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Date: 10/4/2007 10:31:49 PM
Subject: Cordial invitation of your open review and evaluation of the technical contents of Supreme Court Case 06-1705 with relevance to Patent Application 08/980,657 and NASA Case-I-218

Dear Solicitor General Clement ET AL:

You are cordially invited to open the following 3 websites together with the
4 attachments in this e-mail to understand the nature and proceedings of
these two U.S. Federal Supreme Court Cases 07-209 and 06-1705:

http://www.supremecourtus.gov/docket/07-209.htm

http://www.supremecourtus.gov/docket/06-1705.htm

http://www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/wo.jsp?wo=1990010371

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Pro Se Petitioner for Supreme Court Cases 07-209 and 06-1705

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IMPACTS FROM NEW SOLUTIONS OF OLD PROBLEMS IN MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES

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ABSTRACT

IMPACTS FROM NEW SOLUTIONS OF OLD PROBLEMS IN MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES

ABSTRACT

Submitted to

Seventh International Symposium on Tools and Methods of Competitive Engineering
TMCE 2008 Ankara Secretariat Dr. Bugra Koku Middle East Technical University, Turkey E-mail: info@tmce.org

On the Theme of

Collaboration or Competition between East and West
Invited to propose tutorials & to submit the following technical papers:
By
Po Kee Wong, Ph.D.(□ □ □)

SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY, USA

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In response to the **Call-for-Papers** from TMCE 2008, eight papers are being submitted to all participants of our colleagues worldwide for open review and evaluation and to assess their impacts and values in mathematical and experimental sciences with their applications in **Tools and Methods of Competitive Engineering:**
(1) IMECE 2001/T&S-23408 paper, 7 pages with partial section translation in Chinese.
(2) IMECE 2003-43540 paper, 3 pages.
                    (3) IMECE 2003-43536 paper, 5 pages.
(4) IAC-02-J.P.02 paper , 7 pages
(5) IMECE 2003-43586 paper, 3 pages.
(6) ICONE 13 -50509 paper, 8 pages
(7) Explanations of a popular geometry problem to satisfy 2 million students in Turkey.
(8) New solutions of a few old geometry and algebra problems with using calculators.

The above papers (1) to (6) together with this abstract had been submitted electronically: to
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Keywords

TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE,

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NEW STATISTICAL MECHANICS,

NEW SCATTERING CROSSECTIONS,

NEW HYDROGEN MODEL,

THREE DIMENSIONAL STREAM FUNCTIONS,

VISCO-ELASTO-DYANMAICS,

NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS COMPUTER CODES DEVELOPMENT,

THREE DIMENSIONAL GEAR BOX DESIGN,

HIGH POWER FUNCTIONS,

DIFFICULT GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY PROBLEMS

<div align="right">IMECE 2001</div>

BASIC NEEDS OF HUMAN BEINGS AS THE PURPOSES AND FOUNDATIONS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This paper summarizes the most recent advancement of space technologies and its impacts to our social-economic management systems based on the needs of energies by all human beings for survival. The paper contains two subsections as a part for the solution of the educational and social-economic problems.
The one with education is entitled " EVIDENCES OF IMPACTS AND RESISTANCES TO IMPLEMENT A CONTROVERSIAL, SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT " and the other is entitled " FORMULATION OF THE PHYSICAL ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS APPLICATION IN COST AND PRICE ANALYSIS FOR CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATIONS "

INTRODUCTION

The basic nature of creatures is to survive in any suitable environment with freedom. Human being, as one of the creatures, has desires in at least three aspects: (1) materials needs for survival, (2) spiritual needs for thinking and the control of behaviors, (3) improvement and upgrading the levels of both material and spiritual needs for better quality, more quantity and time efficiency. The material needs include foods, shelters, vehicles for transportation, useful tools and appliances. All of which can be regarded as taking-in, conserving , transforming and using of energies according to the Law of Conservation of matter and energy of Thermodynamics. The spiritual needs had been well developed through the ancient times up to the present and become the religions in our present society. The improvement and the up-grading of these needs can be obtained by contributing each human being's work via his knowledge or skill through education, training and experiences. Human being having been fulfilled with all what he needs will live happily until the end of his biological life span in the suitable environment. The environment in which he lives will be peaceful

without any disturbances and violence.

Conflicts start when groups of human beings compete for the same basic needs in the same environment which is defined here in general as, an organization, an institution, a town, a city, a state and the world. Historically these conflicts gave rise to (1) the governing institutions to solve and to manage the conflicts among individuals, families, tribes, counties, states and countries in the world; (2) sciences and technologies to improve and to provide the material or energy needs with quality, quantity, low cost and time efficiency. Chaotic situations occur everywhere when the governing institutions fail to manage their group of people properly and abuse the products derived from the advancement of science and technology. The ill management of governing and political institutions and the abuse of the technological forces will not only disturb the peace in the environment but also destroy it if these combined forces are periodically excited and applied to the environment by some ambitious and uncontrolled people with desires beyond the needs of normal human beings.

The basic value of the problem is how to seek for and to provide concrete solutions of the problem by means of the scientific and technological forces together with the sensible and justified management by the governing and political institutions to shape our world such that each human being's basic needs and desires can be fulfilled.

It is suggested that the problem can be solved by providing the opportunity for each individual: (1) to be educated with the most updated knowledge and skills to survive, (2) to be given the freedom to adapt and to live in a suitable environment with a career of his or her own interest and choice, (3) to select, with his or her own right, the officials to serve the governing institutions, (4) to provide inputs to the governing and political institutions for a sound social-economic management system, (5) to request the governing and political institutions of local, state, national and international levels to communicate effectively with one another and seek for the best solutions of the problems to fulfill the basic needs of all human beings in the world.

EVIFENCES OF IMPACTS AND RESISTANCES TO IMPLEMENT A CONTROVERSIAL, SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The evidences are clearly described in two U.S. Basic Patents Number 5,084,232 (Jan. 28,1992 by Wong) and Number 5,848,377 (Dec. 8, 1998 by Wong). The evidences are further being confirmed by a sequential of papers recently presented and published at the 51st. International Astronautical Congress / 2-6 Oct. 2000/Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and at the SSI/Princeton Conference on Space Manufacturing/ May 7-9, 2001/ Princeton, NJ. USA. These evidences lead to the open CHALLENGES AND CONCLUSIONS from the IAF-00-J.1.10 and IAF-00-S.6.03 papers with a formal documentation presented at the SSI/Princeton Conference. They were so written to provide an offer worldwide to all IAF Members and the general publics for the benefits of all people in the world and that they are reiterated again in the followings:

(1) The calculation of collision cross-sections in particle physics based on utilization of Geometric Solid Angle and that the results have been published in all physics journals for many decades in the past must be re-examined again in comparison with that by utilization of the Trajectory Solid Angle (TSA).
(2) A new Hydrogen Model is proposed by substituting the trajectory equations of the complete Two-Body solution by Max Born into the definition of Trajectory Solid Angle (TSA).
(3) The Wong's Angles (WA) provides a precise method to measure and determine the real trajectories of objects under the actions of many-force fields and to guide the using of appropriate instruments for measurements in experiments. Putting both the (TSA) and the (WA) together, it will provide a complete solution of many fundamental problems in physics and astronomy.
(4) The Wong's Angles (WA) provide a unique and precise method to design the Digital Sensing processor (DSP) which is directly used in all instruments or to be integrated into the Central Processor Unit (CPU) in all calculators and computers attached to regulate and control all scientific instruments including but not limiting to: Digital Cameras; Digital Telescopes; Digital Microscopes; Digital Theodolites; High Definition TV; CAD-CAM System Design in Mechanical Engineering; Surveying System Design in Civil and Architectural Engineering; Aircraft and Airport Landing System Design and all other relevant instruments for measuring; tracking and controlling of objects.
(5) Fundamental problems that must be solved for all INF Members in various countries that participate to build the International Space Station (ISS) and the ground stations to sense ; to track; to measure; and to control the ISS from the ground stations are described in the followings:
(6) Students and Faculty Member of IAF at 51st Congress Outreach Programs are given theodolites and rulers at the Rio de Janeiro International Airport which is considered to be closed at the sea level. They are asked to set up both instruments in any way that they want in the Airport such that they can obtain data in the Airport to measure the distance between the highest point M of Monumento Do Cristo Redentor and the highest point P of Pao De Acucar. That is to find the segment MP = a function of all measurable data by means of the rulers and the theodolites at the Rio de Janeiro International Airport. A precise mathematical algorithm should be obtained to calculate the distance of MP and the true altitudes of point M and point P above the sea level.

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(7) Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., is a city of many cultures with more than 65 universities and colleges in the metropolitan areas. One of the fascinated scene in the sky of the city often can be seen by our naked eyes on the ground is the high flying B52 with long trails of exhausted gases visible in the sky. Can we write a precise mathematical algorithm to track the high flying B52 in term of the data that we can measure on the ground by means of the rulers and the theodolites ? What kind of parameters that we should measure on the ground in order to know the instantaneous velocities and accelerations of the B52?

(8) CHALLENGES Number (5), (6) and (7) can be easily answered if we know: (A) How many ground stations are needed uniquely to determine the exact location of a point in a three dimensional space? (B) How many minimum non-coplanar points in a three dimensional space are needed to form a solid? (C) Since most of the objects including but not limiting to ISS; Airplanes; Cars; Ships; Buildings; Mechanical Parts in CAD and CAM design drawings; etc. are three dimensional solid objects; (D) Therefore, from both (B) and (C) we should know how to control the complete motions of three dimensional objects.

(9) Based on conclusion (8), the Twin-telescopes, one built by NASA in Arizona and the other one built by NSF in Chile, can not be used to make a precise measurement of three dimensional objects including but not limiting to other planets in our solar system. We actually need three identical telescopes built on earth to observe the object and record the data at the same time in order to be able to measure, to track and to control the object precisely. Similarly, we need three identical Hubble Space Telescopes far apart in the same order of magnitude of the distances among them such that they can be used to observe in order to obtain the reliable data of an observed object in billions of light years away.

(10) The (WA) patent can be applied for observation of both macroscopic objects and microscopic objects. It can be used outside of the ISS in the ground stations to sense, to measure, to track and to control the ISS. Within the ISS, it can also be used to observe and measure the growth of many objects including but not limiting to crystals; pharmaceutical products; biological tissues under the condition of micro-gravity inside the ISS.

(11) The paper IAF-00-S.6.03 provides the basic concepts to design a portable propulsion system by combining an ion generator and a ion accelerator together as an engine for space vehicles to explore the deep space as well as for building a launching system externally for shooting objects like small satellites and /or other space vehicles into a desirable orbit It is also conceivable that the paper was originally written to build a heavy ion gun to substitute the ABM missiles.

(12) The CHALLENGES and stated CONCLUSIONS having been presented and published from IAF-00-J.1.10 and IAF-00-S.6.03 papers at 51st. International Astronautical Congress are still considered as proprietary information solely proposed by the authors since they have not been supported and funded by any private, public, industrial organizations nor by any governmental agencies of all countries in the world. These proprietary concepts, being generated from the (TSA) and the (WA) Patents, conceive possible great impacts to the world social-economic systems followed by their impacts in the field of physics and astronomy and high technologies. The patents and proposals listed in both papers had been submitted to various governmental agencies for supports without success and that they have also been submitted to various IAF Members in the world to assess their truth on the possible impacts. Neither IAF Members of various governmental agencies of all levels nor their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, or represents that its use would not infringe privately own rights.

(13) The Wong's Angles (WA) patent covers the contents of an AIAA-96-1047-CP paper entitled " Numerical Data for Satellite Altitude Control by Means of Wong's Angles " The paper was presented and published in the 16th International Communications Satellite Systems Conference, February 25-29, 1996/Washington, D.C. U.S.A. The paper was the first one to have shown how to obtain the true altitude of a satellite by means of the Wong's Angles (WA) which are measured from the ground Stations in Houston, Boston and Seattle respectively. NASA MSFC may have used the methods having been shown both in the Wong's Angles (WA) Patent and the AIAA-96-1047-CP paper in order to provide the tracking information about the current International Space Station (ISS) and the Hubble Space Telescope. These tracking information can be obtained from the following two websites http://liftoff.msfc.nasa.gov/temp/StationLoc.html and http://liftoff.msfc.nasa.gov/temp/HubbleLoc.html

FORMULATION OF THE PHYSICAL ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS APPLICATION IN COST AND PRICE ANALYSIS FOR CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATIONS

A report, entitled " ENGINEERING COMPARISON OF ANALYSES OF PLASTIC DEFORMATIONS OF A THREE BAR FRAME "was produced by the author for the U. S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center (TSC) in Cambridge, Massachusetts under the order of TS-15054 in May 1978. The report was a test case of the SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY'S (SRC) unsolicited proposal submitted previously to the Transportation Systems Center. This proposal, entitled " ON THE CLOSED FORM ANANLYTICAL SOLUTION FOR A SYSTEM OF INDETERMINANT SRUCTURES "was authored and submitted to (TSC) for support.

