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This is a taped Truth Radio interview for the April 25, 2010 broadcast on www.blunt.fm with host Bryan Farnum. We have on the phone with us, from the University of Tübingen in Germany, Professor of Theoretical Biochemistry, Dr. Otto Roessler (Rössler). Dr. Roessler has published over 300 papers in his long career as a scientist in many diverse fields of science including theoretical physics, biochemistry, mathematics, biogenesis, endophysics, chaotic attractors, microrelativity and others. He has also been an outspoken voice in his safety concerns about the CERN's LHC or Large Hadron Collider Project, calling since 2008 for a conference based on safety and the unknown effects of the new mini black holes that are, or may be, created by the collisions of protons at the CERN LHC Project. His background in many diverse fields of science, as well as being a theoretical physicist, allows him to present the bigger picture possibilities that the practitioner-type scientists at CERN may have overlooked. I will put a link up after the broadcast with the details of the key points Dr. Roessler is raising. Welcome, Dr. Roessler.

Dr. Roessler: Welcome. It's an honour for me.

Bryan: Hello, Dr. Roessler.

Dr. Roessler: Hello.

Bryan: Now, let me ask you this: What is the big concern that you have with the CERN Project?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah. It's only that the safety has not been checked in time... that's all.

Bryan: Okay. And so, what does it take for the safety to be checked?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah, there are two possibilities. Either one could arrange for a scientific discussion and so-called safety meeting among experts.

Bryan: Yes.

Dr. Roessler: Or, one could at least do a proposed experiment which would greatly increase the safety if it had a certain outcome and it would show that it's dangerous if the outcome is the other way around.

Bryan: What's involved in doing that experiment?

Dr. Roessler: That experiment would be with... How is it called?... with super-fluid helium...

Bryan: Yes.

Dr. Roessler: ... compared to normal fluid helium, which is also very cold and when which the shooting neutrinos through the two fluids and compare the so-called cross-section, the differential cross-section between the two fluids.

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: And if there's a difference, then the experiment is dangerous. If there's no difference, then the experiment is safe.

Bryan: Now... now, let me just ask: Why is this safety test not being taken seriously by you?

Dr. Roessler: By CERN? Yes... yes... that's very astonishing or strange to me because this test was invented at CERN in my presence.

Bryan: Yes. And so... but, you've spoken to someone at CERN?

Dr. Roessler: Yes, right, to the high ranking members of CERN. And during our discussion on the 4th of July 2008, we together concocted this possible experiment.

Bryan: And what was their response?

Dr. Roessler: At first, I was very happy. But then I was very much astonished that the same person later told a public audience on TV that the question that could have been solved with this experiment was well... well-known... the answer was well-known and no listener was informed that this was an open question.

Bryan: And... and why do you think this actually did happen this way?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah... I think it's because CERN, as a group, feels safe relative to my concerns.

Bryan: Have you... do you have any knowledge or information that there is danger... or there... something has taken place that's... it's already harmed the planet based...

Dr. Roessler: No. That's... no, I can reassuringly... this is most likely not the case.

Bryan: It's... it's not the case?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah, so far... Even though the experiment is running already.

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: At least Walter Wagner told me that, to his knowledge, the luminosity is at the moment still, hopefully, a thousand times less than it will become when the experiment is running at full power. I mean, the power is the same but... but the number of collisions per second is much smaller at the moment than it is hoped to be in the end and only then will the full danger arise. At the moment, we have a much lower danger...

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: Maybe a hundred times less than... than 1 over 8, or so.

Bryan: That's nice to hear. Now, the reports say that this project has cost at least 10 billion, maybe more. You've got so many scientists...

Dr. Roessler: Yes.

Bryan: 500... about 500 universities, I believe...

Dr. Roessler: Yes.

Bryan: ... is involved in this project.

Dr. Roessler: I believe so, yes.

Bryan: I got to ask this question: What's so important about this project that...

Dr. Roessler: Yeah...

