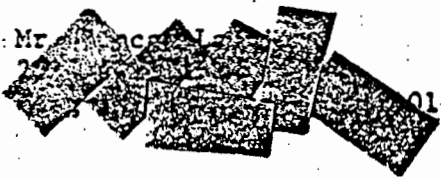


S-E-N-S-I-T-I-V-E To: Maurice

From: Sparky



April 26, 1987



Dear [redacted]:

This is to give you an update on the status of our proprietary special project, technical efforts, etc. This document is very sensitive, and should only be released to those major interested parties we spoke of, and then only under the most stringent warnings to protect our confidentiality. Under no circumstances should its contents be further distributed or made public.

- Background -

This proprietary paper concerns what appears to be one of the most remarkable energy inventions of all times. The inventor is a retired professional from one of the major U.S. companies, and is recognized as an expert in his field. The invention is a unified field device and combines both electromagnetic and gravitational effects in the same unit. The device serves as a gate or switching device for polarized vacuum energy. For a miniscule power input (one milliwatt), the unit produces over 200 watts of output (in recent experiments, over 500 watts) in the actual load itself -- a gain of some 200,000. Since this is steady-state, the device produces an energy gain of 200,000 as well, and is correctly an energy amplifier.

While it is simple to see and demonstrate what the inventor's device does, it is only by means of a combination of advanced concepts from scalar electromagnetics and forefront physics that one can comprehend the possible physical mechanism by which the device works.

Due to his age and health problems, the inventor has authorized me to discreetly approach selected potential financial backers. This paper is being released to you under a privacy agreement and must not be further distributed except to the principals we discussed previously.

- Brief Technical Description -

Briefly, the inventor has developed a process to make a sort of solid-state vacuum triode amplifier to tap the inexhaustible raw energy of the vacuum. He has constructed a small (4"x6"x6" or so) solid state unit, with no moving parts, which produces "free" energy from the vacuum itself. Up to 1,000 watts of power has been obtained in actual tests, using only a miniscule power input. The energy

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produced is negative energy, since quantum mechanically it comes via the positively charged atomic nuclei. (Our normal energy is positive because quantum mechanically it comes via photon interactions with the negatively charged electron shells of the atoms.)

Quantum mechanically, if one produces negative energy, one must at the same time produce some negative time. This can easily be seen by observing the signs of the two canonical variables in the action quantum being produced in the change process that yields the energy:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } h &= \text{action} = \text{angular momentum} \\ &= (\text{energy}) \times (\text{time}) && (\text{via negative charge}) \\ &= [+ \Delta E][+ \Delta t] && (\text{via electrons}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus if increments of ordinary positive energy are produced, then ordinary positive increments of time are continually produced. In that case, the "flow of time" associated with these physical changes is normal or "positive." Quantum mechanically, the exchange of photons with the electron shells of atoms is ubiquitous, and largely accounts for the production of positive energy changes in materials and the universe, and the existence of "positive flow of time."

We point out that, in the positive flow of time, gravity is an attraction. Thus almost all materials in the universe exhibit ordinary attractive gravitation. In addition, in positive time the conservation laws and the law of entropy rigorously apply. Free energy cannot be obtained in a closed system experiencing only positive time flow, and operations in such a closed system tend inevitably to disorder. Any physical device existing totally in positive time thus must exhibit an energy conversion efficiency of less than 100% between input and output.

On the other hand, in quantum change h can still be positive if

$$\begin{aligned} h &= (\text{negative energy}) \times (\text{negative time}) && (\text{via positive charge}) \\ &= [- \Delta E][- \Delta t] && (\text{via nucleons}) \end{aligned}$$

As can be seen, if the action quanta are continually split this way, then increments of negative energy are continually produced. As a byproduct, continual increments of negative time are also produced. In a system, these increments of negative time are in addition to the positive time increments already being normally produced by the matter of the materials in the system. So any device that performs operations involving this type of splitting of the quanta will inevitably produce some increments of negative energy and negative time, mixed in with the normal positive energy/positive time increments it produces in its normal material interactions. Such a system alters its time flow, in the sense that a fraction of its overall time flow is now negative. The inventor's remarkable device produces just such an effect.

