The Britz "Cold Fusion" News Index: 1989-2009

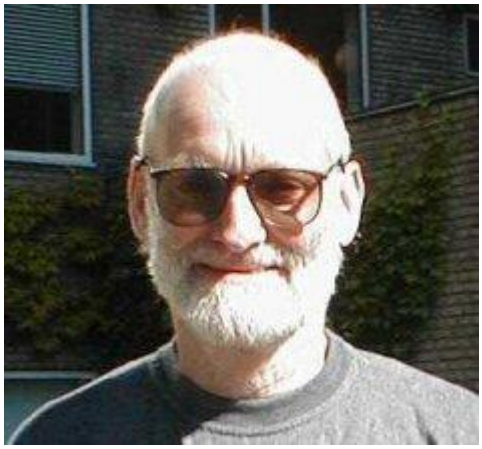
Abstracts of News Articles From the Early Period of Low-Energy Nuclear Reaction Research

Sorted by Last Name of First Author

Published by *New Energy Times and Steven B. Krivit's LENR Reference Site*
https://newenergytimes.com/

From 1989 to 2009, Dieter Britz, then a professor of chemistry at the University of Aarhus in Denmark, kept track of news articles on the subject, as it was called, of "cold fusion."

For each article, Britz created a database record and wrote an abstract, summarizing the article from his perspective. His scope included English, German, Swedish, Italian, and to a limited extent, Russian-language news sources.



Dieter Britz

Dieter Britz, Ph.D. (Sydney Univ. NSW 1967)
Dipl. Comp. Sci. (Newcastle Univ. NSW 1985)
Dr.scient. (Aarhus Univ. 2007)
From 1.1.2010, Emeritus (formally retired)

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% Update of 18/09/2009
% No. of items:   285
%
@article{J.Abbo1993,
 author    = {A. Abbot},
 title     = {Italian court wrestles with cold fusion suit},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {363},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {107},
 annote    = {Report of the trial of the newspaper La Repubblica on charges
 of defamation of Preparata, Del Guidice, Bressani, Fleischmann and Pons, who
 stand to gain about US\$5 million (collectively). The paper had stated that
 cold fusion was a fraud. Douglas Morrison is the paper's scientific advisor,
 and Giovanni Licheri that of the court.}
}
@article{J.Abbo1996,
 author    = {A. Abbott},
 title     = {Scientists lose cold fusion libel case},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {380},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {369},
 annote    = {Fleischmann, Pons and the Italian cold fusion workers
Preparata,
 Bressani and Guidice sued the Italian newspaper La Repubblica for libel, a
 couple of years ago, and this long-running case just came to a judgement:
The
 newspaper was acquitted and the claimants are to pay the costs. Had they
won,
 they would have each received 1/5 of $8\times 10^9$ lire, or roughly
 \$$10^6$. The paper had referrred to cold fusion as "scientific fraud", but
 the judge deemed this to be merely free speech.}
}
@article{J.Albe1989,
 author    = {A.~H. Alberts},
 title     = {Views on nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 year      = {1989},
 number    = {May 15},
 pages     = {3},
 annote    = {Dutch physicist Alberts looks at possible fusion reactions,
 in which the branch to 4He is in equilibrium. This somehow explains the lack
 of nuclear particles, but at the same time he warns of the dangers of such
 emissions.}
}
@article{J.Albe1991,
 author    = {A.~H. Alberts},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 year      = {1991},
 number    = {3},
 pages     = {3},
 annote    = {Alberts criticises the editor of J. Electroanal. Chem. for
 uncritically (?)  publishing the Preliminary Note by Bush et al (JEC 304
 (1991) 271), without the refereeing process. Alberts writes that the
critical
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 paper by Wagner et al, pointing out a possible defect in some calorimetric
 experiments, should be given more attention.}
}
@article{J.Amat1992,
 author    = {I. Amato},
 title     = {Cluster fusion: Close, but no cigar},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {256},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {178},
 annote    = {A first report of the demise of the cluster impact fusion
affair,
 upon the retraction of the results that started it. The Brookhaven
 Nat. Lab. team Beuhler, Friedman and Friedlander had, up to now, defended
 their work, claiming that their beams of heavy water clusters were indeed of
 homogeneous cluster size; they now admit that some smaller cluster
 contaminants got in and caused the "anomalous" results. This is revealed in
 Phys. Rev. Lett. of March 30. Amato writes that the researchers have not
quite
 given up, however.}
}
@article{J.Amat1993,
 author    = {I. Amato},
 title     = {Pons and Fleischmann redux?},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {260},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {895},
 annote    = {Report of the P\&F-93 paper in Physics Lett. A. Science has
 asked a number of experts for their opinions on this. Huizenga says that all
 P\&F work shows systematic error; McKubre says that they still have an
 overall 6\% heat excess, compared with his 3\%; active cnf researcher Oriani
 finds it difficult to assess the paper; Nathan Lewis and Petrasso of MIT
find
 it all too familiar.}
}
@article{J.Ande1990,
 author    = {D.~M. Anderson},
 title     = {Letters},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {249},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {463},
 annote    = {Referring to Taubes' "Cold fusion conundrum at Texas A\&M" in
 Science 248 (1990) 1299, the Associate Provost for Research etc at Texas
A\&M
 charges Gary Taubes with careless reporting, claiming that there were
 sufficient controls in the labs of Bockris and others to eliminate fraud or
 other misconduct. The Administration was aware of Taubes' concerns and did,
 in fact, investigate.  They conclude that at worst, inexperience with poorly
 reproducible results are to blame.}
}
@article{J.Ande1990,
 author    = {G.~C. Anderson},
 title     = {The party continues...},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {344},
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 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {277},
 annote    = {"Despite the urging of a recent DOE panel against 'any special
 funding' of cold fusion research, the department plans to double its budget
 next year for work in this field". \$$10^6$ for 1990 and twice that for
1991,
 in order to have some carefully controlled experiments done. Also, the state
 of Utah is giving \$$5 \times 10^6$ to a cold fusion centre, essentially to
 Pons and Fleischmann (has Hawkins been sacked?) and the Office of Naval
 Research has granted Pons US\$400,839 (what, no cents?) over 2.5 years.}
}
@article{J.Ande1991,
 author    = {C. Anderson},
 title     = {Cold fusion tempest at MIT},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {353},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {98},
 annote    = {Report of Eugene Mallove's resignation from the MIT news
office,
 with some of the charges Mallove levels at some MIT workers, in his letter
of
 resignation. A MIT spokesman declines to comment but says that no complaints
 are dismissed out of hand. Mallove remains a lecturer in science journalism
 at MIT.}
}
@article{J.Andr1989,
 author    = {R. Andreani},
 title     = {La fusione 'fredda'},
 note      = {In Italian},
 journal   = {Energ. Nucl. (Rome)},
 volume    = {6},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {8},
 annote    = {An early discussion; among other things, it mentions Italian
 cold fusion experiments.}
}
@article{J.Anon1926a,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {118},
 year      = {1926},
 pages     = {455--456},
 annote    = {Report of Paneth and Peters' claimed transmutation of hydrogen
 to helium, see elsewhere under Paneth. Interestingly, the writer correctly
 pinpoints two major problems: the large amounts of energy required to fuse
4H
 into He, and that He could creep in as a contamination and give spurious
 results.  The article is carefully and neutrally phrased, and its style
would
 not be out of place in today's Nature.}
}
@article{J.Anon1926b,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {The reported conversion of hydrogen into helium},
 journal   = {Nature},
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 volume    = {118},
 year      = {1926},
 pages     = {526--527},
 annote    = {For non-German readers, this is a good description, in English,
 of the paper by Paneth and Peters (1926).}
}
@article{J.Anon1989a,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Cold fusion causes frenzy but lacks confirmation},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {447},
 annote    = {This is only two weeks after the news of CNF broke. The article
 reports apparent confirmation from other laboratories in Japan and Hungary,
 which were not heard from later.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989b,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Prospect of achieving cold fusion tantalizes},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {529},
 annote    = {More confirmation reports, from Texas A\&M and Georgia (USA).
 Also gives some background to the FPH vs. Jones+ problems.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989c,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Hot-footed towards cold fusion},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {537},
 annote    = {A summary of FPH's original paper in J. Electroanal. Chem.,
 and some discussion.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989d,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Cold fusion in print},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {604},
 annote    = {Advance notification that the next issue will contain Jones+'s
 article, and the comment that the fact that FPH's paper was not - as
 originally intended - published in Nature, should not be misunderstood. The
 decision was the authors', after they received the referees' reports. This
 does not invalidate the work.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989e,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Scientific look at cold fusion inconclusive},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {605},
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 annote    = {Report of the Dallas meeting of the American Chemical Society
 meeting.  Apparently, there were some chemists there (out of 7000!) who took
 CNF to be a victory of chemistry over physics. Pons makes fun of tokamak
 physicists.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989f,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Hopes for nuclear fusion continue to turn cool},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {691},
 annote    = {Claims of success from California, India and Brazil and mass
 spectroscopic evidence from Pons, of He(4) production. Also a report that
 Pons, at a press conference on 17 April, stated that trials with normal
water
 also produced heat - this was later to be hotly disputed by Fleischmann.
 Huggins found that heavy-water cells produce 15\% more heat than light-water
 cells.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989g,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {403},
 annote    = {Resume of Pool's article elsewhere in the same issue (p.420).}
}
@article{J.Anon1989h,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Nuclear fusion in an electrolysis cell?},
 journal   = {Physik in unserer Zeit},
 volume    = {20},
 note      = {In German},
 number    = {May},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {93},
 annote    = {After an introduction on possible fusion reactions, describes
 the Jones+ results and those of FPH, without drawing conclusions other than
 to say that we cannot hope for a clean energy source from this - even if it
 turns out to work - because the radiation would give rise to radioactive
 byproducts.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989i,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Cold fusion Couture},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {245},
 number    = {July 7},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {31},
 annote    = {CNF T-shirts are sold at the U of Utah, showing smiling Pons
and
 Fleischmann, a beaker with seawater and the sun. They sell like hot cakes.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989j,
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 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Cold water on cold fusion},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {124},
 number    = {1690, Nov. 11},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {25},
 annote    = {Report of the DoE report (see also David Lindley, Nature).
 The committee finds only academic interest and recommends no more than
modest
 support.}
}
@article{J.Anon1989k,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Test-tube fusion fails the final test},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {124},
 number    = {1695, Dec. 16},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {18},
 annote    = {Although this report starts with mention of the two Japanese
 claims of success, the report is mainly about two heavily negative
 publications: those of Nathan Lewis, and Williams et al, and thus the title
 conclusion.}
}
@article{J.Anon1990a,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Cold fusion: battle of the books},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {251},
 number    = {Mar. 22},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {1415},
 annote    = {Brief mention of the fact that Frank Close's book will be out
 (in the US) in May, and that there is another one on the way, by Eugene
 Mallove, favourable to cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Anon1990b,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Farewell (not fond) to cold fusion},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {44},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {365},
 annote    = {A comment referring to the polemic elsewhere in the same issue
 of Nature, by David Lindley, and summarising the past year of cold fusion.
 Clearly, the editors of Nature have written off cold fusion being a real
 phenomenon, and talk of Pons and Fleischmann possibly "making a clean breast
 of it" at the forthcoming conference (see N. Hall, below) - which they did
 not do. The editors feel that the cold fusion affair has damaged the image
of
 science by the associated secrecy, and suggest that the scientists involved
 should now come forward and tell us exactly what they have done and admit
 that cold fusion has no economic potential.}
}
@article{J.Anon1990c,
 author    = {Anon.},
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 title     = {Utah scientist: No cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {248},
 number    = {Apr. 6},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {36},
 annote    = {Report on the Salamon et al paper in Nature, and of Pons'
 response, i.e.  that the Salamon team left out a positive result. The
Salamon
 et al paper does discuss this, however.}
}
@article{J.Anon1990d,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Citations track the fate of cold fusion},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {126},
 number    = {1713, Apr. 21},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {29},
 annote    = {Cites an issue of Science Watch, published by the Institute for
 Scientific Information (ISI), Philadelphia, and shows their graph of
 citations of the FPH paper from April 1989 to January 1990, in monthly lumps
 and divided into positive, neutral and negative citations. This shows a
 decline in the monthly number of papers by January 1990, citations of FPH
 running at about 2/month.  The numbers are small and no trend can be seen in
 the distribution of positive, neutral and negative citations, but overall,
 the ratio of (+,0,-) is (0.27,0.21,0.52).}
}
@article{J.Anon1990e,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Cold fusion claims a victim},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {248},
 number    = {Jun. 22},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {1487},
 annote    = {The victim is U of U's president Chase N. Peterson, because of
 his bungling of the \$500000 "anonymous donation" affair.}
}
@article{J.Anon1990f,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Utah confusion},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {348},
 number    = {Nov. 1},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {1},
 annote    = {Comment on the "disappearance" of Pons, at the time of the
 important meeting of the Fusion Advisory Committee of the State of Utah, to
 decide whether to continue to support the NCFI. The writer notes that fusion
 researchers are beginning to separate into factions "professing the same
 beliefs but unable to stomach each other's company", and expresses surprise
 that the State of Utah can be completely rebuffed by Pons, yet continues to
 support him.}
}
@article{J.Anon1992,
 author    = {Anon.},
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 title     = {Propping up cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {256},
 number    = {Apr. 3},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {28},
 annote    = {A report of the support EPRI continues to give cold fusion, by
 financing McKubre's group. Despite the explosion, which killed one group
 member and injured others, the work will go on. EPRI revealed on 19-Mar that
 more funds would be given to SRI (where the work is done) but not - as some
 have claimed - \$12 million. The actual figure will be reviewed from time to
 time. The project is titled "Excess heat production in electrolytic
 experiments involving palladium as the host metal for deuterium"; the term
 "cold fusion" does not appear.}
}
@article{J.Anon1993a,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Gotcha!},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {138},
 number    = {1868, Apr. 10},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {3},
 annote    = {No, several surprising bits of news were not April Fool jokes,
 despite being in that issue of NS. There were a lot of phone calls, which
 raised some questions. Alluding to A.C. Clarke, NS writes that magic might
 turn into plain old science; which might explain why the US House of
 Reps. once more listened to pleas to put money into cold fusion research.
Had
 they waited one more week, writes NS, it could have been an April Fool
joke.}
}
@article{J.Anon1993b,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Utah puts fusion out in the cold},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {262},
 number    = {Dec. 10},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {1643},
 annote    = {After 4 years and 8 months, The Univ. of Utah licensed off its
 patents to the new firm ENERCO for a sum "in the low six figures". The
 involvement has cost UU about \$0.7m in legal fees. The University will
 receive royalties for profits arising from the patents. ENECO's president
 Fred Jaeger says that they will work closely woth F\&P, thus "reuniting the
 inventors with the invention".}
}
@article{J.Anon1994,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Derfor blev kold fusion en forsker-farce (That's why cold
fusion
              became a research farce)},
 note      = {In Danish},
 journal   = {Illustreret Videnskab},
 year      = {1994},
 number    = {12},
 pages     = {62},
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 annote    = {A short 1-page item, telling nothing new; it has a very brief
 resume of the cnf affair. The author states (erroneously) that physicists
 were on the skeptical side, while chemists believed in cnf; also that after
a
 few months there were only a handful of believers left; and finally, that
 F\&P now work in France for an anonymous Japanese company. The title
 statement is not in fact explained, i.e. why it became a farce.}
}
@article{J.Anon1996a,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Hollywood chain reaction},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {272},
 number    = {Apr. 19},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {351},
 annote    = {Small review of the film Chain Reaction, in which Keanu Reeves
 plays a scientist who discovers energy too cheap to meter coming out of
 bubbles in an ultrasonic field.}
}
@article{J.Anon1996b,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Cold fusion gets a drubbing in Italian Court},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {272},
 number    = {Apr. 26},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {487},
 annote    = {Report of the court decision in Italy not to award damages to
 Fleischmann, Pons and several Italian cold fusion scientists, because of a
 statement in the newspaper La Repubblica, calling CNF "scientific fraud".