The report was also presented as a paper in the 8th U.S. National Congress of Applied Mechanics, June 26-30, at UCLA, Los Angeles, California. Later, the physical economic model in the TS-15054 report was used to respond the solicitation RFP No. F19628-78-R-

0225 December 21, 1978 entitled " IMAPCTS ANALYSIS AND SYSTEMS INTEGRATION STUDIES AND ANALYSES FOR THE AIR FORCE JINTACCS PROGRAM OFFICE ". The Proposal was submitted to:

Electronics Systems Division (PKR)

Surveillance Criticality Designator

Air Force Systems Command, USAF,

Hanscom AFB, MA 01731

The physical economic model was continuously developed by (SRC) since 1978 when it was first initiated in the TS-15054 report. The learning power curve approach was also developed independently by the author then and that it was also proposed to the Boston Public Schools to help the school system to solve problems in budget management, review and evaluation based on input and output of work by teachers, administrators, as well as units and groups.

The basic concepts of the physical model can be summarized in the followings:

(1) The SRC's physical economic model is defined as an economic model according the natural law of physics. " Physical " does not mean " bodily physical ". Thus a " physically handicaped " person can also perform " work" by means of his knowledge. The term " work " or the " job" is very general. It represents " labor work " which means bodily physical skills and " non-labor work " which means knowledge of a person.

(2) Denoting M as mass, L as length and T as time which are the three fundamental dimensions of all physical quantities, the dimension of work W can be expressed as $M L^2 T^{-2}$ and the dimension of power can be expressed as $M L^2 T^{-3}$.

(3) A person, a horse, a machine, an organization or a school system can be considered having the powers to perform one or more than one kind of work. The time rate of work is defined as the power. That is, $P = dW/dt$ or $W = $ Integration of $P\, dt$. The power of a person doing a certain kind of work is in general a function of time. . If the power is constant without variation of time, it can be called uniform power. Under this circumstance, his work performance is linearly proportional to the time. The person with higher power constants (more basic skills, knowledge, experiences etc.) will produce more work for the same amount of time.

(4) A person,... a school system has different power functions in different kind of work. A high power administrator may not be a good teacher in mathematics; a good English teacher may not be a good science teacher. The differences can be specifically measured from the power constants (education backgrounds, accomplishments, knowledge, learning power etc..) based on the input and output of work performed in a given period of time.

(5) It is important for each one of us to recognize and differentiate the power of a public position and his personal power. The former is given by others to carry out a mission (work) of vital interest to the public while the latter is the intrinsic qualifications (educational background, accomplishments, knowledge, experiences etc.) of the person. In order to achieve the mission effectively, these two powers must be closely matched. It will be considered a waste of human resources and ill-management for an organization not knowing of what, why and how to fully utilize by matching the positions opened for the appropriate applicants from out side of the organization and other human resource within the organization.

(6) Work done is related to budget and payment. Power is related to the pay rate for a specific kind of work to be performed.

(7) The applications of the physical economic model can be illustrated by the following two examples: First Example: Persons A, B, C, each one can do a certain work of 100 % correct at a uniform power of Pa, in time Ta for A; Pb in time Tb for B; Pc in time Tc for C. If they are assigned and combined to do the same work and that they are provided with a budget of $M, how soon will they be able to finish the work and how the budget $M is to be distributed among A,B,C ? From the given conditions and the definitions of work and power, the problem can be easily solved:

The time required to finish the work together is

$T = 1/(1/Ta + 1/Tb + 1/Tc)$

A should get $M * (T/Ta)$

B should get $M* (T/Tb)$

C should get $M* (T/Tc)$

Second example: $Pa = a + (ma)t$, $Pb = b + (mb)t$ $Pc = c + (mc)t$

The time required to finish the work W together is $t = T$.

$T = (a+b+c)((1+2(ma+mb+mc)W/(a+b+c)^2)^{(.5)}-1)/(ma+mb+mc)$

A should get $M(aT + ma\, T^2/2)/W$

B should get $M(bT + mbT^2/2)/W$

C should get $M(cT + mcT^2/2)/W$

Where a,b,c are the uniform intrinsic power of A,B,C (educational training, experiences, previous accomplishments, knowledge, skills etc.) before starting the work; ma, mb , mc, are the time rate of learning powers at any time after starting the work.

The time T can be approximately estimated in two particular conditions:

For short time work $T = Ts$

$Ts = W/(a+b+c)$ if $(a+b+c)^2/2(ma+mb+mc)$ is much greater than W.
For long time work $T=Tl$
$Tl = 2W/(ma+mb+mc)$ if $(a+b+c)^2/2(ma+mb+mc)$ is much less than W
These two particular mathematical expressions provide interpretations that it is more effective to use human resource with high values of a,b,c to solve short-time-work problems and to use human resource with high values of ma,mb,mc to solve long-time-work problems. The best choices are to select the human resource with high intrinsic powers and high rate of learning powers. They are effective both for short term and long term work.
(8)The power functions in the second example of (7) are theoretical. However, the functions can also be derived from experiments or from previous records of A, B, C which can be persons, machines, or systems including both humans and machines working together.
(9)The power functions for human and for machines are different. The machine can be fatique in a much longer period of time, while a normal human working power is a decreasing function in approximately of 6-8 hours. However, due to the learning power of human being, the curve should be higher as the time increases to one year or longer while that for a machine levels or decreases.

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&
http://liffoff.msfc.nasa.gov/temp/hubbleLoc.html

IMECE2003-43540

the uniquely-corrected method to compute high power functions

Po Kee Wong/SYSTEMS
RESEARCH COMPANY (SRC)
U.S. Federal Supply Code:
5R583

Adam Wong/SYSTEMS
RESEARCH COMPANY(SRC)
U.S. Federal Supply Code:
5R583

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5R583

Abstract

The present paper provides a unique correction of the calculating procedures that have been prevailingly used in all computers and calculators for several decades. This correction must be made, based on the impacts of the computers and calculators have been extensively used in various fields of sciences, engineering, technologies and mathematics in education.

Introduction

In recent years, several large companies that produce hand-held calculators have been competing continuously with one and other to break into the market for educators of all levels to learn and to use their calculators for teaching in the classrooms. During the summer months of June-August, 1995, many seminars were conducted in the metropolitan Boston Areas in the State of Massachusetts. CASIO offered workshops for the use of CFX-9800G; Texas Instruments offered workshops for the use of TI-82; Hewlett Packard offered for the use of HP 38G. Educators from the Boston Public Schools of the City of

Boston, Massachusetts were invited and assigned to attend the workshops offered by CASIO and TI. Educators from everywhere were invited to attend the HP 38G workshops. It was undoubtedly that all the participants in these workshops were benefited from utilizing the calculators to implement their mathematics and science curricula in one way or the other. In particular, educators from the State of Massachusetts came for the workshops enthusiastically because they were given Professional Development Points (PDP) to fulfill the requirements for their re-certification to teach in the State of Massachusetts. Others came to seek for the choices of the appropriate calculator in order to implement their curricula effectively in their own classes. In addition to the above reasons, the first author of this paper also participated all the workshops in order to select the appropriate calculator for the Advanced Placement Calculus that was being offered at the Charlestown High School of the Boston Public Schools under the grant funded by the EAGLE program of the Boston Plan For Excellence in The Public Schools in academic year 1995-96. The author learned a lot from attending those workshops and also fed back his opinions that could and should be updated and to be built-in into the calculators for wider applications not only for teaching but also for research in Physics and Mathematics. For examples: special functions like circular cylindrical and spherical Bessel's Functions; Legendre Functions and Error Function should be built-in into the calculator to solve many problems in Physics and in Engineering; likewise the Largrange Interpolation Formula should also be built-in for curve fitting…etc. After finishing the participation of all four workshops in July-August 1995, the first author was asked by Mr. Richard Stutman, a BPS mathematics teacher and colleague working in the Boston Teacher's Union (BTU), to solve a fun- and-game problem that was involved in high power functions of infinite orders. Responding to his request, the author sought to solve the problem by means of the CFX-9800G; TI-82 and HP-38G. As a result of this effort, a major error in the procedures of calculating the high power functions was found simultaneously in all three calculators CFX-9800G; TI-82 and HP-38G. The major error had been corrected and filed for examination with the U.S. Patent Office in order to clear the legal liability problems from the companies.

SUMMARY OF THE CORRECTION

Mathematical procedures of calculation of a mathematical function in symbolic form can be defined in many ways almost at our own wills. However, there are examples that procedures and the symbolic expression of the mathematical functions will not be unique if one changes its standard calculating procedures. The power functions are some of these examples. The errors to calculate the high power functions contribute from CFX-9800G; TI-82; and HP-38G are that they all start from the base upward to the higher exponential power, while the correct way should be started downward from the top exponential power to the base. These can be cleared from the following examples A and B:

A. Errors in Numerical Computations

$$4^{3^2} = 64^2 = 4096 \text{ is not correct}$$

$$3^{2^3} = 9^3 = 729 \text{ is not correct}$$

$$2^{3^2} = 8^2 = 64 \text{ is not correct}$$

B. Errors in Symbolic Representation uniquely Involved in Solving Equations of High Power Functions.

$$x^{x^2} - 2 = 0 \text{ means } x^{x^2} - 2 = 0 \text{ leads to}$$
wrong answer x = 1.1414213562

$$x^{x^3}$$

$$x^{x^{x}} - 2 = 0 \quad \text{means} \quad x^{x^{x}} - 2 = 0 \text{ leads to}$$
wrong answer x= 1.336709735

$$x^{(2x)^{(3x)}} - 2 = 0 \quad \text{means} \quad x^{(6x^2)} - 2 = 0 \text{ leads}$$
to wrong answer x = 1.100152079

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE CORRECTION

The above examples A and B in errors can be corrected as the followings:

A. Correct Numerical Computation.

$$4^{3^{2}} = 4^{9} = 262,144$$

$$3^{2^{3}} = 3^{8} = 6,561$$

$$2^{3^{2}} = 2^{9} = 512$$

B. Correct Symbolic Representation Uniquely Involved in Solving Equations of High Power Functions.

$$x^{x^{x}} - 2 = 0 \qquad x = 1.476684337$$

$$x^{x^{x^{x}}} - 2 = 0 \quad x = 1.446601432$$

$$x^{(2x)^{(3x)}} - 2 = 0 \quad x = 1.064146805$$

$$x^{(3x)^{(2x)}} - 2 = 0 \quad x = .6140723908$$

C. Examples of Correct Solutions of more Complicated Equations of High Power Functions.

$$x^{2(x^{2})} - 5x^{(x^{2})} + 6 = 0$$

x= 1.41421356   and   x= 1.565552276

$$(x)^{2(x)^{(x)}} - 5(x)^{(x)^{(x)}} + 6 = 0$$

x = 1.476684337   and   x = 1.635078475

$$x$$
$$x \qquad\qquad x$$

Denote $y1(x) = x$; $y2(x) = x$; $y3(x) = x$
;.....etc.

The solutions of the following equations of High Power Functions can be obtained:

$y2(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.559610469

.$y3(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.476684337

$y4(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.446601432

$y5(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.432694806

$y6(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.425385621

$y7(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.421227912

$y8(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.418734462

$y9(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.417182504

$y10(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.416190183

$y15(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.414502086

$y20(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.414258764

$y30(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.414214713

$y40(x) - 2 = 0$ x = 1.414213592

$y40(x) - 3 = 0$ x = 1.447839583

$y40(x) - 4 = 0$ x = 1.449395757

$y40(x) - 5 = 0$ x = 1.44979292

$y40(x) - 6 = 0$ x = 1.449978187

$y40(x) - 7 = 0$ x = 1.450087526

$y40(x) - 8 = 0$ x = 1.4501607

$y40(x) - 9 = 0$ x = 1.450213659

$y40(x) - 10 = 0$ x = 1.450254088

CONCLUSION

What is claimed is:

1. A unique method of calculating and solving equations involved with High Power Functions has been made for all current and future computers and calculators that are built-in with the wrong procedures to calculate the High Power Functions.

References
All documents that have been filed with the U.S.

Patent Applications No. 08/980,657 by Po Kee Wong since 1995.

| 7/25/05 | Re: What is your opinion??? | Ali ilik |

| 8/2/05 | Re: What is your opinion??? | Po Kee Wong |

| 8/3/05 | **Re: What is your opinion???** | **Po Kee Wong** |

| 8/2/05 | Re: What is your opinion??? | Po Kee Wong |

1. Introduction

As indicated from the ABSTRACT, on the themes of this TMCE 2008, subject number (7) "Explanations of a popular geometry problem to satisfy 2 million students in Turkey" and subject number (8) "New solutions of a few old geometry and algebra problems with using calculators." are chosen here for the presentations.

