

Available and Suppressed New Energy Technologies

The world's six billion inhabitants currently use the equivalent of 400 trillion megawatt-hours of electricity per year for lighting, heating, air conditioning and to run appliances. Energy production and use are responsible for more environmental damage than any other human activity. Coal and oil are the predominant sources of this energy accounting for 95 percent of all emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and carbon dioxide as well as considerable trace metals and particulates into our common atmosphere.

Fossil fuel combustion in the United States alone accounts for more than a billion tons of carbon emissions every year. Thus our current means for producing electricity and providing transportation create acid rain, pollution, and contribute to global warming. Americans spend \$50 billion every year on health problems related to air pollution. We need alternatives.

Currently Available Alternatives

Conservation through reduced energy consumption is the most intelligent first approach to resolving this situation. This is accomplished through construction methods which utilize solar gain, high insulation values, earth berming techniques, solar hot water systems, and well planned architectural designs which provide for passive air circulation patterns.

More efficient appliances are another means for reducing our electricity needs. Fluorescent and compact fluorescent lighting products consume one fifth of the power for the same amount of lumens provided. One of the main energy demands in the average household is for refrigeration. High efficiency refrigeration appliances such as the Sun Frost brand are available alternatives. While initial cost on these devices is higher, they reduce pollution and have a considerable monetary savings over their lifetime. Spring houses use no power at all.

Electric power can also be produced without pollution. A number of "alternative" electric energy production devices are currently available in the market place. Photovoltaics, full scale and micro hydroelectric generators, wind powered generators, geothermal generators, and biomass derived ethanol are in use today providing for our small and large scale energy needs.

Individual households may also select to produce their own electricity. For the average person, photovoltaics and micro hydroelectric generators are the most practical alternatives. If one is fortunate enough to have an ample flow of water and enough of a drop in elevation (50 to 200 feet), micro-hydroelectric installations are the most cost effective. A one kilowatt DC system can cost as little as \$3,500 when there is a significant elevation drop in the water supply. Add another \$2,500 for an AC inverter. Generators that run on gasoline, diesel, or propane are good for supplementing a photovoltaic system during cloudy winter days and for short term emergency back up power.

The cost per kilowatt hour for photovoltaics is still fairly high. This is partly

forces are at work to keep prices high. While a 60 watt DC system can cost as little as \$600, a 1.2 kilowatt AC photo voltaic powered system currently costs from \$12,00 to \$14,000. This is enough to power a modest homestead, assuming that one has a high efficiency refrigerator and is conservative about energy consumption.

Suppression of Possible Technologies

A number of technologies for the propulsion of vehicles and the production of electric power have been developed during the last 70 years which have been actively suppressed by those individuals and corporations which would be economically threatened by low cost alternatives. Among these inventions are "low temperature phase change technologies (LTPC), high efficiency carburetors, (yes, many of those anecdotes you have heard about high mileage carburetors are true), Victor Shauberger's water and air vortex technologies, Richard Clem's vortex engine, Sparky Sweet's vacuum triode device, Ed Gray's highly efficient electric motor designs, Stan Meyer's water fuel cell, cold fusion technologies, and of course Nikola Tesla's energy accumulators.

A lengthy article could be written on the previous suppression of non polluting technologies. The U.S. Patent Office still refuses to issue patents for cold fusion technologies and other "over unity" devices. This author has personally interviewed several inventors who have been harassed, bribed, sabotaged, jailed, persecuted and even survived attempts to murder them in order to keep their helpful technologies out of the marketplace.

Who's behind this suppression? Someone who stands to lose money once they are available to everyone. You can probably make a good guess. Even the media seems reluctant to cover many of the most innovative successors to coal and oil. An avid reader of Popular Science and Popular Mechanics, this author is amazed that while covering all manner of new technologies, these magazines have given little or no coverage to the most promising non polluting energy technologies.

However, the circumstances are changing now. Because Japan has no oil or coal resources of their own, their scientists are charging full steam ahead to develop their own versions of these new technologies. There are also independent inventors here in the U.S. who are fast approaching the marketplace with promising alternatives to fossil fuels. Let's take a look at the front runners.

