

By Eugene F. Mallove, Sc.D.

Is New Physics Needed?

Most of us who were formally trained as engineers or scientists, and even non-degreed persons intensely interested in science and technology, have absorbed the idea that some very smart people have been and still are in charge of that great body of knowledge we call "Physics." Beginning with the likes of Galileo and Isaac Newton and culminating this century with Niels Bohr, Albert Einstein, and a host of other stellar physicists, physics has, indeed, managed to explain much of this world—or at least it has *seemed* to explain it. The heirs of these Great Ones, the brilliant physicists of today, must know what they are doing, right? Maybe not.

Now there appears to be a Great Awakening among many serious students of physics—a realization that perhaps "Physics" has made some pretty serious mistakes about how the world works. Maybe we need to go back and revisit some cherished assumptions of the physics establishment. After all, it is that establishment that mocks *all* evidence for cold fusion phenomena, to the extent that there is not a *single* experiment published by anyone or in any venue that can be accepted by this rigid (and corrupted) jury. If "Physics" has made such a catastrophically wrong assessment of the data for excess energy and nuclear products in low energy reactions, what *else* has it gotten wrong?

Personally, I am coming inexorably to the conclusion that it has gotten *lots* wrong in some of its most fundamental theories—from gravitation, to relativity (special and general), and from quantum mechanics to nuclear structure. The basic idea is this: success in *seeming* to explain perfectly a gigantic body of experiments, is no guarantee at all that these mathematical air-castles are not on very shaky ground—per-

haps they are on no ground at all. It could require a very different physical and mathematical approach to explain the host of experimental anomalies that have emerged. Of course, the knee-jerk reaction of "Physics" is that "virtually all new findings are wrong." Seriously, that's exactly what they say!

There is an interesting sociology of science here. Most of the theorists within the cold fusion community—the ones who attend the major international conferences—are outcasts from establishment physics, simply for having the audacity to theorize at all about a subject that "Physics" has deemed too heretical for polite words.

Professor Peter Hagelstein of MIT is one such theorist. He was nearly denied tenure because of cold fusion theorizing. Yet my good friend Peter is a man who thinks all is well with quantum mechanics and relativity. Just take those tools, apply them in super-sophisticated ways, and BANG!—given enough time and care, out will come the promised theory to explain cold fusion and heavy element transmutation at low energy. It hasn't happened. That doesn't mean it won't happen, but it hasn't, and it may never.

There are other theorists in cold fusion who believe similarly to Peter: take the old "tried and true" theories—relativity and quantum mechanics—and explain the various cold fusion "miracles." For example, Drs. Talbot and Scott Chubb, great people and theorists, espouse the latter view. Ditto for Prof. Yeong E. Kim at Purdue University. Each has a different theory, all based on the "tried and true"—relativity and standard quantum mechanics.

Others are getting very restless, and have been so for a long time. Read in this issue (page 66) the review by Dr. Thomas E. Phipps, Jr. of *Newtonian Electrodynamics*, authored by Drs. Peter and

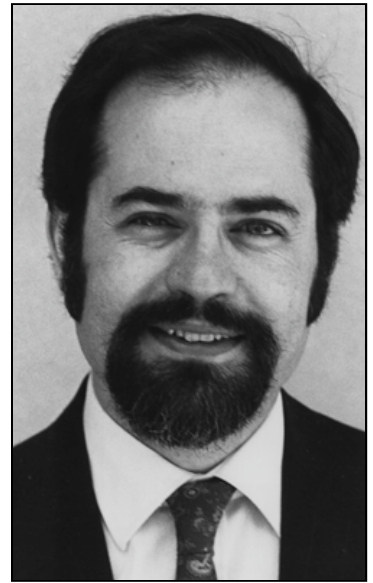
Neal Graneau. For that matter, read the marvelous book by the Graneaus, *Newton versus Einstein*. Unlike the former, there is not a single equation in the latter, but one takes from that marvelous book a feeling of what a gigantic scam some of the *history* of physics presented to us by our teachers has been.

As you explore the opinions of Phipps and the Graneaus, their references, their experiments, and the journal *Galilean Electrodynamics*, from which the Phipps review comes, you will learn there is a community of very serious physicists that challenges some of the most fundamental precepts of modern "Physics." Moreover, they too—even without the cold fusion heresy—have found copious experimental data that flies in the face of much of what modern "Physics" teaches. This even on such supposedly resolved matters as the forces between current elements!

The establishment no doubt views these people who challenge field theory and Einstein as merely deluded malcontents. Those more deeply involved in cold fusion than the Graneaus or Dr. Phipps are probably regarded, by that same standard, as clinically insane!

In this issue, we are very proud to present a candid interview with Prof. Martin Fleischmann. In it he opines: "There is a great bag of physics which simply will not fit into the existing paradigm." But Fleischmann admits he is "painfully conventional," when it comes to overturning the pillars of science. Yet he does believe that extending an understanding of "condensed matter physics in general and electrolyte solutions in particular, is a pre-requisite for taking our next steps in chemistry and biology."

What is "new" physics to some, may not be to others. To Hagelstein, Chubb, Kim et al, "new" means coming up with some novel—*new*—approach to applying the "tried and true."



To others, it means looking deeply into the apparent accumulated rot and dogma in "Physics," which has cast in concrete much of what "Physics" thinks it knows about the world—such as, "cold fusion is impossible."

Much of distrust of modern "Physics" comes not from any single analysis of relativity or quantum mechanics, but of the obvious arrogant disregard for experiment which has become the norm in physics. Those experiments that appear to challenge dogma are rigorously disbelieved—except perhaps those enchanting, occasionally anomalous high-energy physics experiments we read about that may bring down the house of cards, but which will still keep the mainstream physicists employed on other additions to the air-castle.

