



PURSUIT[®]

"SCIENCE IS THE PURSUIT OF THE UNEXPLAINED"

VOL. 7 NO. 1

JANUARY, 1974

SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED

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Membership is \$10 a year and runs from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. Members receive our quarterly journal PURSUIT, an Annual Report and Auditor's Report, and all special Society publications for that year.

Members are welcome to visit our Headquarters if they wish to use the Library or consult the staff but, due to limited facilities, this can be arranged only by prior appointment; and at least a week in advance.

- YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A PROFESSIONAL OR EVEN AN AMATEUR SCIENTIST TO JOIN US.

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The legal and financial affairs of the Society are managed by a Board of Trustees in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey. The Society is also counselled by a panel of prominent scientists, which is designated the Scientific Advisory Board.

The Society is housed on eight acres of land in the Township of Knowlton, Warren County, New Jersey.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

- The Society is completely apolitical.
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- All contributions, but not membership dues, are tax deductible, pursuant to the United States Internal Revenue Code.
- The Society is unable to offer or render any services whatsoever to non-members. Further, the Society does not hold or express any corporate views, and any opinions expressed by any members in its publications are those of the authors alone. No opinions expressed or statements made by any members by word of mouth or in print may be construed as those of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Our publishing schedule is four quarterly issues of PURSUIT, dated January, April, July, and October, and numbered as annual volumes — Vol. 1 being 1968 and before; Vol. 2, 1969, and so on. These are mailed at the end of the month. (Subscription to PURSUIT, without membership benefits, is \$5 for 4 issues.) Order forms for back issues will be supplied on request.

PURSUIT is listed in Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory and in the Standard Guide to Periodicals; and is abstracted in Abstracts of Folklore Studies. It is also available from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. The price is \$4.10 per reel. An annual index appears in the October issue.

Vol. 7, No. 1
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PURSUIT®

THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED

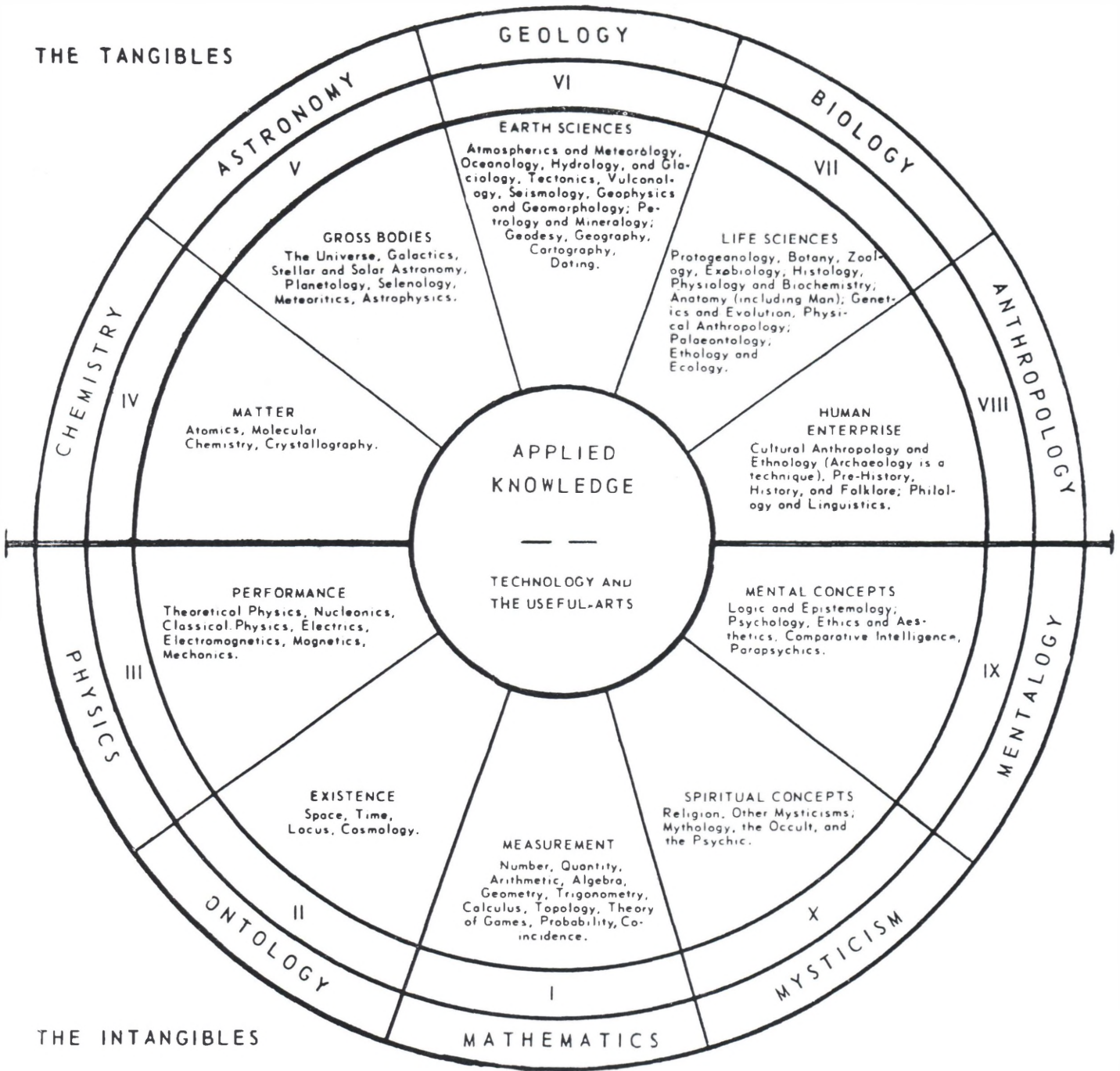
DEVOTED TO THE INVESTIGATION OF "THINGS"
THAT ARE CUSTOMARILY DISCOUNTED

Editor & Publisher: Hans Stefan Santesson
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THE TAXONOMY OF KNOWLEDGE



Everything in existence, including "existence" itself, and thus all of our possible concepts and all knowledge that we possess or will ever possess, is contained within this wheel. Technologies and the useful arts lie within the inner circle, having access to any or all of the ten major departments of organized knowledge.

From the KORAN: "Acquire knowledge. It enables its possessor to know right from wrong; it lights the way to heaven; it is our friend in the desert, our society in solitude, our companion when friendless; it guides us to happiness; it sustains us in misery; it is an ornament among friends, and an armour against enemies." - The Prophet.

EDITORIAL

In this issue of Pursuit we have the pleasure of publishing Marjorie Fish's paper describing her research on the Betty Hill star map. Saga magazine printed an article about Miss Fish, and the ufology journals have reported the story, but Miss Fish was eager to publish in Pursuit because it, and it alone, offered her carte blanche to present the facts. She has complained that all previous discussions of her work have been incomplete or erroneous in important respects.

The Society has been receiving a growing number of inquiries from the press and from scientists. This is in part due to an expanding public consciousness of the subject matter that we deal with, but it is also an index of confidence in SITU as an organization. Our publication of the Fish paper is a case in point. Those wishing to read the definitive facts on this subject will find them in Pursuit.