Bryan: ... they would have to spend so much money?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah. I mean, there... there are two reasons. One is pure science, of course.

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: ... which is wonderful if one learns more. No one knows what comes out eventually from a new finding.

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: So that's... that's very encouraging. On the other side, there might be other motivations having to do with the history of the experiment... of this institution, CERN, which was founded as a forum in which nuclear researchers on both sides of the Iron Curtain could exchange information in a lawful manner.

Bryan: Okay, and so, where do you think this information is going to lead to?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah... yes, I mean, all these fundamental experiments both... have both technological applications and eventual military applications. And it's vital to... to... to... to... to have one's nose... head in these... in these areas of high energy, nuclear research. That's the name of the experiment. It's a nuclear research experiment.

Bryan: So you... so you believe that's the main driving interest in this project?

Dr. Roessler: No... no, I wouldn't go... go so far. I would just say, no one knows whether their scientific motivations are the only ones.

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: And no one declares that they are the only ones. But it's not that important as long as it is good science, I would say.

Bryan: Doctor, you know, I'm still... You know, I'm lost here. \$10 billion... \$10 billion being spent...

Dr. Roessler: Yeah...

Bryan: And you're saying it's just for... I'm not disagreeing with you. I'm just... I'm just trying to also get our audience to also think about this... You know, we're... we're spending so much money and... but I don't get it. Why?

Dr. Roessler: No... you see, it also has a positive side to it.

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: This, if it... if it were pure science... and I hope it is pure science...

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: ... then this money is much better spent than military money...

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: ... for example. So this is... this is not money that would be taken away from the poor people on the planet. It is taking... money that is taken away from... from the... from the military of the planet, one could say. And that's my hope. So that... that is... that is... something I... I would like to say in support of CERN and the people there are also very sympathetic people. They are children. Scientists are children by definition.

Bryan: Right... right. And as far as your experience with CERN, let me ask you: Have you worked for CERN?

Dr. Roessler: No, I have never worked for CERN.

Bryan: Okay.

Dr. Roessler: I never got a single dollar or anything from CERN.

Bryan: Okay. And so, what... what... what is motivating you to really speak up the truth about what you think is going on with the CERN Project?

Dr. Roessler: It's... it's only pure scientific reasons. And I made a finding of which I didn't know it might have anything to do with CERN and a colleague...

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: ... who had better information told me that this finding of mine might have repercussions on the LHC. And I didn't know what he meant by these three initials. So I had to ask him and I had to investigate. And then I tried to... to make sure that the pun he had made, was... was... it was just... it was just a joke and was not serious. So, nature talked to me and said, "This might be serious, dangerous." And I asked back, "Nature, what is your opinion? Is it not possible to show that this was a joke?"

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: And nature doesn't seem to make a joke. That's my experience. But that's why I'm afraid.

Bryan: Right. Now, in reference to mini black holes...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: ... what is the potential danger with mini black holes if man goes out and starts to create these mini black holes?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah. I mean, firstly they would have to say that according to older physical theories, there is no possibility of mini black holes being created at CERN.

Bryan: Okay.

Dr. Roessler: So, that's... that's something outside the... the normal canon of physics... How is it called? This... this... there are many names for the standard model.

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: So, it's outside the standard model.

Bryan: So, you're saying, based on the knowledge today...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: ... it's not possible for the mini black holes to be created?

Dr. Roessler: Yes and no... except for one new finding that I contributed. According to that new finding, the likelihood is much greater than according to standard knowledge.

Bryan: Please explain?

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh. I found by happenstance that in general relativity, there is an implication which has so far apparently been overlooked which is quite easy to state and this new implication means that black holes have new properties compared to previous assumptions.

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: And these new properties are the reason I am speaking up.

Bryan: Right. And here... here's... here's the thought that's coming to me...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: As this project moves forward...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: Let's say, in the next 20 years...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: Is it... is it possible that a laser weapon or some sort of radiation application could be shot into the atmosphere and create some sort of black hole?

