

By Eugene F. Mallove, Sc.D.

# Ignition! We have lift-off!

**Historians** of science may well record October 1995 as *the* most significant turning point in the cold fusion saga. It was the month—just before the 100th anniversary of Roentgen's discovery of x-rays, that cold fusion ignited and left its grammar school years behind. It was childhood's end for cold fusion.

At a major gathering of some 500 hot fusion researchers in Champaign, Illinois (September 30 — October 5), Clean Energy Technologies, Inc. (CETI) demonstrated the sustained, continuous operation of a light water cold fusion cell with an output-to-input power ratio of 80/1! For four days of the conference, the little cell put out 4 to 5 watts of thermal energy. There were only 60 *milliwatts* of direct-current electrical power going in. As we say, "How do you like them apples!?"

Many commented that such a cell was not very far from being able to generate electricity thermo-electrically, which could be fed back to sustain the cell to make it stand alone. They were right. Such a feat will surely be done before much longer.

The CETI cell was definitely a hit at the Symposium on Fusion Engineering (SOFE '95), but the poor hot fusioners at the conference were roughly in the position that horse drawn carriage dealers would have been back in 1910 when a few gasoline-powered carriages showed up. Now, of course, the CETI cell and its cousins are poised to begin to send the sleek, gas-guzzling offspring of the 1910 motorcars to the antique museums.

The hot fusion people didn't really know what to make of the CETI cell, though much excitement attended

CETI's booth. They were not ready to "jump ship," even as their own ship was sinking. This month came the good news that the U.S. Congress really had begun to pull the plug on the the U.S. tokamak hot fusion program. Funds were severely cut back for the beleaguered program, whose proponents had so denigrated cold fusion at its inception.

Then came the October Surprise—the glorious news that the European Patent Office had given formal notice to ENECO of Salt Lake City that it would finally grant the pioneering Pons & Fleischmann cold fusion patent. ENECO owns the world-wide licensing rights to this umbrella patent. This action by the EPO is nearly certain to have a sobering effect on officials at the U.S. Patent Office, who have been avoiding the in-avoidable: the granting of a U.S. patent to Drs. Pons and Fleischmann.

The week after the cold fusion triumph at the SOFE '95 meeting, Fiat Motor Corporation sponsored a cold fusion gathering in Italy. There were contingents from the U.S., Japan, and of course from the expanding community of cold fusion researchers in Italy. Professor Francesco Piantelli of the University of Siena was there, whose work on high temperature gas-activated cold fusion is supported by Fiat. In this issue of *Infinite Energy*, we reproduce the entire first patent of Piantelli et al, which was granted last August.

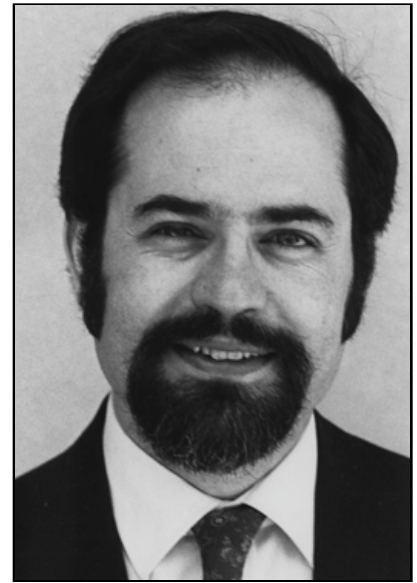
At the October CF conference in Italy, Japanese researchers announced that the New Hydrogen Energy program in Japan, which had been funded by the Japanese government at a level of \$30 million over four years, was now to begin receiving \$100 million per year.

Meanwhile, back in the U.S.

of A., *not one single cent* was officially being spent on cold fusion research by the U.S. Department of Energy. It was learned, however, that Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary had arranged for a Washington-based investigation service to keep track of how various reporters were treating DOE in their stories. (We wonder if *IE* made it into its report!) DOE gave \$46,000 to the Washington-based Carma International, an investigative service. (Yes, dear cold fusion researchers in India — you of all *ten* scientific institutes there that read *IE*, that *really is* the service's name — Carma, with a "C"!)

Coming up very soon is the Power-Gen '95 conference at the Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim California, December 5-7. There CETI is again expected to conduct an impressive demonstration of its patented Patterson Power Cell technology. It is possible —but please don't rush them!— that they will have a more powerful cell to show. There will be over 850 exhibitors and some 14,000 attendees at this "World's Largest Electric Power Industry Event." There at the CETI booth, fossil fuel moguls will be treated, we trust, to a significant "profile of the future." We hope they can read the writing on the wall.