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We point out that, in negative time, gravity is a repulsion, not an attraction. Thus any device that produces appreciable negative energy must also of necessity produce an antigravity effect. As more load is added, more negative energy is produced, and accordingly the device gets lighter as the load is increased. At 1,000 watts, for example, the 6-lb. prototype device presently loses more than half its weight. If even greater load were applied, the device may very well levitate and accelerate upward. For safety reasons, this has not been done. Such full-up tests must wait until controlled facilities are available.

In the atomic nuclei of the materials that constitute the device, the negative energy comes directly from the vacuum's virtual particle exchange with the nucleons, although absolutely no radioactive material is employed. (I am a nuclear engineer; and I can assure that this unit has nothing to do with ordinary nuclear devices or radioactive materials.) The unit is deceptively simple in appearance, but extremely advanced in its technological operation. At this time, a conceptual model of its operation has been constructed and is available. The necessary physics theory to describe it is still just beyond the forefront of present physics, though it can be directly foreseen.

Feverish work on the theoretical model is continuing, and very recently exciting breakthroughs have been made. We believe that 95% of the initial theoretical model is now available, with the majority of it proven on the laboratory bench. This has been my own contribution to the effort.

I am fascinated with the unit because, in one simple device/experiment, the inventor has proven everything I've been working on for 22 years. When eventually released, I believe it will immediately turn over all the physics of the Western world. The reasons are: (1) It can easily be built. It's cheap, and uses ordinary parts and materials. The total cost of materials in the demonstration prototype is in the neighborhood of a few hundred dollars and only a few hours are required to build it, using simple tools and test instruments. (2) Test results are decisive and unequivocal. Energy gains of 200,000 to 500,000 or more do not require subtle measurements to ascertain over-unity efficiency! (3) The device produces a locally curved spacetime, which violates one of Einstein's assumptions by which he limited general relativity. He assumed that the local frame was never curved, hence the conservation laws would be saved. To this day, this assumption has continued to be rigorously parroted (and enforced!) in Western universities, scientific journals, and scientific laboratories. Interestingly, Soviet physicists do not recognize any such limitation on general relativity. Soviet journals regularly publish papers in unrestricted general relativity where the local frame is curved and conservation laws do not need to be obeyed. This includes, of course, violation of the conservation of energy law. The Soviet unrestricted general relativity, including local curvature of spacetime and violation of the conservation of energy law, is true and has now been physically demonstrated in the laboratory by this device.

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If negative time seems uncomfortable, remember that the Dirac theory of the electron does not predict a positron, as is usually claimed. Instead, it predicts an electron traveling backward in time, which we would only be able to observe as an opposite (positive) charge going forward in time. In other words, the association of negative time with what we observe as positive charge already has a strong theoretical basis in the literature. One way to regard any antiparticle is that it's simply the basic counterpart particle going backward in time -- in other words, existing in negative time.

If negative energy seems uncomfortable, recall that in solid state physics (in the fundamental Dirac theory) it is necessary to assume that the vacuum is already filled with electrons in negative energy states. That's called the "Dirac sea." In an uncurved local vacuum, one of these negative energy electrons can only be attained by adding energy (a "diode" effect: you must put in what you get out, so energy of the system is conserved.) However, if the local vacuum is first curved (unrestricted, local general relativity), then one can have these negative energy electrons under pressure to just come pouring out. In that case, the local vacuum is in an "excited state" and becomes a pressurized source of negative energy/negative time, just waiting to be "tickled" open. If we now put a little opening into the pressurized region and a "gate" switch on the pressure, so that we can switch open and shut the gate, we can "switch" pulses or oscillations of negative energy/negative time directly out of the "pressurized" area. All we need then is a "collection plate" to collect the gated negative energy/negative time pulses, and circuitry to conduct the power to the load.

