



## FIRST PRIZE

Forteana has hit the front pages of the world with FOUR major stories since last we gathered here. Something flamed in the sky of the Middle-west, New York-New England felt a quake, the good-wives of Mattoon, Illinois, were overcome in droves, and somebody moved a boulder in Scrapfagot. Things are looking up, and our coverage of these events by the far-flung membership calls for three cheers and a tiger: but none of these events gets the loving cup for the period covered. That goes to MFS Walter H. Kerr, a corporal, just now, in the Army.

The object in the Mid-west sky was observed from 0815 to 0830 h., travelling from East to West, "up Walnut Street" in Louisville, Ky., a "quartermile" from a preacher's car in Southern Indiana, "too big for an airplane", "about the size of a barrel", and so on, 8-18-44 old style, which was the thirteenth day of the month of Fort in the year 14 FS, although misunderstood by the Gentiles. Clearly this was a display of celestial approbation for the adoption of the Thirteen Month Calendar by the Fortean Society, and direct approval of the name Fort for the new month.

"Authorities" fell out quite as grossly in their interpretations as untrained witnesses in their accounts of what was seen. Maude Bennot, Priestess of Chicago's Planetarium came out for a retarded Perseid, hitch-hiking along a week after that meteor-shower failed to show up, as it fails to every year. The Archbishops of Yerkes said the thing was man-made because you can't see meteors in daylight, and the Patriarch of moss-grown nonsense at Upper Darby, Dr. Charles P. Olivier (who has been mentioned here before), calls it a "fireball" and has it bursting 10 to 20 miles in the air, sprinkling Wabash County, Ill., with meteorites, not one of which has so far been found. Credit Staehlin, Thomas, Bowring, Hoernlein, Kiesewetter, Goldstein, Kerr, and others.

Of the quake in the East, we have accounts from an even longer list, but the only truly Fortean details, accessory to newspaper accounts, are violent thunder storms with extraordinary lightning in various parts of New York State, and a roar like thunder in Northern Vermont. Kaempffert blames the whole thing on the most recent Ice Sheet, and adopts a matter of fact tone about quakes in the East, as if we should be used to them now.

The Mattoon business began on the *last* day of the month of Fort (that is September 2nd, old style), when a "tall, thin man in a skull cap" is alleged to have sprayed a mother and child with "heavenly but sickening" (redundant?) gas. If the sprayer was a visitor from one of Fort's New Lands, who arrived in a fiery chariot about two weeks before, he is going to have a hard time getting spare parts for the return journey. The Society's expert on celestial visitors has not peeped on this subject. We more than half suspect that he had a rendezvous with this interplanetary Hess.

When 14, 24 and finally 40 or more Mattoon matrons had been "gassed", Orthodoxy smothered the inexplicable with the everhandy blanket of "mass hysteria". See Chap-

ter 3 of *Wild Talents*, p. 850 ff., in the Books of Charles Fort.

The best part of these phenomena was the discovery of Gomer Bath, a Fortean of high calibre writing a column for a Peoria paper. He not only sent almost daily reports on the progress of the Mattoon investigation, but his researches disclosed that many small-town public libraries do not have Charles Fort on their shelves. This is a situation which must be remedied, and the membership is urged to the task. Visit your local public library, renting library, university library, and ask for the Books of Charles Fort. If they do not have it, persuade them to buy it, or—failing all else—buy a copy for them and present it with your compliments. Keep us posted on your progress, and we will back you up by mail. Most large city libraries have the book and keep complete files of the Magazine as well.

MFS Kern was among the many who supplied data on all three phenomena above, and on the "witch" of Scrapfagot, but neither his nor any of the other accounts received told us the name of the woman burned at the stake only 200 years ago, nor told if she was comely or aged. Her dying groans are covered by the sniggers of the so-called "war correspondents" who found time to send this despatch between beers at Art Sykes' pub. We can hardly blame Catholics for this murder. England has been Protestant more than 200 years. The woman's accusers were probably small-minded neighbors—such neighbors as authority would have us believe are "gassed" by their own imaginations in Mattoon.

The datum which Kerr and *no other* sent, the prize of our grist in some while, is from the Chicago *Tribune*, under an East Alton, Illinois, dateline—10-11-44 old style—and concerns a gold ring alleged to have been dug up by Private William Strigel, on the South Pacific Island of New Britain. The suggestion is made that the ring belonged to a victim of native "cannibals". Strigel sent the ring to his mother, Mrs. Fred Shirley of East Alton. On the "inner surface"—so help me, this was in the *Tribune*—one reads: "Woodrow Wilson, 1913—28th President of the United States—1921. The professor. We desire no conquest, no dominion."

## LIGHT ON GRAYDON

MFS Cornelius O'Conner, who takes issue with Orthodox Astronomy and fights the High Priests with their own tools, sent us a MSS with the request that we ask Thomas H. Graydon, author of *New Laws for Natural Phenomena*, for comment. Below is a first part of Mr. Graydon's reply. Mr. O'Conner's paper is not published here, but may be later, if the standard Astronomical publications all give it the usual go-by.

Dear Mr. Thayer:

You asked me to comment on Mr. O'Conner's work. I do not know if I am qualified to do so intelligently because our two methods of approach to these same problems are entirely different although our objectives may be somewhat alike. In fact I think that they are. And I also believe that Mr. O'Conner has chosen the harder of the two routes. Therefore any comments I make are no criticisms of this work which like mine seems to be the showing

of relationships between two apparently different phenomena.

But this is where we differ. Mr. O'Conner follows somewhat along the lines of the usual methods, whereas I have departed entirely from the usual, have set up original concepts of my own, and then have proceeded to show how scientific formulae and the astronomical equations follow from them. In other words I distinguish between things as they are seen and measured and the unseen principles from which the different perceptible phenomena follow. For as Jeans put it in his recent book:

"Before man appeared upon the scene, there were neither waves nor electric nor magnetic forces; these were not made by God, but by Huygens, Fresnel, Faraday and Maxwell."

Therefore I do not recognize man's inventions of Constants, Mass properties, or arbitrary units such as miles or seconds which have been invented for measuring purposes, because the natural relations remain the same regardless of our mathematical methods of procedure, which to me are fallacies in their very conceptions.

In my book *New Laws* I explain clearly how we should go to the phenomenon of the solar system *itself* for the three standards used for measuring, instead of only taking *one* from the phenomenon (the year) and then *choosing* the *other two* (the mile and the mile per second) arbitrarily. Also on page 35 of my book I demonstrate how the constant F. disappears when the *correct* relationships are used for measuring purposes. This is the same F. together with M (the mass of the sun) that the astronomers use in their formula for gravitation. They have F.M. on one side of the equation whereas the v or the velocity of a planet and its m or mass is on the other side. But this is what they also do. In order to get rid of this small m for a planet they put it also on the right side of the equation as F.M.m. Note: not F.M. *plus* m, but F.M. *times* m. This is so that the two m's will cancel each other. But here is the *ridiculous part* of the entire procedure. This F.M. shows up again in the Q.E.D. or on the right hand side of the problem which was to be proved. ANY TERMS OR FACTORS WHICH ARE PUT ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF AN EQUATION AND THE SAME TERMS SHOW UP ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF A Q.E.D. ARE *NO PARTIES* TO THE PHENOMENON BEING CONSIDERED. In other words the formula for gravitation which the astronomer seems to worship does not prove that the M (mass of the sun) or F (the constant of gravitation) exist or have any properties what so ever, as the equation works just the same without them.

From the above you might get an idea why I do not hold with the scientific theories as they are being taught and why I claim that a new start will have to be made of the entire subject . . . or new mathematical foundations laid out so that the average student will know what it is all about. Otherwise only a few "intelligensia" will be left twiddling their thumbs on Mt. Olympus telling each other what great guys are we. For what cannot be put into terms or demonstrations that the average and worthwhile student can understand have no educational value in the general sense. And

what has been said here applies mostly to the Einstein formulae which makes no attempt to explain the cause of the phenomena being considered . . . formulae which should disappear on their own, once the principle demonstrated in my book from which the solar data and the numerous astronomical laws follow has been better understood and gone into thoroughly, just as the F disappears as a factor or property of the solar system on page 35 of my book, when the real or correct relationships have been used for measuring purposes.

The above is not intended as any criticism of Mr. O'Conner's findings. In fact I agree with him that there is a relationship between the atomic behaviours and the distances of the planets from the sun, and that the two phenomena are subject to the same equations. Mr. O'Conner's identities in his equations for these two different phenomena are not coincidental. There is a good reason for them. The substance of his argument and objective is verified on page 42 of my book where on the left we have the Hydrogen electronic distances, which are verified by the work of Bohr, Planck and Ryberg, and on the right somewhat paralleling them the distances of the planets from the sun. I am enclosing a better description of how these two phenomena behave alike than the one illustrated in my book. However here is further verification that the two phenomena are subject to the same principle (or equations). On page 47 of my book there is shown a very definite relationship between the atomic weight groupings and the distances of the planets from the sun. Thus we have three entirely different phenomena following from the same principle, or that which is responsible for our atomic and solar data. Thus Mr. O'Conner is absolutely on the right track according to the usual methods which may prove relationships or show how two phenomena are subject to the same equations (which Einstein did some years ago with light or electromagnetic forces and gravitation and a great furor was made about his discoveries) without demonstrating the true nature of the two phenomena or the demonstrable principle from which they follow. My purpose has been to demonstrate such a principle and then show how the variable data or laws dealing with the chemical relationships, the flora and fauna classifications, physics and astronomy follow from one or the other of its different phases or where measurement is set up, from one or the other of its four different kinds of mathematical progressions, viz: the arithmetic 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, for equal times spent in movement out from centers into spherical spaces, the cubes or 1, 8, 27, 64, 125 for corresponding spherical volumes, the squares or the 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 series for the respective areas, and the Inverse squares for effects, the 1, 1/4, 1/9, 1/16, 1/25 series, where movement is interfered with by eyes, ears, electrons or planets.

And so in any phenomenon which emanates outward from a central source there are four different interrelated series. Yet the formulae or equational methods in science never treat with more than two of these progressions at any one time. This principle is demonstrated on page 30 of my book, except that the series for volumes has not been included. This is because none of the natural or physical behaviours or any

of their laws ever show up as pursuing the "cube" progressions; which go to verify my own contentions that mass or volumes determine nothing, and that we live in an "octavenal" universe or one in which just ever so often systems or classifications repeat themselves somewhat, which is subject to vibrations, wave fronts or frequencies traveling at different speeds, whose sources are unseen and therefore must be treated as a conceptual problem entirely on its own. Otherwise we will never be able to understand the causes of those things we see and measure. Thus by revaluing the premises upon which science or measurement has been based, and considering *the order in which things* were first born (beginning with the Hydrogen Atom which seems to have been the *first thing* to have taken a position in space), we gradually get into the metaphysical without at first becoming aware of it until it becomes obvious that the physical and the metaphysical are co-partners in the same general scheme, and learn how it is that *it is we* who recognizing only what our limited sense perceptions can record, *are the ones* who draw a line of demarkation between the two phenomena.

I know that I am entirely alone in my ideas and my demand for a consecutive method of approach beginning with an entirely new set of premises or hypotheses which common sense and measurement tell us must be true. For as I see the whole unrolling scheme of events in what might be called the philosophical developments, a great conglomeration of truths and untruths have to be gone through with before what is really true can ultimately evolve. And the same applies to the religions and the scientific methods used to interpret the physical laws, or we must acknowledge that apart from the experimental, all we know about the causes of the physical laws, whether we consider the universe as a whole or the smallest thing in it . . . the atom . . . are merely guesses or theories which so far can not be proven regardless of the great exploitations of the modern physicist's mental capabilities. Mental progress is not in postulating a theory that none but a few can claim they understand. It is that ability which can take the complex and reduce it to terms and demonstrations that are easily comprehended. Nor am I much impressed with certain of the modern philosophical-religious sects who seem to believe that by some kind of mental game or conceptions that are unintelligible they can outwit the better intentions of Deity.