Subject number (7) can be obtained from the following Weblink by pressing the key "CTRL + Click to follow link": They are open detailed discussions with Ali Ilik of Turkey and John Berglund of USA and with many others in the Mathforum run by Drexel University in USA.

http://www.google.com/search?q=+site:mathforum.org+Po+Kee+Wong+Angles&hl=en&lr=&ie=UTF-8&filter=0

Go to the 2nd second tap of the above Weblink and open the number 5th

Math Forum Discussions
Po Kee Wong Posts: 23 Registered: 12/6/04

| 7/24/05 | What is your opinion??? | Ali ilik |

| 7/25/05 | Re: What is your opinion??? | John Berglund |

It is my opinion that Po Kee Wong's 8/3/05

Discussion provides the complete answers to Ali Ilik's

Question on "What is your opinion???"

Subject number (8) is an expansion of subject number (2) from real numbers to cover for complex numbers. According to my April 29, 2007 8:02 PM E-mail communication with Dr. Bugra Koku,

(info@tmce.org), paper No. (8) shows the importance of having obtained the closed-formed mathematical solutions of problems and then proceed the numerical evaluation of the solved problems.
For examples:

(A) Given the 3 altitudes of a Triangle ABC as Ha=5; Hb=6; Hc=7, how to find all the other unknown properties of the Triangle ABC from the three givens of the Triangle ABC?

(B) Given i=square root of (-1) as the unit imaginary number; Z1=X1 + iY1; Z2=X2+iY2 where X1; X2;Y1;Y2 are real numbers to be determined from solving the following two simultaneous equations:

$$ArcSin (Z1 + Z2) = (i^\wedge i)^{\wedge} i \qquad \text{Equation (1)}$$

ArcSin (Z1 – Z2) = i^(i^i)   Equation (2)

Both problems (8)-(A) and (8)-(B) had been submitted to U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in March 2007 for consideration of review and evaluation and for presentation with challenge to review the accuracy of NRC's computer codes for safety analyses. The complete communication about the problem with USNRC can be obtained from:

Note to Po Kee Wong:

Please refer to Brian Sheron's email to you regarding this subject. Although you have communicated extensively with Dr. Sheron on this subject; I must reiterate that NRC does not intend to communicate on this subject further, particularly in reference to the Regulatory Information Conference.

You do not owe me additional information.

Regards,

Mabel Lee, Director
Program Management, Policy Development and Analysis Staff
Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research
USNRC

>>> "Po Kee Wong" <pokwong@verizon.net>
02/14/2007 11:36 AM >>>
?
Dear Ms. Lee and NRC colleagues ET AL:

With reference to my communication with Ms. Mabel F. Lee, the subject matters are linked together and that I owe Ms. Lee answers to the very specific simple high school mathematics problem such that we can compare the numerical values with the NRC computer codes:

Using a 1996 TI 83 Calculator ID: 3360885 I-0898J, all the questions asked in the problem can be obtained from the following answers provided for comparison with those independently obtained from the NRC Mainframe computers:

_____
_____
_____

_____

Answers:

(1) Ta=5.020890995   Tb=6.297805152
Tc=7.188898852

(2) Ma=5.061325394   Mb=6.502261858
Mc=7.233692532

(3) R=4.327894686

(4) r=1.962616822

(5) r(a)=9.130434764   r(b)=5.67367567
r(c)=4.468085103

(6) Denote the Centers of Ex-circles as I(a), I(b) and I(c) each point on the angle bisectors of interior angle A; interior angle B and interior angle C respectively

then :

Segment AI(a)=14.18947453   Segment BI(b)=12.2551884   Segment CI(c)=11.74479173

(7) and (9) are the same question. Denote I as the Center of the In-circle I (Intersection of all three interior angle bisectors) then,

Segment AI=3.050073969

(8)Denote H as the Ortho-center of the triangle ABC, then

Segment AH=1.487971421
Segment BH=4.94271009
Segment CH=6.150321088

(10) Denote O as the Center of the Circum-circle of Triangle ABC, then:

AO=BO=CO=R =4.327894686

(11) Denote M as the Centroid of the Triangle ABC, then:

AM=3.374216929
BM=4.334841239   CM=4.822461688

(12)   a=8.526935599
b=7.105779667   c=6.090668286

_____
_____
_____

Please double check over the numerical data that we obtain separately and independently. I may have made typing errors and/or calculation errors in some of those numerical data being shown above.

I look forward to hearing from you that you are willing to accommodate me for presentations of papers in your Sessions

Very truly yours,

Wong, Po Kee □ □ □

Po Kee Wong, Ph.D. 2007 Registrant ID: No.:999
Pokwong@verizon.net

----- Original Message -----
From: Po Kee Wong
To: Brian Sheron
Cc: Mabel Lee ; DEK@nrc.gov ; JED2@nrc.gov ;
KDJ@nrc.gov ; Po Kee Wong
Sent: Wednesday, January 31, 2007 1:22 AM
Subject: Fw: Emailing: comp-codes

Dear Dr. Sheron:

Being forwarded to you is the 2nd of 4 communications with Ms. Lee to identify the current NRC computer codes from opening the attached link in this E-mail.
Please use your current computer programs to solve a very simple "' High School Mathematics " problem and compare with the numbers from mine with yours before we should even go further from here. Please note that we may require the accuracy of the numbers to be smaller than the so-called Nano-range and why not look for $(10)^{(-50)}$ range/or for $(10)^{(-100000)}$ range (assuming our current computer and calculators are perfectly designed to handle that).

----- Original Message -----
From: Po Kee Wong
To: Mabel Lee
Cc: Po Kee Wong ; pokwong@rcn.com
Sent: Tuesday, January 30, 2007 9:07 AM
Subject: Emailing: comp-codes

Dear Ms. Lee:

The information that I just send in my 2nd E-mail to you has direct impacts to your own NRC computer Codes as shown in the following website:

The message is ready to be sent with the following file or link attachments:
Shortcut to: http://www.nrc.gov/what-we-do/regulatory/research/comp-codes.html

Note: To protect against computer viruses, e-mail programs may prevent sending or receiving certain types of file attachments. Check your e-mail security settings to determine how attachments are handled.

Please check with NIST mathematicians and yours at NRC to do a very simple mathematical calculation as shown in the followings:

Given: The 3 altitudes of a Triangle ABC (Vertices name A,B,C) Ha=5, Hb=6 Hc=7

Find: the following quantities of the Triangle ABC with accuracy to infinite decimal places !!! (assuming all current computers and calculators are perfectly designed to do that)

(1) The lengths of 3 Angle bisectors of the Triangle ABC :Ta=?;Tb=?;and Tc=?.
(2) The 3 medians of the Triangle ABC: Ma=?;Mb=?;Mc=?
(3) The radius of the Circum-circle of the Triangle ABC: R=?
(4) The radius of the In-circle of the Triangle ABC: r=?
(5) The 3 radii of the Ex-circles of the Triangle ABC: r(a)=?; r(b)=? r(c)=?
(6) How to locate the 3 Centers of the Ex-circles of the Triangle ABC?
(7) How to locate the Center of the In-circle of the Triangle ABC?
(8) How to locate the Ortho-center of the Triangle ABC?
(9) How to locate the In-center of the Triangle ABC?
(10) How to locate the Center of the Circum- Circle of the Triangle?
(11) How to locate the Centroid of the Triangle ABC?
(12) What are the lengths of 3 sides of the Triangle ABC: a=? b=? and c=?

Is it fair to ask the above questions from our computer scientists and engineers who do computer codes development for NIST and NRC? If you put

this as a questionnaire to ask all the RIC2007 participants , both you and I would like to know the answers from the participants!!!

Very truly yours,

Wong, Po Kee
☐   ☐   ☐

WONG, PO KEE
Tel:301-585-3453
pokwong@verizon.net

From: Brian Sheron.
To: Po Kee Wong
Date: Tue, Jan 30, 2007 1:12 PM
Subject: Re: NRC Regulatory Information Conference

Dr. Wong,

Ms. Lee is the director of my Program Management and development staff. She is not engaged in technical work and is not involved with scientific computer programs.

The NRC's computer programs have been extensively peer-reviewed and and validated against a wide variety of experimental data. As we have repeatedly asked you in the past, if you believe there are errors in the NRC's computer codes, we encourage you to identify those errors to us. Otherwise, we do not intend to discuss this issue with you further.

>>> "Po Kee Wong" <pokwong@verizon.net> 01/30/2007 7:41 AM >>>
Dear Ms. Lee:

Thank you for your E-mail in response to mine addressed to Dr. Klein, Chairman of NRC and to Dr. Brian Sheron, Director, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.
Instead of making our arguments by words written in English, we should use the computers and calculators to solve many of the very simple and very well defined specific mathematical ,engineering and scientific problems to compare the numerical numbers that you can obtain from your computer codes and to compare with that from mine. If we have obtained deferent numerical numbers from all these well defined simple problems, then for sure that one of us must be wrong!!!   To start the comparisons with a very complicated computer code for engineering problems will only add more confusions for the correct judgment of which one is good.
For these reasons, I would like to advise NRC to learn and to understand the technical and scientific contents of my proprietarily owned U.S. patents number 5,084,232(

Trajectory Solid Angle);5,848,377 (Wong's Angles) ;6,430,516 (High Speed Rotating Shafts and Nuclear fuel Pin Design) . Please note that all these proprietarily owned patents were generated from my own previous review and evaluation of nuclear power plants in USA and come up with the new solutions. Please try to read the introduction of all those patents. I am forwarding the formation in my next E-mail to you.

I will also call you at your number 301-415-7595 to simplify any of the mis-understanding of the problems.

Very truly yours,

Wong, Po Kee □□□

Po Kee Wong
Tel:301-585-3453
pokwong@verizon.net

In response to your message shown in the followings:

----- Original Message -----
From: Mabel Lee
To: pokwong@verizon.net
Sent: Monday, January 29, 2007 5:19 PM
Subject: NRC Regulatory Information Conference

Dr. Wong:

Your emails to Chairman Klein, Chairman, U. S. NRC and to Dr. Brian Sheron, Director, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research has been forwarded to me for response. Based on a brief discussion with Dr. Sheron, I understand that you have been in contact with the NRC over the years and that the NRC has responded to your submittals and has also provided you with a forum for presentation at a Regulatory Information Conference (RIC) several years ago. Moreover, the staff has previously reviewed your paper and provided you with the areas where we disagreed with your conclusions. Although, we have repeatedly asked you if you were aware of any specific errors in the computer codes used by either the NRC or any of its licensees, and if so, to identify them to us, you have not identified any to date. I understand that you would like to make a presentation at this year's RIC. The Agenda for the RIC has already been set and we cannot provide you with a forum to present your paper.

Mabel Lee, Director
Program Management Policy Development and Analysis Staff

Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research
USNRC

CC: Mabel Lee; pokwong@rcn.com

The principal and the general solutions of the problem (8)-(B) for simultaneous equations of (1) and (2) are:

$Z1mn =$
$(m+n)(pi/2) + (1/2)(-1)^m (Sin(.1835902246) Cosh (.9830028636))$
$+$
$i (-(-1)^n Sinh(1) +(-1)^m Cos(.1835902246)Sinh(.9830028634))$

$Z2mn =$
$(n-m)(pi/2) -(1/2) (-1)^m Sin(.1835902246) Cosh(.9830028636)$
$+$
$i (-(-1)^n Sinh(1)-(-1)^m Cos(.1835902246) Sinh(.9830028634))$

Where n and m are integers in the ranges of

Negative infinite < n < positive infinite

Negative infinite < m < positive infinite

When n=0 and m=0, Z100 and Z200 are called the principal solution of the simultaneous equations (1) and (2).

$Z100=.1390498169-.045371242 i$

$Z200= -.1390498169-2.305031146 i$

In summary, the general solutions of Z1mn and Z2mn are:

Case 1:

m=Even integers   n=Even integers

$Z1mn= (m+ n) pi/2 +.1390498169-.045371242 i$

$Z2mn = (n-m) pi/2 -.1390498169-2.305031146 i$

Case 2:

m=Odd integers   n= Even integers

$Z1mn = (m + n) pi/2-.1390498169-2.305031146 i$

$Z2mn = (n- m) pi/2 +.1390498169 -.045371242\ i$

Case 3:

m=Even integers   n=Odd integers

$Z1mn = (m+n) pi/2 + .1390498169 + 2.305031146\ i$

$Z2mn = (n-m) pi/2 -.1390498169 +.045371242\ i$

Case 4:

m=Odd integers   n=Odd integers

$Z1mn = (m+n) pi/2 -.1390498169 +.045371242\ i$

$Z2mn = (n-m) pi/2 +.1390498169 + 2.305031146\ i$

2. CONCLUSION

As can be read and seen from the INTRODUCTION of the three looks- like very- simple geometry; trigonometry and algebra problems (7); (8)-(A) and (8)-(B), their correct solutions have never been obtained before until now. Our colleagues must be alerted that there are REAL IMPACTS OF NEW SOLUTIONS OF MANY OLD PROBLEMS IN MATHEMATICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES waiting for us to discover them.

