

Vol. 4, No. 3

OCTOBER 1996

FULCRUM

Copyright 1996

*The Science Journal of
The University Of Science And Philosophy*



FULCRUM

Volume 4, Number 3

October 1996

Fulcrum focuses on the science of creation as revealed to Walter Russell. Dr. Russell, artist/philosopher/illuminate, spent 35 years describing the Creator's multidimensional creation process to scientists and lay persons. Known as the Russell Cosmogony and published in several different written editions, the concepts revealed to Dr. Russell during his 39 day illumination in 1921 describe our multidimensional Universe as an extension of the One substance of God. More specifically all matter is described as Light. The Light of Thinking Mind spirally winds in centripetal vortex motion the One substance into the many forms we witness. Mind also unwinds through centrifugal vortex motion all manifest form into the formless zero from which it appeared.

The Russell Cosmogony can be found in its most mature form in *A New Concept Of The Universe, Atomic Suicide?*, *The Home Study Course*, and *The Secret Of Light*. His earlier descriptions can be found in *The Universal One* and *The Russell Genero - Radiative Concept*.

Fulcrum is now a tertiary and greatly expanded forum in which scholars and students can interact to exchange insights and perspectives on the interpretation and application of the principles of the Russell Cosmogony. *Fulcrum* is engaged in extending the understanding of the Russell Cosmogony as it applies to all of our civilization's institutions that this teaching might continue to grow and act as a mighty seed to assist the birth of a peaceful and sustainable culture.

As the editor I intend to publish articles by creative thinkers, artists and inventors that can help demonstrate the Russell's principles and make a difference in the direction of our world today- right now! Understanding the whole cycle vision of Universe as given by the Russell's and application of our understanding by students and scholars is essential for this work to complete its mission for the world. Without this demonstration humanity will continue on in its present beliefs in a Universe dying a heat death, where energy only runs downhill, where there is not enough life support let alone luxury or excess abundance to go around, where God is vengeful and thus so are we, where health is found in magic bullets, and everything is moving to greater and greater disorder- where entropy reigns supreme and unchallenged.

Our present science and technology, economic, social,

psychological, medical, philosophical, political and religious systems are patterned on entropic beliefs and foster entropic thinking and actions.

I will publish:

1) A dialogue with you on the Russell Cosmogony and literature. I invite questions from readers which may be published in each issue and answers given by you the readers or by me that will follow in the next issue. The responses may or may not be definitive. I intend to be clear, although clarity may take time to unfold. Our shared insights may or may not reach similar conclusions. My intent is that by sharing questions and answers, by sharing our perspectives and insights we will stimulate each others thinking and teach each other in the process. I invite you to participate. Have no fear, ask questions and give responses no matter what level of understanding and experience with this work you perceive yourself as having. We all come from, have access to and have our present being in the same source, the same source and being that the Russell's had.

2) Research and articles relevant to the Russell Cosmogony or that have meaning for humanity's need at this moment. What are your insights from this work? Do you know of other scientists, illuminates, or common people that have published works that have meaning for our common needs now? How do you see our institutions (science, art, religion, commerce, agriculture, education, medicine, and our human relations) from your understanding of the Russell work? I am eager to review your treatments and demonstrations of the Russell concepts for possible publication.

3) Articles on current or past experiments in the field of science and technology especially as it relates to non-polluting sustainable energy production and transportation, agriculture, medicine, economics, education, art, parapsychology, psychology, religion and metaphysics.

4) Articles on any application of the Russell work that might make a positive difference in humanity's future.

5) Patent papers on free energy inventions and articles about them.

I am pleased to present this issue of *Fulcrum* to you and look forward to your input and feedback.