I am not writing all this just for your edification or to try to sell you my own bill of goods. I am merely trying to explain the reason why it would be unfair for me to pass Judgment or comments on Mr. O'Conner's more technical methods at this great distance. It seems to me that both our perspectives need a thrashing out when we can get our feet together under the same table, and see where they hitch on to each other. Where I use the radius of the sun to the earth together with the year or its annual time of revolution for two of my measuring rods, there is no reason to believe that Mr. O'Conner's Radius of the sun will not serve the same purpose as long as he uses the time it takes a point

on the sun's surface (preferably at its equator because all the planet orbits seem to hold pretty closely to the plane of the sun's ecliptic) to make a single rotation as his time standard. In such a case he too will have gone to the phenomenon of the solar system itself for these two standards as they are used for comparing distances and times of rotations or revolutions accordingly. The standards we happen to select are not going to change the relationships in a phenomenon such as the solar. In fact I could have taken Neptune's annual time of revolution about the sun (164.78 years) called it the unit 1, then taken its distance from the sun as 1., then its velocity as 1. as the other velocities compared to it, and the concepts in my "New Laws" would have turned out just the same as I have demonstrated them. It is not the standard chosen that is important unless we wish to record measurement in terms that we understand or are used to. But when a standard is once chosen as the integer 1. to measure a certain phase in a phenomenon, such as a time of revolution, distance or velocity, it should be seen to that the other two standards as single integers are the co-partners of the first observation used for measuring purposes. This is something Einstein never even considered in his General Relativity theorem. And so he thought that if he could find some physical movement such as a light ray whose speed remained constant regardless of the movements of its source, he then had something *real* to which other movements could be compared. This was the concept he developed for his Special theory. Yet if you look carefully into his theory for a speeding atomic mass and a traveling light ray you will see that in his formulae he is compelled to *square* the velocity of the mass and the velocity of light in order to make the formulae work; a *squaring process* which can only belong to the Newtonian mechanics. A reason for this square progression or process is illustrated on page 30 of my book. So if the concept is carried out further it becomes evident that wave fronts and not atomic masses or light rays do the traveling, and what we call masses and rays are effects or pressure phenomena when things such as our eyes interfere with the traveling wave fronts.

I agree absolutely with Mr. O'Conner that there is a very definite relationship between the times of the sun's rotation, the waves it sends outwards into an expanding space, and their *effects* upon the planets from which our solar data is derived. I also believe that due to the orbits of the several planets holding so close to the plane of the sun's ecliptic or equator, there is a relationship between the variable eccentricities of these orbits and the two sun spot zones as they rotate with the sun. But this is a special problem that must be treated on its own.

Mr. O'Conner is quite right where he says that neither Newton's theory of gravitation nor Einstein's space-time continuum theory includes electromagnetism as a factor (which I call wave fronts going outward from central sources) in the apparent motions of astronomical bodies. Therefore it is apparent that no theory can be true that does not consider the entire nature of the phenomenon being considered. Probably Mr. O'Conner and I are working together along

lines closer together in their ideas than either of us at this time even suspect. This might be illustrated by the fact that Mr. O'Conner goes to the *speeds* of forces to prove their relationships to the planetary movements, whereas my work is concerned with proving only that such forces of wave front movements actually exist. This is demonstrated by the concepts in my book which show that the times of revolutions and the velocities of the planets are relative to what the *effects* of such forces or movements would be at their respective distances from the sun. Moreover my findings prove that the speed of such a force has remained constant since it left the Sun. So it could easily be the speed at which a light wave front travels as Mr. O'Conner has it. But as I see it the *speed end* of the problem should be one dealt with on its own, after the *nature of the phenomena itself* has been demonstrated and understood. This is because then computations and systems of ratio can be reduced to a minimum in such a way that what was intended to be proved could be more readily understood.

The above is an example of what I mean by stating that the physical problems should be treated in a certain consecutive order each on its own. Otherwise not only do confusions arise within a problem but also there is no way of showing how one problem follows from or parallels another whose reason for being has been demonstrated. Therefore my type of work has not been a case of setting out to discover something new. It has been a case of taking what has already been discovered or the accepted data and then demonstrating the principle from which they follow. This is the principle demonstrated on page 30 of my book. It accounts for our solar data and laws and all other phenomena wherever any formulae regarding them employ the *cubes* for spherical volumes, the *squares* for distances or areas accordingly, and the *Inverse squares* for *effects* no matter how carefully these terms or mathematical procedures are hidden away in the formulae or equations.

Where Mr. O'Conner pairs certain planet distances he has something interesting and apparently significant. This is where he shows how their identical sums are the *squares* of his theoretical medial orbit (416) which is derived from the length of the sun's radius. Its significance lies in this fact, viz: it shows that the progressing *square* principle works outward from the Sun's *center* and not from its surface. (This is in line with the Newtonian gravitational concept.) But here is the bigger significance. It shows that what has caused the sun to rotate and take a spherical form extends beyond the sun into a solar space which also has the spherical or geometrical characteristics. Therefore what takes place below the sun's surface and what occurs outward from it can well be susceptible to the same equations. In fact it is quite possible that with what we now know about the planets, their distances from the sun and their respective times of revolutions, we should be able to arrive at a model atom whose electron's distance from its nucleus and its time to make a single revolution is subject to the same equations as the planetary distances and times of revolution. Or possibly the Hydrogen atom which seems to have been the first thing or be-

haviourism to occupy a spherical or geometrical space may turn out to be our real model after all. But this is a problem I will leave up to some one else.

I expect you to send this letter on to Mr. O'Conner. But in fact I am really writing it to both of you, so you will understand better what I have in mind which is not so much the making of a new discovery, as it is to point out the fallacies in those which have already been made and postulated by those who have made them as undeniable. For example we have Einstein discarding a geometric space or the spherical relationships, and substituting a warped space about bodies in some kind of a space-time concept which is not clear in its meaning. *But here is the joker.* He discards the spherical spatial relationships, and then proceeds to *use them* in order to make his relative formulae work. This is where he *squares* the velocity of light and a speeding mass. Yet if you look at the demonstration on page 30 of my book, you will see that in nature where a movement works outward from a center, whether such a center be the source of a sound, a light emanation, the sun or the nucleus of an atom, that the *squares* as a *natural progression* can only refer to *areas* within circles or the respective areas of their theoretical or real spheres at equal distances or at equal time intervals apart when we are considering wave fronts as movements. Thus Einstein employs what is *only a geometric progression* in order to make *what is not supposed to be geometric* work. In fact neither Einstein, the astronomers or our modern physicists have ever at any one time considered the entire nature of the phenomena with which they have been dealing. "And must become as little children before the truth will make them free." In other words revalue the whole methods of their procedures while drawing a very big distinction between the perceptible or the things measured and their causes which must be handled entirely as conceptual problems whose relationships contain no arbitrary standards, *inert* masses which are supposed to have *gravitational qualifications* and constants which are only mathematical inventions.

### WHATEVER BECAME OF . . .

No. 3. The controversy between Admiral Nimitz and Lt. General Richardson on the one hand, and Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger on the other, over legal jurisdiction in Hawaii—especially as concerned the case of Lloyd C. Duncan, a civilian sentenced by court martial?

### GAS IN COATESVILLE

Three died in one house, and others, living on either side, were ill from an unidentified, "sweet-smelling gas" in Coatesville, Pa., 2-1-44 old style. Credit McMahon.

### BROOKLYN SMELLS TOO

For two years (3-24-44 old style) something other than baseball has been stinking around the Flushing Avenue station in Brooklyn. Everybody blames it on somebody else. "Inspectors" give war plants "a clean bill of health"—still the stench—and it's worse when it rains. *Ibid.*

### LOS ANGELES TOO

Eye-smarting "fumes" of no determinable origin had L. A., upset 9-8-44 old style. Credit Hehr.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

(\* means—get a copy)

### For Unity of Mankind,

by David Shapiro, 1400 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . Although professedly nonsectarian, Baha'ullah gets most of the space.

### Sight Without Glasses,

by Dr. Harold M. Peppard . . . A method of restoring perfect, normal vision through exercises. Contributed by MFS Curtis Cramer.

### Etc.,

A review of general semantics. A quarterly magazine issued by Illinois Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal Street, Chicago . . . This appears to be a way to dissipate funds and keep pundits in employment without teaching anybody in the street anything.

### MacLeish, Archibald:

*The Irresponsibles* / a Declaration N. Y. 1940 . . . A book to ponder—perhaps to answer.

### Leadbeater, C. W.: Dreams:

What they are and how they are caused. Reprinted 1918.

### Benjamin, Harry, M.D.:

New Concept of Gerontotherapy (the Treatment of the Ageing Process). Reprinted for private circulation from *The Urologic and Cutaneous Review*, 1944.

Survey of the Problem of Impotence and a Realistic Approach to its Management. *Ibid.*, do.

### Life in Nature,

by James Hinton, edited by Havelock Ellis. N. Y. 1931. Out of print.

### Greek Sceptics,\*

by Mary Mills Patrick: Contains good material on Pyrrho.

### Why the Universe?

/ or Cosmopoietic Space, by Percy A. Campbell. "It is the standpoint of this book that space is substance." Unfortunately, the author has buried his ideas so deeply in words that one comes by them only after more labor than they are worth. The book is handsomely made—and may be had from the Society, \$2.50.

### Gist\*

—A Peace Digest: More than 130 pages of what thinkers and writers have said about "war" and peace through the ages—Aristophanes, Mark Twain, H. G. Wells, Ben Franklin, several Popes, etc., etc. Send 25c direct to Francis B. Riggs, 21 Coolidge Hill Road, Cambridge 38, Mass.

### Stirner, Max: The Ego and His Own.

Translated from the German by Steven T. Byington. This book was one of Nietzsche's sources. How many know anything about it? Write if you do. Or if you know of any *other* translation of the work into English, tell us about it. We will buy all the second hand copies of it you can find in any language. It is a very important book known to only a few. Contributed by LMFS Augusta Stetter.

### Houdini Messages/

The Facts Concerning the Messages Received Through the Mediumship of Arthur Ford, by Francis R. Fast. Copyright 1929, Fourth Printing . . . Contributed by MFS Gertrude Hills.

### Margery Harvard Veritas/

A Study in Psychics, Boston, 1925 . . . This pamphlet of 109 pp., will be digested in a future issue of the Society Magazine.

In brief, this is the story of bias, blindness and false report of Harvard's "tests" of Margery. Contributed by MFS Gertrude Hills.

**Historic Poltergeists,**  
by Hereward Carrington.

Saragossa Ghost, by Nandor Fodor. Two titles in one wrapper; Bulletin II of the American Psychical Institute. N. D. (1935?) The list of poltergeists (27 pp.,) begins with Cyprian, 530 A. D., and concludes with July 10, 1935 old style—in which "Potatoes in the cellar always rolled towards" . . . a servant girl in Prague.

**Meteor Crater**

(Formerly called Coon Mountain or Coon Butte) in Northern Central Arizona, by D. M. Barringer. "This paper was read before the National Academy of Sciences at its Autumn Meeting at Princeton University, November 16th, 1909." Copiously illustrated.

**Free Mind,\***

A periodical, official organ of the Institute of Human Fellowship, 407 McKay Building, Portland 4, Oregon. The editor, C. G. Patterson, has supplied us with a complete file of his paper from March, 1944 old style. It falls into the category of *The Freethinker* and *The Truth Seeker*, and—like them—opposes the Great God Science to older theologies. Send Mr. Patterson \$1.00 for 12 issues.

**(Plane-Earth) Leaves of Healing,**

A Weekly Paper for the Extension of the Kingdom of God, Edited and Published by Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Zion, Illinois, Saturday, May 10, 1930 old style. Vol. LXVI, No. 9. This issue contains almost nothing but statements of the Zionist position regarding the shape and dimensions of Earth. Be sides God, many other authorities are quoted, and many diagrams dispose of the "globe" theory to the satisfaction of Zion. Alexander Humboldt (1769-1859) is quoted thus: "I have known for a long time, that we have no arguments for the Copernican system, but I shall never dare to be the first to attack it. If once a famous astronomer arises against the present conception, I will communicate too, my observations; but to come forth as the first against opinions which the world has become fond of, I lack the courage." . . . Contributed by MFS Paul L. Keil.

**Speleological Society, Bulletin Number Six:\***

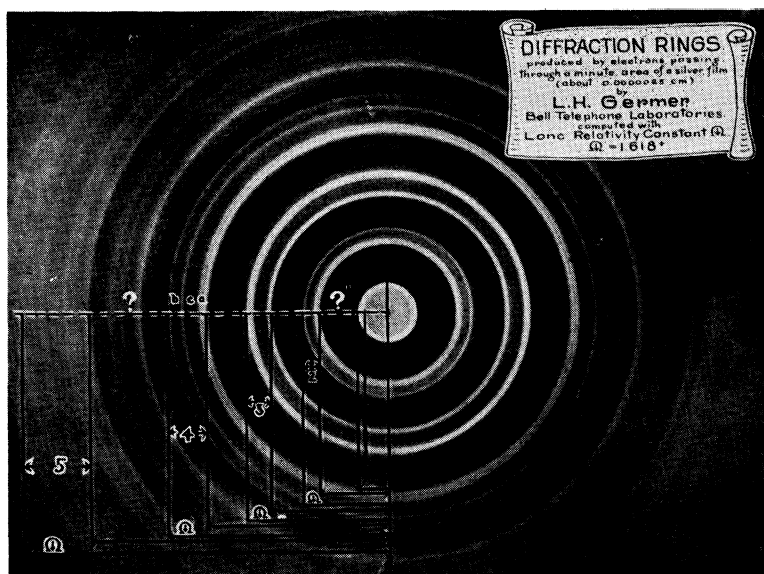
July, 1944 old style. The high-light of this issue of the cave-crawlers' organ is "A Glossary of Speleology," by Dr. Martin H. Muma and Katherine E. Muma. As a contribution to philology the glossary has the praise of no less a word-gatherer than H. L. Mencken. Order direct from The National Speleological Society, 510 Star Building, Washington, D. C. Send \$1.00 . . . Contributed by MFS Don Bloch.