To the extent that the Society has accumulated a truly extraordinary collection of material on Forteana, and to the extent that it has been able to publish this data regularly for six years, it has been a great success. The Society is self-supporting in the sense that membership dues are sufficient to pay the bills for our current level of operations. We are, however, on something of a plateau. We do not have the funds to upgrade the organization to a level consistent with the challenge of accomplishing real search and research.

For example, Miss Fish paid all expenses for her star map project out of her own pocket. There is little likelihood that she will ever earn one dollar from that labor. Mr. Carl Pabst has been working full time for over a year transcribing the notes of Charles Fort. His project is being carried out under the sponsorship of the Society, which pays only for supplies; he receives no salary. Our ABSM experts, Allen Noe and Robert Jones, received no financial assistance for their expedition to western Pennsylvania.

Activities such as those described above are vital, and they ought not to be carried out in a haphazard manner dependent upon great personal financial sacrifice. The answer to this dilemma lies in the bank accounts of several thousand philanthropic Foundations in this country. To date we have been unsuccessful in interesting any foundation in subsidizing our work. Perhaps the readers of this journal are in a position to bring our cause to the attention of such a source of funds. Think about it.

IMITATION IS...

The Encyclopaedia Britannica has announced the first major change in format in its 200-year publishing history, and it seems they have decided to cast the venerable encyclopaedia in the mold of Pursuit. According to Mortimer J. Adler, the director of planning for Britannica, the new Encyclopaedia will be presented in three basic sections. The first section, to be called the propaedia, introduces the reader to something called "The Circle of Knowledge." Adler explains that "A reader may enter or leave at any point." Now we generally subscribe to the dictum that imitation is the most sincere form of flattery, but this is simply flabbergasting!

The Taxonomy of Knowledge, presented in the form of a wheel, has been almost as much a SITU trademark as the little critter that appears on the cover of each Pursuit (it used to chase question marks). And as if that were not enough, Adler practically quotes Charles Fort's most famous line word for word: "One measures a circle, beginning anywhere." Fort, of course, is our literary and scientific patron saint, and a man whom we consider to be one of the major thinkers of this century. The origin and context of Fort's "circle" remark are worth recalling. We quote from Tiffany Thayer's introduction to the Henry Holt volume of Fort's works:

"In the course of the manufacture of the book, Lo! Aaron Sussman called Fort's attention to a page

which needed one line "to fill." Fort read the text: We shall pick up an existence by its frogs... Wise men have tried other ways. They have tried to understand our state of being, by grasping at its stars, or its arts, or its economics. But, if there is an underlying oneness of all things, it does not matter where we begin, whether with stars, or laws of supply and demand, or frogs, or Napoleon Bonaparte. He had a pencil in his hand — and without hesitation "filled" the page for Sussman. He wrote: One measures a circle, beginning anywhere."

The Britannica might do its readers a profound service by including the four books of Charles Fort among its many volumes. The Henry Holt Company "Books" has long been out of print, but we wouldn't advise anyone to hold his breath until the Britannica takes up our offer. In any event, dear though Fort is to all of us, we think the \$550 price tag for the Britannica is a bit much even for a morocco leather set of Fort. Luckily, Ace Books, Box 576, Times Square Station, New York, N. Y. 10036, has very kindly filled the void. They will send each of the four books (paperback) for \$1.10 per copy.

This chart showing the taxonomy of knowledge will be included in each January issue for the benefit of new members.

UFOLOGY

As a rule, SITU skirts the "flying saucer" issue. We wish to avoid needless repetition of material that is readily available elsewhere and, most importantly, we must devote what resources we have to unexplained phenomena that no one else either will or can investigate. However, there is one recent development in the field of ufology that deserves the widest possible dissemination, and we are presenting it herewith.

In 1961 Mr. and Mrs. Barney Hill were returning from a weekend car trip in Canada to their home in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They spotted a UFO, stopped the car, observed the object through binoculars at close range, returned to their car and continued to Portsmouth. In the following year, both parties suffered from a variety of very troublesome psychological symptoms. In seeking professional help to solve these problems they consulted a prominent Boston psychiatrist who specializes in hypnosis.

The treatment revealed that after the original sighting the Hills had experienced amnesia in which a two hour period was blocked out of their conscious memory. Under hypnotic interrogation administered separately to Betty and Barney Hill, almost exactly similar accounts of the events that transpired during the two hour period were revealed. The couple had been stopped by a group of crewmen from the craft, taken aboard and given an intensive physical examination. Throughout this procedure they had been under something like a hypnotic spell, including the post-hypnotic suggestion that they would not recall anything in connection with the encounter with the UFO crew members.

The psychiatrist stopped the treatment when the Hills reported their anxiety symptoms had abated. His very tentative conclusion was that the original sighting was a "real" experience, and that it had so frightened the couple that they reacted by fantasizing the rest of the story, and then, because of the traumatic nature of the fantasy, they reverted it entirely to their unconscious minds. For a complete account, see Interrupted Journey by John G. Fuller (Dial Press, 1966).

During one of the therapy sessions Mrs. Hill was given the posthypnotic suggestion that she should make a drawing of the chart of stars shown to her inside the craft. The suggestion stipulated that she should make the drawing only if she could recall the chart precisely, and that she should refrain from exercising any conscious control over the drawing. The drawing produced in this manner by Mrs. Hill contains some erasures, indicating that this last instruction, at least, was not followed completely.

However, given the general nature of the hypnotist's instructions, the finished drawing is the equivalent of what would have been produced in a trance under his direct control.

One of the "saucer" crewmen told Mrs. Hill that the chart depicted stars visited by their spacecraft. Although many stars appeared on the chart, a small number of them were connected by heavy solid lines, light solid lines, and dashed (broken) lines. The crewman explained these lines as "trade routes" (the solid lines) and "exploratory routes", and added that our sun was somewhere among the charted stars.

Miss Marjorie Fish, a school teacher from Oak Harbor, Ohio, undertook the task of testing the authenticity of the chart drawn by Mrs. Hill. The work took seven years of study and drudgery. After laboriously poring over astronomical texts and catalogs, and eventually building more than twenty three-dimensional models of stars in the vicinity of our sun, Marjorie Fish confirmed the Hill chart as an accurate portrayal of a group of stars as viewed from a point in space far removed from our solar system. The impact of this discovery is staggering, for if the Hill map is "genuine", that is, if it could not have been drawn from information available to terrestrials, the Hills' story is not a fantasy but an accurate and detailed account of an encounter with the inhabitants of another solar system. Miss Fish has prepared the following notes on her research for this issue of Pursuit.

VALIDATION OF THE BETTY HILL MAP

by Marjorie E. Fish

I read Interrupted Journey shortly after its publication in 1966, and was struck by the possibility that Mrs. Hill's map might provide a means of verifying the objective truth of her story. The task seemed a formidable one; for even at the beginning it was obvious that it would call for much more than simply searching for the Hill pattern in conventional astronomical charts. Such charts are constructed to show the heavens as they appear to an observer situated on earth. The Hill chart, being a (purported) view of a set of stars from a position deep in space, would show these stars in a completely different pattern from that of the earth-oriented astronomical charts. Thus only by building a three-dimensional model of stars could that same vantage point and the resulting pattern be discerned.