Dr. Roessler: No... that I wouldn't think. A black hole could only be created at CERN itself. But there are people, members of CERN, who have already patents which were, as far as I know, also given to them for the use of these black holes. And so, if...if these black holes... Among the hopeful uses of these black holes is the solution of the energy problem of the planet, and by implication also, of certain new weapons. So that would be one of the hopes of... of this experiment. If black holes are found, one could use them and contain them. One could do completely new things with them.

Bryan: Right. Okay, so now... Because I know some... some listeners are going to be asking... because it sounds like there's not a real concern with mini black holes. You're saying that they can't be really created into the atmosphere, into space, but only CERN can actually create these mini black holes. Explain, how do they actually create these mini black holes?

Dr. Roessler: Yes. So, as you know, the name says Large Hadron Collider... that two hadrons, in this case, protons will be shot against each other to collide...

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: And... and these protons have little particles inside, for example, quarks...

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: And if two of these quarks would meet... meet head-on during the collision, then the energy might be sufficient to create a mini black hole.

Bryan: And so, after that mini black hole is created...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: ... what happens to that mini black hole? What is the journey of that black hole?

Dr. Roessler: Yes... either it is very fast, then it will immediately pass through the Earth and go way, or it would... could get stuck inside the Earth provided it is slow enough. And there's another condition: it must be uncharged. And my finding implies that black holes are uncharged. It's a new property which is not in the literature which I found and... and where all the specialists are angry with me that I have a proof. And I'm challenging them and telling them, "Please tell me why I'm wrong." No one can tell me that I'm wrong but everybody says they don't believe it, which is incredible in science. Sorry (laughs)...

Bryan: Right. Okay... so let's say you've got the black hole trapped into... into the core of the Earth...

Dr. Roessler: Yeah. If it's slow enough, it will travel inside the Earth...

Bryan: Okay.

Dr. Roessler: ... and it's so small that it would only very rarely, every 20 minutes or so, collide with a quark, for example, or with... yes, with one of these little elements inside Earth because matter is almost empty almost everywhere as you know.

Bryan: So, what... what concern is there to Earth if this was to happen?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah. Then this uncharged mini black hole could... would, for example, hit... come very close to a quark. Quarks are charged.

Bryan: Yes.

Dr. Roessler: And then this... if it's close enough, then it's tiny gravity would be sufficient to force the quark to... to start moving closer to the mini black hole, which would... it would be doing in a circle of moment, in a spiraling-in movement... movement. And this movement would cause this little charged particle to generate a magnetic force, for example.

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: Or... and also, it would be charged itself. So, as long as it would be bound more or less strongly to the black hole, without being eaten yet, it would strongly attract other charged particles like quarks. And so, during this period, it would be... have an about, at least, 30 orders of magnitude stronger attraction to neighbouring particles than the naked black hole itself had. So there's a jump, a giant jump by... not by million or billion or a billion billion, even much more... a billion to the fifth power stronger force...

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: ... attracting matter. And... and then, if more matter is attracted, the chance of... of attracting further matter is increased. And what would be... (coughs) sorry... what would be found is called... what... is what I call a mini quasar.

Bryan: Right. And... but the actual impact on...on Planet Earth, civilization, what's the... what's the impact on... on us?

Dr. Roessler: Yes. These mini quasars would be growing exponentially inside Earth then. And eventually, when we're to realize there are two beams, two jets coming out of Earth, which would prove there is a mini quasar inside. And then one would know that there's no chance for Earth not to be devoured... I mean, to be shrunk to 2 cm in... in a very short time.

Bryan: Okay. So, you're saying that this black hole could basically destroy the planet?

Dr. Roessler: Yes, and shrink it to 2 cm in diameter... yes.

Bryan: Okay. So, let me ask you Doctor, with the black hole that actually goes through Earth...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: ... hypothetically...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: ... where is that black hole going? It's going into the atmosphere?