**Einstein**

Theory of Relativity, by Dr. George de Bothezat (died, 2-3-40 old style): Reprinted from *New World Monthly*, February, 1930. It's a pro-Einstein paper but looks forward to changes in the Theory. Quite so.

**What Goes On,\*\***

by Jay J. M. Scandrett. A clear-sighted pamphlet about today. By all means read it. Send 25c to Mr. Scandrett, 71 Franklin Street, Englewood, N. J. . . . Contributed By MFS Milton Subotsky.



### LONC CONSTANT AGAIN

This picture purports to show that the diffraction rings produced by "electrons" passing through "a minute area of a silver film" fall into place in accordance with the Cosmic Constant discovered, invented or devised by Frank Lonc. The two question marks indicate places where the rings have failed to cooperate. The first ring outside the center "should" fall in that black (or blank) area: and the extra set of rings (between 4 and 5) is quite superfluous to the theory. Nothing daunted by two irregularities out of six, in a **constant** said to be of universal application, Mr. Lonc inquires if it may not be that the ring showing where it "shouldn't" is identical with the ring #1 which isn't there. Your secretary is unable to answer that question.

The photograph on which the Lonc Constant is superimposed was supplied to Mr. Lonc through the courtesy of L. H. Germer of Bell Telephone Laboratories. Mr. Lonc is now applying his Cosmic Constant to the measurement of snails, seeking to establish that those little fellows build their shells in accordance with his principle. Meanwhile, Forteaus in the armed forces are applying 1.618 to the pin-up girls in barracks etc., and some of these reports will be published. The "Lonc Packet" of six pieces, showing astronomical, anatomical, mathematical, atomic and other applications of the Lonc Constant may be had from the Society for 75¢.

**Successive Levels of Material Structure,** by Jerome Alexander, with a foreword by A. Korzybski. Reprinted from *etc.*, Spring, 1944, old style. This is pretty Orthodox stuff, but its tables may contribute to a "work in progress" by Your Secretary, mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

**New Theory of Force,** by William E. Mann. Boston, 1926. To be reviewed.

**Crehore's Autobiography.\***

Just out. The life and scientific accomplishments of Albert Cushing Crehore, Ph.D. Thirty-six illustrations, many of them diagrams or photographs of Crehore inventions now in use. Order from the Society, \$3.50.

**Fascism,** by Scott Nearing, (1930?).

**Rise and Decline of Christian Civilization,**

by Scott Nearing, (1940?).

**Warless World,**

by Scott Nearing, N. D.

**Free Born,**

"An unpublishable novel" by Scott Nearing, 1932. The chief characters are negroes.

**United World,\***

by Scott Nearing. The latest book—only now ready—from one of the few great teachers alive today. He analyzes our predicament and points a way out. 265 pp., cloth. ORDER FORM THE SOCIETY—now—\$2.00.

**Fools and Foolishness,**

by Harry C. McKown. Compilation of data of intolerance, made by a college professor full of good intentions. The effort is to

open minds by laughing at the blunders of the closed minds of the past. Unfortunately, this method makes for a smugness of its own, inasmuch as a tacit acceptance of absolute knowledge and rectitude as of this moment is necessary to give the jokes point. Ha, ha! weren't people fools to think tomatoes were poison? Ha, ha! Whenever Your Secretary eats tomatoes he breaks out in an itching rash which lasts for days . . . Weren't his fellow Parliamentarians fools to hoot the young Disraeli? Why, he became Prime Minister of England! . . . And the stench is still ascending.

### Rational Non-Mystical Cosmos,

by George F. Gillette. Third Private Edition, 1933 . . . This is an extension and amplification of ORTHOD OXEN, by the same author, which is offered on the Society's latest book circular for \$2.00. Only a few copies are left. This larger work is entirely out of print.

This is the first book we have discovered since the restoration of Charles Fort all in one volume, that the Society has wished to reissue. Because THIS is the theory posterity must attack if human mentality is to progress beyond it. Not Einstein. Not Newton. Not Planck. The greatest challenger of the Fortean principle of temporary acceptance—was Gillette. For his "cosmic" theory, "a Unitary Conception of all Natural Phenomena", embraces, envelops and includes all Orthodoxy, plus Babbitt, Ouspensky, Crehore, Drayson, Graydon, Blavatsky and Page. We are unaware of any cosmogony, from Pythagorus to Voliva, which Gillette's theory cannot assimilate. In fine, we see no reason why any of them could object to being gobbled up by anything so capacious. There is room for all—and only a few simple readjustments of focus are necessary to bring all the welter of private opinions into universal accord—with Gillette.

The remunerative researches which keep so many gainfully employed need NOT be abandoned. On the contrary, all may be continued, and a raft of new ones added. Here is the book to put a stop to World Fraud III, by using up all the steel they can make and all the mental energy the race can generate. Artists are wanted to embellish the endless charts and graphs—to glorify new loves and animosities: musicians to compose new scores for "the spheres". Here is an epoch—tailor-made—waiting to be exploited. One could write about the possibilities from now on—but, please do not misunderstand.

Our enthusiasm for Gillette's theory is not based upon absolute approval, but upon the challenging circumstance, unique in our experience, that we can find no flaws in it—except some minor ones regarding the terms of the author's expression, which, doubtless, he could rectify if he were still alive.

Nobody is going to republish this adversary for us. We must do it ourselves. We are exploring the possibilities, costs, etc., etc., with a view toward doing that as soon as the alleged paper shortage will permit. We shall have to call upon subscribers to underwrite the first complete edition. Members who may be in a position to assist should read *Orthod Oxen*, as a sample of the whole, and write to the Secretary stating the sums they are willing

to contribute toward this one specific purpose. We have the advantage of possession of Gillette's own reference copy, with pencilled addenda, errata, corrigenda etc., as well as correspondence with personal associates of the author and access to his MSS remains. Space limitations prohibit publication of a biographical note in this issue. It will follow.

## TWO CANCER COMMITTEES IN SAME BOAT

When the American Society for the Control of Cancer wound up its thirty-first annual meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, N. Y., 3-11-44 old style, Dr. Clarence C. Little, Managing Director of the Society, complained, rather, that less than \$2,000,000 was spent annually for cancer research. The Fortean Society, which has for one of its aims the elimination of mental cancer, has much the same grievance. Less than \$2,000,000 is spent annually for rooting out malignant growths of the mind—any three of which it would be suicidal to so much as name—the worst one of which is now protected from "treatment" by Federal Statute.

## HELP!!!

Our Worshipful Brother in Unfaith, S. L. Birchby, writes from England:

Our information is this:—one of our colleagues interested in radio received certain signals before the war which were thought to come from Mars. This was publicized in English newspapers at the time and elicited a reply from a Mrs. A. M. B. St. Vincent Jaxon of Timaru, New Zealand, then visiting England. She claimed knowledge of the source of these signals and referred to a cutting from the New York press (not specified) dated Aug. 27, 1924. This cutting read as follows: "MYSTERY DOTS AND DASHES" . . . "WAS MARS SIGNALING?" . . . "WHAT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM REVEALED" . . . "The development of the photographic film of the radio signals for the 29-hr. period while Mars was close to Earth deepens the mystery of the dots and dashes heard by widely separated powerful stations. The film disclosed in black and white a regular arrangement of dots and dashes along one side. On the other, at almost evenly spaced intervals are curiously jumbled groups, each taking the form of a crudely drawn face."

This cutting was reprinted in the Timaru, New Zealand, "Herald", date about 1938—9; Mrs. Jaxon had been endeavouring to trace this film without success and at her death in 1939 had not succeeded. She used our colleague to transmit messages to and from Mars, although he had no proof that this was the actual destination. However, certain replies were received which make it seem worth while to follow the matter up, and this I and my associates have been doing for some years.

One of the leads to work on is contained in a message which Mrs. Jaxon transmitted to Mars via our colleague. This reads: "19.20.21.69.32.23. God bless you John Christopher you have never been forgotten. Annie."

This was transmitted on 2 Oct. 39, Mrs. Jaxon's birthday. An earlier message sent on 9 Jan 39 read: "Watch—(our colleague)

London England. Timaru calling John Christopher."

We have been unable to discover anything about the man, John Christopher, apart from a remark by Mrs. Jaxon that his face was "outlined on Mars" . . . possibly on the "film of faces" . . . and that he died in 1868, which is not very helpful.

We would be greatly obliged if you could help us by endeavouring to trace the article in the New York press, its author, and if possible obtain a copy of the print of the film of faces.

Thanks for the information about the lead to Dulwich. We will try to follow this up over here.

## PRUETT PREFERS GOD

(Credit: MFS Hoernlein)

The following is direct quotation from a signed article by J. Hugh Pruett, Astronomer, General Extension, U of Oregon, in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* 4-9-44 old style:

"At the close of an astronomical lecture . . . a woman was heard to say . . . I don't believe a word of it. They just don't know a thing about it."

Dr. Pruett does not give the lady's name and address, but we extend our congratulations at large. He goes on:

"Though few today take this extreme attitude, large numbers . . . are . . . interested in the wonders of the great universe (Begin to be awed!) and believe in the honesty of those making the discoveries and the reliability of the methods employed."

Having made that pretty bed for himself, the Prof lulls himself to sleep on it, by humming over the "ingenious ways" the mind of man has devised "for inducing nature to divulge her mysteries". The first is Aristarchus—whose method for obtaining divulgements "cannot be applied in practice", according to Professor Newcomb. See p. 366 in the Books of Charles Fort.

Pruett goes on:

"Today the (celestial) distances . . . are measured by the trigonometrical method employed by surveyors (see p. 368 in Fort) . . . greater distances are calculated by the variation periods of the Capheid-type of variable stars, by dynamical (sic) methods and spectroscopic intensities." Truly, we only need a few like this fellow on the side of Orthodoxy and we can disband and let them hang themselves!

"The high temperatures of blazing (sic) stars are found from their colors, and the frigidty of the dark side of Mercury by a suitable heat recording instrument." Get that "suitable!"

And NOW—

"Gravitational methods enable us to weigh Jupiter."

Let that line be cut in marble! . . . Then the professor concludes: "An unassuming but truly scholarly woman recently remarked, 'The immensity and order of the great universe are overwhelming wonders to me. But more wonderful still is the mind of man, which has discovered and comprehended these seemingly unfathomable secrets of nature.' Rather than ridicule the findings of those who 'are toiling upward in the night,' some of us prefer the reverent attitude of the great Kepler. 'Oh, God, I am thinking THY THOUGHTS after THEE.'"

## JACK CAMPBELL WRITES

I have just been privileged to witness a phenomenon unparalleled, so far as I know, in the annals of meteorology. It must be admitted that my acquaintance with the annals of meteorology is singularly slight; indeed, I doubt that I should know an annal of meteorology were I to meet one on the quare; nevertheless I have a fair education for one of my tender years, and I have never heard tell of any such marvel. So that while I may be now shooting off my face in naive enthusiasm, there is reason to believe that this account may prove of value to others who have been likewise deprived of intelligence of such a manifestation, however common it may be. It is only fair to state at the outset that, so far as I can see, the phenomenon is of no importance whatsoever.

Let me begin by giving the circumstances attendant upon our observation. We were, and had been for several days, sailing through the deadeast stretch of water with which it has ever been my misfortune to deal. Every cloud effect was mirrored to perfection upon the ocean's glassy surface; the stars were reflected with such nicety that one could have navigated by them. The sea, the planet itself, seemed dead; it was a night that one could believe in the lost vastness of Mu lying still and dead a thousand fathoms below. It was hard to take other than archaeological interest in the war to which we were going. Such a feeling one knows who treks the dead forgotten wastelands of Barsoom.

What strange eccentric date will be assigned this observation in the files at headquarters I cannot even guess; but last night (Ed. 8-29-44) at eleven forty-five P.M. (old style) L.C.T. I stood on the bridge looking out for land, which was expected momentarily, and subjecting my subordinates to my own plaintive distortion of the *Solveig*. I had just relieved the deck for the mid watch, and was still getting my bearings. The moon, a day or so past the quarter, stood some fifteen or twenty degrees up off the horizon, a point off the port bow; so bright was she that one could not look her full in the face, for all she stood so still and white.

