

## Essay 93 : Publishing in the Aftermath of the Knowledge Revolution

The knowledge revolution started in the mid eighties when I was a professor at IBM Kingston, New York, U. S. A. At that time IBM started to operate an internal e mail system and produced the first personal computer, the PS1. The worldwide net developed rapidly and it is impossible now to imagine a world without computers. Yet there used to be such a world. The following lines from the poem “The Dark Well” by the Nobel Nominee and great poet R. S. Thomas show why I was always consumed by a burning desire to publish my discoveries:

“There are two hungers, hunger for bread  
And hunger of the uncouth soul  
For the light’s grace. I have seen both ....”

I was very successful at publishing my work, but it was always a struggle against the journal system then in existence. My motivations were curiosity - the struggle for enlightenment, Thomas’ grace of light, for which I risked starvation. Indeed I have been forced by a corrupt system to work without salary for half my life. My contemporaries could never understand this and I was remote from them. The publishing system was designed to ensure quality, but often failed. Its most dismal failure was its refusal to allow debate about the B(3) field. I was always willing to debate throughout my career, but the journal editors and referees were not. The B(3) field threatened to change physics and indeed it has.

Towards the end of the nineties the journal editors of standard physics had cemented themselves into a wall of crude, irrational censorship. There was only one enlightened editor, Prof. Alwyn van der Merwe. He suffered for this by having his journals nastily removed when Springer took over Kluwer. By blocking publication the standard physics hoped to stifle the new ideas. Fortunately for enlightenment Bob Gray at Biophan Inc. in New York State constructed the first [www.aias.us](http://www.aias.us) website upon which I could post preprints. To my delight I found that the B(3) theory was very popular. This became possible through the feedback sites, which since then have shown a dramatic interest in my work as described in the preceding Essay 92. The knowledge revolution arrived in the nick of time.

For a while, from 2003 to 2005, I was still able to publish papers in van der Merwe’s fine letters journal “Foundations of Physics Letters”, and the first fifteen papers of ECE theory were published in this way until the journal was destroyed in an ugly conspiracy. These papers were refereed about forty or fifty times, and by now the B(3) field has received several Nobel Prize nominations. There is no reason to doubt that it has. Alwyn van der Merwe comes out of this in an excellent way but after his journal was destroyed there remained only one avenue of publication, the website. I was concerned that the scientific world not recognize website publication,

but I decided to post each paper systematically. At the same time the [www.aias.us](http://www.aias.us) website was improved and redesigned by Sean MacLachlan of Hewlett Packard, who also initiated the posting of ECE papers on his new website [www.atomicprecision.com](http://www.atomicprecision.com). Later these websites were joined by [www.upitec.org](http://www.upitec.org). At about this time David Burleigh, CEO of Annexa, began his valuable voluntary work of posting, and a fruitful cooperation developed with Horst Eckardt, later to be joined by others, including Robert Cheshire and Alex Hill, whose broadcasts and translations have been spectacularly successful. In 2011 we began cooperation with Cambridge International Science Publishing ([www.cisp-publishing.com](http://www.cisp-publishing.com)) and Victor Riecanaky of CISP started a journal and published books.

On 29<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2005 this system was recognized by the Award of a Civil List Pension, and a system of objective scientometrics developed for both websites. A new refereeing system was developed to counter the block on ECE organized by standard model editors. This UFT papers were made available to the community and the reaction to each paper monitored by feedback. It became clear that there was no need to publish in journals in order to make a massive, unprecedented impact and fulfill the purpose of a scientific paper, to bring new knowledge to the light of day. Gradually it became clear that the censorship system of standard physics was being ignored by essentially the entire profession. For example 't Hooft had tried to deny the existence of the first fifteen UFT papers published in "Foundations of Physics Letters", even though he knew nothing about ECE theory. This kind of dark arrogance had been dealt with by the website method. In about 2010 the [www.aias.us](http://www.aias.us) website was archived by the British Library from the National Library of Wales as an outstanding website and Google Scholar archived all the UFT papers both in English and Spanish, recognizing the new method of publication as mainstream science.

I began to hear persistently of nominations for the Nobel Prize. These nominations appeared years after the initial conspiracy against B(3) was steadfastly faced down by logical replies. There was another minor conspiracy against ECE theory centred around 't Hooft, Rodrigues and to some extent Hehl, but that was also faced down by scholarship. The conspirators have been entirely ignored by the professions. The sudden appearance of these conspiracies as the Nobel Prize nominations became well known suggests very strongly that they were vindictive attempts to block the award of a Nobel Prize for B(3) and later ECE. None of these people ever realized that my aim was pure enlightenment. Throughout my professional life my peers and contemporaries, with enlightened exceptions, never understood that I pursue and pursued knowledge for the sake of the light's grace.

Such is the profound darkness of human nature in certain individuals in our times.