Dr. Roessler: No, no. It's inside Earth. It is travelling there at first. But as soon as it is... it is self-organizing... That's the idea of self-organization of a black hole inside. As soon as it starts producing this new attractor, this mini quasar, it would be stuck and it would... where... where it happened to... to grow strongly for the first time, it would be unpredictable. There's a book on this topic in which it is starting to develop very close to the crust of the Earth, and if one would find it there, one could harvest it and put it into a big rocket ship and... and... and transport it away from Earth and Earth would be saved. Unfortunately, the likelihood that it would be very close to the crust is very, very low... can be... negligible. But in principle, it's a possibility.

Bryan: So, it's... it's... So, it's not possible if CERN creates this mini black hole...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: ... on Earth, you're... are you saying it's not possible for it to go into the atmosphere?

Dr. Roessler: Exactly. It would stick... stay in the Earth and it would start its work from where it has been... gotten stuck, yes.

Bryan: I see. And now, as far as... let me ask you this: Beside the... the... the threat of a possible mini black hole...

Dr. Roessler: Uh-huh.

Bryan: ... what else is there that you're concerned about?

Dr. Roessler: Okay. I mean, (laughs) if you wish, nothing, except the fact that this threat is not being taken seriously.

Bryan: Okay. Okay, so... so what have you been doing to try to get the world to take this very seriously?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah. I'm... I'm trying to get disproof of my findings and this can only be done with... in discussions with colleagues and in... in scientific papers, for example, which would present a proof that... that I'm wrong.

Bryan: Yes.

Dr. Roessler: Or in... at a conference. The conference would take the least time, of course.

Bryan: Yes. And so, what... what are you doing now? Are you trying to get that established?

Dr. Roessler: Yes, certainly. Yes, but as you know, the experiment is running already. It's passed maximum speed or strength, except for the number of collisions. And therefore, we have only very little time. So only the CERN Safety Conference remains the only option, unless they take a break, which they could do. Okay, yes... so the conference is what... what is needed. And, of course, it wouldn't make sense to continue before the conference has ended.

Bryan: Right.

Dr. Roessler: But the need to stop is what I would want CERN to... to give as a present to the world. They already gave the world the present of the internet. So, why not be kind a second time?

Bryan: Right. Now, the theory that you're... you're... you're actually using to confirm that the mini black holes are not able to go into the atmosphere, which theory are you... are you applying?

Dr. Roessler: No, no. They are able to go through the atmosphere, most of them, almost all of them. Only very rarely would one... one be slow enough to stick and to stay inside the Earth because of the Kepler's Law, it has to be slower than 17 km/s. Only then can it stay on Earth. Otherwise, it would fly away, for

example, to the Sun and the Sun would be just as... how should I say... put in danger as much as the Earth. So if the Earth would... would be gone in a few years, the Sun would have the same fate, and the moon probably also.

Bryan: Yeah. And... and what about the stars?

Dr. Roessler: No, no. They are too far away. So, it's only the inner part of the solar system... something like that.

Bryan: Okay. Okay... and so, so now I'm glad you're answering the question I've been trying to get you to... to respond to. So...

Dr. Roessler: Thank you.

Bryan: ... the chances are... there's a small chance that this could happen but at the... You know how man is... There's... there's... it could be a good chance that this could happen?

Dr. Roessler: Exactly. When there's a certain probability, and I have a preliminary calculation... It's about 1 over 6... no, 1 over 12 is my latest number... 8%.

Bryan: Yeah... that's... that's pretty scary. Now, do you believe, based on your knowledge, that there's a potential explosion to take place with the CERN Project?

Dr. Roessler: That's always possible but that's just ordinary dangers, you see. That's not... not something I'm concerned about. And I'm trusting CERN that they have very good engineers and they are trying to keep these risks at the minimum possible level.

Bryan: Yeah. Are they concerned about this, based on the people you spoke to?

Dr. Roessler: They are only concerned about the local safety. They are not concerned about these more general issues concerning the planet.

Bryan: Yeah. Yeah, that's... that's... that's... that's huge. Now, before we let you go, is there any last words you would like to say to our audience?

