New Energy News

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 10 ISSN 1075-0045
OCTOBER, 2001

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ITEMS FOR NEN

If you find new-energy items that you believe others would like to read, send them by mail or email to us and we will give credit to the first person that sends in any particular item. Your help will make NEN a better source of new-energy information for all of us.

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INE Mail Address: The Institute for New Energy (INE), 3084 E. 3300 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84109-2154.

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Preliminary Program for the October 2001 INE/EEMF Conference

Submitted by Patrick Bailey and Hal Fox

This year's INE/EEMF (INE and Emerging Energy Marketing Firm) conference will be held during Friday and Saturday, October 26-27 at the Quality Inn City Center in Salt Lake City. Registration Fees: $100 by September 28 th 2001 and $150 after that date. Payment should be mailed to:
INE, 3084 E 3300 So., Salt Lake City, UT 84109.

All of the available conference information can be found at:

http://www.padrak.com/ine/INECONF01.html

An INE Board of Director's Meeting will be held on October 27 in the afternoon.

The Preliminary Program for the Conference is shown below:

[Other papers have also been requested, and may be included]

Authors identified with a [C] have confirmed to be present at the conference.

Hotel and reservations information is given in the "Meetings" section below.

INE/EEMF PRELIMINARY CONFRENCE SCHEDULE (DRAFT)

Presentation time slots include introductions, presentation, questions, and short breaks.

Paper copies are expected to be available in print at the Conference for all attendees.

Friday - Oct. 26, 2001

9:00 AM (45 Min. Each)

"A Summary of The Latest Developments Of High-Density, Charge-Cluster Technology", by Hal Fox (EEMF) [C].

"Status Of The INE Devices Database, and the Interest and Commercialization Criteria Rankings", Dr. Patrick Bailey (INE) [C].

"Comments On An Interesting Experimental Feature In Electrolysis Loading Experiments", by Dr. Dan Chicea (University Lucian Blaga, Physics Dept., Romania) [C].

"Magnetic Vortex Domains and Structures - Insights from Research at the Oregon Vortex", Nick Nelson [C].

12:00 Noon - Lunch

1:30 PM (45 Min. Each)

“Scalar Compression” by Moray B. King [C].

"An Introduction to the EV Workshop", Kenneth Shoulders [C].

"High-Density Tidal Energy Powering Ahead", Michael Maser, Blue Energy Canada. (1 Hr).

“Water is the main power carrier of future power engineering”
Ph.M. Kanarev, The Kuban State Agrarian University, Department of Theoretical Mechanics, Krasnodar (1 Hr).

5:00 PM - Dinner

7:00 PM - On

"A Discussion of EVs, and Audience Participation Workshop", Kenneth Shoulders [C].

Saturday - Oct. 27, 2001

9:00 AM (45 Min. each)

"Dangers of Using Volt and Amp Meters to Measure Device Efficiency: Examples of Fraudulent Over-Unity Claims", Patrick Bailey (INE) [C].

"Vortex Dynamics And Exploiting Energy From The Vacuum", by Xing-liu Jiang, Jin-zhi Lei, Chang-ye Chen, Xiong-wei Wen (Science School , Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing, China) and Li-jun Han (Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing, China) [C, two authors].

"Goodbye Einstein", Bruce Harvey [C].

Open.

12:00 Noon - Lunch

1:00 PM (30 Min. Each) - Papers Sent In, Authors Not Present: To be Summarized:

(Authors not yet confirmed as to coming yes or coming no.)

"A New Paradigm For Time - Evidence from Empirical and Esoteric Sources", by Donald Reed.

"Cold Fusion Phenomenon And Atomic Processes In Transiton-Metal Hydrides And Deuterides", by H. Kozima and J. Warner (Low Energy Nuclear Laboratory, Portland State University, Portland, OR).

"Twisting & Untwisting Of Spirals Of Ether And Fractal Vortices Connecting Dynamic Ethers", by Chiharu Sano (International Club of Scientists, St.-Petersburg, Russia).

"New Sources Of Energy From The Point Of Unitary Quantum Theory", Lev Sapogin, Yuri Ryabov, and Valery Graboshnikov.

"Energy Stored in a Gravitational Field", Mahmoud A. Melehy.

"Shape Power Anti-Gravitation Breakthrough" by Dan A. Davidson, RIVAS.

"A Possibility of Control of Gravity in Photoluminescent Materials, " De Aquino (Brazil) [Extra].

4:00 PM - INE BOARD MEETING

5:00 PM - EEMF BOARD MEETING

Additional papers may also be included: Interested authors should send an abstract of their paper to both Hal Fox halfox@qwest.net and Patrick Bailey ine@padrak.com as soon as possible, in order to be included in this year's INE/EEMF Conference and its formal Proceedings, which will be published in the Journal of New Energy.

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CA Gov. Discussions about Nuclear Plants - A Sham!

Sumbitted by Patrick Bailey

Reference: "Wolfe, Bert (PS, NE, Contractor)"

The meeting didn't go well; and the vote was 7 to 3 against a nuclear plant.
When I got home, I sent the committee members the following letter:

To Members of the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources:

I feel obligated to tell you of my frustration in testifying to you yesterday. My feeling is that most of you were not allowed by Mr. Wayne, and perhaps did not want to hear rational information on the nuclear energy situation.

Consider that Ms. Jackson thought that France was shutting down their nuclear plants. When told that it wasn't France, but Germany, she indicated that the German shutdown is a reason why we shouldn't have new ones, and should consider shutdowns here. The Chairman wouldn't allow further discussion, which would have indicated that whereas the greens had taken over in Germany, and wanted to shut down all nuclear plants, the situation is such that there are not replacements. Thus, the situation now is to shut down the German plants in 20 years. In point of fact it is unlikely that this will happen; indeed, as the world energy situation changes it is likely that Germany will be adding new nuclear plants. Consider that after Chernobyl, in 1986, Sweden announced the shut down of their nuclear plants. Only one, of their dozen plants has indeed been shut down, in the past 15 years, and it is likely that with time, they too will be reviving nuclear power.

