

MONDAY, NOMEMBER 16, 1987

N. STEPHAN KINSELLA
17104 PENN BLVD.
PRAIRIEVILLE, LA 70769

REP. BOB LIVINGSTON
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Livingston,

I am a 22 year old college student at LSU, pursuing my Master's degree in electrical engineering. I will start law school in the Fall of 1988.

I voted for you for Governor of Louisiana because of your reply in a debate to the question of "what is your favorite book?". That you picked Atlas Shrugged over all others--that you picked it even though many people detest the philosophy of Ayn Rand--shows you have courage. It also shows that you must be a strong upholder of individualism (and individual rights), capitalism, and logic.

By the way, "Ayn" is pronounced to rhyme with "mine", not "man". As you (hopefully) know, conservatives are rightfully concerned with economic freedoms, but try too much to hamper individual rights--to impose their own morality on others (i.e., anti-abortion laws, prayer in public school, creationism, the "year of the bible", censorship). The liberals, on the other hand, claim to care for individual rights, but do not understand the corollary importance of economic rights (i.e., they try to regulate business, and impose socialistic welfare programs on the country).

Since you endorsed Ayn Rand, I would hope that you hold typical conservative pro-capitalism and pro-free-enterprise views, as well as pro-individual-rights views that most conservatives shy away from. Therefore, I would hope you do not support such conservative types as Judge Robert Bork (who has no important understanding of the morality of individual rights). If you are not pro-Bork, I commend you. If you are, please carefully read my letter that appeared in The Morning Advocate (enclosed).

I would like to comment on your views that Joseph Newman's "Magic Energy Machine" should be given a patent. I understand that your point was probably that, if it works, fine; if it doesn't, then the problem will be over. But the real point is that the machine will never work, has never worked, and can not work. I am sending you information to that extent. I am not being closed-minded; I would love for such a machine to be found. But let us not delude ourselves.

Thank you for your time. I do not ask for a reply. I merely ask that you consider my opinion.

Sincerely,

N. StephAn Kinsella

By N. Stephen Kinsella
MID-SOUTH SKEPTIC'S ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. BOX 15594 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70895

ON JOSEPH NEWMAN'S "ENERGY MACHINE"

NEWMAN'S CLAIMS:

Joseph Newman claims, in short, to have invented a machine that produces "greater external energy output than external energy input."

It works, supposedly, on a heretofore undiscovered type of highly (approximately 100%) efficient "electromagnetic reaction" that converts matter into energy "in accordance with $E = MC^2$ ".

Mr. Newman claims that his machine does not violate the law of conservation of mass and energy because, actually, the energy (external) put into the machine merely acts as a catalyst, releasing energy from the copper atoms in the machine "via a conversion of matter to energy in accordance with Einstein's equation of $E = MC^2$ ". Therefore, "since the electromagnetic reaction is highly efficient, a large amount of energy is produced with a negligible (and virtually unmeasurable) loss of mass."

Mr. Newman says that his machine is not a perpetual motion machine--which is 100% efficient and violates the second law of thermodynamics--but is actually 820% efficient (if one only considers external energy input and external energy output).

The machine, supposedly, while operating and rotating, uses energy from the battery during part of the cycle, and pumps more energy back into the batteries during another part of the cycle.

In other words, with a completed machine, one could supply it with a certain amount of energy, and one would receive eight times as much back!

SKEPTICAL VIEWPOINT:

Mr. Newman has been denied a patent by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO).

Mr. Newman's machine uses batteries as "the catalyst". He has never explained why batteries are necessary at all--since eight times as much energy is (supposedly) returned, part of it (the excess) could be used as the catalyst.

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) has issued a report which shows that Newman's energy machine is nothing more than a very inefficient DC motor. Instead of 820% efficiency, as claimed, NBS researchers found that the efficiency varied from 27% to 67%! It should be noted that typical motors today have an efficiency of approximately 74 to 97%.

Newman repeatedly relies on the statement, "in accordance with $E=MC^2$ ", which is unsupported, unexplained, and nonsensical.

In a report on a laboratory test on Newman's machine by LSU's Electrical Engineering Department on 6/28/85 (by Professors S. Ali Mirbod and Owen T. Tan), the battery current (into the machine) was found to have a "positive average value on the order of 4mA. This implies that energy was transferred from the battery to the machine. Thus, the experiment shows the machine producing an external energy output less than the external energy input which is contrary to the inventor's claim."

An intelligent person should be able to make up his/her mind concerning Newman's "Energy Machine" based upon the above facts.

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON
1ST DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE:
DEFENSE

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE



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SUITE 700
METAIRIE, LA 70005
(504) 589-2753

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

January 29, 1988

Mr. N. Stephan Kinsella
17104 Penn Boulevard
Prairieville, Louisiana 70769

Dear Mr. Kinsella:

Thank you for your correspondence expressing your views about individual freedom, Judge Robert Bork, and inventor Joseph Newman.

I greatly appreciate your comments on these matters, and I found your interest in Atlas Shrugged encouraging. With regard to Judge Bork, let me simply say that the entire process was entirely too politicized, and became a pro-Reagan/anti-Reagan circus. There was too much political rhetoric tossed around and not enough serious consideration of the man's knowledge and understanding of constitutional law. Much of what Judge Bork has said or written in the past was taken out of context during the hearings.