 There are quotes from Morrison and Fleischmann, who had not yet read the
 14-page court ruling.  Among other things, the decision was due to
 inconsistent information given to the court by P\&F.}
}
@article{J.Anon1997,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {Japan ends funding for 'cold' fusion project},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {389},
 number    = {Sep. 4},
 year      = {1997},
 pages     = {10},
 annote    = {Reports that the Japan MITI decided to terminate the cold
fusion
 project when the five-year term expires next March. It will then have spent
 about \$25 million on it. MITI is quoted as saying that the project has
 resulted in advances in calorimeter design for excess heat measuremnent.}
}
@article{J.Anon2000,
 author    = {Anon.},
 title     = {},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {167},
 number    = {2254, Sep. 2},
 year      = {2000},
 pages     = {96},
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 annote    = {Feedback reports that Paul LaViolette, the maverick (ex) patent
 examiner in the US Patent and Trademarks Office, appeals against his
 dismissal, claiming that he was dismissed because of his belief in cold
 fusion. There is a precedent for treating sincerely held beliefs the same as
 religious beliefs, and LaViolette will base his suit on that. So far, he
 seems to have won a round. [He was later reinstated with back pay]}
}
@article{J.Arms1989,
 author    = {R.~D. Armstrong},
 title     = {Editorial: The cold fusion debate},
 journal   = {Electrochim. Acta},
 volume    = {34},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1287},
 annote    = {A plea for publication in the proper journals, giving full
 details.}
}
@article{J.Bash1994,
 author    = {S. Bashkin},
 journal   = {Physics Today},
 year      = {1994},
 number    = {March},
 pages     = {95},
 annote    = {Following a review of Taubes' book "Bad Science" by Williams,
 Bashkin comments that the prehistory of cold fusion has been forgotten
(which
 it has not), i.e. the 1926 work of Paneth and Peters and that of Tandberg in
 the 1930's.}
}
@article{J.Baue1991,
 author    = {H.~H. Bauer},
 title     = {Too Hot to Handle: The Race for Cold Fusion},
 journal   = {J. Sci. Exploration},
 volume    = {4},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {267},
 annote    = {Electrochemist and science philosopher HH Bauer reviews Frank
 Close's book.  While it compares well with the "pot boiler" by Peat, it
 appears to have major failings. For example, Close does not know the stature
 of Fleischmann, and does not explain some things of importance such as FPH's
 derivation of the famous fugacity of $10^{27}$ (HHB does not mention that
 this is itself a doubtful concept). As for the sections of the book of a
 science-philosophical nature, HHB considers them very weak, and suggests a
 separate book on the subject.  There are complaints (not for the first time)
 about the proofreading and editing of the book.}
}
@article{J.Baue1992,
 author    = {H.~H. Bauer},
 title     = {Cold Fusion: The Scientific Fiasco of the Century,
              by J. Huizenga},
 journal   = {J. Sci. Exploration},
 volume    = {6},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {395},
 annote    = {Science philosopher and electrochemist H.H. Bauer reviews
 Huizenga's book.  Bauer begins with the statement that cold fusion, like the
 magnetic monopole or gravity waves, is yet to be verified, and no concensus
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 has been reached.  Huizenga's book presents an occasion to discuss cold
 fusion claims, but is wrong in many ways. While being valuable in giving an
 account of the DOE investigation, the book fails to be as up-to-date as it
 could be, is dogmatic and one-sided, partisan, shallow, offensively
personal,
 and uses innuendo.  Scientists in general and Huizenga in particular do not
 know much about the history of science but feel free to cite it
nevertheless.
 Huizenga's invocation of pathological science is inappropriate and his
 history superficial, writes Prof. Bauer.}
}
@ARTICLE{J.Bebb2009,
   author    = {P. Bebbington},
   title     = {Fringe benefit},
   journal   = {New Scientist},
   volume    = {203},
   number    = {2724},
   year      = {2009},
   pages     = {27},
   annote    = {Letter to the Editor, responding to Stiller's earlier Letter,
 in which Stiller complained about NS giving cold fusion any credence.
 Bebbington points out that fringe science sometimes leads to new knowledge,
 and NS enhances its reputation by publishing the interview with Fleischmann
 (see J.Cart2009).}
}
@article{J.Bish1989,
 author    = {J.~E. Bishop},
 title     = {Development in atom fusion to be unveiled},
 journal   = {The Wall Street Journal},
 number    = {Mar. 23},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {B1},
 annote    = {Report, prior to the press conference given by Fleischmann
 and Pons, of their cold fusion claim, along with a well researched article
on
 the background of the subject.}
}
@article{J.Bish1990,
 author    = {J.~E. Bishop},
 title     = {Scientist says 'cold fusion' tests may have had some
              impure rods},
 journal   = {The Wall Street Journal},
 number    = {June 7},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {B4},
 annote    = {Kevin Wolf is reported to say that at least some of his
 palladium electrodes were contaminated by tritium.  Bockris, however, in
 whose lab much greater amounts of tritium have been found, rejects this as
an
 explanation. He is still convinced that they found tritium generated in the
 cells.}
}
@article{J.Bish1993,
 author    = {J. Bishop},
 title     = {It ain't over till it's over... Cold Fusion},
 journal   = {Popular Science},
 year      = {1993},
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 number    = {August},
 pages     = {47},
 annote    = {Written by the reporter who broke the news in 1989 in the Wall
 Street Journal, this is an update of the cnf affair, giving the 4+ year old
 history.  Apart from the academic efforts in the area, the private
 enterprises that have sprung out are also mentioned, such as Tom Droege's
 basement work, the Clustron Inc. Co. with Mallove and Rothwell as
principals,
 Harold Fox's several enterprises and Japan's investments. Bishop writes that
 4He has not been found, citing as the sole exception Yamaguchi's work, and
 ignoring the China Lake results. He recommends Taubes book.}
}
@article{J.Bish1996,
 author    = {J.~E. Bishop},
 title     = {A bottle rekindles scientific debate about the possibility
              of cold fusion},
 journal   = {Wall Street Journal},
 number    = {January 29},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {A7A},
 annote    = {JEB redundantly writes that "it's deja vu all over again",
about
 the Patterson cell of beads, claimed to be producing massive amounts of
 excess heat. Several experts are quoted, both pro and con and JEB mentions
 that a US patent has been granted. "The dubious" Dr. Birnbaum, one of the
 experts is finally quoted using words such  as "atrocious science" and
 "flimflam".}
}
@article{J.Bock1990,
 author    = {J. O'M: Bockris},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {249},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {463},
 annote    = { Referring to Taubes' "Cold fusion conundrum at Texas A\&M" in
 Science 248 (1990) 1299, Bockris says that the cold fusion experiments run
in
 his labs are very laborious and time-consuming. "What was the purpose, then,
 of printing a gossip-based account which, by strong innuendo, suggests that
a
 graduate student of mine faked his results?", he asks. He goes on to say
that
 even if there were tritium in the Pd electrodes, it would not come out under
 the cathodic conditions and cites 26 other labs that have found tritium.}
}
@article{J.Bock1991a,
 author    = {J. Bockris},
 title     = {Cold fusion II: the story continues},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {129},
 number    = {1752},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {50},
 annote    = {Unlike Frank Close, who writes Part I, p.46, in the same issue,
 JB is convinced that cold fusion takes place. He concentrates on the
 technical evidence, and points out some strong results, such as neutron
 bursts correlated with a rise in tritium level. He summarises the pros and
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 cons in a table.}
}
@article{J.Bock1991b,
 author    = {J.~O.~M. Bockris},
 title     = {Cold fusion results},
 journal   = {Science},
 number    = {Feb. 1},
 volume    = {251},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {499},
 annote    = {A letter rebutting R. Pool's claims that the Bockris school has
 not found tritium for a year. On the contrary, says Bockris, 37 groups have
 found it and Thomas Claytor of LANL can produce it at will. Also, Bockris
 says that there were no irregularities in the oral examination of Packham.}
}
@article{J.Bock1992a,
 author    = {J.~O.~M. Bockris},
 title     = {Hesitant birth of cold fusion},
 journal   = {Forum Appl. Res. Public Policy},
 volume    = {7},
 number    = {4},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {91},
 annote    = {Bockris summarises his view of cold fusion. He mentions attacks
 on its proponents and relates some personal experiences to show that the
 scientific establishment is suppressing the field of study. Peer review is
in
 doubt.}
}
@article{J.Bock1993,
 author    = {J.~O.~M. Bockris},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Sep. 6},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {4},
 annote    = {Bockris complains that an earlier article in C\&EN (June 14)
 was biased against cold fusion, by emphasising comments by well known
 opponents of cnf.  Bockris writes that this is a deception, with 1000
workers
 worldwide, Japanese funding by \$50 million, 27 Russian research institutes
 all for cnf. He suggests dropping the name 'cold fusion' (although fusion
 certainly occurs, he writes) and substituting 'chemically stimulated nuclear
 reactions'.}
}
@article{J.Bore1993,
 author    = {G. Borella},
 title     = {Uova d'aqua. (Egg of water)},
 note      = {In Italian},
 journal   = {Panorama},
 number    = {Apr. 18},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {166},
 annote    = {A popular article, describing the latest theory of Prof.
 Preparata, Milano, and coworker Del Guidice, as well as the persons
 themselves. Water, they point out, is quite anomalous. They suggest the
 existence of egg-like clumps and long-range cooperative properties in water,
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 even at ambient temperatures. They then suggest that this may have bearing
on
 cold fusion, as well as support the claims by Benveniste a few years ago,
who
 claimed a kind of structural memory in water, and was ridiculed, especially
 by the journal Nature, in which his paper appeared.}
}
@article{J.Bown1993,
 author    = {W. Bown},
 title     = {Frosty reception greets cold fusion figures},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {138},
 number    = {1871},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {6},
 annote    = {A commentary prompted by the news that "next week", there will
 appear a new paper by F\&P in Physics Letters A. Bown comments that
 scientists who have attempted a replication of the effect have concluded
that
 it is chemical, if anything, and of little use in any case. One of the
 journal's editors, Vigier, is quoted as saying that it is not fusion, as
 fusion products - neutrons, tritium etc - are lacking. The graph shown from
 the paper shows excess heat, after deuterium charging, of about the same
 magnitude as the heat of deuteration. This is less than claimed
 previously. Fleischmann himself is said to be unsure whether the effect is
 nuclear, but thinks it could be a new fusion process. Morrison and Williams
 are quoted as skeptical.}
}
@article{J.Brau1989a,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 1},
 journal   = {J. Radionucl. Chem. Lett.},
 volume    = {136},
 number    = {3},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1},
 annote    = {A short collection of publications relevant to cold fusion,
 news of which had just broken. The FPH and Jones+ papers and some newspaper
 reports are listed.}
}
@article{J.Brau1989b,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 2},
 journal   = {J. Radionucl. Chem. Lett.},
 volume    = {137},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {407},
 annote    = {Braun lists more cnf papers he has read, and provides a rough
 but useful classification, ticking off heat, neutrons, gamma rays, tritium,
 theory and hypotheses/comments, as applicable.}
}
@article{J.Brau1989c,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 3},
 journal   = {J. Radionucl. Chem. Lett.},
 volume    = {144},
 year      = {1989},
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 pages     = {161},
 annote    = {More papers on cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Brau1989d,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 4},
 journal   = {J. Radionucl. Chem. Lett.},
 volume    = {144},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {323},
 annote    = {More papers on cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Brau1989e,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 5},
 journal   = {J. Radionucl. Chem. Lett.},
 volume    = {145},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1},
 annote    = {More papers on cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Brau1989f,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 6},
 journal   = {J. Radionucl. Chem. Lett.},
 volume    = {145},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {245},
 annote    = {More papers on cold fusion. Braun comments that the situation
 is quiet.}
}
@article{J.Brau1990a,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 7},
 journal   = {J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., Lett.},
 volume    = {145},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {385},
 annote    = {Braun's selected, annotated bibliography continues.}
}
@article{J.Brau1990b,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 8},
 journal   = {J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., Lett.},
 volume    = {146},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {289},
 annote    = {Braun continues to list cold fusion articles that he has read.
 He notes that reports now appear in journals, rather than on newspaper front
 pages.}
}
@article{J.Brau1991a,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 9},
 journal   = {J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., Lett.},
 volume    = {153},
 year      = {1991},
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 pages     = {1},
 annote    = {As the name implies, no. 9 in the series.}
}
@article{J.Brau1991b,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 10},
 journal   = {J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., Lett.},
 volume    = {154},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {1},
 annote    = {No. 10 in the series.}
}
@article{J.Brau1991c,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 11},
 journal   = {J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., Lett.},
 volume    = {154},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {237},
 annote    = {No. 11 in the series.}
}
@article{J.Brau1991d,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 12},
 journal   = {J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., Lett.},
 volume    = {155},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {141},
 annote    = {No. 12 in the series.}
}
@article{J.Brau1992,
 author    = {T. Braun},
 title     = {World flash on cold fusion. No. 13
              (the final one in the series)},
 journal   = {J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem., Lett.},
 volume    = {164},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {137},
 annote    = {No. 13 in the series, and THE END. Prof. Braun comments on the
 number 13 and its appropriateness to the cold fusion situation. He refers
the
 reader to Prof. Bruce Lewenstein's chronology for more information.}
}
@article{J.Bria1990,
 author    = {J.~P. Briand},
 title     = {'Cold' fusion eighteen months later},
 journal   = {Recherche},
 volume    = {21},
 number    = {225},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {1282},
 annote    = {A brief skeptical review of the cold fusion affair, with 15
 references.  The difficulties of weak radiation measurement and calorimetry
 are pointed out, and the fact that physicists are generally skeptical.}
}
@article{J.Brit2007,
 author    = {D. Britz},
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 title     = {The Science of Low Energy Nuclear Reaction:
              a Comprehensive Compilation of Evidence and Explanations
              about Cold Fusion by Edmund Storms.},
 journal   = {J. Sci. Expl.},
 volume    = {21},
 year      = {2007},
 pages     = {801--805},
 annote    = {Book review. Britz reviews the book by Ed Storms. See the
 Books file for details on the book.}
}
@article{J.Broa1990,
 author    = {W. Broad},
 title     = {Contamination at 3 Labs Casts Doubt On Results Pointing to
              Cold Fusion},
 journal   = {New York Times June},
 number    = {June 8},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {B6},
 annote    = {Kevin Wolf of Texas A\&M and Edmund K. Storms and Carol Talcott
 of Los Alamos all retract their tritium findings; the tritium was in the
 palladium they used, in the first place (they used the same source). This
was
 reported the previous day in the Wall Street Journal.}
}
@article{J.Bush1992,
 author    = {B. Bush},
 title     = {(4)He studies misrepresented},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Sep. 7},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {5},
 annote    = {Bush criticises Huizenga's letter, in which H alleges that no
 evidence for helium production in cold fusion experiments exists, thereby
 implicating the China Lake study, mentioned in Huizenga's book. Contrary to
 Huizenga's rejection of this study, Bush confirms that there was a high
 correlation between helium and heat, the chance of getting these results by
 accident being exceedingly small.}
}
@article{J.Byun1990,
 author    = {J.~H. Byun},
 title     = {Cold nuclear fusion},
 note      = {In Korean},
 journal   = {Hwahak Kwa Kongop Ui Chinbo},
 volume    = {30},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {86},
 annote    = {"Review and reflections on the controversies surrounding cold
 fusion, including a list of Korean organizations and personnel funded to
 carry out related studies are given, with 12 refs". Quote from Chem.  Abstr.
 113:199182 (1990)}
}
@ARTICLE{J.Cart2009,
   author    = {J. Cartwright},
   title     = {Interview: fusion in a cold climate},
   journal   = {New Scientist},
   volume    = {203},
   number    = {2717},
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   year      = {2009},
   pages     = {28--29},
   annote    = {An interview with Martin Fleischmann, who regrets nothing
 except the scientific community's unscientific behaviour with respect to
 cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Char1992,
 author    = {D. Charles},
 title     = {Piece of teflon led to fatal explosion},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {134},
 number    = {1827},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {4},
 annote    = {Although the investigation continues at SRI, some conclusions
 have been reached about the cause of the explosion of a cold fusion cell in
 January '92, which killed Andrew Riley and injured some others. The events
 are thought to have been: a loose piece of teflon near the gas outlet
 blocked that outlet, as some gas escaped with a rush. The same rush also wet
 the catalyst in the head space, consisting of some Pd spheres. After this,
 the cell accumulated up to 30 atm of pressure of D2 and O2, which could not
 recombine fast enough on the wet catalyst. When Riley moved the cell,
perhaps
 some Pd was exposed, setting up an explosive burn of the D2 with the O2; the
 bottom of the cell was blown out and the cell, now a rocket, hit Riley.
 Charles comments that several cold fusion workers have seen Pd electrodes
 glow red-hot when exposed to air after electrolysis. Cold fusion work at SRI
 has been suspended since the accident, but researchers are asking for more
 funds, partly for equipment to prevent recurrence of such an accident.}
}
@article{J.Chow1994,
 author    = {M. Chown},
 title     = {Net backs probe into cold fusion},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {144},
 number    = {1956},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {11},
 annote    = {Reports that 'physicists' have pooled to send Tom Droege to
 Atlanta to examine the Griggs machine, supposed to generate more heat than
 the power put into it. This arose from discussions in the Usenet group
 'Sci.Physics.Fusion'.  More than \$1000 has been raised, Douglas Morrison is
 quoted as saying.}
}
@article{J.Chub1996,
 author    = {S.~R. Chubb},
 title     = {More on Schwinger's views on cold fusion},
 journal   = {Physics Today},
 number    = {Sep.},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {15,117},
 annote    = {Chubb adds to a previous obituary for Schwinger, pointing out
 the Nobel prize winner's activity in cold fusion. He stresses that Schwinger
 believed in high D/Pd loadings. He cites only secondary sources.}
}
@article{J.Chub2001,
 author    = {S. Chubb},
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 title     = {Excess Heat: Why Cold Fusion Research Prevailed},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {39},
 year      = {2001},
 pages     = {288},
 annote    = { Scott Chubb reviews the book of that title, by Beaudette,
 favourably.  It is indeed a sober, thoughtful and well written effort, and
 makes the strong point that excess heat has not been competently disputed,
as
 well as raising some science-sociological issues. Chubb focusses on the
 question of whether Nature has fooled various people.}
}
@article{J.Clos1990,
 author    = {F. Close},
 title     = {Cold fusion I: the discovery that never was},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {129},
 number    = {1752},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {46},
 annote    = {A condensate of Close's book, which has just appeared. Close
 pronounces cold fusion dead, and goes behind the scenes to prove it.