The reason is that if one believes in the potential global warming disasters there is no way to mitigate them without nuclear energy. Solar and Wind power can provide only a small percentage of our needed energy. And, with the coming massive increased third world use of energy, there is no way to mitigate the lack of available oil and gas, and ultimately coal, except with a major increase in nuclear energy.

Consider that Mr. Wayne raised the Tokai Mura accident to show how dangerous nuclear energy is. The fact is that there were only two deaths at Tokai Mura, and they violated their (and our) regulations. What about the hundreds of world deaths per year from fossil fuel accidents? And what about the thousands of estimated deaths in the US alone, from breathing the minute particles emitted to the air by coal burning? How come Mr. Wayne didn't bring up the deaths from the recent gas pipeline explosion; or those four workers killed at the Tosco refinery?
The point is that not a single member of the US public has been killed, or injured, by nuclear energy; and that includes Three Mile Island, and the wastes we have been maintaining and transporting for the past 45 years; since peaceful nuclear energy was initiated. Indeed, the government recently completed the study of Yucca Mountain, with positive conclusions. The radiation from Yucca Mountain over thousands of years is intended to be less than a twentieth of the radiation we get from nature. Indeed, a few month vacation in Denver would give us this same extra radiation. And people live longer in high radiation Denver.

A nuclear plant to provide the electricity to the Edmonston Pumping Plant would be a reliable energy source for sixty years (we'll run out of gas and oil by then).

Perhaps more important, such a plant would turn around the public's view of our anti-nuclear state government; and let California be a leader in making available the energy, which our children and grandchildren will need.

I hope you will reconsider your vote against a nuclear energy source for Edmonston.

There is a lot more about nuclear energy. If you want a more rational nuclear information review, and could set one up, I would be pleased to arrange a few hour discussion between you and several nuclear energy experts.

Sincerely,

Bertram Wolfe

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Dr. Bertram Wolfe is a member of the National Academy of Engineering; a past President and a Fellow of the American Nuclear Society; a retired Vice President of General Electric, a well known writer and speaker about energy and nuclear energy, and the recipient of a number of prestigious awards. Since his retirement from GE he has become an independent energy and business consultant and has been on several Boards of Directors and Advisory committees.

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Campus Nuclear Programs In Decline

Submitted by Patrick Bailey, Ph.D., MIT, Nuclear Engineering

Reference: Orange County REGISTER July 7, 2001 By MATTHEW L. WALD The New York Times

ITHACA, N.Y. -- Off campus, energy shortages may be creating talk of a nuclear-power renaissance. But on campuses around the country, the technology's infrastructure is dying.

Here at Cornell, the trustees voted unanimously last month to close the university's research reactor, the only one in New York State and the Ivy League's last. There was a petition drive, a demonstration, even offers by the nuclear staff to have other departments use the reactor, all to no avail.
The University of Michigan and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are considering doing the same.

Where 40 campuses had reactors in 1988, today there are 28, and only about half of those operate more than a few hours a year. Nuclear departments and programs are disappearing or being merged into electrical or mechanical engineering departments, where they fare worse in the perennial university battles for faculty slots and other resources.

The decline in nuclear engineering programs and campus reactors reflects a decline in student interest that has paralleled the industry's decline.

"It's a fact of life that kids are pretty practical these days," said Marvin M. Mendonca, who oversees licensing for nuclear reactors other than power reactors for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. What they choose to major in, Mendonca said, depends on "what they think they can get for a job."

Some question what this will mean for the future of the industry. Nuclear departments like Cornell's have supplied the senior engineering staff and executives at the nation's 103 commercial power reactors, as well as engineers for the regulatory commission.

"If we do build new nuclear plants," said William D. Magwood IV, director of the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology at the U.S. Department of Energy, "we're going to need people who understand the technology and can operate the plants safely, and the places that train those people are beginning to disappear. It's very depressing."

Jeffrey Merrifield, one of the five members of the NRC, said one of the agency's problems was its aging staff, with five times more staff members over age 60 than below age 30.

The Energy Department counted just 570 students nationwide majoring in nuclear engineering in 1997, down from 1,500 five years earlier. The drop in student interest is somewhat paradoxical, industry experts say, since there is substantial demand for nuclear engineers.

Even without new nuclear plants envisioned by the Bush-Cheney energy plan, the applications by dozens of reactors to extend their licenses to 60 years from 40 mean a longer future for the industry.

MIT and the University of Michigan face another problem, a need to modernize their aging reactors, requiring an investment that has led administrators to consider shutting down. The Energy Department has promised those two universities and Cornell $250,000 each, and Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., who is on the Energy Committee, has proposed bigger increases.

The aging of those with nuclear expertise is a cause of decline as well as a symptom. Robert C. Richardson, vice provost for research at Cornell, wrote in a letter in April to Cornell's president that the reactor should be closed, in part because "very few if any young faculty are enthusiastic about the science, about devoting their own careers to building or improving the facility, or about utilizing the reactor heavily."

This is in part the university's policy; in the mid-1990s it ended its program in nuclear engineering and reassigned the faculty to other departments, virtually ensuring that no new faculty members in the field would be hired.

The nuclear staff at Cornell fought hard for survival. They volunteered the reactor as a tool for archaeology, geology and even art history, and students collected more than 1,900 petition signatures from their classmates to keep the place open. Twenty-five people demonstrated outside a faculty senate meeting, surely one of the few pro-nuclear demonstrations on campus in history. But none

of this produced sufficient allies.

Richard C. Ragaini, Ph.D.
Environmental Protection Department
Industrial Partnerships & Commercialization Office

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Does NATO's New 'Dream Fuel' Cause Cancer?

