

PROF MYRON WYN EVANS, GENT., CIVIL LIST PENSIONER, B. Sc., Ph. D,
D. Sc. (WALES)

SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL E MAIL AND INSTITUTE WEBSITES

emyrone@aol.com, www.aias.us, www.upitec.org, , www.archive.org,
www.webarchive.org.uk, www.et3m.net.

MAJOR REFERENCE VEHICLES

Many editions of Marquis “Who’s Who” in America, World and Science and Engineering, 1998 to present. Burke’s Peerage and Gentry 107th edition 2009. Several other reference volumes.

CURRENT POSTS

British Civil List Pensioner in Science,. Co President of the Alpha Institute for Advanced Study (AIAS).

ARMS

Per fesse dancetty acute Gule and Sable a Lion rampant Or holding between the forepaws a Garb of hay Argent banded Vert a Bordure engrailed Or.

CREST

Upon a helm with a Wreath Or Gules and Sable two Dragons rampant respectant Gules holding between them a representative of the Celtic cross at Nevern sans pedestal Sable fimbriated Vert. Mantled Sable and Gules lined Or.

MOTTO

POER Y LLWCH O’R PAIR LLACHAR

BADGE

A Norman helm affronty Or quadrinimbed Sable and charged with two Gouttes in fess Azure.

QUALIFICATIONS

University College of Wales Aberystwyth: B. Sc. (1st Class 1971), Ph. D. 1974, D. Sc. (1977, youngest recipient recorded of the D. Sc. Degree in Britain and the Commonwealth under modern rules).

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITIONS

2017: Albert Nelson Marquis International Lifetime Achievement Award from the Editorial Board of “Marquis Who’s Who”, the world’s leading reference vehicle.

2012: Included in “Burke’s Peerage and Gentry” as a Member of the Gentry.

2008: Awarded Arms by Letters Patent of the College of Arms in London, being thereby raised to Armiger with the traditional rank of Squire. In recognition of the Civil List Pension

of 2005 and outstanding contributions to science and society. By precedent of the Tudor jurist Sir Edward Coke, the award of arms bestows Gentility, so an Armiger becomes a Member of the Gentry together with his entire family in perpetuity. In the ancient British system Dr. Evans is an Uchelwr (Nobleman) due to proven descent from the Princes.

2005: Appointed a Civil List Pensioner by Queen Elizabeth II and Parliament upon recommendation of the Prime Minister. By Act of 1837 the appointment is a token of gratitude of the Government and People of Britain for outstanding service. It is akin to Order of Merit (O. M.) or Companion of Honour (C. H.).

ENTRIES IN MARQUIS WHO'S WHO

- 1) "Who's Who in America" (flagship edition) 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006.
- 2) "Who's Who in the World" 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018.
- 3) "Who's Who in Science and Engineering" 1999, 2000-2001, 2003-2004, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2016 - 2017.

MAJOR NOMINATIONS

- 1) Nobel, Wolf and Milner Prizes (several nominations each), from the mid nineties, nominated for the Wolf Prizes in Physics, Chemistry and mathematics 2018.
- 2) Priestley, Langmuir, Hildebrand, Debye and other awards of the American Chemical Society from about 2014..
- 3) Copley, Davy and Royal Medals of the Royal Society (from about 2014).
- 4) Nominated by the Royal Society of Chemistry and Royal Society in 2004 for a Civil List Pension, awarded by Queen Elizabeth II in 2005, ratified by Act of Parliament (2005).
- 5) From 2016 nominated for the Newton, Dirac, Faraday, Glazebrook, Bragg and Blodgett Medals of the Institute of Physics.
- 6) Team nominations for these medals for AIAS / UPITEC.
- 7) Nominated for the Dirac Medal of the Trieste Institute.
- 8) Nominated for Knighthood and Order of Merit.
- 9) Nominated for the Faisal Prize.

NOMINATIONS FOR HONORARY DOCTORATES AND FELLOWSHIPS.