Dr. Timothy A Pinder, Editor

Table of Contents

Dialogue

Questions for next issue	pg	1
Responses to previous questions	pgs	1-3

Some of the featured articles for next issue	pg	1
--	----	---

Letters to the Editor.	pgs	4-5
-----------------------------	-----	-----

Featured Articles

<i>Investigation of Reports of the synthesis of Iron via Arc Discharge through Carbon Compounds</i> by Toby Grotz	pgs	6-10
--	-----	------

<i>Old World Math - New World Math</i> & Letter to physicists and newspaper responses by Lloyd Zirbes	pgs	11-14
--	-----	-------

From the Archives

Letters between Walter Russell and Royal Lee, and editors comments	pgs	15-16
--	-----	-------

Letter/test results report from John E. Dube of Alco Valve Co regarding the results of Russell spiral coil experiments, Walter Russell's response and editors' comments	pgs	17-23
---	-----	-------

A brief outline and membership requirements on the Russell Rent		
---	--	--

Mutualization plan	pg	24-27
--------------------------	----	-------

<i>The Universal One Digest In Thirty Postulates</i> and editors' comments	pgs	28-38
---	-----	-------

Patent Papers

Hybrid flywheel/compressed fluid propulsion system for nonstationary applications.		
--	--	--

The George C. Yeh patent	pgs	39-44
--------------------------------	-----	-------

Lee Rodgers interview with <i>Consumers Guide</i> editors - <i>Auto Runs on Air!</i>	pgs	45-46
--	-----	-------

Some of our current state (+ & -) almost a half century after publication of *The World Crisis, Atomic Suicide?, etc.*

<i>Health & Healing</i>	pg	47
-----------------------------------	----	----

<i>Earth Changes</i>	pg	47
----------------------------	----	----

<i>Government/Politics</i>	pg	47
----------------------------------	----	----

<i>Religion</i>	pg	47
-----------------------	----	----

<i>Art</i>	pg	48
------------------	----	----

<i>Science & Technology</i>	pg	48
---------------------------------------	----	----

<i>Business & Commerce</i>	pg	48
--------------------------------------	----	----

<i>Agriculture</i>	pg	48
--------------------------	----	----

<i>Education</i>	pg	48
------------------------	----	----

<i>Miscellaneous</i>	pg	48
----------------------------	----	----

<i>Newsletters/Periodicals</i>	pg	49
--------------------------------------	----	----

Dialogue: Questions

Question One

This question has three parts to it. First how does the Russell's work consider health and disease? Second, how could the Russell Cosmogony address the origins of cancer (the epidemic of our times) and its possible eradication? Third, do the Russell concepts support alternative methods of healing and what is known as modern medicine at the same time, parts of both, one or the other or neither?

Question Two

Lloyd Zirbes gives an equation $G = m(v \text{ squared})$ that he says expresses the grand unification theory. Does it, and if so can we extend it so that this equation expresses what science calls light, EM waves, sound waves and heat waves so that we can mathematically express that say sound is heat is light is EM phenomena is gravity? In other words is there an extended form of this equation that expresses all of these phenomena as equivalent? Is there a geometrical expression for this?

Question Three

Is there an equation that we can create that expresses the equivalency of all of the 18 dimensions of matter that Walter Russell gave us? If so what is it? Is there a geometrical expression for this?

Question Four

Millenium Twain's letter claims that there is no need for an equivalency principle between gravity and inertia, that there is no gravity, only inertia. His ideas to me appear to be equivalent to Russells' except he wishes to discard gravity. Can this be done and if so why? And secondly, is everything in the cosmos made from laterally balanced electric fields and longitudinally balanced magnetic fields? What would Russell say about this and is there a way to "prove" it.

Some of the featured articles for next issue

A system of Geometry suitable for an oral tradition? By Andrew P. Nicolas of the U.K.
Scalar magnetic cooling in plants and vortex generators of water. By Robert S. Cafarelli

Dialogue: Responses to Previous Questions

Question One

Can the observed difference in drop times between energized or magnetized weights versus their nonenergized/nonmagnetized counterparts be explained by the Russell Cosmogony?

Question Two

Is there some design suggested by these observations and our possible insight from the Russell Cosmogony for application towards technology in any way, ie: transportation devices, improving any existing technology that utilizes falling weights etc.?

Question Three

As Josef Hasslberger questions, is the observed effect a consequence of motion or is it connected with acceleration?

Larry Tiegs is the only individual to attempt to answer these questions. His answers follow my comments and I will attempt to provide some answers while elaborating on Larry's response.

I agree with Larry that all phenomena can be explained in terms of the Russell Cosmogony and also don't know if I can explain it but will attempt it as well.

I think Larry's answer is correct except that the curved pressure zones that the magnetic and electric fields produce around the weights produce their drag effect mostly on the surrounding "gravity/ether" field to slow the fall rather than on the air, even though they must produce some slight drag on the air as well. The air drag I believe is insignificant while the gravity/ether drag is significantly causing what has been observed.