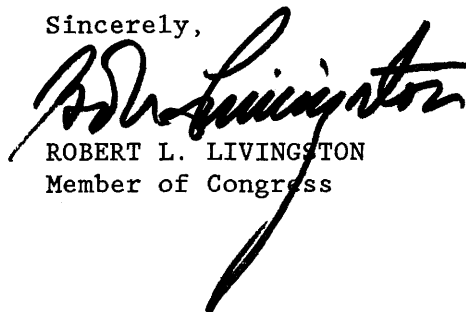
Frankly, I believe we need a Supreme Court which practices judicial restraint--i.e. which interprets the Constitution and the laws, but leaves the making of public policy to the legislative branch of government. I have enclosed a copy of a recent column by George Will which I trust you will find interesting.

On a different subject, I reviewed your comments about Joseph Newman's "Energy Machine" with great interest. I am not a scientific expert, and have never attempted to address whether or not Mr. Newman's invention really works. What I have attempted to address is the appalling denial of due process which the U.S. government has afforded this American citizen. The legal aspects of this case are astounding and perplexing, to say the least, and I invite you to examine all of the facts surrounding the government's treatment of Newman's patent application. For this purpose, I have enclosed some information and statements on the subject which I have compiled over the last several years which I hope you will closely study.

Mr. N. Stephan Kinsella
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January 29, 1988

Thanks again for writing. I would be interested to know what you think about the legal aspects of Mr. Newman's case after you have reviewed the enclosed materials.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Livingston". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards and to the right.

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON
Member of Congress

RLL/ws

Enclosure

Republican Study Committee



May 9, 1986

Bob Livingston, M.C.
Chairman

Robert S. McAdam
Executive Director

THE PATENT OFFICE AND JOSEPH NEWMAN: AN ABUSE OF POWER

A Special Report to the RSC from Chairman Bob Livingston, M.C.

INTRODUCTION:

It's likely that Member offices have been, or will soon begin, receiving mail about Joseph Newman, his Energy Machine, and his prolonged battle with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO). For seven years, Mr. Newman has attempted to obtain a patent from the PTO for an energy generating device which, if it works as claimed, would revolutionize the energy industry and provide a new source of inexpensive, safe, nonpolluting, usable energy. For the same number of years, the PTO has steadfastly refused to issue a patent for the invention, insisting that such a device is impossible and that Newman's machine does not work.

More and more press attention is being focused on this issue, and Newman's guest appearance on Johnny Carson's "Tonight Show" generated more viewer response than any previous guest in the history of the program. This paper provides a brief description of Newman's invention, his struggle with the Patent Office, and the private legislation that has been introduced in Congress on the subject.

This material was prepared at the request of a member of the Republican Study Committee. The views contained in it should not be construed as being the views of any specific officer or member of the Republican Study Committee.

ROOM 433, CANNON BUILDING, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-0587

NEWMAN'S STRUGGLE TO OBTAIN A PATENT

THE PATENT SYSTEM

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution invests Congress with the authority to "promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The PTO was created by Congress to carry out this responsibility.

The U.S. patent laws are contained in Title 35 of the U.S. Code. Sections 101-103 set forth the conditions of patentability. Basically stated, a person is entitled to a patent if his or her invention is novel (i.e. new and original), non-obvious to a person skilled in the art to which the invention pertains, and useful (i.e. works and has a purpose).

JOSEPH NEWMAN'S APPLICATION

The PTO has rejected Newman's application on the grounds that the invention does not and cannot work, and therefore does not meet the requirement of being "useful." What follows is a chronology of the major events in Newman's fight to obtain a patent:

(1) March 22, 1979--Joseph Newman originally filed his Patent Application.

(2) January 27, 1982-- The PTO rejected Newman's Patent Application stating that the invention "smacks of perpetual motion." It is PTO policy that "alleged inventions of perpetual motion machines are refused patents." Newman denied that his invention was a perpetual motion machine, and requested a re-examination. This was granted, and the Application was again rejected.

(3) July 3, 1982--Newman appealed this decision to the Board of Patent Appeals, which also denied him a patent.

(4) Throughout this period, the PTO refused to test the invention.

(5) January 3, 1983--Newman filed suit against the PTO in Federal Court. In August of the following year, Judge Thomas P. Jackson appointed a technically-competent Special Master to evaluate the energy machine since he did not feel personally qualified to render such an evaluation. Federal law clearly states that in a non-jury action, a court must accept a Special Master's findings as fact unless "clearly erroneous."

(6) September 28, 1984--Following an investigation, the Special Master issued his "Report of the Special Master," which included the following statements:

"Evidence before the Patent and Trademark Office and this Court is overwhelming that Newman has built and tested a prototype of his invention in which the output energy

scientific progress, stubbornly refusing to give this man the legal right to his invention?

Second, Judge Jackson's behavior has been surprisingly arbitrary and high-handed. Why did he reject a Special Master's findings (which are binding under Federal law), impose fundamentally unfair testing conditions, and impound Newman's device without a hearing and in apparent violation of a higher Court order?

Third, the testing program submitted by the NBS estimates that the total cost of the tests now being run will be approximately \$50,000. Why must the PTO and the NBS spend 64 days and \$50,000 to test an invention which they insist does not work? This is a waste of American taxpayer money.

Finally, this is the first time in patent history that the NBS has tested an invention for the PTO, and Congress has not appropriated funds for this purpose. Under what statutory authority has this arrangement been established, and from what account will the estimated \$50,000 in testing expenses come?

WHAT CAN CONGRESS DO?

The Judiciary and Appropriations Committees should investigate this matter to determine whether or not Newman's Constitutionally-guaranteed right to due process of law is being violated, and whether or not Federal funds are being spent properly. Members can encourage their colleagues on these Committees to take action.

