Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH

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> “The exact same phenomenon is happening with regards to the resonant cavity technology.”

> “..by giving a charge to the gas atoms, you can now manipulate the speed by which those liberated atoms, can now move within this resonant cavity.”

> “..and as a result of this, we are now injecting a physical force into The Electrical Polarization Process, causing these electrically charged atoms to bounce back and forth within this resonant cavity and produce a tremendous amount of hydrogen gas..”

> “The correlation of this is to that of a laser, between two mirrors, where you excite the photon energy and cause it to bounce back and forth before you release it out.: The same thing occurs with the resonant cavity technology.”

https://www.youtube.com/embed/WOgHczG4gJc

Segment

https://www.youtube.com/embed/JDS3EaLG49M

Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH - Transcription - Part 1

Deer Creek Conference 1985 - Part 1 (0-30 min)

Stanley A. Meyer - Sterling, OH 1985 - Rare footage

The Arab Oil Embargo and America's Energy Crisis

[0:16] I'm going to bring in a new energy source into the country. Back when the Arabs threw the embargo on the United States, I was very actively engaged in the retailing of truck parts, making close to a million dollars a year profit. But when the Arabs threw the embargo on the United States, it pretty well alarmed me that a little country over in the Middle East could actually cripple the United States. And when our trucks stopped along the side of the road and goods and services were no longer being transported, I started to ask some questions as to how long we would have before the food supply chain would actually be disrupted in the United States.

[0:59] Asking such questions to Cardinal food industries and others, I found out that within 27 days, if the trucks would not start again, then the masses of people in the public area would be facing starvation. Prior to the retailing of truck parts, I have quite a diversified background ranging from research development, product development engineering, and corporate interests — starting corporations from the ground floor right up to the multi-national areas. I had found out that the Lord really had prepared me for well over 20 years to be doing what I am doing today.

[1:32] Back when the Arabs threw the embargo on the United States, and based on my scientific background, I knew that it was an individual or group of people who would see a need and come together and solve a problem. The problem is very seldom solved through the governmental agencies or the multi-national corporations. The United States **Patent** Office and the Foreign **Patent** Office only recognize individuals coming up with a creative approach in order to solve a particular problem.

America's Growing Dependence on Foreign Oil

[1:58] In 1975, when the Arabs threw the embargo on the United States, I also decided to do an analytical approach as to why we had an energy problem, and I did not pay any particular attention to what the political leaders were telling me. In my analysis, I had found out that something in this country happened that even the experts never really anticipated. What took place was that the natural pressure in the existing oil fields started dropping at a fantastic, alarming rate.

[2:24] So much so, in fact, that we started importing around 5% of foreign oil in order to maintain the industrial base of this country around 1965. From '65 to '75, an instant period of 10 years, our country went from a 5% dependency to well over 40% dependency on foreign oil in order to maintain the industrial base of this country. This is what the President of the United States said — that we must come up with an alternative energy source if our country is to survive. We have not reversed that dependency on foreign oil. Today, it's well over 57% dependency on foreign oil in order to maintain the industrial base of this country.

[3:03] It is not a question of if, it's only when. Whether the Arabs will shut off the oil to the United States, whether the Russians will cut off that flow of oil, whether the war will escalate over in the Middle East to such an extent that the Arabs will blow up even their own oil pipelines and oil storage tanks and oil distribution systems — that oil is going to be cut off to the United States. Without a supply of energy coming into this economy very quickly, the economic base of this country will no longer be. After all, we are a highly industrialized country and without energy we cannot function.

Stan's Prayer and Spiritual Calling

[3:38] Realizing this, back in 1975, at one of my office laboratories, I said a prayer to God. You see, as a scientist, I believed that there was an existence of God because it was mathematically impossible that we had derived ourselves from swamp gas. You have to have a lot of faith — you've got to have a lot of faith in evolution because you can put more holes through it than you can count.

[4:02] So I asked God. I went to my office laboratory and I said, "God, I love my country. It's the greatest country in the world." You see, I've traveled all over the world and I've been to underdeveloped countries and I know what this country is. It's the greatest country in the world. I said, "God, I love my country. If you will help me put a power supply in this country, I will do anything that you want me to do."

[4:24] Now, there's a difference between asking a prayer and receiving the answer to the prayer. When the Lord came down to my office laboratory and talked to me as loud as I am talking to you, it pretty well scared me. Where, you see, Stan Meyer thought he was Mr. Big Shot. If I want to take a little trip down into the Bahamas, bask in the sun, I can do that. If I want to take a little trip over to the Mediterranean, I can do that also. The only place I found out where I was going was straight to hell, and I was getting there fast.

[4:50] When the Lord started revealing himself to me and started talking to me, and such a feeling, filled with the Holy Spirit — I've been exercising the gifts of the Holy Spirit and exercising the power of faith to bring in this power supply in this country. You see, the scripture says the Lord raised up a weak man and makes him strong. In all of my business life, I had hit my head against the world banking system, which has a pretty good vehicle capable of capturing and controlling technology and manipulating technology. I finally realized in 1975 — you cannot beat them, you must join them. Then the Lord turned around and said, "Now I want you to put a power supply in the country."

[5:24] You've got to have a lot of faith to do something about that. And I could write nine or ten books as to all the reasons why I can't be standing here today, showing you this most phenomenal technology on a new power supply to bring into this country. And I own all the **patent** rights both nationally and internationally on this technology, and nobody owns me or controls me or manipulates me in any way, shape, form, or fashion. And that's quite a testimony.

The Purpose Behind the Technology

[5:49] But in 1975, when the Lord came into my office laboratory and talked to me as loud as I am speaking to you, he pulled back and told me what hell was all about. Just as God has the ability to create heaven and earth and man, He also has the ability to create a perfect hell. Hell was created for Lucifer and all his demonic imps, not for man. Conversely, what the Lord had shown me about heaven — there's nothing on the face of this earth I want, not even including this power supply, I could care less.

[6:19] If it was not to do one thing. The Lord said to me, "Greatly I have given unto you, and greatly I expect in return." The power supply — the purpose of the power supply — is to help to aid and finance the last major command in the Bible, to spread the gospel throughout all the world, and then the end time will come.

[6:37] When the Lord revealed himself to me, I realized that my soul was my soul. And my personal testimony is the fact that no man on the face of the earth ever came over to Stan Meyer at the age of 25 and said, "I want to tell you something about your living soul." No man on the face of the earth gave me the right to make a decision — yes, I want to be destroyed by a supernatural power called Satan, or yes, I want to receive eternal life through the Lord Jesus Christ. No man on the face of this earth ever gave me that right.

[7:13] I was born into this world — unknowing to me, there's a difference between worldly knowledge and spiritual knowledge — but unknowing to me, I was born into this world through sin nature, the absence of the Holy Spirit. And as a result of that, I have fulfilled two of the three major requirements in life: number one, to be born; number two, to live; and number three, to die. Each and every one of you in this room, you're going to face the same third condition. You're going to die — whether you're going to die this minute, tomorrow, the next day, the year after — somewhere along the line, in your lifetime, you're going to die.

[7:54] If I would have died back in 1975, the only place I would be is in hell today. I would not have had a ticket to go into heaven. The scripture said I did not have to release my faith to try to

develop a power supply and bring it into the country, but I'm doing it because the Lord revealed himself to me, and as a result of that, like Paul on the road to Damascus, I accepted the Lord, did what the Lord said in scripture, and subsequently was filled with the Holy Spirit and I have a ticket to go into heaven.

[8:25] Now what price tag do I put on my soul? If I can't put a price tag on my soul, can you put a price tag on your soul, or can I put a price tag on your soul? So my responsibility as a scientist that wants truth — truth will always prevail — so therefore I have a responsibility to relate that truth to the guy next door, the guy down the block, the guy in the next part of the city, the next town, the next state, the next country. To relate the word of God because, see, I owe my relationship with the Lord Jesus Christ because he gave me eternal life and there's no price tag that you can put on it.

[9:06] If you do not understand this aspect of me, you'll have a hard time understanding my motivations. By faith, I turned down over 800 million dollars on this technology — not to allow it to come into the economy — and some people cannot understand that. That's spiritual knowledge versus worldly knowledge.

The Law of the Molecule and Patent Development

[9:25] As the Lord started moving with me, he started dealing with me on a fantastic principle pertaining to the law of the molecule. The technology that the Lord had me start to develop, as I pointed out, started in 1975 and we have received some of the fastest **patents** in United States history. Whenever you receive any **patents** on technology, it says that you have complied with the laws of the land and as a result, you now own and control that technology for a period of 17 years. So the technology is based on very well proven scientific facts and data.

[10:07] When you go home this afternoon or this evening, I want you to look up Job 38, verse 22 and 23. This is on my logo. The reason for that is that as the Lord started dealing with me pertaining to the technology on water — after all, the Lord created heaven and earth, right? He ought to know how to be able to split the water molecule economically. When you look at Job 38, verse 22 and 23, it says this: "Have you considered the treasures of snow, or have you considered the treasures of hail, which I have reserved against trouble, against battle and war?"

Prophecy, Energy Crisis, and the Knowledge of Water

[10:48] This is the Lord talking to Job, asking Job this question. The interpretation of these scriptures is as follows. Snow is the most beautiful part about water, is it not? Have you ever looked at snow, with the little snow crystals, and no one snow crystal is the same as that of another? The "treasures of snow" is the characteristics and knowledge of water. The Lord specified that the knowledge pertaining to water would come out of a time of great trouble.

[11:21] Right now, the industrial base of this country and the world is expanding at a fantastic, alarming rate. So much so, in fact, that we need a new Alaskan oil discovery once every 90 days to meet that demand. We are not meeting that demand. China has just opened their doors to Western technology. 25% of the world's population wants the same goods and services that you and I have been experiencing over an evolution of 200 years. The Arabs are not in love with the United States. It's just as easy to turn 180 degrees out of phase and sell the oil to China and forget about the United States. Where will we be?

[12:00] The accident at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl — matter of fact, if you look back at the book of Revelation, you will see that "wormwood" means — the Russian word for wormwood is Chernobyl. Wormwood is a small, little bitter root plant that grows over in a certain area of Russia, and it says that wormwood would make the waters bitter and many will die from it. Well, they tell you about the radiation going into the atmosphere, but they don't tell you about the nuclear reaction. There was a meltdown going into the water table.

[12:36] They don't tell you that, in fact, a tremendous amount of radioactivity is now leaking into the water system that's draining into the Black Sea. They don't tell you that within 10 to 15 to 20 years, the radiation level of the Black Sea will rise at a fantastic, alarming rate. It will dump into the Mediterranean, and as a result millions of people will die from the exposure to radiation — exactly as it was prophesied in the book of Revelation, that wormwood would make the waters bitter.

[13:06] So the entire economic base of the United States and the world is based on the industrial revolution, which is a requirement of the supply of energy. And without energy, we cannot move and we cannot function, we cannot eat and we cannot survive. The power output of all of Europe, because of Chernobyl, has dropped drastically and instantaneously by 6% to 10%. Europe was anticipating that nuclear energy was going to take care of their energy needs and was going to use nuclear power to take care of 40% of their energy needs within the next two decades.

[13:42] The United States acquired the same dream, anticipating that it would take as much as 15% of the energy and switch it over to nuclear power versus the use of fossil fuel. When I was in Washington back in 1965 and listened to the so-called high-profile scientists that were estimating the nuclear power plants' shelf life at between 100 to 250 years, I finally got up — now, this is before I was right with the Lord — and said, "Gentlemen, I've listened to your testimony for three and a half days and everything you've said is a bunch of BS."

[14:16] "For the following reason: there's no substance on the face of this earth that is not subject to nuclear deterioration, yet you're anticipating these alloys are going to give longevity. The nuclear power plants will disintegrate within a period of 15, and no longer than 20 years." And the leakage at Three Mile Island occurred within that timeframe.

The Urgent Need for a Free and Abundant Energy Source

[14:38] Unless a new, free, and abundant energy source comes into the economy quickly — whatever I present, somebody better come up with a good answer — because unless a new energy

source, and here's the criteria: free, abundant, and universal, unless a free, new, abundant energy source comes into this economy quickly, then what you will know as the economic base of this country will no longer be. The world will absolutely collapse economically without the supply of energy.

[15:21] So the Lord specified that this knowledge pertaining to water would come out of a time of great trouble. But the Lord also specified that this knowledge would come prior to two events: battle and war. This knowledge would also be utilized to stabilize the military conditions of the world, and at the same time, stabilize the economic basis of the world.

[15:50] Scripture says that in the end time, the second coming of Christ will come at a time when you think not. The only time that you don't think the Lord's going to come, or you call upon the Lord, is in times of great prosperity. When you don't have any problems to overcome, you very seldom turn to the Lord for those answers. Scripture says that when the rapture takes place, two will be in bed — one will be left and one will be taken. That is a time of peace, not a time of war. Scripture says that when two people work in the fields, one will be left and one will be taken. If you're at war, you're not sleeping in bed, you're not working out in the field — you're standing guard and you're shooting a weapon. So it would be a time of great prosperity.