In Russell's thinking gravity is the effect of motion or the motion of the ether flow towards the center of a system as the push (what is normally named pull) of gravity and it is also the effect of the motion of the ether (basic substance or only thing there is) away from the center of a system. Both of these directions of motion Russell calls Gravity and they are also both stated to be electrical; and he uses the word push for both inward compressive and outward expansive directions and never wants to call the vacuum that always occurs with any push or compression a pull. In other words what science calls electric flow towards the center and magnetic flow away from the center Russell calls both electric and both as Gravity and describes both directions of motion as a push.

It appears to me that any motion is either accelerating or decelerating, and inertial mass and gravitational mass are the same thing.

Larry's suggestion that the energized/magnetized masses be weighed on a pin point scales I think is good and should be tried. If the weight differs then it may be possible to pump up the mass in such a way that it will interact with the planets' Gravity to rise rather than fall. This might be done like a surf board riding a gravity wave.

totaling 15 mH was used as a current regulator. The current was adjusted to a maximum of 40 amps during the process of stirring the sample with a 12.79 mm diameter x 128.18 mm carbon rod on a copper plate. The carbon rod was obtained from Wale Apparatus. Typical iron content for is given at 100 ppm. Before processing, each sample was poured over a 1 inch square by 1/2 inch neodymium iron boron magnet to remove any magnetic material that might be present in the sample. Charcoal, activated carbon, and coal were used as sources for carbon in the experiment. No detectable magnetic material was found in the samples before processing

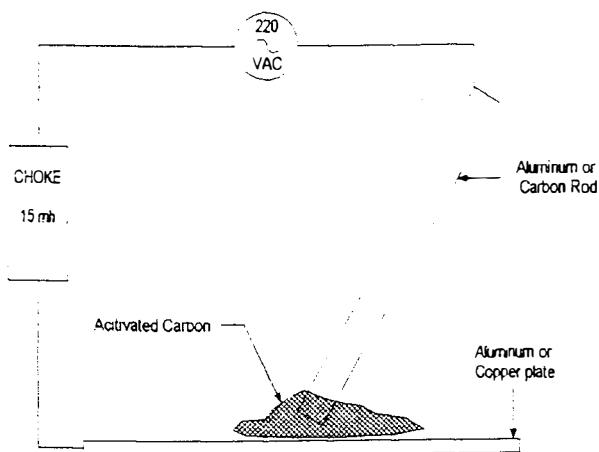


Fig. 1 Electrical connections used for the experiments

Charcoal, (activated powder)

The first experiment was conducted using 10 g of fine mesh charcoal manufactured by Mallinckrodt. No data concerning iron content is available from the manufacturer. Heavy metal content was listed on the label as 0.002%, chloride (Cl) 0.02%, sulfate (SO_4) 0.02%, and uncarbonized constituents as passes test.

After stirring the charcoal for 15 minutes and allowing 10 minutes for the sample to cool, a 1/2" diameter x 1.4" thick neodymium magnet was used in an attempt to pull magnetic material

from the carbon. No magnetic material was obtained from the carbon. No transformation was evident as described by Pulver.

Activated Carbon

A bag of activated carbon of the type commonly used in fish tank filters was obtained from a pet supply store. The activated carbon was divided in half and ground into # 8 and # 60 mesh lots. Ten grams of #60 mesh carbon was stirred for 10 minutes with a five minute pause and then stirred again for 10 minutes. Using the 1/4 inch diameter neodymium magnet, 0.12 g of magnetic material was pulled from the sample. Immediately after the last arc was struck, the temperature of the tip of the carbon rod was measured to be 136°C .

Ten grams of #8 mesh coal was processed in the same manner. Using the same magnet, 1.20 g of magnetic material was removed from the sample.

Further processing of the sample in 10 minute intervals for a total of 40 minutes yielded an additional 0.34 g of magnetic material for a total of 1.54 g. Before the additional processing, the weight of the carbon rod was 28.59 g. After processing the rod was weighed again and found to have retained the same weight of 28.59 g.

Copper and Aluminum plates and rods.