Suddenly the sea was glazed, like a sheet of shining but unpolished tin; the round white spot upon the water glared forth all at once in a broad white ribbon of steel, an highway blazed a league and a league to the westward, till it dropped over the edge of the world. We had run into a squall, about as close to no rain at all that you could have and still call it a shower, but rain it was, and for such as it was we were grateful. It lasted for less than a minute, and then, in response to the lookout's hail, I hotfooted it over to the other side. There on our starboard quarter was a rainbow—a white rainbow.

Now there is of course nothing theoretically remarkable about a nocturnal rainbow. Explanations of rainbows being what they are, a rainbow under such conditions is quite the normal thing. The odd circumstance about this particular field of investigation is that it has not received more publicity, if it is as common as one would suppose, or if it is as rare as one observes. Is it rarer than a comet, that one should judge it unworthy of investigation? Is it

more commonplace than the aurora borealis, that one should deem it unworthy of mention? Nay. These reasons do not suffice to bury momentous tomes on 63 Cygni C or equally ponderous discussions of cyclones. The only conclusion one may draw is that the nocturnal rainbow has never before been observed. And that's absurd.

But dropping that question for the moment, let us investigate the rainbow. My breath is cheap; if it be wasted, what then? The rainbow was, as I said, white, which checks with statement that the moon gives off little if any colour. One could detect, however, a pale pinkish tinge about the upper rim; and although the light blue below was lost for the most part on the grey clouds, it was quite apparent in that segment of the curve which was backed by the black sky beyond.

As the moon sank, the curve became noticeably steeper, and some twenty-five minutes later was almost semi-circular. About that time the rainbow faded, as rainbows are wont to do. I am not a proper scientist, as my main interest is in emotion rather than intellect, and it is with an effort that I catalogue objective data. Permit me to say, then, that the important thing about the lunar rainbow is that it is not strange. The solar rainbow is a soft and glorious dessert to the holiday feast of a shower. It is more than a covenant; it is fulfillment, a delight, an occasion for religious revelry. But the rainbow of the moon is as natural as a cloud or a star. It is a part of the night. One looks at it, and one is not surprised; one is merely glad. Emotionally it cannot be classified as a phenomenon, any more than the rising of the moon, or a breeze from the east, is a phenomenon. They belong to the night, and one accepts them with the proud and nameless loneliness that belongs to the nighttime.

Well, just file this away, and if you meet a monomaniac looking for an idee fixe, or a friend who wishes to be connected with an old institution which no one even sees fit to discuss, you might refer him to it.

ED. The only other first-hand account of a lunar rainbow received since the year 1 FS, came from observers in the Mojave Desert, about twenty-three miles from Victorville, California. The party was driving WNW about 2000 h., 12-27-36 old style. The moon was almost full, and a solar rainbow had been observed a few hours before.

## FORTEAN COINCIDENCE

Following Fort's practice of seeking relations in the apparently unrelated, we note that the year 1940, old style, was long enough to include the interruption of radio reception "by sunspots" (in the middle of a ball game, too!) and a similar hiatus in the progress of human enlightenment by the suppression of Bertrand Russell. One clipping before us, from the Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph*, 4-2-40, written by an ignoramus, quotes the following quite obvious fact from "What I Believe," by Russell, as one reason for barring him from the faculty of the College of the City of New York: "The peculiar importance attached at the present to adultery is quite irrational."

The *Sun-Telegraph* is a Hearst paper. So is the N. Y. *Daily Mirror*. The follow-

ing is from a *MIRROR* editorial, 8-18-44 old style. Credit Reagan.

Education should be a PRACTICAL matter . . . It is not just stuffing a youth between the ages of 14 and 22 with "book-learning". . . . James Gemmell, of the New York State College for Teachers, at Albany, says, as reported in the New York *Herald-Tribune*:

"To be bitten by the culture bug is an interesting experience. To be consumed by it is disastrous. What is this culture bug that can be so pleasant and yet so fatal? It is the exaggerated emphasis that parents and educators have placed on the so-called 'cultural courses' taught in our high schools, such as history, literature, languages, music, art and drama."

If these "cultural courses" cannot be of practical use to our college graduates it is so much time wasted.

On this theme Mr. Gemmell has these sensible words, which sum up all that the Hearst papers have said for many months:

"But what shall it profit a man if he prepare for the full life and find himself unable to sustain the material needs of that life because the school failed to develop a skill that would have granted him entrance to a job?"

"A wholesome respect must be cultivated for honest, hard work, and for overalls, too. It has never been proved that high school pupils acquire more culture in learning to work with the brain than they do in studying subjects that require them to work with their hands."

It is UN-DEMOCRATIC and UN-AMERICAN to look on the work of the hands with a snobbish air. . . . Of late years we have acquired a fetish-like worship of culture for culture's sake. . . . This, if persisted in, will produce a mentally and physically arid race. . . . To give us a GREAT AMERICA of tomorrow the brain of our youth must marry the hand.

We must fit our students for self-supporting work, not to be book-numb "aristocrats".

## UPPER CRUST

At the time of writing, everybody is wondering what has become of Adolf Hitler. Our guess is that he's shaved his mustache, combed his hair back, and is now living in Hollywood, safe for the rest of his life . . . Mussolini? In London, likely, with a neat beard.

## CARP IN CHIMNEY

*Time*, 10-9-44 old style, states that Mrs. Dorothy Banner of Bournemouth, England, found a live, 10-inch golden carp in the soot she cleaned from her chimney. Credit Golde and Weller.

## ROCKS FROM NOWHERE

Two homes in Portland, Oregon, have been bombarded inexplicably by those mysterious rocks nobody could have thrown. The householders are Andrew E. Mosier and George De Waide, according to the L. A. *Daily News* 10-16-44 old style. Credit MFS Jennie S. Thomas.

## 3000 RUN

Something they ate, no doubt: Bay City, Texas, 3-2-44 old style. Credit McMahon.

## THE HONORARY FOUNDERS

Five vacancies have occurred among the Founders of the Fortean Society in the fourteen years of our history, and to maintain the original number of eleven the practice has been adopted of appointing *Honorary Founders* to make good our losses insofar as possible.

The first Honorary Founder is B. J. S. Cahill, in the place of the late Harry Leon Wilson. Mr. Cahill is an architect and city planner of parts, a Fortean from the ground up. In evidence, exhibit A is his Butterfly Map of the World. True, he must assume that Earth is a globe for his projection of its surface to be accurate, but *if it is a globe*, then Cahill's map is "the best attempt so far, to map the globe in a plane". (*Scientific American*)

Chaill's Butterfly Map was commended to the Royal Geographical Society of London for publication by J. G. Bartholomew of the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, in 1909. Mr. Bartholomew had no great regard for Americans as map-lovers, for he wrote to Mr. Cahill: "It seems a pity that such a geographical enthusiast and cartographic idealist as yourself should not be in a more congenial atmosphere of geographic culture than San Francisco."

The Scot's opinion was bolstered, rather, by a letter the map maker received not long after, from the head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I must apologize for retaining so long your manuscript in regard to a land map of the world. The opportunity to examine it carefully did not occur until today. I have examined it carefully and am loath to express my conclusion because it is one which is probably distasteful to you. However, as I presume you sent it to me to secure an opinion I feel that it would (be) discourteous to return it without comment.

Doubtless you have gained pleasure out of the original thinking you have done. Other than that I think the effort has been wasted. You have evidently been handicapped by lack of full information as to the present status of the art of map projection and possibly by a lack of familiarity with the mathematical principles involved. As a result you have laboriously devised a projection of less value than others already in existence, and which is incapable of being developed so as to be valuable. You have failed to grasp the real problem involved and have failed to appreciate the needs of the draftsman who is to construct the map.

To convince you of the correctness of the opinion expressed above would take much more time than I have available for such a purpose.

I hope you will not harbor any harsh feeling toward me for expressing so frankly an opinion which must be discouraging to you. I do it in kindness hoping to save you from losing still more time in wrestling with the problem.

Yours sincerely

The signature will not be deciphered here. The letter is typical of literally hundreds

your Secretary has read, letters sent to him by other men who had offered new ideas to hidebound Orthodoxy.

Not every man shared that official opinion of Cahill's Butterfly Projection, and Stephan Smith, B. Sc., F.R.S.G.S., wrote in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*:

Everyone who is interested in the teaching of geography should hail with satisfaction the production of a map of the world based on the method suggested by Mr. Cahill. . . . No projection of the hemispheres, stereographic or globular, no equal area projection of the whole of the earth's surface, no gnomonic and no cylindrical projection can give at once such a comprehensive and accurate representation of the globe on a flat surface as the map which is here shown. Its form is almost self-explanatory of the method of its construction, which is so simple that the merest child can easily understand it. Its accuracy is amply sufficient for all ordinary requirements. In short, it is admirable. . . . It is much to be deplored that the conservatism of our map publishers has so long perpetuated the use of such a deceptive representation of the world's land surface as Mercator's map.

Success, with honor, followed in a great many quarters, in a great many countries, but not even yet have the makers of school books discarded Mercator's monstrosity in favor of this vast improvement.

We asked Mr. Cahill to state his case for us, and this is what he wrote:

### WHERE SCIENCE HAS FAILED AND WHY

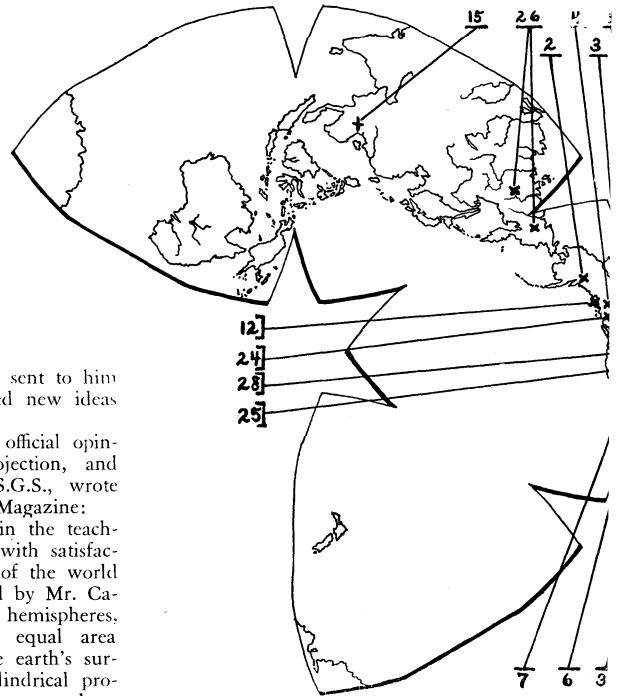
A long-felt want of the age we live in is an adequate map and Science has failed to provide one. The several reasons why professionals have failed are briefly summarized in the following notes.

A good many years ago, one Sylvanus Thompson published in London a little handbook explaining the calculus in words of one syllable, so to speak. In his preface he wrote, "What one fool can understand, another can." The text was so simple and charming that this difficult subject seemed easy after all.

Now you would think that such a book would be heartily welcomed, especially by educators.

Instead it aroused a storm of protest all over England, especially from Schoolmasters!

The reader naturally wonders *Why?* The right answer seems to shape itself if you substitute "miracles" for mathematics and "priests of Bel" for professors of algebra. Any simple explanation of awe-inspiring



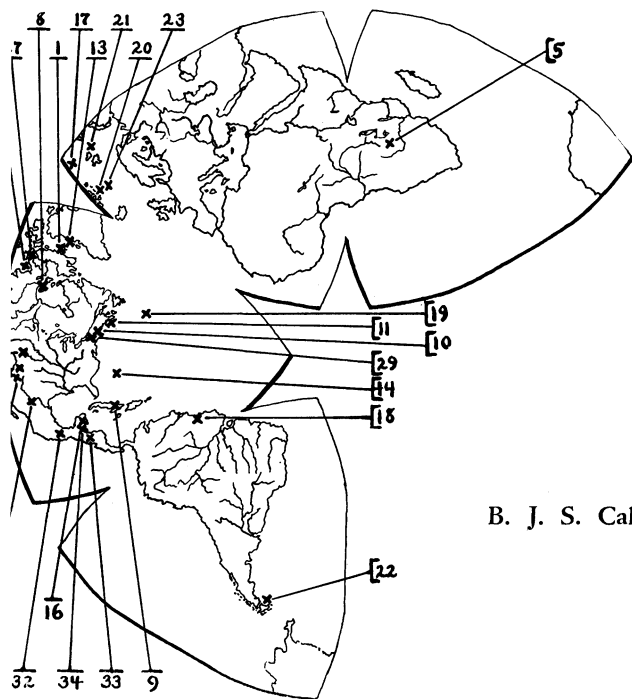
This reproduction of the Butterfly Map from an early issue (7 FS) of this Magazine shows the locations of Scientific Expeditions told where the *Clan Curator* was

mysteries is as much a menace to the secular Authority of Modern Science as it was to the sacred Authority of Ancient Religion. The Roman Augurs, we are told, used to wink when they passed one another, and all crafts, priestly or otherwise tend to become clannish and keep their secrets to themselves.

