FOR GLASS PLANT

Courtesy Gary Vesperman

Staff (Associated Press, Richland, Wash.), "Hanford unveils \$6.9 billion project to treat radioactive waste," *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, July 22, 1998, pg 8B.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

DOE has announced the first phase of an estimated \$6.9 billion, 20-year project to immobilize high-level radioactive waste in glass through a process called vitrification. encapsulated waste would then be sent to the proposed national repository at Yucca Mountain in Nevada. The contract calls for BNFL (subsidiary of British Nuclear Fuels) to spend the next two years on a \$350 million design for the project which would be privately built and run. The DOE official also stated that this agreement would delay from December 2003 to January 2008 the date for beginning to vitrify or glassify low-level waste. High-level waste would be processed by February 2007. In their visualization of the cosmic all, DOE has elected to have this facility privately funded. Guess what Wall Street investors will do when they find out that there is a new technology that will stabilize radioactive wastes on site.

THE 10,000 YEAR PROBLEM

LaVar Webb, "Nuclear-Waste Dump Would Leave Lethal 10,000-year Legacy," *Deseret News*, 13 July 1998.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

LaVar Webb states, "But the biggest reason of all to fight the nuclear dump [scheduled to be sited in Utah] can be summed up by a big number: 10,000. As in 10,000 years. That's how long these fuel rods remain lethal." continues to state that Utah did not create the waste, Utah's citizens have suffered enough from bureaucratic mistakes (thousands have been stricken and hundreds have died, including the NEN Editor's sister-in-law, from the radioactive fallout from nuclear bomb tests in Nevada), and Utah does not consume power generated by nuclear power. What LaVar Webb doesn't know is that there is technology that can be developed for on-site remediation of radioactive wastes. The planned multi-billion dollar glass plants are not needed. The hazards of packaging, transporting, and storage in Nevada can be avoided.

Miscellaneous

INERTIA AS A REACTION

Alfonso Reuda (Dept. Electrical Engr. & Department of Phys., CA State Univ., Long Beach, CA), Bernhard Haisch (Solar & Astrophysics Lab., Lockheed Martin, Palo Alto, CA & Max-Planck-Institut für Extraterrestrische Physik, Germany), "Inertia as Reaction of the Vacuum to Accelerated Motion," *Phys. Letters A*, vol 240 (1998) pp 115-126.

AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT

It was proposed by Haisch, Reuda and Puthoff that the inertia of matter could be interpreted at least in part as a reaction force originating in

interactions between the electromagnetic zeropoint field (ZPF) and the elementary charged constituents (quarks and electrons) of matter. Within the limited context of that analysis, it appeared that Newton's equation of motion (f = ma) could be inferred from Maxwell's equations as applied to ZPF, i.e., the stochastic electrodynamics (SED) version of the quantum vacuum. We report on a new approach which avoids the ad hoc particle-field interaction model (Planck oscillator) of that analysis, as well as its concomitant formulation complexity. Instead, it is shown that a non-zero ZPE momentum flux arises naturally in accelerating coordinate frames from the standard relativistic transformations of electromagnetic fields. Scattering of this ZPF momentum flux by an object will yield a reaction force that may be interpreted as a contribution to the object's inertia. This new formulation is properly covariant yielding the relativistic equation of motion: F = dp / dT. Our approach is related by the principle of equivalence to Sakharov's conjecture of a connection between Einstein action and the vacuum. If correct, this concept would substitute for Mach's principle and imply that no further mass-giving Higgs-type fields may be required to explain the inertia of material objects, although extensions to include the zero-point fields of the other fundamental interactions may be necessary for a complete theory of inertia.

We may also derive some reason for hope from the circumstances of several actual inventions being of such a nature, that scarcely any one could have formed a conjecture about them previous to their discovery, but would rather have ridiculed them as impossible. For men are wont to guess about new subjects from those they are already acquainted with, and the hasty and vitiated fancies they have thence formed: than which there cannot be a more fallacious ode of reasoning.

Sir Francis Bacon, quoted from THE MAN WHO SAW THROUGH TIME, reviewed in *Infinite Energy*.

WAVES WILL MODIFY RELATIVITY

Waldry A. Rodrigues, Jr. (Inst. de Matemática, Estatistica e Computação, Brazil), Jian-Yu Lu (Biodynamics Res. Unit, Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics, Mayo Clinic and Found., MN), "On the Existence of Undistorted Waves (UPWs) of Arbitrary Speeds $0 \le v < \infty$ in Nature," Foundations of Physics, vol 27, no 3, 1997, pp 435-508, 86 refs, 12 figs, 1 table.