In an attempt to rule out the possibility that the carbon rod and the copper plate might somehow be contributing to the phenomenon, a 6061T6 aluminum plate 100mm x 65mm x 6.32mm and a 12.71 diameter x 128.60 mm rod of 6061T6 alloy was used to repeat the experiment. Aluminum alloy 6061T6 has an iron content of not more than 0.007 % by weight. After processing for 10 minutes 0.23 g of magnetic material was pulled from the sample. Further processing was discontinued due to the formation of slag on the tip of the aluminum rod.

Coal used as a Source of Carbon.

An alternate form of carbon for the experiment in the form of sub bituminous coal was also tested for magnetic material formation. Coal of this type is used in fossil fuel electrical generation plants and typically contains 40 - 60% carbon. In order to prevent the coal from igniting during the arc discharge process, the sample was bathed in a stream of CO₂ as shown in Fig 2.

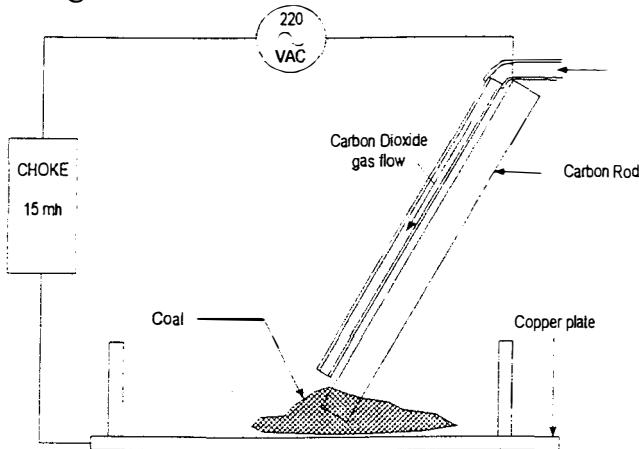


Fig. 2 Carbon Dioxide was used to prevent ignition of the coal.

The following mineral analysis of the coal is typical for coal mined in northwestern Colorado.

phosphorous pentoxide	1.35
silicon dioxide	53.06
ferric oxide	1.16
aluminum oxide	19.18
titanium dioxide	0.63
manganese dioxide	0.05
calcium oxide	9.14
magnesium oxide	1.64
potassium oxide	1.14
sodium oxide	0.28
sulfur trioxide	6.71
barium oxide	0.65
strontium oxide	0.19
undetermined	4.82
Total percent	100

Both #8 mesh and # 60 mesh coal were used in the arc discharge experiment. Each sample of 10 g was stirred for 10 minutes. Because the 60 mesh coal would not conduct an arc, 5 g of the Mallinckrodt charcoal was added to the mixture to facilitate a discharge. After cooling, there was no detectable magnetic material in the samples using the magnetic separation method previously described.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Ash analysis of the activated carbon was performed by Standard Laboratories in Casper, Wyoming. The iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) by ash analysis was determined to be 3.81%. Iron makes up 70% by weight of iron oxide. The percentage by weight of iron in the ash is then;

$$.70(3.81\%) = 2.67\% \text{ iron content in the activated carbon}$$

In 10 g of the activated carbon sample there would be $0.0267(10 \text{ g}) = .267 \text{ grams of iron}$,

The experiment that yielded the most magnetic material was analyzed by The Colorado Assay Company, Denver, Colorado. The total iron in the 1.50 g sample sent in for analysis was found to be 1.485%

$$0.01485(1.50 \text{ g}) = .022 \text{ g of iron removed from the sample (processing time of 40 minutes)}$$

This amount of iron is an order of magnitude less than that which occurs naturally in the sample. Because of this result, an analysis of possible iron contamination from the rods or other sources was not considered. The excess weight appears to be due to magnetic material that is part of or encased in particles of carbon. Using an alnico magnet to pull magnetic material out of the sample resulted in removal of very fine particles that closely resembled iron filings. The

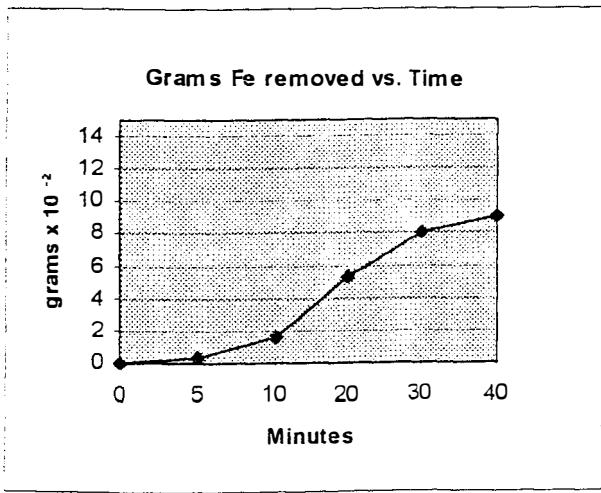
particles removed using the neodymium magnet resembled grains of sand as described by Pulver.