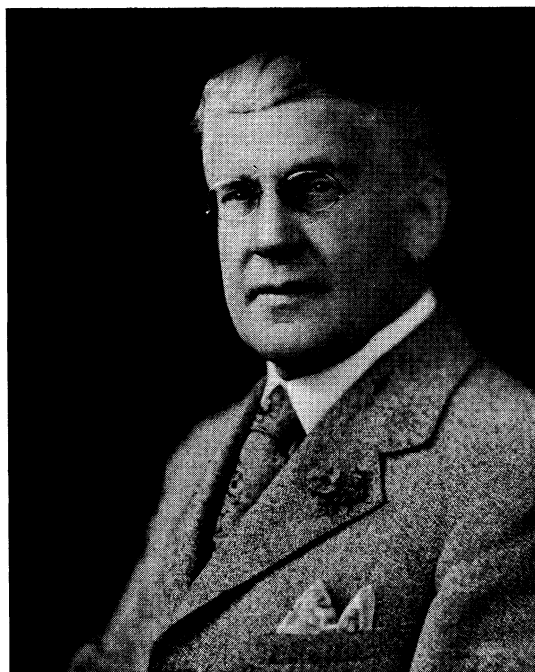
Mons. Louis Driencourt, co-author of a four-volume "Traite des Projections" the outstanding French authority on the subject greatly deplored the omission of the Butterfly Map from his book. He admired the author's ingenuity in dividing the world into eight parts so that scale expansion could not pass beyond a certain limit. Especially did he admire this BECAUSE THE AUTHOR WAS AN OUTSIDER . . . "pas de la partie".

And over in England about the same time Sir Charles Close, for many years head of the Ordnance Survey and co-author of the article "Map Projection" in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, wrote that he would never admit that an architect, such as your humble servant, could judge a map projection; meaning of course that only a mathematician could.

From the above quoted instances it is clear that the subject of Map Projection is considered the exclusive field of a special guild or craft namely the mathematicians or geodesists. Indeed in all technical Journals throughout the entire world the subject of



B. J. S. Cahill



fly map is reprinted from an  
 2. The numerals were the key  
 itions then current. That is, it  
 ending its vacation.

Map Projection comes under the heading of  
 "Mathematical Geography".

And now let us turn to the United  
 States. At present no one name seems to  
 stand out as a conspicuous authority but  
 the collective force of the Coast and Geo-  
 detic Survey is undoubtedly the *fons et*  
*origo* of all map wisdom on this continent.

In a book on Map Projection published  
 by this Bureau occurs the following impor-  
 tant statement, indeed the line is not only  
 illuminating it is lyrical—

"WHEN MAP AND GLOBE DO NOT  
 AGREE, THE FORMER IS AT FAULT."

After thirty-six years' work I have finally  
 succeeded in designing a world map that  
 not only agrees with the globe but fulfils  
 all the requirements of the geodesists be-  
 sides others that these experts never thought  
 of.

One would think that these men of sci-  
 ence would welcome such an achievement.  
 On the contrary, they have, as a class ig-  
 nored, misrepresented or suppressed my  
 work and refused its publication where it  
 most deserves to be seen, namely, in the  
 leading Geographical Journals of London  
 and New York.

That does not mean that the Butterfly  
 Map has gone entirely unsung. The quo-  
 tation first above, from the *Scientific Ameri-  
 can*, is dated 1913. The Smithsonian In-  
 stitution, the National Geographic Maga-  
 zine, and, eventually, a U. S. Commissioner

of Education, all praised it highly. Rudyard  
 Kipling, Ambrose Bierce and Luther Bur-  
 bank appreciated its merits and said so in  
 loudly ringing terms. The Bulletin of the  
 American Meteorological Society printed an  
 extended, illustrated account of its prin-  
 ciples and uses in 1934 old style, and Mr.  
 Cahill was called upon to write the article,  
 PROJECTION, for Nelson's Encyclopedia.  
 But the fact remains that the only places  
 you are likely to have seen the Butterfly  
 Map are in Ripley's Believe It Or Not, in  
 Waldemar Kaempffert's Science column in  
 the N. Y. Times, or in this Magazine.

A wall of solid ivory has intervened be-  
 tween this invention and its logical uses.  
 In 1935 Cahill wrote to your secretary:  
 "The Octahedral system (on which the But-  
 tterfly is based) is very much more than a  
 mere map. It is a whole complicated sys-  
 tem involving not one map but an infinite  
 variety of them for an unending series of  
 purposes beginning in the kindergarten and  
 ending in the Halls of Science, and is there-  
 fore of far more importance than any spe-  
 cialist realizes."

Ambrose Bierce warned Cahill many years  
 ago that he would be a long time dead  
 before his work was recognized, and the  
 map would "then be known as the Hinks-  
 Hayford Projection or I am no true cynic".  
 Steps have been taken to stop that, of  
 course. Our Honorary Founder will get all  
 the credit when it comes. It is one of the  
 Society's duties to see that nametags do not  
 get shuffled on products of independent  
 thinking . . . If only we could be quite  
 sure that Earth is a globe.

### QUAKE NOTES

Periodically one man or another is touted  
 as a predictor of earthquakes. Like every  
 dog, he has his day, and disappears in a  
 horse laugh. Usually he keeps his method

secret, but a few come out . . . "Possibility  
 that the moon's tidal forces act like a  
 trigger to touch off deep earthquakes in  
 South America (Exclusively?) is being in-  
 vestigated scientifically (sic)." Pittsburgh  
*Press*, 3-31-40 old style.

Another Pittsburgh paper, the *Sun-Tele-  
 graph*, reported 27 days earlier that "Cat-  
 fish can predict earthquakes . . . When  
 earthquake is imminent catfish start swim-  
 ming excitedly around the bowl (sic); some-  
 times jumps out of it."

Your Secretary was about to put forward  
 still another method, for predicting quakes  
 in Japan, when the news of 12-7-44 old  
 style revealed that the system has its excep-  
 tions. The average number of temblors  
 in Japan has been greater than one a day  
 from time immemorial—until the outbreak  
 of present hostilities. Now, of course, Japa-  
 nese homes are being devastated quite an-  
 other way. But, here's the prediction: the  
 series will resume its wonted frequency and  
 intensity just as soon after the cessation of  
 hostilities as the professional tub-thumpers  
 for charity can change their clothes and  
 wash the bomb-dust off their hands. Then  
 we'll all be asked to contribute again to  
 the suffering homeless of Tokyo.

It's a standing joke that the great San  
 Francisco earthquake was a "fire". Maybe  
 this was a spark left over . . . At 0230 h.,  
 5-21-44 old style, a three-story brick ware-  
 house collapsed—after a low, deep, rumble.  
 Two blocks away, a 15-foot portion of the  
 cornice of another building "dropped mys-  
 teriously a few hours earlier". No quake,  
 said the authorities. Credit Hehr.

### HOW LONG, O LORD!

Some mighty important observations by  
 Carl Payne Tobey occur in his article, TIME  
 —the Missing Factor in the Calculus of

Probabilities, in *American Astrology* for May, 1944 old style. Send 25c to American Astrology, 1472 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Everybody knows that red can turn up 40 times running, even on an honest roulette wheel, but Tobey's effort is to learn *when* such runs are likely to occur. Mathematicians and statisticians will be interested as well as gamblers. Read it.

### BACON AND THE BARD

For any number of reasons, the Shakspeare-Bacon controversy has been creeping up on us.

1. It is admittedly indeterminable, therefore ideally Fortean.

2. It has mystical connotations and many Forteans are students of the mysteries.

3. Ignatius Donnelly concerns himself with it, and he was a noble contributor to pre-Fort Forteana in two other of his books, *Atlantis* and *Ragnorok*.

4. It concerns one of the greatest of all pre-Fort Forteans after Pyrrho, Francis Bacon himself.

Accordingly, the lists are opened! Was the author of the plays a poacher turned lecherer actor, or a philosopher turned corrupt politician (which is redundant)?

### FOLLOW UP

From time to time members write in asking for MORE about this or that suggestion or line of inquiry started in back issues of the Magazine. Now MFS Hoernlein has coursed our columns and presents a list of "threads left dangling". Most of these are of general interest, so by replying to Mr. Hoernlein here, we hope to answer many questions in the minds of others.

1. *In due course*, your Secretary promised to tell what "Thayer's line" indicated on the map of the Sea of Doubt published in 1937 old style, and in that connection, and in connection with eclipses which last longer than they "should", and in connection with the growth of crystals and of Earth, he used several provocative phrases indicating great revelations to come.

They are still to come because your Secretary would be something more or less than human if he could survive all the cosmologies and atom-anatomies which come at him from every quarter without dreaming up one of his own. To avoid any possibility of a charge of plagiarism from any of these authors, the announcement of "Thayer's line" was made prematurely. The entire theory is not yet formulated, but the notion is that Earth *changes shape* through the aeons, so that folks who said "flat" were probably right, and so, too, those who hold for a sphere. Only "flat" would describe but a single face of Earth in that period, the whole so-called "planet" being cubicle (or cubesque) at the time. The theory goes on to the effect that this is the order of Growth—all growth: from a sphere to the cube which will exactly contain it, then to the sphere next larger; that sphere becoming the next larger cube, in natural progression. This fluctuation between the two forms is constant and endless, and any shape other than spherical or cubic observed anywhere in nature (crystals, etc.) is due to the "interference", so to speak, of like units fulfilling their own destiny, and so—in a sense—"attempting" to exceed their own "sphere of influence".

There are reasons for all this, of course, but our space here is very limited. "Thayer's line" indicated one angle of a growing cube. This old apple we live on is becoming more like a baby's ABC block every day!

2. Horace McCoy never published his paper on Earhart-Noonan that we know of. Printing it today would throw us all in jail.

3. Comrie's Navigational Method is scheduled for each issue of the Magazine, but so far has always been crowded out by more timely considerations.

4. The records of Charles Fort's solitaire Super-Checkers games, played with a view toward prognostication, will not appear until his NOTES are all published. That will be some time.

### WE MISSED THIS

In compiling Socratic Question 97, for issue No. 7, of this Magazine, Your Secretary listed the sinkings of three submarines in the first half of 1939. One Japanese, one American, one French. Through oversight we neglected to include one British—the *Thetis* (Credit Brooks) . . . This is the revised list:

Feb. 3, the "I-63", Japanese.

May 23, the "Squalus", U. S. A.

June 1, the "Thetis", British.

June 15, the "Phenix", French.

Basing our conjectures upon the principle astronomers employ in looking for "missing" planets, we suggest that if similar accidents befell a Russian submarine in March, and a German sub in April, that would confirm either Keppler or Bode—and, perhaps, both.

### COLDS FROM MARS

This is becoming a *department!* Robert E. Martin wrote about "Living Germs from Other Worlds Brought to Earth by Meteors" in *Popular Science Monthly*, April, 1933 old style. (Credit Kieseewetter)

The scientist who "concluded" the bacteria came from "somewhere in space" was Charles B. Lipman, then U of California. The writer of the article put his pen on the crux of the matter in his concluding sentence: "Tracing such forms of life, from the germs just found, will prove a thrilling adventure for the experimenters of the future, and will open new fields of investigation."

Let a few billion dollars be appropriated to this end as a step toward avoiding the economic necessity for World Fraud III in 1976. The Society approves.

On the same subject see the *American Weekly*, 5-21-44 old style.

### B. T. STEVENS, SR. WRITES

Although I found many things of interest in the magazine *Tomorrow*, I let the subscription lapse because it betrays a self-satisfaction and blind conviction that Briton is alone capable of ruling the earth. There is no indication that anyone connected with it has a thought beyond the safety of the

Empire. No one seems to have ever analyzed the concept called sovereignty.

Sovereignty is said to be the right to govern, i.e. make laws. No such right can be acquired over the individual excepting through consent. The individual may be persuaded or coerced in numerous ways, but none of these gives to government more than a temporary right to rule. That is sovereignty belongs to the individual although it may be delegated or exercised by another, or by one in the behalf of many. It cannot be alienated or permanently taken away from the individual justly.

This makes it immaterial whether we consent to a national or international nominal head of government. If we retain the sovereign right in the individual and exercise the right as we should then National boundaries will disappear. With those boundaries will go political reasons for war. This would be a long step toward ending war. *Tomorrow* fails to even show awareness of why this war exists.

This is not a criticism of the English people for those I have met have been fine. Perhaps it is a reflection of my own thinking along political lines. I can see little difference in forms of governments which now exist, since all are imposed on the individual. Consent is even here purely fictional. When did we become citizens? At birth in my case. What did I know about it? Nothing whatever. To say that I consented to this form of government is fiction. I took what was jammed down my throat willy nilly.