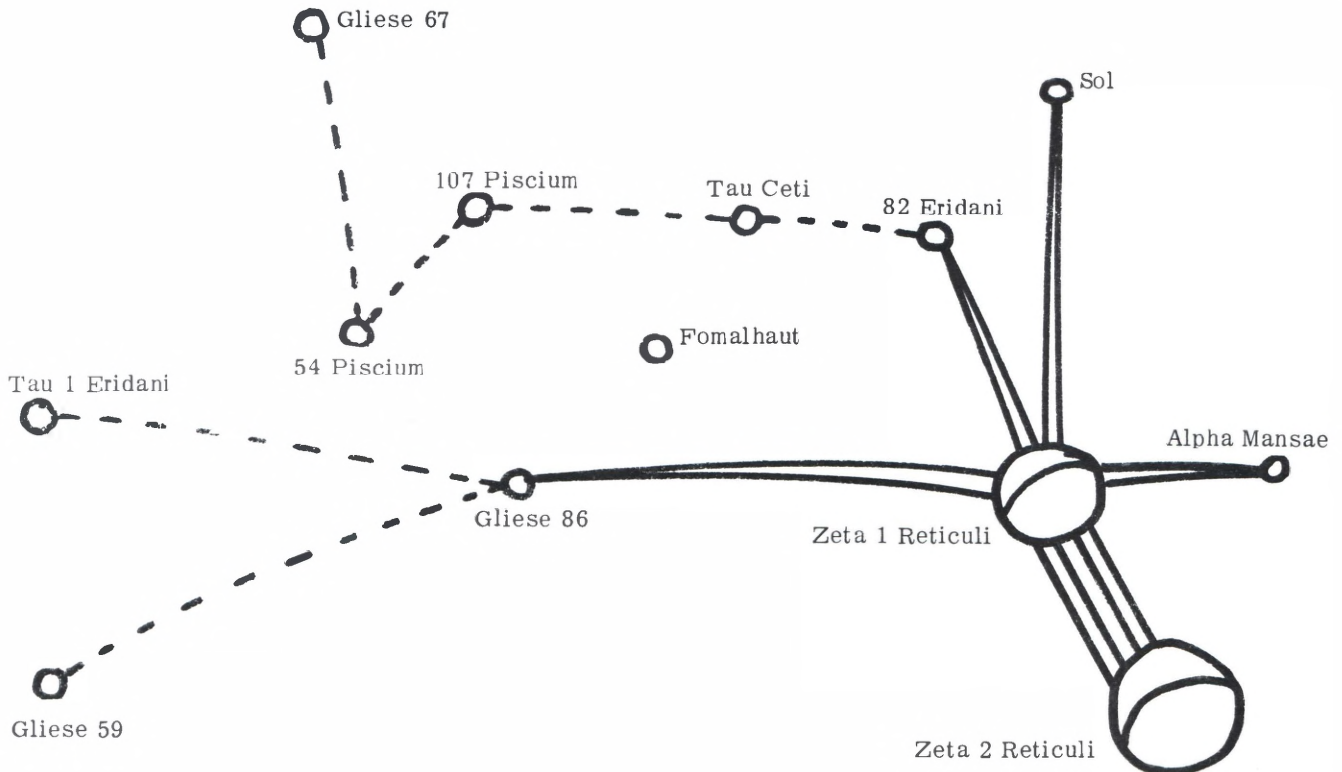
After two years of research and experimentation the first star model was built, but an additional four months and two more models were required for a working model of sufficient accuracy and scope. This model included stars to a distance of 10 parsecs, or 33.6 light years from the sun, and consisted of 256 beads hung by thread, with each bead placed according to the angular direction and distance of the star from the sun. Beads of different color were used to represent different types of stars. Stereoscopic color photographs of the model were taken for future use.

Much of the research that preceded the building of the star model concerned exobiology—the branch of astronomy that deals with the possibility of life in other parts of the universe. There were over 250 stars within the 10 parsec distance. Finding the Hill pattern in this jumble of stars was indeed like searching for the proverbial needle in the haystack. In terms of effort alone this was an unappetizing prospect, but of more importance was the possibility that, given the huge number of possible combinations of stars in a random grouping of 250, coincidence could never be ruled out if the Hill pattern was found [even if the odds were ‘astronomical’]. In fact, it is unlikely that many combinations of stars could be found in the model that approximately fit the Hill pattern. This was a very serious and basic problem.

for if the Hill map was to be proved genuine it would have to show a demonstrably unique group of stars. Otherwise the sceptics would, quite properly, raise the objection of chance or coincidence.

In an effort to surmount this problem, the stars in the model were individually scrutinized for the ability to hold life-supporting planets. Although exobiology is at the moment a relatively inexact science, it has produced some general guidelines for judging whether a given star can have life-supporting planets. For example, the star must be neither too large nor too small, too hot or too cold, and so forth. The “saucer” crew members were humanoid in appearance and had landed and operated on this planet. It was logical to assume that their home environments were roughly the same as ours, and that therefore the parameters established by exobiologists ought to hold true for the “base” stars. By the same reasoning, the stars designated as parts of “trade” routes and probably those stars designated as objects of “exploratory” routes would also qualify as viable.

By applying the exobiological criteria the number of stars which could still be considered qualified for possible inclusion in the Hill pattern was reduced to 62. When this set of stars was observed, the pattern drawn by Mrs. Hill in 1964 stood out clearly.



The pattern of stars in the model corresponded to those on the Hill map with the exception that three stars appeared to be out of place. Data in the star catalogs was checked and rechecked, but the discrepancy remained unresolved. The basic pattern had been found, with 9 out of a total of 12 pattern stars correctly identified and placed, but the anomalous three stars made the effort less than the complete success that was sought.

Nevertheless, the discovery of the bulk of the pattern was a breakthrough, and it occasioned the first contact with Mrs. Hill. I was eager to tell her of the discovery and to elicit any further information she might have concerning the star chart. During a meeting with Mrs. Hill she revealed that, contrary to the impression given in *Interrupted Journey*, the map she had been shown was three-dimensional rather than a flat two-dimensional picture. Other details offered by Mrs. Hill permitted a calculation of the dimensions of the cube of space containing the stars she saw. These dimensions are given in an accompanying illustration. That the chart seen by Mrs. Hill should be three-dimensional is no argument against the veracity of her story. Three-dimensional photography (holography) is widely used today in industrial and laboratory applications, although the equipment required for making holographs is very complex.