Fundamental Challenging Problems for Developing New Nuclear Safety Standard Computer Codes

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KEYWORDS: TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE, GEOMETRIC SOLID ANGLE, WONG'S ANGLE

ABSTRACT

Based on the claims of the US Basic patents number 5,084,232; 5,848,377 and 6,430,516 that can be obtained from typing the Patent Numbers into the Box of the Website
http://164.195.1.00.11/netahtml/srchnum.htm
and their associated published technical papers having been presented and published at International Conferences in the last three years and that all these had been sent into US-NRC by E-mail on March 26, 2003 at 2:46 PM., three fundamental challenging problems for developing new nuclear safety standard computer codes had been presented at the US-NRC RIC2003 Session W4. 2:15-3:15 PM. at the Washington D.C. Capital Hilton Hotel, Presidential Ballroom on April 16, 2003 in front of more than 800 nuclear professionals from many countries worldwide. The objective and scope of this paper is to invite all nuclear professionals to examine and evaluate all the current computer codes being used in their own countries by means of comparison of numerical data from these three specific openly challenging fundamental problems in order to set up a global safety standard for all nuclear power plants in the world.

INTRODUCTION

Problem Number (1) provides impacts enumerated in the followings:
1. Provides a new Statistical Mechanics in Physics.
2. The calculation of collision cross-sections in particle physics, based on by utilization of Geometric Solid Angle (as that was used in the well known Sir Rutherford's Alpha Scattering), must be re-examined again in comparison with that by utilization of Trajectory Solid Angle (TSA) (US Patent 5,084,232). Please also read the IAC-02-J.P.02 paper.

3. A new Hydrogen Model is being proposed by substituting the trajectory equations of the complete Two-Body solution by Max Born into the definition of Trajectory Solid Angle (US Patent 5,084,232).
4. Application of TSA in a cold-atom atomic fountain clock as described by Bigelow (Ref 10 of paper IAF-00-J.1.10) This is the JPL project trying to improve the accuracy of the Norman Ramsey' Atomic Clock.
5. All the proposed tasks in the 1979 Unsolicited Department of Energy Proposal number P7900450 should be re-examined again.

Problem Number (2) Wong's Angles (WA) Patent provides:
1. A precise method to measure and determine the real trajectories of objects under the actions of many-force fields in various environments and
to guide the using of appropriate instruments for measurements in experiments (for examples: How to set up stations around the Nuclear Power Plant to shoot down in-coming missiles to hit the Nuclear Power Plant; How to set up instruments around a nuclear reactor core to track the internal flow conditions inside the nuclear reactor core... etc.)
2. The (WA) provides a unique and precise method to design the Digital Sensing Processor (DSP). The (DSP) can be used directly in all instruments or to be integrated

into the Central Processor Unit (CPU) in all calculators and computers attached to regulate and control all scientific instruments including but not limiting to: Digital Cameras; Digital Telescopes; Digital Microscopes; Digital Theodolites; High Definition TV; CAD-CAM System Design in Mechanical Engineering; Surveying System Design in Civil and Architectural Engineering; Aircraft and Airport Landing System Design and all other relevant instruments for measuring; tracking and controlling of objects.
Problem number (3) provides a unique correction of the calculating procedures that have been prevailingly used in all computers and calculators for several decades. This correction must be made, because of the errors in computers and calculators have been extensively used in various fields of sciences, engineering, technologies and mathematics in education. The corrections that involve in functions of complex variables are very important to aerospace re-entry vehicles and nuclear reactor cores both include the coupling motions of dynamics and heat transfer. Therefore, the corrections must be made.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF PROBLEMS

Initial ejection velocity of a particle
$V_{sub.zero}$ = 9.8 m/sec at point O
The gravitation in the direction perpendicular to the plane XOY g = 9.8 m/sec squared a = square of $v_{sub.zero}$ / g = 9.8 m = Max. range of the particle can hit r1 = 9 m   r2 = 10 m   r2 - a = 10 - 9.8 = 0.2 m will not be hit sector angle =pi/6   shaded targeted area = 4.974 square m. Find the cumulative probability for the particle ejected from point O randomly to hit the prescribed targeted area.

Problem No. (2):
Given all reliable sensing instruments used for detection of particles or objects moving in various environments, how to arrange and set them up in stations to track; to measure; the position, velocity and acceleration vectors of the moving particle or object with the least amount of parameters to be experimentally measured to obtain the accurate data?
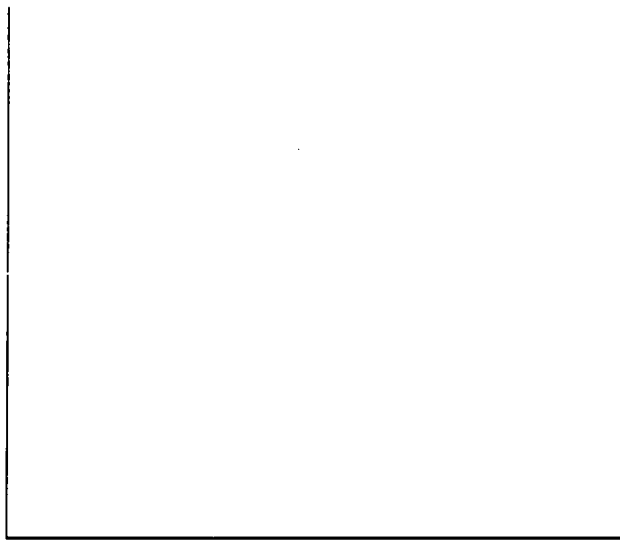
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2
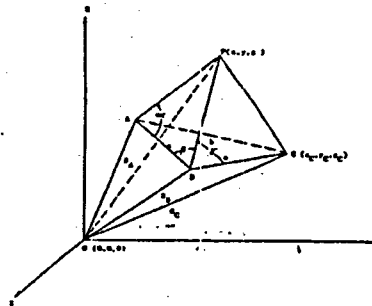
by CNS

Specific example: three ground stations identified as stations A, B, C. Stations A is at the West of Station B. Stations C is at the north of Station B. Segment AB which is underneath the earth surface =0.4R(R=Radius of the earth at sea level=OR, where O is the center of the earth). Segment BC which is also underneath the earth surface = 0.3 R. A high altitude object is observed with two sets of Wong's Angles from Stations A, and B as Alpha 1 = 30 degrees; Beta 1 = 60 degrees; Gamma 1 = 60 degrees at time t = t1 at point P1. Alpha 2 = 60 degrees; Beta 2 = 30 degrees; Gamma 2 = 90 degrees at time t = t2 at point P2
Find: The position, velocity and acceleration vectors of the object moving from point P1 to point P2.

Problem No. (3):
Given:
$Z1=x1 +I y1$, $Z2 = x2 + I y2$, where x1, y1, x2, y2 are unknown real numbers to be determined from solving the two following simultaneous equations involved in High Power Functions of Complex Numbers. where $i = (- 1)^{(1/2)}$ is the unit imaginary number.
Find:
The Principal Solution of Z1 and Z2 from the following two simultaneous equations (1) and (2):

Arc Sin (Z1 + Z2)=
$(3^{(1/2)}-i)^{((1 +i3^{(1/2)})^{(-1+ i)})}$ Eq.(1)

Arc Sin (Z1 - Z2)=
$((3^{(1/2)}-i)^{(1+ i3^{(1/2)})})^{(-1 + i)}$ ....Eq.(2)

The above specific problem is considered the simplest problem in comparison with other problems involved in functions of complex variables of many Element ary Transcendent al Functions in the general solutions of a set governing equations of Thermo-V isco-Elastodynamics appeared in many references shown in the U.S. Patent No.: 6,640,516 that have been used for LOCA, Fuel Pin Design, and Thermal Hydraulic Transient Analysis in Nuclear Power Plants and Aerosp ace Industries for years since 1968.

SUMMARY

1. The invention of TRAJECT ORY SOLID ANGLE provides the most precise definition to solve the problem

for the first time in October 1974. Comparing the (TSA) method with all other methods at that time, all other methods became approximate. For examples: the Monte Carol Methods; the Geometric Solid Angle (GSA) method are all conditionally accurate in some given ranges of parameters but not precise in all ranges of the given   parameters.

2. The definition of (TSA) is explicitly defined with all parameters implicitly cont ained within the definition while all the other methods do not.

3. Due to the precise definit ion of (TSA), it is applicable for macroscopic bodies as well as for microscopic particles of mathematicall y defined infinitely small size under the actions of any force and moment fields between and among the bodies and particles. Therefore, the (TSA) provides great impacts to the entire range of physics; from the calculat ion of the collision cross sections of sub-nucleus particles in high-energy physics and to that of galaxies in astronomy. The applications of all other methods are relatively limited. force fields (which include: the hydrogen model; Alpha scattering; moon-earth model; Comet

4. The Geometric Solid Angle (GSA) of any targeted area, being finite or infinitesimal ly small, is unchanged with respect to the location of the source where the particle is ejected. The (GSA) is not related to the parameters of ejection of the particle at all. It is a pure mathematical quantity. The TRAJECT ORY SOLID ANGLE (TSA) is a term containing all the parameters of generating the particle and the targeted area to be hit. Thus the (GSA) of any targeted area is always finite and unchanged while that of (TSA) can be zero. This explains why the (TSA) can be and should be used to solve the P.sub.2 targeting problem for particles and bodies under the action of any force and moment fields and that the (GSA) cannot and should not be considered as the correct solution for the P.sub.2 problem. There will be errors comparing the use of (TSA) between the uses of (GSA) to solve the same problem. The errors will range from 0% to more than 100%.

5. Since the collision cross sections of many problems in central Halley scatters around the solar system etc.) have been based on the use of (GSA) for calculation and have been published in textbooks around the world, the future assertion the truth of (TSA) will provide a great impact to all those results in the past.

6. The (TSA) concept and its definition not only confirms the well known Heisenberg's principle of uncert ainty in physics, but also provides the precise definition and procedures to calculate the uncert ainty in term of numbers as precise as we want.

7. The most important concept of (TSA) is that the definition can be applied to discover new laws and new particles by comparisons and matches of the unknown results with the already confirmed and proved results. If there are new laws of physics that describe the particle motions other than those of Newton's classical mechanics and Einstein's narrow and general relativity, the present (TSA) concept is still applicable to obtain the precise $P.sub.2$ function for the problem.

8. Four examples are selected to illustrate how to obtain the probability distribution functions by means of (TSA). They are: Alpha scattering; A particle in uniform, isotropic linear motion; A particle under assumed constant-gravity pull from a plane surface; A particle in a medium where the resistance force is linearly proportional to the velocity of the particle and under a uniform gravitational field. These examples are selected on the basis that they are well known and can be found from the open literatures. They were selected with the intention to show that even with such simple well-known examples, the correct probability functions and cumulative distribution functions of these problems have never been obtained before. Whether exact solutions can be obtained from the equations of motion that govern other problems will not be the issue because the equation of motions can always be solved by means of numerical analysis together with computer programming. The key issue is that through the definition of (TSA), the $P.sub.2$ functions can be precisely defined and obtained. The (TSA) can be applied to solve the most fundamental problems in physics that include all the subjects listed as cited references in this application.

NOMENCLATURE

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
FIGURE No.1:
FIGURE No. 1 shows a finite surface area ABCDA that can be described with respect to a fixed coordinate system designated to be hit by a particle generated and ejected from the origin of the coordinate system. The finite area ABCDA to be hit can be subdivided into almost infinite number of infinitesimal surface areas, thus the total surface area in vector form can be expressed as

$$P_s = \frac{\vec{T} \cdot \Delta \vec{A}_s}{4\pi R_s^2}$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}_{ABCDA} = \sum_{s=1}^{s=\infty} \Delta \vec{A}_s$$

$$P_2 = \sum_{s=1}^{s=\infty} P_s = \sum_{s=1}^{s=\infty} \frac{\vec{T}_s \cdot \Delta \vec{A}_s}{4\pi R_s^2} = \int_A \frac{\vec{T} \cdot d\vec{A}}{4\pi R^2} = \int_A \frac{\cos\delta \, d\vec{A}}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{\Omega}{4\pi}$$

Each infinitesimal surface area.de't a.A.sub.s is connected by the position vector R.sub.s that defines the equations of a surface. The spherical surface formed by the position vector passing through a particular infinitesimal surface area (which is as small as almost like a point) is 4.pi.R.sub.s. sup.2, where 0<R.sub.s< Infinity.