This is not to say that our government is either better or worse than others. It is to say that birth does not make a citizen. A citizen comes into being through a full knowledge of and consent to a form of government. Until the world realizes this and teaches people to be citizens, we shall continue to have imposed government. We see that Germany, Russia and Japan do know this. Even though we may deplore the use made of it we must recognize the fact. Their education was and is to a blind unreasoning consent. The right kind would be toward a full awareness and intelligent consent to government, not as a form, but as necessary to our civilization.

## The Truth About INDIA

by  
Kanhayalal Gauba

(Continued)

So much for the responsibility and the duty of the Princes towards their subjects, but what about the British Government? Have they no responsibility towards the millions who own the supremacy of the King-Emperor, but are entrusted to the mercy of what Col. Powell describes as the "last vestiges of despotism." The people of the States do not hold the political department entirely blameless for their plight:

*"The Indian States are in a most backward condition. With few exceptions there are no representative institutions, no association of the people with the government in any shape or at any stage and no rule*

of law. If only the Political department had exerted itself as zealously as it has done in furthering Imperial interests, the moribund condition of the people of the Indian States would never have lasted till now. The Indian Princes with few exceptions have been most obedient and loyal to the behests of the Political officers. They have acquiesced in all policies forced upon them, though they were seriously detrimental to their interests simply with a view not to displease the Paramount Power. If, therefore, the Political officers had taken the right initiative and induced the Princes to adopt all the forms of government introduced in British India as regards administrative efficiency, good government and the stages of self-government. The backward condition of the Indian States is therefore primarily due to laissez faire policy of the Political Department in regard to the internal administration of the States so far as administrative efficiency, good government and self-government are concerned."

The responsibility of the British Government has long been recognized as a corollary to the protection afforded against internal and external danger. As Gaekwar of Baroda was informed in the famous case of 1873-75 by the then Viceroy and Governor General:

"My friend, I cannot consent to employ British troops to protect any one in a course of wrongdoing. Misrule on the part of a government which is upheld by the British power is misrule in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes in a measure involved. It becomes therefore not only the right but the positive duty of the British Government to see that the administration of a State in such a condition is reformed, and that gross abuses are removed."

"If these obligations are not fulfilled, if gross misgovernment be permitted, if substantial justice be not done to the subjects of the Baroda State, if life and property be not protected, or if the general welfare of the country and people be persistently neglected, the British Government will assuredly intervene in the manner which in its judgment may be best calculated to remove these evils and to secure good government."

Lord Curzon in memorable words, emphasized the same attitude in regard to the responsibility of the Paramount Power for the internal administration of the States:

"The Native Prince cannot remain vis-a-vis of the Empire, a loyal subject of His Majesty the King Emperor, and vis-a-vis of his own people, a frivolous and irresponsible despot. He must justify and not abuse the authority committed to him. He must be the Servant as well as the Master of his people; he must learn that his revenues are not secured to him for his own selfish gratification, but for the good of his subjects; that his internal administration is only exempt from correction in proportion as it is honest, and that his *gadi* is not intended to be a divan of indulgence, but the stern seat of duty. His figure should not be merely known on the polo ground or on the race-course or in the European

hotel. His real work, his princely duty lies among his own people. By this standard shall I at any rate judge him. By this test will he in the long run as a political institution perish or survive."

Among other general propositions, Lord Reading, in his famous letter to the Nizem (27th March 1926) recognised the responsibilities of the Paramount Power. Said Lord Reading:

"The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British government. The British Government have indeed shown again and again that they have no desire to exercise this right without grave reason. But the internal, no less than the external, security which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government, and where imperial interests are concerned, or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government, it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action, if necessary, must lie. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the rulers enjoy are all subject to the due exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility."

In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, the position of the States was described thus:

"The States are guaranteed security from without: the Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign powers and other States, and it intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. On the other hand the states' relations to foreign powers are those of the Paramount Power; they share the obligation for common defence; and they are under a general responsibility for the good government and welfare of their territories."

But in spite of these obligations of the colleagues of His Highness, the Maharaja of Bikaner, to rule with "the spark of Divinity hedged round and cased within a sheath of stern behests and sacred Commandments" and the Paramount Power's "general responsibility for the good government and welfare of their (State) territories," we still have according to the testimony of the Butler Committee "States patriarchal, or quasi feudal which still linger in a medieval atmosphere and States which are purely under autocratic administration". (Para. 10).

The Butler Committee may say there are "some" states whose administrations are behind the times; the Special Organisation of the Princes may admit to a "few"; those who have no ax to grind maintain there are "many". Thu Zimand, who maintains they are in a majority (*Living India*, p. 148). Whether a few, some or many, the number is comparatively irrelevant. To the conclusion that the obligations of kingship and the obligations of paramountcy have not been fulfilled, there can be no answer. In what measure there have been the shortfalls of duty may be matters of controversy. The facts set out in this book will enable the unbiased reader to form his own estimate.

Important in this connection is the demand of the Indian States people expressed to the Butler Committee:

"As these Indian Princes are the trustees of the people it is necessary to hold an inquiry how far they have discharged their duties satisfactorily during their management of over 75 years. The Indian Princes are claiming independence in their domestic affairs. Before they desire this concession it is obligatory on them to prove that they deserve this privilege by reason of the proper administration of their States. Such an inquiry is indispensable before any modifications are made in the existing relations of these states. It is obligatory on the Paramount Power to satisfy themselves by the evidence of those who are immediately concerned with this rule as to how far the Indian Princes are entitled to claim larger measure of freedom in their internal affairs, and a proportionate relaxation of control of the Paramount Power. The interest of the people of the Indian Rulers without a thorough investigation of Indian States would be seriously prejudiced if any privileges are conferred upon the Indian Rulers without a thorough investigation of the manner in which they have managed their own States. 'From the point of view of the duty of good government, native rulers may be regarded as the agents or great hereditary officers of the British Empire at large for the administration of part of its varied possessions' (Tupper, p. 356). It is necessary to call upon these agents to render account of their management."

Having thus surveyed the general aspects of the theory of kingship, the functions of government and the obligations of the Rulers and the Paramount Power, let us now in some greater detail survey the administrations in practice as they are to be found in many States to-day. Here too it must be emphasized that it is inequitable to condemn the millions of Indian States subjects to the rule of the Princes as at present, by assuming that the conditions as prevailing in Mysore and Travancore and a few other States are general. It is an old time saying that one swallow does not make a summer, it is equally erroneous to suppose that a few States like Mysore are representative of state rule.

Great efforts have in recent years been made by the States individually and in concert, through various channels of publicity to gain the ear of the British public. We have already referred to Mr. Nicholson's *Scraps of Paper*, which purports to appeal to the British sense of justice. One of the immediate causes of the Great War was the contemptuous reference to the treaty with Belgium as a "scrap of paper". According to Mr. Nicholson, there are many treaties solemnly entered into in the name of the British nation which the Political department treat in the manner of Bethmann-Hollweg. —(*Scraps of Paper*, pp. 64-5).

"It is not easy now to commend the disregard of Treaties to Englishmen. Few things stirred public feeling in England more at the outset of the Great War than the brief words exchanged between Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Sir Edward Goschen: 'Do you mean to say that you are

going to make war for a scrap of paper?' 'Unfortunately, Sir, that Scrap of Paper contains our signature as well as yours'. The view in Britain was that we fought not only in support of our Allies, and for our national safety, but for the sanctity of Treaties. In India, perhaps, a shadow from the past chills the warmth of this sentiment for Treaties. The old controversies that arose before our Empire was founded have been laid, and the names of Clive and Warren Hastings are honoured by us to-day as if they were Elizabethans. They were great men, moving in a world of unbounded adventure, and we have cleansed their records of many calumnies. But after they had passed, a chapter in our annals was written by lesser men, who by trampling on Treaty rights in Sind fostered the spirit of dominance in our Political Officers."

Mr. Nicholson is too honest to base his claim for the Princes in main on other grounds. He does not stress the argument that the Princes as a whole, or even as a simple majority, govern well. True he cites Sir Walter Lawrence but does not press the point that the people in the States are as a whole happy, he does not say that the administration reports of the States have been placed before him or that he has scanned their contents, he says he has seen the Treaties, he has figured the red seals where the Lion and the Unicorn in amity uphold the Crown of England, he has read the promises of the Queen and studied the *Sanads* granted by the Paramount Power. His object is to depict—a task which he discharges with great plausibility—the Indian States as five hundred odd little Belgians overrun by the rapacity and the militarism of the Government of India and threatened with extinction by the armies of Gandhi.

But where Mr. Nicholson stops short, there is the Maharaja of Rajpipla, to say nothing of other Princes and paid propagandists to fill in the gaps. Well is this work done, in the sanguine assurance that there will be no one to nail these lies to the counter.

(To be continued)

## MEDICOS OUT OF ORDER

The druggists must have been pretty sore when Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, president of the doctors' union, told (6-14-44) a goodly crowd of his rank and file at a confab in Chicago that "the excessive claims made for vitamins are beyond any basic evidence. One is impressed by the close parallelism to the 'patent-medicine' advertisement of 25 years ago." . . . And they must have been positively hopping when Dr. Barney M. Kully of Los Angeles knocked "nose drops" in no uncertain terms—especially those containing SULFA drugs. Credit Kiesewetter. STOP PRESS: Since the above was written the attack upon Vitamins by Authority has attained major proportions. One awaits the word that FDR Caesar has turned down a thumb.

## BLACK SNOW

A Sofia despatch quoted by UP 3-29-44 old style stated that black snow had fallen in "some parts of Bulgaria". Ash clouds from Vesuvius—as usual.

## OLD LADIES SMOKE

When a movie director aged 44 (Robert Ray) falls asleep with a cigarette in his hand, and burns up his bed, that is not a poltergeist. When Mrs. Lois Irene Chapman is found (8-4-41) sitting, dead, on a burning davenport, and "little damage" is done to the building, the cigarette can only be assumed. When Mrs. Effie Smith, *ae* 76, catches fire and dies (8-29-41 old style), the habits of the defunct need looking into. All Los Angeles. Credit MFS George C. Bowring.

## CORNELL CENSORS PROFS

According to the *World-Telegram* 1-8-44 old style, Cornell U was "requiring" Dr. Joshua Kunitz "to write out all his lectures in advance and submit them for censorship before reading them to his classes". . . . Dr. George S. Counts, Teachers College, called this "clearly a violation of academic freedom".

## PLANNING "W W III"?

British Scientists 14 strong, under Lt. Com. J. W. S. Marr, were reported (4-24-44 old style) in Antarctica. The mission began secretly, is proceeding mysteriously, and will end in confusion for poor Homer Sap. Credit Brackett.

## NELSON BOND WRITES

I know that, with myself, you will be delighted to learn the case of the Bismarck, N. D. poltergeist manifestations has been "explained" . . . also that the authorities found it required no startling bit of detective work to solve the case!

Of course it is a *common* occurrence for little school-children in Bismarck, N. D., to start throwing lumps of coal at their teacher! And of course there was no "teacher's pet" in this school-room to inform on his (or her) schoolmates over a period of three weeks! And of course it is altogether likely that the moment the coal started flying at Schoolmistress Rebel's head, Mrs. Rebel instantly took off her glasses to keep them from being damaged . . . and thereby rendering herself as blind as a bat! And, having experimented, I know it is a simple matter to set fire to a bookcase. I have just completed a fine laboratory experiment on one of my own bookcases. I find that by rubbing two volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* together one can concoct a fine, cheerful blaze. Or a blowtorch can be used, of course. School children frequently carry blowtorches to school with them in their lunch-pails . . . in Bismarck, N. D.

Bismarck, N. D. is, however, a most unusual place. For one thing, it has a Special Assistant Attorney General who admits being "puzzled" over the failure of the lie detector . . . a scrap of pseudo-scientific mumbo-jumbo which should have revealed something if there had been anything to reveal. Hats off to S.A.A.G. Austin, nevertheless, for being willing to grant that something may not have been strictly according to Hoyle. And Mrs. Rebel, of course, is still considerably "puzzled". From the final paragraphs of the enclosed newspaper clipping (Roanoke Times, Roanoke, Va., April 19) we may presume that she is in a state of nervous collapse.

Ah, well . . . here's to better coal-tossing and bookcase burning on the part of little children who live suspiciously near the same Portal, N. D., wherein two or three years ago occurred a delightful (and of course perfectly explicable) rainfall of small, green lizards! This was easily explained by the authorities. It seems "they were carried up by a wind current" . . .