These include nominations for honorary doctorates and Fellowships at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Swansea, Cardiff, Birmingham City University and George Washington University.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Numerous honours, prizes, medals and awards, selected in chronological order as follows.

- 1) Pontardawe Grammar School Prize for best O level results, 1966.
- 2) School Prefect 1966.
- 3) University College of Wales Aberystwyth Mathews Prize for best freshman results, 1969.
- 4) Dr Samuel Williams post graduate studentship for best undergraduate degree results, 1971.
- 5) Harrison Memorial Prize of the Royal Society of Chemistry 1978.
- 6) Meldoda Medal of the Royal Society of Chemistry 1979.
- 7) Honorary Fellowship University of London 1988.
- 8) Honorary Fellowship University of Lancaster 1988.
- 9) Sigma Pi Sigma of the American Institute of Physics 1995.

- 10) Numerous other medals, honours and awards.
- 11) Polish Government Award for Excellence in Publication, "Modern Nonlinear Optics" (Wiley Interscience, 1992, 1993, 1997, 2001), two editions and six volumes.

INTERNATIONALLY COMPETITIVE POST DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

- 1) Science Research Council Fellowship 1974.
- 2) National Research Council of Canada Fellowship 1974.
- 3) Imperial Chemical Industries European Fellowship 1974.
- 4) Junior Research Fellow of Wolfson College Oxford 1975.
- 5) British Ramsay Memorial Fellowship of University College London 1976.
- 6) Science and Engineering Research Council Advanced Fellowship 1978.
- 7) University of Wales Fellowship Bangor 1983.
- 8) University of Wales Fellowship Swansea 1983.
- 9) University of Wales Pilcher Senior Fellowship 1985 at Swansea.
- 10) Humboldt Fellowship 1985.
- 11) IBM British Fellowship 1985.
- 12) Leverhulme Trust Fellowships 1985.
- 13) Leverhulme Trust Fellowship 1990.

HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS

- 1) Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, University of London, 1987.
- 2) University of Lancaster, 1987

VISITING ACADEMIC POSTS

- 1) Visiting Academic Trinity College Dublin 1986.
- 2) Full Professor, IBM Kingston, New York, USA, 1986 - 1988.
- 3) Senior Visiting Academic Cornell University Theory Center 1988 - 1992.
- 4) Guest of the University of Zuerich Switzerland 1990 - 1991.
- 5) Senior Fellow Pennsylvania State University 1991 - 1992.
- 6) Visiting Academic York University Toronto Canada 1995.
- 7) Visiting Academic Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta 1995.

MAIN CAREER POSTS

- 1) SRC Fellow Physical Chemistry Laboratory University of Oxford with Prof. Sir John Rowlinson F.R.S., 1974 to 1976.
- 2) Junior Research Fellow Wolfson College Oxford, elected 1975.
- 3) British Ramsay Memorial Fellow of University College London, 1986 to 1988, at the Edward Davies Chemical Laboratories (EDCL), UCW Aberystwyth.
- 4) SERC Advanced Fellow at the EDCL 1978 to 1983.
- 5) Founder and First Scientific Coordinator of the European Molecular Liquids Group 1980.
- 6) University of Wales Fellow University College of North Wales Bangor 1983 to 1985.
- 7) University of Wales Pilcher Senior Fellow at University College of Wales Swansea 1985 to 1986.
- 8) IBM Visiting Professor Clementi Environment Kingston New York USA 1986 to 1987. 9) IBM MOTECC Project 1988.

- 10) Visiting Academic Cornell Theory Center 1988 to 1992.
- 11) Visiting Academic Institute of Physical Chemistry University of Zurich 1990 to 1991.
- 12) Tenured Full Professor of Physics University of North Carolina at Charlotte 1992 to 1995.
- 13) Director Alpha Institute for Advanced Study (AIAS) 1998.
- 14) Civil List Pensioner (2005), Life appointment.
- 15) President of AIAS 2007.
- 16) Co President of AIAS 2015.