The probability for the particle to hit a infinitesimal surface area .delta.A.sub.s depends on the particle's unit tangent vector T.

If T is parallel (direct common sense, since the surface area vector has a unit vector perpendicular to the surface area, thus mathematically it should have been said perpendicular) to the surface area .delta.A.sub.s, the particle will miss the surface.

If T is perpendicular (it should have been said parallel mathematically) to.delta.A.sub.s the particle will hit the surface at a right angle.
The probability for the particle to hit on.delta.A.sub.s is P. sub. s which can be expressed in the following.

The probability for the particle to hit the entire surface area ABCDA is therefore F. sub.2 that equals to the summation of P. sub.s, where s is summed from s=1 to s= to infinity.

These complete the proof that the (TSA) can be used to solve the P.sub.2 targeting problem. (The unit tangent vector T contains all the parameters of generation and ejection of the particle and satisfies the governing equations of the laws of physics).

FIGURE No. 2 shows that particles under assumed constant gravitational pull on a plane are generated and ejected from the origin of the coordinates. The particles can be electrons, ions or unchanged particles. The gravitation g can also be simulated by an electric and/or magnetic field for the charged particles. The plane is the target surface to collect the particles. The figure represents the schematic diagram of a mass spectrometer. Given the initial velocity v. sub .o of an ejected particle, find the probability of the particle that would hit the predetermined area bound by r.sub.1 less than or equal to .r that is also less than or equal to r.sub.2; phi. sub.1 less than or equal to phi that is also less than or equal to phi.sub.2.

FIGURE No. 3 shows the probability density function of the particle hitting on the plane surface. The cumulative probability to hit on any area on the plane surface can be calculated by carrying out the integration precisely. For example:

Given v sub.o =9.8m/sec   g=9.8m/sec^2

a= (v su.o)^2/g =9.8m = Max. Range r sub.1 = 9 m
r sub.2 =10 m r sub.2-a =10-9.8 = 0.2 m will not be hit
phi sub.2 -phi sub.1 = pi/6 =0.5235987756 radian

The targeted area =4.974 m^2

The cumulative probability for the particle to hit the target area=.OMEGA./(4. pi.)=0.0035846.

FIG. No. 4 shows the classification of regions that can be reached only by the high; only by the low, and by both high and low trajectories of the particles.

Region H bounded by OPBT.sub.h AO can be reached by high trajectory only.

Region L bounded by DBCD can be reached by low trajectory only.

Region HL bounded by OPBDIO can be reached by both high and low trajectories.

Region outside of OAT.sub.h BCIO cannot be reached by either high or low trajectories.

The TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE (TSA), Probability Density Function (pdf), and Cumulative Distribution Function (cdf) are all different in each region. They are all zero outside of the region bounded by OAT.sub.hBCIO.

FIGURE No. 1 is applicable for the general targeting problems in mass spectrometers particle accelerators, super-colliders; actual missiles and rockets targeting problems scattering and collision of astronomical bodies, chaos of classical dynamics and quantum mechanics, fluid dynamics and the weather prediction ... etc.

FIGS. No. 2, 3, 4 are demonstrated in great details how to apply the invention of (TSA) to solve a specific well-known-simple problem but its Probability Density Function (pdf) and Cumulative Distribution Function (cdf) have never been precisely obtained by all other methods before the invention of (TSA).

.
The procedures to find the distribution function P.sub.2 for a particle striking a predetermined area, given all its parameters of generation and ejection can be

systematically summarized in the following steps:

1. Solve the set of governing equations that govern the trajectory of the particle and obtain the position vector, the velocity vector and the trajectory equation in terms of initial conditions and all other parameters in the governing equations.

2. Find the unit tangent vector from the velocity vector or from the trajectory equation.

3. Find the unit normal vector and the differential surface area from the governing equation of the surface to be struck.

4. Find the intersection of the trajectory on the surface and set the intersection coordinates in terms of the two independent variables that define the surface.

5. The incident angle of the particle on the trajectory striking at the surface and be defined from the inner product of the unit tangent vector to the unit normal surface vector expressed in terms of the two independent variables at the intersection.

6. The trajectory solid angle for the problem can be obtained from integration over the cosine of the incident angle multiplying the differential surface area divided by the square of the position vector of the surface.

7. The probability distribution function can be defined as the ratio of the trajectory solid angles (TSA).

There are 11 separate tasks proposed tasks to be done in the SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY'S 143 pages technical proposal DOE No. P7900450 that was sent for supports in 1979 to the High Energy Physics Division of the US Department of Energy.

There are also at least 3 technical proposals having been submitted to NASA for funding and support.

The values of the invention depend on whether the solution of the P.sub.2 targeting problem by means of the (TSA) is TRUE. If it is, it will provide all the impacts to practitioners, public and private decision makers, and the general public especially involved in education:

It will affect many previous Nobel Laureates' work in scattering and collision cross-sections of particles; in Statistical Mechanics and Quantum Mechanics. Specific work of interests include: Rutherford's Alpha Scattering; Hofstadter's electron scattering; Yang's p-p collision and its scattering and the geometric picture; Fermi-Dirac, Bose-Einstein, Maxwell-Bo ltzmann statistics; quantum mechanics based on Schrodinger's equation; Schwinger

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and Feynman's quantum electrodynamics and Heisenberg's uncertainty principle... etc.

All these topics are in the current text books of physics for graduate and undergraduate levels in all universities in the world. It follows that will influence the selection of materials for the secondary curriculum planning and development according to the impacts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This paper is an original excerpt from the U.S. Patent No. 5,084,232 entitled "Trajectory Solid Angle's Impacts to Physics and High Technologies "Published by the U.S. Patent Office on January 28, 1992. The previous work contributed by many others leading to the invention of Trajectory Solid Angle (TSA) to solve the P sub. 2 targeting problem and that also become the foundation of the new statistical mechanics is gratefully appreciated. The information by many others can be read from the REFERENCES CITED and the BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION from the patent specification, which can be obtained from:

http://164.195.1.00.11/netahtml/srchnum.htm
.

The U.S. Patent 5,848,377 entitled "Wong's Angles (WA) to
Determine Trajectories of Objects " published by the U.S. Patent Office on December 8, 1998 can also be obtained from the above site.

Technical papers recently produced by means of the claims of both the (TSA) and the (WA) patents having been reviewed, presented and published at International Conferences are provided in the following to our colleagues for review and evaluation of this submitted paper for ICONE10:

REFERENCES

PART I.
TECHINCAL PAPERS RELEVANT TO BOTH US PATENTS HAVING BEEN REVIEWED, PRESENTED AND PUBLISHED AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES: 68pages.

I.1."BASIC NEEDS OF HUMAN BEINGS AS THE PURPOSES AND FOUNDATIONS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ". A paper presented at 2001 ASME International Mechanical Engineering Congress &

Exposition on Tuesday, November 13, 2001, 9:30AM at Technical Session # E&TM-11 at Hilton New York/Sheraton New York, New York City, NY.USA.8 pages.

I.2. " APPLICATIONS OF THE TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE (TSA) AND THE WONG'S ANGLES (WA) TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF THAAD FOR BMDO AND FOR FUTURE MISSIONS OF NASA" US Copyright Registration Number TX5-375-549, April 19, 2001, presented at the Proceedings of the Fifteenth SSI/Princeton Conference on Space Manufacturing, May 7-9, 2001.14 pages.

I.3. "APPLICATIONS OF THE TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE (TSA) AND THE WONG'S ANGLES (WA) TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF THAAD FOR BMDO AND FOR FURTURE MISSIONS OF NASA" Excerpts of document No. I.2 published in "SPACE MANUFACTURING 13 SETTLING CIRCUMSOLAR SPACE" Proceeding of the Fifteenth SSI/Princeton Conference on Space Manufacturing May 7-9, 2001.Page 98 to page 101. 4pages.

I.4. " APPLICATIONS OF TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE (TSA) AND WONG'S ANGLE (WA) TO SOLVE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS IN PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY " IAF-00-J.1.10 paper presented and published at 51st. International Astronautical Congress, 2-6 Oct 2000/Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 5pages.

I.5. " APPLICATIONS OF TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE (TSA) AND WONG'S ANGLES (WA) FOR LAUNCHING OF SPACE VEHICLES " IAF-00-S.6.03 paper presented and published at the 51st. International Astronautical Congress, 2-6 Oct 2000/Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 4 pages

I.6. "NUMERICAL DATA FOR SATELLITE ALTITUDE CONTROL BY MEANS OF WONG'S ANGLES" AIAA-96-1047-CP paper presented and published at the 16th. International Communications Satellite Systems Conference, February 25-29, 1996 Washington DC. page 517 to page 523, 7 pages.

I.7. "ON THE FORMULATION AND SOLUTION OF A CLASS OF MAGNETO-VISCOELASTO-DYNAMICS (MVD) GOVERNING EQUATIONS OF MOTION" presented and published at the 1995 ASME Design Engineering Technical Conferences-The 15th. Biennial Conference on Mechanical Vibration and Noise, September 17-20, 1995 Boston, Massachusetts, DE-Vol. 84-2 Volume 3- Part B page 1451 to 1456. 7pages.

I.8. "ON THE IRROTATIONAL-FLOW VELOCITY POTENTIAL FUNCTION AND A NEW STREAM FUNCTION OF FLUID MECHANICS" paper No. 80-C2/Aero-3 presented and published at the ASME Century 2 Aerosp ace Conference, San Francisco, California, August 13-15, 1980. 10pages.

I.9. "ON THE UNIFIED GENERAL SOLUTIONS OF LINEAR WAVE MOTIONS OFTHERMOELAST ODYNAMICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS WITH PRACTICAL EXAMPLES "paper No. 67-APM-32 presented and published at the ASME Applied Mechanics Conference, Pasadena, California, June 26-28, 1967. 9pages.

PART II.
THREE (SRC) SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY'S TECHNICAL PROPOSALS HAVING BEEN SUBMITTED TO NASA FOR SUPPOR T: 113pages.

II. 1. SRC-NASA proposal No.NRA-96-HEDS-0 3-076 entitled "APPLICA TIONS OF THE TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE AND THE WONG'S ANGLES TO SOLVE FUNDAMENT AL PROBLEMS IN PHYSICS " submitted on March 21,1997.26 pages.

II. 2.SRC-NASA proposal No. TRIANA-0003-0006 entitled "APPLIACTIONS OF THE TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE AND THE WONG'S ANGLE FOR TRIANA" submitted on July 22, 1998. 36 p ages

II. 3. SRC-NASA proposal No.AIST-0042-0006 entitled " APPLIACTIONS OF THE TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLE AND THE WONG'S ANGLES TO SUPPOR T ESTO PROGRAMS: AIST; ATI; IIP AND HPCC/ESS." Submitted on January 22, 2000. 51 pages.
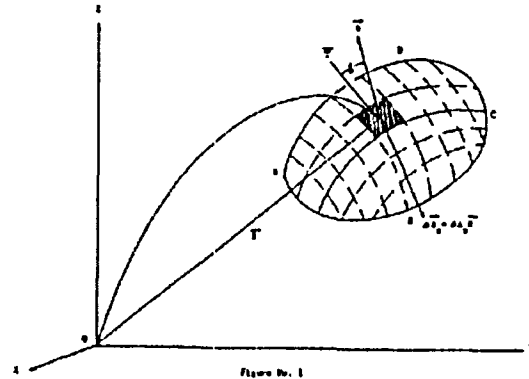
Figure No. 1

Figure No. 2

Figure No. 3

Figure No.4

Unshaded area can be hit by either High or Low trajectories
Horizontally shaded area can be hit only by High trajectories
Vertically shaded area can be hit only by Low trajectories
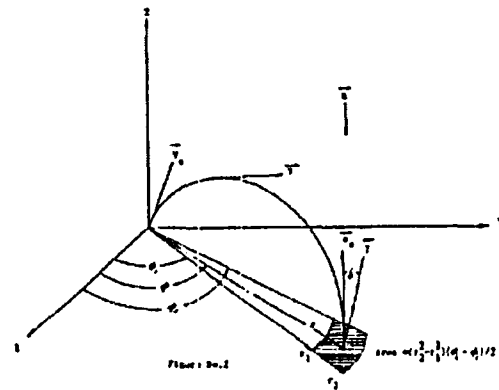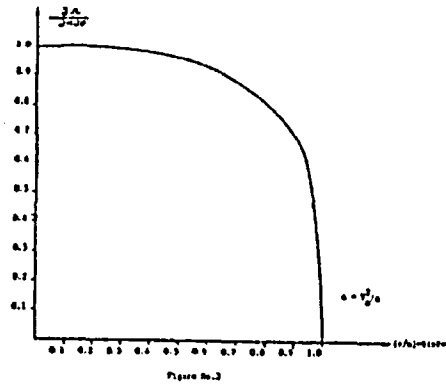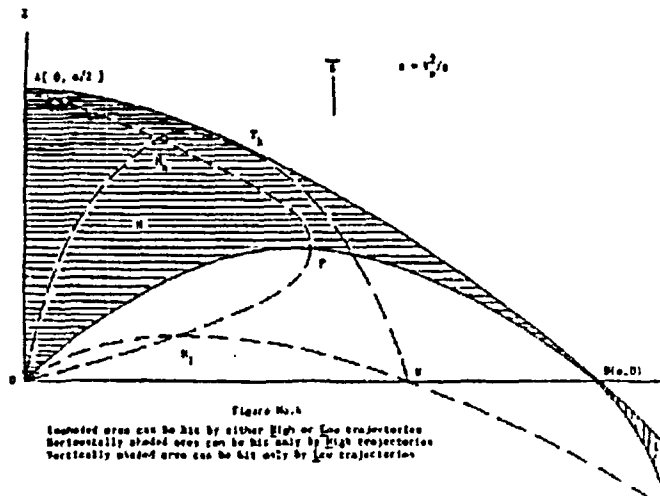
2007-209

In The

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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PO KEE WONG, Pro Se – PETITIONER

VS

BOSTON RETIRMENT BOARD
MA SC No. SJC 09858

_____

*Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to
Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts in re: Case No.SJ-2006-0041and Case
No.02-3854-F at Suffolk Superior Court According to U.S.
Federal Supreme Court Rule 13. 1. and Rule 13.3*

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

On August 17 , 2007
Submitted by
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POKWONG@VERIZON.NET

i

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I.   In a case of city-employee retirement, the City Retirement Board Counsel may have been construed in violation **of U.S.C. 18 Section 2071 of intentional/or unintentional concealment of admissible judicial evidences.** Should the City of Boston Retirement Board Counsel be allowed to practice the act of obstruction of judicial justice?

