



Biodiesel Is No Answer

Editor's Note: The letter writer is responding to an Aug. 15, 2007 press release about the ethanol articles in the Spring-Summer 2007 issue, which read in part:

"21st Century Science & Technology has just posted on its website an article by editor-in-chief Laurence Hecht, 'Smell of Gigantic Hoax in Government Ethanol Promotion,' which shows that the claims by government agencies about the efficiency of biofuels are based on sleight-of-hand maneuvers, not real evidence."

To the Editor:

I resent your use of the word

"BioFuels" in this press release.

Biodiesel gets a bad rap from ethanol's crappy energy balances—sometimes worse than petrol oil. Biodiesel has a very different energy balance and has the possibility to have an even better one when produced and distributed regionally/locally. Energy balances will be/should be the benchmarks and guidestones of the energy decisions we make for our future.

I also do not believe that ethanol promotion began with the Bush family, nor that it is perpetrated by their machine. I think this press release ultimately undermines your organization's credibility.

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The Editor Replies:

You are missing the point. The proposal to convert developing nations into cheap-labor suppliers of liquid fuel substitutes, whether sugar cane ethanol or palm oil, amounts to a new form of colonial slavery. Replacement of agricultural land to grow biofuels already threatens

the world food supply. Continuation of this policy is genocide.

Synthetic hydrogen-based fuels can be produced locally with the new generation of high-temperature nuclear reactors, without the need for transporting liquid fuels over long distances. High-temperature reactors also permit the efficient desalination of sea water. Development of nuclear fission and fusion power, is the only means to assure power and fresh water for the world's future.

The CO₂ Fraud

Prof. Zbigniew Jaworowski has made an excellent contribution to the literature ["CO₂: The Greatest Scientific Scandal of the Century," Spring-Summer 2007]. Even if the theory of climate change were true, which it is not, the implication is that the basic conditions of life for 6 billion people have to be controlled rigidly. This has never happened, and never will happen.

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International Condensed Matter Nuclear Science Conference Aug. 10-15, 2008.

Information and papers on LENR can be found at:

- <http://www.lenr.org>
- <http://www.newenergytimes.com>
- <http://world.std.com/~mica/cftsci.html>
- <http://www.infinite-energy.com>

For information on the ICCF series of conferences, search on ICCF-X, where X can be any integer from 1 through 13.

To obtain more information on the conference hotel, see
<http://washingtonregency.hyatt.com/hyatt/hotels/services/maps/index.jsp>

The 14th International Conference on Condensed Matter Nuclear Science (ICCF-14)

will be held from August 10-15, 2008 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. The purpose of this scientific conference is to present and discuss new results on low energy nuclear reactions (LENR), which originally went by the name "cold fusion." The production of unexpectedly large amounts of excess heat in metals heavily loaded with hydrogen is also called the Fleischmann-Pons Effect.

LENR have been studied by hundreds of scientists globally since the field began in 1989. At this time, the experimental evidence for the existence of LENR is strong. Further, many of the characteristics of LENR are already known. Measurement techniques and results obtained with them have been published in more than 1,000 scientific papers.

The mechanisms for such reactions are not yet understood theoretically. Nevertheless, the empirical information shows that LENR produce energy with harmless helium as the primary by-product. In most experiments, there is neither significant immediate radiation nor residual radioactivity.

Several start-up companies and other organizations are working on the science of LENR. The emerging results might provide the basis for green energy sources with many applications, such as desalination.

The series of ICCF conferences, which began in 1990, has been held alternatively in North America, Europe, and Asia. It is the primary venue for the international community of involved and interested scientists to give and critique papers that describe what was done and found. The papers are then published in the proceedings of the conference.

The conference website will be hosted by the International Society for Condensed Matter Nuclear Science (www.iscmns.org). The site will have registration, program and other information, with the initial postings before the end of 2007.

David J. Nagel, Research Professor at George Washington University, is chairman and Michael E. Melich, Professor at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, is co-chairman of the conference.