[16:31] So the Lord said this knowledge pertaining to water would come out prior to two major events: battle and war. The next battle — Russia will make a push down into the nation of Israel, and five-sixths of the Russian army will be destroyed by the hand of God, and then of course the battle of Armageddon. So it's ridiculous for Stan Meyer to pull in billions of dollars to build marble monuments.

[16:52] There's a difference between worldly knowledge and spiritual knowledge. If I would spend a billion dollars to reach the word of God to someone that can receive Him, go into the Holy Spirit and get a ticket to go into heaven, then I would consider that expenditure well worthwhile. But as a businessman, I think we can do it a little bit more efficiently than that. Just as Scripture has clearly pointed out, the word of God will go through all the world and then the end time will come. And that's the purpose and direction of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology — to set up the financial base capable of completing Scripture.

Five Design Criteria for the Water Fuel Cell

[17:31] In order to bring in a new power supply, it could not take one miracle **patent** in order to do this. It actually had to take a series of **patents** developed in an integrated way. Under the law of economics, the guy who could do it the cheapest way is going to win out in order to bring in a new energy system.

[17:48] Well, I started to develop this and the Lord gave me five major criteria which I had to comply with in order to bring the system into the country. Number one, the system had to be made out of very readily available material. If the Arabs are still embargoing us tomorrow, we must be able to mobilize the country very, very quickly. That means I cannot build or utilize exotic manufacturing technologies or new types of alloys or certain types of metal alloys that can be controlled by just one or two men in the world. It had to be equipment and material that we could pull off the shelf, if

necessary, to mobilize the country to bring in a new energy system to stabilize the economy of the United States. We had complied with that requirement.

[18:32] Another requirement was that the system had to be built in the garage, or in the basement, or in the backyard. The reason for that is that there are many great inventions that come along, but because this guy's got a **patent** process over here, that inventor cannot bring his technology out because this man here controls a **patent** on the process in order to bring it into the marketplace. And as a result, he's got you controlled. So it was a requirement that the technology could be built in the basement and backyard. If I can use hand tools, then that form of control cannot apply. We've accomplished that task.

[19:10] Another criteria is that the same engineering design specification of one system would apply to all systems regardless of size. In other words, smaller or larger in size could come up with any power output that we so desire. We accomplished that. Another criteria is that one person would have to be able to build the system in one day.

[19:26] Now, the logic behind that is that there's 260 days per year of average work year. After you take all your vacations, your holidays, and what have you, you've got 260 productive days per year. So if one person could build one system in one day, that means one person would produce 260 units per year. If I put two people to work, that's 520 units per year. But if we put three, four, five, eight, a hundred thousand people to work building systems in the garage, in the basement, in the backyard, then we could outstrip the production capabilities of any of the multi-national corporations and mobilize extremely fast by decentralizing production over to the people of the country.

[20:13] Because after all, you and I are only concerned about survival, right? So if we turn this into the hands of the American people, then we could move extremely quickly in order to save the United States from going into economic chaos.

[20:34] In order to be able to develop a new power supply, it also had to be developed under the law of economics. There are many Cadillac ideas that come into existence, but because they did not comply with the law of economics, they never get out into the marketplace. So the technology had to be developed through the eyes of a businessman — the guy who comes up with the cheapest way is going to win out. The technology could not have been developed sporadically by many different inventors or many different technical people because of the control and manipulation that occurs on high technology throughout the land. It had to come through one person and be developed in an integrated way to solve a multiplicity of problems.

[21:14] The criteria on all of this is that through all of this development, the system would have to be retrofitted to existing energy-consuming devices. In other words, if I would integrate the system and put it in your home to provide your electricity and gas energy — if I can't get the power source to the farmer's tractor, he doesn't have the energy to till the land to grow the food. And industry, if they don't have the energy, can't process the food in order to get it to the supermarket. And if I don't solve a way of trying to retrofit the fuel cell onto your cars, if you have no fossil fuel, you can't drive to the grocery store to buy the food. And if we can't solve the technology and incorporate it in the home, then you won't have the ability to process the food.

[22:14] So the problem, back in 1975, was humongous. But the simplest ideas are the most profound ideas, not the complicated ones. And as a result of this, we were developing the **Water Fuel Cell** technology.

The Water Fuel Cell Technology Overview

[22:26] Now, if you notice here, the **Water Fuel Cell** technology is divided into many different color groups. The red area signifies the development of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology. The beige area signifies the ability of producing electrical energy. The blue area signifies the ability of processing **hydrogen** gas and rendering it as safe as natural gas. The green area signifies the ability of producing electrical energy directly from the fuel cell. And of course, the gold area signifies the ability of utilizing the energy source for recycling capability.

[23:05] This red area pertains to the development of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology. The first block signifies the development of the principle called **Electrical Polarization Process**. Take the process and develop it for home utilization and cars, develop it for industrial applications, and then come over here through military, aircraft, and propulsion systems.

The Electrical Polarization Process Explained

[23:29] As the Lord started dealing with me back in 1975, he showed me a most phenomenal principle pertaining to the water molecule. As I pointed out, the Lord created heaven and earth and created the elements. He also created the ability of releasing the energy from ordinary natural water. And what he had shown me was that, in fact, if I would set up a **voltage** zone on opposite sides of the water molecule, and if I were to expose these **voltage** zones to a water molecule, a phenomenon happens.

[23:56] What takes place is that the **hydrogen** atom will become positively electrically charged. The **oxygen** atom will become negatively electrically charged. And once the water molecule becomes electrically charged, then on the opposite polarity attraction — you've heard this in law: opposite charges will attract, like charges will repel — on the opposite charges of attraction, the **hydrogen** atom being positively electrically charged will be attracted to the negative **voltage** zone. And the **oxygen** being negatively electrically charged will be attracted to the positive electrical **voltage** zone.

[24:35] And if you're switching off the amps to prevent consumption of amps or consumption of power, and allowing **voltage** to take over and launch into a non-short condition, then both of these will absolutely influence the disassociation of the water molecule. Now, by electrically charging the water molecule, you're simply now switching off the covalent bond of the water molecule.

[24:59] Now for you who know chemistry and electronics, you know that an electron is negatively electrically charged. When the **hydrogen** becomes positively electrically charged, that sharing of the electron moving back and forth between the atoms can no longer be shared, because opposite polarity attraction now causes that negatively charged electron to go to the positively charged

hydrogen atom. Conversely, since the **oxygen** atom is now negatively electrically charged, you have a repelling action which repels away the sharing of that electron. And as a result, you're now switching off the water molecule in the most economical way.

Proof of Concept and Patent Examination

[25:33] We have found out through lab experimentation and certification testing that the **Electrical Polarization Process** occurs in all forms of natural water. Now, this apparatus that you'll see this afternoon — which is a series of tests to prove, in fact, that **voltage** does influence the disassociation of the water molecule. We took this apparatus before the **patent** examiners in the United States, in Battelle and others, and within five minutes — now these men are trained never to bat an eye, never to look at you casually or any other way, you walk in like a courtroom — and within five minutes they're out of their seats coming down and putting their hands on the system because they witnessed a very phenomenal event.

[26:17] Now, to prove in fact that **voltage** disassociates the water molecule: the electronic circuitry we have shuts off the amps and allows **voltage** to be developed on these **voltage** zones. Now, this material in here is ordinary stainless steel 304 material. Stainless steel 304 material was invented to not oxidize in the presence of liberated **hydrogen** or **oxygen** atoms in the form of water.

Why Faraday Never Discovered This

[26:45] Now, a reason why Faraday did not discover the **Electrical Polarization Process** when he was working on electrolysis is because he needed three things. The first thing Faraday needed was a modern-day invention called stainless steel 304 material, that does not oxidize, corrode, or chemically react to liberated **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms in ordinary natural water. He worked with bimetals and virgin materials that would decompose in this type of environment.

[27:11] The second thing that Faraday did not have — he worked with a battery and had no modern-day electronic circuit designs capable of restricting the amps and allowing **voltage** to take over. The third thing that Faraday did not have — he did not have the prior knowledge that the water molecule can take on an electrical charge.

[27:28] Now, if you had the knowledge that the water molecule could take on an electrical charge, then you would know, in fact, that the water molecule is being held together by an electrical force. If you overcome or disrupt that electrical force, the water molecule can no longer be. And that's what the Lord was showing me on the **Electrical Polarization Process**.

Voltage as Potential Energy

[27:53] Now, if you're an electronic engineer or electrical engineer, you will know that the energy in your plug consists of two primary parts: amps and **voltage**. Now, the only time you consume power is when you consume amps. But if you shut off the flow of amps, then you are now utilizing **voltage**, which is potential energy, or non-consumed energy.

[28:22] Now, as an example of potential energy: if this pointer was a metal bar, and if I would magnetize this metal bar, once the magnetic field is formed, because it's a permanent magnetic bar, is there any more energy going in to maintain the field? And the answer is no. It is a permanent magnetized bar. Can I not now use this potential energy to perform work? And the answer is yes, because I could take a magnetized bar, put it over a table, expose it to a pin, and the pin will be attracted to the magnetized bar. And as a result, that attraction force defies the law of gravity, and you have performed work by utilizing potential energy.

[29:08] **Voltage** is exactly the same in analysis. It is potential energy. It is not consumed energy. As a result, the **Water Fuel Cell** uses an extremely low amount of energy to release a fantastic amount of energy in the form of **hydrogen** gas, which is two and a half times more powerful than that of gasoline.

[29:25] Now, the **Water Fuel Cell** does not create energy. The only thing it does is economically release the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms from ordinary natural water. Water is the safest storage medium for **hydrogen** that man knows. If you've been on a camp-out trip or a camping trip, have you ever put water on the fire and doused a fire? It's pretty safe, isn't it? But if you can release the energy from water, it is a phenomenal amount. And the **hydrogen** that's stored in water is equivalent to two and a half times that of gasoline, if you can release it economically.

Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH - Transcription - Part 2

Deer Creek Conference 1985 - Part 2 (30-60 min)

Stanley A. Meyer - Sterling, OH 1985

The Voltage Intensifier Circuit

[30:01] We invented a new **patent**ed electronic circuit design. I don't get into this design — I don't tell you all about the circuit because we are filing **patents** nationally and internationally on this technology. So I'm restricted from releasing all of the technology. But this part of the circuit was invented in order to develop the ability of restricting the amps, allowing **voltage** to take over in a dead short condition. We have found out that by pulsing the **voltage** on and off in different signal configurations, we can now utilize that electronic circuit and restrict the amps.

[30:40] As a result, you are now seeing the invention of a new type of electronic circuit design, which is called a **Voltage Intensifier Circuit**. We utilize it to restrict the amps and allow **voltage** to take over. We have found out in our lab experimentation that when you subject the water molecule to a high intensity **voltage** field, as you increase the **voltage**, **hydrogen** gas generation goes exponentially. Prior state of the art was a linear function based on the amount of amp flow going into a system, because it was a dead short condition. By restricting the amps, we're not consuming power. By utilizing **voltage**, we are now producing gas at an exponential rate.

[31:20] This is the electronic circuit design, showing some of the circuitry that we use to restrict the amps. This was another apparatus which had to be developed in order to comply with the **patent** office requirements to demonstrate controllability. In this demonstration this afternoon, we also **patent**ed an electronic circuit technology.

The Technological Buffer Zone

[31:48] When you go for **patents**, you not only file the **patent** on the base technology, but you also file **patents** on the related technology to give you a technological buffer zone in order to bring a system in. Have you ever heard where a guy invents something and somebody else comes along and says, "Well yeah, but I can change the bolt here, I can do this a little different and I can get a **patent** on it"? They're going to have a hard time to circumvent me, because as I mentioned, the Lord prepared me for over 20 years. When I developed the technology, I also developed the technological buffer zone and applied for the **patents** to give me the technological edge capable of bringing the system in without outside forms of control and manipulation.

The Deregulated Car Alternator as Pulse Generator

[32:26] One of the areas to show amp restriction — this is an ordinary car alternator, and when you deregulate a car alternator, it becomes a pulse **voltage** frequency generator. Any of you know this? If you go to your Nationwide parts outlet, you can buy a little black box that has a switch built into it and it says you can take your alternator, go out in the boondocks, cut your wood and everything, get your car alternator in and drive it to 110 volts and power your power tools. Anyone ever seen that?

[32:56] So basically a car alternator, as you see right here, when you deregulate it becomes a pulse **voltage** frequency generator. Now, in my development, it wasn't necessary for me to develop a pulse **voltage** frequency generator — I already had one available. All I had to do was deregulate it in order to set it right on up to 110 volts or higher.

[33:20] Now, on amp restriction — as you apply **voltage** to the field of the alternator, this magnetic field is formed and then it must be rotated, and that magnetic field must pass through the pickup coil in order to produce power. There's no electrical connection between the armature and the pickup ring. So the only power being transmitted from the armature to the pickup is through this magnetic field. Now, if I simply attenuate or reduce that magnetic field down to such a point that I barely allow it to pass through the pickup coil, I will develop a **voltage** potential, but it will also restrict amp flow because amps are directly related to the strength of the magnetic field.

[34:08] So as a result, I can use a car alternator to restrict amps and allow **voltage** to take over and utilize it as a control means. Now, once you develop and realize a basic principle that someone else has not looked at before — once you realize that you can use high pulse frequency in the production of **hydrogen** gas — then you go for controllability and develop for controllability.