Submitted by Remy Chevalier
Reference: Bryant Furlow
Exclusive from New Scientist magazine

http://www.newscientist.com/dailynews/news.jsp?id

http://www.rense.com/general11/dreamsd.htm

A senator has demanded that the US Navy hand over documents that could reveal if a link exists between a military fuel and a cluster of 14 childhood leukemia cases near a naval airbase in Nevada.

Concerns about health risks have mounted since the fuel, called JP-8, was introduced to American airbases in the 1990s after trials in Britain in the 1980s. An animal test has shown that it can cause lung, kidney and liver damage, and is highly toxic to the immune system. The Pentagon has even commissioned studies to determine whether JP-8 exposure contributed to Gulf War syndrome.

Now Harry Reid, a senator for Nevada, has filed formal requests to the Navy, the federal Office of Pipeline Safety and Pipeline Company Kinder Morgan to disclose records related to JP-8 leaks and spills around the airbase in Fallon, Nevada. "When we talk about causes of the leukemia cluster, jet fuel is the number one thing mentioned," says Reid.

[More on the websites.]

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U.S. Scientists Produce World's Most Energetic Light Beam

Submitted by: Remy Chevalier

Reference:
http://www.ufomag.com/new.html#USScientists

Science Daily magazine reports that a mirrorless free-electron laser, touted as the most energetic beam of light ever produced, has been developed by Argonne National Laboratory's Advanced Photon Source in Illinois.

The fully operational free electron laser produces a wavelength of 385 nanometers, placing it in the rarefied ultraviolet region of the spectrum and

making it 1,000 times more energetic than the previous record beam from a free-electron laser.

In the history of synchrotron radiation research, which is only about 45 years old, you can count the true breakthroughs on the fingers of one hand-and this is one of them, said David Moncton, Argonne's Associate Laboratory Director for the Advanced Photon Source. Synchrotron radiation refers to the way high-energy electrons emit light when magnets bend their flight paths. The world's most powerful X-ray sources, including Argonne's Advanced Photon Source, use this method to produce their beams.

The researchers, led by Efim Gluskin and Stephen Milton, are scientists and engineers who have developed the mechanism which needs no mirrors for operation, and therefore provides laser-like X-ray beams in ultrashort pulses that will enable scientists to study the properties and structures of materials in far greater detail and in far less time than is possible today.

Conventional lasers rely on mirrors, which become less efficient as they reflect higher-energy light. The Argonne free-electron laser uses a powerful electron accelerator in combination with arrays of very long and precise magnets, and with further development, will be able to extend science's powers of observation to a point long sought by laboratories the world over.

Argonne is operated by the University of Chicago as part of the U.S. Department of Energy's national laboratory system.

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THE INVENTOR AND SOCIETY

By Josef Hasslberger, Rome, Italy.

It has been suggested in a recent publication, that once an inventor makes an invention, it becomes public property. This is an interesting assertion and leads to a new view of the relationship between inventor and society, as presently regulated by patent and related laws. These laws as they exist in most countries today are woefully inadequate to protect the interests of the inventor on the one side and the interests of society on the other.

The interests of the inventor

Our patent laws, although made with good intent, have proven to be inadequate to provide any kind of acceptable protection for the inventor. For one thing, the laws are too complicated and the procedures for examining an invention and granting a patent too arbitrary, put into the hands of "patent examiners" that may or may not comprehend the essential newness of an invention and so reject it with the conception that "it cannot possibly work".

Inventors often spend years of their life and huge amounts of money to get an invention patented, only to finally give up in resignation and disgust at the barriers that an efficient bureaucracy can put in the way of anything new. Small

wonder that some inventors in their embitterment decide that mankind is really not yet ready for their invention, and that many a good invention instead of being used to the benefit of all dies with the inventor, the secret being taken into the grave to be buried forever.

And if the inventor by sheer persistence manages to patent his invention, he then has to either sell or license the use of his patent. And there are many cases of inventors trying to collect what is due to them from powerful industrial societies who have at their disposal the best lawyers and who rarely pay without legal action. An uneven match to say the least.

The interest of society

Our patent laws also do not protect the interest of society, which is an interest in seeing that inventions once made actually get applied. Patents do not give an assurance of this, although some countries have regulations to force licensing of patents or production of the things patented. But in the face of commercial reluctance to use certain new procedures that would make yesterday's investments worthless, these regulations are quite inadequate.

How often have patents been bought by powerful financial/industrial interests and have been put away in a deep drawer, never to be heard of anymore. I am sure some inventors would have stories to tell.

It can certainly not be in the interest of society that an invention that is of potential benefit to the society can be bought and its use effectively prevented, using the very patent laws that should assure the invention getting into the hands of the public. In this way, the best of a society's intelligence is abused and suppressed, resulting in an artificially prolonged use of backward technological solutions, witness the state of our high-pollution energy production and car industries.

I have purposely refrained from citing specific cases of suppression of inventions and/or inventors, because there exist books of well researched cases that are available to the interested reader and for certain further cases will appear in the course of debate of my suggestions.

But what about our patent laws?

Inventors in a way are very similar to artists. Theirs is a creative intelligence able to envision things that escape the notice of us mortals. They are the cream of society and their creations determine whether we will be able to live better in the future.

Their inventions, once they are made become public property but the inventors, for making the invention, should be adequately recompensed. The compensation should be in line with the value of the invention, as expressed by its success in commerce.

All inventions should be freely available to anyone to produce and put into commerce, save only the duty to pay a small percentage of the end-price to the

inventor. The inventor's royalty thus becomes a part of the cost of the item. The inventor himself should not be taxed on royalties collected, given the intrinsic value of his creative work to society.

There are of course some changes that would have to be made to the present patent laws. For one thing, Patent offices should have only these duties:

- Filing (against a small administrative charge) in chronological order, of all inventions.