In December 1969 I received a copy of the new Gliese Star Catalog which contained the most up-to-date information then available on stars. Because of the small demand for such catalogs, and because the data that go into them takes so long to compile, they

Point	Hour	Min.	Degrees	Distance from Sun in Lightyears
A	3	24	-11	53.3
B	7	4	-50	38
C	23	24	-76	44
D	1	13	-24	57.4
E	1	49	+44	42
F	13	0	+34	17
G	18	26	-7.5	27.8
H	23	8	+19.3	47.3

Table of coordinates for the points that define the volume of space viewed by Mrs. Hill.

are issued at rather long intervals. The previous Gliese catalog which was used for most of my model data was issued in 1957. The new Gliese Catalog contained enough revised data to warrant a complete review of both the placement of the stars in the model and their exobiological fitness. The effort proved worthwhile, for the complete pattern of stars drawn by Mrs. Hill emerged from the revised model.

For reasons explained above, coincidence would seem to be ruled out here. Could the drawing by Mrs. Hill have been produced by fraud? The alleged encounter with the "saucer" took place in late 1961, and the map was drawn in 1964. Was it possible that

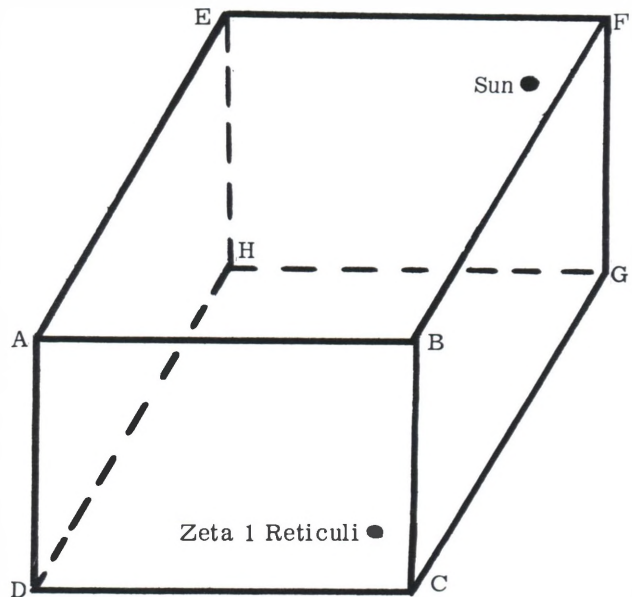


Figure 2 is the volume of space viewed by Mrs. Hill. Our sun is located near point F at the top and rear of the "cube" —actually a parallelepiped. Zeta 1 Reticuli (one of the base stars) is located near point C. Plane ABCD is the side closest to the observer, and corresponds with the surface of the wall of the UFO. Mrs. Hill described her viewing position as follows: "...standing 3 feet from the base stars on the map and only a few inches from the edge of the map... The bottom of the map was just about eye level, so I needed to look up and to the left to view the map." Sides AB, AE, EF, DC, etc., are 48 light years in length. Sides AD, BC, FG, and EH are 32 light years in length. ABFE and DCGH are squares. These dimensions are probably accurate to within 1-1/2 light years. The galactic plane as viewed from a planet of Zeta 1 Reticuli lies nearly along the plane EBCH. This might be a clue to the orientation of the three dimensional map.

Mrs. Hill did some research similar to mine, determined the appearance of a group of stars viewed from some arbitrarily chosen point in space, and then foisted the drawing of the pattern on a gullible public?

To begin with, the details of the encounter with the "saucer" and its occupants were revealed under hypnosis. The hypnotherapy as administered by the psychiatrist served as a type of "lie detection". The consensus of those who have studied this aspect of the case is that regardless of the objective truth of

their story, Mr. and Mrs. Hill very definitely believed it to be true. For an elucidation of this point the reader should see the introductory remarks to Interrupted Journey written by the Hill's psychiatrist.

The strongest argument against fraud is that the data required to make the drawing was simply not available to Mrs. Hill or anyone else in 1964. As noted in the discussion above, the final model in which the complete Hill pattern was found was not and could not have been built prior to the publication

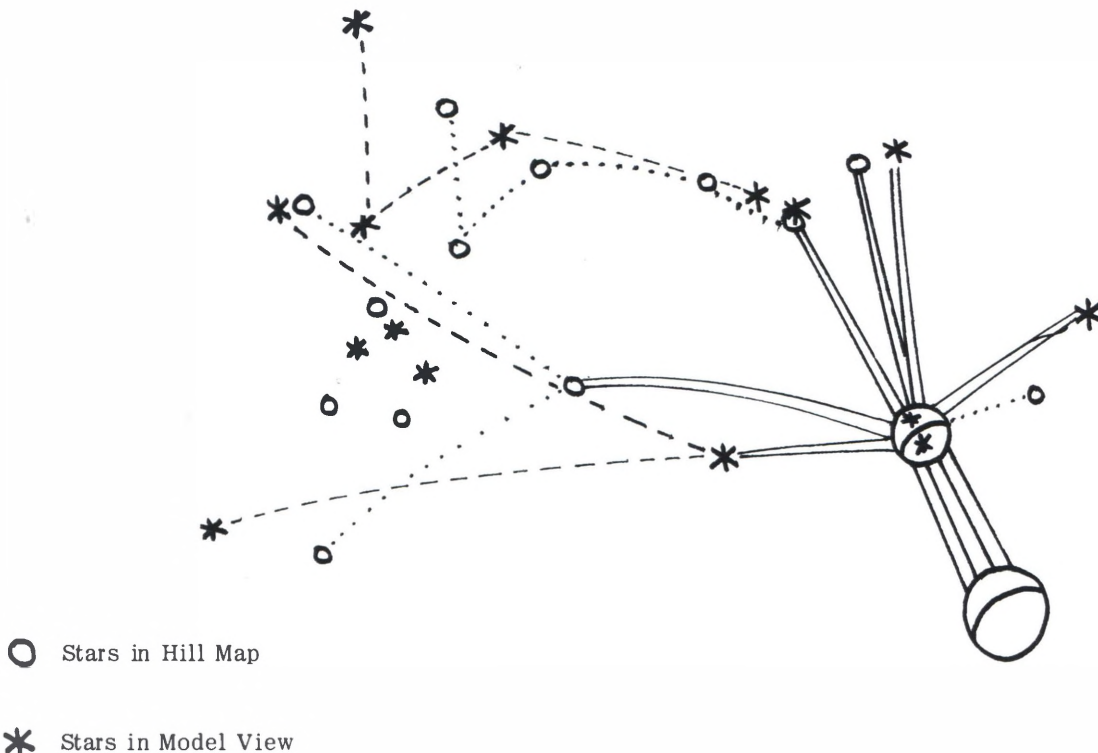


Figure 3. This is the map drawn by Mrs. Hill, with a photoprojection of the model view of the same stars superimposed. The discrepancies between the two representations can probably be accounted for in the following ways. First, some latitude must be given for Mrs. Hill's draftsmanship and recall. Second, the map seen in the UFO was three-dimensional, and thus the relative positions of the stars would change with every movement of the observer's vantage point. The most reasonable interpretation of this problem would be that Mrs. Hill's map represents a composite or integrated recollection based on a number of small but significant shifts in her viewing angle. Third, the model may be in error, even with the most up-to-date data. As an example of this last point, figures for the distance of Zeta 1 Reticuli taken from four different star catalogs are 38.8 LY (light years), 30.7, 41.3, and 36.6.