The Resonant Cavity Technology

[34:34] Then you must develop the evolution of the technology. And in the development of the technology we wanted to develop what was called **resonant** cavity technology. Now, World War II — an example of this — they were trying to develop the radars to a given range in order to make them operational. The radar technology could not be used commercially or effectively until the invention of the Klystron tube. The Klystron tube was developed to take an electron and use

voltage potential to accelerate the speed of the electrons and then release them at a given rate of frequency, and as a result gave range to the radar system and brought it into operational service in World War II. That was one of the major inventions to bring about the end of World War II.

[35:30] The exact same phenomenon has happened with regard to the **resonant** cavity technology. When the water molecule splits into its component parts — **hydrogen** and **oxygen** — being subjected to a high pulse **voltage** frequency under this type of condition, it electrically polarizes those atoms. And because those liberated atoms now have an electrical charge, you can manipulate the speed by which those liberated charged atoms move within this **resonant** cavity.

[36:02] As a result, we are now injecting a physical force into the Electrical Polarization Process by causing a high pulse **voltage** frequency to bounce these electrically charged atoms back and forth in the process. This starts releasing a phenomenal amount of gas under given frequencies. This is a spherical design **resonant** cavity here, and this was a longitudinal type of **resonant** cavity. The correlation between this is like that of a laser — if I have a laser here with two silver mirrors and I would start to excite the laser, you bounce back and forth the photon energy before you release it out. The same thing occurs with the **resonant** cavity technology.

Advanced Circuitry and Resonant Action

[36:43] This was some of the advanced circuitry that had to be developed in the evolution of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology. This shows the electronic cage with a lot of the electronic components in the testing and development of the system. This shows a much higher form of evolution of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology — how we manipulate the pulse **voltage** frequency while restricting the amps.

[37:08] As a result of this, we found some phenomena taking place that, in the prior state of the art, couldn't occur. The electrolysis process — because it adds chemicals to the process, makes it a dead short condition — will not allow **voltage** to come up. You're only operating on the flow of amps. You shut the flow of amps off or on, and that's the only form of control you have. And as I pointed out, that was a linear function.

[37:32] We found out that once we manipulated the **voltage** amplitude and its pulse **voltage** frequency, we would hit **resonant** action, which now would allow those electrically charged atoms to bounce back and forth at a fantastic rate and release a phenomenal amount of energy. We've also found out that when you would hit **resonance** and keep the power applied for five seconds and shut it off, gas generation continued for 94 seconds. That meant if you divide five seconds into 94 seconds, we were generating **hydrogen** gas 19 times longer in power-off time than power-on time. And we found out that if we re-excited again, that **resonant** action would occur again.

[38:21] We also found out that **resonant** action, once it occurs and you keep the power supply exactly constant, starts to generate gas exponentially. And the only time this stops and curves off is the flow of water going into the **resonant** cavity. So you can control **resonant** action by another parameter — regulating the flow of water going into the **resonant** cavity technology. So why all of this development? Because we're looking at producing high yields of **hydrogen** gas at a relatively

low cost and developing the ability to control it on a demand basis. Prior to the art, the electrolysis process could not do that.

Laser Energy Injection and Recycling

[38:57] We also now wanted to subject another form of energy into the **resonant** cavity technology — laser energy. The purpose of the laser energy is to aid in the electrical charging of the atoms, but it's also there to excite the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms to a very high energy state. This shows a design for exciting those liberated **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms to an extremely high energy state.

[39:30] This shows now a slide where we are injecting lasers. This is a solid state laser assembly that's inserted into a **resonant** cavity module. We had found out that because of the action of supercharging — electrically charging those liberated **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms — if we go through a recycling process and take the output of this **resonant** cavity and subject it to another **resonant** cavity in a recycling process, this will boost up this section, supercharge that section, and supercharge the next section. So using a very low **voltage** potential, we are now amplifying the **voltage** potential in the **resonant** cavity to a phenomenal state. All of this adds to an even higher **hydrogen** gas fuel yield. This shows an assembly of a **resonant** cavity technology with laser injection.

Advantages Over Electrolysis

[40:20] What are the advantages? As I pointed out before, the **Water Fuel Cell** was being developed through the eyes of a businessman — a guy who comes out the cheapest way is going to win out. There are a lot of Cadillac ideas out in the market area, but because they don't comply with the law of economics, they never get out into the marketplace.

[40:36] Now, I mentioned in the prior state of the art what was called — if you remember in your high school chemistry and college chemistry days — electrolysis. There were certain criteria to the electrolysis process. Number one, it was a requirement that you use distilled water. It costs just as much to process water and make it pure distilled as it does to operate your car. The reason distilled water is required in an electrolysis process is because if there are any contaminants, those contaminants form an oxidizing coat on the **electrode**s and stop the electrolysis process in an extremely short period of time. So requirement number one: you have to use distilled water. If you go to your local grocery store, it'll probably cost you between 65 to 85 cents per gallon of distilled water.

[41:30] Second criteria: under the electrolysis process, you have to have a chemical additive. From here to here, you would fill it up with distilled water at 85 cents per gallon. From here to here, you'd fill it up with a chemical additive such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide. There's a guy out there in Arizona who will gladly sell you a three-quart capacity electrolysis unit — two quarts of distilled water, the third quart is a mixture of chemicals that he'll gladly sell to you, with a smile, at $11.98 per quart. So the electrolysis process made it non-feasible to use as an energy source.

[42:17] Another criteria in the electrolysis process is that you have **electrode**s which are bimetals. Exposed in the electrolysis process, the electrolysis unit is a self-destructive unit. If some brilliant engineer could get an electrolysis processor on a car down the road, the longevity of the fuel cell would be less than that because those **electrode**s will disintegrate and decompose in the process. So you have to use a tremendous amount of large **electrode**s to give enough time, and therefore you have component replacement of the **electrode**s at a high cost.

[42:52] Next criteria: the electrolysis process consumes a tremendous amount of amps. If you're going to try to sustain a flame well over 5,000 degrees, you'll need a unit about this long, about that wide, about that high, and you'll have to put in between 2,500 to 3,000 amps to sustain a **hydrogen**-and-**oxygen** flame at 5,000-plus degrees temperature. After consuming a tremendous amount of energy, the byproduct is that you're producing extremely low gas fuel.

[43:18] Now, you probably heard about Roger Billings running a Winnebago off of **hydrogen** since 1975. It is not unknown that you could run a car on **hydrogen**. What Roger Billings did was develop the **hydrogen** hydride storage system. They produced the **hydrogen** gas through the electrolysis process over a two to three-day period to be able to run a Winnebago for a period of four hours. So it makes the electrolysis process non-economical to use as an energy source in this country. That's why scientists did not pursue it in the prior state of the art.

Water Fuel Cell Advantages: Economics and Simplicity

[43:53] What are the advantages of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology? Number one, by electrically charging the water molecule under the Electrical Polarization Process, we utilize ordinary natural water. You notice all this water out here in the lake today when you came down here? Does it cost me anything for that? Does it cost me anything for rain water?

[44:15] Number two, the process utilizes no form of chemical additive to the system. So does it cost me anything? I want to stop here and point something out to you. As a research and development engineer, as a product development engineer, and as a scientist — when anybody would present a new idea, a new concept, a new way of doing something, if in fact it would not comply with the law of economics, you will not hurt my feelings. You can get up and walk out of this meeting anytime you so desire, because I would do the exact same thing. When I look at new technology, I have to ask myself the question: does it comply with the law of economics? And if it does, then you would have to conclude that we have a most fantastic new energy source that we can bring into the country.

[45:04] So this is what I'm trying to point out. Number one, we utilize ordinary natural water. This water is not processed in any way — it can be collected by a bucket. The old-fashioned rain barrel can come back into existence. Does rain water cost you anything? Nothing. Number two, I utilize no form of chemical additives to the system, so if I don't add any chemicals, does it cost me anything?

[45:26] Number three, the stainless steel 304 material, which forms the exciter elements — when you liberate the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms in a water environment subjected to a **voltage**

potential, the wear on the stainless steel material is negligible. In other words, the stainless steel is just as good after 20 years, going up to a thousand years — and none of us will be around for a thousand years. Therefore, you have no replacement parts for the exciter elements.

[46:03] It is a **voltage** device — we restrict the amps and allow **voltage** to take over. If I'm not consuming amps, or very little amps like one or two or three amps, does it cost me very much? Absolutely not. Because we're using **voltage** attenuation, we have now the ability to vary the gas production rate based on demand. Because the fuel cell produces the energy just as fast as you utilize it, you need no form of storage system.

[46:32] So that now complies with all the federal, state, and local housing and highway safety code regulations, because under Murphy's Law, whatever can go wrong will go wrong. If you shut off the fuel cell, where's the **hydrogen** being stored? It's being stored in water. And is not water the safest storage medium for **hydrogen** known to man?

Controlling the Hydrogen Burn Rate

[46:56] Another criteria: we have the ability to adjust the burn rate of **hydrogen** to co-equal that of fossil fuels. We have the ability to sustain and maintain a **hydrogen**-**oxygen** flame by using the water as a gas mixing regulator. We have the ability to distribute the **hydrogen** gas without spark ignition.

[47:23] This red zone now completes the basic technology of the **Water Fuel Cell**. The blue zone deals with the ability of rendering **hydrogen** as safe as natural gas. Now here we're producing **hydrogen** gas economically, but if I had no way of adjusting the burn rate of **hydrogen** to co-equal that of fossil fuels, I would not have the ability to retrofit existing energy consuming devices. So the primary development was: how in the world could I adjust the burn rate of **hydrogen** to co-equal that of fossil fuels on a demand basis?

[48:01] If I could do this under the law of economics, then I have the number one major invention capable of retrofitting to every energy consuming device throughout the economy.

Water as a Gas Mixing Regulator

[48:11] We had found out that there's another characteristic to water, as the Lord had shown me. Water is like a sponge — it will absorb ambient air. Look at marine life. You have a fish moving back and forth its gills, agitating the water molecule. As it agitates the water molecule, it releases dissolved air from water. The gills of the fish do not change the molecular structure of water — they don't have any form of chemistry to break down the water. The fish simply agitates the water molecule and takes out the air that is absorbed in that water.

[48:49] We found in our testing that water will have between 17 to 19 percent per volume of ambient air. Now, when you light a match in the atmosphere, why doesn't the air burn up? The reason is that there are a lot of gases in the air that are called non-combustible gases, like nitrogen and noble gases like argon. So when you light a match, as the wood is being burned, it produces

non-combustible gas — gas that will no longer support combustion. These non-combustible gases mix with other non-combustible gases in the air, and as a result, the air does not burn up.

[49:31] We found out that when you release the water molecule through **voltage**, we are also releasing ambient air gases that are trapped in the water. The bulk of those ambient air gases are non-combustible gases such as nitrogen and argon. Now there's a laboratory out on the west coast trying to duplicate this process with apparatus costing a million and a half dollars. What I was doing was using water as a gas mixing regulator to control the rate of gas being mixed to sustain and maintain a **hydrogen** flame at well over 5,000 degrees. If I'm using the water as a gas mixing regulator, is it costing me any money? No. The simplest ideas are the most profound ideas.

Sustaining a Controlled Hydrogen Flame

[50:13] Now you're going to see a **hydrogen** and **oxygen** flame that goes clear up over six inches, and you'll actually see the flame being sustained and maintained regardless of the rate of the generator. In the prior state of the technology, that was totally impossible. If you remember your high school chemistry days, when you lit **hydrogen** and **oxygen**, what happened? It went "bang" — it burns very fast and is very explosive, because **hydrogen** burns at 325 centimeters per second. Fossil fuels burn around 47 centimeters a second. So we're doing something to the **hydrogen** flame in order to maintain it at a constant rate.

[50:53] You're going to see a flame well over 5,000 degrees in a controlled state with ordinary natural water. This is a graph showing where **hydrogen** burns very explosively in this area. But I had to develop the technology to take **hydrogen** and adjust the burn rate all the way down to the standard fossil fuels, and even adjusted down further to that of burning leaves and paper. If I could do this under the law of economics, then I would come up with an extremely economical way of retrofitting the fuel cell to existing energy consuming devices. Which we've done.

The Quenching Circuit: Anti-Spark-Back Device

[51:28] One of the technologies here, for example, was that we also developed what's called a quenching circuit — an anti-spark-back device. If NASA would have had this technology fully developed, I don't believe the astronauts would have given up their lives. We had found out that when you mix **hydrogen** and **oxygen** with non-combustible gas under certain controlled mixtures, you can allow it to go through certain sized diameter pinhole openings, and as a result spark ignition will not occur when you've adjusted from 325 centimeters down to 47 centimeters per second.

[52:13] We also had to develop the ability of what's called a quenching tube — taking the technology of the quenching circuit and developing it to transport **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas without spark ignition. The reason for this is that as we implement the fuel cell into the economy, some guy in a high-rise building says, "I want the generator down in the basement" — but he wants to transport it up to the 22nd floor. We've got to comply with the housing code regulations. You can't transmit **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas through a conventional gas line for fear of an explosion.