- Conducting searches (again for a nominal fee) of existing inventions and advising the inventor who has filed an invention, if another has filed the same invention before, giving details about the previous filing.

- Deciding, in case of disputes, who is the rightful inventor of an invention, based solely on chronological precedence of filing.

- Publishing all filings received in its official publication.

The patent office should not issue or approve in any way a patent. No criteria may prevent the filing of an invention with the patent office, not even the previous filing of the same or a similar invention by another. No longer should there be an exclusive use of an invention granted to anyone. The inventions, after all, are public property.

In order to collect the inventors' royalties, an association representing the inventors' interests should be established and affiliated to the patent offices. This would be an association similar to the associations that collect royalties for musical performances and pay these to the composers.

The association of inventors would have as its main purpose the individuation of products on the market that utilize inventions which have been filed at the patent office, and the collection of a percentage of the sales-price, to be turned over to the inventor, minus a small charge to cover administrative costs.

Disputes about the chronological precedence of inventions or the amount of royalty due should be resolved by a commission composed of both inventors and industrialists, attached to but independent from the patent office. Failing resolution of the dispute, the matter could then be taken to the normal courts.

Thus we would have a new situation where all inventions would be freely available for commercial realization. The inventors would be recompensed for inventions that are actually being produced, in proportion to the usefulness of the invention as measured by its commercial success.

Also, inventors would be free to make further inventions, instead of having to engage in court battles to get compensation for their work already completed.

One could say: But what happens to all the inventions that are being made by the inevitable madman that are of no use to anyone? Don't they have to be eliminated

by some process of selection, as we know it from the present system of patent approval?

No. They will simply be filed, published and then forgotten, because there will be no further interest in them, and at least no industrialist will be found to produce them.

And if one of them gets produced anyway?

Well, maybe then it wasn't such a bad invention after all.

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Hal Puthoff Fortean Times Interview

Submitted by: Remy Chevalier
Reference: http://www.forteantimes.com/artic/puthoff/puthoff.html

DR. HAL PUTHOFF, http://www.earthtech.org

From SRI to ZPE

Dr. Hal Puthoff has been conducting serious scientific research at the frontiers of knowledge for over a quarter of a century.

In 1972, he and colleague Russell Targ, while researching lasers at the Stanford Research Institute, were asked by Edgar Mitchell to test the alleged psychic abilities of Uri Geller. Their paper caused something of a storm when it was published in the science journal Nature. The paper and relevant articles are linked to the bottom of this page.

Subsequently Puthoff was instrumental in setting up and running the US Government's controversial Remote Viewing program, which would continue for over 20 years before being made public in 1995.

Today Puthoff is investigating Zero Point Energy, a possibly limitless, pollution-free energy source that could just change our lives on earth and propel humankind into deep space.

Interview: Mark Pilkington

Could you describe, in layman's terms, your own current research into Zero Point Energy.

Physicists universally recognize that so-called empty space, even the vacuum of outer space, is not truly empty, but is the seat of energetic field processes, sort of the electromagnetic equivalent of froth at the base of a waterfall. (The term "zero-point" simply means that if the universe were cooled down to absolute zero where all thermal agitation effects would be frozen out, this energy would still remain.) What is not as well known, however, even among practicing physicists, are all the implications that derive from this known aspect of quantum physics.

However, there are a group of physicists - - myself and colleagues at several research labs and universities - - who are examining the details, We ask such questions as whether it might be possible to "mine" this reservoir of energy for use as an alternative energy source, or whether this background energy field might be responsible for inertia and gravity. These questions are of interest because it is known that this energy can be manipulated, and therefore there is the possibility that the control of this energy, and possibly inertia and gravity, might yield to engineering solutions. Some progress has been made in a subcategory of this field (cavity quantum electrodynamics) with regard to controlling the emission rates of excited atoms and molecules, of interest in laser research and elsewhere.

How close do you think you might be, in your own research, to some kind of breakthrough?

Predicting when a breakthrough in a scientific field will occur is like throwing darts to choose your stocks! The only thing that can be said with any certainty is that it probably won't occur if you don't work on the problem. That said, one hopes that within a decade or two some significant progress will be made, even if only incrementally.

Other than space travel, what kinds of applications do you imagine your own work might be used in?

With regard to the potential tapping of zero-point energy, if it were found that significant energy could be generated, then application to earthbound problems would be foremost. Because of the increasing possibility of water shortages in various parts of the world, if ZPE energy generation were competitive with current resources, I would see water desalinization as being a major application. The possibility of the use of ZPE to reduce fossil fuel pollution for transportation would also be attractive, again, if economical.

Have you had any response from fossil fuels companies about your work? Are they doing any research in this area?

I had an opportunity to brief the Presidents and Research Directors of several of the major oil companies on the potential promise of zero-point energy as an alternative energy resource. Contrary to the "urban myth," they said they would welcome such a breakthrough because the use of fossil fuels for cars and heating had a very low profit margin as compared to its use for manufacturing plastics, pharmaceuticals, etc. They likened it to heating your house by burning Picassos and van Goghs.

Remote Viewing (RV) & The Stanford Research Institute (SRI)

Your career has seen you move from cutting edge research (so cutting edge that some might consider it fringe science) in ESP, clairvoyance/remote viewing and other parapsychological areas while at SRI, to your current work in another area at the edges of knowledge. Why, do you think, are you particularly drawn to such subjects? Do you think they require a different approach and outlook to "conventional" science?

I guess you would have to say that I am the ultimate explorer personality. Once I've digested what's known in a field, I like to check out the frontiers to see what's new. Contrary to those skeptics who claim that such avant garde interests are misbegotten, I would say that most skeptics are not skeptical enough - - they tend to accept the given wisdom without questioning it. I question everything, look into every nook and cranny to see if anything's been overlooked that might be of interest or utility. It's surprising what you find with this attitude.