II.   Should all U.S. government officials, including but not limiting to judges, be given the unlimited power to cover up and rule against a case that may be construed **in violation of U.S.C. 18 Section 2071?**

III.   According to **U.S.C. 1251,** should the U.S. Supreme Court allow anyone in the U.S. Government and/ or anyone else in the world to rule against a case that may be construed **in violation of U.S.C. 18 Section 2071?**

ii

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS

The only parties to the proceedings are those listed in the caption of the case.

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Other Authorities:

1

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

According to the U.S. Supreme Court **Rule 13. Review on Certiorari and the Rule 14. Content of Petition for a Writ of Certiorari,**. Pro Se PETITIONER Po Kee Wong respectfully prays that **a Review on Certiorari** can be issued to review the judgment from the Massachusetts state courts below:

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinions of the Massachusetts State Courts are summarized below:

The ORDER from the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, No. SJC-09858 was issued on February 13, 2007.

The ORDER from the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County case No. SJ-2006-0041was issued on October 10, 2006.

The JUDGMENT from the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County case No, SJ-2006-0041 was issued on June 28, 2006

The opinions of the Case No. SJ-2006-0041 from the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and the Case No. 02-3854-F from the Massachusetts Sulffolk Superior Court of Appeals that appear at Appendices page 4a to page 15a.

2

JURISDICTION

The opinions from all the Massachusetts States Courts have been continuously appealed and timely filed step by step based on the their judgments may be in violation of the U.S.C. 18 Section 2071 .The final ORDER for the Case SJC-09858 was issued on April 2, 2007 by the Massachusetts State Supreme Court. The ORDER was immediately appealed in time by Pro Se Petitioner Po Kee Wong to U.S. Federal Supreme Court started from April 21, 2007 and had been received and replied by the Clerk's Office of the U.S. Federal Supreme Court on April 26, 2007 letter signed by Erik Fossum.

RELEVANT PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The most important element of this retirement case was started from the beginning with the false statements presented by the Counsel of Boston Retirement Board to the division of administrative law appeals, as a result of those false statements having been made and therefore leading from thereafter, the wrong judgments from Massachusetts Courts of various levels. The subsequent proof can be evident from the clerks of various levels that the original documents had been submitted in time and very well docketed in the relevant offices and courts where the documents had been and should be submitted to. Based on the provision of U.S.C 18 Section 2071 (a) and (b) that are quoted in the REASONS GRANTING THE PETITION shown below, the case should be well considered and granted by the U.S. Supreme Court .

3

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Responding to the promotion for earlier retirement program in the city of Boston in 2001, teachers of Boston Public Schools are encouraged and allowed to buy their retirement according to the State Retirement Law.
When the Pro Se Petitioner Po Kee Wong had submitted all the required documents in time to the Retirement Board, the counsel of the Retirement Board chose not to believe the authenticity of all documents having been submitted to her and started to make false statements to the Division of Administrative Law Appeals (DALA) about the submitted documents. As a result, the case is continuously appealed up to all Massachusetts State Courts and now to the U.S. Federal Supreme Court.

REASONS GRANTING THE PETITION

The U.S. Supreme Court should grant this petition for a Writ of Certiorari based on the U.S. Supreme Court Rules 13.1 and 13.3 to support the following reasons I.; II. III in answer to the three questions presented:

I. U.S.C. 18 Section 2071 provides:
Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally
(a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with...any public office, or with any...public officer of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

4

(b) Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States.

According to all the actual documents of evidences that had been submitted to the courts of various levels in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Board Counsel of Boston Retirement Board may have been construed in violation of the above listed U.S.C.18 Section 2071.

Therefore, the U.S. Supreme Court should grant this **PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI to stop all U.S. government officials of all levels from practicing the violation of U.S.C. 18 Section 2071.**

II. The U.S. Supreme Court should grant this PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI of this case by:

Subpoena of the written record for Judge Walker's NOTICE TO APPEAR FOR FINAL PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE together with the audio record taped in the Court Room on 01/20/2005.

Please listen carefully to the dialogues among Judge Muse;

Edward H. McKenna, Boston Retirement Board Lawyer and Po Kee Wong, the Pro Se petitioner.

5

After Po Kee Wong's answering to Judge Grabau's question to buy back 9 years and 5 months in a previous hearing in the court room as allowed by the Massachusetts General Law for retirement, Po Kee Wong had finished and submitted the DOCUMENTS ONLY BY HIM IN TIME in response to and from Judge Walker's NOTICE on 01/20/2005. However, Judge Muse decided to issue the JUDGMENT of this public trial without jury of this Civil Case 02-3854-F in the Court Room of Suffolk Superior Court alone on the same day of 01/20/2005. The contents of our dialogues on 01/20/2005 were so "shocking" to Po Kee Wong inside the court room for almost 20 seconds to have made him speechless and that the contents of the dialogues should be sufficiently used to overturn the JUDGMENT issued by Judge Muse alone.

III. The U.S. Supreme Court should grant **THIS PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI ACCORDING TO U.S.C. 1251 NOT TO ALLOW ANYONE IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND/OR ANYONE ELSE IN THE WORLD TO RULE AGAINST A CASE THAT MAY BE CONSTRUED IN VIOLATION OF U.S.C.18 SECTION 2071.**

IV. According to the General Laws of Massachusetts, Charter 32. Retirement Systems and Pension
*Section 4-(1)-(d), Po Kee Wong should be allowed to buy back his services at Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation from 1974 -1975 and for his services at Systems Research Company from 1976 to 2001 in the State of Massachusetts.

6

It is important for the court to issue an order to audit the
account in the City of Boston that may be involved in Po
Kee Wong's proposals having been submitted through
Boston Public Schools as a collaboration partner to the
various U.S. Federal Governmental Agencies from the
period of September, 1979 to June, 2001.
*Section 4-(1)-(f) and Section 4-(1)-(f%1/2%p) for his
services at University of Utah from 1959-1961; at
California Institute of Technology from 1961-1965; at
Stanford University from 1968-1970 and at Santa Clara
University from January 4, 1971 to March 19, 1971.
*Section 3-(4);Section 3-(4A) and Section 4-(1)-(p) all
combined to allow for purchasing back up to 10 years of
Services outside of Boston Public Schools.

TYPE OF RELIEF BEING SOUGHT

Based on the history of employment of Pro Se
Petitioner Po Kee Wong in the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, he is entitled to seek the relief to buy
back his retirement in two separate parts: Namely Part
(1). and / or Part (2).

Part (1) is based on his previous employments with
various educational institutions within USA. This has
been claimed and should be allowed to buy back 9 years
and 5 months but not more than 10 years according to
the published Massachusetts State General Law.

Part (2) is optional and it is involved in his operation of
his own small business, SYSTEMS RESEARCH
COMPANY that was founded by him in 1976 in the

Town of Brookline before he joined the Boston Public
Schools in 1979.
Some of his company proposals may have been used by
the Boston Public Schools to have obtained U.S. Federal
Government Contracts.

7

The Pro Se petitioner Po Kee Wong seeks the relief
from the U.S. Federal Supreme Court to issue an order
of:
(1). To allow Po Kee Wong to buy back his retirement
for 9 year and 5 months from the City of Boston
Retirement Board.
(2). To audit the City of Boston Account to determine
whether SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY'S
proposals had been used by the Boston public Schools
to have obtained the U.S. Federal Government
Contracts.

CONCLUSION

Based on all the questions and reasons I.; II. ; III; IV
together with all evidences in the submissions, this
petition for a writ of certiorari to review a judgment by
the state courts of Massachusetts according to U.S.
Supreme Court Rule No. 13.1 and No.13.3 under the
exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the
U.S. Federal Supreme Court's discretionary powers to
grant the relief for:

(1) Allowing Po Kee Wong to buy back 9 years and 5
months time according to the Massachusetts Retirement
Law Section 3-(4); Section 3-(4A) and Section 4-(1)-(p).

(2) Auditing the account of the City of Boston
specifically involved with the Po Kee Wong's proposals
having been submitted to the various U.S. Federal
governmental agencies for supports with collaborations

of Boston public Schools as a proposal partner.

8

Respectfully submitted by,

Po Kee Wong, Pro Se Petitioner
2413 Spencer Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-2344
Tel: 301-585-3453
E-mail: pokwong@verizon.net

1a

APPENDICES

ORDER

Supreme Judicial Court

February 13, 2007

Po Kee Wong vs. Boston Retirement Board. February 13, 2007. *Supreme Judicial Court,* Appeal from order of single justice.

Po Kee Wong appeals from both a judgment of a single justice of this court denying his petition for relief pursuant to G.L. c. 211, s. 3, and the single justice's order denying his motion for reconsideration. We affirm.

Wong, a former Boston public school teacher, was denied certain employment credits by the Boston Retirement Board (board).Wong unsuccessfully challenged the board's decision before the division of administrative law appeals, the Contributory Retirement Appeal Board, and the Superior Court. He then sought to pursue an appeal in the Appeals Court but failed to timely docket the appeal. He moved for leave to docket the appeal late, but a single justice of the Appeals Court denied the motion. He then sought relief

in the county court pursuant to G.L. c.211, s
3,apparently request either that the Appeals Court be
required to grant him leave to docket his appeal late, or
that the single justice entertain his appeal on the
merits. The single justice denied his petition as well as
his motion for reconsideration.

2a

Wong then filed a notice of appeal "according to Rule
2:21." See S.J.C. Rule 2:21, as amended, 434 Mass.
1301 (2001). Although he is not challenging an
interlocutory ruling of the trial court, and thus rule 2:21
technically does not apply. Wong cannot demonstrate
that he lacked an adequate alternative to relief under G.
L. c.211, s 3. He could have appealed to a panel of the
Appeals Court from the decision of the single justice of
that court denying his motion for leave to docket his
appeal late. Se Maza v. Commonwealth, 423 Mass. 1006
(1966).

> Judgment affirmed.
> Order denying motion for
> Reconsideration affirmed.

The case was submitted on the papers filed,
accompany by a memorandum of law.
  Po Kee Wong, Pro Se.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT FOR SUUOLK
COUNTY
No. SJ-2006-0041
Suffolk Superior Court
No. 02-3854-F

PO KEE WONG
Vs.
BOSTON RETIREMENT BOARD, ET AL

ORDER

3a

This matter came before the Court, Sosman, J., presiding, on a request for reconsideration, and upon consideration thereof, it is ORDERED that the request be, and the same hereby is, denied.

By the Court (Sosman, J), MBS

Signature signed by

Maura S. Doyle,   Clerk

ENTERED: October 10, 2006

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT FOR SUFFOLK
COUNTY
No. SJ-2006-0041
Suffolk Superior Court
No. 02-3854-F

PO KEE WONG
Vs.
BOSTON RETIREMENT BOARD, ET AL

JUDGMENT

This matter came before the Court, Sosman, J.,
presiding, on a petition pursuant to G.L. c. 211, s.3, and
upon consideration thereof, it is ORDERED that the
petition be, and the same hereby is, denied without
hearing.