AUTHORS' ABSTRACT

We present the theory, the experimental evidence and fundamental physical consequences concerning the existence of families of undistorted progressive waves (UPWs) of arbitrary speeds $0 \le v < \infty$, which are solutions of the homogeneous wave equation, the Maxwell equations, and Dirac, Weyl, and Klein-Gordon equations.

[This paper also presents a discussion of the potential need to modify some concepts of the principle of relativity. The authors treat this issue extensively. They also suggest that "it seems possible with present technology to launch in free space superluminal electromagnetic waves." Ed.]

A NOTE ON Y2K

Alan Simpson on the subject of "Global Food Chains" (interpretation: "the global supply communications and logistics web") speaking at a conference for "The Y2K Crisis: A Global Ticking Time Bomb," 2 June 1998 as reported in *NEXUS*, Aug-Sept 1998 issue, pp 14-15.

Alan states the following: "I look at the FAA (Federal Aviation Administration). They're going to get their mainframes delivered – 30 of them – in November [1999]. They're going to install the software, and they're going to have the system up and running by December. Wow. Let's sell tickets and watch them! [Laughter]. It takes 18 months to put a mainframe on line. And these people are going to do it in 18 days. And I'm going to fly in 2000? Yeah, right. [Laughter]"

Alan reports that when the year 2000 enters, most of the airlines are going to have a 14-day period when their insurance companies will not let them fly or will not be responsible for accidents if they do fly. That can be taken as the insurance companies vote of confidence in the air safety procedures to be provided by the FAA early in the year 2000. Perhaps, we should suggest that on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 1999 that all businesses change their clocks to December 31, 1998 and have another year-long go at getting the problem fixed.

FLEXIBLE MAGNETS

Staff, "Your Flexible Friend," *New Scientist*, 8 Nov 1997, pp 42-45.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Magnets are now being produced in the lab that contain no metals, are soluble, and made of organic materials. This discovery is certainly unexpected, and therefore, another scientific anomaly. Some of these materials can be "switched" in magnetic polarity by heat or light. Some scientists think that such materials could provide the basis for smart cards, for control of some optical phenomena, and new types of optical displays. Currently the biggest barrier to immediate use is that the materials are magnetic only at cryogenic temperatures. Hopefully it will not take as long to create room-temperature organic magnets as it has taken to produce room-temperature superconductors.

TELEPORTATION OF PHOTONS

Dik Bouwmeester, et al., "Experimental Quantum Teleportation," *Nature*, vol 390, 11 Dec 1997, pp 575-579, 24 refs, 5 figs.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY AND COMMENTS

If you are going to learn how to perform teleportation, begin with something small and light. At the Institut für Experimentalphysik, University of Innsbruck, scientists have accomplished the teleportation of photons. The

concept of not being able to determine both position and other quantum properties with precision, provides an experimental challenge when working with quantum unit such as a photon. The experimenters provided a clever scheme for determining the quantum states of a split photon and having, in effect, then been able to determine the state of one of these "entangled" photons, and thereby effect the state of the distant photon. As stated by the authors in their conclusions: "In our experiment, we used pairs of polarization entangled photons as produced by pulsed down-conversion and two-photon interferometric methods to transfer the polarization state of one proton onto another one. ... The teleportation scheme could also be used to provide links between quantum computers. Quantum teleportation is not only an important ingredient in quantum information tasks; it also allows new types of experiments and investigations of the foundations of quantum mechanics.'

Comments: An author said that those who claim to understand quantum mechanics are not honest. As an honest editor, it is proposed that an explanation for this unusual quantum event could be derived from the existence of an aether, the speed of transmission of information in the aether as being many times the speed of light, and a new concept of conservation. Therefore, when considering entangled particles, consider them as being a dynamic construct of the aether such that the creation of one such particle

COLD FUSION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Just updated and revised, the most complete bibliography of New Energy research papers and articles [predominantly cold fusion] is available again from the Fusion Information Center on 2 disks [PC]. Containing over 2500 references, it traces the progress of cold fusion research since its beginning in 1989 through the abstracts and articles published in Fusion Facts, the world's first cold fusion newsletter/magazine, and abstracted from other scientific publications. Specify WordPerfect v6.1 version, or ASCII version. \$15.00 ppd.

implies a second particle where such particles are in communication at superluminal velocities and that such particles have their quantum nature conserved. That is, if one particle has one "polarity," the other particle immediately exhibits an opposite "polarity." This editor can understand superluminal communications better than quantum physics.