First and Foremost, we need to establish the *experimental facts* on which New Physics — *if, as we suspect*, it turns out to be needed—might be based. This is a daunting task. We'll leave it to our friends at *Galilean Electrodynamics* to handle the potential vast experimental and theoretical revisions to relativity.

As for cold fusion, we are well on the way to having the basic outline of the facts. The excess energy, transmutations, nuclear emissions, and altering of radioactivity are being intensely studied and the facts compiled. We need to know much more

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about this nearly miraculous process, is quite akin, we have to admit, to the resurrection of ancient alchemy. So be it. We accept, without prejudice, that which nature offers.

We await further word from Dr. Randell Mills and colleagues at BlackLight Power Corp. on the latest experimental support for an altered picture of quantum mechanics involving "below ground state" hydrogen atoms. We have no problem imagining that *both* nuclear and electron cloud models of the atom could be fundamentally flawed in the regimes now being explored.

We also need to know a lot more about the carbon arc system—both in-air and in-water arcs, which various lines of evidence (see latest over-unity calorimetry results on page 38, which reaffirm those in *IE#10*) suggest are highly anomalous. There are interesting recent results in magnetic effects found in these carbon arcs, which we hope to report in a subsequent issue. There is the *possibility* of one or more confirmations of the iron production in such arcs.

We were all startled by the Finnish experiments with an apparent gravity shield effect above a high-temperature superconductor (reported in *IE#9*). *Business Week*, (February 17, 1997, page 97) continues the story with a witnessed replication by John Schnurer in Ohio. If this is for real—and we are in the process of checking it out ourselves—this will be New Physics, indeed! "Physics" is already mocking these experiments as the "cold fusion of NASA." More on this validation effort, possibly as soon as *IE#12*.

There are many other loose ends, dear readers, for which we apologize we have no final answers—or even intermediate answers. Sitting in our lab is the wonderful test rig of Paul Pantone—still untested due to time constraints, but we are hearing tantalizing reports from others. We will bring you those very soon, and we will test Paul's device ourselves now that we have heard about some caveats for the test protocol.

We have not had time to check back with Galtech to see how they are progressing on their motor/generator. But we are happy to present the full Aspden/Adams patent in this issue to give you an idea of how such motors might work.

Do we have any problem with the idea of sucking "free energy" out of space with a "magic" machine such as a magnetic motor, solid state device, or a bubble machine? Not after the experiments reported in a recent *Physical Review Letters* (see page 28), which confirm the existence of zero point energy beyond any doubt whatsoever. Too bad that the mainstream journalists are so obtuse about such matters that the technological implications of this finding haven't sunk in!

As the the eighth anniversary of the cold fusion announcement in Utah approaches (March 23, 1997), we can be very happy

that an imaginative Hollywood production, *The Saint*, will debut on March 14th. In its fictional way, it may revive some public interest in the supremely important topic. We include some "program notes," courtesy of Paramount Pictures. Look at it this way, it will at least give the mainstream science journalists, who have been ignoring cold fusion, some reason to crack the books—maybe even get a copy of *Infinite Energy*—to find out what has been going on. But it will probably be "business as usual." They'll probably quote that notorious non-expert, Gary Taubes.

Following the recent cloning of a sheep—the "Dolly" affair, one ill-informed *Wall Street Journal* reporter, Michael Waldholz speculated half-seriously that Dolly might be a hoax (February 28, 1997, p. B1). In making comparisons with other alleged hoaxes in science, he took the obligatory cheap shot at cold fusion: "Cold Fusion' promised a cheap, unlimited source of energy, but physicists soon said it was impossible. Eight years later, despite prodigious efforts, no one has been able to conclusively duplicate the

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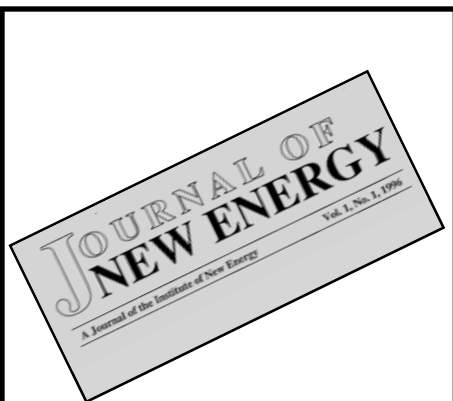
“Breaking through” continued from p.4

experiment.” Well, he certainly gets an “F” on fact checking!

Waldholz quotes Taubes on the Utah researchers, “They convinced themselves they were right.” Sigh! We can only hope there is a special place in hell for the likes of the pernicious Taubes. It will be a hell-on-earth for him when the true facts are known by all, as commercial realities in new energy development overwhelm the Big Lies. Yes, he has “convinced himself he is right”—without even going to international conferences or observing experiments.

But let us emphasize the positive. Your response to our SuperPower, Inc. investment fund proposal has been overwhelming. Plans are moving forward to attempt to launch such a fund, thanks to the courageous support of several key individuals. They may become to cold fusion and New Energy, what prescient investors in the past were to electric power distribution, flight, and the development of space propulsion. We will keep you informed as the experts we have consulted help bring this about.

We will keep on investigating nature’s wonderful, heretofore hidden possibilities and spreading the facts about the coming energy and scientific revolution—with or without “New Physics.”



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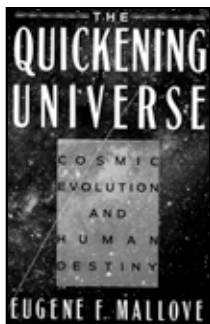
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