> By the Court, (Sosman, J.) MBS
> Signature signed by
> Maura S. Doyle, Clerk

Entered: June 28, 2006

4a

**Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts
John Adams Courthouse
One Pemberton Square, Suite 1400, Boston,
Massachusetts 02108-1724
Telephone 617-557-1020, Fax 617-557-1145**

Po Kee Wong
2413 Spencer Road
Silver Spring, MD 20910

RE: No. SJC-09858

**PO KEE WONG
        VS.
BOSTON RETIREMENT BOARD**

NOTICE OF DENIAL OF PETITION FOR REHAERING

The Petition for Rehearing filed in the above
captioned case has been considered by the court and is
denied.

> Suan Mellen,   Clerk

Dated : March 29, 2007

To: Po Kee Wong
      Edward H. McKenna, Esquire

5a

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Supreme Judicial Court
For Suffolk County
John Adams Courthouse
One Pemberton Square, Suite 1300
Boston, Massachusetts 02108-1707
Case Information 617-557-1100, Fax 617-557-1117

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT FOR SUFFOLK
COUNTY
No. SJ-2006-0041

Suffolk Superior Court
No. 02-3854-F

PO KEE WONG

VS.

BOSTON RETIREMENT BOARD, ET AL

JUDGMENT AFTER RESCRIPT

This matter came before the Court, and in accordance with the Rescript Opinion that was entered in the Full Court on February 13, 2007, it is ORDERED and ADJUDGED that the following entry of Judgment be, and the same hereby is, made:

"Judgment and Order denying motion for reconsideration affirmed."

By the Court, (Greaney, J.)
Signature signed by
Maura S. Doyle, Clerk

ENTERED: April 2, 2007

6a

April 2, 2007

NOTICE OF DOCKET ENTRY

You are hereby notified that on April 2, 2007, the following was entered on the docket of the above referenced case:

JUDGMENT after Rescript from the SJC for the Commonwealth, "Judgment and Order denying motion for reconsideration affirmed." (Greaney, J)

Signature signed by
Maura S. Doyle, Clerk

To: Po Kee Wong
     Edward H. McKenna, Esquire

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
John Adams Courthouse
One Pemberton Square, Suite 1400, Boston,

Massachusetts 02108-1724
Telephone 617-557-1020, Fax 617-557-1145

Po Kee Wong
2413 Spencer Road
Silver Spring, MD 20910

RE: No. SJC-09858

PO KEE WONG
VS.
BOSTON RETIREMENT BOARD

NOTICE OF DENIAL OF PETITION FOR REHEARING

7a

The Petition for rehearing filed in the above
captioned case has been considered by the court and is
denied.

Suan Mellen, Clerk

Dated: March 29, 2007

To: Po Kee Wong
     Edward H. McKenna, Esquire

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

CASE NO. SJ-2006-0041
PO KEE WONG
VS.
BOSTON RETIREMENT BOARD , ET AL
Suffolk Superior Court

Case No. 02-3854-F

PLEADING FOR RE-CONSIDERATION FROM THE
June 28,2006 JUDGMENT issued by
HONORABLE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
JUSTICE
Sosman, J.
ACCORDING TO THE GENERAL LAWS OF
MASSACHUSETTS PART III, TITLE I. CHAPTER
211 SECTION 3

8a

**SUBMITTED AND MAIL ON JULY 1, 2006 BY Po
Kee Wong, Pro Se Plaintiff
2413 Spencer Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-
2344 USA
Tel: 301-585-3453
E-mail: pokwong@verizon.net**

TO:
Maura S. Doyle, Clerk
Eric Wetzel, Assistant Clerk (Tel:617-557-1186)
Supreme Judicial Court for Sufforlk County
John Adams Courthouse, Suite 1300
Boston, Massachusetts 02108-1707

C.C.
Edward McKenna, Esq
Juliana deHaan Rice

Dear Honorable Supreme Justice Sosman:

This is pleading to you to reconsider your initial judgment of the case based on the following documents with facts that had been submitted and accepted for docketing by all three levels of courts since the inception of my appeal.

The evidences in all the submitted documents had shown that the DEFENDANT, Boston Retirement Board, have violated all the important elements stated in the Massachusetts Law Chapter 211 Section 3. The violations can be listed and shown in the followings with reference to the specific documents re-submitted here as attachments:

9a

(1) Intentional and/or unintentional to conceal the admissible 20 pages of documents of evidences. These 20 pages of documents can be seen and read from CICIL DOCKET #SUCV2002-03854-F in the "PLEADING ON JANUARY 21, 2005 JUDMENT BY HONORABLE JUDGE CHRISTOPHER J. MUSE WITH PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS THAT HAD BEEN OMITTED FROM THE 94 PAGES ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD BY ATTORNEY GENERAL THOMAS F. REILY."

(2) The DEFENDANT, Boston Retirement Board, had refused many times both from my repeated requests by phoning and by E-mailing for several weeks to participate and to prepare documents together with PLAINTIFF, Po Kee Wong, in response to Judge Jospeh M. Walker's request to prepare documents for NOTICE TO APPEAR FOR FINAL PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE set on January 20, 2005 at 2:00 PM.

As a result of this violation by the DEFENDANT,
Boston Retirement Board provided nothing to Judge
Muse during the trial on January 20, 2005 in Court
Room 2 – 12th Floor at 90 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Massachusetts. In the above document (2), A BRIEF
STATEMENT BY THE PETITIONER PO KEE
WONG WHO EXPECTS THE FOLLOWING
EVIDENCES TO SHOW:

1,. According to the General Laws of Massachusetts,
Chapter 32., Retirement Systems and Pension Section 4-
(1)-(d) Po Kee Wong should be allowed to buy back his
services at Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation
from 1976 to 2001 in the State of Massachusetts.

<div align="center">10a</div>

2. Section 4-(1)-(f) and Section 4-(1)-(f%1/2%p) for his
services at University of Utah from 1959-1961; at
California Institute of Technology from 1961-1965; at
Stanford University from 1968-1970 and at Santa Clara
University from January 4, 1971 to March 19, 1971.

3. Section 3-(4) ; Section 3-(4a) and Section 4-(1)-(p) all
combined to allow for purchasing back up to 10 years of
Services outside of Boston Public Schools. The
petitioner Po Kee Wong should be allowed to buy back
his creditable services.

4. Boston Retirement Board failed to reply the
SUMMONS sent by Court that should have been
answered within 20 days instead of 6 months.
Therefore, judgment by default should have been taken
against Boston Retirement Board for the relief demand
in the COMPLAINT.

5. Petitioner Po Kee Wong's answer to Judge Grabau's final questions for buying 9 years and 5 months has never been answered by the Boston Retirement Board since the hearing from 12/01/2003.

6. Boston Retirement Board repeatedly ignored the NOTICE TO APPEAR FOR FINAL –TRIAL CONFERENCE sent from the court and failed to submit the required documents on January 20, 2005 at 2:00 PM.

(3) The Plaintiff Po Kee Wong obeys the General Laws of Massachusetts Part II, Title I, Chapter 211 Section 39 (one page) which is attached here together with:

11a

1. A copy of the ANNEXED PAPER returned on February 7, 2006 from Superior Court Department of the Trial Court signed by L.B. and entered for docketing as Case No. 02-3854 as the proof that the Plaintiff respects and obeys the Law. 1page.

2. A copy of the June 22, 2005 letter from the Appeals Court Clerk's Office as the NOTICE OF DOCKET ENTRY as case 2005-J-0238. 1page.

3. A copy of the June 28, 2006 letter and NOTICE OF DOCKET ENTRY from Maura S. Doyle, Clerk, Supreme Judicial Court. 3pages.

Based on the above documents (1), (2) and (3) being submitted to you for your re-consideration of your judgment to provide relief to the plaintiff according to the law will be gratefully appreciated by all other

educators under similar situations.

Respectfully submitted by
Signature signed by

Po Kee Wong, Pro Se Plaintiff, for Case SJ-2006-0041
Tel: 301-585-3453
pokwong@verizon.net

With copies served to:
Edward McKenna, Esquire
Juliana deHann Rice, Assistant Attorney General

Enclosures:
Attachment No.(1) 33 pages.
Attachment No.(2) 15 pages.
Attachment No.(3) 6 pages.

<div align="center">

12a

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SUPPFOLK SUPERIOR COURT

CIVIL DOCKET # SUCV2002-03854-F

PO KEE WONG

V.

BOSTON RETIRMENT BOARD ET AL

PLEADING ON JANUARY 21, 2005 JUDGMENT BY
HONORABLE JUDGE CHRISTOPHER J. MUSE
WITH
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS THAT

</div>

HAD BEEN OMITTED FROM THE 94 PAGES
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD</u>
BY
ATTORNEY GENERAL THOMAS F. REILLY

SUBMITTED BY
PO KEE WONG, Pro Se Plain tiff
2413 Spencer Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-2344
USA
Telephone: 301-585-3453
E-mail: pokwong@verizon.net

This appeal is the same document No.(1) listed in the
Appeal to Supreme Justice Sosman as shown above. It
contains 33 pages of documents. The most important
one that should be read is my E-mail on Monday, February
14, 2005 11:59 AM sent to the court as shown in the
followings:

13a

From: pokwong@rcn.com
To: conley_m@jud.state.ma.us;walsh_t@jud.state.ma.us
Cc:
Juliana.Rice@ago.ma.us;emckenna615@comcast.net;pokw
ong@rcn.com
Sent: Monday, February 14, 2005 11:59AM
Subject: (1) Acknowledgement of receipt 4 pages of Court
Judgment Document signed by Mr. Conley and Judge Muse
; (2) Submission of pleading documents to the Court EN
Banc for Case 02-3854-F

Dear Mr. Conley and Mr. Walsh:

Please help to confirm with the following facts
according to all the submitted documents having been sent

to the court for the Case 02-3854-F and present them to the panel of Judges: Judge Muse; Judge Walker and Judge Grabau who have been involved in judging the case:

(1) My answer to Judge Grabau's question on 12/01/2003 with submitted documents had been done and served to all concerned parties.
(2) My answer to Judge Walker's NOTICE TO APPEAR FOR FINAL PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE on 01/20/2005 with submissions of required DOCUMENTS in time at the Court and THE MEMORANDUM in the required format Acceptable by the Court had already been done and served to all concerned parties.
(3) My pleading to Judge Muse for the Deft Boston Retirement Board's motion and JUDGMENT BY THE COURT for a reversal JUDGMENT is now being submitted to the Panel of Judges for re-consideration and to all concerned parties.

14a

Please help to point out to the attention of Judge Muse to examine my original submitted 20 pages of documents that had been filed with the Court and compare the detail features of the corresponding documents that also appeared in the ATTORNEY GENERAL'S 94 page ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD page by page in the followings:

94 page ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD	20 page ORIGINAL SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS
Page No. 89	page 1
Not included	page 2(Very important Proof of Nesson's violation of U.S.C. 18 Section 2071)

Not included	page 3(2nd page of the letter to

Anthony E. Penski, Esquire, Chairman (CRAB)

Not included	Page 4 Carol E. Nesson's letter Dated:Jan.30, 2002
Not included	Page 5 Carol E. Nesson's Motion to dismiss the case
Not included	Page 6 Carol E. Nesson's **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**
Not included	page 7(A page of State Law)
Not included Law)	page 8(A page of State
Not included Utah)	page 9 (document from
Page 05	page 10 more detail
Page 13(2yr. teaching)	page 11(5 yr. teaching)

Documents from Caltech

15a

Not included	page 12 (Santa Clara Univ.)
Not included	page 13 (Caltech document)
Not included	page 14 (Caltech document)
Page 38	page 15
Page 39	page 16
Page 03 (Curran's original letter)	page 17 (Marked Curran letter by Wong)
Not included	18(A page of State Law)
Not included	19(A page of State Law)
Not included	20 (A page of State Law)

The JUDGMENT by judge Muse is based on the conclusions of Judithann Burke (DALA) and of Carol E. Nesson (BRB) that can be and should be corrected by this pleading based on 4(f) and 4(f%1/2%p) followed by 3(4A). The fact can be seen from page 1 to page 14 and from 15 to 20 of the 20 pages original submitted documents as shown in the above table

Please enter this signed E-mail of communication with the Court as a formal admissible document. It is bound into this pleading document for Judge Muse to re-consider the reversal of this case based on the correct M.G.L.

I look forward to hearing from the FINAL decision of this case from the PANEL of Judges again and/or going to file the REHEARING En Banc all the way up if necessary.

