

If the weaker short-range forces in the nuclei are really a 'surface' force rather than a 'bulk' force, exotic or a 'Hillman space' 'superconducting' ether, can it be represented that the nuclei are actually existing in another 'space-time continuum' so that each nucleus or particle etc is like a 'black hole', a tiny fragment of (and, with difficulty, an entrance to) a parallel continuum with much denser forces at work, so that a nucleus or particle appears 'solid' to electromagnetic forces? (See Anolis 1984 Mar)

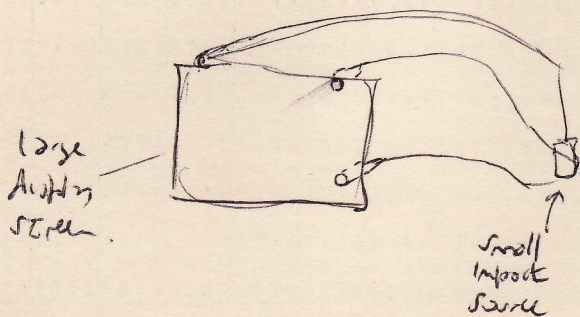
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GRAVITONS

If electrons have electromagnetic wave and also particle properties, what is the particle analogue of gravitational waves? Is it another aspect of mass?

COLOUR TV & SCREENS

1984 June 14



It should be possible to make a display ('bit-mapped') where each bit is the end of a glass fibre thread (possibly flattened to make a larger dot, so original source is much scaled down). The impact source can be inside a cathode ray tube or illuminated in some other way to get the correct colours at intensities on the display - eg with diffraction or interference or polarized light?