I wish the good State of North Dakota would send to Naples the fluent S.A.A.G. Austin to explain, for the benefit of mystified American soldiers, why it is that erupting Mount Vesuvius is not only disgorging lava, dust and rocks, but also periodic swarms of small flies and butterflies . . . and sometimes fish? This ridiculous statement appeared in the otherwise reputable LIFE magazine a few weeks ago, and, I am sure, went not unnoticed by yourself. Mr. Luce will no doubt soon give us an explanation for the volcanic debris . . . the organic debris, I mean? I hope he will append an explanation for the curious fact that rocks flying from the crater of the erupting volcano are breaking *not* the windows nearest the mountain, but those on the farther sides of the houses they assail? And perhaps we may learn whence come the electrical manifestations playing daily and nightly around the crater of the volcano?

I enjoyed long, hearty belly-laughs at the case of the brand-new Mexican volcano, which is worth a long story in the next copy of our magazine.

A farmer runs to the town, telling the savants that on his farm, smoke is emanating from the cornfield, and there are deep rumblings. "So?" says the Chief Medicine Man. "Really? Well, go home, my good hombre, and sleep it off!" "It looks like a volcano," says the farmer. The C.M.M. laughs gently. "Sorry, old peon," sezze, "but volcanos just don't pop out of cornfields. It takes centuries for them to develop from the crests of mountains." "Now," continues the C.M.M. "go back to your farm and forget the whole thing."

So the clod goes back to what used to be his farm, but now it's a hill twenty feet high, vomiting smoke and flame. He runs back to town and says, "Dios! The volcano's still growing! It will engulf this village!" So the C.M.M. says, "Tut-tut . . . no such thing!" And a couple of days later, ruefully he packs his divining rod and Philosopher's Stone to get the hell out of town, because the town is six feet deep in volcano ash!

ED. For pictures of Paricutin see *Life*, April 17, 1944 issue. A new explosion and more activity was reported 5-9-44 old style.

## TO END THE DRAFT

Ammunition to oppose conscription in peace-time may be obtained from

War Resisters League  
Five Beekman Street  
New York 7, N. Y.

Send a postcard for suggestions on how you can help.

The publication, *Conscientious Objector*, is now \$1.00 per year. Subscribe, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. C.

# MORE NOTES of CHARLES FORT

1831

**Box 1 - (Continued)**

- Nov Remarkable fall of meteors. Arago. Capt. Bernard off Coast of Spain. Dr. Miglet (?) in Ohio. Mag. Pol. Sci. 3/62
- 12-13
- 13 Brüneck Fireball BA '54
- 13 Kioto, Japan. Medium quake.
- 13 North of Spain. Large fireball BA '54.
- 17 Sweden. Quake in a tempest and ext. light in Northern horizon and great detonation. C.R.17-622.
- 17 6:15 a.m. Sweden. Swardsjo near Fahlun. Storm — detonation — light in sky. BA '54.
- 26 Sogel Fireball BA '60
- 26 Aerolite? See Nov. 29, 1809
- 29 Hildburghausen Meteor — moon rose in W. BA 60.
- 29 Thüringenwald. Severe quake and meteor. BA '54 D-228.
- Dec 3 7:50 p.m. Trinidad. Unbearable heat. Violent quake followed by heavy showers of rain. BA '54.
- 3 Trinidad, St. Christopher, West Indies. Medium quake.
- 8 Bath and Herefordshire. Large meteor. Daylight BA '60.
- 1832
- Jan 2 Bordeaux. Fireball. N.E. to S.W. BA '60.
- 3 Where Graham's Island had been (see July 9, 1831) was playing a column of water boiling 10 to 30 feet high. Niles Registry March 31, 1832.
- (ab) 12 Volcano Hawaii Am. J. Sci. 25-201
- 13 Foligno, etc., Italy, violent quake preceded and followed by violent rain and hail. See 27th. BA '54.
- 16 Volcano Goentoen Java. C.R. 70-878.
- 22 Central Asia. Heavy quake.
- 23 Zurich Fireball BA '60.
- 27 At Foligno, another slight shock preceded by detonation in air. BA '54. See Jan 13.
- Feb 7 Lavenberg Fireball BA '60.
- 16 Vesuvius which had been quiet since beginning of year—smoke and stones on 20th—continuing to end of March. BA 54/230
- 21 N. W. India. Heavy quake.
- 21 Naples neighborhood. Light quake.
- March Combustible yellowish substance. Kousian of Russia. D-62.
- 7 Cutro, Calabria. Large detonating meteor BA '60
- 7 Calabria, Italy. Meteor and detonation. On 8th big quake. BA '54.
- 7 Cutro, Calabria. Detonating meteor BA '60.
- 8 Cutro, Calabria "completely destroyed" by a quake. BA '54/231.
- 8 Cotrone and Calabria, Italy. Heavy quake.
- 8 After 7 p.m. quake, Calabria. "On the 7th a luminous meteor was observed at Poyuna which lasted nearly a minute and was followed by an explosion like that of a cannon. BA '54.
- 8 Calabria, Italy, meteors — hot water from fissures. Sulphurous odor. See 1805.
- Feb to Apr Reciprocal volcanoes, meteors, quakes.
- Apr Calabria, Italy. Sounds like cannonading, supposed be subterranean. See 1816.
- Mar & Apr
- Mar 13 Meteors and flashes and quakes. Parma, Italy. See 1805. A reddish light in sky before (avant) and during the quake. See 1805.
- 18 Quake. Crieff in Index but 18th is Sunday LT p. 4.
- Box A - (Resumed)**
- 22 Goethe dying. Lewis Life of Goethe, copied in Religio-Philosophical Journal, March 16, 1872. YRA
- — a whistling sound heard, xx and (reverse) sounds as if of chopping wood — then loud tramping sounds. Story of a spirit that appeared, sang, vanished.
- Box 1 - (Resumed)**
- 31 Irkulsk. BA '54/232.
- April Wolokalamsk, Holland. Oil. D63
- April 11 Tirkut, India. Fireball. BA '60
- May Sun was spot on Mercury in transit. Mo. Notices 38/338.
- May 7 Kingston, Miss. Afternoon "terribly destructive tornado". Finley's Report.
- May Lisbon. A Vulcan by Fischer. (no more) Cosmos NW 42/467 CR 83-719.
- May 5 Transit Mercury. Obs. 29/416
- 20 Bengal, India. Fireball N to S BA '60.
- May 31 Riga. Fireball BA '60.
- May & June BO Hosts of mice appeared in fields of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire. So many that foxes with a great new supply of food stopped their ordinary deprivations. (reverse) They were brown, with white ring around neck, and tail tipped with white. Correspondent to Mag of Nat Hist 7-182 wrote that he had seen several specimens and that then he could find no mention in book.
- June 20 Mauna Loa. Quake. List in Bull. Scis. Soc. Amer. 5-46. A. J. Sci. 25/201
- 23 Delhi, India. Three luminous things or meteors that rose from the horizon and united. Archives des Decon Verter 1833 (reverse) See Nov. 13 Rec. Sci. 1/136. BA 1850-120.
- 28 Cape Verde Islands. Fall of greyish brown ashes with a slightly (reverse) sulphurous odor. Tasmanian Journal 1-333.
- 29 Great meteor in Willshire etc. Illuminated like daylight. Arc. Sci., 1833-261.
- 29 Plymouth and Brest meteor BA '60.
- July 4 By Webb. Mare Crisium speckled with minute dots and streaks of light. Astro Reg. 20/165 (reverse) Webb Cel. Objs. p. 89.
- 23 Vesuvius had been active since about beginning of year. Greatest eruption July 23 and continued till 29th. Arc. Sci. 1833-/253.
- 23 To Aug. 16. Tremendous eruption. Vesuvius. BA '54 (reverse) LT Sept 3, p. 3.
- 23 Volc. and rain. Eruption Vesuvius. On 24th "dreadful storm and hurricane". LT Sept 3 p. 3.
- 23 Aug 16. Again on Vesuvius. 23 to 16. Tremendous BA '54-233.
- 24 Meerut, India. Large, dazzling meteor. BA '60.
- 29 Jersey—rumbling sound and vibrations. Aug 3 p. 3.
- Box A - (Resumed)**
- Aug An. Reg. 32-448. That, in a time of extraordinary drought, "though in a rather damp plain" by Lake Geneva fire took place in the cemetery Plain Palais, at Geneva in high grass on the graves amid cypress trees attrib. to spon. gen.
- Box 1 - (Resumed)**
- Aug 4 Cheshire. 8:30 a.m. Quake. Aug 7, p. 3.
- 8 Gontoer, Java. H.M. Volc. C.R. 70-878.
- 13 Gontoer, Java. Volc. C.R. 70-878.
- Sep 3 L.T. p. 3. Vesuvius. L.T. (Sept) 29 A volc. island.
- 4 Bury, ST. EDMUNDS. 11:45 p.m. remarkable meteor. Mag. Nat. Hist. 66-77.
- 16 Vesuvius again. BA '54.
- Oct 6 Berlin
- 12 or 13 Cologne
- 13 Ulam Fireballs BA '1854
- 14 Tyrol (sw) (reverse) Berlin
- 24 Grunewald Fireball BA '60.
- 20 Born

