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Gravitational Waves in General Relativity, and in the Hulse-Taylor Pulsar. Supernova Models indicate that the Quantum of Gravitational Radiation is the Neutrino VIC DANNON, Gauge Institute — (I) Einstein derived General Relativity under the erroneous assumption that Retarded Gravitational and Electromagnetic Potentials are similar, and his Gravitational Radiation is actually Electromagnetic because only photons propagate at light speed. Thus, *assuming* that gravitation propagates at light speed, he proved that gravitation propagates at light speed. But Gravitational Waves are not photons, do not propagate at light speed, and the formula for Mercury's perihelion precession does not confirm General Relativity. (II) In the Hulse-Taylor Pulsar, the Magnetic Attraction dominates the gravitational, and propagates at light speed by electromagnetic waves. The radiation is electromagnetic, and the General Relativity formula gives the pulsar's orbit precession. The formula fails for pulsars where the Magnetic attraction does not dominate the gravitational attraction. (III) The Quantum of Gravitational Radiation is the Neutrino, because Supernova Models indicate that 99% of the Gravitational Binding energy of a collapsing star is emitted in the form of Neutrinos' Radiation; Posted to www.gauge-institute.org

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