As a vacuum triode, this device creates just such a local "pressure source" (i.e., a vacuum cathode) and a special kind of device for a "collection plate." It adds a "vacuum grid" to do exactly the necessary kind of gating/switching. As a triode, it exhibits very high gain when in operation. For example, when a 60 Hertz sine wave of one milliwatt power is input to its grid, the triode puts out over 200 watts of power (presently 500 watts) into a load of standard 100-watt bulbs. Two hundred watts (presently 500 watts) of heat and light are constantly radiated out of the load, yet the power input to the device is only 1 milliwatt. That is a power amplification factor of 200,000 (presently 500,000). Since conditions are steady state, the time integrals of input and output power are straight lines; therefore an energy gain of over 200,000 (presently 500,000) is also produced by the device. Note that this is accomplished at the precise powerline frequency already used in the commercial and residential sectors in the United States.

Producing more power is simply a matter of connecting up more lamps in parallel. The device has a built-in positive-feedback control loop so that its "gain" is directly proportional to its external load, up to some ultimate limiting threshold. Thus only the same milliwatt input is required to power the load at a higher power level. That is, within a limiting threshold, the gain of the triode is a linear function of the load being powered. (The preliminary

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theoretical model for this effect has also been constructed.). For example, an electric motor has also been connected while the lamps were illuminated, and the motor runs under load without any decrease in brightness of the lamps. We have deliberately not yet explored the upper threshold of the power limit because of possible safety considerations.

Since negative energy is produced in the output, all wires and circuits leading to the load run cool. In the load, however, gravitostriction in the resistive filaments of the lamps converts (translates) the negative energy to positive energy, and so the lamps heat normally, and real heat and light are radiated away.

- Remarks on R&D -

Several demonstration prototype devices have been fabricated very economically by the inventor. Of course a commercial power unit still requires the necessary development, frequency controls, safety features, etc. and would be more expensive. The development required to produce a commercial unit appears to be straightforward, since we are talking of a scaleup of only about a little over one magnitude. The only unique feature is that a fairly extensive series of phenomenology experiments must be rapidly conducted to specify the physical phenomena and their behavior. From these phenomenology experiments, mathematical models can then be constructed, as is standard research and development procedure. (We have succeeded in constructing the preliminary math model from effects and experiments already proven and reported in the obscure scientific literature, so this work can go rapidly.). Once the final math models are available and proven, an applied engineering theory is then in being.

Equipment can then be designed and built according to standard engineering practice. That is, one specifies the individual case, which fixes the boundary conditions desired upon the general equations. Applying the boundary conditions yields specific equations that describe the operation within the special design case desired. Solving these specific equations — either closed solution or numerically — produces the desired design solutions.

The first commercial unit envisioned is to be a home power unit. Because of the very small scale-up required and the breakthrough in the theoretical realm, we now envision development of this unit to be essentially straightforward. More extensive follow-on programs will extend the scale-up, eventually leading to full-scale megawatt and multi-megawatt power units capable of feeding power directly into the electrical power grid.

In general, to feed the electrical powerline grid, some considerations are in order. If one mixes negative energy with positive energy in the transmission system, the two energies simply cancel each other in equal amounts. So negative energy would not be directly introduced into the powerline. Instead, one envisions utilizing a dynamotor concept. The negative-energy would be used to

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turn an electric motor, whose shaft drives a normal positive-energy generator feeding normal electrical power into the line. In this way, cancellation of energy does not occur. As research continues, of course, even this "dynamotor conversion" (translation) of negative energy to positive energy may prove to be possible in a solid state fashion.