In fact, we would be suspicious if the maps corresponded exactly; for further information on this, see the letter from Betty Hill, reprinted with Marjorie Fish's article.

In addition to the obvious geometrical congruity between the two views, both are exobiologically valid. Thus the Hill map satisfies two independent sets of criteria.

of the 1969 Gliese Catalog. The insufficiency of the previously published data was not merely a matter of incorrectly printed distances or parallaxes. The exobiological considerations so vital to the final solution of the puzzle were unknown in 1964, and were not fully developed until some time after 1969.

The search for the Hill pattern was pursued without many people knowing about it. A number of astronomers lent their assistance for the construction of the star models and in the exobiological aspects of the case, but they did so without knowing the true nature of the project. It was represented to them as a purely astronomical exercise. Indeed, the astronomical study became so fascinating that it served as the impetus for continued work on the star models when it appeared that the Hill pattern would never be found. The construction of the models was met with some enthusiasm by astronomers. Graduate classes in astronomy at Perkins Observatory, Ohio State University, studied them. Visual inspection of the models revealed certain heretofore unknown distributions of different types of stars, and subsequent computer analyses have confirmed this discovery. But it must be emphasized that these studies have been concerned entirely with the astronomical, and not the ufological, aspects of the star models.

There was never any intention on my part to be deceitful about the basic purpose of the construction of the star models, but it did seem prudent to keep that information in the background. I was an amateur asking busy professionals for their time and expertise. It is not likely that they would have been so cooperative had they known the controversial nature of the research.

Such considerations are no longer important. The research described here has established beyond reasonable doubt that the map drawn by Mrs. Hill did not originate on this planet. It follows that the remainder of the story told by Mr. and Mrs. Hill is true. The onus is on the scientific establishment to recognize the extraordinary challenge and opportunity presented by this case.

The following letter appeared in the July 1973 issue of the UFO Investigator, published by NICAP (National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena, Inc.) Kensington, Md., and is reprinted here since it contains some important points in connection with the star map .

"I have just received a copy of the UFO Investigator with the article about the star map. I wish to clarify two points. The first one is the statement that the map rolled down like a window shade. In Interrupted Journey, a question mark should have followed this statement, for I am asking myself this

question. In my recall later, I was standing there when the leader touched the wall. At that point, something in the hall attracted my attention and I turned in that direction. When I turned back to the map, it was on display. So I asked myself --it rolled down like a window shade? I was really asking how this map came to be in this position, and I was acquainted only with maps in school which rolled down in this manner. I have thought about this quite seriously and I am of the opinion now that the wall opening slid back in some manner.

"The second point: 'Using this slim information as her basis, Ms. Fish...' In July 1969 Marjorie Fish drove to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and spent several days as my guest. We spent hours discussing the star-map, which she taped. I described the map as 3-D; it had depth to it. It was like looking out, far out into space. Also she saw the original map which I drew. On this, I had made an erasure and changed the line from Zeta 1 Reticuli to G86. On my first drawing, I had made this line slant downward, then erased this and changed the line to the position which is shown on the published map. Now we know that my first line was the accurate one. During the years, Marjorie has been doing this research, we have always been in contact with each other, and she always sent me copies of her latest work, although I do not understand astronomy.

"I think that clarification of these two points should contribute to a better understanding of the star map. I neglected to say that prior to 1969, Marjorie had written to me several times to question me about the map.

(Signed) Betty Hill
Portsmouth, New Hampshire"

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON UFOLOGY

For those who may have missed it, we report here the results of a recent Gallup Poll regarding UFOs. The results are rather startling, and indicative of a change of 'climate' in this country concerning Unexplaineds.

The poll included 1,550 adults, 18 and older, and 51% of those interviewed stated that they believe that UFOs are "real and not just a figment of the imagination or cases of hallucination." And 11% say that they have seen a UFO (i.e. believe that they have seen --a qualification based on the known fact that there are misidentifications, etc.). This is more than double the percentage reported in the Gallup Poll taken in 1966, when 5% believed they had seen a UFO. And there was a 34% increase in the number of persons who believe there is intelligent life elsewhere in the universe --a jump from 12% to 46%. Also, of these, the pollsters note that 7 out of 10 persons who

believe in intelligent life elsewhere say that UFOs are real.

But perhaps the most startling statistic of all is that 95% of all those polled had heard or read something of UFOs. This "awareness score" is one of the highest in the history of the Gallup Poll which began 37 years ago. While most of us are sick to death of Watergate, there are those who have not heard of it; and then there was the Philadelphia woman who was asked, during W.W.II, what she thought of the war —she asked: "What war?"

A more than 'sad' commentary on official positions concerning ufology appears in the National

Enquirer of the 6th January 1974. Senator Barry Goldwater, who states flatly that he believes UFOs are real, has "been thwarted in his attempts to see research files at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, where UFO investigations were conducted. 'I've never been able to get into the Air Force Research Office at Wright-Patterson. I asked Gen. Curtis LeMay, who for years was head of the Strategic Air Command, for permission to check into the files and he told me: "Hell, no, and don't ask me again".'"

According to our information, these files are not classified. If Joe Doaks from Armpit, Nebraska, barges in and asks to see them, one could understand a certain reticence; but a highly respected senator??

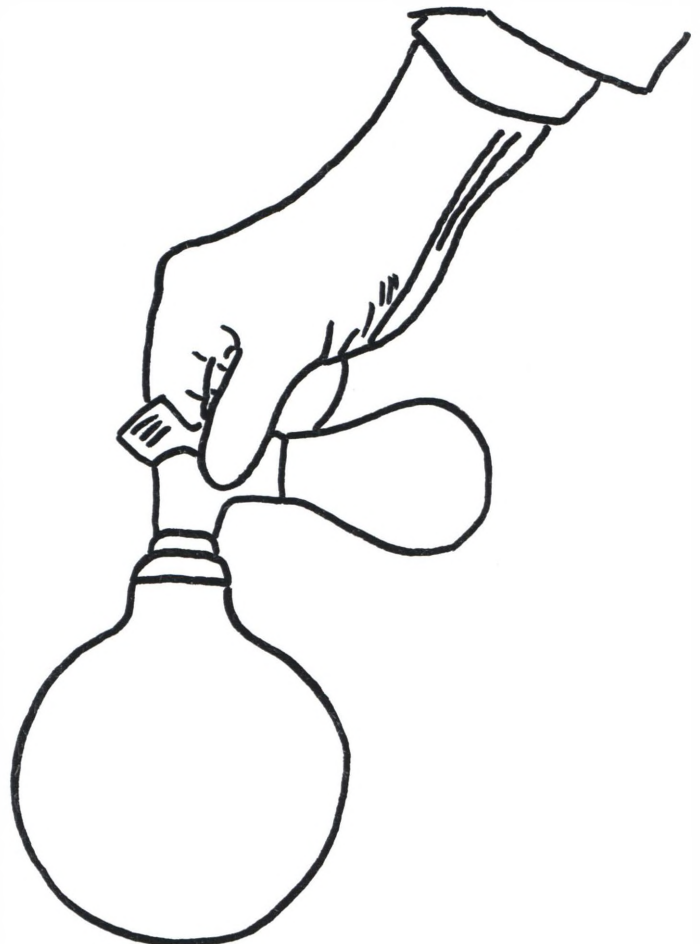
CHAOS AND CONFUSION

AN EXPANDING LIGHT BULB

The Long Island Newsday of the 6th December 1973 reported, with a photograph, an "ordinary 100-watt light bulb that evidently nursed ambitions to become a table lamp". The article was written by one Maurice Swift, apparently the owner of this not very ordinary bulb, who noted that the bulb was (originally) the usual pear-shape with a screw-in socket "a fraction larger than regular bulbs" and that "there was a concave area on the top that appeared to have melted somewhat" —the significance, if any, of these facts is as yet unknown. There is no brand name on the bulb but its socket is marked 100W 120/5V DJ.