Are you still involved in any RV/psi research?

No, I'm not. Too involved with my present research into energy, gravitation, and inertia.

Did you draw any conclusions from your findings in these areas? Do you think RV and psi faculties can be developed in anybody, or is it something that some people are just born with?

Overall, our findings indicated that such abilities are widely distributed, more or less like musical ability. You have the equivalent of virtuosos at one end of the scale, and the tone deaf at the other, but most people can carry a tune to some degree. Our modern western society just doesn't happen to encourage people to develop this particular talent.

What kind of encouragement do you think somebody would need to maximize any latent psychic potential?

Simply reducing the negative cultural bias against it, generating a receptive attitude towards exploration.

Why did you decide to move on?

I felt that other people could carry on that work, while the potential in the physics areas of my present interests were not being followed up as aggressively as they might. With the potential payoff in the physics area being so significant for our society if we could make substantial progress, I thought it would be worthwhile attempting to contribute something of value in this new arena.

Do you still think there are potential applications for RV in either intelligence/military work, or other areas?

Yes, especially as more is learned about the details of the factors affecting performance. In the last few years, for example, data has apparently emerged indicating a correlation between performance and sidereal time, a potentially very significant finding.

Are you referring to James Spottiswoode's findings (see link at bottom of page)?

Yes, I am referring to Spottiswoode's findings, that successful performance seems to correlate with a certain orientation relative to the rest of the cosmos. Why this should be is not at all clear at this point, but constitutes an intriguing

avenue for further study.

How do you know what the US (or other) governments are doing in the RV sphere at the moment? Do they still take an interest?

I only follow it from afar these days. There continue to be various studies of its efficacy from time to time, and occasionally I am interviewed for them because of my earlier involvement.

Did it ever concern you that your research into such remarkable human faculties might ultimately be used to harm others?

Once some wag joked that if anyone were to invent a drop of water, there would always be someone who wanted to figure out how to drown somebody with it. However, I never ran into any program or sponsor who wished to turn these faculties to harmful purposes. Furthermore, to the degree that someone exhibits these faculties, they are on the basis of becoming in some sense integrated with a larger reality and there is not the desire to "poison one's own drinking water."

How much larger is this reality?! Were you ever frightened at the thought of what you might uncover?

If one accepts the claims of the mystics, the larger reality that can be perceived may well be essentially without limit, at least as far as our capabilities to process can be engaged. Although at the start I was open-minded intellectually about the possibility of psi, confronting the findings on a daily basis caused me to integrate this possibility at a deeper level than just intellectually, i.e., holistically or organically.
Becoming more grounded in reality seemed to lessen fear rather than promoting it. Some writers have suggested that the CIA deliberately botched the SRI tests on Uri Geller in a cover up operation.

Pure urban myth. We did our best, found evidence for remote viewing but not psychokinesis, and fairly reported what we found.

What was your impression of Geller at the time? Are you still in touch?

We were always ambivalent, always concerned about possible trickery, but (despite the detractors) were able to carry out experimentation under conditions sufficiently controlled that we have yet to hear of any loopholes that actually applied, even after all these years. Rarely in touch, since my interests have diverged from that field.

How do you feel about the breakup of the US military's RV programme and the resulting fallout between RVers such as Ed Dames, Joeseph McMoneagle, and David Moorhouse etc? Some of them seem to have done an "RV too far" and come out with some highly unlikely-sounding material. Might RV be bad for your mental health?

Certainly, some of the material generated under what we, as experimenters would consider less than optimum conditions, has been flawed. But of course it was

never anywhere near perfect, just could provide a statistical edge under usual conditions, occasionally dramatic results under rare conditions.
I have no evidence that RV is likely to be bad for mental health more than other "mental" activities, such as meditating or going for a Ph.D.!

Are there any books on the Remote Viewing program that you would particularly recommend?

Well, for the gov program I would recommend Schnabel's book Remote Viewers, which you link to an excerpt from below. For an informative personal view from an Army Intell RVer I think I would recommend Joe McMoneagle's first book Mind Trek. For a view from the standpoint of the DIA contract monitor there's Dale Graff's 2nd book River Dreams.

Has your research into psi or Zero Point Energies ever touched on the UFO mystery? Have you done any other research into this area? If so, what were your findings?

Not directly. If the possibility of ZPE constituting a novel energy source or the perturbation of the space-time metric be verified under good lab conditions, then perhaps one could reasonably speculate about a connection with regard to such craft, or for the occurrence of natural anomalous atmospheric conditions that might mimic such.

Do you think that science, can, or will, ultimately explain all the mysteries that surround us?

Never totally, I suspect, but as the venue of science is extrapolated into new areas, I expect to see a continued growth of scientific explanations of things known but not understood today; but I also see the equally fascinating prospect of discovering new things that will still invite us to continue to stretch our wings.

If you weren't looking into ZPE right now, what other topic would you most like to focus on?

Beyond my current physics research I'm interested in exploring just what is humankind's destiny, its biological and spiritual developmental future, whether we are alone in the Universe or part of a Cosmic tapestry of Life.

[See the website for details and other information on Earthtech.]

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PUNCTUATIONS
Submitted by Hal Fox
Thanks to Tom Valone and Ivan Kruglak for the following.
Reference: John L. Petersen
mailto:john@arlingtoninstitute.org

Ran into a couple of particularly provocative pieces in the last two weeks.

If you think about the future of energy, as we do here at The Arlington Institute, then you really must read this article from WIRED magazine. http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/9.07/juice.html

This is quite a wonderful survey of the horizon of energy, though from a relatively conservative position -- no cold fusion or zero point energy here. But even without considering breakthrough technologies that could disrupt the evolutionary development that is now in place, there are some really big ideas floating around EPRI, the think tank for the US power industry. The most interesting (and resonate) one for me is the notion that power generation and distribution will morph into a decentralized network that looks a lot like the Internet. Instead of a relatively few central power plants, they see the future including more and more small generating sites (like the solar panels on your roof and the electricity-generating windmill outside) that are an integral generation component of the grid.
The concept is one of homes and cars and other sources of energy all plugging directly into the (global) energy grid whenever they have an energy deficit or surplus. So selling electricity to your utility could be a common family income source in the future.
In the face of this kind of thinking, it is easy to understand why BP and other major oil companies are becoming the most significant forces in alternative energy technologies, like photovoltaics and inverter technologies.