*"Power-Gen attracts managers, engineers, and technical operating staffs who are seeking new information and technology that can help them meet the enormous challenges facing today's power generation industry. They are the industry leaders whose responsibilities include designing, building, operating, and maintaining power*



*plants throughout the world."*

In this issue of *IE* we are extremely pleased to have Dr. Joseph McKibben (Los Alamos National Laboratory, retired) present his heretical theory of cold fusion. It is based on what he says is very strong experimental evidence for the existence of fractionally charged particles. If he's right—and *he shows exactly how his theory can be tested*, he should win two Nobel prizes: one for Physics, and one for Chemistry. Right or wrong, McKibben's theory is extremely carefully thought out and is guaranteed to stir up debate in cold fusion theory circles. It is awesome to consider that McKibben was the man who ignited the nuclear age when on July 16, 1945 he set the timer ticking for the Trinity bomb test at Alamogordo. Can he also be the man who holds the key to the cold fusion and low-energy transmutation mystery?

There have been so many recent developments in cold fusion and new energy that it is difficult even to outline them. One of my favorite shockers is U.S. patent #5,436,518, granted July 25, 1995 to Teruo Kawai of Tokyo, Japan and assigned to the Nihon-Riken Co., Ltd., also of Tokyo: "Motive Power Generating Device."

If you go back to pages 48 and 49 of *IE* #1 (March/April 1995), you can read the transcript of an October 1993 FUJI television documentary program in which Professor Kawai appears:

"Where did this extra output come from? This is really a revolutionary find!...We checked to see [that] same readings were gained on other meters, not just the ones we used in our initial experiments....We've discovered that these secrets were present in our surroundings (nature) all along...We can now use it to help restore the environment that man has been abusing."

He was talking *not* about a gas, solid, or liquid cold fusion experiment, but about an apparently over-unity electrical motor that puts out more mechanical energy than its electrical input power. The U.S. patent granted to Kawai is clear in its first claim: "A motive power generating device for transforming magnetic energy into motive power..." In the body of the patent, performance figures are quoted: input electrical power of 19.55 watts and [mechanical] output of 62.16 watts. That 318% Over-Unity in a device in which there should not be one single erg of excess power!

Were the sources of this information not so credible and the supporting information about similar machines not so broad at this time, we wouldn't spend one minute discussing this patently "outrageous" claim. But is the magnetic motor over-unity claim any more outrageous than that a cell of water can continuously put out approximately five watts of extra power at an 80/1 ratio —seemingly indefinitely? Those who insist that cold fusion *has* to be a benign, novel nuclear process of heat generation may recoil in horror, but until we can find the products of the nuclear reactions at a level commensurate with the excess energy, there is no guarantee that such products ever will be found at those levels. Then what? Time to re-examine preconceived ideas!

Where is this all going? Obviously, at a bare minimum, it looks as though physics is due for a major overhaul. More important, the world—as we *know it*— is certain to end, and end perhaps very soon. It shouldn't take very long for these outrageous *free* or *nearly free* energy devices to bring down the entire energy infrastructure of global civilization. Good riddance to it! The revolution will go like a raging fire—out of control, as soon as the conflagration is triggered by emerging technological devices: home heaters, electricity generators, and transportation propulsion systems. It could be a

replay of the personal computer revolution or the cyberspace revolution—only faster.

Nor can planet Earth alone contain what is about to happen. The free energy revolution will ignite a true Golden Age of space exploration. With new sources of power to boost payloads into Earth orbit and from there onto rapid trips to the Moon, to the planets, and beyond, Humankind will at last be unbound from its fragile birthplace. We will have entered the Age of Infinite Energy— with no limits to growth and with no artificial boundaries to human knowledge.



**Nothing great was ever  
achieved  
without enthusiasm.**

Ralph Waldo Emerson

(Our thanks to Hal Fox for bringing Emerson's wisdom to our attention.)

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Also available, *Cold Fusion Impact in the Enhanced Energy Age*, a book about the near future of the world energy situation. Phone for information: 801-583-6232

## INVENTORS

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We are an intellectual property clearinghouse serving the interests of both cold fusion inventors and commercial developers throughout the world. Our staff is actively pursuing allowance of U.S. and international patents in most areas of cold fusion effects, including the original, pioneering work of Pons and Fleischmann.

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