Representative Livingston, Burton, Lott, Kindness, Torricelli, and Dannemeyer have introduced private bills which grant Joseph Newman a pioneering patent for his energy generator. Members can express support for this effort by introducing their own identical private bills (see appendix).

CONCLUSION

Joseph Newman has received arbitrary and unfair treatment at the hands of the PTO and Judge Jackson. Congress should act because the Executive and Judicial branches have failed this American citizen. In light of Congress' oversight responsibilities and the fact that it is empowered by the Constitution to issue patents, the fact that the preponderance of evidence is in Newman's favor, and the fact that this invention is potentially beneficial to hundreds of millions of people, it is totally in order for Congress to grant Newman a patent and to allow the American marketplace to decide the value of this invention.

For more information, please contact Will Stoycos at 225-3015

Appendix

(Sample Bill)

99th Congress
2D Session

H.R. _____

For the relief of Joseph W. Newman

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

_____, 1986

Mr. _____ introduced the following bill which was referred to the
Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

For the relief of Joseph W. Newman

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
2 the United States of America in Congress assemble, That the
3 Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Commissioner of Patents
4 and Trademarks, is authorized and directed to immediately issue a
5 pioneer patent to Joseph W. Newman for the invention described in
6 the patent application numbered 179,474 and filed in August 1980.
7 Such patent shall be accorded rights equal to the rights accorded
8 to patents issued under title 35, United States Code.

UPDATED INFORMATION

I. Chronology Continued:

June 26, 1986--NBS officials issued report stating that their tests indicate the invention does not work as Newman claims. Controversy then arose (and still exists) over whether or not the tests were conducted properly since the machine was grounded during testing. Newman claims invention should not have been grounded and that energy output was lost into the ground; NBS claims they followed Newman's instructions...Also, Judge Jackson set a December 8 trial date for the case.

July 30, 1986--Hearing held on Patent Office procedure in this case by Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes. Newman gave a public demonstration of his invention in the Dirksen Office Building auditorium.

II. As of September 18, a total of eleven bills have been introduced in the House which would grant Newman a patent. The sponsors are: Livingston, Burton, Lott, Kindness, Torricelli, Dannemeyer, Tauzin, Daub, Dowdy, Hyde, and Dornan.

One Bill has been introduced in the Senate: S. 2832, introduced by Senator Cochran, which requires the Patent Office to re-examine Newman's application within 90 days of enactment. The Bill requires that the invention be tested at one of the following facilities (Newman's choice): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mississippi State University, Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, or the University of Mississippi. The measure is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

From: S. Ali Mirbod & Owen T. Tan
Electrical & Computer Engineering

Date: July 3, 1985

To: Alan H. Marshak, Chairman
Electrical & Computer Engineering

Sean P. McGlynn, Vice-Chancellor
Office of Research

George R. Newkome, Director
Center for Energy Studies

→ Jerry L. Nielson, Dean
College of Design

Re: Report on Experimentation with Newman's "Energy Machine" in Lucedale, Mississippi on 06/28/85.

Participants: Jack N. Haynes, Associate Dean, College of Design; S. Ali Mirbod, Assistant Professor, Electrical & Computer Engineering; Bruce E. Moore, Assistant Professor, School of Architecture; Joseph W. Newman, Inventor, Lucedale; John W. St. Martin, Associate Professor, School of Architecture; Midge Soderbergh, Director, Helene Foundation; Evan R. Soule, Jr., Public Relations, New Orleans; Owen T. Tan, Professor, Electrical & Computer Engineering.

Joseph Newman's Statement: The operating principle of his "energy machine" is based on "converting matter into energy via highly efficient electromagnetic reaction" thereby "producing a greater external energy output than external energy input".

Description of Machine. A visual inspection of the Newman's largest machine prototype showed a rotor carrying a permanent magnet, two sliprings and a commutator (see Fig.1). Each of the sliprings is connected to different segments of the commutator. During operation, the sliprings are connected to a direct voltage source through stationary brushes bearing on the sliprings. Two other stationary brushes bearing on the commutator are connected to a stationary machine winding.

The sliprings, commutator and their brushes constitute a rotary mechanical inverter with its rotation established by the interaction of the magnetic fields created by the permanent magnet and the current-carrying machine winding.

Description of Experiment. The experiment's objective is to verify the inventor's statement by comparing the external energy output to the external energy input of the machine. The schematic diagram of the test conducted is shown in Fig.1. Note the absence of any external mechanical input or output, except that kinetic energy is initial-

ly supplied to the machine because of the *manual* start-up. (At start, the speed was ca. 10 rpm and dropped to about 8.8 rpm in less than 1/2 hr during the course of experiment. Consequently, the decrease in kinetic energy of the rotor accounted for part of the machine losses).

