

“World-Changing Energy Source” by Tom Valone, PhD

A Review of *Breakthrough Power* by Jeane Manning and Joel Garbon
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There are very few books on the market today that document the struggles and trials that energy inventors have been through as they pioneer new energy inventions. *Breakthrough Power* by Jeane Manning and Joel Garbon is one that stands out ahead of the crowd. Starting with an autobiographical “Jeane’s Journey” the book switches to the second person after that chapter and talks about reclaiming decision-making for the breakthroughs that are needed. I liked the gray definition boxes, such as the one for “leverage” and how renewables could be viewed as a “huge and effective crowbar” to overcome the inertia of the polluting sector. It was also great reading short biographies of many scientists, physicists, and inventors who I know personally. This book serves as a good historical record of our society’s transition from a petroleum-based economy to a diversified one.

The short story about one of my heroes, Hermann Scheer, a Parliament member from Germany, chair of the World Council for Renewable Energy and author of *Energy Autonomy*, was very gratifying mainly because, as reported in *New Scientist* (May 21, 2008), Scheer explains in his own words that,

“Ten years ago, I called for a programme to install solar panels on 100,000 roofs in Germany, so that we could have mass production as soon as possible. I wanted it in my party’s programme in the 1998 elections. Even Greenpeace said my plan was unrealistic, and my colleagues asked why we should be more radical than Greenpeace. But I persuaded them, and the programme was implemented within four years. In 2000, with colleagues, I launched the Renewable Energy Sources act, which ensures that independent producers generating excess electricity can sell it to the grid at a guaranteed price. Now renewables account for nearly 15 per cent of electricity generated in Germany.”

Thus Hermann Scheer is a suitable role model they begin with for the numerous other radical energy pioneers introduced in the Manning-Garbon book. Another role model given a chapter in this book is Nikola Tesla who struggled with Edison and Morgan to bring AC electricity to the world. However, when the concept of Tesla’s wireless power is reviewed, the authors forgot to mention that recently at least eight scientists have written scholarly articles and patented updated inventions following Tesla’s wireless concepts, all of whom contributed their writings to my book, *Harnessing the Wheelwork of Nature* for the section, “Principles of Wireless Power Transmission.” Suffice it to say, as Dr. Jim Corum pointed out at a 2003 Tesla Conference and Exhibition which I coordinated, all of Tesla’s wireless claims have been verified and proven to be accurate, including the above 95% efficiency of the earth-ionosphere cavity for resonant low frequency wireless power transmission. A single example of the 2007 MIT experiment which powered a light bulb at five meters away is at least mentioned in the Manning-Garbon book.

In the section devoted to T. Henry Moray, the reader is left with a very good history summary but without a scientifically important detail that all of Henry Moray’s devices used

radium, as admitted in the original copies of his book, *The Sea of Energy*. Missing from this important biographical section is any update on recent work, except to mention Moray King's book, *The Energy Machine of T. Henry Moray*. However, Paul Brown presented his updated solution to the Henry Moray "nuclear battery" at the First International Conference on Future Energy in 1999 which I coordinated. In researching the secret to Moray's device, Paul was the most courageous inventor that I have ever known. When he discovered that "The Moray Device and the Hubbard Coil Were Nuclear Batteries" and published it in 1987, I was amazed. I remember having dinner with him in Ottawa in 1988 as he explained all of the historical evidence he had uncovered. This was detective work at its finest. However, when Paul proceeded to improve upon their work and patent it in 1989 as the "resonant nuclear battery," I realized the entrepreneur in Paul was now maturing. Paul had merged his small company with a publicly trading Peripheral Systems, Inc. and began appearing in *Fortune* and *Business Week*. However, after experiencing personal threats including having his mother's "car bombed" he dropped out of sight for several years. Only with the subsequent encouragement of friends did he later resume his research and start lecturing again, this time on tritium batteries. When I saw Paul at a 1997 conference in Colorado, he was approached by a couple of businessmen who alerted him to the brand new Bell Labs-Lucent Technologies patent #5,642,014 (June 24, 1997). Called a "Self-Powered Device," the Bell inventors had brazenly referenced Paul's lecture on the tritium battery concept, which they proceeded to patent. What was also unusual about the application was that it was designed solely for a watch battery that would last 25 years. Instead of going for more powerful designs, that perhaps would disturb major economic controlling interests, Bell Labs chose an almost innocuous application that surely would not displace any existing businesses. To me, this shed a light on the problems Paul suffered in Oregon with "Solving the Worldwide Need for Reliable Cheap Power" as the title of a 1989 article in *Business Magazine* indicated as his intentions.