LECTURESHIPS AND SELECTED OFFERS OF ACADEMIC POSITIONS.

- 1) Lecturer in Chemistry, University College Swansea, 1977 - 1978.
- 2) Offered a Lectureship at Trinity College Dublin 1976.
- 3) Offered a Lectureship in the University of Salford, 1984.
- 4) Offered a full professorship and chairmanship of physics, Delaware State University 1988.
- 5) Offered Visiting Professorship, Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, circa 1979.

DIRECTORSHIPS

About nineteen directorships and one group chairmanship.

COMPLETE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

These are found in the Omnia Opera section of www.aias.us and in the unified field theory sections of www.aias.us and www.upitec.org. Many UFT papers and books have been translated into Castillian (Classical Spanish) by Alex Hill and colleagues.

IMPACT OF WORK

Very high and sustained impact (1971 to present) in all sectors of society, including the best universities, institutes and similar in the world. Measured accurately in many ways by advanced, computer based scientometrics, daily from 30/4/2004 to present. This unprecedented impact establishes the ECE school of thought in the natural sciences, engineering and mathematics and overturns the standard model of physics in many ways. A conventional h index of 43 (March 2017). The total numbers of distinct visits and hits for combined sites www.aias.us and www.upitec.org is given below from 2009 to 2016.

2009 - 2011	266,640 distinct visits per year on average	1,728,276 hits per year on average
2012	275,604 distinct visits	1,681,200 hits
2013	283,748 distinct visits	1,306,969 hits
2014	265,301 distinct visits	1,238,538 hits
2015	238,717 distinct visits	1,434,913 hits
2016	318,508 distinct visits	1,709,757

This gives a total of 2,181,798 distinct visits and 12,556,205 hits in eight years. Therefore

since 2002, when the websites were first built, there have been an estimated 3,818,147 distinct visits and 21,973,359 hits.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH WORK AND MAIN DISCOVERIES AND ADVANCES

The totality of the research work stretches back to 1971 in an unbroken chain of scientific papers, reviews, books, edited books, book series, essays, broadcasts, animations, scientific films and postings. There are over twenty seven thousand items in all and the work has received copious recognition internationally. There are about two thousand scientific papers and books, essays and translations on www.aias.us and www.upitec.org, archived on www.archive.org and www.webarchive.org.uk, and contemporary computer based scientometrics {1} show very clearly that the work is making an unprecedented impact. Dr. Evans has probably produced more work (1971 to date) than any single scholar in physics and chemistry, judged by individual scholarly output. In a sense, all the work culminated in ECE unified field theory, inferred in March 2003, and by now well known and greatly developed. The early work was very successful, and ultimately led to the discovery of B(3) at Cornell in November 1991.

Chemical Physics

This early work from 1971 to 1986 is summarized in all detail in the second volume of his autobiography {2} in which every publication of that era is reviewed and put in historical context. Very briefly its main achievements include the first understanding of molecular dynamics in the far infra red, the co pioneering of molecular dynamics computer simulation {3} and its application to the far infra red and a wide range of spectroscopies {4}, the discovery by computer simulation and spectroscopy of many new fundamental types of correlation function, the founding and organization of the European Molecular Liquids Group, the co pioneering of the use of array processors with supercomputers at the IBM Kingston Clementi environment in New York State, the co pioneering of computer animation at IBM Kingston and Cornell Theory Center, the application of group theory to statistical mechanics, the development of molecular dynamics computer simulation of condensed matter in the presence of external fields, for example the first simulation of the Langevin functions, discovery by computer simulation of many non linear properties of liquids, the extension of the memory function theory to many areas of physics and chemistry {5}, the development of novel reflection spectroscopies of various kinds, the development of theories of non linear optics, notably the theory of optical NMR at Cornell Theory Center, the theory and computer simulation of non linear optics, notably the inverse Faraday effect, the editing with Kielich of a classic volume on nonlinear optics {6}, the first computer simulations at the University of Zurich and ETH Zurich of many non linear optical effects, discovering many new types of correlation functions associated with non linear optics, and culminating in the discovery of the B(3) field at Cornell Theory Center in November 1991, published in *Physica* in 1992 {7}.