COSMOLOGY NOTES

Greg Hodowanec

6 May 1998

I. Some Additional Remarks on EM Fields

A Simplified Schematic (Per Rhysmonics)
(Shown in one plane to avoid confusion)

II. Remarks

1. Note that there is a 90° phase difference

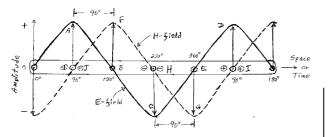


Fig. 1
between the E-fields and H-fields **both** in space and in time.

- 2. Note that when the E-field component is at a **maximum**, the H-field is at a **minimum**, and vice versa.
- 3. Note that the **normal** rhysmonic space density is indicated by \odot and is charge-less, while a **reduced** rhysmonic space density is indicated by \ominus and is equivalent to a **negative** charge, and an **increased** rhysmonic space density is indicated by \oplus and is equivalent to a **positive** charge.
- 4. Note that when a **moving** charge density (with respect to the "stationary' aether) goes from a positive to a negative charge, such as J to H, in Fig. 1 it results in a "positive" H-field peak as shown at F. This is because a moving charge in the aether will also develop a **rotational**

component in the aether, ie., an H-field. Now, the return 'elastic' component of the rotational field, H to I, will, in turn, **reverse** the moving charge density 'polarity' and create the new E-field component C to D, thus restoring the initial conditions. This is a repeating process, where the energy (enhanced with coupling to the universal G-field) is exchanged between the electric and magnetic components in this process of propagation.

5. Note that the charge variations take place in the direction of propagation only! However, the E-fields as measured (or postulated) are due to a flux as is determined by the interaction with the universal G-field and thus these will be orthogonal to the charge 'flow' direction. Also, the H-field flux is also orthogonal to the charge 'flow' direction since it is also determined by the universal G-field flux of the universe. However, the rate of propagation is determined by the rhysmonic L* / T* (or any multiple of it) when multiple rhysmonic cells are involved in that process, (as is the case in most practical applications). It should be noted that the speed of light, C, or the rate of propagation will also depend upon the overall average density of the aether in the case involved. In free space, the velocity will be the normal C, while in a **reduced** density the velocity could increase, but in an increased density the velocity would decrease. More on these various aspects will be further considered in the proposed "Aether Energy" note to be prepared.

BRITISH PETROLEUM & SOLAR

Courtesy of Antony C. Sutton

Antony C. Sutton, editor, *FTIR*, "British Petroleum in a Changing World," *FTIR*, Aug 1998, vol 9, no 8.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

John Browne, CEO of Britain's largest company (world's third-largest oil company) is a supporter of new energy sources (almost). Browne has made frequent speeches extolling the virtues of solar energy. British Petroleum (BP) has a solar manufacturing plant in Fairfield, California. With

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the focus on solar energy, BP seems to be saying "oil or solar." Solar energy is a slow-growth energy technology and is acceptable to a big oil company. Sutton suggests that new-energy technologies may become a real competitor to oil and that oil may lose their monopoly position (with coal and natural gas) in the energy field. Sutton points out that "The new monopolies will be human skill and intelligence."

This issue of *FTIR* also extols the simplicity of the Case Catalytic Fusion Cell.

YEAST RISES TO NEW TASK

Courtesy of Purdue Univ. News Service

Nancy Ho, group leader for molecular genetics and senior research scientist has announced her group's new method for ethanol development. Using a yeast that has been around for thousands of years, genetic alterations were made that provide a new yeast cell that will convert both glucose and xylose to ethanol. Leftover corn stalks, tree leaves, wood chips, grass clippings, and even cardboard boxes can now be converted into ethanol. The goal of the project is to increase the efficiency of conversion of both sugars into ethanol so that the ethanol can become a cost-effective substitute for gasoline. Professor Ho says, "This genetically engineered yeast will make it possible to substantially lower the cost of producing ethanol on a large scale. Readers in rural areas may become interested in setting up your own ethanol production for powering your car or farm tractors.

LONGITUDINAL FORCES & THE HUTCHISON EFFECT

Richard Hull, "Longitudinal Forces," *Electric Spacecraft*, Jan/Feb/Mar issue 25, 6 May 1998, pg 30.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Hull reports on Jim Goss' exploding wire experiments where the fragments of wire varied from 1/4" to 1" in length. The pieces indicate some type of harmonic or wave-like phenomena

in the development of the Ampere longitudinal forces that can fragment the wire. Examination of the fragments do not show any form of melting but merely that the wire was pulled apart like taffy. This observation has some relevance to the Hutchison Effect. John Hutchison has shown videos of bars of metal in which fragments separate without melting indicating the presence of enormous physical forces without there being high temperatures developed. Kenneth Shoulders has also observed a similar and replicable phenomena using his charge clusters.