Breakthrough Power does include many interesting reviews of modern researchers' efforts and updates, such as Dale Pond's work to revive the Keely technology and Baumgartner's construction of Schauburger's implosion generators. The Magnetic Pioneers section is very good, with details of the Floyd Sweet work, as well as the Muller, Flynn, Searl, Gray, Coler, Johnson, Teal, Francoeur, and Wesley Gary motors. The references to zero point energy is a little scarce with mention of myself and Fabrizio Pinto but appears in many places throughout the book, as does the phrase "free energy".

The sections on the "water is hot" and "better than fire" review the cold fusion, electrolysis, and hydrogen experiments in a succinct manner. The reported confrontation of Dr. Randell Mills with the Patent Office over an allowed patent, due to the interference of Robert Park from the American Physical Society, is historically accurate and valuable for its record of such a travesty of patent law. I also experienced a similarly deliberate, overpowering lobbying effort of Robert Park in 1999 which somehow forced the Patent Office to fire me for making plans for a Conference on Future Energy at the Commerce Department auditorium. Both events were orchestrated in the same way by Park to cause public pressure due to his column "What's New" that is a scathing critical review of anything that Park objects to, along with his insulting phone calls to upper management

of government agencies, complaining about cold fusion and perpetual motion. While the Mills' attorneys were unsuccessful in appealing the loss of their patent, I had to fight for six years to regain my job at the Patent and Trademark Office in 2005, after the arbitrator was convinced of Robert Park's influence on my dismissal.

Breakthrough Power also includes an interesting section on "singing water" which includes lots of inventors such as Andrija Puharich, Stan Meyer, Dan Dingel, P. M. Kanarev, Roy McAlister, R. Santilli, Yull Brown, and Peter Graneau. Another worthwhile section covers "solutions" with Nanosolar, Peter Hagelstein, Ed Sines, Paulo Correa, Chukanov, Ken Shoulders, John Hutchison, GreenPower, Infinia Corporation and the Air Car.

The section on "who hijacked the energy revolution" is focused on John Bedini, Francisco Pacheco, W. Lambertson, Gene Mallove, Gilles Saint-Hilaire and Eric Lerner. My only criticism is that Dr. George Miley's work at the University of Illinois fusion lab, published in peer-reviewed journals on the same plasma focus fusion research as Eric Lerner is omitted, even though both authors saw Miley's presentation at the Second Conference on Future Energy in 2006. The proton-boron basis for this type of fusion, being four times as energetic as regular D-D fusion, is also very attractive since it creates a high energy beam of charged particles, which are easily converted to electricity, without a steam generator like the Tokomak style of hot fusion. My institute has advocated Eric Lerner's focus fusion research and even drafted an illustrated business plan for him that is still posted online at www.integrity-research.org.

With chapters on "You can reclaim choice" and "What you can do" the Manning-Garbon book is a motivational manual for the coming energy revolution, which is also the title of an earlier book by Jeane Manning. I like the extra effort put into adding an Appendix 1 for a draft of proposed energy legislation and an Appendix 2 to report on the very unusual invention of Wilhelm Mahorn in Germany who has a self-running de-moisturizer for basement walls that has installed about 20,000 of them under the name of Aquapol. This is a book that should be on every *Infinite Energy* readers' bookshelf and much credit is due the authors for compiling such a large amount of interesting information on such a vital field of interest for our society.