This work received copious recognition, notably a “world record” of about fifteen prestigious post doctoral Fellowships, (listed above), a D. Sc. Degree at the age of 27 in 1978, the youngest recipient under modern rules, and still a “world record” now, the Royal Society of Chemistry Harrison Memorial Prize (1978), and Meldola Medal (1979), and a nomination for the Marlow Medal (1979 / 1980). Later it was recognized as part of lifetime achievement by a Civil List Pension in 2005 (roughly equivalent to O. M. or C. H.), and a coat of arms and armorial badge in 2008 upon being raised to the Gentry. The establishment of the European Molecular Liquids Group is marked by two drops of liquid in his armorial badge on www.aias.us. Reference volumes in which he appears include thirty four editions

of the world's leading professional reference book: "Marquis Who's Who" in America, the World, Science and Engineering since 1999, and "Burke's Peerage and Gentry" (2012). Dr Evans received the Marquis International Lifetime Achievement Award in 2017, a major recognition.

Theoretical Physics

The development of his work into theoretical physics followed a letter from the eminent theoretical physicist Jean-Pierre Vigi er in January 1993 indicating that B(3) implies rigorously non zero photon mass, overturning many ideas of the standard model. The main achievements of that era (1993 to 2003) include the incorporation of B(3) and photon mass theory into electrodynamics in many different ways, summarized in the five volume "The Enigmatic Photon" co authored with Vigi er {8} in the acclaimed van der Merwe series of volumes in foundational physics, the incorporation of B(3) theory into non linear optics (second edition of ref. {6}), the incorporation of B(3) into classical and quantum electrodynamics {9}, the initial stages of the theory of energy from spacetime, of great practical importance and now realized industrially, and the first inroads into unified field theory.

The by now famous Einstein Cartan Evans (ECE) unified field theory was initiated in March 2003 {10} and is based directly on the mathematically irrefutable Cartan geometry. ECE theory can only be criticised experimentally. After fourteen years of intense international scrutiny it is known to be mathematically watertight simply because it is irrefutable Cartan geometry within a few simple hypotheses that do not affect the geometry. The B(3) field was incorporated into general relativity in the first few papers of ECE theory. The detailed scientometrics {1} show that ECE made an immediate delta function impact among the best in the world, an impact that has been sustained among the best in the world at a very intense level to time of writing (June 2015). The most notable achievements of ECE include the derivation of all the equations of physics and engineering from a geometry that includes torsion inferred by Cartan in the early twenties, notably the field and potential equations of electromagnetism, gravitation, and the weak and strong nuclear forces, the interrelation of the four fundamental fields, derivation of all the fundamental wave equations of physics from Cartan's differential geometry, the unification of quantum mechanics and general relativity, the refutation of the second Bianchi identity in what has become a classic paper, UFT88 {11}, the refutation of the Einsteinian general relativity and its improvement with ECE theory, the refutation of the Heisenberg uncertainty principle and the elimination from physics of non Baconian ideas that are "not even wrong" in the famous words of Pauli. In other words the unworkable and unscientific obscurity of standard physics has been eliminated by the clear, geometrically based, experimentally testable, ideas of ECE theory. Discovery of the quantum Hamilton and quantum force equations, development of spin connection resonance theory culminating in UFT311 {12} by Eckardt et al., a paper that demonstrates experimentally the existence of the spin connection in electrodynamics and verifies ECE theory experimentally. The first clear understanding of how badly needed electric power can be obtained from spacetime using circuits such as the one given in UFT311, the first clear understanding of low energy nuclear reactors using the ECE spacetime. Geometrical explanation of many fundamental phenomena of physics, including phase effects such as the Berry phase, the Aharonov Bohm effects, precessional effects such as the Thomas and equinoctial precessions. Development of new field equations of gravitation to replace the incorrect Einstein field equation of gravitation and the incorporation of the gravitomagnetic field. Development with Eckardt and Lindstrom of the antisymmetry laws of ECE theory and refutation of many of the ideas of standard physics using these laws. Replacement of the Dirac equation with the ECE fermion equation, elimination of the non