THE VACE EXPERIMENTS

Thomas E. Phipps, Jr., "VACE Experiments," *Electric Spacecraft*, Jan/Feb/Mar issue 25, 6 May 1998, pp 5-15, 12 refs, 8 figs.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Thomas Phipps describes a set of experiments that can be easily replicated by even experimenters with modest means. The basic idea is that two small rectangular horseshoe magnets can provide a means by which the accuracy of Ampere versus Lorentz forces can be determined. The results are highly in favor of Ampere. Of considerable additional importance is the fact that two of the VACE (Virtual Amperian Current Elements) demonstrate an additional anomaly that should be widely studied and the laws of magnets be adjusted to explain. The concept is that a toroidal form of a magnet should contain within the magnet all of the lines of force. Therefore, two such magnets should show very little force interaction. Phipps' experiments demonstrates an unexplained anomalous force. This editor suggests that an exploration of this force can best be explained by the concept that magnetism of ferromagnetic materials are caused by the aether.

All progress resulted from people who took unpopular positions.

Adlai

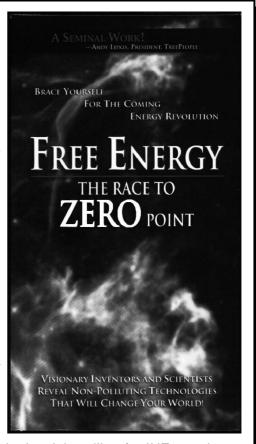
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ANTIGRAVITY EXPERIMENTS

Martin Holwerda, "Combined Antigravity Experiments," *Electric Spacecraft*, Jan/Feb/Mar issue 25, 6 May 1998, pp 24-26, 10 refs, 3 figs.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Holwerda suggests an experiment in which the results of previous antigravity experiments are combined. The experiment is based, in part, on an invention by a French nuclear scientist, M.J.J. Page. The analysis of this proposed experiment has led Holwerda to the following conclusion: "Gravity is a phenomenon coming from all directions, and these devices demonstrate more efficient absorption when gravity approached from the plane of the [experimental] ring or triangle. But when gravity comes from all directions, there must be an out-of-balance

situation; otherwise, objects should have no weight whatsoever." Those of our readers who have seen the video tapes on the Hutchison Effect, will find that when gravity is lessened, the effect appears to result in an upward (from the center of the earth) motion of whatever object is affected. This experimental observation would lead one to believe that the phenomenon of gravity is a force directed toward the center of the earth and perhaps caused by the effect of the aether.

DOE INVENTIONS PROGRAM

Staff, "DOE Takes Over Energy-Related Inventions Program," *R&D Magazine's Data Acquisition*, July 1998, vol 2, no. 7, p 11.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Previously, the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology has been responsible for evaluating energyrelated inventions. That task now has been turned over to the Office of Industrial Technologies, Information Resource Center, DOE, Mail Stop EE-24, 1000 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585. parties may contact this office to solicit funding for new energy-related inventions. The NIST reports that over the 22 years of service they have evaluated 15,948 new inventions; 14,239 were rejected; 741 received ERIP (Energy-Related Inventions Program) endorsement. We expect that DOE's rejection rate will be considerably higher if any new-energy inventions are submitted.

NEW-ENERGY POLITICS

Courtesy of Tom Miller

Jeane Manning, "The Politics of New Energy," *Atlantis Rising*, no 16, pp 42ff, illus.

EDITOR'S SUMMARY

Jeane Manning, the author of the book, <u>The Coming Energy Revolution</u>, discusses some of the new-energy developers, their work, their comments, and their views on commercializing new energy. Featured in illustrations are Hal Fox, Toby Grotz, Eugene Mallove, and Paramahamsa Tewari – persons well known to the new-energy community.