Dr. Roessler: (laughs) Very kind. Yes, it's a fact... I went to the Tübingen Police Station. Tübingen is the town in which I'm living, teaching university. And I gave them a document telling them that there is this danger and that they... that they should interfere because of the bomb threat to the planet.

Bryan: Right. And?

Dr. Roessler: And they didn't decide on what to do so far, but... but I told them to make... give a copy to every police station on the planet.

Bryan: And did they allow you to just walk out easily? (laughs)

Dr. Roessler: Yes. And I don't know whether they will follow... whether they will treat my... How do you call it if you go to the police and tell them there's a danger? They give me the impression of not taking the bomb threat seriously, as seriously as it should be taken.

Bryan: Sure. Now, what... let me ask you this... With your experience... and you've spoken to a lot of people. You've been on TV. You've been interviewed. You've been interviewed on other radio broadcasts. Why do you believe, on this... this planet, that you, for the most part... Or let me ask you this question: Do you believe that you are being taken seriously?

Dr. Roessler: No, as you might have realized already, your audience also, for some strange reason here, the accredited scientists usually give each other... give to each other is not being implemented.

Bryan: And now, let me just ask you... You know, because I'm taking you seriously...

Dr. Roessler: Yeah. (laughs)

Bryan: But it's just me. I'm just one, okay? And now, I'm saying to you is that there has to be some underlying... maybe a spiritual reason, maybe a physics reason... Why is it that people are not taking this seriously?

Dr. Roessler: Yeah. I mean, I see two reasons. One reason is that science is... is not easy. So to get something very clear, and even eventually a consensus, takes usually not only months, but years.

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: So, if they start taking this seriously, they have a problem in terms of the time left and it costs a lot. And so, that's the one aspect. The other is that this is a new result. And new results... which is, it's the same problem, it takes a long time for it to get accepted. Any new result has a long period where people are not certain about it because... Max Planck talked about this. It takes a generation, in general, to have a paradigm shift. So, they always takes... take a long time.

Bryan: Yeah... yeah. Based on your knowledge, are there... Is Russia involved in this project?

Dr. Roessler: As far as I know, only as an observer. But I'm not sure... maybe yes. I've met a Russian scientist who works at CERN. So, there are at least many people from Russia are working at CERN. What the status of Russia itself is, I don't know at the moment.

Bryan: And how about China?

Dr. Roessler: They have observer status.

Bryan: I see. I see.

Dr. Roessler: And many, many countries have observer status including the United Nations. And all these countries, including the United Nations, therefore, are eager not... not to be left in the dark if CERN is doing something. They want to be informed among ... to be among the first to get the profit from these experiments.

Bryan: Right. And do you believe the other countries are actually trying to work on the same experiment?

Dr. Roessler: It's too expensive. At the moment, I mean, it takes many years to prepare such an experiment. There will be similar experiments in the future but it will take years until they can get started.

Bryan: Why do you think this project was kept in the dark, because it was only recently when we heard that the first test was going to take place, but the world really did not even know that this... this tunnel, this underground tunnel, was built? Why do you... why the big secrecy?

Dr. Roessler: No, no. That was... that was... that was not the secret... the secret. Actually, someone was concerned that it wasn't known enough on the planet.

Bryan: Yeah.

Dr. Roessler: It is an old tunnel that was used for an earlier experiment. So, the tunnel was not built specifically for this experiment. They just use it for that purpose.

Bryan: Okay. Doctor, thank you very much for joining us. You've informed us on a deeper understanding of what's going on and I do thank you.

Dr. Roessler: I very much appreciate your kindness, Bryan. Thank you.

Bryan: Thank you. And I really mean it. I thank... I thank you and I pray for your safety, your family... I just pray for... that you will be successful and...

Dr. Roessler: Yeah... I want to be falsified. Pray that I'm wrong. That would be wonderful. (laughs) And I pray for your family, too.

Bryan: Thank you very much. God bless you.

Dr. Roessler: You too. Bye bye.