Baconian Dirac sea, and the non Baconian negative energy of the Dirac equation, inference of many new types of fermion resonance spectroscopy from B(3) and ECE theory. Development of one fermion quantum field theory from the fermion equation. Development with Eckardt and Lindstrom of the vacuum ECE theory, and new explanations of vacuum effects such as the anomalous g factor of the electron, the Lamb shift and other radiative corrections. Development of new types of particle collision theory (the R theory of ECE), new types of orbit theory culminating in the x theory of ECE and three dimensional orbit theory. The x theory is able to describe all that the Einstein theory can to the same experimental precision, and also the velocity curve of a whirlpool galaxy. Both Einstein and Newton fail completely to describe the velocity curve. The x theory eliminates the need for unobservable dark matter and dark energy. Recently the ECE theory has been applied to the Evans Morris effects, which observe many novel frequency shifts that the standard model cannot describe. This hugely popular series of papers, written in 2014 and 2015, has resulted in several refutations of the standard model, and several key advances. In UFT313 the second Bianchi identity, the foundation stone of Einsteinian relativity overturned in UFT88, was developed into the Jacobi Cartan Evans (JCE) identity which led almost immediately to the inference of ECE2 theory, simpler and in many ways more powerful even than ECE theory.

In the past two or three years about sixty papers and books have been produced on ECE2 unified field theory (www.aias.us and www.upitec.org). ECE theory is summarized in a monograph, "The Principles of ECE" (UFT350 on www.aias.us and publications section, ePubli, Berlin, 2016 and New generation, London, 2016), and most of ECE2 in another monograph "ECE2: The Second Paradigm Shift" (UFT366 on www.aias.us to be published in 2017 by ePubli). ECE2 extends ECE into a theory based on curvature as well as torsion, simplifies the field equations and has unified electromagnetism, gravitation, fluid dynamics and dynamics. It has produced new explanations for various precessions, new spectroscopies, and new subject areas such as fluid electrodynamics, fluid gravitation and fluid dynamics. The most recent work involves new explanations for gyroscope motion, and the first explanation of retrograde precession, a phenomenon which invalidates the Einsteinian general relativity.

The ECE theory to 2007 has been ably summarized by Laurence Felker {13} in the classic "The Evans Equations of Unified Field Theory" translated into Spanish by Alex Hill. The ECE theory after 2007 is reviewed in UFT100 on www.aias.us, UFT200 and "The Principles of ECE Theory" {14}.

Mathematics

Mathematics was Dr. Evans' second tripos subject as an undergraduate at Aberystwyth, and he graduated top first in chemistry in 1971. Basic discoveries in mathematics are rare on the ground compared with physics and chemistry. In my own opinion his most important contribution to mathematics is the discovery of several fundamental identities of geometry. The first of these is the Cartan Evans identity in the early stages of ECE theory. This identity is the basis of the inhomogeneous field equations of ECE theory and is the Cartan identity written with Hodge duals of the relevant two forms (antisymmetric tensors). The Hodge dual of a two form in four dimensions is another two form. In UFT109 he discovered an exact identity of torsion named the Evans identity simply to distinguish it from other known identities. The Evans torsion identity is an exact identity of tensor and form analysis valid in any space of any dimension. The Cartan Evans identity on the other hand is valid in four dimensions only. In UFT313 he discovered the Jacobi Cartan Evans (JCE) identity, which is the famous 1902 second Bianchi identity corrected with torsion. The JCE identity is again an exact identity of geometry valid in any space of any dimension. In deriving it from the Jacobi identity the Evans identity of UFT112 emerged

