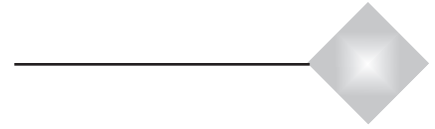




## Mission Impossible

George Egely



There are lots of complaints about the suppression of cold fusion research in the pages of this journal. It is true, but it is only a "moderate" suppression. There are worse areas where the suppression is more brutal. At first I'll try to list two of them which I am aware of, but this certainly will not be a complete list.

### 1. Vacuum fluctuations

Though there were several theoretical papers about vacuum fluctuations in mainstream journals, such as *Physical Review* and *Nature* especially in connection with the Casimir effect, nothing practical has followed it. We know there is a vacuum fluctuation verified by hyperfine spectrum splitting, the Casimir effect and "shining bubbles" during cavitation collapse, there is no mainstream research for the technical application of the effect. It might have been a source for inexpensive, steady, renewable electric and heat energy. John Archibald Wheeler gave an extremely high estimation for the energy density of the vacuum fluctuations. The brilliant theoretician/experimenter Julian Schwinger has endorsed it, as well as Bernard Haisch and Hal Puthoff. However, nothing has happened in the labs, not even in the form of Ph.D. projects.

### 2. Magnetic currents

Felix Ehrenfest, a colloid chemist/physicist (and great uncle of Edward Teller), discovered by accident how to make magnetic monopoles in the 1920s. It is charmingly simple: One has to irradiate floating iron or nickel particles.

The photoelectric effect will change the charge either way, positive to negative. In a homogeneous magnetic field, most of the particles will behave as monopoles, as long as the charge is on the surface. The iron particles rotate along three axes—thus they are topological, not real charges.

The existence of the effect was verified again decades later by two Russian experimenters (Mikhailov and his wife) to no avail. Magnetic monopole/magnetic current research is dead as a stone. Yet it is missed by physicists who are looking for it when a new accelerator is inaugurated. They seek them in the wrong corner: it is not an elementary particle, but a topological charge.

What is the "crime" of monopoles? They have a different magnetic charge than that predicted by P.A.M. Dirac.

Consequently physicists reject it in general, causing lots

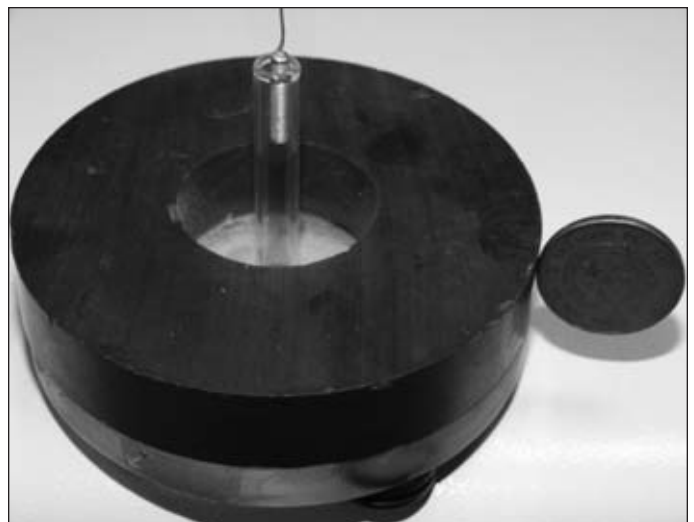
of damage—in physiology, as it is possible that life (the storehouse of many untapped inventions) utilizes it a great deal.

Acupuncture meridians are strange locations. The electrical impedance of the skin has a tenfold difference compared to that of the neighboring area, showing that something unusual is going on. These meridians, found in plants and animals as well, may be the conduits of magnetic currents. Thus a magnetic current generator might be used for healing different groups of ailments. But the research is forbidden in both physics and medicine.

### Sloppiness or plain wrong?

The ignorance about magnetic monopoles and magnetic current is not a fluke. We find a string of errors if we get into the roots of high school physics and just look at permanent magnets. In each and every textbook one can read the following claim: "A magnet attracts soft iron." Period, case closed. This statement is true in general, but it is not an overall truth. A circular permanent magnet is shown in the photograph below. There is a glass tube in the middle of it. A piece of soft iron, about 2.5 mm diameter and 1 cm long, floats in the tube. The permanent magnet repels the iron. This case is an exception to the attraction rule.

There is another false statement in these books: "Magnetic field lines are always closed." Yet, if there is a wire in the



glass tube carrying current as shown in the photograph, the field lines split. Their ends and beginnings are somewhere in the infinite distance but they are definitely not closed.

Another usual false statement of the textbooks is that only ferromagnetic metals may form soft and hard magnetic materials, e.g. iron, cobalt and nickel. But the coin in the photograph is not made of ferromagnetic materials, but essentially of copper, zinc and other non-ferrous metals. Today there are even ferromagnetic plastic materials.

And what to make of vector potential? And what is the meaning of electron spin? There are no answers, and mainstream physics lost interest in the fundamentals long ago. Students do not learn the exceptions—because they are embarrassing. They are persuaded to *believe* that classical physics, mechanics and electrodynamics is known to the last details. Nothing is further from the truth.

Take for instance the case of longitudinal EM waves. Only transverse waves (Hertzian waves) are dealt with in the physics textbooks. Longitudinal waves were described, patented and constructed by Nikola Tesla. They do exist. There are sometimes some follow-up papers on this subject. But this is ignored by physicists and in industry as well.

And what about torsion waves? Such waves do exist in solid state mechanics (e.g. they are generated in violin strings), but not utilized in general. And in electrodynamics? Nothing. Yet again, it is quite possible that telepathy is based on torsion waves.

#### Are we a technically intelligent race?

Does it matter? Yes, it does. Because transverse waves are slow, longitudinal waves are faster, and torsional waves are even faster. So an intelligent, technologically advanced race will not use transverse waves for interstellar or intergalactic communication, only torsional waves. Therefore it is not worth trying to listen to the stars via transverse waves, that

is via large dishes of radio antenna arrays. They cannot tune to torsional waves at all. We have found a completely unintelligent method to find an intelligent race. We ought to grow to the task. Given the hunger for truth of mainstream physics this will be a mission impossible. We are not an intelligent race, unfortunately.

Just a last bitter additional remark about electric circuits: It is taught that an electric circuit must be closed for DC and AC current as well. This is the reason why we see two pieces of slots in each electric plug all over the world (usually for 50 or 60 Hz AC).

But there is a different way to drive devices along just a single wire, with high-frequency, high-voltage pulses. It is not better than the usual closed circuit; in fact it produces much electrosmog and is inefficient. This should have been the method used only for plasma generation, but it has been forgotten for a long time. It was discovered, patented and described by Tesla in the 1920s, but again, it is completely forgotten by now.

It is not right to single out just classical electrodynamics as a source of major flaws in understanding nature, and its technical utilization. The list is much longer.

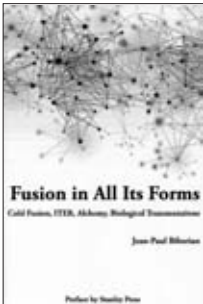
But when the very fundamentals are flawed everywhere what we see or touch, what do we expect for far more complicated cases like LENR? To have mercy from ignorant peers? Who ruthlessly oppose experimental evidence of LENR? Yet fund hopeless hot fusion projects with billions of taxpayer dollars...

□ □ □

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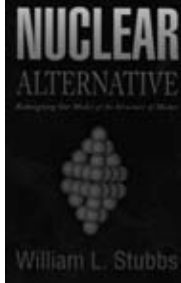


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