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FREE ENERGY WITH 80% CONVERSION EFFICIENCY

A news item communicated by Harold Aspden

This may seem a curious heading for a news item concerning a 'free energy' device which has 'closed the loop' and is self-sustaining. On September 14th Geoffrey Spence, after some 20 years of development effort, explained to his audience that within a matter of a few months he and his associates would be releasing a product that could deliver sufficient electrical power for use in the home with no polluting fuel input, indeed no fuel input of any kind. When he then declared that the device was 80% efficient, others and I in that audience queried what this meant, because one must wonder how one can define the efficiency of a self-sustaining 'over-unity' performing power generating system. Geoffrey's matter-of-fact answer showed that he was so far ahead in his research that it was hard to see why we had difficulty in understanding. 80% efficiency means that for every 4 units of useful electrical power output delivered one had the problem of dissipating 1 unit of heat, albeit heat that could be used in heating one's home - without producing any pollution!

The occasion was billed as an 'Energy Fringe Meeting at Conference'. The Conference was one of the events held in U.K. in this end of summer season by the different political parties.

The Green Party which is concerned with our survival in a non-polluted world had convened in Salisbury and Stephen Lawrence
(stephen@lawrence.newnet.co.uk)
of Cambridge had organized this fringe meeting to hear Geoffrey Spence explain the consequences of his invention. He was the Guest Speaker and I was invited to attend his talk about 'his 20-year quest for truly "pollution-free" energy (from the vacuum) '. The invitation noted that 'In co-operation with members of the Green Party, he is helping to promote a "European Environmental Agreement on Energy" to set a timetable for the immediate combating of Global Warming.'

As to the device itself it is a developed version of what we knew about several years ago, it being the subject of Geoffrey Spence's 1986 U.S. Patent No. 4,772,816. Indeed, I drew particular attention to this in 1996, along with the Chernetskii Vacuum Energy breakthrough of 1989, and in connection with an Energy Science Report No. 8 that I wrote concerned the Correa Discharge Device. As now developed the Spence unit is a 20 cm diameter concentric cylindrical metal housing of some 10 cm width, with magnets mounted externally to set up an axial magnetic field through the cylindrical evacuated cavity.

Electrons are injected and these spiral around within the cavity, building up a space charge which, with the action of the magnet, prolong that charge build up and is augmented by inflow of vacuum energy, with the discharge converging as a current flow into the inner cylindrical target electrode. The voltage generated exceeds that needed to sustain the injection of the electron current and so the feedback loop is closed to make the device self-sustaining, once initially activated. I knew that the Spence claim concerning his discharge device had been proved operative some years ago by tests performed at the University of Sussex, but understood at the time that it needed onward development to make it commercially viable and have wondered until now why we had not heard of further progress. From what I heard at that meeting concerning weight and performance of the Spence generator I can see great hope for our future.

Finally, I add a note, quoting from the invitation I received, in which one sentence reads: 'Geoffrey's manufacturing unit is currently sited in Eastern Europe'. Assuming that the Spence device will now emerge from its past obscurity, and although I do not know the source of the sponsorship funding the project, that statement says a great deal about the attitudes of those in institutional power in USA and here in U.K. towards what we call 'free energy'. Spence is English and a professionally qualified engineer and electrical discharges in the vacuum and, with the demise of the mercury arc rectifier some half century ago, discharge devices sit more in the realm of the physicist than the engineer, whereas future progress in generation of energy seems to need the ingenuity of the engineer.

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LETTERS

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The Editor, INE

Sir,

I believe there exists today many new and sustainable energy sources, which could provide a total alternative to the predominately fossil fuel energy sources we currently use.

Unfortunately however, I doubt that your president, Mr. Bush is the person to consider allocating funding to this research, given his reliance on the processors of the old energy resources to fund his election campaigns.

It is surely essential to conduct research into, perfect and implements these new technologies while there is sufficient conventional energy sources remaining to support research into them.

There is a danger in the future that conventional energy sources will have expired before adequate research has been carried out into new one's...as a consequence humanity may be left in the dark.

Reading one article on the INE web page about Michael Faraday's research into induction, it is remarkable the length of time that has passed since his work, without the fundamentals of his research becoming popular - surely cars should be powered in such a way or even motor-cycles - by repeatedly inducting energy from induction coils and using that energy to propel a motor.

There are other possible sources also - one has only to look at the electrical energy dissipated in a single Electrical Storm to see the potential to harness this energy for the benefit of humanity. It could be trapped through lightening conduction rods and passed to a series of large-scale capacitors to store for later use.

There is no doubt that humanity's current and future energy needs could be met through alternative and environmentally friendly energy sources.

However, as it stands it does not appear as if the American government, which should be leading the field in terms of research into alternative energy sources, is overly interested in funding it, and it may be left to other countries who by sheer necessity will have to conduct such research.

Keep up the good work,

Sincerely,

Oliver Kelly,
Drumcondra, Dublin 7, Ireland.

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Letter from Tom Bearden
RE: (Update) The Chung Negative Resistance (CNR) experiment
Reference: http://jnaudin.free.fr/cnr/cnrexp1.htm

Dear Jean-Louis,

My heartiest congratulations on your successful replication of the Chung negative resistance experiment. It is marvelous that you did it so quickly and efficiently, and posted the experiment and the results on your website.