The bulb had been in a discarded lamp stored in the attic and was used to replace a burned-out bulb in the basement. It was put into use in the basement on the 22nd November 1973 and was next seen early in December, "a couple of days" before the 6th, when it was discovered that the bulb was burning brightly in a two-socket holder but was now the size of a large grapefruit. The other bulb in this socket had burned out.

Somewhat disconcerted by all this, Mr. Swift called Ripley's Believe It or Not and General Electric where he talked with Mike Witte, manager of production service and reliability. Mr. Witte's department specifically handles abnormalities that occur in GE products but he professed himself "flabbergasted" by this one and proceeded to make some comments that must be classed as among the understatements of the year: "The first thing I would suggest is that you turn it off... you don't have a



Redrawn from Newsday photo by Bob Luckey

normal lamp here... Lamps that grow just don't seem right." To quote a cliché, you can say that again!

Witte did suggest that the bulb might have been manufactured for use under water or with some type of coolant and that the lack of any kind of coolant might be the cause of the expansion, but it was clear that he had no definite knowledge of any bulbs of this sort. He promised to ask around among the "old-timers" at GE and report back. So far as we can find out, he has not yet done so.

We have no explanations whatsoever. If any of our members have encountered similar bulbs or know of any mechanism that could cause such expansion, we will be more than happy to hear from them. Ordinarily it is necessary to heat glass considerably above the ordinary light bulb stage to make it "expandable" and it seems unlikely that even a rather major power 'surge' would do this.

Pending further information we can only sympathize with Mr. Swift who reports that one of his colleagues said, "Listen, if you believe that, I have some land in Florida you'd be interested in".

THE MYSTERY OF THE CONTINUOUS ROLL

by Sabina W. Sanderson

I understand that there are those who think I make things up to take up space in Pursuit; I can assure you this is not the case. No personal experiences of a truly unexplained nature are reported unless there is at least one other witness. The item under discussion here sits on my desk where I can glare at it at regular intervals and is available for inspection by visitors if they wish to see it and/or have any theories concerning it. The facts are as follows.

Ivan Sanderson long ago hit upon and developed a splendid device to aid him in his writing. This is the "continuous roll" —actually a two-ply "tally roll" manufactured by National Cash Register Co.—attached to the typewriter with special brackets. It consists of a white top sheet and a yellow pressure-carbon

behind this, and has the advantages that one almost never has to change paper (only every thousand feet or whatever it is!), a carbon is made automatically (and corrections can also be made on top and carbon copy simultaneously), and one can just keep on writing without distractions of paper changing, etc. My own typewriter was fitted with such a device but, inasmuch as the carriage (plus roll) must be raised for capitals, the typing comes out like something by e. e. cummings. After Ivan's death I took over his typewriter, partly for practical and partly for sentimental reasons. So much for general history.

I had used approximately a third of the roll attached to the typewriter and then for several days did no typing at all. When I returned to it, I found that about ten inches of the white sheet extended beyond the yellow. This was somewhat puzzling, but I simply chopped off the excess and then proceeded to feed the double roll through the platen on the typewriter, only to discover that the yellow sheet was on top. This was inexplicable. However, deciding to "cut the Gordian knot", I took the continuous roll off the brackets and reversed it so that, instead of feeding, as is normally the case, from the back and under the continuous roll, it now fed directly off the top of the roll. This put the white sheet on top of the yellow, but on doing a bit of typing I discovered that this did not produce a carbon on the yellow sheet. Further experimentation showed that the yellow sheet had to be reversed back to front in order to get a carbon —one assumes that only one side of it is treated so that it produces a pressure carbon.

At this point I gave up and put a new roll on the typewriter; this has so far behaved normally.

There is no indication whatsoever that the faulty roll had been tampered with; you cannot unroll a double sheet such as this (or even a single roll), reverse one sheet, and then re-roll it with no sign of unevenness along the edges, i.e. at the ends (sides) of the roll. Nor can I conceive of any way in which such a switch in the middle of a roll could have occurred in the manufacturing process. If anyone has any ideas about this, I shall be happy to hear from them.

Escape Artist

A Reuters report from Brisbane, Australia: "Aboriginal prisoner William Charles Haines seemed unusually happy as he was released from Boggo Road jail here. No sooner had his smiling face disappeared from sight than a complaint came from another William Charles Haines that he was due for release. A quick check showed that the freed Haines still had three years to serve. Furthermore, he walked out wearing the clothes and wrist watch of the man left inside. Police said that if they recaptured the first Haines it was doubtful they could charge him with escaping custody. But they might be able to charge him with stealing the other Haines's clothes."

V. ASTRONOMY

MORE ON THE MOONS OF MARS

by Robert J. Durant

Immanuel Velikovsky, in his Worlds in Collision, quotes Homer and Virgil to show that the ancients knew of the existence of the moons of Mars (Iliad XV.119; Georgics iii.91). These passages are fleeting references to the two mythological horses that pulled the war chariot of Ares (Mars).

The thesis of Worlds in Collision is that Venus became a planet only about 3500 years ago, and that in the process of entering our solar system as a comet it wreaked havoc with Earth during several very close passes. The memory of these events has been recorded and preserved in mythologies throughout the world. The Book of Exodus, with its detailed narrative of earthquakes, "parting of the waters", the pillar of fire, and so forth, is held by Velikovsky to be a literal record of the cataclysms caused by the near collision of Venus. The planet-to-be also disturbed Mars to such an extent that it was wrenched out of its orbit and came dangerously close to Earth. Velikovsky suggests that Mars came so close that its moons were clearly visible, and that Jonathan Swift merely read the mythologized version of this occurrence in Homer and Virgil and incorporated it in Gulliver's Travels.

In an attempt to get a better grasp of Velikovsky's suggestion, I calculated the size of the moons of Mars as they would appear to an observer on Earth during a close transit. If Mars were close enough to appear the same size as the full moon, it would be about 475,000 miles away, or twice the distance of the moon. At that distance Deimos, the larger moon of Mars, would subtend an angle of 4.6 seconds of arc. The planet Mars as seen today subtends an angle of 5 to 25 seconds of arc, depending on its orbital position. Mars is not an especially large or bright body in the night sky, yet it is one to five times larger in appearance than Deimos would be at the hypothetical close passage. With Mars 475,000 miles distant, its moons would be pinpoints of light. For Deimos to be identifiable with the naked eye as a solid object, rather than a point of light, Mars would probably have to be no more than 20,000 miles away. In its current orbit Mars is 35 to 63 million miles from earth.