Respectfully submitted to the Court
Signature signed
Po Kee Wong, Pro Se Petitioner for Case #02-3854-F
2413 Spencer Road, Silver Spring, MD 20910-2344
Tel:301-585-3453 E-mail;pokwong@rcn.com

16a

SUMMARY OF SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY

Po Kee Wong, the Pro Se Petitioner of this PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORAI, has planned, directed and implemented all operations of SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY from 1976 to present. He has contributed in the invention of 6 granted and pending US BASIC PATENTS with international impacts in physics, mathematics, engineering and high technologies for educational, industrial and defense

applications. He has recruited, selected, supervised and developed professional and support staff involved in diverse endeavors. He has presented and published high qualitative technical papers in AIAA, ASME, MAA, IFA professional meetings and conferences at regional, national and international level since 1965. He has established stature in the profession as members of ASME, AIAA, AMS, MAA, New York Academy of Sciences, ; having been cited in 12 published "Who's Who" biographies. He obtained the first Federal Government Contract for SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY FROM DOT-TSC UNDER ORDER No. TS-15054 in 1978 responding to the solicitation of a program in collisions of structures and a test case of SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY'S unsolicited proposal TSC-UP-77-27. He produced the major SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY'S proposal entitled "Initiation of the Definition of Trajectory Solid Angle and its Influence on Classical, Quantum and Statistical Mechanics" January 17, 1979.United States Department of Energy Proposal No. P7900450.
His first patent entitled "TRAJECTORY SOLID ANGLES' IMPACTS TO PHYSICS AND HIGH TECHLOGIES" was issued on January 28, 1992.

17a

After obtaining his first proprietarily owned patent No.5,084,232 (TRACTORY SOLID ANGLES) issued from USPTO in January 1992, many proposals have been written since then while he was also under the employment of Boston Public School as a teacher since 1979.
Therefore, under this condition, Po Kee Wong had submitted many of his proprietarily owned proposals to many U.S. Federal Agencies for supports with proposed partnerships with the Boston Public Schools as well as with

many other industries in the entire United States of America.

A few of those proposals communicated with the relevant Federal organizations and their contracting officers are submitted here to the U.S. Supreme Court as a starting point for tracking and auditing the account of Boston Public Schools that may also have been involved in using SYSTEMS RESEARCH COMPANY'S proprietarily owned patents in the proposed joint -partnership proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIRFORCE
HEADQUARTERS ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS
DIVISION (AFSC)
HANSCOM AIR FORCE BASE, MASSACHUSETTS
01731-5000

25 February 1992

Reply to: PKRC/Colin Gray/(617)-377-4019

**Subject: Program Research & Development announcement (PRDA) PL/GPA 92-02
Title: Advanced Physics Global Spectral Model**

18a

To:
Systems Research Company
ATTN: Dr. Po Kee Wong
50 Bradley Street
Somerville, MA 02145

1. You are hereby notified that your proposal, submitted in

response to the subject PRDA, has not been selected for funding.

2. Since your proposal was not selected, no further consideration can be given to your proposal at this time. We appreciate your interest in solving the problems addressed in the PRDA; however, your proposed solution is not presently suitable for our needs.

3. Any questions regarding this action should be addressed to:

ESD/PKRC (Colin Gray)
Bldg. 1520, 3rd Floor
Hanscom AFB, MA01731-5320

Signed with signature of
KAREN M. STONE, Contracting Officer
R&D and Advanced Projects Contracts
Deputy Chief of Staff for Contracting

---

21 April 1994
MEMORANDUM TO ;
SYSTEMS ERSEARCH COMPANY (SRC)
50 Bradley street, Somerville, MA 02145-2924
ATTN: Po Kee Wong

19a

FROM:
ESC/PKRC (Karen M. Stone/(617) 377-5914)
104 Braksdale Street
Hanscom AFB, MA 01731

SUBJECT:

Request Information about PRDA PL/GPA 92-02
-ACTION MEMORANDUM-

REFERENCE:
SRC letter dated 19APR94, same subject.

1. Per your request paragragraph (1) the following
information is provided regarding the successful
Offeror under subject PRDA:
Contract Number: F19628-92-C-0092
Contractor: Atmospheric & Environmental Research Inc.
ADDRESS:840 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, MA 02139
Telephone: 617-547-6207

2. The above stated contract is still active at this time, the
cognizant Contracting Officer is Ms.Iris Durden, 617-377-
2907. If you want to receive any documents in response to
the above contract you must submit a request through our
Freedom of INFORMATION Office. Your request must
state you are requesting information under the Freedom of
Information Act. Therefore you must state exactly what
documents (s) you want copies of regarding Contract
number F19628-92-C-0092. The address of of our FOIA
office is as follows:

647 SPTG/IMDF
9 Eglin Street
Hanscom AFB, MA 01731-2109
ATTN: FOIA Office   Telephone: 617-377-4320

20a

Signed with signature
KAREN M. STONE
Contracting Officer
R&D Contracting Division
Directorate of Contracting

_____

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

According to the Supreme Court Rule 29.4.(a) and 29.5.(a),
I hereby certify that on August 17, 2007, Po Kee Wong,
the Pro Se petitioner, caused the following copies of the

booklets of **PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI** for the Massachusetts Court Cases No. SJC-09858; No.SJ-2006-0041 and No. 02-3854-F to the following parties by U.S. Postal Service:

40 copies to:
William K. Suter, Clerk, Supreme Court Office of the Clerk
1 First Street, N.E. Washington DC 20543
Tel: 202-479-3011 and 202-479-3392 (Erik Fossum)
Fax:202-479-3230

1 copy to:
Deval Patrick, Governor of Massachusetts
Massachusetts State House, Room 360
Boston, Massachusetts 02133
Tel: 617-725-4005   Fax: 617-727-9725

1 copy to:
Martha Coakley, Attorney General of Massachusetts
Office of Attorney General
One Ashburton Place, 20th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts
02108-1698
Tel: 617-727-2200   Ext: 2062
ATTN: Attorney Assistant General Juliana deHaan Rice
E-mail: Juliana.Rice@ago.state.ma.us

1 copy to :
Susan Mellen, Clerk, Supreme Judicial Court for the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
John Adams Courthouse, One Pemberton Square, Suite
1400, Boston, Massachusetts 02108-1724
TeL 617-557-1020   Fax: 617-557-1145
E-mail: SJCCommClerk@sjc.state.ma.us

1 copy to:
Maura S. Doyle, Clerk
Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County
John Adams Courthouse, One Pemberton Square, Suite
1300
Boston, Massachusetts 02108-1707
Tel: 617-557-1100   Fax: 617-557-1117

3 copy to:
Edward McKenna, Esq. BBO#631027
636 East Fifth Street
South Boston, Massachusetts 02127
Tel: 617-640-9911
E-mail: emckenna615@comcast.net

From: Po Kee Wong [pokwong@verizon.net]
Sent: Thursday, October 04, 2007 12:34 PM
To: akenndy@hq.nasa.gov; Rotella, Robert F (HQ-MA000); kathy.bayer@nasa.gov; mark.lee@hq.nasa.gov
Cc: supremectbriefs@usdoj.gov; 'Chun-l.Chiang@pentagon.af.mil'; 'pokwong@verizon.net'; 'adam.wong@fcps.edu'
Subject: FW: Communications with NASA Office of the General Counsel

Dear Mr. Kennedy ET AL:

Thanks to Mr. Kennedy's picking up the phone at 202-358-2065. We can only talk very briefly in less than a minute. Since Mr. Kennedy expressed that he have not received any of the E-mail's attachments, therefore, I am forwarding this one again to keep him informed about the current Supreme Court Cases: 07209 and 06-1705 and their relevance to the NASA Case-I- 218

Please read my communications with the Supreme Court and with The United States Solicitor General Clement.

It is my personal opinion that many of the Court Cases in all levels of courts in USA are lingering too long because lack of mutual communications with the real experts who have knowledge about the contents of the subject matter before the ruling from the court judgments.

Thank you for taking your time and patience to read the contents of these two pet tions. Please kindly spend a few minutes of your time to use a TI-83 Calculator and following my instructions to have taught the 2 junior high and 2 senior high school students from the Montgomery County School District to confirm what and why I have been pleading to the Courts of 3 levels in the past 13 years!!!

The following websites should be opened and read for your understanding the nature of these two Supreme Court Cases:

http://www.supremecourtus.gov/docket/07-209.htm

http://www.supremecourtus.gov/docket/06-1705.htm

http://www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/wo.jsp?wo=1990010371

Very truly yours,

Wong, Po Kee
?   ?   ?
Pro Se Petitioner for Supreme Court Cases 07-209 and 06-1705
2413 Spencer Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-2344 Tel; 301-585-3453 E-mail; pokwong@verizon.net

With a copy of this e-mail with attachments sent to Solicitor General Clement
SupremeCtBriefs@USDOJ.gov
Tel: 202-514-2217

-----Original Message-----
From: Po Kee Wong [mailto:pokwong@verizon.net] Sent: Wednesday, October 03, 2007 3:05 PM

To: 'Rotella, Robert F. (HQ-MA000)'
Cc: 'supremectbriefs@usdoj.gov'; 'pokwong@verizon.net'; 'kathy.bayer@nasa.gov'
Subject: RE: Communications with NASA Office of the General Counsel

Dear Mr. Rotella:

Thank you for your reply about the subject matter.

Please let me answer your own statements that I make them numbers as paragraph (1) ;(2) ;(3) ;(4) and (5) with a copy of this E-mail notified to the US Solicitor General Clement.

After this, I will also forward the original E-mail that had been sent to on September 20, 2007 with 16 attachments of NASA I-218 case that had been documented in your General Counsel's Office with a copy sent to the Solicitor General Clement.

(1) The 16 attachments in my September 20, 2007 E-mail sent to you are FORMAL official documents that you MUST RECOGNIZE with CONFIRMATION STATEMENT signed and sent back to U.S. Federal Supreme Court with a copy each to be sent to Solicitor General Clement and to me.

(2) If you examine the documents carefully and my proposals having been submitted to the U.S. Air Force of DOD that my patents had been used by NASA then you will understand why your previous NASA General Counsel made a file of this case being the NASA -I-218 case to be claimed. I have already contacted your NASA FOIA Office but you had insisted that I must contact you directly. Please do not make this Mary-Go -Around process about the subject matter.

(3) All involved parties with legal cases pending in U.S. Courts can be confirmed/or denied by either parties. Your denial of the NASA-I-218 case dated December 10, 2002 does not mean that you are correct until the FINAL TRUTH not only by the Judicial Courts' decision but also must be confirmed by the submitted evidences by both side to prove each side's submissions that are , Mathematically; Scientifically; Physically sound without violation the natural laws of Mathematics and physics.

(4) Please understand that in this Supreme Court Case 07-209, I am pleading to the Supreme Court to subpoena the proposal information that I had submitted to various U.S. through the FOIA program officers in each government agency. I am not asking you for a personal help. You must comply by the rule of judicial courts to provide the information to the U.S.Supreme Court as soon as possible.

(5) You have no authority to make such a statement. The U.S. Solicitor General Clement is the only person being recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of the entire U.S. government.

Very truly yours,

Po Kee Wong, Pro Se Petitioner on Supreme court Case; 2007-209
2413 Spencer Road, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-2344 USA
Tel: 301-585-3453
Pokwong@verizon.net

In response to you message shown below with a copy sent to the United States Solicitor General Clement:
SupremeCtBriefs@USDOJ.gov

Tel: 202-514-2217

-----Original Message-----
From: Rotella, Robert F. (HQ-MA000) [mailto:Robert.F.Rotella@nasa.gov] Sent: Wednesday, October 03, 2007 11:19 AM
To: pokwong@verizon.net
Subject: Communications with NASA Office of the General Counsel

Dear Mr. Wong:

This message is being sent on behalf of all of the NASA Office of the General Counsel staff members that you have been in contact with by e-mail and other forms of communication.

(1)We have carefully evaluated your requests for assistance from NASA as well as your entreaties that NASA become involved in litigation matters that you are pursuing before the U.S. Supreme Court. As I explained in my previous e-mail to you, we are unable to file any documents or take any other action with the United States Supreme Court (or in any other legal or administrative forum) on your behalf.

(2)As I also advised in my e-mail, if you are making a request for the release of documents under FOIA (or have already made such a request), you must contact the NASA FOIA Office directly. The NASA Office of the General Counsel is not the appropriate department for assisting you with the FOIA fulfillment process.

(3)Concerning the other matters raised in your e-mail, there is no basis in law or regulation that would permit NASA to provide you with any relief whatsoever. In this regard, we note in particular that the administrative claim alleging infringement by NASA of two of your patents was formally denied in a letter addressed to you from the NASA Associate General Counsel for Intellectual Property dated December 10, 2002.

(4)Accordingly, we respectfully request that you cease sending NASA any further messages of the nature reflected by the multiple e-mails you have sent to this office over the past several weeks.

(5)This will be the final communication that NASA intends to send you concerning these matters.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Rotella
Senior Patent Attorney
Office of the General Counsel
NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC 20546-0001