 According to him, the prominent figures in this field have been less than
 honest on some crucial points. He dismisses the persistent small group of
 researchers with positive results with "... though it is still being pursued
 in isolated pockets around the globe". See also Part II, by Bockris.}
}
@article{J.Clos1991,
 author    = {F. Close},
 title     = {Frank Close replies},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {130},
 number    = {1765},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {12},
 annote    = {Reply to Fleischmann's commment on the same page (heading:
 Talking Point).  The issue is the story of the gamma peak in the original
 FPH(89) paper, which FC is trying to explain.}
}
@article{J.Clos1992a,
 author    = {F. Close},
 title     = {Test-tube fusion: The loud beginning},
 journal   = {Forum Appl. Res. Public Policy},
 volume    = {7},
 number    = {4},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {84},
 annote    = {A condensation of FC's book on the subject, focussing
especially
 on the mobile gamma peak. Nuclear effects seem to be ruled out.}
}
@article{J.Clos1992b,
 author    = {F.~E. Close},
 title     = {Cold fusion research},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 volume    = {70},
 number    = {15, Apr. 13},
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 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {2},
 annote    = {A reply to Eugene Mallove's letter, criticising the reviews of
 his book on cold fusion, by Trevor Pinch and then by Frank Close. EM accused
 both of arrogant misunderstanding. Close replies that his dismissal of cold
 fusion is not due to arrogance, but to many analyses of the available
 evidence. Close goes on to argue that where excess heat is found, it must be
 due to an unknown chemical effect, as no nuclear products are found
 commensurate with the heat.  Evidence of tritium, neutrons and charged
 particles are not, as EM claims, impressive but sporadic and too low in
 intensity. The few quality results are at variance with each other, and the
 simplest explanation, feels Close, is an error. EM invokes the test of
 history and FC is willing to wait for it.}
}
@article{J.Clos1992c,
 author    = {F. Close},
 title     = {The cold war remembered},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {358},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {291},
 annote    = {Frank Close, himself the author of one of the better books on
 cold fusion, here reviews John Huizenga's "Cold Fusion: The Scientific
Fiasco
 of the Century". Close likes the book and his only criticism is on a point
 where he believes Huizenga's history of events is out by a crucial few
 days. Close considers Huizenga's outline of the helium episodes -
 Walling and Simon's publication of their paper even after P\&F's helium
 retraction, and Pons's sabotage of the double-blind helium study - as
 highlights of the book.}
}
@article{J.Clos1993,
 author    = {F. Close},
 title     = {From farce to fiasco},
 journal   = {American Scientist },
 volume    = {81},
 number    = {January},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {83},
 annote    = {Frank Close's review of "Cold Fusion: The Scientific Fiasco of
 the Century" by John Huizenga. Close has himself written a similarly
critical
 book on the subject, and here appears to agree with Huizenga, who will not
 allow any possibility that some real phenomenon might lie behind cold
fusion.}
}
@article{J.Cogh1992,
 author    = {A. Coghlan},
 title     = {Test-tube fusion lives on in exile},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {135},
 number    = {1837},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {8},
 annote    = {Report from a meeting of the British Association, where
 Fleischmann showed a video of a cold fusion cell. All the water inside it
 evaporated. This showed that the setup could generate 3 gigawatts per cubic
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 metre.}
}
@article{J.Cook1989,
 author    = {C. Cookson},
 title     = {Test tube nuclear fusion claimed" and (p.26) "Nuclear fusion
              in a test tube},
 journal   = {Financial Times (London)},
 number    = {March 23},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1,28,26},
 annote    = {Simultaneously with the Wall Street Journal article (see Bishop
 1989), this is one of the two newspaper reports on cold fusion that startled
 the world in March 1989.}
}
@article{J.Crai1991,
 author    = {H. Craig},
 title     = {All over now},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {351},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {264},
 annote    = {As a comment on Pippard's review of Frank Close's book Too Hot
 to Handle, Harmon Craig wrote this poem:\\
The cheers for Cold Fusion\\
Were last year's illusion:\\
What's left of a quorum\\
Is the Pons Asinorum.
}
@article{J.Craw1989a,
 author    = {M. Crawford},
 title     = {Budget squeeze causes fission in fusion labs},
 journal   = {Science},
 number    = {April 14},
 volume    = {244},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {138},
 annote    = {This is about funding problems for plasma fusion; CNF is
 mentioned.}
}
@article{J.Craw1989b,
 author    = {M. Crawford},
 title     = {Cold fusion: Is it hot enough to make power?},
 journal   = {Science},
 number    = {April 28},
 volume    = {244},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {423},
 annote    = {Discusses the possibilities.}
}
@article{J.Craw1989c,
 author    = {M. Crawford},
 title     = {Utah looks to Congress for cold fusion cash},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {May 5},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {522},
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 annote    = {Utah's fund raising moves.}
}
@article{J.Craw1989d,
 author    = {M.~H. Crawford},
 title     = {Utah keeps the faith},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {245},
 number    = {August 18},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {705},
 annote    = {A 9-member panel at the U of Utah voted \$4.5 million for CNF.
 A chemist on the panel voted against; Wilford Hansen of the Physics Dept.
 abstained.}
}
@article{J.Craw1990,
 author    = {M.~H. Crawford},
 title     = {Utah scientist: no cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {248},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {36.},
 annote    = {Refers to an article in Nature by Salamon, who could find no
 trace of a nuclear reaction when his team set up apparatus under Fleischmann
 and Pons'.}
}
@article{J.Croo1994,
 author    = {R.~M. Crooks},
 title     = {Cold Fusion revisited (Review of Taubes "Bad Science")},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {263},
 number    = {January 7},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {106},
 annote    = {RMC says straight-out that this is far and away the best book
 written on cold fusion; the others were either rushed into publication or
 serve as a soap box. He goes on to describe the book, and has few complaints
 except that Taubes appears to have geographic prejudices against some
 universities "in the provinces". RMS has talked to 10 out of the 257 persons
 interviewed by Taubes, and these 10 vouch for the correctness of the
 rendition ("80 to 90\%").}
}
@article{J.Crum1997,
 author    = {L.~A. Crum},
 title     = {Shocking revelations},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {276},
 number    = {May 30},
 year      = {1997},
 pages     = {1348},
 annote    = {The authors, themselves active in the field of sonoluminesence,
 here give a roundup of current theory of the effect. The Casimir theory of
 Eberlein, the electron bremsstrahlung theory, the old Jarman theory of shock
 waves and a new theory involving a chemical reaction, are mentioned, as well
 as some recent findings.}
}
@article{J.Czir1992,
 author    = {J. B. Czirr and B. K. Harrison and G. L. Jensen
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              and S. E. Jones and E. P. Palmer},
 journal   = {American Scientist},
 volume    = {80},
 number    = {Mar-Apr},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {107},
 annote    = {Polemic response to Rousseau's article in a previous issue of
 this journal, in which he names cold fusion as an example of pathological
 science, and mistakenly associates the Jones group with the FPH group. The
 present writers point out that they have repeatedly distanced themselves
from
 the claims of FPH and do not subscribe to measurable amounts of excess
 heat. Also, all of their work has been properly peer-reviewed and they have
 not engaged lawyers to threaten others. Some of Rousseau's chronology is
also
 in error (to do with the Jones/FPH collaboration ideas). The writers then
 describe the history of their involvement with cold fusion, as evidence that
 the work is standard science and not pathological. Nascent fields of
science,
 they write, should not be branded as pathological purely because they
produce
 unexpected results, inevitable for a nascent field. There are many
 contemporary examples of such fields and they are not commonly called
 pathological.  See Rousseau, ibid Jan-Feb 1992, p. 54, and a response in
this
 issue, p.108.}
}
@article{J.Daga1989,
 author    = {R. Dagani},
 title     = {Fusion confusion: New data, but skepticism persists},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 volume    = {67},
 number    = {April},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {4},
 annote    = {An early update on the CNF affair, then only one month old.
 F\&P confirm all claims, including the detection of 4He by mass
 spectrometry. RD writes that a preliminary note was published in "a Swiss
 electrochemical journal"; JEC is meant. Pons is quoted saying that "Recent
 tests ... produced about eight times more energy than is consumed as
 electricity".}
}
@article{J.Daga1990a,
 author    = {R. Dagani},
 title     = {Advocates, skeptics alike still puzzled by cold fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 volume    = {68},
 number    = {16},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {28},
 annote    = {Report of the 1st Annual Conference on Cold Fusion, March 1990,
 Salt Lake City, Utah. Most attendees appeared to be either positive, hopeful
 or at least openminded; very few real skeptics attended (Petrasso and
Kellogg
 were there). Pons insisted that he keeps getting excess heat, up to 100-1000
 times what is expected from conceivable chemical reactions. F\&P also still
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 claim tritium but give no details. Forthcoming publications are promised,
one
 (July) in Fusion Technology and a 100-page article in J. Electroanal.  Chem.
 (there is no mention of whether this has been accepted; 100 pp is a big
slice
 of that journal).  Nine labs claim tritium; Murphy of Texas A\&M claims both
 D2O and Li are necessary. Problems are obvious, such as the strange ratios,
 e.g. T/n should be unity but isn't, etc. This leads to desperate
suggestions:
 some delegates suggest that there might be several different nuclear
 reactions occurring, some in the bulk (producing heat), some at the surface
 (tritium?). These chemists are aware of the fact that He, if formed in the
 Pd, would be trapped there, and F\&P have had their electrodes analysed for
 He - none was found.}
}
@article{J.Daga1990b,
 author    = {R. Dagani},
 title     = {Cold fusion dogged by more controversy},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {June 18},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {5},
 annote    = {A round-up of the recent troubles, mentioning the resignation
 of Univ. of Utah president, Chase N. Peterson and the background to this;
the
 legal threats to the Salamon team by lawyer Gary Triggs (and his retraction
 of the threats) and the tritium contaminations, as well as the doubts about
 Bockris' high tritium levels.}
}
@article{J.Daga1991,
 author    = {R. Dagani},
 title     = {Cold fusion: Utah pressures Pons, Fleischmann},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Jan. 14},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {4},
 annote    = {Fritz Will, the director of the Cold Fusion Institute at Utah,
 tells C\&EN that Pons and Fleischmann have been severed from it and that
 their funding will be cut off unless they disclose certain data and fully
 cooperate with a new review committee.  The council has, however, approved
 the release of the remaining \$900,000 to the CNFI.}
}
@article{J.Daga1993,
 author    = {R. Dagani},
 title     = {Latest cold fusion results fail to win over skeptics},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {June 14},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {38},
 annote    = {Report of the Fleischmann and Pons paper in the journal
 Phys. Lett. A, which has fuelled the controversy on cold fusion. There are
 comments by McKubre, Noninski, Huizenga, Bard, Morrison and Hagelstein, all
 taking the expected point of view. The authors themselves could not be
 reached by Ron Dagani. Vigier, an editor of the journal and the person who
 facilitated the paper, is cited as believing that "very tight electron
 orbits" are the underlying mechanism for the excess heat claimed.}
}
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@article{J.Daga1996,
 author    = {R. Dagani},
 title     = {Cold fusion lives - sort of},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Apr. 29},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {69},
 annote    = {Ron Dagani reports on the new magazine Infinite Energy. He says
 forget Nature and Science, here we have either the cutting edge, or we are
 over the edge. He mentions that cold fusioneers no longer insist on a
nuclear
 fusion reaction and he discusses the CETI (Patterson) cell of beads. He
 wonders why "cold fusion" still lingers on, and likens it with the urine
 movement (advocating the therapeutic value of drinking urine), similarly
 lingering. He concludes that it is up to "cold fusion" proponents to prove
 their point.}
}
@article{J.Davi2003,
 author    = {B. Daviss},
 title     = {Reasonable doubt},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {177},
 number    = {2388, Mar. 29},
 year      = {2003},
 pages     = {36--43},
 annote    = {An account of the cold fusion story with special emphasis on
 certain workers, such as Szpak, Mosier-Boss, Miles (see their photos). This
 is a neutral account, leaving room for the thesis that cold fusion is
 real. Frank Gordon, department chief of Szpak's lab, believes that some
 modest funding should be devoted to cold fusion. The piece focusses
 especially on the travails of the Szpak team and Miles, both of whom feel
 poorly treated.}
}
@article{J.Davi2005,
 author    = {F. David},
 title     = {L'exp{\'e}rience de Mizuno},
 journal   = {Fusion (Paris)},
 number    = {August},
 year      = {2005},
 pages     = {4--5},
 note      = {In French},
 annote    = {This reports a highschool science project by two Louisiana
 school girls, who tried to reproduce the plasma electrolysis experiment of
 Mizuno's. Out of 40 runs, an average of 17\% excess heat was measured.}
}
@article{J.Davi2007,
 author    = {B. Daviss},
 title     = {Cold fusion rides again},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {194},
 number    = {2602},
 year      = {2007},
 pages     = {32--34},
 annote    = {Mainly a report on the paper by Szpak et al in
 Naturwissenschaften (2007), also providing a potted history of the field.
 Slight tongue in cheek tone.}
}
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@article{J.DeAn,
 author    = {A. DeAngelis},
 title     = {Views on nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {May 15},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {3},
 annote    = {Ultrashort Comment, suggesting that what is going on is a
 nuclear reaction between Pd and deuterium, producing different isotopes of
 Pd. This might be the first suggestion of LT transmutation, which received
 greater attention years later.}
}
@article{J.DelG1996,
 author    = {E. {Del Giudice} and G. Preparata},
 title     = {Jury still out on cold fusion?},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {381},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {729},
 annote    = {The two Italian authors object to Nature's report, a few issues
 back, of the outcome of the Italian court case they and 3 others led against
 the newspaper La Repubblica, and which they lost. Nature had implied that
the
 court thus upheld the newspaper's claim that cold fusion is scientific
fraud.