Quotes from Sir Arthur C. Clarke include, "Now I have little doubt that anomalous energy is being produced by several devices." [Arthur C. Clarke receives each issue of *New Energy News*. Ed.] Manning suggests that the establishment guards the seat of power and some of the guardians of the world's oil resources are not anxious for newenergy systems. However, many of the oil companies would rather conserve their oil resources and sell them later at \$60 per barrel for chemical feedstocks. The problem of global warming is being countered by some of the energy-related companies by a National Environmental Trust funded, in part, by the American Petroleum Institute. Global warming is

not as important an issue as the global pollution and the DOE spends over \$25 billion yearly to subsidize fossil fuels and zero \$ on new-energy sources. Manning ends her article by urging readers to support the work of the proposed March for Peaceful Energy who are having a special meeting on September 3, 1998 and urging the support of all interested parties. [The president of Trenergy, Inc. has written to Richard Laskin, the march organizer PlantSeedK@aol.com urging him to trim the group's objectives to issues that can be won and to avoid the controversy on hemp and legislation against another oil-related war. In the Trenergy letter, Laskin is encouraged to emphasize problems for which there are politicallyacceptable solutions, e.g. new-energy sources. The hemp issue and legislation to limit oil-war are zero-win issues that are embedded in a combination of drugs and limiting the power of the executive branch.]

MARCH FOR PEACEFUL ENERGY

Due to a lack of proper funding, the March for Peaceful Energy has been moved to October 24, 1999. Another year of preparation will also help insure that this march is a success. We are still having a smaller rally on the mall in front of the Capitol Building on October 24, 1998. This rally will build momentum towards the march the following year. There will be some speakers at this rally also, but not as many as previously planned.

Book Review

By Hal Fox

Gary L. Johnson, <u>The Search for a New Energy Source</u>, Johnson Electric Corporation, P.O. Box 1032, Manhattan, KS 66502, c1997, 263 pages, illus., indexed, extensive bibliog.

This is an excellent and timely book addressing many new-energy issues that should be considered by anyone who is involved in newenergy devices and systems either as an inventor, developer, or investor. One of the unusual (but welcome) features of the book is that the author is not reticent to discuss the religious concepts either as an explanation for some new energy sources or in the church's role to ensure adequate proliferation of new-energy sources. Dr. Johnson, a retired university professor, explores with the reader the many concepts that bear on sources for new energy. Even the role of lightning (which we do not, as yet, fully understand) is cited as a possible energy source if we understood the source of lightning.

Gary Johnson has no problem with direct honesty in presenting topics of what we know and what we speculate. Whether it is special relativity or the aether, the author is not concerned about academic acceptance of the ideas discussed. In chapter 5, the author presents a variety of unexplained events that are often ignored in academic texts. He then makes this insightful comment, "If there really is an aether with a high energy content, many of these data [previously cited] will start to make sense. How many times in history has an experimental observation not fit into the then-current paradigm, but someone was willing to follow the leading of the data and made an important discovery?" Dr. Johnson is also direct in chapter 7 when he says, "Rather, they [data] point out that the foundations of electromagnetics are surprisingly weak and raise the possibility that appropriate modifications to electromagnetic theory may predict a new energy source."

In his final chapter, the author even suggests that if we learn to tap energy from the aether or some similar all-pervasive energetic medium, that we should make careful observations to ensure that we are not causing some unexpected damage to such energy source. This is the first time that this reviewer has seen an author discuss this issue. One of the topics that this reviewer would like to see discussed at more length is a compilation of anomalous

experimental results and an attempt to relate such anomalies to an understanding of the aether or other energy source. For example, the Aspden Effect (rotational inertia) has been almost ignored as an experiment from which the aether can be noticeably affected. If it takes 3000 Joules to spin up a magnetic rotor to rated speed, stop the rotor, and spin again up to rated speed with one-tenth the energy – the Aspden Effect – this discovery needs strong investigation and explanation. [see NEN, Feb. 1995]

The author is strongly supportive of the needs of this new-energy technology. In his final page of chapter 8, Dr. Johnson concludes: "In the meantime, we need to do our homework and be ready for a major paradigm shift. Experimenters need to carefully document anomalous results

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and encourage others to replicate them. Theoreticians need to develop mathematical models for the unexplained observations in this book." This reviewer believes that the \$20 price for this book is an excellent investment for any of our new-energy readers.

LETTER FROM TOBY GROTZ

I would like to thank you and your team for sponsoring the 1998 International Symposium on New Energy (INE-98). The symposium was very helpful in terms of providing provocative new ideas for research that I am engaged in. I like the University setting and was reminded of the Low Energy Nuclear Reactions Conference at Texas A&M (1995 & 1996).

I hope that we can continue and begin a new tradition of yearly meetings at the University of Utah. If dormitory rooms can be rented, a meal plan contracted, and blocks of rooms reserved at local hotels for those who may want additional conveniences, a quality meeting could be held on a yearly basis.