Low Temperature Phase Change Technologies (LTPC)

A means for producing pollution free transportation and electric power from kerosene using low temperature phase change (LTPC) or refrigeration based technologies was developed in the early 1970's by Wallace Minto and Archie Gay. These devices are based on a new application of refrigeration technologies. Mr. Minto had refined several generations of prototypes for powering automobiles on a closed loop Freon driven engine powered by a low emissions kerosene burner. This technology was reviewed in Popular Science Magazine in October of 1970, where it reported that he was negotiating with Datsun for collaborative production in 1972.

years ago. However, Mr. Minto apparently sold the rights to his inventions to an anonymous higher bidder who "disappeared" it.

Mr. Gay had been casually collaborating with Minto and already had a \$2.5 million stock offering in hand, when he too was approached by a higher bidder. He refused to sell because the "buyers" insisted on remaining anonymous. His refusal was followed by two nearly successful attempts at murdering him and his family, and sudden and contrived charges of tax fraud by the IRS. His investors withdrew their money and his refrigerant driven generators never made it to the marketplace.

This technology surfaced again in 1988 through Dennis Lee. This time the fuel source for powering the generators was not kerosene, but the kinetic energy available in air, soil, or water at temperatures as low as minus 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Mr. Lee utilized highly efficient heat pump married to a unique piston engine developed by Victor Fisher.

Heat pumps are in widespread use as a means to provide heating and cooling. These systems are preferred over electrically supplied resistive heat as they are 4 times as efficient as resistive heat coils. This efficiency is derived from refrigerant based low temperature phase change technology which transfers and concentrates the kinetic energy which is found in the ambient temperature of air, ground or water sources. With a heat pump it is possible to concentrate ambient temperatures into higher temperatures (200 ∞ + Fahrenheit). This technology applies this concentrated kinetic energy to boil refrigerants (which have a boiling point of 40 ∞ below zero) to drive motors and compressors as part of these systems.

In 1988 Dennis Lee developed an electrically driven heat pump which utilized larger collector plates for the evaporator. This heat pump was two to three times as efficient as current heat pump designs (coefficient of performance of 12) and was up to 12 times as efficient as electrically supplied resistive heat. This in and of itself was a design which could produce heating and cooling needs while significantly reducing consumption of hydrocarbon fuels and it's accompanying pollution.

Some years later Mr. Lee met Mr. Victor Fisher who had produced a design for a closed loop Rankine engine which operated at efficiencies as high as 50%. The Fisher steam engine was then adapted to run on the liquid / gas phase change of refrigerant rather than water into steam. Then these two high efficiency designs, the heat pump and phase change engine were combined into a hybrid unit in which the heat pump provided high temperatures (200 ∞ Fahrenheit) to boil the refrigerants which drive the phase change engine. The phase change engine was then coupled to an electric generator. The generator produced enough electric energy to power the compressor on the heat pump with energy to spare - approximately 30% available excess energy. This excess electric energy was produced continuously as long as the ambient temperatures were above minus 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

This system runs on the kinetic energy (heat) which is present in air, earth, or water as long as the ambient temperature is above minus 10 degrees Fahrenheit. It is a totally closed loop with no fossil fuel costs and no exhausts of any kind.

This is not an eternal motion device because it does require energy to run. However, this energy is provided for free from the existing ambient temperatures. Because we are comfortable in air temperatures of 50-90 degrees Fahrenheit, we do

temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit is actually 530 degrees above absolute zero. This is three times the temperature rise required to convert water at room temperature to steam - a significant amount of kinetic energy. It is this energy which boils the refrigerant and is source or fuel for this refrigerant based system. Refrigerants which boil at minus 40 degrees below zero (CFC free, of course) are utilized in the equipment and, by way of low temperature phase changes, are used to concentrate the kinetic energy at operating temperatures of about 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mr. Lee's prototypes were tested by independent laboratories and shown to work as claimed. One would assume that such technology would be met with open arms and find widespread production in the open market. However, his inventions were suppressed shortly after their development when Mr. Lee refused to sell the rights to his technology to another anonymous, but deep pocketed purchaser. Shortly after his refusal to sell out, he was arrested, held on a million dollar bail, and then sent to jail for three years, without benefit of a trial. All this on a misdemeanor charge in the state of California for failing to file a business form.

Please be advised that Mr. Lee has been marketing a variety free energy devices for some years now and has yet to deliver anything but promises for people's money. This author suspects that he will never deliver on his promises.

In addition to the previously mentioned inventors, George Wiseman of Eagle Research is also doing research for further refining LTPC technologies for the production of electricity and for motive power for vehicles. Rather than selling a product, Mr. Wiseman sells published reports of his research on improvements to these refrigeration based technologies. (Eagle Research, P.O. Box 10, Yahk, BC, VOB2PO.)