 The authors correct this, pointing out that nowhere was this stated in the
 court's decision. In fact, the court acknowledges that anomalous excess heat
 has been produced, as advised by the court consultant. The authors end by
 predicting ridicule for the True Unbelievers of cold fusions, soon.}
}
@article{J.Dick1989,
 author    = {S. Dickman},
 title     = {1920s discovery, retraction},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {692},
 annote    = {Description of the work of Paneth and Peters in 1926 and -27,
 giving all the references; mentions also Tandberg's Swedish patent
 application.}
}
@article{J.Doug1989,
 author    = {J. Douglas},
 title     = {In hot pursuit of cold fusion},
 journal   = {EPRI J.},
 volume    = {14},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {20},
 annote    = {An early, thorough article on cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Eber1989,
 author    = {K. Ebert},
 title     = {Elektrochemisch induzierte Fusion von Deuterium
              (Electrochemically induced fusion of deuterium)},
 note      = {In German},
 journal   = {Nachr. Chem. Tech. Lab.},
 volume    = {37},
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 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {470},
 note      = {In German},
 annote    = {Early comment, reporting on the initial F\&P press conference
 and the paper in JEC. The article is not very critical, raising only a
slight
 doubt as to the applicability of the Nernst equation to an overvoltage (the
 famous 0.8eV).}
}
@article{J.Elbe1990,
 author    = {B. Elbek},
 title     = {What has happened with cold fusion?},
 journal   = {Kvant},
 volume    = {1},
 number    = {1},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {3},
 note      = {In Danish},
 annote    = {Bent Elbek, one of the first to comment on The Affair (albeit
 only in a local journal, like this one), does another roundup, after 18
 months. He waxes a little philosophic on the topic of burden of proof (it is
 on those who make cold fusion claims, not on the skeptics) and mentions muon
 catalysis. At the end, he censures cold fusioneers for their unscientific
 publication habits, like press conferences, and sees the possibility of
"cold
 fusion in the future, but hardly in the form one briefly believed in in
 1989".}
}
@article{J.Fede2004,
 author    = {T. Feder},
 title     = {DOE warms to cold fusion},
 journal   = {Physics Today},
 number    = {April},
 year      = {2004},
 pages     = {27},
 annote    = {James Decker of the DOE is quoted as saying that some
scientists
 visited him in 2003, and he decided to reopen the case for cold fusion,
 although most scientists remain deeply skeptical.}
}
@article{J.Flei1991,
 author    = {M. Fleischmann},
 title     = {Cold fusion: reply to critics},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {130},
 number    = {1765},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {12},
 annote    = {Fleischmann commments on Frank Close's statements with respect
 to the gamma peak in the FPH(89) paper. This peak was later shifted and
 deformed, and the circumstances surrounding this are obscure. FC has pointed
 out the confusion, and MF here writes that the change was simply due to a
 different kind of interpolation, and that FC has not looked at the
literature
 properly.}
}
@article{J.Fogl1992,
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 author    = {J.~W. Fogle},
 title     = {Media and science: Differing perspectives},
 journal   = {Forum Appl. Res. Public Policy},
 volume    = {7},
 number    = {4},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {98},
 annote    = {The director of Public Relations at the U of Utah looks at
 some issues in cold fusion, such as peer review, media coverage, secrecy,
the
 role of law, patent issues, reporter objectivity and the personal heat
 engendered by the field.}
}
@article{J.Fox1990,
 author    = {B. Fox},
 title     = {Patents blow the lid on cold fusion},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {128},
 number    = {1742},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {12},
 annote    = {Having applied for a string (7) of patents on cold fusion in
 the USA, Fleischmann and Pons have now also applied for an International
 patent (application WO 90/10935), which reveals all. Interestingly, the Utah
 chemists Walling and Simons (the "innocent chemists") have their names on
the
 patent, for their "theory" of what might be happening (i.e. the process, for
 some unknown reason, leads to (4)He and gamma emission). Hawkins, the
 coauthor of the seminal paper, who was inadvertently left out of the author
 list in that paper, does not appear in the patent. Barry Fox states that the
 patent's wording is vague throughout.}
}
@article{J.Fox1994,
 author    = {B. Fox},
 title     = {Cold fusion rides again},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {142},
 number    = {1931},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {23},
 annote    = {The Japanese company Canon has issued a patent on cold fusion,
 describing a cell in which deuterium is absorbed by a metal, and temperature
 cycling promotes cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Fran1991,
 author    = {A. Frank},
 title     = {Fooling ourselves},
 journal   = {Exploratorium Quarterly},
 number    = {Winter},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {12},
 annote    = {Adam Frank, a graduate student in (presumably) one of the
natural
 sciences, here expands on his interpretation of how scientific cheating
might
 come about. In many cases, he writes, it is the researcher fooling
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 him/herself.  Some celebrated cases are cited, such as Summerlin (who knew
he
 was cheating), Baltimore (who probably didn't want to know his postdoc was
 cheating), Blondlot (who fooled himself), and Pons and Fleischmann, who also
 engaged in wishful thinking, says Frank. He also cites Kepler, echoing other
 recent reports that Kepler might have massaged some of Tycho Brahe's
numbers;
 this is in fact an old chestnut, and a misunderstanding. Science historians
 know that Kepler did not massage, but rather corrected known errors
 (Abstracter's comment).}
}
@article{J.Free1992,
 author    = {D.~H. Freedman},
 title     = {A Japanese claim generates new heat},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {246},
 number    = {Apr. 24},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {438},
 annote    = {A report of the results of Takahashi, who has caused a stir
 "even in a field where eyebrows have become permanently raised". DHF reports
 that the claim is for 100 W for months at a time, or up to 40 times the
 erergy put into the cells, and more power than is generated in an equal
 volume of fuel rod in a nuclear reactor. Takahashi used small sheets of
 palladium, and a varying electrolysis current. Neutron emissions were not
 only very low but inversely proportional to the heat emissions; this "closes
 the door" to a nuclear explanation of this, according to Petrasso, who was
 asked for comment. But Takahashi favours an exotic four-body reaction.}
}
@article{J.Garl1998,
 author    = {L. Garlaschelli},
 title     = {Fusione raffreddata (Fusion cooled off)},
 journal   = {Chim. Ind. (Milano)},
 volume    = {80},
 year      = {1998},
 pages     = {1073},
 note      = {In Italian},
 annote    = {Organic chemist LG comments on CNF here. A brief run through
 the history is given, then the normal d-d fusion stated, and what the author
 regards as F\&P's hypothesis that d-d fusion goes the 4He way instead. After
 ten years, LG writes, it is an embarrasssment for science, but there remain
 some working in the field, also in Italy (Preparata and Gozzi are mentioned,
 among others).  LG appears skeptical.}
}
@article{J.Garw1989,
 author    = {R.~L. Garwin},
 title     = {Concensus on cold fusion still elusive},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {616},
 annote    = {Report of Erice (Italy) meeting, where Fleischmann as well as
 Jones and Czirr were present. Garwin correctly pinpoints the problems with
 the heat measurements of FPH and the lack of accompanying radiation, and is
 skeptical.}
}
@article{J.Garw1991,
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 author    = {R. L. Garwin},
 title     = {"Fire from Ice" (Book review)},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {254},
 number    = {Nov. 29},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {1394},
 annote    = { Garwin reviews Eugene Mallove's book at some length. Garwin
 makes a hobby of debunking false claims and has scored in the areas of
 gravity waves and polywater. He stresses here that experimental results are
 of primary importance, which Mallove also says in defense of cold fusion in
 the face of its theoretical rejection. However, the experiments cited by
 Mallove are found, on closer examination, to be inconclusive. Garwin writes
 that cold fusion may, after all, be an example of pathological science.}
}
@article{J.Garw1999,
 author    = {R.~L. Garwin},
 title     = {Cold fusion prediction},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {285},
 number    = {Aug. 27},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {1357},
 annote    = {Garwin, who has had a hand in assessing cold fusion grants in
 the past, reacts to Mallove's Letter in Science 284 (1999) 1929, in which,
 among other things, Mallove accuses Garwin of ignoring the evidence for cold
 fusion.  Garwin points to a bet made by Mallove with Barry Merriman, Mallove
 predicting that cold fusion would be widely accepted by July 19, 1996.  The
 outcome is controversial, both sides claiming victory. Garwin writes that he
 would like to see cold fusion a reality, but his calendar now reads 1999,
and
 he has yet to see any practical devices based on it.}
}
@article{J.Gers1989,
 author    = {D. Gershon},
 title     = {Cold fusion, anyone?},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {340},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {412},
 annote    = {The firms Thermonetics and Hart Scientific offer calorimeters
 and the J.M. Ney Company offers palladium electrodes to FPH's
specifications,
 all for others eager to have a go.}
}
@article{J.Glan1996,
 author    = {J. Glanz},
 title     = {The spell of sonoluminescence},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {274},
 number    = {Nov. 1},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {718},
 annote    = {A review of the field, good description of it and all the
 theories are named. These are widely different from each other; in other
 words, we do not understand the phenomenon. There are pictures of bubbles
 expanding and collapsing again. Future research plans are mentioned.}
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}
@article{J.Gold1992,
 author    = {M. Goldhaber},
 title     = {Cold fusion: not nuclear},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {257},
 number    = {July 17},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {310},
 annote    = {M. Goldhaber comments on an earlier issue of Science, in which
 one David H.  Friedman asserts that the Hagelstein theory has it that
 neutrons are absorbed by the Pd. Goldhaber writes that this can only be the
 Pd nuclei, and such absorption would release secondary products such as
 radioactive Pd isotopes, beta- and gamma rays, all easily detected. They
have
 not been, and therefore the process does not occur. In fact, since neither
 tritium, helium or neutrons have been found, nuclear explanations of excess
 heat in cold fusion electrolyses are not due to nuclear processes.}
}
@article{J.Good1994,
 author    = {D. Goodstein},
 title     = {Pariah Science. Whatever happened to cold fusion?},
 journal   = {Amer. Scholar },
 volume    = {63},
 number    = {4},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {527},
 annote    = {A 'cold fusion' skeptic gives some impressions of the field,
and
 concludes that cnf has not been treated fairly. Goodstein knows Scaramuzzi
 personally and knows that he is above scientific reproach.  Nevertheless,
 Italian physicists are scathing about his preoccupation with the subject. He
 also notes that while excess heat claims are dismissed, the lower-level
 neutron claims are considered possible ("good" and "bad" cold fusion).}
}
@article{J.Goug1992,
 author    = {W. C: Gough},
 title     = {"Too Hot to Handle: The Race for Cold Fusion, by F. Close."
              (Book review)},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {22},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {188},
 annote    = {WC Gough finds this book exciting, as a mystery story, and he
 keeps up this metaphor throughout the review. The "murder" is the fact of
 cold fusion. He comments on scientists' belief system, and its role in the
 weakening of the peer review process. G implies that this has worked against
 cnf research.  Close is criticised as detective for jumping to conclusions.
 The true culprit, i.e. the real explanation of cold fusion, has yet to be
 found, says Gough.}
}
@article{J.Grad1992,
 author    = {J. Grad},
 title     = {Cold fusion still controversial},
 journal   = {Engineers Australia},
 volume    = {64},
 number    = {14},
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 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {18},
 annote    = {Triggered by the upcoming cold fusion conference in Nagoya in
 October, this report sums up the field. Grad believes that the conference
 will be a more sober affair than the previous conferences, and many
 participants, he thinks, will avoid the term "cold fusion" altogether. While
 Huizenga is quoted against the phenomenon, Grad writes that too much
evidence
 now points to some real nuclear effect, and lately experimenters have
 achieved some degree of reproducibility, he believes. He quotes a recent
 statement by Wada, as well as describing his original experiment, which is
 shown in a figure. Takahashi is also quoted, claiming excess heat, neutrons
 and tritium. Tritium has also been found by Dr. Will, at 50 times the
 background, but Will regrets the lack of solid evidence for excess
 heat. Hagelstein's theory is mentioned.}
}
@article{J.Gree1990,
 author    = {D.~S. Greenberg},
 title     = {Cold fusion and other matters},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {346},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {326},
 annote    = {An interview by Greenberg with the legendary (i.e. mythical)
 Grant Swinger, published in The Grant Swinger Papers, 2nd Ed. Science \&
 Government Rept, 6226 Northwest Station, Washington DC 20015: 1990,
 \$8.95. Cold fusion gets a good mention here. Swinger is impressed with the
 way money has been obtained but notes that others do the same thing.
 E.g. tokamak fusion gets \$ $4\times 10^8$/a and - just like cold fusion,
but
 now for 30 years (!) - has not shown a thing. There are lots of other money
 eaters with flimsy bases.}
}
@article{J.Haal1999,
 author    = {J. E. Haaland},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {284},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {1930},
 annote    = {The author reacts to an article by Voss in the same journal,
 critical of the granting of a cold fusion patent. He writes that the article
 showed a lack of open-mindedness.}
}
@article{J.Hadf1992,
 author    = {J. Hadfield},
 title     = {Lukewarm reception for Japanese cold fusion},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {136},
 number    = {Oct. 31},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {10},
 annote    = {PH reports from Tokyo, having been to several meetings, among
 them the Nagoya cold fusion conference. He mainly reports the new results of
 Yamaguchi, who has had some news exposure with his Pd platelet, coated on
one
 side with Pd oxide, charged from the gas phase with D2 and then coated on
the
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 other side with Au. (4)He then appears after some hours, claims Yamaguchi,
 who however detected no neutrons; this is a different kind of fusion.
 Hadfield refers to what must be mass spectrometry of emitted particles,
 quoting a 0.64\% mass difference between D2 and He atoms.  Yamaguchi
repeated
 this experiment five times, successful every time. Critics suspect that the
 He came from the glass.}
}
@article{J.Hage41994,
 author    = {J.~L. Hagelstein},
 title     = {In memory of Julian Schwinger},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {26},
 number    = {4T},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {xi},
 annote    = {One of three dedication pieces on the occasion of the death of
 Julian Schwinger, Nobel Prize winning physicist, who before his death
 strongly supported 'cold fusion' on theoretical grounds.}
}
@article{J.Hall1990,
 author    = {N. Hall},
 title     = {Utah keeps embers of cold fusion aglow},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {126},
 number    = {1711},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {25},
 annote    = {Report on the first annual conference held at the National
 Cold Fusion Center at the University of Utah. About 200 people attended, 40
 gave papers of positive results. However Petrassi, who was there, said that
 none of these show the expected number of nuclear particles, indicating
 non-nuclear effects.  Nevertheless the Center's director Fritz Will speaks
of
 solid progress, pointing to excess heat consistently found (10-30\%) as well
 as x-rays from bombardment of PdD with charged particles. The Salamon et al
 paper is also mentioned in the report.}
}
@article{J.Hami1992,
 author    = {D.~P. Hamilton},
 title     = {A lethal 'cold fusion' blast},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {255},
 number    = {Jan. 10},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {153},
 annote    = {The first report in this journal of the explosion at the SRI
 labs. Not much is known at this point, and there are conflicting accounts:
 either it occurred while three people were placing a steel cyclinder,
 containing the experiment, on a shelf; or someone attempted to open a jammed
 valve on a deuterium gas cylinder.}
}
@article{J.Hans1993,
 author    = {J.~G. Hansen},
 title     = {A shattered halo},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {361},
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 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {501},
 annote    = {This gives a summary of what is known about the (11)Li isotope,
 anomalously stable. (10)Li decays instantly but (11)Li does not. Two of the
8
 neutrons in this isotope lie outside the nucleus, and tunnel effects render
 this arrangement relatively stable. This has been known for 5 years, and
 Hansen gives a description of both old and recent work.}
}
@article{J.Hans1996,
 author    = {L.~D. Hansen and S.~E. Jones},
 title     = {Response to 'Facts being distorted in cold fusion
controversy.'},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {30},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {131},
 annote    = {The authors of the two papers in J. Phys. Chem. respond to a
 protest from Storms (same FT issue, p.130) about distortion of facts. They
 say Storms is not correct, and bad calorimetry was done by some workers, and
 that he fails to document his claims. They do not agree that cold fusion
 skeptics should "keep quiet".}
}
@article{J.Herb1992,
 author    = {R. Herbert},
 title     = {Book Reviews: Paperbacks.},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {136},
 number    = {Oct. 31},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {45},
 annote    = {RH briefly reviews the Penguin paperpack edition of Frank
 Close's book Too Hot to Handle. He writes "The story caused jaws and work to
 be dropped", but reports that it gradually became clear that it [cold
fusion]
 cannot be done. RH likes the book, and recommends it as a thriller for a
 plane flight for some appalled delight.}
}
@article{J.Hine1993,
 author    = {T.~M. Hines},
 title     = {Cold fusion and pathological science},
 journal   = {Skeptical Inquirer},
 volume    = {17},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {201},
 annote    = {Psychologist Hines, on sabbatical in a biological institute,
 reviews the book "Cold Fusion: The Scientific Fiasco of the Century" by
 Huizenga, and finds it by far the best book on the subject. He likes the
very
 detailed cold fusion history of the first two months, and accepts all
 Huizenga writes. This is seen from quote marks around "discovery", and
 phrases like 'spurious reports' or 'near religious zeal'. He agrees that
this
 book is a useful addition to the literature on pathological science.}
}
@article{J.Hodg1993,
 author    = {N. Hodgkinson},
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 title     = {Nuclear confusion},
 journal   = {The Sunday Times (London)},
 year      = {1993},
 number    = {June 27},
 pages     = {9.2 ff.},
 annote    = {The latest on Fleischmann and Pons in their labs near Nice,
 where they are forging ahead with cold fusion. They say that a 10 kW
 generator could be ready "within a year". Hodgkinson provides a succinct
 history of the field up to the present, and cites several experts, such as
 Dr. Bewick, a colleague of Fleischmann, and Frank Close, author of one of
 several books on this subject, as well as Prof. Bockris, prominent
 electrochemist and cold fusion researcher, and Dr. McKubre, prominent for
his
 cold fusion results, as yet unpublished.  Unavoidably, there is some focus
on
 the controversial nature of cold fusion.  There is full-page photo of F\&P,
 looking through one of their calorimeter baths.}
}
@article{J.Hoff1994,
 author    = {N. J. Hoffman},
 title     = {"Bad Science. The short life and weird times of cold fusion",
              by Gary Taubes (Book review)},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {25},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {225--227},
 annote    = {Hoffman, who has himself written a (neutral) book on the
subject,
 reviews the demolition-job of Taubes. Words like "delusion" and
"derangement"
 appear in Taubes' book. Hoffman is disturbed by the embellishments of facts
 that he sees in the book (as do others).}
}
@article{J.Hoff1996a,
 author    = {N. Hoffman},
 title     = {Author's response to book review},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {30},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {129},
 annote    = {Hoffman adds some remarks to the book review by Lewenstein
(same
 FT issue, p.128). There were a few minor errors, such as misspelling, a
 misinterpretation of Hoffman's view of Taubes, Joe Champion and Frank
Close.}
}
@article{J.Hoff1996b,
 author    = {N. Hoffman},
 title     = {Response to 'Facts being distorted in cold fusion
controversy.'},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {30},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {131},
 annote    = {Hoffman responds to charges by Storms (same FT issue, p.130) of
 inaccuracies in the book " A Dialogue on Chemically Induced Nuclear
Effects",
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 particularly concerning the surface accumulation of elements such as mass
 106.  Hoffman has received support for his book from, e.g., Bockris, and now
 hopes for a blast from skeptics for his book, to be sure that he fits
Storms'
 description as "intellectually dishonest".}
}
@article{J.Hold1989,
 author    = {C. Holden},
 title     = {The selling of cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {245},
 number    = {Sep. 15},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1192},
 annote    = {Two new ventures, capitalising on CNF, have sprung up. One is a
 weekly newsletter published by the Fusion Information Center at Utah U; the
 other is the Princeton Fusion Report, selling for \$647.}
}
@article{J.Horg1992,
 author    = {J. Horgan},
 title     = {Japan, cold fusion and Lyndon LaRouche},
 journal   = {Sci. American},
 number    = {May},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {17},
 annote    = {Horgan writes that cold fusion is dismissed by the vast
majority
 of scientists as pathological, but it is receiving support in Japan. Now
this
 fact is being used to promote US funding; Fleischmann made some veiled hints
 to that effect. On paper, it does seem as if there are 100 Japanese
 researchers working on cnf but the subject is nevertheless not respectable
in
 that country. Ikegami's employer, the Nat. Inst. of Fusion Sci., does not
 provide funds for it. The surprising claims of Takahashi are unconfirmed by
 others. Pons and Fleischmann are sponsored not by Toyota, as some believe,
 but by Technova, Inc., a Tokyo-based think tank. Finally, Fleischmann quotes
 21st Century as a good source of information. Lyndon LaRouche, who own this
 magazine, believes that the British Queen heads an international drug
cartel.}
}
@article{J.Huiz1992a,
 author    = {J. Huizenga},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {July 20},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {3},
 annote    = {John Huizenga's reply to the letter by Cheves Walling in C\&EN,
 29-Jun. He writes that far from being exonerated of naive behaviour, Walling
 and Simons' paper is even worse, now that Walling has corrected the
 history. Furthermore, what they write violates known nuclear physics.}
}
@article{J.Huiz1992b,
 author    = {J.~R. Huizenga},
 title     = {Cold fusion labeled 'Fiasco of Century'},
 journal   = {Forum Appl. Res. Public Policy},
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 volume    = {7},
 number    = {4},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {78},
 annote    = {JRH here condenses what he wrote in his book. CNF is an example
 of bad science, which cost \$50-100 million to be found wanting. But science
 remains healthy.}
}
@article{J.Huiz1994,
 author    = {J.~R. Huizenga},
 journal   = {Physics Today},
 number    = {March},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {94},
 annote    = { Reply of John Huizenga to the Letter by Mallove, disagreeing
 with Williams' review of Taubes' book "Bad Science". Huizenga agrees with
the
 book, too, and writes cnf off as bad science.}
}
@article{J.Hull1989,
 author    = {L.~A. Hull},
 title     = {Views on nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {May 15},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {3,46},
 annote    = {Suggests that what is going on is electron capture by protons,
 catalysing fusion. This would circumvent the electrostatic repulsion
problem.
