... more Letters to the Editor

NB: Please keep letters to approx. 150 to 250 words in length. Ed.

to us once we die.

I am no expert on the subject and I still have some feelings of uncertainty about having my story in print; however, the thought of knowing that someone may take comfort from reading about my experience has pushed me to try to get it "out there".

Thank you for your time.

Alishka R., Durban, South Africa

Diana Accident Report

Hi Duncan: G'day! The day that Diana, Princess of Wales, was killed, I lived in Darwin, and I believe it was a Sunday, mid-morning, maybe 9.30 or 10.00 am local time.

I have been a radio amateur for over 30 years and on that morning my son, then a teenager, and I were listening to French shortwave because it was unusual to hear France on that frequency at that time of day.

As we listened, the report about the accident in the tunnel come over as a news flash. The reporter said he was at the crash site and that it appeared Dodi was dead but...Diana was out of the car and was suffering from serious injuries to her legs and knees in the form of lacerations and was being treated by medical people at the scene.

I went over to my house and my wife was watching the *Sunday* program. I told her that Di had been in some kind of serious car accident but she was okay and she was up and walking around.

I told my wife to keep an ear out for the incident on the TV (advocating radio as a better information medium than TV), but it wasn't until around 11.00 am local time that the news came over the TV that Diana had died. I said it was the first time I'd ever heard of anyone dying from lacerated knees and shins.

This is true and accurate, and I am no royal lover but I've said none of this to anyone else before. It was only when I saw the article in NEXUS [15/04] that I thought I'd say something.

Gary, Kyogle, NSW, Australia

Colloidal Silver Process

Dear Duncan: There has been a resurgence of interest in the manufacture and use of colloidal silver. There are three prime conditions to uphold in making this colloidal substance.

1. There is no substitute for "steam-distilled water" in the making of colloidal silver.

2. It is imperative that the current flow through the water be constant, from the moment the current is switched on and until the time is reached to switch off the device.

3. To guarantee the minimum particle size, the current flow through the solution must not exceed one milliamp.

Naturally, for the first hour, very little current will flow, given that the distilled water with a flow of 30 volts DC is a very poor conductor of electricity. However, in a short time, the silver begins to appear as a solution. Without the appropriate current control, the procedure will avalanche, rendering the solution useless.

Important details to observe: (a) the amount of current flowing through the liquid determines the size of the particles; (b) the length of time that the device is operating sets the value of the parts per million of silver in the solution. e.g., to make four litres of colloidal silver, with a silver content of 10 parts per million, the device will need to operate for at least 12 hours with a constant current of 800–900 microamps.

In a recent publication of NEXUS [15/04], a contributor claimed that, when making colloidal silver, the water used in the process needed an impurity in order for current to flow. This is incorrect. *No* impurities can be tolerated in this water.

If a microamp meter is wired in series with the power supply leads and the unit switched on, a very small current will be measured. This initial current flow is caused by electrons moving through the water. These electrons will be attracted to the second silver conductor a short distance away. In time, the DC resistance will become progressively lower; however, the current flow will be held constant by the constant current facility which is adjustable.

Brian S., Western Australia

Page 52

Update on Time Mechanics

Dear Duncan: When I received NEXUS vol. 15, no. 3, and I realised my letter to the editor had been published, I was overjoyed. That letter dates the basic idea of Gravitational Time Mechanics (GTM) within the pages of NEXUS. I wanted to send a thank-you note that moment, but then I thought: what if the NEXUS community checked out www.agspri.com and the GTM chart for this postulation and it did not satisfy serious NEXUS readers?

In the paper, the GTM Base Table (BT) was comprehensive but it was incomplete. I could not calculate the Sun down to an approx. Inner-Space-Time (IST) black hole level on the BT. I could not place the Moon mathematical up into HST on the BT scale, not to mention calculate how much faster an astronaut ages on the Moon or incrementally on the International Space Station compared to B1.

Anyway, after seven weeks of thinking, I completed the calculations and have sent them to you for publication. Thanks again, Duncan.

Gunther K. H. Pfrengle, New South Wales, Australia, website http://www.agspri.com

Experiments with Orbs

Dear Duncan: "Orbomania" is sweeping the world, and all and sundry with digital cameras are sending in their orb photos. I am ready to accept that real orbs exist, especially when they are seen by the eye, but those appearing on flash photos run the risk of being nothing more than small particles close to the lens (and even without a flash, one might expect them with the Sun in certain directions).

During a number of control experiments with pollen and water spray, I have obtained "orbs" with all the qualities claimed for the genuine article. In the Ledwith and Heinemann book [reviewed in 15/04], however, I look in vain for the kind of control experiment by which such artefacts could be eliminated. Yet this could easily be done by positioning the flash-gun so that its beam does not fall on the region within 10 inches or so of the lens. You give this book a good review but without mention of this main fault.

Roger Taylor, PhD, UK