Hydrogen Power

One known means for non polluting power has been the combustion of hydrogen and oxygen which produce energy and pure drinkable water. Hydrogen, the most abundant element in the known universe, can also be utilized to produce electricity directly in a fuel cell. Hydrogen burns absolutely clean and is a fine way to store power. However, the electrolysis of water into hydrogen and oxygen still requires energy input from some other source, and the amount of energy returned is, at best, only equal to the amount of energy required for electrolysis.

Dr. Randall Mills has found another means for extracting energy from hydrogen. He has discovered that hydrogen can be coaxed into a lower resting state than the one in which it is commonly found. The resting state of an atom refers to the stable resting place of the electrons which orbit the nucleus of the atom. When energy is added to an atom the electrons jump to a higher orbit level. Correspondingly, when electrons drop to a lower orbit closer to the nucleus, they give off that energy in the form of light or heat.

Mills' process uses a tiny amount of hydrogen and a vaporized catalyst (gaseous potassium ions) in a vacuum chamber. The hydrogen atoms become smaller than normal, according to Mills, who calls the smaller atoms "hydrinos." Tests being

Mills' process is producing 100 to 1,000 times more heat than would be produced if the same amount of hydrogen was burned. Mills claims his energy source is clean; it does not cause dangerous by-products, and only releases hydrogen, which does not pollute. This has the potential to become a dominant source of power for all large scale power applications.

While very similar to the technology depicted in the movie *Chain Reaction*, it looks as though this technology is going to make it to the marketplace. A power company, BlackLight Power Inc. of Malvern, PA, has formed around this technology, and has received a million-dollar investment from PacifiCorp Holdings Inc., a public utility holding company from Oregon. In addition, other' domestic and foreign utility companies are negotiating terms for investment in Mills' company.

High Mileage Carburetors

For those who are still driving petroleum fueled automobiles, Paul Pantone of Global Environmental Energy Technologies (GEET) has developed a vapor based fuel carburetion system which reduces pollutants by 80% and doubles to triples the mileage or efficiency of internal combustion engines (thereby reducing pollution even more then 80%). The GEET fuel processor is a replacement for the standard carburetor on internal combustion engines. Utilizing the engines vacuum pressures it draws fuel vapors into a proprietary chamber where the vapors are preheated by exhaust temperatures.

What happens inside the preheating chamber is more than a simple heat exchange. One test was performed at Brigham Young University using crude oil as a fuel. They detected 39 known elements entering the chamber and only 13 elements were measured on the output of the chamber. This test, coupled with Paul Pantone's report of a strong magnetic field surrounding the chamber, is exciting evidence pointing toward transformation at an atomic level.

Prototypes have run on a variety of fuels, including kerosene, paint thinner, and a mix of crude oil and water, and Mountain Dew. In addition, GEET equipped engines run so clean and carbon free, it is anticipated that engines will last at least twice as long.

GEET's emission tests have consistently demonstrated the capacity of the GEET fuel processor to reduce polluting emissions. Independent testing comparing a stock Tecumseh 10 Hp engine to one with a GEET retrofit revealed the following figures at 3600 RPM with no load revealed significant differences:

	STOCK	GEET
Exhaust temperature	837°F	388°F
Oxygen	7.2%	12.7%
Carbon Dioxide	9.8%	6.2%
Carbon Monoxide	32,000 ppm	923 ppm
Hydrocarbons	5.8%	0.2%
Nitrogen Oxide	82 ppm	62 ppm

While the GEET fuel processor is a significant improvement over the standard carburetor...

inventor who does not deliver on his promises. We recommend investing only your time in researching this product.

Cold Fusion

The 1989 cold fusion experiments at the University of Utah by Drs. Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons were acclaimed by the mainstream press for about three weeks, and then there was convincing coverage discounting their research results as a hoax or as based on questionable experimental procedures. Contrary to what the media reported, their work with cold fusion has been replicated in dozens of laboratories world wide, particularly in Japan. There is a concerted effort by the mainstream press to censor cold fusion facts since then.

Cold fusion is an energy-producing phenomenon that occurs when ordinary hydrogen and the special form of hydrogen called deuterium are brought together with metals, such as palladium, titanium, and nickel. Usually, some triggering mechanism, such as electricity or acoustic energy, is required to provoke the "cold fusion" effects which result in more power out than power in.