Your important replication now adds directly to the accumulating knowledge and demonstration that over-unity EM systems and true negative resistances can be built and utilized.

Your replication is also most timely, as the world energy crisis continues to increase.

Again, for all the community, let me thank you for your long dedication and persistence in your experiments and other efforts. You have provided an inspiration for all the independent researchers, young graduate students, and young post-docs worldwide.

This is a historical development of great significance.

Very best wishes,

Tom Bearden

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Dear Editor,

Browsing through the German magazine 'raum & zeit' (space & time) I stumbled upon a computer program related to "global scaling". Not knowing what this was I followed references and found the name 'Shnoll'. A quick search on altavista.com led me to this article.

May it be of use to advance science towards helping to reduce mankind's problems of existence.

Source:
http://21stcenturysciencetech.com/articles/time.html

An excerpt:

Russian Discovery Challenges Existence of 'Absolute Time' by Jonathan Tennenbaum (Full text of article from summer 2000 21st Century)

Postscript

When the 'Scientific Method' Obstructs Science Russian scientists discover unexpected regularities in radioactive decay, linked to astronomical cycles.

Two years ago, nearly unnoticed in the West, the Russian biophysicist S.E. Shnoll published a paper in the prominent Russian physics journal Uspekhi Fisicheskikh Nauk1 summing up the results of more than three decades of

investigations of anomalous statistical regularities in a wide range of physical, chemical, and biological processes, from radioactive decay to the rates of biochemical reactions.

The evidence points unambiguously to the existence of a previously unknown relationship between fluctuations in the rates of radioactive and other processes in the laboratory, and major astronomical cycles, including the day, month, and year. The implication is, that many phenomena which until now have been regarded as purely statistical in character—such as the distribution of fluctuations in the momentary rates of radioactivity measured in a sample—are somehow controlled or at least strongly influenced by an astrophysical factor, which varies in time in the same way at all points on the Earth.

Vladimir Voeikov, a colleague of Shnoll, comments in the Spring 2000 issue of 21st Century: "Shnoll's work shows that time is heterogeneous.
It is not a Newtonian time. Each moment in time is different from another, and this can be seen in any physical process that you study."

End of excerpt

Love and Light,

Bernd Nurnberger bn@gol.com
Yokohama, Japan, Planet Earth

- -
"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."
B. Nurnberger

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From: Patrick Bailey, President, INE

To: Bernd Nurnberger, Yokohama, Japan, Planet Earth

Thanks very much for your article [above]: Russian Discovery Challenges Existence of 'Absolute Time'

I am now reading a very interesting book titled "The Golden Vortex" by Nick Nelson about a vortex near Gold Hill, Oregon, called "The Oregon Vortex", just North of the CA-OR state line. *

The basic idea is that magnetic (E-M) vortexes have been measured and found to have: a central dead zone circle core, an active outer circle, a defined outer circle demarcation line, and an outer fringe (= 1/6 the diameter of the demarcation line circle).

Also - there is this whirl-wind tornado thing that travels along on top of the dead zone circle line that has a smaller diameter than the dead zone circle (I don't

know how wide the tornado is) - that in Oregon has been measured to have a period of 2 hours to travel once around the whole dead zone circle. **

So what? Well, time slows down inside of these areas - this has been measured at the location - and very strange things happen when people walk through the tornado (usually unaware of its existence).

The author of the book thinks that this tornado thing may be like a "star-gate" that goes somewhere else, in space? in time?, and that this is probably what happened to Flight 19 and others in the Bermuda Triangle and in other Vortex places - like the one you have off of the coast of Japan.

So - assuming all this - then the Earth could also be passing though larger vortexes in space, that would cause scientific experiments to give different "cyclic" results vs. time, depending on where these vortexes are.

I know that some experiments have been shown to only work well when Orion is overhead at night, or 6 months later... Maybe that is why the Pyramids on the Giza plateau are laid out exactly as the stars in Orion's belt - and that the amount of stone in each is proportional to the brilliance of those three stars...

Worth thinking about... Thanks!

* This book is available via Keelynet at http://www.keelynet.com/products.htm. Also, there is a neat description in the book of a possible free-running magnetic motor, as summarized at http://www.keelynet.com/temp/vortex/vortex1.htm, then click on "For Credit Card or Mail Orders". (Thanks Jerry!)

** I had originally thought and emailed to Bernd that this tornado thing traveled along the demarcation line (2nd circle); however Nick corrected me via phone about that last night. Nick plans to be speaking at the upcoming INE Conference. (PB. 10/02/01)

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MEETINGS

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INE SYMPOSIUM 2001 MEETING

INE SYMPOSIUM 2001 is jointly sponsored by Institute for New Energy and Emerging Energy Marketing Firm.

The date and place of the conference are as follows:

INE Symposium 2001 will be held October 26-27, 2001

Conference registration fees are as follows: The early bird special is $100.00 per person if received by September 28th. If we receive the registration fees after that date, the fees will be $150.00. Interested parties may also register at the door for $150.00. Please make your check or money order payable to INE. PLEASE

be sure that any checks are written on a bank in the United States and that it is in US Dollars. Money orders or wire transfers are also to be paid in US Dollars.

The conference will be held at:

Quality Inn City Center
154 W 600 S.
Salt Lake City, UT 84101

HOTEL PHONE NUMBER 801-521-2930
Room rates: Single - $55.00 (plus tax)
Double - $62.00 (plus tax)

IN ORDER TO GET THESE SPECIAL ROOM RATES, Symposium attendees must specifically ASK the hotel reservation desk FOR the INSTITUTE FOR NEW ENERGY block of rooms reserved for our conference.

THE HOTEL REQUIRES HOTEL GUESTS TO PAY FOR THE ROOM BY CREDIT CARD AT THE TIME OF RESERVATION

- October 19th is deadline for photocopies of papers of those authors who will not be attending or may not attend.
- How late is Hot tub open? 10 a.m. –10 p.m. [It's just great! PB.]
- Shuttles to & from can be arranged via the hotel.
- Use courtesy phone at airport and call Quality Inn City Center 1-800-521-9997
- Deadlines to hold 40 rooms for us at the Hotel is October 4th .