[52:49] But because of the quenching tube technology, we can now transport the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas from the basement to the 22nd floor. You can shoot a tracer bullet through it, you can light it, you can burn through it — whatever you want — and the gas will not ignite. It's a self-quenching form of technology.

Retrofitting Existing Cars to Run on Water

[53:05] Now we want to be able to run your car. Prior state of the art says the only way you can run a car on **hydrogen** is to change the entire engine design using the highest temperature exotic materials possible. A laboratory out in California spent a million and a half dollars trying to use exotic materials like ceramic and high temperature materials to get an engine to run off of **hydrogen**. They were successful to a point — longevity of about an hour and a half. And if they could bring it to market, it would cost you and I about a million and a half dollars per unit.

[53:48] Another prior state of the art was injecting water down on the cylinder of the engine with the **hydrogen**. Japan several years ago was trying to do this, and Rolls-Royce was trying to do this. They had troubles starting the engine, it was running very rough, and it started leaning out at about 75 miles per hour. It proved out that that form of technology was not viable. They also tried to mix **hydrogen** with gasoline — like a fish and a carburetor at 15 miles per hour. They found out about 90% of the **hydrogen** was being expelled out the exhaust pipe and not being utilized as energy. So technology says that if you mix a gas with a gas, you have a uniform mixture.

[54:49] We found out how to retrofit to an existing car and comply with the law of economics. Now, you and I don't have a million and a half dollars to buy a **hydrogen** power plant, right? But we have the money to buy ourselves a car. So if the Arabs throw an embargo on us tomorrow, how can we mobilize the country to get the trucks running and get the cars running?

[55:08] The way we've done this is to look at the internal combustion engine in three ways. Number one, it's a mechanical drive device. Number two, it's an air pump — it sucks air into the carburetor and expels it out the exhaust pipe. Number three, it is a manufacturer of non-combustible gases. When fuel goes through the combustion process, the process eliminates any **oxygen** in the mixture through the burning process and eliminates any form of burnable product in the air mixture. So the exhaust gases have gone through the burning process and cannot support combustion — they become non-combustible gases.

[56:12] We found out with the **Water Fuel Cell** technology that if we reroute the exhaust gases and mix them back in with the gases coming out of the fuel cell, we can regulate the burn rate of the **hydrogen** gas to co-equal that of any form of fossil fuel, including gasoline or diesel. If I'm using exhaust gases coming out of the process, is this costing me anything? It doesn't cost me anything.

[56:41] Detroit will not spend a billion-plus dollars to develop a new power system if I can show them that I could take a $2.50 recycling tube and hook it up to your conventional car and run it down the road on **hydrogen** with absolutely no engine changes whatsoever. Because if I co-equal the burn rate of gasoline and diesel fuel, you don't even change the spark plugs or your injectors, and the engine runs at the same temperature. Believe it or not, nobody developed this technology prior to

when the Lord had me develop the **Water Fuel Cell** technology.

Lowering the Flame Temperature Economically

[57:20] As I pointed out a little earlier, supporting a flame well over 5,000 degrees — the wife would get kind of mad to use that high temperature flame to burn holes in their stainless steel pots and pans. So I mentioned developing not only the technology but the related technology to give me a technological buffer zone. There is a way of lowering the temperature of **hydrogen** gas that doesn't cost me anything.

[57:48] When you burn something, the flame produces non-combustible gas. That flame is being subjected to ambient air, and as ambient air is exposed to the flame, gases come off — when you burn **hydrogen** and **oxygen** it's water mist, but you're also burning gases from the air. So you're developing non-combustible gases. If I have a simple means of capturing those gases and allowing them to recycle back into the flame or recycle back into the generator, I can lower the burn rate of the **hydrogen** gas from 5,000 degrees down to around 200 degrees or 100 degrees. And I'm doing it economically. Therefore, under the law of economics, we have a very economical system to bring into the country.

The Dune Buggy Demonstration and Hydrogen Distribution

[58:26] I also have this **patent**. Now, this is a dune buggy that you may have seen — it was run on ABC News, Good Morning America. It was demonstrated worldwide, showing this dune buggy running off of ordinary natural water. This is one of several types of water fuel cells developed to prove certain technologies. This showed the ability of taking **hydrogen**, adjusting it down to co-equal the burn rate of gasoline, and running that car down the road on water — and you'll see a videotape with a demonstration of it.

[58:59] In our evolution of the technology, we also went to another area. We don't have time if the Arabs throw an embargo on us tomorrow — we do not have time to develop quenching tube technology to transport **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas throughout the country. So how can I get **hydrogen** gas into existing gas grid systems in the United States very quickly without changing the hardware?

[59:21] Prior state of the art says to store **hydrogen** you've got to cool it down with cryogenics at very high cost, or put it into some form of storage system like **hydrogen** hydride storage bottles, which are very costly and expensive — and you don't have the energy to manufacture these products. How are we going to utilize **hydrogen**? This is a billion-dollar **patent** in itself — taking the steam technology. If I have an open flame here and I subject it to ambient air gases, when air is subjected to the flame it automatically eliminates the **oxygen** through combustion. It also eliminates any burnable product in the mixture.

Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH - Transcription - Part 3

Deer Creek Conference 1985 - Part 3 (60-90 min)

Stanley A. Meyer - Sterling, OH 1985

Hydrogen Gas Transport and Economics

[60:01] Ambient air, right? As a result, I am now producing non-combustible gases. I'm now mixing non-combustible gas with the **hydrogen** gas and now controlling its mix rate, and therefore I can now transport the **hydrogen** gas in any existing gas line extremely economically. Now with one little open flame, how many hundreds of thousands of millions of cubic feet of ambient air could I process very quickly in order to accomplish a task? Quite a lot, right? Now if I'm using the generator to produce the high-temperature flame, I've done it extremely economically.

[60:37] Therefore, I am now using the capabilities and characteristics of ambient air in the process. I'm using water, **voltage**, and ambient air. Any of these commodities doesn't cost me very much, does it? I'm also using non-reactive materials which are non-replaceable — therefore it's not costing me anything, is it?

Consumer Cost Savings of the Water Fuel Cell

[60:56] Now if I don't have to change the internal combustion engine — to retrofit the one you're already running on **hydrogen** — is that you as a consumer, is it going to cost you very much money? No, it's only going to cost you a retrofit system for the fuel cell. The fuel cell technology in itself is the first time that you'll be able to buy a system that'll save you money. You know, if you run your car 100,000 miles down the road on gasoline, it's going to cost you roughly around $14,000 to accomplish the task.

[61:25] If we can release the fuel cell around $1,500, utilize ordinary natural water, take the difference of savings between $14,000 and $1,500 for the fuel cell — so the more you use the fuel

cell, the more money that you're going to make because you're going to prevent spending money. Well now, if you can take that difference between $1,500 and $14,000, what could you not buy with it? In a couple years, you can buy a lot, right? That takes care now of the ability of rendering **hydrogen** safer than that of natural gas.

Hydrogen Recycling and Water Recovery

[61:54] Now we deal with the area of — can we go now for **hydrogen** recycling? Every chemist and every person who's gone through chemistry class knows that when you're burning **hydrogen** and **oxygen**, the byproduct is water mist. Now I could take the water mist, let it go in the atmosphere, condense — cool it down, it condenses and forms rain clouds — come back and let it rain, and then you can pick up the water again and go ahead and use it.

[62:25] The scripture says that in the end time, even the deserts will blossom. When I made a preliminary presentation to the nation of Egypt — when the Arab countries were trying to force Egypt back into the Arab fold to form a united front against the nation of Israel — the Lord had me right there to make the presentation to the minister of energy and education. And when I walked out of the meeting, there was a guy by the name of Mustafa that had tears in his eyes. He was crying, and he said, "Stan, one thing that all Egyptians understand is that water is life to us, and you're showing us the ability that we could take the Mediterranean, convert it into fresh drinking water, irrigate the desert areas, and at the same time provide energy for industry." The scripture has foretold that in the end time, even the deserts will blossom.

Catalytic Block and Closed-Loop Water Condensation

[63:14] Now for those who have a hang-up on energy released from water — because you now can recapture the water — the Lord had me develop what was called a catalytic block assembly to eliminate any form of non-burnable gases, to purify it, so that we could now condense the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas. I use a system here — if you remember, back when I was a young kid, there was what was called a gas-fired refrigerator. Anyone remember that? Taking an open flame and cooling it. You know, when I was a kid, it was a phenomenal event to me to see a flame and say, "How can you get an ice cube out of a flame?"

[64:03] Same technology was used here — the ability to condense the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas, and it can do it at 5,000 degrees extremely economically without any mechanical moving parts. Taking the same form of technology that was developed 25 years ago, this is a heat coil here that captures the heat from the flame. It heats the gas that goes through an expansion tube, and when it goes through the expansion tube, it now allows the gas to cool down, much like that of a refrigerator. It now cools down this catalytic block and in turn gives us the ability to condense the water at a controlled rate — a recycling rate. Isn't that amazing? No mechanical moving parts.

[64:43] As a result of this, we now have a closed-loop recycling system. Now because we're using high-pulse **voltage** frequency with **resonant** cavity technology, if there's only so much energy available to you when you burn **hydrogen** and **oxygen** in combustion, and you want to hook it up to an energy system greater than the demand of one gallon of water, what do you do? You simply increase the rate of production — the conversion of water. So if you need an energy demand three times greater than one gallon of water, control the rate to equal the conversion of three gallons of water per hour, and you have now met your energy demand. Why? The conservation law of energy says when you convert energy into mass, or mass into energy, do you lose anything? You don't lose anything.

Hydrogen Fracturing and Atomic Energy from Water

[65:32] Now we go to another stage of evolution of technology. It's all right to use the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** plainly under combustion, but do you realize there is a phenomenal amount of energy in a gallon of water? The Lord had me start working on the area of releasing the atomic energy yield from an ordinary gallon of water.

[65:54] Prior state of the art — if you've heard very recently, Livermore Laboratories was working on what's called the **hydrogen** fusion process. The **hydrogen** fusion process strictly deals in the area of taking two **hydrogen** atoms — by the way, they need the fuel cell to produce the **hydrogen** economically — but they need two **hydrogen** atoms. They need to project the **hydrogen** atoms to a high temperature, around 10 million degrees. You know how much energy it takes to produce 10 million degrees of energy? And then they subject the **hydrogen** atoms not only to this high temperature — 10 million degrees plus — but they subject it to high pressure.

[66:46] As a result of that, scientists have been able to start to develop the process which is called **hydrogen** fusion. And Livermore came out and said that in their process, they predict a chance of the possibility of a pilot plant, and that the energy yield of 250 pounds of **hydrogen** was equivalent to 11 million barrels of oil.

[67:12] Under the **hydrogen** fracturing process that we are developing, we can release and control the atomic energy from water at any rate we so desire. One gallon of water has roughly one pound of **hydrogen** to it, so that would be an equivalent energy yield of 44,000 barrels of oil. Now that'll blow your mind. We also have the ability to break down the atomic yield of **oxygen** in the same process, so the estimated total energy yield for one gallon of water is equivalent to 108,000 barrels of oil. That's a lot of energy, is it not?

Vector Graphics Analysis of Atomic Energy Release

[67:59] You will see it — one time, this is the control system to set up the ability for the **hydrogen** fracturing process. You ever see anything like that before? I asked the Lord in the experimentation

to show me emphatically what we have. We have what's called a vector graphics analysis. As you see it leaving the heat zone, you can see secondary and triple quadrupole explosions on different angular rates. And physicists know that when you release atomic energy, there's a vector graph — a vector release of energy — and any physicist that's worth any salt can see that we are releasing the atomic energy yield of an ordinary gallon of water. And I don't need 10 million degrees of temperature, and I don't need hundreds of thousands of millions of pounds of pressure in order to accomplish the task. The process is totally, completely non-radioactive. I do not use uranium 238 or 235 — anything of that form of an isotope. The result is totally non-radioactive.

Global Energy Crisis and the Need for Stability

[68:59] Now the Lord said that this knowledge would be used in a time of great trouble — a kind of time of great trouble against battle and war. Right now, we need to stabilize the economy of the world because, at a very short period of time, if the energy problem is not solved, we're going to war. The United States is spending over a billion dollars a year now to develop a task force capable of taking care of their particular interests over there in the Middle East. And why do you think Russia is going into Afghanistan? And why do you think China is now starting to mobilize? Because they want the energy too.

[69:44] Because of the nuclear problems that we have had, the world needs an answer, and it needs it immediately. You can go around and — within a period of 30 days, if you don't think so, you tell me if you can survive a 30 to 60 day fast. If the energy is cut off to the United States, where are you going to get the energy to grow the food? And if you grow hungry, you're going to go to war. I don't care if you're the most passive man in the world — everybody on the face of this earth needs to satisfy one particular ability: the ability to eat.

Star Wars Defense Program and Space Applications

[70:19] That's why in the pamphlet you will see, when you talk about a phenomenal amount of energy — now in the Star Wars Development Program, the **Water Fuel Cell** relation to atomic energy is phenomenal. Because you see, the United States is locked in an agreement with Russia that you cannot bring a nuclear power device into outer space. But because the fuel cell is non-radioactive — because we're releasing energy from water — we can now utilize this as a fantastic ability to set up a global defense mechanism capable of stabilizing the world. So the Lord said this knowledge would be used against war.