 Cold fusion might be the answer to the world problems of greenhouse effect,
 energy shortages and environmental pollution.}
}
@article{J.Jone1989,
 author    = {D. {Jones (alias Daedalus)}},
 title     = {Blow the fuse!},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {710},
 annote    = {Tongue-in-cheek suggestion that, once D is packed into Pd, and
 surrounded by explosive charges, this could make a splendid and elegant
 hydrogen bomb, with no lasting fallout. Another idea is a fusion-powered
 watch.}
}
@article{J.Jone1992,
 author    = {S.~E. Jones},
 title     = {Cold fusion: Need to keep door wide open},
 journal   = {Forum Appl. Res. Public Policy},
 volume    = {7},
 number    = {4},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {94},
 annote    = {Drawing on his experience of muon catalysed cold fusion, Jones
 has no problem accepting the reality of cold fusion. He describes some of
his
 own involvement, going back to 1985. He appeals for more tolerance by the
 majority for this nascent area of physics. Researchers should be encouraged
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 to publish, so that results can be scrutinised.}
}
@article{J.Joyc1989,
 author    = {J. Joyce},
 title     = {Unlucky break for the friends of cold fusion},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {123},
 number    = {1671},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {34},
 annote    = {Among other things, a report of the DOE's advisory board
meeting,
 where skepticism evidently reigned. Pons was absent but others reported
 negative findings. Menlove reported accoustic emissions from Pd and Ti under
 pressure of D2, but no neutrons.}
}
@article{J.Joyc1990a,
 author    = {C. Joyce},
 title     = {Gunfight at the cold fusion corral},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {126},
 number    = {1721},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {22},
 annote    = {A summary of the recent troubles at the U of U; i.e. the
 "anonymous" donation by the University to the cold fusion institute, and the
 legal threats to the Salamon team.}
}
@article{J.Joyc1990b,
 author    = {C. Joyce},
 title     = {Cold fusion pioneer shuns the limelight},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {128},
 number    = {1741},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {17},
 annote    = {A report of the current situation, being that both Pons and
 Fleischmann are in Europe (in Pons' case, it was not known exactly where),
at
 the time of a couple of meetings between the Cold Fusion Institute and the
 cold fusion advisory committee, which is to assess the case for future
 funding of the Institute. The absence of the two men from at least the first
 meeting (Pons did eventually attend a second one) caused rumours to fly.}
}
@article{J.Kenw1991,
 author    = {M. Kenward},
 title     = {A close look at fusion},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {129},
 number    = {1759},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {54},
 annote    = {Review of Frank Close's book "Too Hot to Handle". Kenward, an
 energy expert and former editor of New Scientist, reviews some of the past
 history of cold fusion (going back only to Frank, 1947), muon catalysed
 fusion and the recent furore over electrolytic cold fusion, which Close's
 book documents.}
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}
@article{J.Kest1997,
 author    = {D. Kestenbaum},
 title     = {Cold fusion - science or religion?},
 journal   = {R\&D Mag.},
 number    = {Apr.},
 year      = {1997},
 pages     = {51},
 annote    = {Short history of the subject, focussing mainly on the CETI
 claims (an advertisement for their commercial \$3750 kit accompanies the
 piece). The article also quotes Douglas Morrison, George Miley, Dick Blue,
 Reding (of CETI), Barry Merriman, Gary Taubes and McKubre.}
}
@article{J.Kier1997,
 author    = {V. Kiernan},
 title     = {Sharp blow may burst glowing bubble theory},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {154},
 number    = {2078},
 year      = {1997},
 pages     = {20},
 annote    = {Report on the latest theory of sonoluminescence from bubbles.
 Andrea Prosperetti of Johns Hopkins U has a theory involving a fast-moving
 jet going through the bubble, caused by the sound. The bubble is split, and
 it is this that produces the light, in a similar way to fracture emission.
 Temperatures go to less than 6000 K, too low for fusion. Lawrence Crum is
 cited skeptical of the theory. One might add that the theory does not
explain
 the spectrum of the emission from the bubbles. The paper is in
 Acc. Soc. Amer. 101(1997) 2003.}
}
@article{J.Kier1997,
 author    = {V. Kiernan},
 title     = {Sharp blow may burst glowing bubble theory},
 journal   = {New Scientist},
 volume    = {154},
 number    = {2078},
 year      = {1997},
 pages     = {20},
 annote    = {Report on the latest theory of sonoluminescence from bubbles.
 Andrea Prosperetti of Johns Hopkins U has a theory involving a fast-moving
 jet going through the bubble, caused by the sound. The bubble is split, and
 it is this that produces the light, in a similar way to fracture emission.
 Temperatures go to less than 6000 K, too low for fusion. Lawrence Crum is
 cited skeptical of the theory. One might add that the theory does not
explain
 the spectrum of the emission from the bubbles. The paper is in
 Acc. Soc. Amer. 101(1997) 2003.}
}
@article{J.Kosh1989,
 author    = {D.~E. {Koshland Jr}},
 title     = {The confusion profusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {May 19},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {753},
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 annote    = {Notes that peer review is shown again to be the best way to
 publishing.  Also, the CNF affair shows that fraud is not easy - results
will
 be checked by others, as has been the case in CNF.}
}
@article{J.Kriv2008,
 author    = {S.~B. Krivit},
 title     = {Cold fusion is neither dead nor merely a wishful fantasy},
 journal   = {Great Falls Tribune},
 number    = {April 19},
 year      = {2008},
 pages     = {A4},
 annote    = {Krivit responds to another recent article in this newspaper,
 that may have left the reader with the impression that cold fusion has been
 disproved, as he writes. He argues that clear evidence of some kind of a new
 nuclear process now exists, pointing to a group of tenacious researchers in
 the field, and that there is evidence for energy output and transmutation
 from systems initially at room temperature. It seems that there is a book
 about to be published, this summer, by Oxford UP, but Krivit does not
provide
 any further details, other than that the book has been peer-reviewed.}
}
@article{J.Land2003,
 author    = {G. Landvogt},
 title     = {The Grand Unified Theory of Classical Quantum Mechanics},
 journal   = {Int. J. Hydrogen Energy},
 volume    = {28},
 year      = {2003},
 pages     = {1155},
 note      = {Book review),
 annote    = {Landvogt reviews, somewhat enthusiastically and uncritically,
 Mills' 2001 edition.}
}
@article{J.LaVi,
 author    = {P. {LaViolette}},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {284},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {1929--1930},
 annote    = {A response from a patent holder of "new physics" to an article
 in this journal by Voss, criticising the granting of the patent, as it was
 about cold fusion. The author describes his successful career in several
 areas, in his defense.}
}
@article{J.Lewe1991,
 author    = {B. Lewenstein},
 title     = {Energy in a Jar (Book review)},
 journal   = {The Sciences},
 number    = {Jul/Aug},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {44},
 annote    = {An early book review by Bruce Lewenstein, science sociologist,
 comparing the two books by Frank Close (Too Hot to Handle) and Eugene
Mallove
 (Fire From Ice). Lewenstein likes them both and points out that they take
 opposing points of view. He finally asks what was unique about the cold
 fusion story, and concludes that it is NOT the presence of the press, nor
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 competition between research teams, nor the intrusion of politics into
 science, nor patents, nor the doubtful nature of the phenomenon. What L
 considers unique is that cold fusion brought together all of what is known
 about the social context of science and is a good example for this.}
}
@article{J.Lewe1992a,
 author    = {B. Lewenstein},
 title     = {Too Hot to Handle: The Story of the Race for Cold Fusion},
 journal   = {Publ. Underst. Sci.},
 volume    = {1},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {132},
 annote    = {Science sociologist BL reviews Frank Close's book on cold
 fusion. It comes in for some criticism. BL classes it as the popularisation
 of science, which Close will be pleased to read. BL considers the book
timely
 and clearly written by a professional but complains of wordiness, repetition
 and muddiness, in part the fault of poor editing. The rejection of cold
 fusion is perhaps too facile, based largely on FPH; the over 600 articles
now
 public present much more than this early slim evidence for the phenomenon. A
 scholarly analysis of the place of public communication of science in this
 affair remains to be done, writes BL.}
}
@ARTICLE{J.Lewe1992b,
   author    = {B. V. Lewenstein},
   title     = {Cold fusion saga: lesson in science},
   journal   = {Forum Appl. Res. Public Policy},
   volume    = {7},
   number    = {4},
   year      = {1992},
   pages     = {67--77},
   annote    = {Science sociologist Bruce Lewenstein examines the cold fusion
 story, in the light of what it teaches us about how science works. In fact,
we
 already know a lot about this, and cold fusion is not unique, as some have
 suggested. It is unique in one way, perhaps, in that it represents a
 confluence of media, patents, controversy and politics.}
}
@article{J.Lewe1996,
 author    = {B. Lewenstein},
 title     = {A dialogue on Chemically Induced Nuclear Effects: A Guide for
              the perplexed About Cold Fusion (Book review)},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {30},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {128},
 annote    = {Science sociologist Bruce Lewenstein, who has followed the
 "cold fusion affair", writes a review of the title book by Nate Hoffman. He
 describes the contents and the unusual form (the same as the Hume-Rothery
 classic), and points out a few small flaws (commented on in the same FT
 issue, p.129, by Hoffman). BL concludes that the book is useful to those
 trying to understand the technical issues of "cold fusion".}
}
@article{J.Lewi1989,
 author    = {J.~D. Lewins},
 title     = {The fusion trail goes cold},
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 journal   = {Nucl. Eng. (Inst. Nucl. Eng.)},
 volume    = {30},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {181},
 annote    = {Discussion with no refs on the scientific and political
 controversy concerning recent (Fleischmann et al, 1989, Jones et al 1989)
and
 historical reports of cold fusion by Paneth \& Peters.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989a,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {More than scepticism},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {339},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {4},
 annote    = {Report of the late-night meeting of the American Physical
 Society. Much scepticism was expressed by Koonin, Lewis and Meyerhof and
 others. Jones was present and was politely listened to. Lindley concludes
 that participants felt that fusion was dead.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989b,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Still no certainty},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {339},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {84},
 annote    = {Report of the Los Angeles meeting of the Electrochemical
 Society, with Fleischmann and Pons present and defending their heat output
 results, but retracting other aspects. Lewis criticised their heat
 results. Huggins reported consistently greater heat output from heavy water
 cells compared with light water cells. Fleischmann denied that some of their
 light water cells also produced heat. Steven Jones says that it is vital to
 detect radiation as well as heat in order to claim CNF.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989c,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Cold fusion gathering is incentive to collaboration},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {339},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {325},
 annote    = {Report of the Santa Fe meeting, and some research politics.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989d,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Double blow for cold nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {339},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {567},
 annote    = {Harwell investigation is stopped, after achieving no CNF, and
 collaboration of Pons and the U. of Utah with Los Alamos breaks down.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989e,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
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 title     = {No new money from US government?},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {340},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {174},
 annote    = {A panel asked by the US Dept. of Energy to assess CNF
 (chairmen: Huizenga and Ramsey) was not convinced by experiments so far. It
 did grant academic interest to the phenomenon but will probably not
recommend
 money for it.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989f,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Noncommittal outcome},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {341},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {679},
 annote    = {Report of the meeting "Anomalous effects in deuterated metals"
 in Washington, 16-18 October, organised by the National Science Foundation
 and the Electric Power Research Institute. The aim was to help the NSF deal
 with the flood of grant applications for CNF, not to pass judgement on CNF.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989g,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {No evidence for neutrons at Yale/BYU},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {342},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {106},
 annote    = {Steven Jones and Moshe Gai give evidence to the DoE of their
 joint experiments, exposing Ti chips to D2 gas. No neutron bursts. Jones,
 however, says that the experiment went for 77 hours, and that another lot,
 jointly with Menlove at Los Alamos, running for (collectively) 13000 hours,
 emitted neutron in bursts at such a rate as to give a 50\% chance of
 detecting a burst in the 77 hours.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989h,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Official thumbs down},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {342},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {215},
 annote    = {The DoE report. Huizenga, one of the committee's co-chairmen is
 quoted as being impatient with people still claiming excess heat; none of
the
 calorimetric measurements were of good enough quality and, in any case, heat
 alone proves nothing. This leaves only Kevin Wolf of Texas, who repeatedly
 found tritium, whose origin, however, is a mystery since, if it comes from
 CNF, it should be accompanied by secondary neutrons and other radiation;
Wolf
 finds none of these and this argues for a low-energy origin of the tritium.}
}
@article{J.Lind1989i,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Sitting on the fence},
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 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {342},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {870},
 annote    = {Review of the book by F. David Peat "Cold fusion: The Making of
 a Scientific Controversy". Mr Lindley is not happy, Peat has done a rush job
 and made some mistakes.}
}
@article{J.Lind1990a,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {The embarrassment of cold fusion},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {344},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {375},
 annote    = {An incisive and acid summary of the year's cold fusion. Lindley
 sums up the cold fusion affair, taking it apart bit by bit, citing the
 diminishing claims of Fleischmann and Pons, the Salamon measurements,
 Petrasso's criticism, the anomalies necessitating a new physical process,
the
 contradictions (did the controls with H2O produce heat, or didn't they?) and
 the He apparently found but which should have stayed inside the palladium.