- Applications -

The basic approach leads to a rather staggering array of technical applications. To mention a few: Power systems, antigravity ships (one should be able to develop a practical spaceship prototype in 3-4 years), medical applications (negative energy is used by the biological system in its vital processes, and particularly in maintaining its immune system), chemical applications, a vast array of applications where the nucleus is engineered (such as cheap and simple transmutation of elements), and extensive application to cleaning up and refurbishing our environment (growth and health of plants can be invigorated; foods can be supercharged with healthful "negative energy"; wastes and poisons can be neutralized, whether they are nuclear wastes or chemical contaminants; etc. For example, it may even prove possible to at least partially reverse the aging process of the body. Medical science will undergo a revolution: for example, the Priore device, which was built by the French government and positively shown to cure cancers and leukemias almost 100% in lab animals, was actually a scalar EM device using similar principles.)

In short, I believe we have bench proof that the new science is not only possible, but here. With the proper research facility and team (carefully handpicked), development, marketing and utilization can be rapid. I am confident that the first practical power unit -- say a home power unit of some 10 to 15 kilowatt capacity -- can be developed in 18 months. I believe that a demonstration prototype of an advanced flying vehicle may be possible in about double that development time. Medical, chemical, and nuclear applications have similar development times for the first commercial products.

- Status of the Project -

We are proceeding very carefully and cautiously, and we are taking great pains to insure that no erroneous claims or misrepresentations are made. There are presently four persons directly involved in the project. The inventor's health is understandably a continuing concern. He has a heart condition and recently underwent an operation to remove the lens of one eye and replace it. The lens in the other eye will have to also be replaced in the future in a second operation. He is only now sufficiently recovered from the first operation for us to proceed.

We expect to be able to demonstrate the device to selected parties in about 30 days.

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In these future demonstrations, we plan to limit the number of persons to two or three. Reasonable nondestructive testing may be performed, as the representatives wish. Two types of demonstrations will be held: (1) a preliminary demonstration where the unit is sealed and its internal construction (i.e., the grid construction) cannot be seen and examined, and (2) a full demonstration where all internal construction (i.e., the grid construction) can be seen and examined. In the second demonstration, it can clearly be proven that there are no hidden parts of the device. There are no "black boxes", hidden wires, nearby inductive coils, etc. In both demonstrations we expect to demonstrate conclusively that, with a standard 60-Hertz sine wave input of a milliwatt or so, a 60-Hertz output of 200 watts or more (presently 500 watts) will be produced by the device. Further, we will demonstrate that both ordinary electrical lamps and electric motors can readily be powered.

Tentatively, our terms of agreement with the inventor require that we demonstrate in the beforementioned two fashions: (1) To the selected principal and his party, a free demonstration will be given where the unit is sealed. We will conclusively demonstrate the power and energy gain -- lighting light bulbs brilliantly, running an electric motor, etc. The observers may freely test the input and output, examine their characteristics, etc. However, they will not be permitted to see the internal construction of the machine, which would reveal the "vacuum grid" construction. A simple non-disclosure agreement with the principal is required to be signed before this demonstration is given. (2) A second demonstration will be available if the principal wishes to examine all internal parts of the device while it is operating and while it is not operating. Major principals will be asked to place a substantial sum of money in escrow, if they wish to see and examine these internal construction details of the device. We are presently thinking of \$50,000 to \$100,000 as the escrow amount. This is to insure that only truly interested principals seriously contemplating investment shall see the internal grid construction of the device. A full non-disclosure agreement is also required with the principal before this demonstration is given.

If a principal places the required sum in escrow and sees and examines the internal construction of the device, then one of two things will happen with the escrow funds: (1) If the principal enters into a financial agreement with the present parties, then the escrow amount will be refunded to him. (2) If the principal does not enter into a financial agreement with the present parties, then the escrow amount will be forfeited and retained by the present parties representing the inventor's interests. In that case the principal will be aware of the full internal construction of the device and all its parts, but will remain bound to silence by his non-disclosure agreement.

In the interim I have been feverishly researching the obscure scientific literature and my own scalar EM concepts, to augment the conceptual model and provide a theoretical model for the operation of the device and its basic mechanism: This effort has been largely

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successful, and a real breakthrough in the mathematical theory has emerged. I feel we now understand the mechanism and process quite reasonably well, and that our development program will be materially eased by this substantial success.

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