[70:58] But in the final outcome, in the hearts of men there's greed and there's power and there's evilness. So eventually, in the battle of Armageddon, it will be used in that battle. Many people thought that the scripture that says "the flesh will melt off the bones" — they thought that was a nuclear blast. No, that's not true, because the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima — if you were exposed to ground zero, your body vaporized. It's a particle beam accelerator that's subjected to the people in the battle of Armageddon. I cannot hold that type of technology from being perverted, but I can use this technology to help stabilize the economic base of this country and

give the military superiority back to the American people to help stabilize the world.

[71:43] Because if you look at the United States, we're the only country in the world that's stabilizing and preventing global war. It's not in our hearts to go to war. We had a technology back in World War II — the development of the atomic bomb — that we could have absolutely brought every country in the world down to their knees, and we did not do that. No country in the world had the power that we had.

Water-Powered Rocket Engine and Space Station

[72:14] Technology-wise, this is the concept of development that you will see in a relatively short period of time — NASA and development going on in outer space — the ability of utilizing the atomic energy from water to develop your rocket propulsion system. This is another advanced design that I'm working on: the development of a water-powered rocket engine that has the ability of producing the gas economically, releasing its atomic energy, and it has a fantastic payload to it.

[72:37] Why? When you look at scripture, go back and look at Ezekiel's wheel. The only reason why we have not put a manned satellite in outer space is because we have a logistics problem. The logistics problem being that we can't transport standard fossil fuels into outer space economically. But when you're talking about fuel cell technology releasing a phenomenal amount of energy in a controlled state — I mean, 108,000 barrels of oil is quite a lot of energy, right? You can sustain and maintain a space station in outer space, just exactly as Ezekiel had prophesied — that in the end time, you will see the manned satellite put out there.

[73:27] And when you look at its design, look at scripture. When you look at an American space station, look at the scriptures, and you will see a wheel within a wheel — and that will be the power supply that will provide that.

Live Demonstration: Filling the Fuel Cell

[73:39] But who is the gentleman who filled this fuel cell up? You did. Have you seen me before today? Have you ever talked to me before today? Good. I always believe — this is a very powerful thing, you know — no matter what anyone else says, truth always prevails. So I always like to get somebody involved in this that I have no part in doing.

[74:02] Now let me ask you some embarrassing questions, if I may. What did you put in this fuel cell? What did you get it out of? The sink out of the back room. Did you fill this up with ordinary natural water? Okay. Now, did you process this water in any way? You didn't process it in any way, shape, or fashion, right? Did you add any chemicals to this system? You didn't. Okay, now — if this guy's lying, you get to beat him up.

Prior Art vs. the Water Fuel Cell Process

[74:27] Okay, as I said, I believe truth is a very powerful thing, and no matter what anyone says, truth will always prevail. Now the prior state of the art says to produce any form of **hydrogen** gas, you've got to have sealed water, you've got to fill this up between here to here with a chemical additive such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, you have to put a phenomenal amount of amps into the system, and as a result, you produce a very low gas yield.

[74:53] Now as we pointed out in our presentation, water is a free energy source — this is not — and if I don't have to process the water in any way, does it cost me anything? If I don't have to package the water in any way, does it cost me anything? Therefore, water is a very economical source of fuel if you can release the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms economically, right?

Live Demonstration: Voltage Influencing Water Dissociation

[75:16] Now over here, we have a little apparatus that allows the **voltage** to take over and restrict the amps in it. Now for those who have never seen the process, come on up — I'd like to show this and demonstrate it to you.

[75:33] Now what we're going to do here is to actually show that, in fact, by rejecting the amps and letting **voltage** take over, **voltage** does in fact influence the dissociation of the water molecule. Now under the prior state of the art, the only average potential of a fuel cell was around two volts, and then you'd sock in as many amps as you possibly can. Because when you put an electrolyte in the water — the purpose for the electrolyte is that distilled water is an insulator to the flow of DC current, so they have to add an electrolyte to the water in order to electrify it, to allow amp flow to go into the system.

[76:10] So automatically, an amp device or electrolysis process is a dead-short condition — it operates in a dead-short condition — and because of that, it will not allow **voltage** to come up. It sucks in as many amps as it possibly can. So under the prior state of the art, at around two volts potential, you can see that there's a form of **hydrogen** gas being developed.

[76:25] Now I'm going to adjust the attenuation of **voltage** amplitude upward, and I'm going to adjust it to such an extent that only the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gases are now being developed. Now, you see these gases coming up? You're now producing **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas by the most economical means. Now I'm going to use you as an experimenter here — I want you to put your hands on there and tell me if that's a cold or hot process. Is it cold or hot? Cold.

Voltage Zone Spacing and Gas Production Rate

[76:57] Now, leaving the power supply exactly constant — if I narrow the **voltage** zones inward, I'm leaving the electronics exactly constant. The only parameter that I'm changing is the physical parameter of the **voltage** zone. So I'm going to adjust the **voltage** down because I'm producing it too high — the purpose is just to show you the phenomena.

[77:22] Now, leaving the electronics exactly constant, the only parameter I'm changing is the physical parameter. As you bring the **voltage** zones in, that influences the dissociation of the water molecule even faster. So as I do this now, tell me if the **hydrogen** gas is being increased. Let me do it again now.

[77:43] Reverse — all coming in this way. All right, now when I move the **voltage** zones backwards, tell me if the **hydrogen** gas slows down. It just slowed down. All right, now moving the physical parameters together again, tell me if the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas being generated is now being sped up.

[77:59] So in fact, **voltage** does influence the dissociation of the water molecule. And when we presented this to the examiner chiefs of the United States **Patent** Office for Rule 101 showing of operability, they stated in fact that there was no other form of operation that we needed to show — that **voltage** does influence the dissociation of the water molecule.

[78:17] Now as a counter-proof to this, we move the **voltage** zones backwards to one-inch spacing, and I now should be able to attenuate the **voltage** upward — increase the **voltage** upwards — to increase **hydrogen** gas generation. I'm going to raise it up a little bit. Tell me if the **hydrogen** gas sped up. It sped up. All right, now I'm going to lower the **voltage** down. Tell me if it slows down. It slowed down.

[78:38] All right, now I'm going to adjust it up again. Now you see any hidden tubes or anything in the apparatus? This is ordinary little 18-gauge wire, by the way. It sped up. Now let's put your hands in there and tell me — is that a cold or hot process? It's a cold process, right?

[78:54] Under the prior state of the art, if you tried to generate any form of **hydrogen** gas, you'd sock in a tremendous amount of amps. When you put the **voltage** zones together, this starts turning cherry-red hot. It actually creates a dead-short condition and would just start fusing everything together.

Demonstrating Hydrogen Flame and Energy Release

[79:07] Now over here, to show you another form — we are not demonstrating this to you under ideal conditions. All we want to do is show you basic principles — that we have solved the engineering design interfacing capabilities of utilizing ordinary natural water as a new energy source. Now if I can sustain a **hydrogen** and **oxygen** flame well over 5,000 degrees under a controlled state, then it's quite obvious that I'm releasing energy from water that, if you shoved it into a carburetor, you could actually run a car down the road on water, right?

Pulse Frequency Generator from a Car Alternator

[79:45] Now, I have over here, as we mentioned earlier, a pulse frequency generator. It's actually a car alternator. When you deregulate a car alternator, it becomes a **voltage** device. Now as I pointed out, you go to your local Nationwide parts dealer and buy a little black box that can convert the alternator from 12 volts up to 110 volts, and you can operate it as a **voltage** device. An alternator was developed as a **voltage** device and was restricted down to **voltage** regulation as an amp device.

[80:12] Now, this car alternator is actually a pulse frequency generator, created by eliminating the **voltage** regulation. Over here we have a transformer. We're only going to allow 5 volts at 2 amps across the field of this alternator. Now that's only 10 watts of electrical energy. On a maximum duty loading of an alternator, you would put 12 volts at 10 amps, or 120 watts, across the field. If you remember, I said that if you restrict the field backwards and only allow the magnetic field just across the pickup coils of that pulse frequency generator, you will restrict the amps — I want the **voltage** to take over — because amp draw cannot go any greater than the strength of the magnetic field.

[80:52] Now you'll see here, if you look at the pulley wheels of this alternator, it's attached to this electric motor, and the pulley wheel — this motor will turn this pulse frequency generator at or slightly less than the speed of your car. It is not turning at maximum RPM. Now on a maximum duty loading of 12 volts at 10 amps, or 120 watts of electrical energy into a car alternator, it would take a 7-horsepower motor in order to turn the alternator. That's a one-and-a-half horsepower electric motor. There's no way in the world that that alternator is turning at maximum duty RPM.

Three Capabilities to Demonstrate

[81:27] Now let's see what we can do with an ordinary car alternator converted into a pulse frequency generator. Number one: can we demonstrate the ability of producing **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas economically? Second area: the ability to develop and control the **hydrogen** gas on demand. Third area: adjust the burn rate of **hydrogen** to co-equal that of fossil fuel, and do it under the laws of economics — the guy who's doing it the most economical way is going to win out.

[82:03] I want you to notice — see if there's any hoses or anything around there. You see any? There's hoses. All right, I'm going to have Charlie now barely adjust. We'll start it slow — it's harder to start slow than fast. Now see the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas being produced? I want you to put your hands on here and tell me if it's cold or hot. Tell me if it's cold or hot. It's a cold process, right.

Controlling Hydrogen Production Rate with Voltage

[82:32] All right, now here's your pulse and here's your amps. I'm going to allow Charlie to adjust to five volts around two amps. I want you to look at here and see if we can now control the rate of **hydrogen** production. Watch this. Did it increase? You see an increase in it? All right. What's your **voltage**? About five volts — about four volts. What's your amps? That's two amps. We're running around two amps — about eight watts of power going into the alternator.

[83:05] Now when you look at the gauge here — you see the gauge? That gauge is not in ounces. It's in pounds of pressure. It's not in ounces. I want you to come up and look at the gauge and tell me what pounds of **hydrogen** we have right now. Okay, now I want you to look at the rate of the needle, the speed at which the needle's moving, and I want to have Charlie up the **voltage** and tell me if the needle will speed up.

[83:35] Now watch it now. Oh, I'm sorry — I'm going to lower it. Did it slow down? Okay, now I want you to look at the needle and tell me if it's moving at a constant rate. Is it moving at a constant rate? All right, I'm going to have Charlie now up the **voltage** and tell me if the needle will speed up. Did it speed up? All right, now I want you to look at the needle and tell me if it's moving at a constant rate. All right, put your hand on here and tell me — is it cold or hot?

[84:14] Was it instantaneous? I want Charlie to do this again. He's going to illustrate that this is producing energy so fast, we are now consuming it instantly. I want you to look at this as an instantaneous response. Should we start up again? All right, again — tell me if that's cold or hot.

[84:35] What poundage are we at? About eight and a half, going up to nine pounds, right? Under the prior state of the art, you would sock in between 2,500 to 3,000 amps to try to do what we're doing on next to nothing. This would totally, completely turn cherry-red hot, become super hot, and the water would start to vaporize and the plates would short out the entire system.

Sustaining Hydrogen Flame Over 5,000 Degrees

[84:57] Now we demonstrate the third capability: the ability to adjust the burn rate of **hydrogen** to co-equal that of fossil fuel. Do you feel any gas coming out of there? Come on up here, I want you to put your hand on there. Tell me — you feel any gas coming out of there? Well, how can gas come out of there? You didn't put water in it, right?

[85:14] Okay now, when you burn **hydrogen**, you cannot see it or smell it or taste it — it's a very clean-burning fuel. You're going to see a small part of the flame. Don't let that fool you — it's well over 5,000 degrees. The part of the flame you see is just the ambient air that's being mixed with the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas to support a pure **hydrogen** and **oxygen** flame, which is well over 5,000 degrees. Okay, that's it.

[85:48] See it there? Turn to that now. Now, you see a flame? Now you're witnessing, for the first time, in true scientific terminology, the ability of burning ordinary natural water. Now we're sustaining the production of **hydrogen** gas at the same rate as the generator.

Melting Metal with a Water-Derived Flame

[86:08] Now we are adjusting the **hydrogen** burn rate automatically down to around 47 centimeters a second. Now what Charlie is doing is taking an ordinary paperclip that has a high-mill alloy in it, and as you see, the **hydrogen** flame is actually melting that paperclip. Now it's not the size of the

flame that counts — it's the amount of energy that's being released from the flame.

[86:30] Charlie's taking the match and trying to expose it to the paperclip. It would take a flame well over 200 times greater in size and energy capacity to get it to the point of trying to melt it. Now if you don't believe me, go home and take a butane torch and try to do the same drill. With ordinary natural water, we're releasing the energy in a controlled state.

[86:50] Now I want you to come in here — put your hands on the fuel cell and tell me if it's cold or hot. It's a cold process, right? Under the prior state of the art, as I pointed out to you, they'd sock in 2,500 to 3,000 amps to do what we're doing basically on very low energy input into the system.

Water as a Gas Mixing Regulator

[87:07] Now there's an outfit out in California that's been trying to duplicate our process with an apparatus that cost well over a million and a half dollars to do this. We are using the water as a gas mixing regulator and producing the energy on demand, and as you see, Charlie can take it and use it virtually as a cutting torch.