 He also throws cold water on virtually all theories that have been advanced
 to explain cold fusion; they all appear to make a lot out of tiny effects or
 invoke effects that cannot operate under the relevant conditions.  As far as
 David Lindley (and Nature) is concerned, cold fusion is not only dead, it
 never lived.}
}
@article{J.Lind1990b,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Utah faculty protest cold fusion dealings},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {345},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {561},
 annote    = {Report of the controversy at Utah about the legal threats to
 the Salamon team and the not-so-anonymous donation of \$500000 to the cold
 fusion institute. Interestingly, this report now also makes it clear that
 Nature rejected FPH's original manuscript, unless it were revised (their
 lawyer Gary Triggs attempted to change their minds); an earlier Nature
 editorial had stated that the non-appearance of this article in Nature
should
 not be seen to imply anything about the article's quality.}
}
@article{J.Lind1990c,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Cold fusion. Second round},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {346},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {303},
 annote    = {A sneak preview of the second, long-awaited FPH paper - only
 now there are more authors (and Hawkins has not been left out) - in
 J. Electroanal. Chem., 25 July issue, 1990. Only electrochemistry and
 calorimetry is mentioned, no word about emission of nuclear particles or
 radiation. Evidently the team still believes they have something.}
}
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@article{J.Lind1992a,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Out, out brief candle},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {357},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {635},
 annote    = {Focusses on tritium generation, especially by the Bockris
group,
 stating that this has now been disproved as due to contamination.}
}
@article{J.Lind1992b,
 author    = {D. Lindley},
 title     = {Role of the press in cold fusion saga},
 journal   = {Forum Appl. Res. Public Policy},
 volume    = {7},
 number    = {4},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {104},
 annote    = {David Lindley, an editor of the journal Nature, which has
 distanced itself from cold fusion, gives an account of the story of the
 (non-) publication, and comments on press coverage vs peer review. High
 temperature superconductivity is compared with CNF; the former also received
 press attention, but proved itself by means of demonstrable results, unlike
 CNF.  Attention by the press does not put peer review out of action.}
}
@article{J.Lyon1989,
 author    = {R.~K. Lyon},
 title     = {Views on nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {May 15},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {46},
 annote    = {Lyon suggests that fusion might occur at Pd crystal defect
 sites, and the product is 4He, and no neutrons etc. Like ALberts, Lyon warns
 of the dangers of radiation with this process.}
}
@article{J.Madd1989a,
 author    = {J. Maddox},
 title     = {What to say about cold fusion},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {701},
 annote    = {Raises broader issues such as the public image of science,
 publication, secrecy, control experiments.}
}
@article{J.Madd1989b,
 author    = {J. Maddox},
 title     = {End of cold fusion in sight},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {340},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {15},
 annote    = {A summary of the CNF affair, concluding that it was all
 a mistake.}
}
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@article{J.Mala1999,
 author    = {D. Malakoff},
 title     = {DOE to review nuclear grant},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {285},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {505},
 annote    = {It seems that Prof. George Miley received a grant of \$100000
 from the DOE, approved in May this year. Now the DOE is reconsidering the
 grant, having been alerted that the project is cold fusion related. The
 Office of Science within the DOE reckons it should have handled the
proposal,
 rather than the Office of Nuclear Energy. It is felt that the project can
 damage DOE's image. The work proposed is the low-energy disposal of
 radionuclides, using a setup very similar to that claimed to produce excess
 heat, in the Ni/ light water systems. Miley, contacted by Science, says that
 this work is radically different from cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Mall1992,
 author    = {E. Mallove},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Feb. 10},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {2},
 annote    = {Eugene Mallove objects to the review of his book, Fire From
Ice,
 by Trevor Pinch, in a previous issue of Chem. \& Eng. News. EM says that
 Pinch, like Close, do not understand that the evidence favours cold fusion
 and points to the journal Fusion Technology as a source. Only his book tells
 the true story of how cold fusion was dismissed arrogantly by the scientific
 establishment, writes EM.}
}
@article{J.Mall1994,
 author    = {E. Mallove},
 journal   = {Physics Today},
 number    = {March},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {93},
 annote    = { Mallove criticises the review by D. Williams of the Taubes
 book "Bad Science", in which he agreed with Taubes. Mallove does not, and
 states that cnf is alive and growing with many attending the Nagoya
 conference, 24 laboratories working in Russia, etc.}
}
@article{J.Mall1999,
 author    = {E.~F. Mallove},
 title     = {'New physics' patents},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {284},
 number    = {June 18},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {1929},
 annote    = {Mallove (coeditor of the magazine Infinite Energy) joins Valone
 in a response to the item by David Voss in an earlier Science issue (May 21,
 p. 1252). Voss referred to Infinite Energy as "a publication for cold-fusion
 buffs", and Mallove objects to this pejorative language. IE, writes Mallove,
 has included articles by Nobelist Schwinger (known for his support of cold
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 fusion) and physicist Parmenter, who wrote on cold fusion theory with
 Nobelist, Lamb, as coauthor, among other distinguished authors.}
}
@article{J.Mars1990,
 author    = {E. Marshall},
 title     = {Science beyond the pale},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {249},
 number    = {July 6},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {14},
 annote    = {This is a somewhat general article about scientists who -
 rightly or wrongly - find themselves at odds with the scientific
 establishment.  The astronomer Halton Arp is the main example. Wegener gets
a
 mention. Cold fusion is mentioned in the context of "most screwy ideas just
 turn out to be screwy ideas" and Robert Park executive director of the APS
 complains that between \$50-100 million have been spent disproving this
 preposterous idea.}
}
@article{J.Mart1989,
 author    = {J. Martin},
 title     = {Views on nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {May 15},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {46},
 annote    = {Martin suggests that electrolysis might not be needed to get
 deuterium into Pd, but simply the gas under more than atmospheric pressure,
 and finely dispersed Pd. This is thus an early suggestion of gas phase CNF.}
}
@article{J.Mart1992a,
 author    = {F.~F. Martin},
 title     = {Pons confirms cold fusion},
 journal   = {Corriere della Sera},
 number    = {Mar. 17},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {28},
 note      = {In Italian},
 annote    = {A seminar titled "Cold fusion, three years later" was organised
 in Torino this year, and Pons was interviewed there. He confirmed that he
and
 Fleischmann are working in Nice, financed by the Japanese firm Technova. He
 claims that they are using a Pd alloy and with it, obtain 1 kW/cm$^3$, with
 100\% reproducibility. He cites the d+d--> (4)He reaction as a possible
 explanation and points to Prof. Preparata's theory of superradiance for
 support. The object of the work is a prototype of an energy source to be
 presented to the public. Prof. Bressani confirms that his group, too, has
 positive results and that cold fusion is, without doubt, a real phenomenon.}
}
@article{J.Mart1992b,
 author    = {F.~F. Martin},
 title     = {E in attesa piovono diffamazioni e denunce (Defamation and
              denunciation)},
 journal   = {Corriere della Sera},
 number    = {Mar. 17},
 year      = {1992},
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 pages     = {28},
 note      = {In Italian},
 annote    = {FFM reports the legal defamation charge of the Italian
newspaper
 La Repubblica which, in Oct and Nov 1991, called cold fusion "scientific
 fraud" and then went on to compare a fraudulent scientist with a fornicating
 priest, or a pedophile schoolmaster. The scientists named by the paper:
 Fleischmann, Pons, Preparata, Bressani and Giudice, are claiming damages of,
 respectively, 2, 2, 1, 1 and 1 billion lire for defamation.}
}
@article{J.Mass1990,
 author    = {M. Massaron and F. Lamperti},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 note      = {In Italian},
 journal   = {Tecnol. Chim.},
 volume    = {10},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {98},
 annote    = {A chronological summary of the developments with particular
 emphasis on Scaramuzzi at ENEA, Italy. Neutrons were counted in D2 after
 passing it through a column filled with Ti chips.}
}
@article{J.Mats1994,
 author    = {T. Matsumoto},
 title     = {Two proposals concerning cold fusion},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {26},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {1337},
 annote    = {Matsumoto, a frequent author in FT, states that up to now,
 cold fusion papers have enjoyed special status in FT, not being reviewed as
 strictly as other papers. This status has now been removed by the editor and
 Matsumoto agrees. However, now he would like to submit papers on ball
 lightning, in which he claims cold fusion takes place, and proposes that
 such papers should enjoy that special leniency. His other proposal is to set
 up an international bench marking project on nuclear emulsions exposed to
 cold fusion environments, and urges interested parties to contact him.}
}
@article{J.Miles1991,
 author    = {M.~H. Miles},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 volume    = {69},
 number    = {Sep. 30},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {4},
 annote    = {Miles rebuts Alberts' letter in the same journal, Aug 12. Miles
 was one of the authors of the paper criticised by Alberts. Miles denies the
 possibility of an artifact in all reported isoperibolic calorimetry
 experiments on cold fusion. Miles writes that there is too much emphasis on
 possible error, thereby missing what may prove to be the discovery of the
 century.}
}
@article{J.Miles1992,
 author    = {M.~H. Miles},
 title     = {Cold fusion: China Lake results},
 journal   = {Science},
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 volume    = {255},
 number    = {Mar. 13},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {1335},
 annote    = {A reply to Gary Taubes' earlier piece 'A cold fusion deja vu
 at Caltech', ibid 254 (1991) 1582, in which GT mainly focusses on
Fleischmann
 and Pons but also sums up the state of cold fusion as he sees it. Among
other
 things, GT claims that the China Lake (4)He results are likely to be due to
 contamination. Miles here points out the unlikelihood of this: in 8 out of 8
 cells producing excess heat, He was found; in 6 out of 6 cells not producing
 excess heat, no He was found. This coincidence is not likely to be due to
 chance, having a probablity of 1/16384, writes Miles.}
}
@article{J.Miley1989,
 author    = {G. H. Miley},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {16},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {115},
 annote    = { The Editor of Fusion Technology explains that he has several
 reasons for opening a cold fusion section in the journal. Among these are
the
 fact that it is a potentially valuable technique if it can be verified, and
 the fact that Miley himself is involved in cold fusion experiments and is
 personally convinced that something interesting and real is going on.}
}
@article{J.Miley1991,
 author    = {G. Miley},
 title     = {Comments},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {19},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {541--542},
 annote    = {The editor of this journal here comments on an article in
 another magazine, Fusion Facts, discussing the role of Fusion Technology in
 the granting of a cold fusion patent. He is aware that the inclusion of cold
 fusion papers in FT is controversial but defends this. He writes that all
 cold fusion papers in FT are reviewed as all others are.}
}
@article{J.Miley1994a,
 author    = {G. Miley},
 title     = {Comments},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {26},
 number    = {4T},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {iii},
 annote    = {GM makes some remarks on two rather different papers published
 in this issue of FT, i.e. papers about carbon rod arcing. They are thought
by
 some to have relevance to cold fusion, and GM states that because these
 papers are bizarre, four referees were used and they were mostly neutral,
not
 finding any errors. So GM took them, partly because of their provocative
 nature.}
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}
@article{J.Miley1994b,
 author    = {G. Miley},
 title     = {Editorial},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {26},
 number    = {4T},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {vii},
 annote    = {The editor of FT here explains this special issue, containing
 65 (by my count) papers delivered at ICCF-4, Maui, 1993. He mentions a
review
 process, taking more time than expected; thus we can take it that these
 papers were reviewed.}
}
@article{J.Miley1994c,
 author    = {G. Miley},
 title     = {Dedication to Julian Schwinger},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {26},
 number    = {4T},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {viii},
 annote    = {One of three dedication pieces on the occasion of the death of
 Julian Schwinger, Nobel Prize winning physicist, who before his death
 strongly supported cold fusion on theoretical grounds.}
}
@article{J.Miley1999,
 author    = {G. Miley},
 title     = {"Nuclear Transmutation: The Reality of Cold Fusion Technology
              by T. Mizuno." (Book review)},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {36},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {245},
 annote    = { Fusion Technol. editor and fusion researcher George Miley
 reviews the Mizuno book, translated by Rothwell. Miley finds it a
fascinating
 read, for example the unusually honest description of the progress of
 Mizuno's research in the cold fusion field.}
}
@article{J.Morr1990,
 author    = {D.~R.~O. Morrison},
 title     = {The rise and decline of cold fusion},
 journal   = {Physics World},
 volume    = {3},
 number    = {2},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {35},
 annote    = {A critical status report written in Feb-90. Among other things,
 it lists the possible known D-D fusion reactions (which the facts refuse to
 fit), gives the "milestones" in a separate box and a critical assessment of
 all the important results and claims. The author gives away his leanings by
 ending the article with a paragraph on pathological science, clearly putting
 "cold fusion" in the same category as n-rays, and pointing out an
interesting
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 correlation between the attitude towards cold fusion and geography - it
seems
 that with this issue, like so many others, it's "us vs. them".}
}
@article{J.Morr1996,
 author    = {D.~R.~O. Morrison},
 title     = {Damning verdict on cold fusion},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {382},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {572},
 annote    = {DROM responds to the charge laid by Del Guidice and Preparata
 in a previous Letter (Nature 381 (1996) 729) that a report in Nature 380
 (1996) 367 was incorrect. Some verbal subtleties in the Italian court, where
 DROM was the scientific advisor in the case of Fleischmann et al against the
 newspaper La Repubblica (check with the relevant Comment items), so that it
 is not entirely true, nor untrue, that the court found against "scientific
 fraud", as originally written in the newspaper. The case ended simply with
 the failure of the injured parties to win their case, but without any court
 pronouncement on cold fusion or fraud, etc. DROM then points out that Pons
 had, years ago, been photographed with a thermos-sized cold fusion water
 heater, but that this has not materialised. DROM hopes to see this water
 heater at the next CNF conference in October 1996 at Sapporo.}
}
@article{J.Morr1997,
 author    = {D.~R.~O. Morrison},
 title     = {Schwinger credited with finding anomaly, exploring cold
fusion},
 journal   = {Physics Today},
 number    = {June},
 year      = {1997},
 pages     = {106},
 annote    = {DROM reacts to a Letter by Chubb, Sep-97 in the same journal.
 He points out that Chubb seems to have missed Schwinger's two major points
on
 cold fusion: that it is the dp fusion reaction, not the commonly assumed dd
 reaction, that is the likely candidate; and that the excess gamma energy is
 rapidly shared by many lattice atoms and thus scaled down to 0.1 eV or plain
 heat. DROM writes that the first of the two suggests an experiment in which
 the ratio of H2O/D2O is systematically varied (which has not been done), and
 that Schwinger was wrong on the second count.}
}
@article{J.Murb1992,
 author    = {W. Murbach},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Mar. 9},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {3},
 annote    = {WM comments on the SRI explosion, pointing to an old inorganic
 chemistry text (Therald Moeller, 1952), which notes that hydrogen is
released
 explosively from palladium hydride when the electrolysis current is turned
 off. Also, he points out that ignition in hot fusion has not been easy to
 achieve, and reckons that this gives an exceedingly small chance to cold
 fusion, in principle.}
}
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@article{J.Myer1992,
 author    = {F.~S. Myers},
 title     = {Where there's heat there's yen},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {257},
 number    = {July 24},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {474},
 annote    = {Another report of MITI's decision to fund some cold fusion
 research in Japan. Unlike the one in Nature (Swinbanks), this one is fairly
 certain that this will go ahead, "barring last-minute objections by the
 Japanese Ministry of Finance". MITI does not subscribe to the reality of
cold
 fusion but is just being pragmatic in the face of excess heat reports. This
 report mentions figures of \$1-\$3 million, and a consortium of Universities
 and about 10 leading Japanese utility, electronics and metallurgical
 companies to do the work, over a 5-year period.}
}
@article{J.Nadi1998,
 author    = {S. Nadis},
 title     = {Utah university finally drops out of cold-fusion patent chase},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {393},
 year      = {1998},
 pages     = {7},
 annote    = {Nature reports that UU, having spent a total of about \$500,000
 on cold fusion, now is dropping all patent rights on it. After ENECO
 relinquished its license last year, UU has found no other takers;
Fleischmann
 and Pons themselves were not interested either. Mallove is quoted as saying
 that there is commercial development going on and Hal Fox says that CNF will
 be displaced by "plasma-injected transmutation".}
}
@article{J.Nevi1989,
 author    = {B. Nevins},
 title     = {Comments on cold fusion},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {16},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {115},
 annote    = {"Do you really want to rapidly publish a bunch of 'halfbaked'
 work on cold fusion? I expect that Pons and Fleischmann will find the error
 in their power balance within the next month or so, and all those authors
 will be desperately trying to withdraw their papers".  This was written
April
 22, 1989... See GH Miley, the Editor's, response.}
}
@article{J.Niel1989,
 author    = {J.~B. Nielsen},
 title     = {Svensker s{\o}gte patent p{\aa} kold fusion i 1927
              (Swede applied for a patent on cold fusion in 1927)},
 journal   = {Ingeni{\o}ren},
 number    = {16, Apr. 21},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {2},
 note      = {In Danish},
 annote    = {Nielsen points out that Tandberg, Swedish researcher, tried to
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 patent cold fusion in 1927. The patent was denied because the description
was
 inadequate.}
}
@article{J.Niel1991,
 author    = {J.~S. Nielsen},
 title     = {Den kolde fusion p{\aa} vej ind fra kulden (Cold fusion
              on the way in from the cold)},
 journal   = {Information},
 number    = {Aug. 24/25},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {6--7},
 note      = {In Danish},
 annote    = {There is new optimism on cold fusion, to the surprise of many,
 writes the author. An earlier critic of the phenomenon, Ellegaard, has just
 been to a cold fusion symposium at Como, Italy, and concludes that cold
 fusion is not dead.}
}
@article{J.Oder1992,
 author    = {R.~G. Oderwald},
 title     = {Fusion feudists},
 journal   = {Amer. Scientist},
 volume    = {80},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {107},
 annote    = {Oderwald here objects to an earlier article by Rousseau,
 entitled "Case studies in pathological science", mentioning cold fusion as
an
 example. He considers the article itself as a better example.}
}
@article{J.Oria1993,
 author    = {R.~A. Oriani},
 title     = {Cold fusion difficulty},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {261},
 number    = {July 16},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {279},
 annote    = {Oriani here corrects a statement attributed to him by Amato in
 a piece on cold fusion in the 14-May issue of Science. Amato had him say
that
 he found the 1993 paper of F\&P in Phys. Lett. A "difficult to assess";
Amato
 neglected to say that the difficulty was that Oriani had not had time to
 study the paper yet, so the remark was reported out of context.}
}
@article{J.Pass1994,
 author    = {T.~O. Passel},
 title     = {Preface. Fourth International Conference on Cold Fusion.},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {26},
 number    = {4T},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {xxii},
 annote    = {T.O. Passel, of EPRI, who was instrumental in shaping this
 special issue of FT, here prefaces it with a few remarks. Like the editor,
 G. Miley, he establishes that the papers were reviewed and that many did not
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 make it through this process, or were not submitted to it. He comments that
 this could be a comment on the reviewing process as much as on the
 papers. There is a Shakespeare quote.}
}
@article{J.Pica1989,
 author    = {L.~E. Picasso},
 title     = {Fusione: Fredda o calda? (Fusion: Cold or hot?)},
 journal   = {Acc. Inoss.},
 volume    = {56},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {5},
 note      = {In Italian},
 annote    = {General comment, summarising orthodox fusion approaches such as
 plasma fusion with magnetic or inertial confinement, muon catalysed fusion,
 and the surprising unorthodox chemically induced fusion. Prof. Picasso
 concludes with the hope that after the preliminary rush to reproduce and
 explain the results of Jones+ and JPH, there will now follow a period of
more
 considered investigation.}
}
@article{J.Pinc1992,
 author    = {T. Pinch},
 title     = {Cold fusion fiasco},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Jan. 13},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {28},
 annote    = {Trevor Pinch, an associate professor of the sociology of
science
 and technology, compares the cold fusion books of Frank Close and Eugene
 Mallove, respectively "Too Hot to Handle" and "Fire from Ice". He finds them
 both good accounts of the story and the technical details, but wanting in
the
 authors' attitude to how science is done, and considers both authors
biassed.
 Close praises the negative experiments, while Mallove considers lack of
 evidence as proof of cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Pipp1991,
 author    = {B. Pippard},
 title     = {Footnote to history},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {350},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {29},
 annote    = {A purported review of Frank Close's book "Too Hot to Handle".
 The actual review takes up less than 20\% of the article, and is scanty.