A call for papers should be issued immediately for next year's INE and the dates should be set by the middle of September.

As the millennium begins we will find ourselves closer to understanding new energy systems. I would like to propose a combined conference in the year 2000 that would include the International Conference on Cold Fusion (ICCF), The Aether Physics Conference, The Saint-Petersburg Fundamentals of Natural Sciences Conference, *Infinite Energy* Cold Fusion and New Energy Symposium.

Toby Grotz

LETTER TO: BARRY HILTON

Dear Barry Hilton,

Your article, "How to Run Your Car on Zero-Point Energy", in the Aug-Sept 1998 issue of *NEXUS*, is of considerable interest to the readers of *New*

Energy News. When you discussed Joe "X" Mark 1 Energy Cell with its battery connections and the potential of electrolyzing water, it was believable that such a device might be used to provide a combustible fuel for operating an automobile.

That Joe "X" was able to run his Rover V8 3500 SD1 on trips in Australia appeared to be a considerable achievement. Your report that Joe has successfully converted at least 14 vehicles with various improved models of the energy-producing device is also acceptable.

However, when the improved devices no longer need to be connected to a battery to provide the energy flow from the Energy Cell to the automobile carburetor, your story begins to get strongly unbelievable.

We also find it interesting that a 40-page book that sells for about one dollar per page appears to be the only source of information about this amazing discovery that has been developed over the past seven or eight years. This leads us to a question that will be on the mind of many of our readers: "Is this just a scam to sell books at a dollar a page, or is this a new technology that is being hidden from the world by Joe "X", except for his visitor Barry Hilton?"

It would mean a lot to our readers if we could talk to a person in the U.S. who has successfully replicated this device and is operating his or her automobile by running on water. Can you help our readers in this regard? Your answer to this letter will be published in the October 1998 issue of *New Energy News*.

Sincerely, Hal Fox, Editor, New Energy News.

LETTER FROM BERND NURNBERGER

This is my own original thought, glad you like it.

"At any given time in history, science was only so far advanced and sometimes violently denied the findings of advanced thinkers — only to come back later to the exact same point — to prove now the truth of what was previously denied."



COLD FUSION AND NEW ENERGY SYMPOSIUM 1998

WHEN: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1998 8:00 A.M. - 10:00 P.M. WHERE: HOLIDAY INN, THE CENTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONV. CTR. Convenient to the Manchester, NH airport, 1 hour from Boston's Logan airport.

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In Japan you can buy a car that gets twice the gas mileage in the city and emits 1/10 the pollutants of the conventional chemical combustion engine. The hybrid car is called Toyota Prius, costs some \$4000 more than a comparable compact sedan and sells quite well in a time other cars don't. It is not fully what I want but a step in the right direction, and I could buy it here and now. Is there any way to get a ZPE full electric car?

My original quote, edited competently by Sheila Barrera. It was first published in *FATE* magazine, 1996 May, among other reader's comments.

Bernd Nurnberger Yokohama, Japan, Planet Earth

Meetings

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CONSCIOUSNESS, NEW MEDICINE AND NEW ENERGY

November 26-27, 1998 Ibuka Hall, Waseda University Tokyo, Japan

Symposium slogan: Toward New Human Civilization

The Second International Symposium on Consciousness, New Medicine, and New Energy will bring together scientists and scholars from Japan and elsewhere to discuss their pioneering work and raise new questions for further research on the interrelationship of consciousness, matter and energy, complimentary and intergrative medicine, and new energy technologies.

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Institute for New Energy Symposium 1998

Proceedings will be published in September Journal of New Energy \$45

Research in these frontier areas challenges the dominant scientific paradigm, but a new scientific world-view and paradigm had appeared at the first symposium. This second symposium will help facilitate this new paradigm, based on wholeness which is important for the future of humanity and the whole earth.

Contact: Mr. Hideo Hirano, symposium secretary at: Tel/Fax: 0426-65-9371

STAIF BREAKTHROUGH PROPULSION PHYSICS SESSIONS

CALL FOR PAPERS:

The Breakthrough Propulsion Physics sessions in the Conference on Applications of Thermophysics in Microgravity and Breakthrough Propulsion Physics, will be held as part of the Space Technology & Applications International Forum (STAIF-99), January 31 - February 4, 1999, in Albuquerque, NM. The website for more information is http://www-chne.unm.edu/isnps/isnps.htm. The abstract contributors should E-Mail or call the author when an abstract is sent so we can be looking for it. Thanks.