One wonders whether such a close approach of Mars, with the attendant tidal and geological convulsions, would be conducive to the painstaking observations required to determine the periods and orbital distances of its moons even within the crude

limits of accuracy of Swift's figures. On the other hand, even at planetary velocities the errant Mars would take weeks to make the passage during which its moons could be discerned. If Mars did in fact make such a close passage, the moons and their pattern of behavior could have been observed and recorded. However, it is most unlikely that the true nature of the moons or the planet would be understood by the observer.

Swift speaks of two moons, and gives their periods and distances from the planet. Homer speaks of the quasi-human god Ares and his two horses, Deimos and Phobos. The anthropomorphism and zoomorphism practiced by primitive civilizations is one thing, but specific astronomical concepts and data are something altogether different. The chariot of the god of war drawn by two horses is not too strained an analogy for the uncultured observers of the moons and their subservience to the planet to invent. It does, in fact, make quite a bit of sense in the context of mythology. But there is nothing more in Homer to suggest the concepts of planets, moons, orbits, periods of rotation, and other modern astronomical ideas. These are relatively new and sophisticated concepts that could hardly have occurred to the ancients. If by some means the ancients acquired a knowledge of these matters, it seems likely that they would have stated the case plainly without resort to inventing the myth. The very terms of the mythology would seem to obviate the possibility that either the authors or the propagators of the mythology understood the true nature of the heavenly bodies. The conceptual transition from the god Ares to the planet per se, and from the two horses to the moons of the planet is no small matter. When Swift adds the periods and orbital distances of the moons, he has gone far beyond what one could plausibly characterize as a simple quotation from the classics.

In the previous article on the Moons of Mars (Pursuit, vol. 6, p.11) it was noted that Kepler made a "Freudian slip" of sorts with respect to the moons. This arouses the suspicion that both Swift and Kepler had a common source of information about the moons. That is, a source other than the legends discussed above. The source would be a book or a fragment of a book of ancient origin that spelled out the facts about Mars and its moons. It should not be too surprising to find such a text in view of the multitude of puzzlingly "modern" scientific ideas to be found in the surviving writings of the Greeks. Also, there is the so-called Antikythera, a not so primitive orrery—a mechanism devised to show the motion of the planets around the sun by means of clockwork, ["invented" ca. 1700

A.D.]—named after the bay where it turned up in dredging operations.

The Greeks, in turn, were at pains to explain that they learned it all from the Egyptians. And if you want a good idea of what the Egyptians were up to, see Secrets of the Great Pyramid by Peter Tompkins. Through all of this runs the theme of a very considerable body of knowledge that was held, though perhaps by a priestly elite, very long ago.

If Kepler had such a text he would be inclined to take it seriously, though he would not be in a position to discriminate between it and the mass of other astronomical (and astrological) manuscripts that served as the basis of his researches. Swift, a writer

of vicious satire, would be inclined to use the book as ammunition. The section of Gulliver's Travels containing the "moons" passage is precisely that, a broadside against mathematical astronomers.

The library at Trinity College, Dublin, would seem to be the logical place to begin the search for the text. Literary scholars have identified many of the historical events and personages that became the objects of Swift's famous satire. Perhaps the historians of science ought to do some checking here as well. What was the occasion of Swift's venomous attack on astronomers, and where, exactly, did he read that Mars has two moons & etc.?

VII. BIOLOGY

GIANT SKULLS

Chapter 6 of Ivan T. Sanderson's book More "Things" is devoted to a story—and he notes that it is just that, not a "report"—of some alleged giant "human" skulls. We now have the answer to this one.

For the benefit of those who do not have the book (both it and "Things" are out of print), we present here a summary of the story as originally told Ivan Sanderson, quoting in part from More "Things".

After the publication of Abominable Snowmen: Legend Come to Life (and this is in print, Chilton Books) a great deal of mail was received, most of it either confirming reports included in the book or adding new ones from other areas. Among these was a very long and quite remarkable letter from a lady in Idaho, relating a story told her by one of her sons who had been an engineer in the U. S. Army during World War II:

"Having volunteered in 1940 for active duty, he was sent to join an engineering unit that built the Alcan Highway to Alaska. When this was completed, he was sent, with this unit, the 1081st Company, Maintenance Engineers, to the island of Kodiak for a rest period, and was then shipped with his unit to a tiny island named Shemya that lies east of Attu that is the last of the Aleutians going towards Asia. The Japanese were still on Attu and the purpose of landing on Shemya was to turn the island into an airstrip, it being flat and low, except for a small rise at the eastern end. Enemy resistance had been expected here but, on landing, only one dead Japanese soldier

was found. However, there were neat signs all around the island stating that it, and anything found on it, was the property of the Smithsonian Institution! When these signs were erected was not known to this engineering outfit—whether they were pre-war and left by the Japanese, erected by the enemy, or by some military unit that had got there before them. This business is odd to say the least; but wait.

"According to my correspondent, her son stated that when the bulldozers arrived, they started leveling the whole island of small bumps and finally tackled the slight elevation at the east end. Curiously, this was said to have been composed of many layers of 'muck', silt, and soil, with underlying sedimentary rock, while the lower land and the beaches were composed of a mixture of sedimentary and non-sedimentary rocks and boulders. As this eastern bump was scooped off, bones of all kinds began to come to light; first, those of whales, seals, walrus and such, but later and lower, those of extinct animals like mammoths. Finally, at a depth of about six feet, what appeared to be a graveyard of human remains was uncovered. These were wholly of crania (not whole skulls) and the long bones of the legs. Associated with them were numerous doll-like artefacts carved out of mammoth and walrus ivory, but 'fossilized'—after they had been carved. There were also chipped flint instruments (no flint on the island) and other bone and stone implements of both very small and a rather large size.

"The crania of the human skulls, which are categorically stated to be of modern human conformation with full foreheads (not sloping, ape-like ones with big brow-ridges) measured from 22" to 24" from base

to crown. What is more, every one of them is said to have been neatly trepanned!"