 Close is upbraided for being repetitious and at times irritating. The
 contents of the book are not discussed. The other 80\% of the article gives
 BP's view of the cold fusion affair. An interesting point made here is that,
 despite P\&F's claim to have been working on cold fusion for 5 years up to
 1989, there was very little to show for it. BP does not mention - as does
 Close - the puzzles remaining to be explained by skeptics.}
}
@article{J.Plat1998,
 author    = {C. Platt},
 title     = {What if cold fusion is real?},
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 journal   = {Wired},
 number    = {November},
 year      = {1998},
 page      = {feature pages},
 annote    = {Discussion of cold fusion in a computer magazine, taking a
 qualified positive view, in the light of a "huge body of evidence".}
}
@article{J.Pool1989a,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Fusion breakthrough?},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {243},
 number    = {Mar. 31},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1661},
 annote    = {A sober report of the FPH and Jones+ results.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989b,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Fusion followup: confusion abounds},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {Apr. 7},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {27},
 annote    = {The mad scramble to reproduce FPH's results; Bockris invoking
 unusual branching ratios to explain the lack of neutrons; some politics.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989c,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Confirmations heat up cold fusion prospects},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {Apr. 14},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {143},
 annote    = {Heat was generated at Texas A\&M; Hungarians find neutrons,
too;
 Walling of Utah has a possible explanation.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989d,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Skepticism grows over cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {Apr. 21},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {284},
 annote    = {More results coming in, contradictory.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989e,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {How cold fusion happened - twice!},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {Apr. 28},
 year      = {1989},
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 pages     = {420},
 annote    = {"Inside story of how two little-known electrochemists achieved
 the breakthrough, or the disappointment, of the decade - and how it may all
 have been discovered before". The "before" refers to Tandberg, 1927. Gives
 some personal details about Fleischmann and Pons, and also some of the
 background for the FPH/Jones+ interaction.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989f,
 author    = {R. Pool and T.~A. Heppenheimer},
 title     = {Electrochemists fail to heat up cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {May 12},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {647},
 annote    = {Report of the meeting of The Electrochemical Society in Los
 Angeles, 8 May. Strangely, it seems that only people who had positive
results
 to report, were welcome. Nathan Lewis got in, but had to fight for it. Both
 Pons and Fleischmann were there to reiterate their claims, and Huggins
 reported 40\% greater heat output when using heavy water D2O than with H2O.
 Lewis's charge that inadequate mixing in FPH's cells caused hot spots and
 thus false heat readings were rebutted by Fleischmann who showed videos of
 fast mixing in their cells. See also Kreysa's report in section 5 (unpub-
 lished writings) of this bibliography.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989g,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Cold fusion: Bait and switch?},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {May 19},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {774},
 annote    = {Apparently there was a rumor about Fleischmann and Pons's
 secrecy, to do with chemical changes in their Pd electrodes, which could
 possibly explain their results and in themselves be valuable processes.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989h,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Cold fusion: End of Act I},
 journal   = {Science},
 number    = {June 2},
 volume    = {244},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1039},
 annote    = {Report of the workshop at Santa Fe in the week before. No
 concensus was reached, no changes of mind. There was some feeling that there
 may be two different kinds of CNF, one producing heat, the other radiation.
 Huggins, having tightened up his controls after Nathan Lewis's criticism,
 still finds excess heat, and Appleby and Bockris, of Texas A\&M, also have
 positive results. However, other results show that electrodes that produced
 heat at Texas produced neither radiation, helium or tritium, so a chemical
 process seems indicated. Fracture-induced fusion (see Klyuev+ in the main
 biblio) was discussed as an alternative.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989i,
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 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Cold fusion still in state of confusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {245},
 number    = {July 21},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {256},
 annote    = {A Federal (US) Government committee decided not to support CNF,
 in the face of widespread skepticism. However, there are still people
 adhering to CNF. The State of Utah, however, has granted \$5 million for
 research on CNF.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989j,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Brookhaven chemists find new fusion method},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {245},
 number    = {Sep. 29},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1448},
 annote    = {Not cold fusion, but has some similarities. Deuterated Ti is
 shot at with deuterium, causing some fusion. This work started 15 years
ago.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989k,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Will new evidence support cold fusion?},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {246},
 number    = {Oct. 13},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {206},
 annote    = {A wrap-up of the CNF scene at present, a week before a workshop
 to take place at Washington. Kevin Wolf of Texas A\&M is quoted as someone
 trying to explain, without invoking CNF, the tritium he finds, but so far
 without success.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989l,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Teller, Chu 'boost' cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {246},
 number    = {Oct. 27},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {449},
 annote    = {At a 2.5 day workshop in Washington, DC, Teller and Chu
 advocated more work on CNF. Appleby, of Texas A\&M, suggested that it might
 be an as yet unknown neutral particle, that causes CNF.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989m,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Cold fusion: Smoke, little light},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {246},
 number    = {Nov. 17},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {879},
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 annote    = {Report on a meeting, sponsored jointly by the NSF and the
 Electric Power Research Institute, where some feathers were ruffled, because
 funding, rather than the science of CNF, was concentrated on. Other
 participants were happy, however.}
}
@article{J.Pool1989n,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {In hot water over cold fusion},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {246},
 number    = {Dec. 15},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1384},
 annote    = {Report on Hagelstein's talk at the annual meeting of the
 American Society of Mechanical Engineers in San Francisco, December 1989,
 which has caused some controversy and may predujice his achievement of
tenure
 at MIT. He had also irritated people with what they considered premature
 release of his theories on cold fusion, 3 weeks after the FPH paper;
however,
 Pool points out that Hagelstein has always been very reluctant to talk to
the
 press. His superiors are worried about his tenacity in holding to his theory
 of coherent fusion, perhaps beyond reason. Again, his own statements are
more
 moderate than his detractors seem to think.}
}
@article{J.Pool1990a,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Wolf: My tritium was an impurity},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {248},
 number    = {June 15},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {1301},
 annote    = {Kevin Wolf, whose evidence for tritium had been one of the
 hardest to dismiss, has now found that it probably resided in the palladium
 used in his group's experiments. This, despite standard precautions to
 eliminate it by prolonged heat treatment before the experiments. The item
 includes a comment by Wolf on the suspicions of fraud with respect to the
 tritium results of the Bockris group in the same complex.}
}
@article{J.Pool1990b,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Cold fusion: Only the grin remains},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {250},
 number    = {Nov. 9},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {754},
 annote    = {"Like the Cheshire Cat, cold fusion has slowly faded away" says
 Pool, and the grin is on the faces of the researchers around the world who
 continue to find neutrons. Pool has been to the Utah meeting on cold fusion
 at Brigham Young, and reports. SE Jones wishes not be associated with
 FPH. One new result made public at the meeting was emission of charged
 particles, perhaps tritium ions. But Douglas Morrison was not impressed and
 continues to regard cold fusion as pathology, says Pool.}
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}
@article{J.Pool1990c,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Cold fusion at Texas A\&M: problems, but no fraud},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {250},
 number    = {Dec. 14},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {1507},
 annote    = {"A 4-month-long internal review of cold fusion research at
 Texas A\&M University has resulted in a report critical of the way many of
 the scientists involved in that research behaved, but it found no direct
 evidence of scientific fraud". Carelessness, lack of objectivity, personal
 frictions and unusual treatments of a dissertation (Packham's) were
 charged. Smiles all round, as the message appears to be "science takes care
 of itself", and no fraud is found.}
}
@article{J.Pool1991a,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {High noon in Utah},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {251},
 number    = {Jan. 25},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {371},
 annote    = {Pons has to deliver half of his data to Wilford Hansen of the
 review committee, by Jan 15, and the rest by Feb 1. If the data is not
 convincing, the 20\% funding of the CNFI going to Pons, will be cut off.}
}
@article{J.Pool1991b,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {251},
 number    = {Feb. 1},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {499},
 annote    = {Response to Bockris' response on the same page. Pool points out
 that the report of TAM itself states that no tritium has been found there
for
 some time, and that a review panel found that serious breaches occurred,
 concerning Packham's examination.}
}
@article{J.Pool1993,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Alchemy altercation at Texas A\&M},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {262},
 number    = {Nov. 26},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {1367},
 annote    = {"Four years ago it was cold fusion, now it's alchemy" is the
 opening sentence in this report of Bockris' involvement with shady
characters
 purporting to be able to change silver into gold. One Joe Champion
apparently
 convinced Bockris that he could do it; however, the repeated successes could
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 not be repeated after Champion left. The man was later goaled, and this
casts
 bad light on some \$200,000 he procured for Bockris, from a gullible
 investor.  Bockris is then quoted as saying that he is now working on
 transmutation of carbon into iron.}
}
@article{J.Pool1994,
 author    = {R. Pool},
 title     = {Can sound drive fusion in a bubble?},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {266},
 number    = {Dec. 16},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {1804},
 annote    = {Report of recent work on sonoluminescence, where indirect
 evidence indicates temperatures between $10^5$ and $10^6$ K, just 2-3 orders
 of magnitude below that required for deuterium fusion to achieve interesting
 rates. The workers hope to fine-tune the setup to reach these levels. They
 take care to distance themselves from 'cold fusion'; if fusion is achieved
 here, it will be hot.}
}
@article{J.Port1992,
 author    = {O. Port and J. Carey and R. Buderi and N. Gross},
 title     = {Cold fusion isn't dead in the water yet},
 journal   = {Business Week},
 number    = {March 2},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {90},
 annote    = {A lively summary of the current status of cold fusion. It
 focusses in particular on the theory and experiments of R.T. Bush, and those
 of A. Takahashi, both of which are highly controversial. Tom Droege's
 basement experiments round off this interesting discussion.}
}
@article{J.Powe1996,
 author    = {C.~S. Powell},
 title     = {"Chain Reaction" (review)},
 journal   = {Scientific American},
 number    = {October},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {98},
 annote    = {Short review of the picture Chain Reaction. The review mentions
 the "notorious 1989 'discovery' of cold fusion" and that sonoluminescence is
 invoked and connected either with fusion or combustion. P concludes that
 according to Hollywood mythology (?) "collaboration and peer review are just
 obstacles to the triumph of the inquisitive spirit".}
}
@article{J.Rabi1994,
 author    = {M. Rabinowitz},
 title     = {In memory of Julian Schwinger},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {26},
 number    = {4T},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {ix},
 annote    = {One of three dedication pieces on the occasion of the death of
 Julian Schwinger, Nobel Prize winning physicist, who before his death
 strongly supported 'cold fusion' on theoretical grounds. There is a list at
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 the end, of JS's 8 papers on 'cold fusion', the last of them being also
 published in the same issue of FT.}
}
@article{J.Reic1999,
 author    = {T. Reichhardt},
 title     = {US State Department gets cold feet about cold fusion},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {398},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {98},
 annote    = {Reports that a meeting that was to be held at the USSD in April
 1999, on unconventional energy sources, might be cancelled because of doubts
 by a newly appointed coordinator of these meetings, Cora Foley, about the
 scientific validity of some of the subjects planned for the talks, among
them
 cold fusion (going under the name "assisted nuclear reactions").}
}
@article{J.Reic2000,
 author    = {T. Reichhardt},
 title     = {New form of hydrogen power provokes scepticism},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {404},
 year      = {2000},
 pages     = {218},
 annote    = {Report on the firm Blacklight Power, Inc., recently
established,
 backed by more than \$20 million. The company is based on its founder's,
 Dr. Randall Mills, theory and experiments suggesting a new state for
 hydrogen, that he calls the hydrino, in which electrons are in orbitals
lower
 that the ground state. This has been dismissed by orthodox scientists, and
 now the company is taking legal action against these sceptics, or at least
 four of them.  Mills says they are destroying his business.}
}
@article{J.Rich1989,
 author    = {V. Rich},
 title     = {Mixed success in East},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {338},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {529},
 annote    = {Report of socialist bloc attempts to verify CNF. Hungarians
 are first off the mark, with positive findings; Poles are still undecided,
 Russians are positive at rather low temperatures.}
}
@article{J.Rome1992,
 author    = {R.~H. Romer},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Am. J. Phys.},
 volume    = {60},
 number    = {12},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {1067},
 annote    = {The editor of Am. J. Phys muses on how the process of science
 is presented to students. The case of cold fusion reminds him that this
 process is often distorted by myth. Physicists were astonished at the way
CNF
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 turned into a circus, while their students couldn't understand the
 astonishment. Scientists should learn, as part of their studies, about such
 peripheral things as grant getting, peer review and publishing of papers
etc;
 in short, the less spectacular aspects of doing science.}
}
@article{J.Rous1992,
 author    = {D. Rousseau},
 journal   = {American Scientist},
 volume    = {80},
 number    = {Mar-Apr},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {108},
 annote    = { Response to the polemic response of Czirr et al in this issue
 of the journal, p.107, to the earlier article (Jan-Feb 1992, p.54) by
 Rousseau.  R here thanks Czirr et al for the correction of his chronology of
 the early events in the cold fusion affair, and produces a quote which
 appears to indicate that the Jones group, at least initially, had energy
 production in mind. He points out that both the Jones and FPH groups claimed
 that they had detected cold fusion, while many other groups have failed to
 reproduce it. He does not wish to stifle nascent field research.}
}
@article{J.Roy1989,
 author    = {R. Roy},
 title     = {Views on nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 year      = {1989},
 number    = {May 15},
 pages     = {2},
 annote    = {Early comment, exonerating F\&P of scientific misconduct. They
 behaved much better than, say, the room temp. superconductivity people
 did. Roy lays down some rules for journals and newspaper in this context.}
}
@article{J.Scar1993,
 author    = {F. Scaramuzzi},
 title     = {Cold fusion four years later},
 journal   = {Chim. Ind. (Milan)},
 volume    = {75},
 number    = {5},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {425},
 note      = {In Italian},
 annote    = {Written in 1993, this is a round-up of the 'cold fusion' scene
 after four years in the field. The author comments on the two main types of
 evidence: excess heat from electrolysis cells and radiation (neutrons) from
 metal/gas systems. The problems are mentioned, and the theory of Preparata
to
 account for the evidence. S concludes that it is difficult today to reject
 'cold fusion' as a real phenomenon, whatever its cause.}
}
@article{J.Serv1993,
 author    = {R.~F. Service and M. Brant and H. Takayama},
 title     = {Cold, but not dead},
 journal   = {Newsweek},
 number    = {Aug. 9},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {40},
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 annote    = {A quite up-to-date report of the cold fusion affair. Apart
 from the usual F\&P electrolysis jar, a picture of a boiling cryocell is
 shown, said to be a HydroCatalysis experiment (i.e. a Mills \& Farrel
 cell). Petrasso says it is all systematic error, McKubre reports as much as
 50\% excess heat, Takahashi and Storms are quoted. Other names mentioned are
 Notoya, Bush, Koonin, Brightsen of Clustron Sciences Corp. Kelvin Lynn of
BNL
 ends with the words that just a few million dollars might decide whether it
 is good science or mistakes. This is in fact being spent by MITI, Japan.}
}
@article{J.Shel2008,
 author    = {E. Sheldon},
 title     = {An overview of almost 20 years' research on cold fusion},
 journal   = {Contemporary Physics},
 volume    = {49},
 year      = {2008},
 pages     = {375--378},
 annote    = {A review of Ed Storms' book "The Science of Low Energy Nuclear
 Reaction...", see the entry for that book. Sheldon, an erstwhile
 electrochemist, rambles through the book, and comes to no conclusion.}
}
@article{J.Shor1992,
 author    = {S.~N. Shore},
 title     = {Seeking 'resurrection' for cold fusion - a review of "Fire
              from Ice" by E. Mallove.},
 journal   = {Skeptical Enquirer},
 volume    = {16},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {301},
 annote    = {SNS, a NASA physicist, here reviews Eugene Mallove's book. He
 makes his own position clear by saying that the coffin has been nailed on
 cold fusion, and Frank Close has written the definitive book on it, serving
 as obituary - almost; Mallove seeks to resurrect it. SNS believes Mallove
 wrote a work of wishful thinking, rather than one of science or
 sociology. Mallove's main point is the large number of positive findings; he
 quotes 92 groups that have done so. SN looks at these, and finds that one
 fifth are comprised of just four groups (two in Indian, one at Oak Ridge,
one
 at Case Western Reserve) and that only 19 are from refereed journals, six
out
 of newspaper reports. These papers vary widely in what they report, and
 Mallove does not mention the much larger number of negative findings. The
 author concludes that Mallove's book should be read, if only to have a
record
 of the believers' case.}
}
@article{J.Sieg1999,
 author    = {L. Siegel},
 title     = {A cold fiction},
 journal   = {The Salt Lake Tribune},
 number    = {March 21},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {1, A7},
 annote    = {Reporter Lee Siegel writes about Hal Fox (with photo, in lab),
 still working in his lab on cold fusion, while, as Siegel writes, for most
 it's a cold fiction. Siegel writes that Fox's lab is one of the last
vestiges
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 of cold fusion in Utah, 10 years after the announcement by Fleischmann and
 Pons.  Fleischmann is said to be retired in the UK, and Pons to be living on
 a farm in France, the French labs being shut down. Mallove is quoted calling
 mainstream scientists "crackpots", for not looking at the evidence for CNF.}
}
@article{J.Srin1996,
 author    = {M. Srinivasan},
 title     = {Cold fusion: Promising new source of energy from water},
 journal   = {Physics News (Mumbai, India)},
 volume    = {27},
 number    = {1},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {48},
 annote    = {Srinivasan, himself a researcher in cold fusion, here gives
 an overview of the field in the Indian physics news sheet, aiming at a
 nonspecialist readership.}
}
@article{J.Srin2008,
 author    = {M. Srinivasan},
 title     = {Meeting Report. Energy concepts for the 21st century},
 journal   = {Curr. Sci.},
 volume    = {94},
 year      = {2008},
 pages     = {842--843},
 annote    = {Report of a one-day discussion meeting held at the National
 Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) at Bangalore, India. There were about
40
 participants including two Indian venture capital firms. The report briefly
 recapitulates the history of cold fusion, and then goes on to the
 contributions to the meeting. Three researchers led the discussion.