[87:26] Now we're going to demonstrate that, because we're using the water as a gas mixing regulator, we can maintain the combustion rate of the **hydrogen** gas regardless of the generator. Put the lights back out so we can demonstrate this. Now, to demonstrate — **hydrogen** burns in a very narrow window, but because we're using the water as a gas mixing regulator, we can control the combustion rate of the **hydrogen** gas regardless of the rate of the generator.

[87:57] Now I'm having Charlie lower the **voltage**, and as a result, you're going to see the flame go downward, but the flame is maintained. Now this is very important, because we can maintain the combustion rate regardless of the rate of the generator. We can now hook it up to your car, or hook it up to the furnace, or hook it up to some other form of energy device and know that we're going to maintain that combustion rate. Under the prior state of the art, that was totally impossible. Now, see the flame going down?

[88:24] Now I'm going to have Charlie up the **voltage**, and now you're going to see that the **hydrogen** flame is increasing. Now mind you, I'm saying that we are demonstrating this under the worst conditions, not the most ideal conditions. Under ideal conditions, we can release enough energy to blow the roof off this place — and I don't have the money to pay for the reconstruction of the building, and I'm sure they wouldn't ask us back.

Anti-Flashback and Safety Systems

[88:48] All right, now I want you to tell me again — is the fuel cell hot or cold? Still a cold process. Now I want you to put your finger on there and tell me if that's hot. Now I did that — is it hot or cold? Just a hair warm, right? Well, how can we support a flame well over 5,000 degrees and then put your finger on it?

[89:06] Let me ask you a question. How can you support a flame well over 5,000 degrees and yet this thing does not become super hot? The reason being is that we developed a **patented** printed circuit which allows the facility to prevent anti-flashback into the generator. This now makes the generator a very safe, very stealth-style generator, because in a mechanical system, whatever can go wrong will go wrong. It's electronically interfaced — we can shut off the system if any form of malfunction occurs.

[89:46] You're going to shut it off now? Yeah. All right, put your hand again and tell me — is that hot or cold? Just barely warm. Okay, now if you'd go sit down, we'll go on with the presentation.

Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH - Transcription - Part 4

Deer Creek Conference 1985 - Part 4 (90-120 min)

Stanley A. Meyer - Sterling, OH 1985

Water Contaminants and the Fuel Cell as Water Purifier

[90:01] Until the water goes out of the fuel cell or reduces down below the exciter element — in other words, you keep the process going until you've consumed all the water. Now as I questioned this man earlier in the presentation about the water, he said he used natural water, right? No chemical additives, did not process it in any way. Now if any inventor says to you that they've come up with a design concept or an invention that has all pluses and no negatives, get up and walk out — I'd be doing the same thing. There is a negative aspect to the fuel cell, but it is a blessing in disguise.

[90:51] Now as the man testified that he was using ordinary natural water, and you notice the colorization in the water here. Since we're splitting the water molecule by the influence of **voltage**, any form of contaminants in the water remains as contaminants. As a result, contaminants remain in the fuel cell. The liberated **hydrogen**-**oxygen** gas is now being combined with the ambient air that's in the water, adjusting the burn rate down to where it's supporting a high temperature flame.

[91:19] So you remember back at the time of the Arab embargo, people were going to the hospital — like Riverside Hospital or one of the hospitals in Columbus — and they were going to get well but they were drinking water and dying of Legionnaires' disease. Anyone ever know about that? They didn't have the energy; they dropped it down to a certain temperature and as a result the Legionnaires' disease germs persisted, and that's what took place.

[91:51] So inherently, if there's any contaminants in the water, they remain in the fuel cell. If there's any bacteria in the water that attaches itself to the gases, there is no bacteria on the face of this

earth that I know of that can live through exposure to 5,000 degree flames. Now if you don't believe me, go ask the research laboratory how they get rid of and kill all of this germ warfare — they expose the germs to a high temperature flame. So by simply recapturing the gases, pulling them down and recapturing, bringing them back, you now have a most fantastic water purification system free of all contaminants and bacteria.

[92:41] Now the most phenomenal event about this — do you see any filters in the system? Do you see any chemicals in the system? If you look at the prior state of the art, it dictates you've got to process the water, run it through activated charcoal granules that have a certain life expectancy to them, or other types of chemical filters. The **Water Fuel Cell** does not have to go through that expenditure in order to come up with a water source free of all bacteria and contaminants. So inherently, the **Water Fuel Cell** is a fantastic water purification system.

Demonstrating Engine Power and the Laws of Economics

[93:17] Now some years ago we demonstrated on Channel 6 and Channel 10 a 16 horsepower tractor engine running off of water. And it was obvious that when we were doing this at that time, we could hook a gearbox to that 16 horsepower tractor engine and attach an electrical generator to it and produce electrical energy by using the fuel cell. Now this is all right except one thing — it does not comply with the laws of economics. The guy who conducts the cheapest way is going to win out.

[93:52] If you would drive your car, for example, 100,000 miles at 55 miles per hour, you'll be in that car roughly 2,000 hours. Now if you have a car that lasts without any maintenance costs for over that period of 2,000 hours, let me know — because somewhere along the line you're going to repair, replace, or service that engine. So it makes the state of the art non-feasible, non-practical to use to produce electrical energy.

The Need for a Reliable Voltage-Based Power System

[94:20] As a result of this, we had to come up with a very highly reliable electrical power system, due to the fact that the fuel cell utilizes **voltage**. Now a **voltage** device is relatively very small as compared to an amp device. You know what an amp generator looks like to produce 2,000 amps? Pretty big, isn't it? A **voltage** device is relatively very small. Now in order to do this, the Lord had me develop a whole series of very economical and very efficient electrical generators.

The Prior State of the Art: Rotary Electrical Generators

[94:58] Now to understand what we're going to show you, I have to go back to what's called the prior state of the art. As I pointed out, we demonstrated this under the most adverse conditions — we did not demonstrate this under ideal conditions. This is what's referred to as a standard rotary electrical generator, and under Murphy's and Faraday's law of inductance, it states clearly that you must move a magnetic field through a coil of wire to produce electrical energy. Who's ever heard of that? Is that not the base law of electrical generation? It is — you must pass a magnetic field through a coil of wire to generate electrical energy.

[95:48] Under the prior state of the art, you have an armature here as you see, and you must excite the armature with energy — either using a coil or a permanent magnet — and you have what's called a stator ring. Now the purpose of the stator ring was to elevate the magnetic field off of the armature and pass it through this pickup coil to create and complete this electromagnetic circuit. Then by oscillating this electromagnetic circuit, you are now producing electrical energy.

The Opposing Magnetic Field Problem

[96:17] Now under the prior state of the art, in fact, you cannot produce more energy on the output side than you put on the input side. As an example, with a standard rotary electrical generator, if you were to put 10 volts at 10 amps across the field of the alternator, you would add in 120 watts of power. But you also have to add in another form of energy to this generator — one is electrical energy to create the field. Now that energy to create the field is only 120 watts of power.

[96:57] Now it's known in physics that the field does not degenerate when it's turning through the coil. What proves that out — I could take a permanent magnet and rotate it in a coil of wire for extremely long periods of time, and as long as the magnetic field is there, that permanent magnet is producing electrical energy. Now if you don't believe me, go down to the Smithsonian — you can go over and look at Thomas Edison's generator that has the magnetic field rotating, allowing the conductor to rotate through the magnetic field, and it's still there today and it still works. So the field is not degenerated by a permanent magnet.

[97:25] Now the point I'm trying to bring out here — the energy into this generator is to produce the magnetic field of 120 watts of power. Question: what is actually producing the electrical energy? It's the field passing the coil of wires. It's not the 120 watts of energy going into this generator that's actually producing the energy. But inherently, in the design of a rotary electrical generator, you've got a design problem.

[98:01] The design problem is you've got to satisfy Maxwell's and Faraday's law of inductance by passing a magnetic field through a coil of wire. So as a result, you must rotate this armature. When you energize that armature, you produce an electromagnetic field, do you not? And as you produce this field to complete this circuit, the field goes into the stator ring, comes around the coil, and comes back through to complete the circuit. You've got an air gap there, and that air gap creates an opposing magnetic field. It creates a north and south magnetic field here.

[98:41] Have you ever taken two magnets and tried to put them together? Does it take energy to pull them apart? There's a lot of energy, right? So when this circuit is energized, to rotate this

armature takes a tremendous amount of energy. The stronger that magnetic field becomes, the greater the mechanical torque power required to rotate that armature. Now at maximum duty loading, it would take a seven horsepower motor.

Efficiency Analysis: Input vs. Output

[99:06] So the total amount of energy input into an alternator — to convert mechanical energy to electrical energy — you would multiply seven horsepower times 746 watts of electrical energy. The total amount of energy input into a standard rotary electrical generator is 5,222 watts. Now that 5,222 watts is being expended by rotating the magnetic field. The 120 watts of energy is only needed to pass the magnetic field through the coil of wire to produce electrical energy.

[99:48] So inherently, the total energy input into this rotary electrical generator is 120 watts plus 5,222 watts, or a total of 5,342 watts going into this generator at maximum duty loading. Now you've expended all this energy, but what are you getting on the output side? 12 volts at 60 amps, or 720 watts of power. Now efficiency is defined as energy input versus energy output, is it not? So if I divide 720 watts into 5,222 watts of energy — someone got a calculator? I'm not a good mathematician. That's why they say under the prior state of the art you cannot produce more energy on the output side than you put on the input side, because of the inherent design problem called the opposing magnetic field problem.

[100:44] Now if in fact I could solve this opposing magnetic field problem, I could in fact come up with the world's most efficient electrical generator — if I can solve that one little design problem. Well how do you do it? The simplest idea is the most profound idea — it's not the complicated ones.

The Revolutionary Electrical Particle Generator (EPG)

[101:09] Now when I tell people that the Lord has given me the design of a revolutionary new electrical generator, I tell them: here are the following characteristics — it has one moving part, doesn't wear out, has no bearings, has no contact brushes, and I can give you single or three-phase or any multi-phase power output that you so desire. Now if that doesn't bother you, I can drop it in a bucket of water and it'll never short out. Well, you can get some smirks and the guys sit around the table, but after I explain it to them, they stop laughing. They're no longer laughing. I challenge all technical people in these presentations — prove me wrong.

[101:46] How do we solve the problem? Number one, the Lord told me to take a non-magnetic closed-loop tube — take a non-magnetic tubular material and make a closed loop out of it. Now what constitutes a non-magnetic tube? Copper, aluminum, brass, certain types of non-magnetic stainless steel — how about plastics? Any form of material that, when subjected to a magnetic field, will not become permanently magnetized. The reason is that we don't want opposition to the movement of the field.

[102:24] All rotary electrical generators the world has ever seen — if you took the parts and put it in your home, then within 80 to 90 days you would have to either replace or perform service on that rotary electrical generator, at a cost of around $450 every 90 days. So it doesn't comply with the laws of economics. I want a generator that doesn't make any noise. You can put it in the home, produce 220 volts at 200 amps, a 223 amp draw — you don't even know it's there, you forgot about it, and it's generating electrical energy with very low maintenance cost. It complies with the laws of economics.

Permanently Magnetized Gas in a Closed-Loop System

[103:02] So the Lord first had me come up with a non-magnetic tubular structure. Now I must comply with the law of inductance — pass a magnetic field through a coil of wire — so I put a pickup coil on one end of this non-magnetic tube. Now the Lord had me fill this tube up with a permanently magnetized material — a material that when exposed to a magnetic field will become permanently magnetized. When that becomes magnetized, it will produce and emanate a magnetic field around this non-magnetic tube.

[103:37] Now in electronics, if you magnetize a bar, the magnetic fields will go from north to south, would it not? What happens if you take the bar and turn it around and close it up like a loop, and it has no ends to it? When you magnetize the bar — or magnetize this ring — which way does the magnetic field emanate? Around the ring, does it not? What proves that in electronics? It's called a toroidal core. Anyone ever see a toroidal core, or a pulsing core, or a pulsing transformer?

[104:01] The same thing occurs, except the difference between the toroidal core and this design is that a toroidal core has a material that will not maintain the magnetic field. It is not a permanently magnetized material — it only allows the magnetic flux lines to pass through it. The requirement of the EPG electrical generator is that the material, once exposed, will become permanently magnetized. Now once the closed-loop system becomes permanently magnetized, like that magnetic ring or the toroidal core — is there any more energy going in to maintain that magnetic field? No. Keep that in mind.

Moving the Magnetized Gas: Mechanical Methods

[104:43] Now to satisfy Maxwell and Faraday's law of inductance, if I can move that field through a coil of wire, would I not generate electrical energy? Absolutely. So if I put a gas accelerator or a particle accelerator in this closed-loop system and move these magnetized particles through here and allow the magnetic field to cut the coil of wire, I would generate electrical energy. Now where's the bearing? Where's the contact brushes? Could I in fact encase this with a watertight jacket or housing and drop it in water — would it short out?