Both ordinary hydrogen and deuterium are abundant in ordinary water and are easy to separate - so the process may help to end many of the world's energy concerns, if it can be developed commercially. Cold fusion releases energy in the form of heat, not radiation, as in hot fusion. This heat energy is hundreds of times what ordinary chemical reactions yield.

Cold fusion is being commercialized in Japan (Pons-Fleischmann discovery) and in the U.S. (Patterson Power Cell™). Pons and Fleischmann, working with Japanese funding (from a Toyota affiliate), have made excellent strides in the development of the heavy-water, palladium cathode, electrochemical cells. These devices are capable of providing large amounts of thermal power. However, the U.S. Office of Patents and Trademarks has refused to issue new patents on cold fusion devices. Without patent protection, inventors cannot attract investment capital.

In spite of attempts to suppress cold fusion, licenses for the newer Patterson Power Cell™ are being marketed by Clean Energy Technologies (CETI) of Dallas, Texas. This device has been independently tested and replicated by several universities, utilities, or corporate research laboratories, but not yet by the U.S. DOE. While the Japanese have added an additional hundred million dollars to the development of cold fusion, the U.S. DOE is duplicating the mistake of the U.S. Office of Patents and Trademarks and does not recognize the technology.

Fuel Free Alternatives

There are some additional inventions which have not yet made it to production stages, but are worthy of note since they do not require fuel. Other than the initial costs for the equipment, these could be considered free energy devices.

Victor Shauger's Vortex Technologies

Schaumburg-Lippe of Austria in the 1920's. During this time he spent many hours sitting beside forest streams studying the movement and qualities of water. He noticed that on occasion large stones would float up to the surface of the stream for a few moments and then descend again. He also noticed that the native trout were able to swim up waterfalls as though they were riding on an invisible vortex of energy. In time, he left the forestry and began experiments with centripetal vortexes of water and of air.

He created peculiarly shaped pipes which mimicked shapes found in nature, (whorl pipes). These shapes produced a centripetal vortex in the water which flowed through them. Independent testing revealed that a negative friction was measured as the water was flowing through these pipes. That is, the water flowed through at a rate that was greater than the applied pressure could account for! It was somehow picking up unaccounted for energy to speed itself along.

Shauberger built unique suction turbines which both produced electricity and seemed to enliven and invigorate the water, resulting in clean, life-giving water downstream.

World War 2 was soon underway and he was forced by Hitler to apply his vortex machines to the development of a flying craft which utilized compound centrifugal air vortexes. These devices were initially motor driven, but once they had reached a certain speed they became self generating, and produced enormous pumping power and lift. So much lift, that one such device broke loose from its mounting bolts and literally went through the roof of the laboratory.

At the end of the war, American military officers seized everything in the laboratory and put Schauberger into 'protective custody' for six months. Then Schauberger was called to America, where, still thinking he could do some good for the world, he was persuaded to write down everything he knew and to sign some contracts with industrial financiers. Eventually he became angry and despairing that his projects seemed to have been left sitting on the shelf, and that no work was being done about his ideas. Schauberger then discovered that in actual fact he had signed the rights to his work away to these industrial concern, and that they now retained power over the use and development of his work, even though they did nothing to further that work. By this stage, Viktor Schauberger was an old man, and in 1958 he died, reportedly crying in the last days of his life that they had taken everything from him and that he no longer even owned himself.

Some of Schauberger's papers have survived, as well as papers by some of his contemporaries on related research findings. In addition, diligent research by Collum Coats has located one of the air vortex driven devices in the possession of now retired Navy Commander Richard C. Feierabend, and he has published photographs of this device in his recent book *Living Energies*.

Richard Clem designed and built a vortex engine in Dallas, Texas which ran continuously without fuel. This engine was remarkably similar to the designs of Schauberger. However, Richard Clem died of a heart attack soon after signing a deal with the coal industry, and, as has been typical with these scenarios, his workshop was raided by law enforcement officials and all his notes and drawings were removed. This author would like to hear from anyone who has more information on

High Efficiency Motor/Generators and Over Unity Devices

A number of inventors have discovered a design for electric motors that are significantly more efficient than the common motors used in everyday appliances. Ed Gray developed a high efficiency, capacitor discharge, permanent magnet motor in between 1957 and 1973. At the time, Gray planned to test market the EMS motor in a radically new auto body called the "Fascination," developed by Paul Lewis of Sidney, Nebraska. The first prototypes were due on January 1, 1974. But by then mysterious things had started to happen - misfortunes Gray suspects were created by persons working to undermine his motor's development.