from the analysis self consistently. In basing his famous 1915 field equation of general relativity on the torsionless second Bianchi identity, Einstein unfortunately made a fundamental error which is corrected in the ECE theory. This is why ECE theory is named the Einstein Cartan Evans theory. He has also made many contributions to differential geometry such as numerous detailed proofs, and detailed intricate translations of notations for the non specialist, translations from differential form to tensor to vector notation, definitions of the meaning of tangent space indices, removal of tangent space indices and so on, in cooperation with Eckardt and Lindstrom.

Electrical Engineering

Many contributions to the basic theory of circuits that are able to take energy from spacetime. This work started in 2005 and was precisely verified experimentally in 2015 in UFT311. He is not an electrical engineer himself, but works on a day to day basis with electrical engineers in international cooperation.

Scientometrics (or Impact Measurement)

Dr. Evans has devised a completely new and original method of measuring impact {1} which has been published in UFT307 and as a book. It is much more accurate and much more detailed than the traditional reliance on citation. The scientometrics in ref. (1) use many measuring parameters based on computer feedback software. The scientometrics indicate beyond reasonable doubt that ECE is making an unprecedented impact, and has been studied millions of times since inception. The quality of the readership can be seen from the scientometrics to be the highest possible. It is regularly studied for example at the best two hundred universities in the world and often in the world's top twenty universities as measured by Webometrics, Times, QS and Shanghai rankings. The scientometrics are carefully filtered to remove extraneous and irrelevant data.

New Methods of Publication and Education

Many open source methods of publication and education have been devised using the www.aias.us and www.upitec.org websites. The former is archived at the British Library from the National Library of Wales on www.webarchive.org.uk, the digital archives. The vast readership of these websites defies hyperbole, and they are bringing much needed education to people at all levels, from university staff to post doctorals, post graduates and undergraduates to teachers and pupils at leading schools, to industry and government around the world, and to literally millions of individuals. The publication method has been recognized by the colleagues through the fact that they read and accept the theory with enthusiasm. The ECE theory has therefore been exhaustively scrutinized or refereed, on countless occasions by the best in the world.

Recent Advances (2015 - present)

There have been rapid advances followed routinely in the best universities, institutes and similar in the world (known from detailed and precise scientometrics). All these advances have been checked carefully with computer algebra by co author Horst Eckardt. The main achievement is the unification of electrodynamics, gravitation and fluid dynamics with Cartan geometry in a mathematical space which has finite torsion and curvature. The new type of unification has been named ECE2 unified field theory. It has the great advantage of being Lorentz covariant in a space with finite torsion and curvature. This has been named ECE2 covariance. ECE2 has resulted in many inferences and discoveries which are all archived on www.aias.us, www.upitec.org, and www.archive.org. They include the inference of non Newtonian effects which could be of use in counter gravitation. ECE2 gives a precise

explanation of light deflection due to gravitation, perihelion precession and the velocity curve of a whirlpool galaxy without the use of dark matter. It can explain planetary precession in several equivalent ways, without use of the Einstein theory, which it criticizes and improves. It has inferred new types of spectroscopy by criticizing the Dirac approximation and by replacing it with an exact theory, giving many new types of spectral patterns that challenge the foundations of relativistic quantum mechanics.. It has produced an exact theory of orbital precession by solving simultaneously the ECE2 lagrangian and hamiltonian. The fundamental vacuum particle has been inferred and used to explain the radiative corrections on the basis of the exact Dirac equation, without using the Dirac approximation. The latter removes the radiative corrections, and this is contrary to observation. So ECE2 improves the Dirac equation. The method removes the need for quantum electrodynamics. Similarly the Rayleigh Jeans and Planck laws have been criticized during the development of the Evans / Morris papers and new experimental tests proposed

ECE2 has given new explanations for geodetic and Lense Thirring precession based on Cartan geometry, and in the work of 2016 has shown that fluid dynamics has a field equation structure that is identical with that of electrodynamics and gravitational theory. These inferences allow a vast array of new developments in the future. For example the latest work has shown that orbital precession can be explained as a vacuum effect using the principles of fluid dynamics. In general, ECE2 is simpler and more powerful than the standard model because it is rigorously Baconian and avoids the use of unobservables and adjustables. In consequence both ECE and ECE2 have a very large and sustained readership in the world's best universities.