Bryan: Bye bye.

*Dr Otto Roessler from the University of Tübingen has been joining us on the phone today. You're listening to a taped Truth Radio interview for the April 25, 2010 broadcast on www.blunt.fm with host Bryan Farnum.
Audio Link for Interview: www.bryanfarnum.ca/listen_clips.php?ID=519*

For the “7 Reasons for Demanding LHC Safety Conference at CERN”

referred to in interview by Dr. Roessler...

PLEASE SEE NEXT PAGE

My Apologies for Calling the Police – Hopefully in Time

A brief description of my attempt to save the world and the good name of Europe, by Otto E. Rossler

As a specialist in nonspecialization (as my friend Konrad Lorenz used to call me) I found a tiny new implication in Einstein's "happiest thought" – the equivalence principle.

That principle says that if you are inside a noiselessly accelerating rocket, you think you experience gravity, and vice versa. Although Newton had hit on the same idea, he lacked the instrument of special relativity which allowed Einstein to derive a phantastic mega implication: general relativity.

The new implication: "Downstairs" in the upward-accelerating rocket, everything is not only slowed-down (redshifted), as is well known, but also proportionally enlarged (reduced in mass). This insight, obtained in the late 1990s both in Tübingen and in Canada, has staggering consequences.

A colleague of mine saw them first in 2007: "L H C !" I did not even know what the 3 initials mean. We then thought it would be easy to defuse his joke, because it is unlikely that nature conspires against you if you overlooked something for once. In two early papers [1,2] we tried to undo the joke, in vain. Soon after, Alan Gillis asked for a 7-point summary which he published August 12, 2008 [3].

A short update of the latter follows here:

7 Reasons for Demanding an Immediate LHC Stop *plus* Safety Conference

1) Black holes (hoped to be produced in the experiment) do not evaporate in defiance of Stephen Hawking's famous prediction. For the distance from the horizon to the outside world is infinite owing to the new redshift-proportional blowing up of space downstairs in the gravitational field.

2). Black holes are uncharged. For the infinitely reduced rest mass of particles close to the horizon is accompanied by an equal reduction of their charge by virtue of Einstein covariance.

3) Therefore, electrons cannot be point-shaped. Hence some form of string theory is valid empirically already. As a consequence, black holes

arise more easily than previously thought. In the absence of any better hint, they arise with a 1-to-12 odds at 7 TeV (the current LHC collision energy).

4) In this case, analogous mini black holes arise in the collision of cosmic ray protons with planetary protons. However, these analogs have almost the speed of light while the artificial ones are maximally slow. Only LHC-generated mini black holes are dangerous for being slow enough to stay within earth.

5) Inside earth, they will grow more than exponentially in effect through mini quasar formation [2]. The earth will be shrunk to 2 cm in possibly only 5 years time.

6) The natural ultra-fast mini black holes are innocuous even to white dwarfs because their scattering cross section is small enough owing to their near-luminal speed.

7) Neutron stars are protected by a special mechanism (neutron star superfluidity). This prediction can be tested experimentally at CERN in a “control experiment“ involving superfluid helium. This fact discovered by Rolf Landua and myself on the Fourth of July 2008 at CERN, is suppressed by CERN.

All 7 facts collude. Hence the “scientific safety conference,“ publicly demanded more than two years ago [4], can wait no longer. Not immediately to stop the recklessly begun experiment and convoke that conference, has become impossible. I apologize for having called the police because of this “conspiracy of nature against man“ which CERN prefers to ignore for reasons of common sense (with which we sympathize). You see that I am blaming no one – as long as the police do their job.

I thank Bob Walberg for triggering this update. For J.O.R., April 26, 2010

References

[1] www.wissensnavigator.com/documents/ottoeroesslerminiblackhole.pdf

[2] www.wissensnavigator.com/documents/ottoeroesslerspiritual.pdf

[3] www.scientificblogging.com/comment/reply/31449

[4] www.wissensnavigator.com/documents/PetitiontoCERN.pdf

