Short-Range Electron Attractive Force
by

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Statement of Action:
There is an attractive force found between closely spaced, free electrons instead of the universally touted repulsion force. This attractive force is effective only at dimensions in the order of atomic spacing, being in the range of 10^{-10} meters, leaving older repulsion laws intact for large spacing. When this force binds two or more electrons, their expressed field at a distance is reduced. This is a newfound property of this otherwise well-known particle.

The Effect:
As shown by many writings of the author, as well as G. A. Mesyats in Russia [(1)], electrons easily cluster into complex structures having unique properties not available to single electrons. These electron clusters have been named EVs or EVOs by Shoulders in various papers available for download from: http://www.svn.net/krscfs/, and Ectons by Mesyats. There are several theories for their existence mentioned in associated literature references but a complete description is still lacking.

Whatever the effect is that fosters this electron clustering action, it behaves like an unseen substance that enshrouds electron groups, partly masking their charge. It is a short-range force resembling a positive charge negating the effect of repulsive electronic charge and can further be defined as a near-field effect that seems to be an innate property of the electron occurring at the time of its creation. This local action is reminiscent of the induction field in electromagnetic theory. This attractive force is a property of the individual electron and not a large group effect, as it extends down in size to electron pairs as is seen in the electron accretion method of forming EVOs, described early on by Shoulders in an issued patent and the references cited above.

Non Discovery Sequence:
All references cited above show accumulated evidence for the existence of EVOs in various sizes and forms. Seeing the large total of accumulated evidence over such a long period of time brings up the question of how finding it was passed over for so long. A citation on how this likely happened is given below.

From the earliest realm of electrical investigation using cat hair and amber through the more technically advanced era of silk and a glass rod, it was determined that like charges always repel. What should have been a temporary guideline using this data was erroneously cast in cement as a sacred truth and immutable law by fakirs crying from the scientific tower of Babel. This belief persisted throughout the very technical age of arc and spark investigation in spite of outstanding but unheeded evidence of charge accretion appearing everywhere in the so-called cathode spot phenomenon. The old law of like charge repulsion is good but not all-encompassing, because at any one time, there are likely more free electrons adhering to each other in this world than there are being repelled by each other. Electron clusters are ubiquitous.

When the electron clustering effect was first found by the author, its mention to all others was treated as scientific sacrilege as the message from the fakir was still echoing through the halls after these many years. The message here is: Believe what *your* senses tell you and not what *others* say. What I see is that the like charge between electrons more often attracts than repels -- whenever the spacing between them is small.

[1] Explosive Electron Emission by G. A. Mesyats, ISBN-7691-0881-5, 1998, URO-PRESS, Yekateringburg.