Sessions:

EMERGING PHYSICS TOWARD PROPELLANTLESS PROPULSION

Alan Holt,

Chair, NASA Johnson Space Center, Daniel C. Cole,

Co-Chair, IBM Microelectronics

Papers are invited that present theories, experiments, or empirical evidence that describe research directions or specific approaches for the development of a capability to propel a vehicle in transatmospheric, near-earth space and deep space regions, without the use of rockets or beamed power. These capabilities include applications of: (1)

fundamental physics of forces and acceleration, addressing enhanced coupling between inertia, gravity, electromagnetism, inertial frames and/or space-time; (2) fundamental physics of motion through space time or the motion of perturbations of space time; and (3) fundamental physics of energy exchange mechanisms. Papers are also invited which (4) describe and compare competing theories or empirical evidence, with special emphasis to their potential for achieving a propulsion breakthrough, and which (5) address the use of microgravity research and technology testbeds associated with the International Space Station, Station-based and other free-flyers and earth-to-orbit vehicles.

EMERGING PHYSICS TOWARD HYPER-FAST SPACE TRAVEL

Catherine Asaro, Chair, Molecudyne Research Claudio Maccone, Co-Chair, Alenia Spazio

Papers are invited that present theories, proposed experiments, or empirical evidence that are aimed at addressing how to attain the maximum transit speeds physically achievable. This includes: (1) fundamental physics of forces and acceleration; (2) fundamental physics of motion through spacetime or the motion of perturbations of spacetime; and (3) fundamental physics of energy exchange mechanisms. Papers are also invited which (4) describe and compare competing theories or empirical evidence with special emphasis to their potential for achieving such a propulsion breakthrough.

EMERGING PHYSICS TOWARD BREAKTHROUGH SPACECRAFT POWER

Dave Goodwin,

Chair, U. S. Department of Energy, Office of High Energy & Nuclear Physics F.

Michael Serry,

Co-Chair, Digital Instruments Inc.

Papers are invited that present theories, proposed experiments, or empirical evidence that are aimed at addressing breakthrough energy production methods to power spacecraft propulsion. This includes fundamental physics of energy exchange mechanisms, and how energy exchange mechanisms might relate to kinetic energy of motion. Papers are also invited which describe and compare competing theories or empirical evidence.

Commercial Column

The following companies (listed alphabetically) are commercializing cold fusion or other enhanced energy devices: [Listings with your additional copy, or boxed, for small annual service fee.]

COMPANY: PRODUCT

American Pure Fusion Engineering and Supply: Warren Cooley, 1-800-789-7109 or 503-585-6746. Email to: Coolwar@aol.com

Clustron Sciences Corp.: Contact: Ron Brightsen, 703-845-8531.

ENECO: is in the business of commercializing the exciting new field of low energy induced nuclear reactions in solids via patent licensing, joint-ventures, and co-operative research. ENECO, University of Utah Research Park, 391-B Chipeta Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 USA. Contact Fred Jaeger, Voice 801-583-2000, Fax 801-583-6245. Email: jaeger@ENECO-USA.com

E-Quest Sciences: Contact Russ George, FAX 415-851-8489.

Holotec AG: Clean Energy Technology, contact André Waser, Gen. Mgr., Bireggstrasse 14, CH-6003, Luzern, Switzerland. Phone 011 41-41 360 4485, or Fax 011 41-41 360 4486.

Hydro Dynamics, Inc.: Rome, Georgia. Contact James Griggs, Voice 706-234-4111 Fax 706-234-0702.

Fusion Information Center (FIC): Research and development of new energy systems. The world's most complete resource depository for cold fusion research information, as well as other new energy research including zero-point energy; space energy research; electronic, electromagnetic, and mechanical over unity devices and transmutation. We are the publishers for *New Energy News*, and *the Journal of New Energy*. FIC, 3084 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109-2154.
Contact Hal Fox.

JET Energy Technology, Inc.: Weston, MA. Contact Dr. Mitchell Swartz, Voice 617-237-3625. Fax 617-237-3625.

Labofex, Experimental and Applied Plasma Physics: Ontario, Canada. Contact Dr. Paulo N. Correa. Tel 905-660-1040 Fax 905-738-8427

Magnetic Power Inc.: Sebastopol, CA. Contact Mark Goldes, voice 707-829-9391, Fax 707-829-1002.

Nova Resources Group, Inc.: Denver, CO. Call Chip Ransford, Phone 303-433-5582.

