Press Invitation to ICCF14

The 14th International Conference on Cold Fusion (ICCF-14) will be held in Washington DC 10-15 August 2008 (please see www.iccf-14.org). Many of the pioneers of the field will be at the conference. Significant new scientific results will be reported and discussed. The conference website has links to several sites with much information on cold fusion.

The 20th anniversary of the 1989 announcement of cold fusion results by Fleischmann and Pons at the University of Utah is near. This conference will enable the press and public to examine the new evidence, consider the significant recent advances, and discuss them with the key scientists and proponents of the work.

Communications from the scientists studying the Fleischmann Pons Effect (FPE) to the rest of the scientific community are limited because of the refusal of many journals to publish results from the field. In addition, communications from scientists in the field to the general public need updating. Hence, this conference welcomes members of the Press, including science writers and reporters from newspapers, magazines and other organizations, including freelance writers.

Free one- or two-day registrations are available to credentialed members of the Press. This pass gives press registrants access to the conference sessions; the conference bag with several books, DVDs and other pertinent information; and both breakfast and lunch. Members of the press may register by going to the conference registration website at https://www.cmpinc.net/iccf-14/registration.html. Kindly type PRESS after your last name, and be sure to include the name of your organization. Then, indicate whether you want a one- or two-day registration, and which days you will participate in the conference. We recommend attendance on 11 and 12 August. Please also note that on 13 August the session will be half-day due to a planned excursion in the afternoon. Finally, under Payment Information, please check "Check/Money Order in US Dollars", even though you will not have to provide a check or money order. After registration, further information will follow regarding receipt of press passes.

The following summarizes our views on the study and possible applications of the FPE:

"Cold Fusion": Exciting New Science and Potential Clean Energy

The announcement of a new source of energy by two chemists in 1989 attracted global attention. Their results implied that small systems can be used to produce power with densities greatly in excess of those available from chemical reactions, such as burning coal or oil products. Early in the field, it appeared possible to generate energy from nuclear reactions triggered at low energies, without building multi-billion dollar high-energy plasma machines. The reported results, and difficulties in reproducing them, lead to an intense scientific controversy. Many people quickly concluded that the initial experiments were wrong. This view is still widely held because relatively few people have kept up with the significant experimental progress in the field.

A few hundred scientists world-wide have continued to investigate the subject, and to meet periodically at international conferences. Thousands of experiments have been conducted since 1989, and reliable experimental reports are widely available. The extensive empirical evidence supports the conclusion that there is a physical effect, which can produce significant heat. Power densities, exceeding even those of fission reactors, have been observed in some table-top experiments. Indeed, the origin of the "excess" energy now appears to be nuclear. Confirming this remains a major and challenging research issue. There are also many other experimental challenges, and the underlying physical mechanisms are not yet understood theoretically.

This is one of the most exciting, but still little known areas in science today. The field also has real promise for the engineering and sale of safe distributed nuclear power sources for home and mobile applications. Experiments to date have shown that the active mechanisms do not produce significant prompt radiation or residual radioactivity. That is, the potential power sources could be clean and green. Production of clean water is one of the most attractive possibilities.