Recent Advances in Electrical Engineering

Although he is not himself an electrical engineer, he has worked in close cooperation with electrical engineers who have shown that ECE theory gives a precise explanation of a reproducible and repeatable circuit capable of taking energy from spacetime. This circuit is of clear importance as a source of new energy and was developed by Osamu Ide and the Munich group of Horst Eckardt. UFT311 on www.aias.us shows that ECE is the only theory capable of describing it. UFT364 shows that it is reproducible and repeatable. UFT321 suggests more advanced circuit design.

Development of Distance Teaching Methods.

The scientometrics show that the AIAS Institute (www.aias.us) of which Dr. Evans is Founder and co President has developed distance teaching methods whereby its work is routinely studied and accepted in the world's top twenty universities and similar. This has been done in cooperation with UPITEC (www.upitec.org) So the ECE and ECE2 theories have been accepted by the best in the world, and the teaching of the two theories takes place routinely alongside with the standard model. This is a healthy development in physics, because it dispels a great deal of dogma. ECE and ECE2 are now mature, accepted theories which have made several major advances, a small fraction of which are summarized here. The scientometrics show that the theories will be studied indefinitely into the future.

References

{1} M .W. Evans, "Collected Scientometrics" (www.aias.us UFT307 and New Generation Publishing, London, 2015).

- {2} Myron Evans, Autobiography (volume two on www.aias.us and New Generation Publishing, London, 2015).
- {3} M. W. Evans, G. J. Evans, W. T. Coffey and P. Grigolini, “Molecular Dynamics” (Wiley Interscience, New York, 1982).
- {4} M. W. Evans, W. T. Coffey and P. Grigolini, “Molecular Diffusion” (Wiley Interscience, New York, 1984)
- {5} M. W. Evans, P. Grigolini and G. Pastori-Parravicini, Eds, special topical issue volume 62 of “Advances in Chemical Physics” (Wiley Interscience, New York, 1985); M. W. Evans, Ed., *ibid.*, vol. 63 (1985).
- {6} M. W. Evans and S. Kielich, Eds., “Modern Nonlinear Optics”, special topical issues of “Advances in Chemical Physics” (Wiley Interscience, New York, 1992, 1993, 1997, 2001) in two editions and six volumes.
- {7} M. W. Evans, *Physica B*, 182, 227 (1992).
- {8} M. W. Evans and J.-P. Vigi er, “The Enigmatic Photon” (Kluwer 1994 to 2002 in five volumes softback and five volume hardback, also in the Omnia Opera section of www.aias.us).
- {9} M. W. Evans and L. B. Crowell, “Classical and Quantum Electrodynamics and the B(3) field” (World Scientific, 2001 also on the Omnia Opera section of www.aias.us).
- {10} M. W. Evans, *Found. Phys. Lett.*, 16, 369 (2003) and UFT1 on www.aias.us.
- {11} M. W. Evans and H. Eckardt, UFT88 on www.aias.us, also published in M. W. Evans, H. Eckardt and D. W. Lindstrom, “Generally Covariant Unified Field Theory” (Abramis Academic 2005 to 2011 in seven volumes).
- {12} C. Arenhold and E. Eckardt, UFT311 on www.aias.us. Also UFT364.
- {13} L. Felker, “The Evans Equations of Unified Field Theory” (Abramis Academic, 2007, UFT302 on www.aias.us, translated into Spanish by Alex Hill on www.aias.us).
- {14} M. W. Evans, H. Eckardt, D. W. Lindstrom and S. J. Crothers, “The Principles of ECE Theory, UFT281 to UFT288 on www.aias.us, New Generation Publishing, London, 2016, www.epubli.de 2016).
- {15} *ibid.*, “ECE2: The Second Paradigm Shift” (in prep 2017).