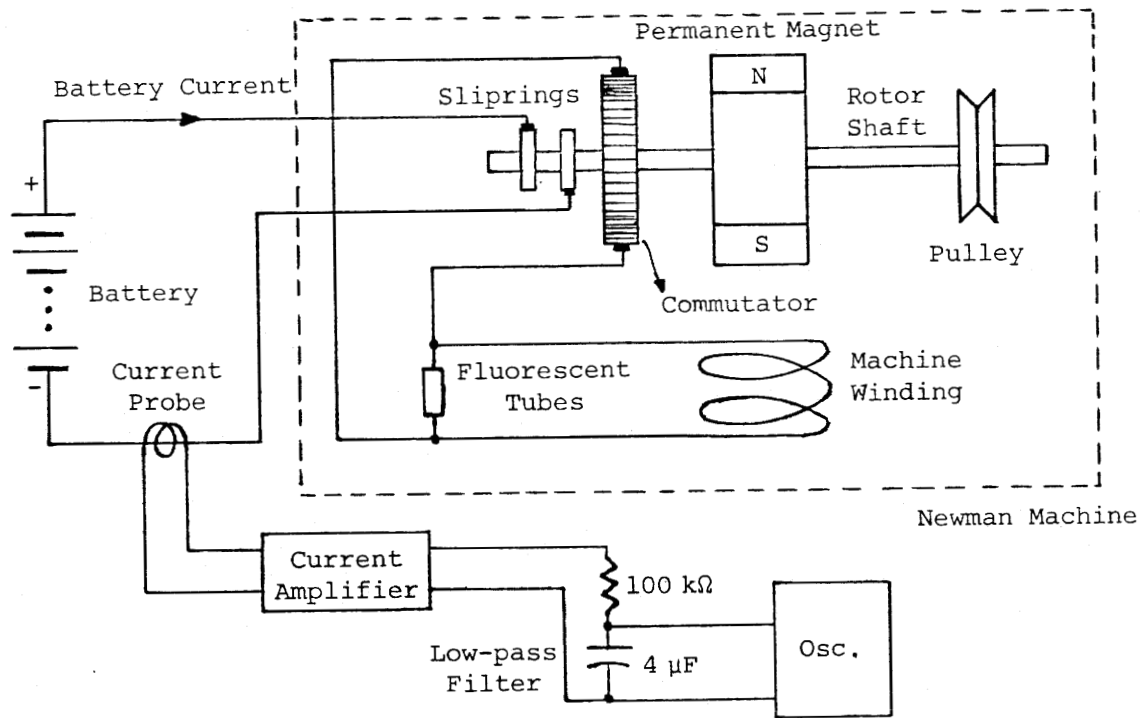


Fig. 1. Schematic Diagram of Experiment

In the experiment, a number of fluorescent tubes are connected across the machine winding such that during commutation of the machine winding, most of the magnetic field energy generated by the current-carrying machine winding is preserved, and part of it will be released at the end of the commutation process in the form of a current spike going into the positive battery terminal thus temporarily charging up the battery. It is the energy associated with these current spikes during a period which is being considered as the external output in this experiment.

The electrical energy supplied by the battery to the machine during the same period constitutes the external energy input. During the experiment, the battery voltage, although always positive in value, was not completely constant, but showed some fluctuations, and was periodic with a period corresponding to one rotor revolution. Also, the average values of the battery voltage during charge-up and discharge were the same. Thus, a sufficient condition for the external energy input to be greater than the external energy output, or in other words, for a positive resultant energy transfer from the battery to the machine is that, averaged over a period, the value of the resultant current leaving the positive battery terminal be positive.

As shown in Fig.1, the resultant battery current leaving the positive terminal is sensed by an isolated current probe. The sensed current, which contains spikes because of the commutation sparks, is passed through a low-pass filter resulting in an average battery current which is observed on the oscilloscope.

Results & Conclusions. The experiment as described above resulted in the filter output shown in Fig.2. The period of the periodic current wave is observed to be 6.8 s which corresponds to 8.8 rpm. The battery current has a positive average value on the order of 4 mA. This implies that energy was transferred from the battery to the machine. Thus, the experiment shows the machine producing an external energy output less than the external energy input which is contrary to the inventor's claim.