An experiment was conducted to determine the iron, nickel, and silicon content of the activated carbon before and after processing and the content of iron, nickel, and silicon in the magnetic material pulled from the processed activated carbon. Table 1 show the results.

TABLE 1

% Content of Elements	Fe	NI	Si
Before Processing	3.80	<.01	4.01
After Processing	0.33	<.01	2.82
Magnetic Material removed from Activated Carbon	2.48	<.01	4.62

Additionally it was noted that there was a great variability in the amount of material removed vs. time under process. In Fig. 3 it can be seen that after 40 minutes of process there was slightly less than a gram of magnetic material removed. The curve appears to an asymptote around 0.10 grams indicating that there is a point at which no more magnetic material may be removed from the sample using the arc discharge process.



It is proposed here that the high current density of the arc discharge magnetizes magnetic material that exists within the particles of the activated carbon. This then allows separation of

the magnetic material from the sample using a magnet. The #60 mesh samples may have had magnetic material broken down into a size that was too small to be magnetized by the current flow of the arc. The relationship between size of a particle containing magnetizable material and the ability of an electric arc discharge through the particle to magnetize the material is outside the scope of this report.

Because the #60 mesh samples of charcoal and activated carbon did not yield magnetic material, it may have been that the "laboratory grade" carbon used by Pulver was much coarser in size.

In essence there are two contradictions to the original reports of transmutation of carbon into iron. First, the laboratory grade carbon by Mallincrodt did not produce magnetic material, although the laboratory grade carbon used by Pulver did, second, when magnetic material was produced from carbon, the quantity that was removed was an order of magnitude less than occurs naturally.

It is however fortuitous that the theory of Oshawa sparked the experiments of Bockris, Sundaresan, Singh, et al, who have found anomalous formation of iron during arc discharge experiments.

FUTURE RESEARCH

Since the experiments described above were conducted, the author has learned of experiments conducted by C. Akbar at the Kushi Research Institute that indicate that voltage potential and current density are important in the formation of iron in chemically pure carbon. [9] This is in accordance with more detailed descriptions of the carbon to iron transformation experiments presented by Kushi and Esko. [10] Future work will attempt to define the parameters around iron formation vs. voltage

and current and if anomalous amounts of iron are formed at optimum conditions.

1. R. Sundaresan and J.O'M. Bockris. " Anomalous Reactions During Arcing between Carbon Rods in Water", *Fusion Technology*, Vol. 26, Nov. 1994.
2. M. Singh, M.D. Saksena, V.S. Dixit, and V.B. Kartha "Verification of the George Oshawa Experiment For Anomalous Production Of Iron In Water", *Fusion Technology* Vol. 26, Nov 1994.
3. F. Pulver, in Biological Transformations New Alchemy by Louis Kevran and George Oshawa, George Oshawa Macrobiotic Foundation, 1971, pp. 48,49.
4. M. Kushi and G. Oshawa, Kushi Institute Study Guide Vol. 10, 1980 .
5. M. Kushi and G. Oshawa, Kushi Institute Study Guide Vol. 10, 1980 .
6. M. Kushi, The Book Of Macrobiotics. p. 140, Japan Publications, Inc., Tokyo. 1977 ISBN 0-87040-381-8.
7. Louis Kevran and George Oshawa, Biological Transformations New Alchemy, George Oshawa Macrobiotic Foundation, 1971, p. 47.
8. Louis Kevran and George Oshawa, Biological Transformations New Alchemy, George Oshawa Macrobiotic Foundation, 1971, p. 48.
9. C. Akbar, Kushi Institute. private communication.
10. M. Kushi and Edward Esko. The Philosophers Stone, Michio Kushi's Guide To Alchemy, Transmutation, And The New Science, One Peaceful World Press. Becket, MA 1994