 M. McKubre concluded that the primary product of cnf is 4He and explained
the
 conditions needed for cnf to take place. S. Krivit gave a global overview;
 and a prerecorded talk by E. Storms was shown. M. Srinivasan reviewed the
 experimental evidence and concluded that more work is needed.}
}
@ARTICLE{J.Stil2009,
   author    = {A. Stiller},
   title     = {Fusion not out in the cold},
   journal   = {New Scientist},
   volume    = {203},
   number    = {2720},
   year      = {2009},
   pages     = {25},
   annote    = {Letter to the Editor, stating that the interview with
 Fleischmann published in an earlier issue of NS is damaging to the journal,
 because cold fusion not only violates established principles of physics, it
is
 also unparsimonious, offering a complicated explanation where a simple one
 suffices.}
}
@article{J.Stor1996,
 author    = {E. Storms},
 title     = {Facts being distorted in cold fusion controversy.},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {30},
 year      = {1996},
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 pages     = {130},
 annote    = {Storms believes that in the cold fusion field, the normal rules
 of balance in science are not being followed, and cites some instances, such
 as the Jones et al papers in J. Phys. Chem., the book by Hoffman
 ("Dialogue...")  and Douglas Morrison. Storms concludes that if skeptics
wish
 to contribute they should explore possibilities, otherwise they should "keep
 quiet" while others work out the details.}
}
@article{J.Stro1993,
 author    = {Stromoski},
 journal   = {Omni},
 number    = {Oct.},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {126},
 annote    = {Cartoon: Two scientists at the bench are startled by a
 fairy-like figure with tutu and sparkles floating in the air behind them,
 assuring them: "Do not be afraid . . . I am the cold fusion fairy."}
}
@article{J.Swin1989,
 author    = {D. Swinbanks},
 title     = {An old-fashioned love-song},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {342},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {606},
 annote    = {Report of the Japanese claim of CNF by K. Nishizawa and N.
Wada.
 Other Japanese are skeptical, although Y. Arata found very high-intensity
 neutron emission, up to $10^6$ times the background, using very large
 electrodes.}
}
@article{J.Swin1991,
 author    = {D. Swinbanks},
 title     = {Cold fusion leaves a legacy},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {354},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {98},
 annote    = {It seems that the cold fusion affair has had something to do
 with the decision by the Japanese government to agree to finance the
 building, at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in Britain, of a muon
 source. Nagamine, who heads the Japanese end of this joint proposal, was
 asked to explain cold fusion when that affair became public in 1989 and
there
 is a possibility that this news helped the decision for the muon source
 experiment. Nagamine says that this is the only good thing to have come out
 of cold fusion. Among other things, the negative muons produced (together
 with the positive ones) will be used to investigate muon-catalysed cold
 fusion.}
}
@article{J.Swin1992a,
 author    = {D. Swinbanks},
 title     = {MITI prepares to fund cold fusion by another name},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {358},
 year      = {1992},
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 pages     = {268},
 annote    = {The Japanese organisation MITI has reported to the press its
 plan to apply for money for research into cold fusion. The amounts to be
 asked for are not known yet, but perhaps hundreds rather than tens of
 millions of yen (i.e.  about hundreds of thousands of dollars) might be
 on. However, because most Japanese scientists do not believe in cold fusion,
 that term will not be used; "hydrogen energy" will be substituted. In Japan,
 as elsewhere, most scientists consider cold fusion an error.}
}
@article{J.Swin1992b,
 author    = {D. Swinbanks},
 title     = {Big increase for MITI budget emphasizes energy technology},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {359},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {4},
 annote    = {DS reports the MITI application for funds for 1993. Among other
 things, 300 million yen was requested for hydrogen energy (cold fusion), for
 1993.  This is the smallest of the listed requests, totalling just over
 300,000 million.}
}
@article{J.Swin1994,
 author    = {D. Swinbanks},
 title     = {Is Japan throwing good money after bad science?},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {367},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {670},
 annote    = {A comment on a decision in Japan to continue to finance
 (a) earthquake prediction and (b) 'cold fusion'. MITI will spend \$5.1m in
 (fiscal) 1994 on 'hydrogen energy', and DS wonders why, given the fact that
 there has yet to appear any evidence of 'cold fusion' from that lab, and
 wonders about the obvious lack of review of research projects in Japan.}
}
@article{J.Szpa2001,
 author    = {S. Szpak and P.~A. Mosier and A.~R. Chubb},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Dec. 24},
 year      = {2001},
 pages     = {5},
 annote    = {The authors argue that cold fusion is a fact and is being
 suppressed by journals, and ask for this to change.}
}
@article{J.Taub1990a,
 author    = {G. Taubes},
 title     = {Cold fusion conundrum at Texas A\&M},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {248},
 number    = {June 15},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {1299},
 annote    = {Lengthy report of the strange tritium results in Bockris's and
 others' labs at Texas A\&M. It appears that the suspicion of fraud has been
 entertained for some time, judging from the security measures (thought to
be)
 taken in these labs. Despite these suspicions, and the rather too-good
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 results, it seems that Bockris was not willing to share the doubts, or do
 much to quell them.}
}
@article{J.Taub1990b,
 author    = {G. Taubes},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {249},
 number    = {Aug. 3},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {464},
 annote    = { Referring to the letters of Anderson, Bockris and Worledge in
 the same issue, Taubes writes that Bockris was informed prior to publication
 and asked for comments, which were incorporated into the article. Among
other
 things, the article notes that the only other lab reporting tritium is the
 Bhabha Centre in India. All other labs mentioned by Bockris have either very
 small increments or have not formally reported any results. The spiking
 experiments of Storms and Talcott, intended to prove that Bockris's spikes
 are due to tritium emitted by a cold fusion reaction, do not in fact prove
 this.}
}
@article{J.Taub1991,
 author    = {G. Taubes},
 title     = {A cold fusion deja vu at Caltech},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {254},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {1582},
 annote    = {It seems that Fleischmann was passing through and was roped in
 for a talk on cold fusion. Some interesting comments were made. Few of the
 previously active cnf critics (like Nathan Lewis, Steven Koonin or Charles
 Barnes) were present, and MF got a mild reception. Fleischmann listed only
 one group (SRI) as having positive excess heat results, and the Babha
 Institute in India for reliable tritium findings. For neutrons, he cited
 Steven Jones' work in the Kamiokande neutrino facility, and the China Lake
 helium results. Fleischmann still believes in cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Tins1993,
 author    = {C. Tinsley},
 title     = {Hot stuff},
 journal   = {Fortean Times},
 number    = {69},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {23},
 annote    = {An up to date report of the cold fusion affair, more or less
 from a positive point of view, with some doubtful bits. Tinsley concludes
 that solid evidence is now in, and we should work on tuning the phenomenon,
 and that shares in oil or electricity [sic] are a poor investment now. There
 is an inset with hot-off-the-press news of one Roger Stringham, who is
 reported to have induced cnf by ultrasound, soon to be formally reported.}
}
@article{J.Ulri1989,
 author    = {G.~D. Ulrich},
 title     = {Views on nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 year      = {1989},
 number    = {May 15},
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 pages     = {2--3},
 annote    = {Ulrich has a theory to explain CNF in terms of thermodynamics
 of heat generation and transport.}
}
@article{J.Valo1999,
 author    = {T. Valone},
 title     = {'New physics' patents},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {284},
 number    = {June 18},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {1929},
 annote    = {Valone responds to the item by David Voss in Science, 21-May
 (p.1252), in which Valone comments on the apparent recent laxness of the
 Patents Office in granting what amounts to cold fusion patents. Among other
 points made by Valone was one on a conference on Future Energy, variously
 disavowed by different bodies, but eventually held. Valone objects to its
 being called a conference on cold fusion, claiming that it was in fact one
on
 alternative energy forms, and only one speaker (Ed Storms) spoke on cold
 fusion.}
}
@article{J.VanN2007,
 author    = {R. {van Noorden}},
 title     = {Cold fusion back on the menu},
 journal   = {Chemistry World},
 number    = {April},
 year      = {2007},
 pages     = {12},
 annote    = {Report of a (then) forthcoming ACS conference, at which there
 was to be a symposium focussing on cold fusion, in March 2007. Fleischmann
 will not attend. The author of this report is on the skeptic side.}
}
@article{J.Vere1999,
 author    = {R. Vere-Compton},
 journal   = {Eureka},
 number    = {July/August},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {8},
 annote    = {A letter. Responding to an earlier  piece in the same journal
 in December 1998 on the hydrosonic pump, and the possibility that cold
fusion
 might take place in that device, VC suggests an experiment that could prove
 it. A UK professor is cited as giving support to the idea that ultrasonic
 bubble caviation would create high temperatures and pressures. In the US,
 others have found what might be up to 10000 K in such bubbles.}
}
@article{J.Voss1999,
 author    = {D. Voss},
 title     = {'New physics' finds a haven at the patent office},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {284},
 number    = {May 21},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {1252},
 annote    = {Following the granting of two patents recently, to Clean
Energy,
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 Voss remarks on this recent lack of rigour in patent examination. Although
it
 seems that no patents will be given to cold fusion, the company claims this
 is not cold fusion, but some other new nuclear physics.  Other similarly
 questionable patents have been granted, for example to chemical
 transmutation, and others, not related to cold fusion. Voss explains this by
 poorly educated patent examiners. As well, patent examiner Valone has formed
 a company, Integrity Research Institute, and has offered help to get patents
 on cold fusion through the process. See reactions to this item by Valone,
 Mallove and Garwin, in the same journal.}
}
@article{J.Waan1990,
 author    = {F.~B. Waanders and J.~J.~A. Smit},
 title     = {Cold nuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Spectrum (Pretoria)},
 volume    = {28},
 number    = {3},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {46},
 note      = {In Afrikaans},
 annote    = {A review with 4 refs. on the controversy surrounding cold
fusion
 claims of M. Fleischmann et al (1989).}
}
@article{J.Wade1993,
 author    = {N. Wade},
 title     = {The good, bad and ugly},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {364},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {497},
 annote    = {Review of Taubes' book "Bad Science". Wade likes the book, and
 likes the wealth of detail it offers of this case study in the sociology of
 science and human folly, as well as Taubes' agreeably sardonic style. The
 book is a compelling witness to the human mind's irrepressible propensity
for
 self-delusion, he writes.}
}
@article{J.Wald1989,
 author    = {M.~M. Waldrop},
 title     = {Cold water from Caltech},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {244},
 number    = {May 5},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {523},
 annote    = {Steve E. Koonin calls Pons and Fleischmann deluded and
 incompetent.}
}
@article{J.Wall1992,
 author    = {C. Walling},
 title     = {Cold fusion},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {June 29},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {2},
 annote    = {Cheves Walling objects to the way his and Simon's contribution
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 is described both by Huizenga's book, and its review by Dagani in C\&EN. CW
 writes that it is not true that they sent their paper, knowing about the
 helium retraction of Fleischmann and Pons; rather it was written and sent
 upon receiving what looked like experimental (mass spectroscopic) evidence
of
 helium from Pons.  CW has never seen the alleged retraction.}
}
@article{J.Wats1992,
 author    = {T. Watson},
 title     = {Scientists deny alleged support of company's
              'new nuclear science'},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {358},
 year      = {1992},
 pages     = {616},
 annote    = {Of the sixteen scientists quoted by the new cold fusion company
 Clustron Sciences Corporation, the ten that could be reached denied
 supporting the theory of Dr. Brightsen, i.e. the theoretical base of that
 company. Another person cited as supporter, Prof. W. Buck, has publicly
 stated that he does in fact not support the theory. Of the remaining five,
 two could not be contacted and two are not scientists, writes Traci Watson.}
}
@article{J.Webe1989,
 author    = {R. Weber},
 title     = {Kernfusion im Wasserglas?},
 journal   = {Schweiz. Tech. Z},
 volume    = {86},
 number    = {12},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {25},
 note      = {In German},
 annote    = {Again, an early summary of the FPH affair. Weber notes that,
 if F or P had not been well known scientists beforehand, their results would
 have been ignored.}
}
@article{J.Weis1993,
 author    = {J. Weiss},
 title     = {Texas A\&M embroiled in questionable alchemy project},
 journal   = {Dallas Morning News},
 number    = {Nov. 17},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {1A-},
 annote    = {The whole story of how Bockris was offered \$200,000 by
financier
 William Telander, working with or goaded by Joe Champion, who is now in
 prison.  Bockris was not unskeptical, but eventually did take the money and
 allowed Champion into his lab initially. The piece ends with: "You know, he
 was the goose laying the golden eggs", Dr. Bockris said of Mr. Champion. "It
 wasn't until December 1992 that I saw, I think this is the right phrase,
that
 the eggs were cracked".}
}
@article{J.Will1993a,
 author    = {D. Williams},
 title     = {Proof, process and lessons from cold fusion; a review of John
              Huizenga's 'Cold Fusion: The Scientific Fiasco of the
Century'},
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 journal   = {Physics Today},
 number    = {January},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {73},
 annote    = {JW likes Huizenga's straight-forward account of the
deliberations
 of the investigative committee he was on, to examine the cold fusion claims.
 He likes Huizenga's refusal to accept weak evidence. He also muses on his
own
 observation of theorists who supported the claims soon afterwards, willing -
 as Huizenga says - to chain miracles together. Since the book, nothing much
 has happened to change the picture.}
}
@article{J.Will1993b,
 author    = {D. Williams},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Sep. 6},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {4},
 annote    = {Letter. Williams, of Princeton, complains that an earlier
 article in C\&EN (June 14) emphasises the limitless-energy vision of cold
 fusion, and says that this misconception explains the bizarre episode. Even
 if power were generated from cold fusion, as a free lunch, it would cost
much
 the same for consumers, due to costs of the plant and distribution. Had the
 affair initially been presented as a possible small drop in the cost of
 power, scientists could have been saved from the current embarrassment.}
}
@article{J.Will1994,
 author    = {D. Williams},
 journal   = {Physics Today},
 number    = {March},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {94},
 annote    = {Letter. Williams replies to the Letter by Mallove, in which
 Mallove criticises Williams for his earlier review of Taubes' book "Bad
 Science". Williams disagrees with Mallove's disagreement.}
}
@article{J.Wiln1989,
 author    = {B. Wilner},
 title     = {No new fusion under the sun},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {339},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {180},
 annote    = {B. Wilner has the old notes of his father, Torsten Wilner, who
 worked with Tandberg from 1925 in the Electrolux Laboratories in Stockholm.
 They noted Paneth's work (see Paneth, 1926 and 1927) and ran some of their
 own experiments, which were very much like those of FPH and Jones+,
involving
 electrolysis. Their aim, unlike Paneth's (the production of He) was to
 produce energy, and they filed for a patent, which was not granted. They
 continued this work for many years, and even set up to measure radiation.
 Wilner quotes two scientific papers by his father, written in 1948 and '49
 (dealing with bombardment fusion), and a book (Soederberg, section 1) has a
 full account of the story (in Swedish).}
}
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@article{J.Worl1990,
 author    = {D. H. Worledge},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {249},
 number    = {Aug. 3},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {463},
 annote    = {Letter. Referring to Taubes' "Cold fusion conundrum at Texas
 A\&M" in Science 248 (1990) 1299, Worledge comments on that part of the
 article mentioning EPRI's funding of cold fusion research. Like Bockris, he
 points out the large number of tritium (and other) claims all over the
 world.}
}
@article{J.Wort1989,
 author    = {W. Worthy and R. Dagani},
 title     = {Utah chemists back off from some fusion claims},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 volume    = {67},
 number    = {May},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {5},
 annote    = {An early retraction by F\&P, at the Electrochemical Society
 meeting in LA, of some of their earlier claims, i.e. the detection of
 neutrons and 4He, explained as instrumental shortcomings. The neutron
results
 as published were simply wrong, says Fleischmann, and the 4He measurements
 were based on the false assumption that the 4He, if formed, would come out
of
 the Pd; the immobility of He in Pd would prevent this. But F\&P stand by
 their excess heat.}
}
@article{J.Yagu1990,
 author    = {R. Yag{\"u}e},
 title     = {La fusi{\'o}n nuclear fr{\'\i}a y su historia
              (Nuclear cold fusion and its history)},
 journal   = {Metalurgica y Electricidad},
 number    = {618},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {134--137},
 note      = {In Spanish},
 annote    = {This mentions the early 1926/7 work of Paneth and Peters, and
 that of Jones and Rafelski on muon-catalysed fusion, which also predate
1989.
 These might be regarded as the prehistory of cold fusion.}
}
@article{J.Zecc1989,
 author    = {A. Zecchina},
 title     = {La fusione fredda: un episodio solo di dimenticare?
              (Cold fusion: an episode to be just forgotten?)},
 journal   = {Chim. Ind. (Milano)},
 volume    = {80},
 year      = {1989},
 pages     = {1074},
 note      = {In Italian},
 annote    = {Some musings on research in CNF, variously described as
 pathological etc.  The author mentions phase changes and in general the
 complex nature of metal hydrides.}
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}
@article{J.Zorp1990,
 author    = {G. Zorpette},
 title     = {The media event},
 journal   = {IEEE Spectrum},
 number    = {February},
 year      = {1990},
 pages     = {23},
 annote    = {A good resume of the cold fusion situation.}
}
@article{J.Zure1996,
 author    = {J. Zurer},
 title     = {'Cold fusion' device hits the market},
 journal   = {Chem. \& Eng. News},
 number    = {Nov. 18},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {9},
 annote    = {A photo of Pattersen is shown with his power cell, and the
 article reports the news that CETI is now selling a test version of his cell
 for \$3750. With tongue in cheek, Ms. Zurer refers to transmutational
 production of iron, silver etc, and to Patterson's collaboration with George
 Miley, resulting in an article in the magazine Infinite Energy. Reding, of
 CETI, is quoted as saying that CETI had 60 orders within three days of
 Nov. 10, when the test cell was released. There are skeptics, however, such
 as Richard Blue, here quoted as saying that the elements claimed to come
from
 transmutation, arise as contamination instead.}
}
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