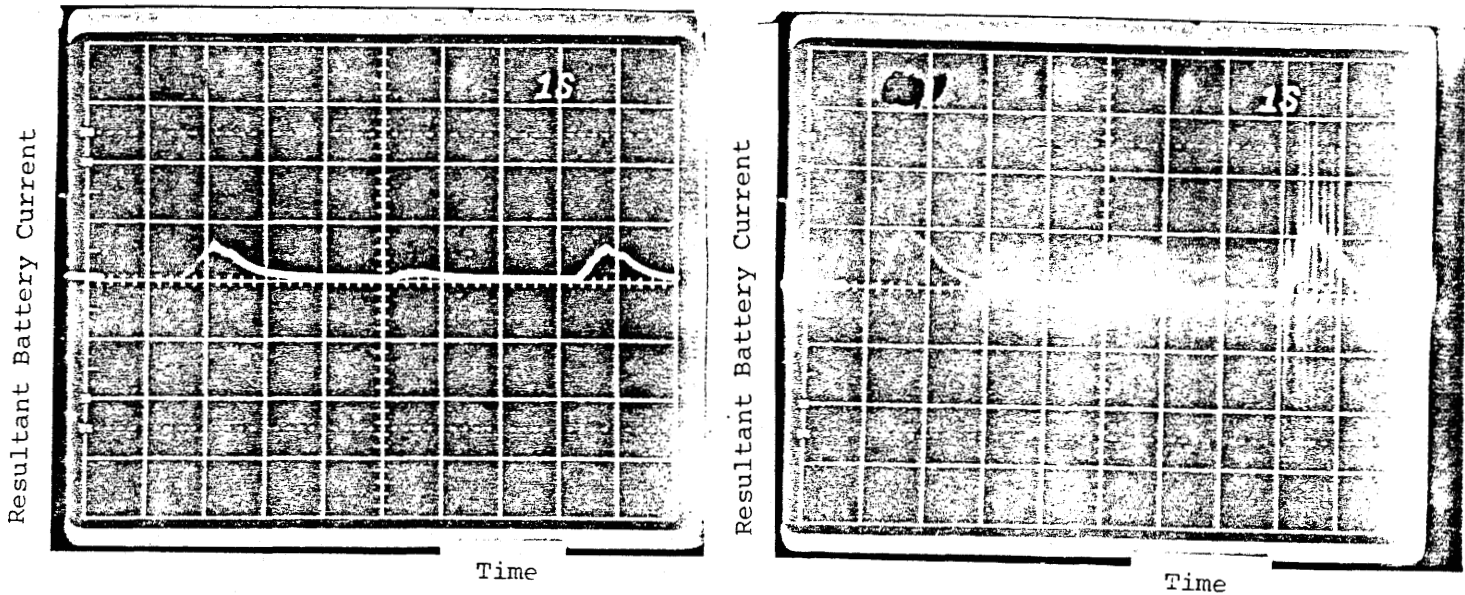


Fig.2. Resultant Battery Current from Positive Terminal
(a) 50 mA/Division & 1 s/Division
(b) 25 mA/Division & 1 s/Division

Inventor's statement that his machine produces an external energy output greater than the external energy input was primarily based on the current wave form he observed without using a current probe, but from the voltage drop across a resistor inserted directly in the battery circuit and without applying a low-pass filter. Under these circumstances, the observed wave form can not be relied on due to common mode and grounding problems in the presence of high current spikes (e.g., refer to H.W. Ott, *Noise Reduction Techniques in Electronic Systems*, John Wiley, 1976).

Inventor suggested to use a calorimetric measurement method to confirm the average battery current value of 4 mA obtained above. However, this method requires an electrically isolated measurement system which was not available at the site.

For further confirmation of the results obtained, it was suggested to inventor to connect across the battery a large capacitor which will absorb the current spikes thus avoiding high voltage spikes.

Joseph Westley Newman

ROUTE 1, BOX 52

LUCEDALE, MISSISSIPPI 39452

(601) 947-7147

Date: July 15, 1985

FROM: Joseph Westley Newman

TO: S. Ali Mirbod
Electrical & Computer Engineering

Owen T. Tan
Electrical & Computer Engineering

Alan H. Marshak, Chairman
Electrical & Computer Engineering

Sean P. McGlynn, Vice-Chancellor
Office of Research

George R. Newkome, Director
Center for Energy Studies

Jerry L. Nielson, Dean
College of Design

Evan Soule', Jr.
Public Relations

Midge Soderbergh, Director
Helene Foundation

Jack N. Hayes, Associate Dean
College of Design

Bruce E. Moore, Assistant Professor
School of Architecture

John W. St. Martin, Associate Professor
School of Architecture

RE: Response to Report, dated July 3, 1985, from S. Ali Mirbod
and Owen T. Tan concerning their testing of "Newman's Energy
Machine" in Lucedale, Mississippi on 06/28/85.

1. I received a copy of said report this day, only as a result of
the consideration of Mr. Evan R. Soule', Jr..

2. I wish to compliment the sincere objective attitude toward seeking
"Truth" which has been demonstrated by the representatives of the College

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of Design, School of Architecture and the Helene Foundation of the Louisiana State University regarding this most important matter. They have conducted themselves so as to be a compliment to the phrases "Scientific Mind", "Seeker of Truth", and to themselves and most importantly to the Louisiana State University to which they are associated and/or represent.

3. Regrettably, however, I cannot be so gracious as to the representatives of the Electrical and Computer Engineering Department of Louisiana State University.

A. I diligently attempted to clearly and distinctly explain the Technical Process (Theory), the 15 years of work that resulted in the development of my Pioneering Energy Machine, to said representative individuals.

B. They would not agree or disagree with my exacting statements. It was so obvious to me that my sincere efforts were falling on "Deaf Ears" that I responded by cautioning them that if they did not "Master", understand what I was teaching, then they would accept no test that proved the Pioneering Invention worked and would only wish to conjure up tests that would prove the Pioneering Invention did not work.

This effort on my part was to no avail and they persisted they wished to test the Energy Machine their way and then worry why it worked, only after it had been proven by them that it worked.

Such an attitude is totally contrary to the Essence of Science as to "How", "What" and "Why". And such an attitude exemplifies the very reason this extremely important discovery has not been before this time.

C. Their methods and attitudes resulted in said Report by them, dated July 3, 1985

D. Contrary to what they state in said Report: "Thus, the experiment shows the machine producing an external energy output less than the external energy input which is contrary to the inventor's claim." Their Report totally proves the opposite!

E. Proof: Their statement, "The battery current has a positive average value on the order of 4 mA."

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I personally, along with an electrical technician, Mr. Wayne Powell, conducted an "electrically isolated calorimetric measurement method" on the exact same test and showed a minimum average current of 32 mA.

Therefore, by their own findings of average value of 4 mA input and a verification (by their method) of at least 32 mA being produced within the entire system proves that they, in their eagerness to disprove my Pioneering Invention, instead Confirmed the Operability Of My Invention.

F. Further proof is afforded by the very fact that even their finding of an average input current of 4 mA is too high and should have been closer to average less than 2 mA.

I very clearly told and demonstrated to them that the commutator which they have drawn in their report only had six (6) input current segments and six (6) Non-input segments (blank spots)

Input	Blank
Current	no
	Current

 six times in that order) of each half cycle of each 180 degree commutator current direction reversal segment.