Trenergy, Inc., has acquired rights to develop and produce a new-type of thermal power based on the controlled production of clean nuclear reactions from plasma injected transmutation. Contact through Trenergy, Inc., 3084 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109-2154

Phone 801-466-8680. Fax 801-466-8668

UV Enhanced Ultrasound: Hong Kong. FAX 852-2338-3057.

"YUSMAR"- Scientific-Commercial Company: President: Dr. Yuri S. Potapov, 277012 Kishinev, Moldova. Phone and Fax 011-3732-233318.

Zenergy Corp.: Founded in 1996 to facilitate the introduction of commercially viable energy alternatives. 390 South Robins Way, Chandler, AZ 85225. Contact Reed Huish, 602-814-7865, Fax 602-821-0967, e-mail: info@zenergy.com

Note: The Fusion Information Center has been acting as an information source to many of these companies. We expect to augment our international service to provide contacts, information, and business opportunities to companies considering an entry into the enhanced energy market.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Academy for New Energy (ANE) 216 Commerce Drive, Ste. 4, Fort Collins, CO 80524. Tel. 970-482-3731 *ANE Newsletter*, quarterly publication of ANE, edited by Robert Emmerich.

Advanced Energy Network Newsletter, quarterly. Advanced Energy Network, P.O. Box 691, Rondebosch 7700 Capetown, Rep. South Africa.

Antigravity News and Space Drive Technology, bimonthly newsletter, pub. J.E.Cox Enterprise, P.O. Box 655, Marietta, GA 30061-655 (Phone 770-218-9693). Per year \$36. U.S., \$48 foreign.

Cold Fusion Times, quarterly newsletter published by Dr. Mitchell Swartz, P.O. Box 81135, Wellesley Hills MA 02181.

Home Page: http://world.std.com/~mica/cft.html

Cycles, a R&D newsletter, published by Dieter Soegemeier, Editor, GPO Box 269, Brisbane, QLD.4001, Australia.

Phone/Fax: +61 (0)7 3809 3257.

Electric Spacecraft Journal, quarterly, edited by Charles A. Yost, 73 Sunlight Drive, Leicester, NC 28748.

Electrifying Times, 3/year magazine. 63600 Deschutes Market Rd, Bend, OR 97701 541-388-1908, Fax 541-388-2750, E-mail <etimes@teleport.com> www.teleport.com/~etimes/

Elemental Energy, monthly newsletter, edited by Wayne Green, 70 Route 202N, Petersborough, NH 03458. Email: <design37@aol.com>

Fusion Facts has become a section in the *Journal of New Energy*.

Fusion Technology, Journal of the American Nuclear Society, edited by Dr. George Miley, 555 N. Kensington Ave., La Grange Park, IL 60525.

Future Technology Intelligence Report, monthly newsletter, making available technological information now omitted from establishment media. Back issues available at substantially lower cost on the InterNet at <www.tarapublishing.com> FTIR, P.O. Box 423652, San Francisco, CA 94142-3652.

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

Infinite Energy, bi-monthly magazine. P.O. Box 2816, Concord, NH 03302-2816. Voice: 603-228-4516. Fax: 603-224-5975 E-mail 76570.2270@compuserve.com

Institute for New Energy (INE), organization to promote and help find funding for new energy research.

Visit our **Home Page**: www.padrak.com/ine/ which contains many important scientific papers and current reports on all areas of research.

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

Journal of New Energy, quarterly, presenting papers representing the new areas of energy research, leading-edge ideas in the development of new energy technology, and the theories behind them. Published by the Fusion Information Center, Inc. Editor: Hal Fox. Address & phone above.

KeelyNet BBS - Jerry Decker, 214-324-3501 Internet: www.keelynet.com E-mail: jdecker@keelynet.com

Planetary Association for Clean Energy Newsletter, quarterly, edited by Dr. Andrew Michrowski. 100 Bronson Ave, # 1001, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 6G8, Canada. Web page: http://energie.keng.de/~pace

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

Space Energy Journal, quarterly, edited by Jim Kettner & Don Kelly, P.O. Box 1136, Clearwater, FL 34617-1136.

The above list of commercial and information sources will be growing. New listings will be added as information is received. Send information to *NEN*, P.O. Box 58639, Salt Lake City, UT, 84158.

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Institute for New Energy, Fusion Information Center, and Trenergy, Inc. are in a new location.... 3084 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84109-2154 Our new phone number is 801-466-8680. Fax: 801-466-8668.