



The San Francisco Tesla Society



Winter 2006 Schedule of Free Lecture Presentations
at Round Table Pizza - Banquet Room on 2nd floor
5160 Geary Blvd. @ 16th Avenue, San Francisco, California
Call our Hotline **(415) 820-1451** for more information

Sunday, December 11, 2005 1 p.m.

We present video lecture highlights from the Nikola Tesla Energy Conference & Exposition in Beltsville, Maryland, November 2003. Our program will feature MARC SEIFER, PH.D. "***The Wardencllyffe Dream: Nikola Tesla's Plan For Wireless Worldwide Distribution***", JAMES CORUM, PH.D. "***Nikola Tesla & the Development of RF Power Systems***" and PAUL WERBOS, PH.D. "***Space Solar Power***".

Sunday, January 8, 2006 1 p.m.

ERIC REITER presents "***A Public Execution of the Quantum Mechanical Particle***". The physical science community teaches that our fundamental particles, protons, etc, hold themselves together while traversing space. It is well known that these particles also act like waves. This is the wave-particle duality paradox. A classical wave cannot act like a particle and vice-versa. However, accepted interpretation of our experiments describe particles guided by a mysterious probability wave. Eric's current experiments show that a split alpha (helium nucleus) wave function can trigger two or more detection events, far beyond chance. He splits the alpha several ways. One method uses 5.5 Mev alpha from a spontaneous decay incident on a gold foil beam splitter registered via two high resolution detectors in coincidence. By QM, a particle should go one way or another at a beam splitter. There is not enough kinetic energy to split the alpha as a particle into two halves. His results therefore violate the probability/particle model of Quantum Mechanics. Eric will outline the history of this beam splitter experiment, show experimental data and show how to transcend the paradox.

Sunday, February 12, 2006 1 p.m.

ROULETTE WM. SMITH, PH.D. presents "***Evolution & Long-Term Memories in Living Systems***". Roulette will propose a molecular biological resolution to three great debates: Lamarck versus Darwin, Nature versus Nurture, and The Central Dogma. Barbara McClintock's discovery of transposons has demonstrated unanticipated dynamicity in DNA. Susumu Tonegawa's discovery of rearrangements in immunoglobulin genes refuted the "one gene-one protein" thesis. Two Human Genome Projects [HGP] reports both found that the human proteome constitutes as little as 1.2% of the human genome and as few as 20,000 genes. The HGP also provided the first solid, albeit circumstantial, support for Smith's (1979) hypothesis that DNA must be the repository for long-term memories [LTM] – especially in brain. Thus, the HGP, when coupled with Smith's hypothesis, now provides a compelling basis for several findings: Charles Darwin's theories on evolution can account for **at most** 25% of human evolution, with Smith's and Jean-Baptiste Lamarck's theories having validity for **75% or more** of human evolution. Evolution within a host (involving nurturance) can be as profound as evolution within and across species. Concrete quantitative measures of **nature** may comprise mostly proteomic portions of the genome, whereas a crude quantitative measure of **nurture** and **nurturance** may be reflected in changing Guanine*Cytosine :: Adenine*Thymine base-pair ratios in selected brain regions. Darwinian evolution focuses almost exclusively on genetics and genetic transmission of traits to offspring and survival characteristics, whereas Smith-Lamarckian evolution involves a parallel non-genetic (non-proteomic) transmission of nurturance traits possibly involving some form of molecular (non-proteomic) mimicry – with those traits having epidemiologic distributions (i.e., not necessarily comporting with laws of genetics).

Smith is the Director of the Institute for Postgraduate Interdisciplinary Studies in Palo Alto. He also is an adjunct professor at the Institute of Transpersonal Psychology in Palo Alto. He has published extensively on HIV and AIDS, prions, commonsense, transmissible negativism, and mathematical modeling in the social sciences. Smith earned his Ph.D. at Stanford in 1973. He also attended medical school at the University of California, San Francisco from 1976 to 1980.

For more information about the San Francisco Tesla Society, call (415) 820-1451 or visit us on the Internet at www.sftesla.org where you can email us and see free videos of past presentations.