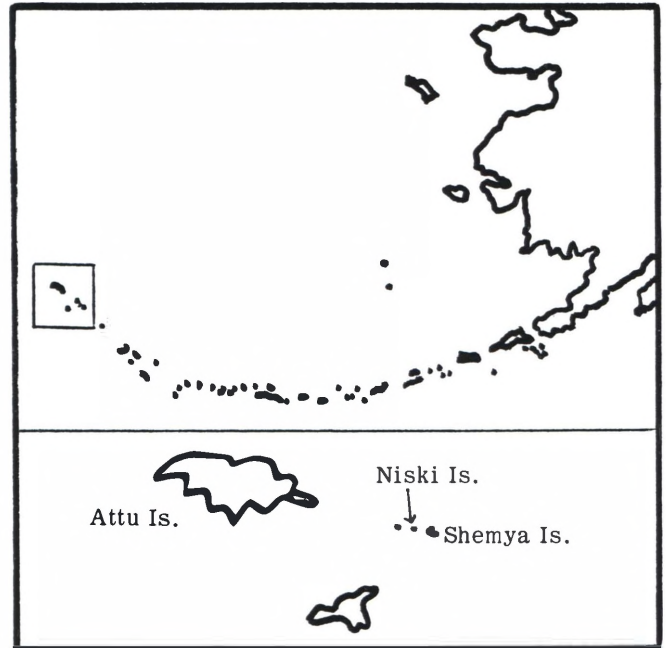
The lady was asked for further information and replied that her son absolutely refused to say more about the matter, primarily because he had been harrassed by an English author who was both patronizing and demanding and had thoroughly infuriated her son. However, he did provide the name and number of his unit; and the names of four officers, including the senior Intelligence Officer, were obtained from the General Services Administration, National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri. Two of these replied to letters sent them, one stating that he had indeed been with the outfit on Shemya but had not heard of any archaeological finds there, and certainly not of any giant "human" skulls. The other gentleman stated:

"I recall that as we were building a road around the south east end of Shemya Island, the bulldozers did uncover some human bones, ivory carvings, etc. There was considerable excitement over this.... I recall that this area was put under the control of the Base Commander and all of the findings were to be handled by this base unit."

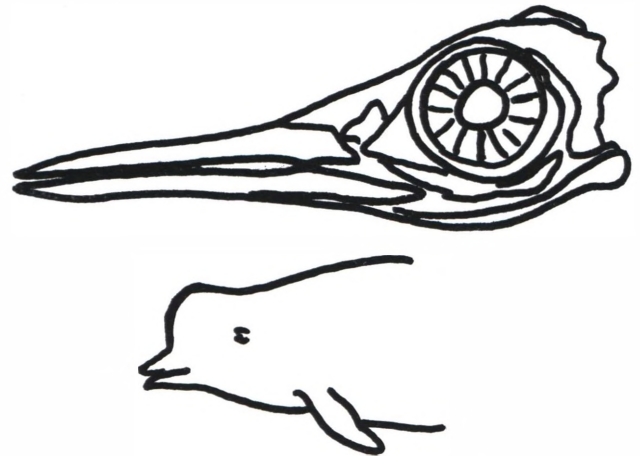
There was a further allegation by the lady and her son: "that the men on the island made a sort of hobby of collecting the artefacts found with the bones, but that they were told to turn them all in, under penalty. However, one man who had been a museum preparator, knowing something of their value and possible significance, made a small collection which he hoped to take back to the mainland. This was discovered, and the man was immediately arrested and held incommunicado. Later, when a civilian crew of engineers came to relieve the enlisted outfit, this man was allegedly shipped back to the States 'in irons'...."

Inquiries were made of the Smithsonian concerning this, but there was never any reply. There did come eventually, however, a letter from a very old friend of Ivan Sanderson's saying, more or less, why didn't you ask me? To which the answer was, of course, "I didn't know you were there!" We do not have permission to use names, but our informant is thoroughly reliable and, in any case, his report makes good sense:

"Your source material stated that the distance between Shemya and Attu was ½ mile when, in



The Aleutian Islands; inset shows enlarged 'view'



reality, it is 33 miles. [This should have been spotted but was not—possibly because of the general 'state of shock' induced by the report.]

"The island on which the skulls were found was not Shemya but the adjoining island of Niski. I personally saw the signs posted by the Smithsonian prohibiting entry onto this island, and I know this dictum was strictly enforced by the Commanding Officer, U. S. Army, Shemya [name deleted]. At the time I was serving as Deck Engineer in the old steam schooner S. S. Morlen [spelling uncertain], engaged in the transporting of men and supplies from Attu to Shemya. In addition to my ships work, I was collecting bird skins and eggs for museum display,

so was regarded as being rather 'peculiar' by the officers and men. I enlisted the aid of one soldier [name deleted] by means of two cases of sea-stores whiskey and the use of my personal long dory and a weeks detached duty, to make a foot tour around Niski and bring back anything of interest. This man was witnessed returned from Niski by the sentries, apprehended and placed in the detention barracks. I was asked to identify and reclaim my dory and file charges against the man (which I most assuredly would not do). However, in the dory was a skull, 33 inches in total length and 20 inches total height, one half the length being a beak and in a deteriorated condition.

"When it came time to get this man 'off the hook' at the courts martial, the 'prima facie' evidence had been dropped and broken and the skull appeared sans beak. I would say (from referring to a standard text) that this was the skull of an Ichthiosaur [sic], but I heard it referred to by army officers as a large human skull! Nothing further came of this and I was not given possession of said skull."

We disagree with the identification of the skull as that of an Ichthyosaur but assume that our informant considered it to be truly a fossil skull of these fish-like reptiles which became extinct sometime during the Cretaceous period. In any case, he saw it and we didn't. However, it seems unlikely that an Ichthyosaur's skull, even without the 'beak', would be mistaken for a modern (if gigantic) human skull. On the other hand, the Ziphioids or beaked whales might very well be so misidentified. In particular, the Northern Bottle-nosed Whale (Hyperoödon rostratus) has a very bulbous forehead. And there is an off-center blowhole—the "trepanning" of the skull mentioned by our original informant. The Ziphioid crania do look astonishingly like human crania, and an attempt was made to get a plaster model of one for exhibit at Terre des Hommes (Man and His World) in Montreal, but the price asked was frankly a bit outrageous and the project was dropped. Unfortunately we have been unable to find a picture of such a skull but show here an outline of the fleshed-out head; this is probably an old male in view of the somewhat exaggerated bulging of the forehead.

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the original informants but also no good evidence that the son was ever more than an 'indirect' observer. His good faith is attested to by his mother's comments concerning the English author's letters: "...it was his insistence that Ed tell him more and more, after he had already told him everything he could remember about it, and also perhaps that the things Ed did tell, did not quite fit in with what Mr. "X" hoped he would say". In other words, her son

refused to lie to please the author. Also, she points out that her son left Shemya in 1944 and was not formally quizzed about this until about 1955 and then, by Ivan Sanderson, in 1961—"After all, a man with no scientific training and little interest in such things, is so busy making a living these days that he tends to forget about something not connected with his own line of work..." We might add, particularly if you have been made so angry that you never want to hear of the subject again.

This story serves as a good example of the old adage "Where there's smoke, there's fire"—even if it proves to be one that splutters out. In other words, even if it sounds utterly bizarre, you'd better check; there just might be something to it. In this case we admit to being mightily relieved not to have to deal with 20" human skulls.

PENNSYLVANIA ABSMERY, CONTINUED

The following is a very preliminary report on one aspect of our investigations of reports of large, hairy bipeds in western Pennsylvania. We hope to have a much more definitive report later on; and ask that any of our members who might be able to assist us in the very specific project described below, get in touch with us.

Voice Print Analysis

by Robert E. