

# PREFACE



The quantum-leap clean energy revolution has a much better chance than it had a dozen years ago when Jeane Manning's book *The Coming Energy Revolution* was published; conditions are different now:

- A fast-growing percentage of people are aware of atmospheric pollution from carbon fuels and at the same time are weary of oil wars.
- Many are worried about nuclear waste from power plants and those facilities' vulnerability to terrorism.
- Scientists are concerned about the increasing acidity of oceans as the waters soak up excess atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- Vehicle owners are increasingly alarmed and financially distressed by the escalating price of fuel.
- People see the cost of corn-based food shoot up as a result of the agribusiness race to sell "biofuels" that are based inappropriately on corn.

- The Internet allows the global brain-trust of inventors, engineers, other researchers and activists to make connections at a previously impossible speed.

*The push for an energy revolution*

The result of that global brain-trust is an international effort to completely change the sources of energy on which our world is based, and to tap into a previously unrecognized background energy found everywhere. Some of its proponents call it “free energy.” Some call it “zero point energy.” By any name, it has the potential to affect the life of every human being on Earth.

Background energy—another term we will use in this book—is real, despite having been publicly confused with the old discredited idea of perpetual motion. As with the earlier personal computer revolution, inventors are making breakthroughs in home workshops and garages as well as in professionally run laboratories. Observers of these developments predict that this revolution will have more of an impact than PCs have had. These inventions could do more than transform our homes, vehicles, and factories; they could also help clean up the water, air, and soil.

The co-authors of this book have spent more than thirty years combined in learning about energy-technology alternatives and what they mean to society. Joel Garbon’s career has been in industrial science, and some of his colleagues hold the view that certain new energy systems would violate a principal law of physics if the inventions work as claimed, and therefore must not be real.

For instance, certain technologies are claimed to produce more measurable output power in the form of electricity, heat, or mechanical power than can be accounted for by the measurable input power. On the surface, such a claim would be contrary to well-established laws of thermodynamics, such as the law of conservation of energy.

However, Garbon and others have investigated such inventions and have learned firsthand that many of these prototype devices do work as claimed. So from a practical standpoint, they obviously must not violate any real *laws* of nature. They may, however, violate some human-conceived *theories* of nature. But the explanation for the unusually high power yields may be even simpler. New detecting and measuring equipment may be needed to understand what is happening in such machines, as we learn in chapter 2.

*Tools for change*

We're not promoting products; in general the products are not even on the market. At the time of this writing you can't find a line of free-energy converters for sale to replace the home-power generators on the market. No auto salesroom displays an electric automobile powered by the cosmos. No manufacturer advertises an Air-Cleansing Water-Fueled Truck.

That situation can and inevitably will change, because of breakthroughs being made. For instance, a device has been successfully selling in Europe to deal with moisture that creeps up walls inside stone-walled basements. It cannot power household appliances, but does do useful work. The Mohorn device (see Appendix 2) taps into a previously unrecognized source of ubiquitous energy.

This book introduces new energy systems as tools for creating change, not as a cure-all for human problems. Powerful tools require utmost respect. You don't hand an electric drill to a child; you wait until the child matures and is more responsible. However you do educate them along the way to that time when they can handle and use the tool. Similarly, the human family's general level of responsibility to all life is evolving, and perhaps humankind will become more responsible as we face the environmental crises caused by human actions—from actions of overfishing the oceans to degrading the atmosphere with polluting toxins.

*Who invents breakthroughs*

Outside of secretive government or industrial laboratories, Inventors in this field have often been individuals without advanced scientific training, working in small workshops. The standard scientific viewpoint has been that these inventors didn't know what they were doing, that these new energy sources cannot exist because they go against the known laws of physics.

In recent decades, however, some highly trained scientists have defied that viewpoint and started taking new energy seriously. Around the world, respected physicists are recognizing that official science has painted itself into a corner. For too long, orthodoxy ignored mounting evidence in support of new energy. Now it seems as though the laws of physics will have to be interpreted in a new way.

*What's in it for non-techies*

We're writing this book for people who are not necessarily technically inclined, for the following reasons:

- Society's choices of energy technologies affect everyone.
- Voters need to know that oil wars are unnecessary.
- Youths need hope for a better future.
- The new science can promote world peace by uniting humankind in the knowledge that all are profoundly inter-connected in a sea of energy.
- New Energy books aimed at technical experts do exist (see our Resource List) but other people want simpler explanations such as those provided here.

### *What to do with the knowledge?*

If you are an opinion-molder or policy maker, this book can help you draw up a citizens' map of a route to a better future. For instance, enviro-activists may see beyond a "sustainable" to a "restorative" economy in which abundance of clean energy sources allows us to restore ecosystems and to seriously clean the air, water and soils. And with energy literacy, citizen's groups get the full picture of potential energy supplies.

If you are technically inclined, consider the clues pointing toward how to create revolutionary energy systems, and explore the websites on the starter Resources list. Teachers can give hope for the future to students, and be motivated to encourage the science whiz to develop his or her inventive talents.

If you are an economist, politician, social scientist, community leader or are involved in national or regional planning, you will be able to help create a new society where "disruptive" (disruptive only to the profits of entrenched industries) inventions are allowed and are used for the betterment of the people and all life.

If you serve elsewhere in society, you can help spread the word—telling your friends, family and associates "There are better ways to go. We don't have to resign ourselves to a brutal future. We can each contribute to a better world, if only by the power of positive thinking."

Meanwhile, of course, you can also be an example of walking-the-talk environmentally. Many excellent books tell you how to reduce your ecological "footprint".<sup>1</sup>

To picture the changes the new energy Galileos expect to bring about, imagine yourself buying an enhanced energy converter about the size of a laptop computer. This fuel-less device contains no moving parts, yet it puts out enough power to run your home or your new electric vehicle without being plugged into a wall socket or a battery. Since you no longer have to pay a utility bill or buy gasoline, you have the money to lease or purchase the converter. After the hardware is paid for, the electricity you use is free. You can live anywhere, from a mountaintop to a houseboat, because you can heat, air condition and power your home cheaply.

When can you buy a new-energy device? That depends on factors discussed in this book. A lot of new-energy hardware is in the crude pre-manufacturing stage—where the aerospace industry was in 1903 when the Wright brothers flew their homemade aircraft for less than a minute along a beach. However, collaboration and some substantial investment could bring some of these inventions to store shelves soon. China, India, Japan and a few other countries without oil wells—countries strongly motivated to find new sources of energy—show the most interest in such a team effort.

### *Skeptical*

Is harnessing the energy of space an impossible dream and are its proponents merely kooks, as new-energy debunkers would have you believe? Are the guardians of official science correct and it is impossible to run machines on water, much less on energy from thin air? Such expectations are reinforced when looking at some of the amateur literature of what is called “fringe science”. However, as the authors looked more deeply, increasingly it did look as though it was possible to convert a previously unrecognized energy source into useable power. Now the weight of evidence has convinced us of the reality of useable new-energy inventions.

This book is intended to be a discussion-starter. Issues raised by the prospect of cheap electrical power and decentralized sources of abundant, clean energy, and other implications of this fascinating world should be explored and discussed publicly. They are crucial to the economies of countries, and to the well-being of individuals.

### *Lone inventors*

The inventors you will meet in this book represent only a small portion of the new-energy scene. While this book champions the lone inventors

and mavericks, we do not mean to underestimate contributions from the worlds of academia, government, and business. These institutions, though, are backed by well-financed public relations efforts. This book is intended to balance the picture.

We relate the stories of these science renegades to not only explain new-energy theories and devices, but to also show the harassment these inventors have encountered. Our aim is not to arouse an “Ain’t it awful” reaction. Instead, we wish to draw public attention to the situation, in the hope that public understanding will smooth the path of these energy visionaries. We all have a stake in their success.

Even now, the winds of change are blowing through the smog of our past ignorance. Many brilliant minds around the world are making breakthroughs in revolutionary energy technologies by using a variety of approaches. It’s breakthrough time.