For more information: Tel: (801) 466-8680
Email: **halfox@qwest.net or ine@padrak.com**

All additional information is posted at:

http://www.padrak.com/ine/INECONF01.html

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THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COLD FUSION

International Convention Center, Tsinghua University, Beijing, CHINA

May 19-24, 2002

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

I am glad to make the announcement for ICCF-9.
We have the WebSite and e-mail address now for The Ninth International Conference on Cold Fusion. That is:

http://iccf9.global.tsinghua.edu.cn

And the e-mail address:

Iccf9@tsinghua.edu.cn

Your early suggestions and comments would help us to make a better arrangement for ICCF-9.
We are looking forward to seeing your early reply (Pre-registration!).
Sincerely yours,

Li, Xing Zhong

Mailing address:
Prof. Li, Xing Zhong
Dept. of Physics, Tsinghua Univ., Beijing 100084, CHINA
Tel.:86-10-6278 4343
Fax:86-10-6278 4343

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Russian Academy of Sciences
Russian Physical Society
Nuclear Society of Russia
Mendeleev Chemical Society of Russia
Moscow Lomonosow State University
Russian Peoples' Friendship State University
State Technical University (MADI)

Dear Colleges,

The 9th Russian Conference on Cold Nuclear Transmutation (RCCNT-9) is to be held during September 30 – October 7, 2001. The place of the Conference is in Dagomys near the city of Sochi that is the best recreation and holiday place on the Black See shore of Russia.

The program of the Conference includes the following subjects:

- Experimental research in cold fusion, transmutation and ball lightning;
- Theoretical models with respect to cold fusion effects;
- Applied technologies and devices.

The full cost is $900, which will include the registration fee, hotel reservation and living, three daily buffet meals, conference proceedings, transportation from the Sochi airport and back, social dinner and special excursion or entertainment.
The languages of the Conference are Russian and English.
Intermediary: Sabrrumm 100 Saving Bank of the Russian Federation Moscow Bank;
Account with institution: 891200011 at Izmailovskoye Branch 2695/0437;
Account holder: Yuri Nikolaevich Bazhutov;
Personal account: 42304.840.9.3834.0600087
The correspondence banks of the Moscow Saving Bank of Russian Federation in your country you will find attached.

Contact telephone: (7)(095) 196-7117
(Ask Mr. Igor Goryachev)
Fax: (7)(095) 196-6108
E-mail: **gnedenko@kiae.ru**
Address: 123182, Moscow, Russia, 1 Kurchatov Sq., I Goryachev 105077, p/o box 169, Yu.Bazhutov

Yu. Bazhutov, Chairman of the Organizing Committee

(Additional details were published in hte September NEN.)

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International Scientists' Club
Russian Geographical Society
St.- Petersburg Physical Society

Preliminary information

In conformity with solution of Congress-2000 "Fundamental Problems of Natural Sciences and Engineering", St.- Petersburg, Russia, 2000, Organising Committee proceeds with tradition of scientists meetings devoted to non-traditional approaches to solution of fundamental problems in universe cognition and informs of the plans to carry out the next Congress in turn "Fundamental Problems of Natural Sciences and Engineering" , St.- Petersburg , Russia , July-2002. New scientific and constructive engineering solutions of modern problems in different spheres of natural science are supposed to be discussed.

Organising Committee believes it is high time for investigations devoted to new and more profound reunderstanding of the initial basis of natural sciences. The Congress motto is "From investigation to knowledge cognition".

The following sections are planned:

1. From natural phenomenon to philosophical cognition.
2. Time and space in genune universe.
3. Etherdynamics.
4. Electrodynamics and gravity.
5. Energy, engineering and technology in the new millennium
6. Conceptions, laws and information.
7. Earth, solar system, universe.

Poster and discussion sessions are planned. Plenary sessions will be dedicated to short reports on fundamental results and summary information about discussion at sections and poster sessions.

Organising Committee takes into account the success of the Catharsis conference, which took place in Congress-2000 framework and plans to organise Catharsis conference "Science on the threshold of the millennium" in 2002. Congress working languages are Russian and English. Simultaneous translation will be provided. Special meetings and reports are supposed to be videotaped and included into Congress publications.

Excursions over St. Petersburg will be organised.

Detailed information will be sent in October-November 2001 on your request.

Chairman of the Congress "Fundamental Problems of Natural Sciences and Engineering", St. Petersburg 2002
A. P. Smirnov

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ADVERTISEMENTS
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A new Russian magazine about New Energy technologies printed in English

Dear Sir,

We are new scientific research and development laboratories. Also we are publishers of New Energy Technologies. It is printed magazine, in English, 72 pages. It presents science and technology in the field of new energy, advanced propulsion methods for aerospace industry, torsion field (spin field) generators, longitudinal waves and space-time engineering, ether wind experiments and other latest inventions from Russia.
Please, look the content of July-August issue at

http://www.faraday.ru

I hope our news can be useful in your scientific work.
Please, let your colleagues know about our new company.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Alexander V. Frolov
Director, Faraday Lab Ltd
office@faraday.ru
http://www.faraday.ru
St.Petersburg, Russia
7-812-2764761

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From: Integrity Research Institute, Thomas Valone iri@erols.com

Subject: A new magazine about New Energy technologies printed in English

We just received this magazine in the mail from Frolov. It looks great and is well written with a bunch of new concepts. Perhaps an announcement in other publications would help promote this Russian effort?
You will find a new Russian magazine about New Energy technologies printed in English (by Alexander V. Frolov) see at : http://www.faraday.ru
(With thanks to Jean-Louis Naudin.)

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