This fact very clearly tells anyone skilled in the prior art that if you put current into a conducting coil, then an expanding magnetic field will result, which itself will produce current (counter emf) in a direction which opposes the initial input current (inductance). Now if the current input is broken as described above, then the magnetic field of the coil will collapse and again produce a counter emf or current that is now in the same direction as the initial input current so as to try to maintain the magnetic field.

Which, put simply, means if the initial input current goes one → direction then when the input current is stopped, the current produced by the collapsing magnetic field goes same → direction.

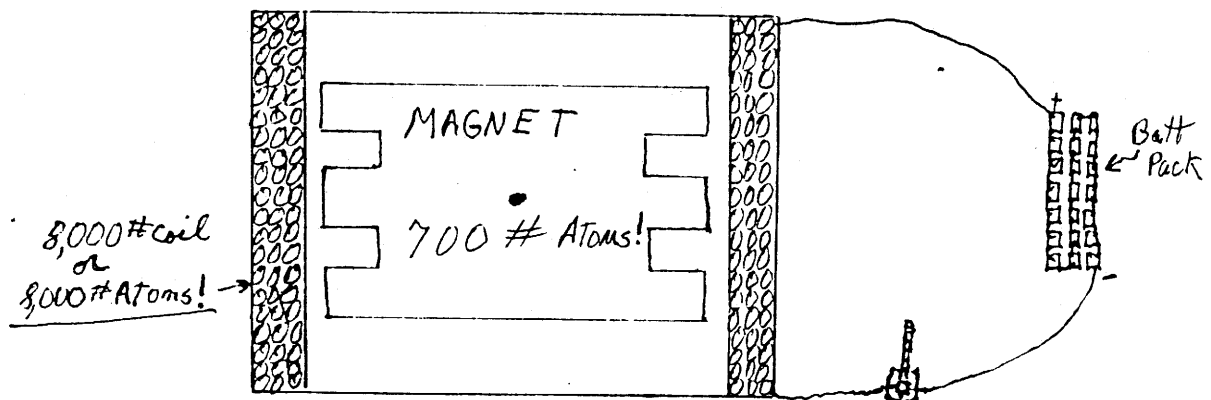
Inspite of these known facts, said electrical representatives blindly stated they were going to use a test method of an oscilloscope that would simply average what it saw. Which means that if the scope observed two currents from different sources going in the same direction, it would simply add them

together and give a larger total of their average as one.

That is exactly what they did and they are totally wrong!

G. In addition to telling them they were wrong at the time, I stated that I would, inspite of their wrongness, conduct a calorimetric test of the circuit which would prove considerable more current than that would be flowing in the system.

When I informed them I would be using a 10 ohm resistor to heat water in an insulated container, they said they would not accept that test because the high voltage would cause the water to become conducting and produce more heat than would the 10 ohm resistor. I told them they were wrong but they insisted they were correct and would only accept a test in which the 10 ohm resistor was totally insulated from the water. This steadfast position, in spite of the fact they knew the entire system. Battery voltage of approximately 437 volts and their internal resistance, plus approximately 800 ohms resistance of 8000 lbs. conducting coil and plus its inductance.



Meaning that by Ohm's Law, the resistance must be the resistance of the entire circuit and that there is a voltage drop across every resistance of the circuit. And the facts show that the voltage at the 10 ohm resistor would be at least 1/80 of the voltage of the entire circuit. Or that if the voltage of the entire circuit was 80 volts, the 10 ohm resistor would only have 1 volt across it. Or that if there were 5,000 volts across the entire circuit the

the 10 ohm resistor would have only 62.5 volts across it. And by their own statement at the time, they stated the water would have to have 250 volts across it before it broke down.

H. But to totally do away with their argument, the test was re-run this day by simply pouring the water out of the test and drying it out and then repeating the test in the system and observing the temperature rise in 10 minutes, and then repeating the test for the same length of time with only pure battery voltage of 33 mA going through the 10 ohm resistor and seeing the temperature rise match that of the total circuit test and then repeating the test in the circuit the second time for double verification of the same results of at least an average of 32 mA being produced in the circuit.

I. Said positive results are further verified by the oscillographs taken of the circuit simultaneously of the current and voltage. The same has been repeated by more than 30 Scientific Minded Individuals, all of which are named in my Book held by Ms. Midge Soderbergh.

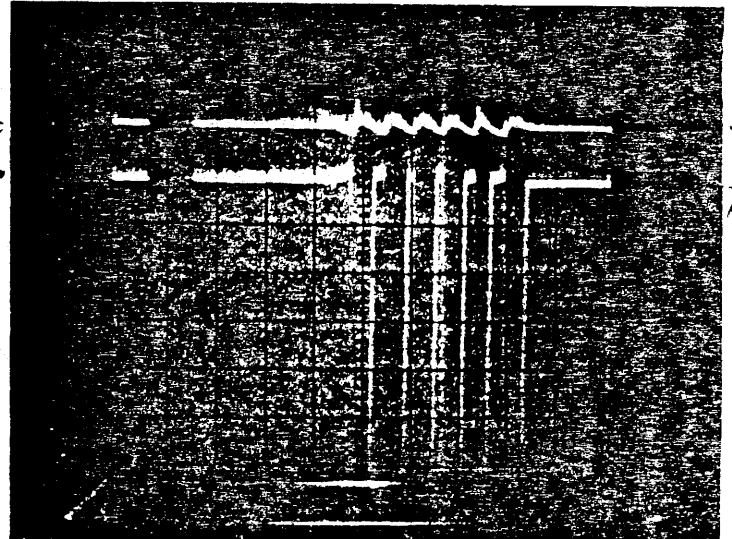
Voltage ground position
(Switch on A.C.)