[105:20] Now as I pointed out earlier, not only do we file the **patents** on this technology, but we also file the **patents** on its related technology. There are a lot of different ways to move the permanently magnetized gas. One of the ways is with a non-magnetic turbine wheel. Now under the rotary electrical generator, it took 5,200 watts of energy to generate maximum duty loading. How much mechanical torque energy do I need to move this permanently magnetized gas through this closed-loop system? I need a relatively very small drive system, because we're not dealing in horsepower — we're dealing in torque ounces.

[106:05] For those who don't understand what torque ounces are — that's the amount of pressure applied for a rotational force. So how much energy do I need to apply to this non-magnetic turbine wheel to move this permanently magnetized gas through this closed-loop system? Very little, as opposed to the prior state of the art.

Versatile Drive Methods for the EPG

[106:23] Now I can turn this permanently magnetized gas by many different methods. One is I can hook either an AC or DC electric motor to that turbine, right? But since I'm dealing in torque ounces, how big is the electric motor? Relatively very small. You ever see these little cars going around at these tracks that kids play with? There's a little motor in them, right? Could I use one of those little motors to turn this non-magnetic turbine wheel?

[107:00] Now if I don't have an AC or DC motor, could I turn that non-magnetic wheel by hydraulics? How about steam power? If I don't have conventional power, could I use solar energy? I'm not talking about these solar banks that cost $144,000 per bank — I'm talking about two or three little solar cells to operate that electric motor. If I don't have electrical energy or solar energy or hydraulics or steam, is there any other way I can operate it? Could I operate it by an internal combustion engine? A little airplane engine like a .049? If you don't have that, I get Jerry back here and we can use hand power. Show me any other form of electrical generator that has that type of interfacing characteristics.

[107:43] Now here's NASA building these gigantic windmills, 320 feet high with these fantastic blades on them. Why do they have to design these gigantic blades? Because they've got to overcome the opposing magnetic field problem associated with rotary electrical generators. Could I not hook a windmill to this? Then how big would the windmill be? By the way, could I not put the windmill in front of your car and as you go down the road develop the **voltage** to produce the **hydrogen** and run the car? Because I don't have to consume 5,222 watts of power — only a very little bit of power to move the magnetized gas.

Eliminating Moving Parts: The Electromagnetic Pump

[108:30] Now through the eyes of a businessman, that's the weak link in the system — the fact that it has moving parts, right? So eventually that would wear out. I want to go another way. I want to be able to propel the gas or the permanently magnetized material by other means. Now before I go

on, I want to point out something. If I'm turning this turbine at a constant rate and the permanently magnetized material rotates all the way around in one second, and the velocity of the gas is constant — question: could I increase power output without increasing the power input stage?

[109:05] And the answer is yes, because I can take this coil and wrap another coil around the tube and another coil around the tube, and I'm now going from a single to a three-phase balanced-phase system. Now the power company drops a leg and stops one of the three legs. It feeds current back into the three-phase motors and as a result burns up a lot of these three-phase motors on the farmer. And if you ever bought a three-phase electric motor, man, you've got to dig deep in your pocket to get the money, right?

[109:38] The utility company asked me — years ago when I gave testimony on WCBQ — how in the world can you come up with plus and minus regulation, regulating it within one percent? Well, the velocity of the gas here is the same as here is the same as here, isn't it? So therefore I have total complete balanced phasing, and I'm not using any formal electronic circuit design to accomplish the task. Now power output of a generator is determined in the following way under the prior state of the art: number one, the strength of the magnetic field; the velocity by which the field moves through the coil; the number of turns per coil; and the number of coils.

The EPG Working Model

[110:19] This happens to have three coils with 33 loops. It's inherently restricted to that power output design because of the air gap problem. With the power generator we designed, we can increase power output by simply putting more coils around this pickup tube to increase the power output of the system.

[110:40] This is a model that was required by the **patent** office to develop — this is the Electrical Particle Generator. This is your non-magnetic turbine wheel. This is your electric motor. These coils right here are what is called orientation coils, and they deal with the alignment of the diaxes of the gas — we'll discuss that further later. This is your copper tubing that comes out and is wrapped around this pickup, as you see right here, these pickup coils. Since this closed-loop system, once you fill it up with permanently magnetized gas, the magnetic field is emanated around that tube.

[111:14] Now when you turn this electric motor, you're moving the gas to such an extent that it's now crossing the pickup coils and producing electrical energy. Now these pickup coils could be hooked in series-parallel arrangement to come up with any power or **voltage** or amperage that you need.

The Electronic Electrical Generator: No Moving Parts

[111:32] Now we come to the question — can we not move the permanently magnetized gas without any mechanical displacement part? You're now going to witness for the first time the development of an electronic electrical generator. Now over here I have what's called an electromagnetic pump

system. It operates very similar to a linear motor. Anyone ever know what a linear motor is? The definition of a linear motor is using a magnetic field to propel something.

[112:13] The technical requirement was: how in the world could you propel a permanently magnetized material in a closed-loop system? You couldn't do it with the prior state of the art. So the development was: if I could develop a way of triggering the pulses in a way to move in a linear fashion, sweeping the field, you could come up with the ability to move that mass in a closed-loop system.

[112:43] I'm now using an ordinary electromagnetic field to move mass. That's an example. Now would somebody come up here? I want you to look at that and tell me if there's any gears or teeth or anything like that in there.

[113:07] Now a picture is worth a thousand words — it's the same system here. This is the electromagnetic pump system. This is a non-magnetic tube. This is your pickup coil. When you sweep the field in a linear motion, it acts as a pump — it actually sucks in the gas here and repels it out here. The gas is now being moved around this closed-loop system, and the permanent magnetic field is now circulating and producing electrical energy. Now let me ask you a question: where's the bearing? Where are the contact brushes?

[113:39] We use the latest state of solid-state circuit design, and the capabilities of electronic circuits last for 20 to 30 years. Since we have no mechanical moving parts, what's going to wear out of the system? Nothing. So therefore we have a very highly reliable system.

Multi-Phase Power Output and Photon-Accelerated EPG

[113:58] This was an alternate step for three-phase or multi-phase power output. We could subdivide the tubular structure in this fashion to come up with multi-phase power output. As we've shown, this is a picture and that's the apparatus of the EPG — the Electrical Particle Generator.

[114:16] Now keeping everything constant, could we increase power output still further by increasing the velocity of the gas? And the answer is yes, because we can coat the inside of this non-magnetic tube with a reflective surface. Anyone ever see copper coated with nickel chrome? Now, anyone ever know about what's called a light guide or fiber optics — for telephones that transmit light energy?

[114:46] I can now inject into the process photon energy, which interacts with the electromagnetic field at the speed of light and therefore uses it as a pumping action to produce tremendous amounts of electrical energy. Now for example, what would happen if I would take a non-magnetic tube all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico, bring it back here to Deer Creek? I put a thousand turns per coil and hook these coils in parallel-series arrangement all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico, bring it back, fill it up with magnetized gas, and I use laser energy to excite the gas as a propellant. How much electrical energy do you think I can generate? I could generate all the

electrical energy going all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico, and I'm doing it all non-magnetically and non-mechanically.

The Pulse Voltage Frequency Generator

[115:45] Now we also developed the ability of what's called a pulse **voltage** frequency generator. In the prior state of the art, we're moving the gas, but now I want to oscillate it instead. If you remember the diaxes of a magnet, scientists have said that if we could oscillate a permanently magnetic field, we could come up with an ultra-efficient electrical generator. Energy input is only to oscillate the magnetic field, not to create the field — so energy is not being consumed to create the field.

[116:22] So the Lord had me develop what's called a pulse **voltage** frequency generator. Now if this is a closed-loop system, as I pointed out, when it's permanently magnetized the magnetic field emanates around that ring, does it not? Now what happens if I take a part of this ring as a key and remove it from the ring? The field would collapse, and it would form into a horseshoe magnet, would it not? Everyone's seen a horseshoe magnet? A horseshoe magnet has curved tips and an open gap.

[116:52] In physics, we know that a magnetic field travels very easily in the metal, and it's very hard to travel through air. As a result, the horseshoe magnet configuration occurs. Now if I insert the metal ring back in and close it up again, what would happen to the magnetic field? It would reconstitute itself around the ring. So if I have a pickup coil around this ring and I move this mechanical key in and out, would I not oscillate the permanent magnetic field? And as a result, I would generate electrical energy, would I not?

[117:32] Now moving that magnetic key would wear out — you'd have a design problem, it wouldn't last very long. But I'm looking at longevity, because different designs of the EPG system were designed to operate under different climatical conditions, under different requirements throughout the world. So we put two pulsing coils on either end of this open gap, and when I energize these two coils it produces an electromagnetic field. When I create this magnetic field, it will overcome the opposition of the difference of potential of this air gap and cause these magnetic particles to swing in their axis form.

[118:21] When I pulse these coils, the magnetic field oscillates back and forth, and I'm now generating electrical energy. In the prior state of the art on high pulse **voltage** frequency, it was an absolute characteristic that the higher you pulse it, the lower power you can generate from it. But the electrical pulse **voltage** frequency generator now gives us the ability to pulse at a very high pulse rate frequency and deliver a high power yield.

[118:51] Now Charlie has here the forerunner — the pulse **voltage** frequency generator. This is your air gap, this is your non-magnetic tube filled with magnetized gas. These coils are pulsed in a sequential fashion — they're pulsed together or dual-fashion sequentially — and each coil here overcomes the pulsing limitation of one coil by adding another coil. As a result, the more coils you have, you can increase the pulse frequency at a tremendous rate, because the flipping of the

diaxes of the permanently magnetized material is at a phenomenal rate. So we have a very efficient pulse **voltage** frequency generator.

Spinning a Magnetic Field Without Mechanical Parts

[119:35] Now are there other ways to accomplish the task? We pointed out the air gap problem is a phenomenal problem with the rotary electrical generator, because that field has to go across the air gap and creates a magnetic field that opposes the rotation of the armature. Can we now take and rotate or spin a magnetic field without any mechanical displacement part? Can we do that? The simplest idea and most profound idea is not the complicated one — you're now seeing an answer to a phenomenal question.

Deer Creek - Conference Center - Sterling, OH - Transcription - Part 5

Deer Creek Conference 1985 - Part 5 (120-end min)

Stanley A. Meyer - Sterling, OH 1985

EPG Electrical Particle Generator: Spinning Magnetic Fields Without Moving Parts

[120:04] Design problem that the designers and developers never thought about. Do you see an auger? Now if I put this auger or this spiral divider inside the non-magnetic tube, if I would push the gas, would the gas not spin? Now is there any mechanical displacement? I'm only pushing the gas. As a result of this we now can spin the magnetic field. In this example we have a three-channel divider that we can spin the field and do it non-mechanically.

[120:47] Now a standard rotary electrical generator spins at around 1,750 RPM. The reason the designers picked that speed is because if you spin it any faster, the bearings heat up, the material starts to fall apart, and the generator starts to disintegrate. Now if I would take and put a thousand twists on this spiral corridor inside this EPG electrical generator, and let's say I had a thousand twists in here — if I was moving the gas around this closed-loop system in one second, how many times would that magnetic field spin?

[121:21] Now if I took the divider and I had three magnetic fields now spinning and a thousand twists, that's 3,000 RPM, right? Now am I limited to a thousand twists? I could go three thousand, what have you. If I put a 12-corridor divider into the process, I would now spin 12 fields in one second — whether a thousand times or I would be spinning the equivalent of 12,000 magnetic lines of force through a pickup coil or a series of pickup coils.

Magnetic Gas: Liquid Slurry vs. Gas Form

[122:13] When you're talking about generating energy at that level, you're talking about generating a tremendous amount of electrical energy. The point is that you design it to be calibrated to the load you're going to use. Now the magnetized material can be either in a liquid slurry or in a gas form. Since we are using a gas form, gas is relatively light versus a liquid substance, so you can propel it with a very low amount of energy and the electromagnetic field is tremendously strong.

[122:46] Now we have other factors. As I mentioned about the orientation coils, if we pulse the orientation coils fast, we can rotate the dipole axes of the gas very fast and produce this type of magnetic waveform. If you pulse its flow as the gas and the fields are moving down the tube, you'll create this form of a magnetic waveform. Now in the prior state of the art, you only move the field in one direction. In the EPG system technology, you first of all move the field in a linear fashion. Secondly, because of the auger effect, you are not only moving it linearly, you're now spinning it along the axis.

Four Levels of Magnetic Field Deflection

[123:26] Now by pulsing the magnetized gas to change the dipole axes, you are now oscillating the magnetic field up and down, so you've got three movements of the magnetic field. Gas does have the characteristic that it can be compressed, can it not? So if I would now subject the gas either to physical pressure or electromagnetic pressure, I can compress the gas and then release the compressed gas, and I now come up with a compressional waveform as you see right here. So I have a fourth level of magnetic field deflection to satisfy the law of Faraday's and the law of inductance to produce electrical energy.

[124:07] Now if that doesn't impress you enough, you can take the non-magnetic tube and spiral it through this pickup coil. In my earlier example, if I had a three-channel spiral corridor and each one of these tributary wraps — if this is spinning three times, how many magnetic fields are now spinning through this coil? Twelve times, right. So three times three — three fields per leg times four — means I'm now spinning twelve magnetic fields through a coil of wire to produce electrical energy.