Raiders from the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office descended on Gray's plant in Van Nuys. They confiscated plans, records and the latest working prototype of the motor. Investigators for the D.A. threatened to file a variety of charges against Gray, ranging from fraud to grand theft. Yet months passed and no charges were brought. The investigators defied all attempts by the inventor's lawyers to get the confiscated materials returned. (This same tactic was also used to discourage Dennis Lee .) Meanwhile, the D.A.'s men sought out Gray's investors and tried to convince them to prefer charges against him. All refused. Finally, eight months after the raid, the D.A.'s office brought a series of charges against Gray, including grand theft, by claiming he had raised money from investors by means of a hoax. Even though all the serious charges were dropped when it was proved they were unfounded, the legal costs were ruinous.

Remaining were two counts of violating SEC regulations. In late March, 1976, Gray pleaded guilty to these misdemeanors, paid a fine and was freed. The long-drawn legal hassle had other serious consequences. Major financing promised by a Denver firm was cut off after only a fraction of the money had dribbled in. Ed Gray was successfully sabotaged. We almost had high efficiency electric cars in the mid seventies.

Some of the new motors actually produce more electricity than they consume! The Energy Invention of Mr. Joseph W. Newman may be one such motor. Mr. Newman developed the prototypes for his motor/generator in 1970's. Since 1979, Joseph Newman has spent over \$1,000,000 in legal fees battling U. S. patent office bureaucrats in an effort to secure a patent for his invention.

A new line of super magnets from Japan are now being used in building electric motors which provide excess electrical power. These developments provide magnets at least twice as strong as previously accomplished. The Takahashi motor, based on the super-strong Takahashi magnets is reported to provide sufficient energy so that a small motor scooter can be powered and still charge the battery. One British reporter test drove a Takahashi equipped motor scooter on the highway and up and down hills all day long, and was unable to deplete the four small 12 volt batteries which were it's only source of power.

Similarly functioning motor designs have also developed by Harold Aspden and Robert George Adams in the early 90's, but these too are not in production.

The German company BECOCRAFT was developing several promising over

construction and development of machines for the delivery of free energy. On June 15, 1992, Jurgen Sievers the Director and the General Deputy was arrested and charged with investment fraud. The complaint against the Company was issued by the Stadtwerke Koln (Cologne's Utility Company), although the actual investors in BECOCRAFT, all 30 of them refused to file charges and fought to no avail for Siever's release. Since the day of his arrest, Mr. Sievers has been imprisoned.

Another important apparatus in the "free" electricity game comes from Switzerland. It was developed over a 20 year research period by Methernitha, a religious community. (CH-3517 Linden, Switzerland). Their device, called Testatika, is an influence-type Wimhurst machine (high voltage static electric) which runs on it's own energy, once it is started by revolving it's 2 discs by hand. The inventor of this superb machine, Mr. Paul Baumann claims, its running principle was found by studying the lightning effects from nature.

Testatika not only runs on it' own energy, but produces also a huge amount of excess power, at least 3 KILOWATTS of power ! That is enough to supply the electric needs of two homes with one table top sized machine ! This machine is also unavailable because the Methernitha community believes that the world at large will misuse it.

Where are These Energy Miracles?

Some of them may only be a good idea that almost works, and perhaps there is still considerable resistance to inexpensive power from those who rule the status quo. What ever the cause, the majority of them have not yet arrived. (There are still many more inventions than space allows in this article.) Paul Pantone's carburetors are available now, and Dennis Lee claims he is about to go into production of free electric generators. Hopefully, we will be seeing more of these miracle machines in the marketplace soon. In the mean time, consider photovoltaics, hydroelectric, GEET generators, and practice conservation.

What can you do to assist this coming energy revolution in arriving sooner? Start by contacting your congress persons to increase funding for this type of research. Ask the media to give more coverage to these issues. For those who want to track these developments, a good beginning would be to read *The Coming Energy Revolution* by Jean Manning , and *High Voltage and Free Energy Devices* by George Moonhie. Those with access to the Internet can start with a visit KeelyNet at www.keelynet.com, and The Institute for New Energy at www.padrak.com/ine/.

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