Current ground position
(Switch on D.C.)

It is clearly seen that the results match exactly the design of the mechanical commutator-Fires 6 times (Input current) and breaks 6 times (Back emf) from 8000# of atoms (Coil).

Proof the Pioneering Invention works is afforded by simply multiplying appropriate voltages and current inputs and back outputs.

S. T. = .1 SEC.



154
Ar
Gr
Amf

Current .2 Amp. Volt 52/100 Crm. + on AC

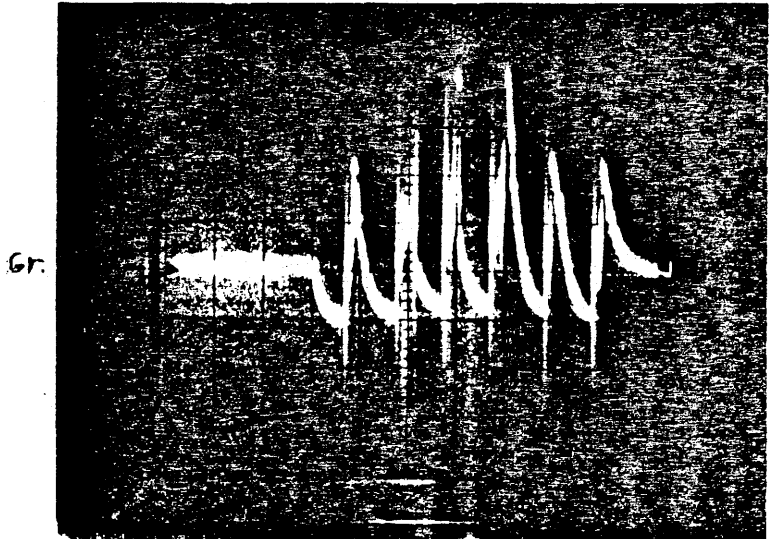
It is easy to see in the above oscillograph that the voltage and current are in phase. It is easy to see there is small current input initially and a

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corresponding voltage drop and then a large Back current spike and a corresponding voltage rise. (This has been verified by a major battery manufacturer as shorting out batteries internally from charging effect, and they are presently working diligently with me in attempting to design a New Battery to hold up to this charging effect.) Back current spikes are seen as negative on the scope because they shoot to ground and somehow effect the scope showing the back current spikes in opposite direction to the small input current, although they are most probably going in the same direction as the prior art teaches they should. And this most definitely is not common mode! And to prove it, I challenge anyone to hold only one wire of the circuit and then touch ground. Anyone who does so will be observed to start doing a vigorous gig.

The following oscillograph shows an expanded view of the voltage:

I feel sure the voltage rise would be even higher except that the batteries break down and momentarily short out internally, because the outer insulated cases of the batteries themselves become electrically charged during this time and will shock you if you touch the outer insulated cases of the batteries and ground.



1 volt - ON - AC = .1 Volt Per Cent .1 Sec.

The above oscillograph most definitely shows charging of the battery voltage. And again, this most definitely is not common mode!

In conclusion, the Facts demonstrate that said electrical representatives, in their findings that a 700 lb. rotary is operated by a mere 4 mA input current (which was still too high), only collaborates that this Pioneering Invention works exactly as the Technical Process I have developed after years of dedicated effort predicts that it would work, even before the Fact.

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July 15, 1985

The Technical Process is by far the most important of the two because it teaches "How", "What" and "Why" and teaches the magnitude and the far reaching effects of this new knowledge.

Again, I compliment the representatives of the College of Design and the School of Architecture and the Helene Foundation of or connected with the Louisiana State University because they have recognized this important difference and have indicated a scientific attitude and desire to allow others this important knowledge.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joseph Westley Newman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Joseph Westley Newman

System, but allocated \$50,000 less than the \$550,000 requested. Finally, the committee is supporting the Administration's proposal to phase out the Research Associates Program, a postdoctoral research activity, by cutting the budget from \$1.9 million to \$259,000. ■ MARK CRAWFORD

NIH Transfers Disputed Monkeys to Regional Primate Center

The 15 former research monkeys that have been in the custody of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for the past 5 years have been transferred to the Delta Regional Primate Center run by Tulane University in Covington, Louisiana.



Joel Ito/ORPRC

William Raub of NIH has stated that no invasive research will be done on the animals and "every effort will be made to resocialize them including entry into breeding groups." But animal activists, who have created a prolonged stir over the situation, say they are still not happy.

The monkeys were placed in NIH's care as the result of a 1981 court case in which Edward Taub of the Institute for Behavioral Research in Silver Spring, Maryland, was found guilty of monkey neglect. At Taub's lab eight of the monkeys had had the sensory nerves removed from their forelimbs; the rest were controls in experiments on nerve regeneration. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, the group that originally complained about Taub's research, has been suing to get the animals released to a Texas animal sanctuary called Primarily Primates. The court rejected their plea on the grounds that the group lacked standing, and it is now being considered by an appeals court in Richmond, Virginia.

NIH, which has spent \$30,000 a year maintaining the unemployed monkeys, has

come under increasing pressure to find a permanent home for them. Recently, at the initiative of Representative Robert C. Smith (R-NH), 306 members of Congress wrote NIH asking that the animals be sent to Texas. NIH said this was unacceptable because the monkeys have lived their lives in cages and might not survive in the social setting of the range.