Practical Applications: Power for Cities

[124:47] Power output is proportional to the magnetic field strength and the velocity by which the magnetic field transfers to the coil of wire. Now you can either use a spiral configuration pickup coil or you go to a toroidal core. If I want to, for example, put an electrical power system into Columbus, I can simply take this non-magnetic tubular configuration and put it around the outer belt of the 270 beltway area and propel the permanently magnetized gas and produce electrical energy to supply all the energy needs for Columbus — Grove City, Grandview, and Mount Sterling — and probably feed down here to Deer Creek.

[125:29] This is where the non-magnetic tube is now in a spiral effect where you can multiply the spinning of the magnetic fields to produce electrical energy. In the prior state of the art, it was impossible to do that. They only moved the field in one direction, where we have multi-field

deflection of five or six different ways simultaneously.

The Home EPG Unit

[125:53] This is the forerunner — the EPG electrical generator system we'll put in your home. This is the pickup coil array you see here; we can hook these pickup arrays in either parallel or series arrangement and come up with any power output you want. This is the electromagnetic pump system as you see right here, and you're now looking at the forerunner of the electrical power system that you put in your home. The average unit, when we bring it out in production, will be 220 volts at 300-amp draw. Now do you see any mechanical moving parts? It's operating on electronics. And firing — what's the longevity?

[126:26] Am I using any chemical process to create the energy? No. Am I converting any atomic structure? The answer is no. So therefore I have a tremendous amount of longevity.

Newman's Motor and the Opposing Magnetic Field Problem

[126:40] Now for those who have heard of Newman — Newman's claiming he's got an energy system greater than unity, right? He demonstrated running a car two miles an hour for two hours. If you look at his battery packs, there's 62 battery packs, experimental batteries at 250 volts at 20 amps or so. Calculate his battery pack versus his two hours. But the point is that if you can eliminate the opposing magnetic field problem of a regular **voltage** generator, you can eliminate the energy input and swing the magnetic field through the coil of wire and produce electrical energy.

[127:19] This is the **patent** that Newman would like to have. This is where the permanent magnet — I have a coil of wire on a disc that's rotating through this magnetic field. When I'm producing electrical energy, I take this electrical energy, come up here, and electrify this electromagnet. Then you take a coil of wire around a core and energize it to produce a magnetic field. I now create a second magnetic field here which is rotating around this pickup coil and producing electrical energy. So I can amplify the electromagnetic field by the rotational speed of this generator.

[128:03] So the opposite of design, where I'm eliminating the opposing magnetic field problem with the EPG electrical generator system, is called reverse design engineering. Reverse design engineering asks: can I come up with a magnetic model or mechanical rotary model that eliminates the opposing magnetic field problem? And that's what Newman is really trying to show to the world. This now eliminates the opposing magnetic field problem because the magnetic poles — the north and south zones — are not being pulled apart. If this is a permanent magnet, that magnetic field remains stationary.

[128:47] So if I now wrap the pickup coil in a right-hand and left-hand configuration to produce an AC pulse wave, I set off the counter-EMF before it enters back into the field, and as a result I have a very efficient, economical way of producing electrical energy. There are some cases where this electrical pulse **voltage** frequency generator will be required to hook to the fuel cell, and I have

the **patent** on that. That now completes this stage of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology.

Two Thrusts: Generating Electrical Energy from Water

[129:18] Now comes the fact that there were two major thrusts in the development of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology. One was the ability of pulling electrical energy from water. Can I not generate electrical energy from water? If I can generate electrical energy from water, could I not feed it back into the fuel cell, restrict the amps by electronic means, allow **voltage** to come over, and produce gas energy? Now in both cases I am consuming water — this is not a perpetual motion device. I'm only utilizing energy in ordinary natural water.

[129:51] We showed earlier where we can tap into the atomic yield of water. The point we're addressing is: how can we create electrical energy from ordinary natural water? Well, we demonstrated in fact that we can support a high-temperature flame, can we not? Anyone here have a Stirling engine? A Stirling engine is a device that develops low-grade solar energy, low heat energy from the sun, to heat a gas. It would expand a magnetic plunger, cool the gas, and you get an oscillating effect to produce electrical energy. The power companies say that's an ideal system for use in third-world applications.

[130:26] Well, could I not take a Stirling engine at 5,000 degrees, heat the gas, and produce electrical energy? Could I not take the electrical energy, go through the electronic circuit designs, come back, restrict the amps, allow **voltage** to take over, and produce **hydrogen** gas? Could I not feed energy back from the high-temperature flame and make the system efficient? We demonstrated in fact that we can adjust the **hydrogen** burn rate to co-equal that of fossil fuels, right?

[130:55] I showed a **hydrogen**-**oxygen** flame — did that not take on the same characteristics of natural gas? Did it explode or snuff out? No. You notice when Charlie relit it several times, it took on the same characteristics of natural gas. It didn't explode. The same phenomenon was occurring at all times. So I could now take this process **hydrogen** gas, feed it back into an internal combustion engine, and if I had that engine hooked up to an electrical particle generator, where this engine is now turning that non-magnetic wheel to move the permanently magnetized gas, would I not generate electrical energy?

Alternative Energy Pathways: Stirling Engine and Solar Pump

[131:31] Now this example is where the Stirling engine — the heated gas is now rotating the mechanical pump, which in turn is turning the magnetic wheel that's moving the magnetized gas to produce electrical energy. Ever hear of what's called a solar pump? They developed a solar pump that uses differential heat energy to perform work, used out in desert areas to pump water. Could I not use the solar pump technology, using heat differential to turn the electromagnetic pump that

moves the magnetized gas to produce electrical energy?

[132:14] There's another way we could produce the electrical energy, and that is using what's called a fluid drive electrical generator. In the other two examples, I was consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas through combustion, converting the gas energy into mechanical energy, but I'm still consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms. Can I not produce the electrical energy without consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas?

Turbine-Driven EPG: No Combustion Required

[132:44] Well, again, the simplest ideas are the most profound ideas, not the complicated ones. And I just got the patents released on this. We have shown that the fuel cell can produce pressure, can it not? On this example, with about nine or ten pounds of pressure — if you have a differential in pressure, could you perform work? Can you turn a turbine with a differential of pressure?

[133:04] As we showed, taking the energy — even atomic energy — from the water, we could produce a pressure differential. If I hook a turbine up to the exit port of the fuel cell, and as the gas is passing through this turbine under pressure, would it turn the turbine? Now if I had a second turbine hooked to the first turbine, and that happens to be the turbine of the EPG electrical generator, can I not now propel the magnetized gas through this EPG electrical generator and generate electrical energy? Have I used any chemical processing? Have I consumed the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms? No. Therefore I now have a fantastic, economic means of producing electrical energy from the fuel cell, bypassing the Stirling engine technology, bypassing the internal combustion technology, and simply using a turbine to produce energy.

Electrical Polarization Generator: No Mechanical Parts at All

[134:06] Is there another way? Now the bad part about the turbine is that it's rotating, right? We can get turbines to last for extremely long periods of time, but eventually they wear out. Can we produce electrical energy without consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** gas, without any mechanical displacement? Now if you can do that, you're doing pretty good.

[134:29] Now my prayer to the Lord was: Lord, you help me come up with a universal power supply and I'll do anything that you want me to do.

National Security and Energy Dependence

[134:40] Now when the Arabs threw the embargo on the United States, the United States was caught by surprise. The oil was cut off to the Mediterranean fleet. They were out in the Mediterranean and could not even move. When the Arabs threw the embargo on the United States, the United States Air Force had less than two and a half days of fuel to fight a war. If Russia would have actually known that at that time, they would have probably attacked the United States. Only two and a half

days of oil. And the United States paid dearly by buying oil on the spot market to try to maintain their military integrity for war.

[135:30] And the other countries needed the same energy fuel that we needed, and there was no longer enough available. We had a dependency of 57% on foreign oil to maintain the industrial base of this country. We need power to run tactical aircraft, airplanes, navy — and if you have the ability to deploy energy from water, we now have a task force capable of defending this country.

[135:57] Now the same hourglass effect on the nuclear power plants — the degeneration of the metals and the welds during operation — is the same thing that occurs in the Navy. The nuclear power plants for the submarines and the aircraft carriers, the whole ball of wax. The only problem is that we as American civilians don't hear about the nuclear accidents that occur in the Navy.

Tactical Aircraft Powered by Water

[136:20] But if the oil is cut off to the United States, where's the fuel going to come from to power the Mediterranean fleet? Where's it going to come from to power the tactical aircraft? As I mentioned to the generals at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base: General, I don't care how sophisticated the airplane you've got sitting out there on the runway is — if it has no fuel, you're not going anywhere.

[136:48] And very shortly you're going to see a tactical aircraft in full armament that's going to carry the nickname of "the scooper." Imagine a fully armed aircraft scooping down and picking up seawater and coming back up and fueling the plane and flying around the world on one gallon of water. Imagine that in full armament. How could you protect this nation if a thousand tactical aircraft were coming in from all sides of the ocean? But imagine how the United States could be protected with that power supply.

The Electrical Polarization Generator Explained

[137:21] So how do you sustain that action? You could put it in a rocket engine. You could put it in the aircraft. You must maintain the integrity of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology as a sustaining operation once you trigger the atomic yield of water. One of the ways of doing it is that, as I mentioned, under **resonant** cavity activity, once you expose the water molecule to a high pulse **voltage** frequency and expose it to laser energy to excite the atoms of the water molecule, they become electrically polarized.

[137:55] So if I now develop what's called an Electrical Polarization Generator, I can generate electrical energy without converting the fuel, utilizing the fuel as its prime source of energy. Now the key is: if I have an electrical grid screen here and I make this negative electrically charged and positive electrically charged — when you pull an electron off of the **oxygen** atom, does not that atom become positive electrically charged? It does, by the law of physics.

[138:22] If the **hydrogen** atom absorbs an electron — because remember, the excited atom has been spatially treated under excited states — it could become positive electrically charged. So the

oxygen atom now becomes positively charged and is attracted to this negative screen. Remember the law of physics: opposite charges attract. So if I now allow the positively charged particles to accumulate in this chamber, and I have a grid system inside this chamber where these electrically charged atoms are exposed to the surface of the plate, there's a phenomenon that the plate will become electrically charged.

[139:05] What proves that out? The capacitance of the electron. Now if that atom is positive electrically charged, would not the plate become positive electrically charged? So if I hook this grid system up to a terminal, you will have positive electrical potential. The law of physics says that when you have a differential potential, you can perform work.

The Gas Battery Concept

[139:32] The positive potential charge is determined now by the number of electrically charged atoms that are exposed to this grid system. If I want a greater power output — like a battery — then I would simply increase the diameter and the size of it. So what you're looking at in essence is a gas battery. As long as there are electrically charged atoms in here, this becomes a positive potential terminal, like that of a battery.

[140:00] Now if I hook an electronic system here to ground, and take the electronic circuits to prevent a dead-short condition between ground and this positive potential, could I not allow electrons to go through ground, through this load system, to this positive potential? As electrons go into this positively charged particle, it will accept the free-floating electron. And as the gases from the generator are being developed and go through this process, you're now generating electrical energy. Again, am I consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms? Where's the mechanical displacement for electrical power generation?

Closing: A Universal Power Supply for Every Sector

[140:42] Simple ideas are the most profound ideas, not the complicated ones. So the Electrical Polarization Generator can be attached to the top of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology, and as a result we can now produce electrical energy directly from water without consuming the **hydrogen** and **oxygen** atoms.

[141:03] So the purpose again is that the integration of the **Water Fuel Cell** technology was to come up with a universal design application that could be retrofitted to every segment of the energy-consuming economy. If the embargo is imposed on us tomorrow, we must move in a bilateral movement throughout the entire economy.

[141:15] Because I was in the closed-door meeting when the Columbia Gas System told the industrial leaders of the state of Ohio — the most powerful, influential, wealthiest men in this state — Columbia Gas Systems said: Gentlemen, your oil is not going to be cut off 40 or 60 percent, it's going to be cut off at 100 percent. And I saw some of the richest, most powerful industrial leaders

of this state start popping pills. I thought they were going to have heart attacks.

[141:49] Because in essence, what Columbia Gas System told the industrial leaders of the state of Ohio was: Gentlemen, go home and tell your two or three thousand employees they've got to go home. You've got to close the doors because you've got no energy to produce a product. If you don't have energy to produce a product, you can't make a profit. If you can't make a profit, you can't pay your bills and you're going out of existence.

[142:08] These men who invest their money — they saw the entire industrial base of the state of Ohio totally and completely jeopardized by a little country over in the Middle East called the Arabs. They cut the oil off to this country. They tried to rally together, but yet they did not have an answer to the energy problem. No man in that room had an answer — except what the Lord had revealed to me, and started moving with me, to bring in a universal power supply capable of retrofitting to any segment of the energy-consuming economy. Even propelling tactical aircraft anywhere in the world on a single gallon of water.

[142:49] Now that's the end. I love water as fuel.

End of Part 5 — End of presentation. Post-presentation chatter and contact information for Central Operations, USA — 3792 Broadway Boulevard, Grove City, Ohio 43123 follow in the original recording.