- 14 Tyrol. Meteor train BA '60.  
 19 England Fireball BA '60.  
 31 Great eruption of Etna — not  
 cease till Dec. BA '54.  
 Nov Formosa. Great quake.  
 Nov See May 19, 1806. Reported by  
 a sea captain, at 0° 22' S, and  
 21° 15' W (reverse) concussion  
 as if it had struck a reef.  
 Nov All Northern? Meteors seen at  
 Pernambuco. BA '50-131.  
 Nov Biela's Comet. M. Damoiseau in  
 the "Connaissance" for 1830 and  
 Mr. Henderson in the supple-  
 ment to the Nautical Almanac for  
 1830, both computing from the  
 same element (reverse) disagreed  
 for position on Nov. 2, 1832  
 by 32 degrees RA/for Nov. 28  
 by 58 degrees. For title of Comm  
 see Aug 30, 1905 LT Oct 12,  
 p. 3. 1832.  
 Nov. 1 Spiders. Mouth of the Plata. Dar-  
 win's ob. upon patches of (re-  
 verse) web, and a vast number of  
 little spiders. Jour. of the Voyage  
 of the Beagle p. 187.  
 11-12 Near Limoges. Great meteors.  
 From 11 p.m. till 4 a.m. CR 5-  
 563.  
 12 At Mauritius 8 p.m. Sky over-  
 cast to 3 a.m., 13th, then in all  
 parts of the sky great number of  
 meteors — so (reverse) many of  
 them impossible to count them  
 (C.R. 5-121). Their trains not  
 straight lines as ordinarily, but  
 all kinds of curves. Maximum 4  
 a.m. and lasted till sunrise. No  
 radiant mentioned except that  
 greatest numbers were some de-  
 grees south of the zenith.  
 12 No meteors noted by Ross for  
 month of November. Ross, "Sec-  
 ond (reverse) Voyage of Dis-  
 covery."  
 12 Essex. About 50 meteors. Arcana  
 of Sci. 1833/268.  
 12 In Essex. Forty-eight meteors  
 counted in a few minutes (re-  
 verse) Arcana of Science 1833/  
 268.  
 12-13 Loc. met. Capt. Berard, at sea,  
 off Carthage, for at least three  
 hours (reverse) saw shooting  
 stars at a rate of 2 per minute,  
 many of them of extraordinary  
 size, leaving trains of iridescent  
 light. It is said that same night  
 a shower was seen in Ohio. (re-  
 verse) Mag. Pop. Sci. 3-6-2.  
 Greg's Cat. of Meteors BA '54  
 nothing for this night.  
 13 Ac. to M. Arago quoted in Mag.  
 of Pop. Sci. (P) 3/62 Nov 13,  
 1832, tremendous quake in (re-  
 verse) Russia. Meteors at Oren-  
 berg from between 3 and 4 until  
 sunrise.  
 13 Delhi, India. See before June 23.  
 3 balls of fire rose from horizon  
 and united and (reverse) passed  
 away. Bombay Geog. Soc. 9/199  
 (L)  
 13 Burhanpur and Agra, India.  
 Morning. Innumerable meteors.  
 Trans Bombay Geog. Soc. 9/199.  
 14 Bruneck, in the Tyrol. About 6  
 in morning—stream of light from  
 zenith nearly to ground—drew  
 back gradually (reverse) and  
 stretched out toward north—it  
 turned wavy and turned to white  
 cloud that was stationary in sky  
 until daybreak, rather clear vivid  
 illumination. (reverse) An. Reg.  
 1832—p. 144.  
 no date Quakes, line of meteors.  
 Nov 13 Zeitz, Saxony. A shock. In Des-  
 sau, in evening, a thick yellow-  
 ish fog with a (reverse) percept-  
 ible odor. BA '54.  
 13 Zeitz, Saxony. Quake and sulphur-  
 ous fog. At Dessau the sulphurous  
 fog. Etna in eruption. BA '54.  
 13 Burhanpur, India. Morning. "In-  
 numerable meteors flying in all  
 directions." BA '50-121.  
 14 The stream of light that de-  
 scended and then became a beam  
 at Bruneck (reverse) in the Ty-  
 rol. Also unusual number of me-  
 teors. An. Reg. 1832-44.  
 13 Meteors. Enormous display in Red  
 Sea, off Mocha, by Capt. Ham-  
 mond of "Restitution"—from 1  
 a.m. until daylight. (reverse) Na-  
 ture 53/7.  
 13 Began bet. 3 and 4 a.m. at Oren-  
 berg, Russia (C.R. 2-513) a mul-  
 titude of meteors from N.E. to  
 S.W. (reverse) max in view be-  
 tween 5 and 6 a.m. Observation  
 by a priest that interior of a  
 church at times suddenly lighted  
 by them.  
 14 About midnight. Meteors like  
 brilliant fireworks all over south  
 of England, and (reverse) many  
 parts of Continent—a quake in  
 Bermuda—eruption of Etna. Rev.  
 W. B. Clarke. Mag. Nat. Hist.  
 7-293.  
 19 At about 12:30 on 20th, at Dar-  
 lington until 3 or 4 in morning  
 —about 25 meteors in first half  
 hour. From the West. "sublime  
 spectacle" LT 23-1-8.  
 Nov Meteoric display in LT of Dec  
 19 copied from Medical Gazette  
 "recently" in the Orne, France  
 shower of fire.  
 Nov 20 Op. Mars. (A1)  
 24 Shock on and around Etna pre-  
 ceded and followed by heavy  
 rain. BA '54.  
 Dec Vesuvius from Oct 31 to (re-  
 verse) Ice, July 11 [probably not  
 related TT]  
 Dec 3 8:15 a.m. Water spout, Lake Le-  
 man, Switz. Arc. Sci. 1834-267.  
 13 S. Herefordshire. Great meteor 6  
 p.m. BA '52-182.  
 16-24 Vesuvius. Bib. Univ. 52-351. BA  
 54-235.  
 19 England. Fireball BA '60.  
 19 LT. p. 3. Shower of fire in  
 France.  
 20 Vesuvius. Alarming. Niles Reg-  
 ister March 2, 1833.  
 20 Bonn. Fireball BA '60.  
 28 11 p.m. / quake Swansea. LT  
 29 7 a.m. / Jan. 9, 1833 said  
 30 8 a.m. / that sound was ter-  
 rific (reverse) BA  
 '54-233.  
 29 Pennllergare, Wales. 7 a.m. quake  
 30 8:30 — quake and loud noise.  
 And at Swansea 28th, 11 p.m.  
 L. W. DILLWYN (reverse) Con-  
 tributions towards a History of  
 Swansea p. 53.  
 30 8:20 p.m. Swansea, Wales, quakes  
 preceded by sounds like dist. ar-  
 tillery. BA '54.  
 30 8:20 p.m. 4 shocks preceded by  
 noise like distant firing of heavy  
 artillery. Swansea. Roper p. 32  
 (reverse) Gentleman's Mag. 102/  
 2/640. Spectator Jan 12, '33.  
 1833  
 1833 Nachraschinsk, Russia. Stones with  
 hail. Met. Nag. 17/151 quoting  
 P. W. Schriedoff. See 1844.  
 1833 These quotations from Mag. Nat.  
 Hist. are by paper by Rev. W.  
 B. Clarke (reverse) showing re-  
 lations between quakes, volca-  
 noes and meteoric phe.  
 1833 On Danube red rain said be due  
 to small quantity of protoxyde of  
 iron. Nat. 1898/2/318.  
 Box A - (Resumed)  
 1833 Indians of California wiped out  
 by a plague. NY Times 1874  
 Oct 22 p. 5.  
 Box 1 - (Resumed)  
 Jan 2 LT p. 2. quake p. 4. (Or Jan 9)  
 Swansea. January 25 p. 4. Gar-  
 marthen  
 14 About 10:30 a.m. Saxony shocks  
 sounded like dist. thunder BA  
 '54.  
 15 LT p. 4. Vesuvius.  
 Feb 19 Antipodes. Quake at 22°N: 70°  
 W. same time a ship at 22°S:  
 79 E in a hurricane. Mag. Nat.  
 Hist. 6-307.  
 Mar 18 Detonating meteor Madras BA  
 '60.  
 24 9:15 p.m. Parma shock preceded  
 by a gust of wind BA '54.  
 Apr 11 Springfield, Ohio, afternoon. Tor-  
 nado. Finley's Report.  
 12 LT p. 2. Horsham. Quake.  
 19 Nuremberg and Prague. Fireball  
 BA '60.  
 Box A - (Resumed)  
 May Atrocities in Rosshire. LT June  
 6, p. 2. quoting Caledonian (re-  
 verse) Mercury. Attributed to law-  
 less ruffians. Said that 2 horses  
 were flayed alive.  
 About 6 months Baldoon, on river St. Clair, Can-  
 ada. Polt home of a farmer (re-  
 verse) Medium and daybreak 6-  
 551.  
 May 2 Sheep fold entered this night by  
 two dogs. 26 killed. Quar. Bris-  
 tol. London Times May 15 p. 3.  
 (reverse) 36 severely wounded.  
 As to dogs not even said were  
 seen—"The dogs were sporting  
 dogs."

London Times of

May 3 Animal. That there was excitement in the village of Coulsdon, Surrey. Two sheep had been killed and "an animal of strange and unnatural appearance had been seen. According to reports it is (reverse) something of the dog or wolf species, but all agree that they never saw the like before." Said that the more rational of the residents thought it something that had escaped from a menagerie. A hunt was organized Apr 30th but with no success.

May 5 In Niles Regist. Aug 31, 1833, that on May 5th, young man about 24, able only to stammer a few words, found near Leyden, Holland. Knees were chained up to breast as if (reverse) he had been bound in that position. One foot decayed to ankles and other quite gone.

**Box 1 - (Resumed)**

- 16-20 Venus. Inferior conjunction A-1.  
16 Juttapoor India. Fish, dead and dry (fell T.T.) D-85 See Mag 1834.  
20 Meteor at Chicheter BA '60. London Times May 24, p. 4.

June Ireland. Island as if emerging from sea. BA '1852/30.

**Box A - (Resumed)**

- June 1 Fakenham See Oct 1907.  
1 Norfolk Chronicle of Corporal Elliott O'Donnell's "Haunted Places in England." Chapter 10. Haunting of Syderstone Parsonage (reverse). Near Fakenham groanings and knockings. Other letters to the Chronicle—rappings usually near the children's beds. Fakenham. See Oct 1907.

**Box 1 - (Resumed)**

- Summer "A singular insect there before unknown ravaged the corn fields in Spain and so poisoned the wheat that (reverse) it could not be eaten." Mag. Nat. Hist. 183- (vol 7)  
July 8 Near Naples. The rain of oranges. Cosmos 3/4/696.  
13 Quake at Sutton Ashfield Staffordshire on 14th "one of the (reverse) most frightful thunderstorms ever known there." Mag. Nat. Hist. 7-301.  
13 3-5 p.m. Mansfield Warsop etc. near Nottingham? a quake. London Times July 16 p. 6.  
16 Meteorite according to Baumhauer at 3:30 p.m. BA '54 (reverse) Nachralschansk, Tobolsk.  
Aug 4 A globe of fire "as large as a carriage wheel broke against a mountain (reverse) in Hungary. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7-299.  
10 Fireball, Worcestshire. BA '60.  
Aug Quake, India. See for Nov. Meteors with phenomena  
Aug 12 Vesuvius. BA '54.  
Aug Tuesday before Aug 30. Violent

quake Virginia. Sun 1886 Sept 9, p. 2.

- Aug 26 Great quake India. Calcutta and Allahabad BA '11.  
29 Quake and stones. Whole province of Nepal and neighboring parts of India desolated by quake (reverse) "a few days later" fall of acrolites at Candahar. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7-302.

**Box A - (Resumed)**

- Aug Spontaneous combustion. Trees. Last of London Times Sep 5, p. 5. In a field near Frant in decayed part of a birch tree. Short time afterward a large ash burst into flames (reverse) Sep 7. A correspondent argues that doubt because of evident friction of limbs against one another in wind.

**Box 1 - (Resumed)**

- Sep 1 Volcano. Goentoen, Java. CR 70-878.  
6 Great quake. China. BA '11.  
17 Brighton. Column of light as if down from Milky Way in a clear sky (reverse) about 50 meteors. Mechanics Magazine 20/25.  
18 Chichester, England and Peru. A great quake.  
18 Arica and Saena, Peru. Quake. Said puffs of wind that were felt inside buildings as much as outside. BA '54.  
18 Previous evening "a brilliant aurora with meteors falling" Eden N.P. 31/120.  
18 Chichester. Quake preceded by sound of a rushing wind "on the previous evening a brilliant aurora with meteors falling". Rept. BA '54/240.  
27 London Times p. 3. Dublin. Aurora. Curious.  
Oct 2 Wirtenberg. Fireball BA '60.  
6 London Times, p. 1. New phenomena at Vesuvius.  
9 "Rain of blood (?)" Clévis and Utrecht. Mag. Nat. Hist. 8-2.  
12 North Carolina. Tornado. Finley's Rept.  
15 Volc. and rain. A tremendous rain upon Etna, pouring down into the river (reverse) Acellano, which burst its confines, drowning 100 persons. To be noted that the Italian papers called this rain "unexpected".  
Nov 6 Quake. Oxford, Gloucester, Berks and Wilts — air "filled with a reddish vapor". Mag. Nat. Hist. 8-2.  
11-12 At Frederikshaab and at Golhaab (Greenland) a rain of fire toward west. (reverse) "rain of fire" might have been auroral. CR 3-473.  
12 Germany, fireball. BA '60.  
12 Leonides before due in 33¼ period Nov. 17, 1893.  
12 Seems maximum local at about 4 a.m. so from sea and not come in a stream.  
12 Lucalyed, India. Nov 12, 1847.

12 Aurora and meteors. Nov. 12-13, 1841.

- 12 See Nov 12, 1838 with Perseids and Quadrantids.  
12 Midnight till daybreak. Not said if 12-13. Great number of meteors in Cuba. CR 64-232.  
12 See Nov 11-12, 1828.  
12 See Nov 12-13, 1847.  
12-13 Great meteor fall in U.S. Amer. Jour. of Sci.  
12-13 Olmstead. Shocks to west stormy and cloudy. Meteors not seen.  
12-13 See Geminides plenty Dec. 12.  
12 36 N 41 W considerable number but none more than 4 or 5 a minute. A. J. Sci. 26-143.  
12 At 9 o'clock for example Mass., Ga., S.C., N.Y., were attracting attention by 11 p.m. mostly in N.E.  
12 Meteor stream. Dunning Observatory 20/129. 7 hours. (reverse) Boston, U.S.A. "The night appears to have been cloudy in England and nothing unusual was seen."  
12-13 Maximum at 4 a.m. N. Eng., Ohio, Missouri, Louisiana. A. J. Sci. 26-142.  
12-13 In "Arctic Land Expedition" no mention by Back of meteors.  
12-13 See at least to 1837.  
13 Rain — meteors — quakes. Concurrent sinking of land (an acre and a half near Hudson). Quake or trembles of earth near (reverse) Lynchburg, Va. At Harvard College a fall of rain without a cloud in the sky. Mag. Nat. Hist. 7-291, quoting Amer. Jour. Sci. Vol 25.  
13 Bowling Green, Missouri at 4 a.m. Hartford, Conn. first noticed on 12th, 13th midnight. New Haven 11 p.m. 12th. New York City, midnight (p. 387) Richmond, Va. 12:45. (reverse) But seems all agree maximum about 4 a.m. A. J. Sci. 25-376.  
13 In the North of Washington the meteors were truer to radiant (and sent?) in sea then in south. According to Prof. Hitchcock Amer. Jour. Sci. 25-395.  
13 According to one correspondent a star rising and falling magnitude in the radiant point. Amer. Jour. Sci. 26-139.  
13 At Emillsburg, England. First at 3 a.m. Amer. Jour. Sci. 25-374. Leonids. Chichester fog like that of 1832.  
Nov 13 At Lynchburg, Va. First between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. Amer. Jour. Sci. 25-376.  
13 Began 3:30 a.m. in Ohio. Amer. Jour. Sci. 25-376.  
13 Augusta, Ga. Meteors plentiful from 9 p.m. till the stream. A. J. Sci. 25-389.  
13 Auroral lights seen. A. J. Sci. 26-168  
13 (See Sept 18) 2:40 a.m. Quake at Chichester, Eng. in a fog said been like that (reverse) which accompanied quake Lisbon, 1807 and 1816. BA '54.

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