Last month Smith introduced a "sense of the Congress" resolution reiterating that the monkeys should be sent to a private sanctuary. An aide to Smith says the congressman opposes the transfer to Louisiana and wants the monkeys to "live out their lives in peace at no cost to the taxpayers." The resolution, with 111 cosponsors, is still pending. Smith's aide says her boss finds the issue particularly worthy of attention as a "case of bureaucratic bullheadedness."

Meanwhile, researcher Taub, whose conviction was later overturned, is writing up his research with the aid of a Guggenheim grant. Although he lost his NIH grant, he has not lost the esteem of his peers. He was named a AAAS fellow at the association's annual convention in May. ■

CONSTANCE HOLDEN

Newman's "Energy Output" Machine Put to the Test

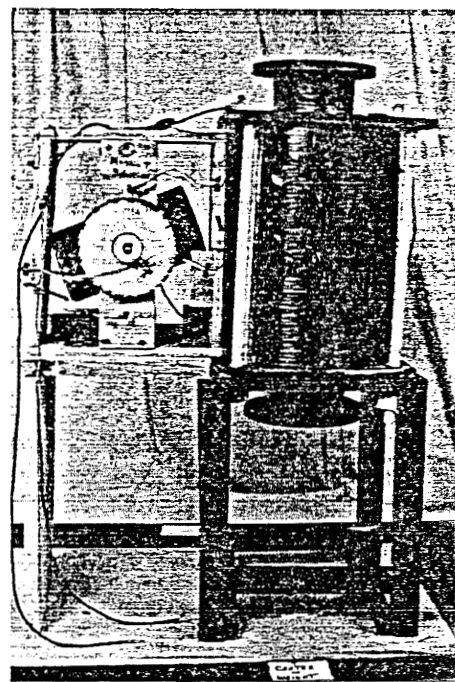
What's a device with a battery pack, a magnet, and a coil wired together? For the past 6 years, Joseph Newman, an inventor from Mississippi, has been loudly proclaiming that it's a revolutionary machine which produces more power than it uses. The National Bureau of Standards recently issued its own verdict after analyzing Newman's machine: "In none of tests did the device's approach 100%. . . . Our results are clear and unequivocal," the bureau said.

Newman has gone to great lengths to try to win a patent on his energy output machine. When the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office indicated in 1984 that the device did not work, Newman sued the agency. He hired a publicist, and the media often portrayed him as an underdog pitted against the scientific establishment. Then the court ordered Newman to submit the machine to the National Bureau of Standards for testing. Newman reluctantly complied.

A physicist and two electrical engineers from the bureau tested the machine in a variety of ways to measure its energy input and output and used instrumentation that is common in research engineering laboratories. The sole power source of the device

was 116 9-volt batteries. According to the test results,* the device's efficiency ranged from 27 to 67%, depending on the voltage, the power drawn from the device, and the condition of insulating tape on one of the parts. (The tape kept burning from sparks generated by the machine, which caused the efficiency to drop and had to be replaced frequently.)

According to John Lyons, director of the bureau's National Engineering Laboratory, the device basically converted direct current to alternating current. He noted that there



Newman's machine did not match his claims, federal scientists say.

are several machines already on the market that do the same thing, but they run at 90% efficiency or higher.

Newman had court permission to observe the bureau's tests, but never appeared for any of the experiments, which were conducted between March and June. His spokesman Evan Soule said Newman will ask the court to order the testing of the test equipment. Newman said in an interview, "I have no respect for the National Bureau of Standards. This is a conspiracy against me."

The testing cost the bureau \$75,000, which it hopes to recoup from the patent office. The patent office will submit the results to U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, which will try the case in December. ■ MARJORIE SUN

*"Report of Tests on Joseph Newman's Device," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBSIR 866-3405, June 1986.

God told me to run, Miss. inventor says

By The Associated Press

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Inventor Joseph Newman of Lucedale reports he will “shock the world” when he appeals for support Saturday for his presidential campaign.

Newman, who claims his energy machine produces more energy than it uses, said last month he is running for president. He said his meeting in Mobile, Ala., would “shock the world.”

He said God has directed him to seek the presidency and he will offer “clear scientific facts” Saturday that catastrophe will “hit the human race.” His information, he said, will save the world if people listen.

Newman made national headlines with his energy-machine claims and has been fighting the U.S. Patent Office to have it registered.

If people in Mobile listen to him, Newman said he would be a viable presidential candidate and “I’ll win the presidency.”

If people “stick their heads in the sand,” then “great destruction across the world” will begin in six months, he said, and by 1999, “most life on Earth will be gone.”

Newman, who said he is not

particularly religious, refused to give details of his revelations, saying only that “God is angry with the world and God is going to get the world’s attention.”

He also said he would not “piece-meal the information out,” because people would not be able to understand the information out of context.

Newman will make his announcement at Mobile’s Municipal Auditorium Expo Hall at 6 p.m. Saturday.

He said he will run for the presidency as an independent in his own Truth and Action Party.

“I state the truth and take action on it,” he said. “I go straight to the heart of problems. I’m not a politician, I tell things straight up.”

Newman takes issue with evangelist Pat Robertson, who is seeking the Republican nomination for the presidency. Robertson stated Tuesday that running for the highest office in the country is something “God told me I have to do.”

“I challenge him (Robertson) to say publicly that God directed him to run for the presidency,” Newman said. “I doubt God directed me and him to run. It seems illogical that God directed both of us to run for the presidency.”