MAIN BOOK PUBLICATIONS

Over fifty books authored, co-authored and edited in total.

- 1) Twenty seven volumes to date as Series Editor of “Contemporary Chemical Physics” (World Scientific).
- 2) “Molecular Dynamics” (Wiley Interscience, New York, 1982).
- 3) “Molecular Diffusion” (Wiley Interscience, New York, 1984).
- 4) Several special topical issues of “Advances in Chemical Physics” authored and edited for Wiley of New York, notably volumes 62, 62, 81, 85(1) to 85(3) and 119(1) to 119(3).
- 5) “The Enigmatic Photon” (Kluwer of Dordrecht, later Springer, 1994 to 2002 in five volumes with Jean-Pierre Vigi er), in five volumes hardback and five volumes softback.
- 6) “Classical and Quantum Electrodynamics and the B(3) Field” (World Scientific, 2001, with Lawrence Crowell).
- 7) “Generally Covariant Unified Field Theory” (Abramis Academic of Suffolk 2005 to 2011), in seven volumes softback.
- 8) “Definitive Refutations of the Einsteinian General Relativity” (Cambridge International 2012).

- 9) "Criticisms of the Einstein Field Equation" (Cambridge International, 2010).
- 10) "Principles of ECE Theory" (New Generation of London 2016 (softback), E Publi of Berlin 2016 (hardback))
- 11) "Collected Scientometrics" (New Generation of London, 2015).
- 12) "ECE2: The Second Paradigm Shift" (in prep., E Publi of Berlin 2017).

OTHER BOOK PUBLICATIONS

- 13) "The Photon's Magnetic Field" (World Scientific 1992)
- 14) "The Photomagnetism in Quantum Field Theory" (World Scientific, 1994).
- 15) "Water in Biology, Chemistry and Physics" (World Scientific, 1996).

JOURNAL EDITORSHIP

Journal of the Foundations of Physics and Chemistry (Cambridge International)

WEBSITES

The www.aias.us website contains about three thousand five hundred documents and is intensely and permanently studied worldwide. Feedback activity software indicates that together with its sister website www.upitec.org, have attracted over twelve million distinct visits and over twenty million hits since 2002. This makes AIAS / UPITEC one of the leading institutes of theoretical physics in the world measured by the amount of daily interest in its work worldwide. These two sites are associated with www.et3m.net.

POETRY, POETRY READINGS, BIOGRAPHY, AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND FILM

- 1) "Autobiography - Sonnets" (Arima 2005 and open access on www.aias.us).
- 2) Kerry Pendergast "The Life of Myron Evans" (Cambridge International 2011).
- 3) Myron Evans "O Hudd ei Ddoe" (Autobiography Volume One 2012, open access on www.aias.us and Authors Online, 2012).
- 5) Myron Evans, "Hell or the Garden of Eden" (Autobiography Volume Two, New Generation, London, 2015 and open access on www.aias.us).
- 6) Myron Evans, "Barddoniaeth / Collected Poetry" (New Generation 2015, and open access, www.aias.us)
- 7) Film, "The Universe of Myron Evans" (2008). Complete film script open access on www.aias.us.
- 8) Film Documentary (to have been directed by the late Ken Russell).
- 9) Poetry Readings in English by Robert Cheshire and in Welsh by Dr. Evans, open access on www.aias.us.
- 10) Myron Evans "New Poetry / Barddoniaeth Newydd" in prep.

ESSAYS AND ESSAY BROADCASTS

About one hundred and twenty essays, open access on www.aias.us. Broadcast in English by Robert and myself, in Spanish by Alex Hill. Also available on Youtube, prepared by Michael Jackson.

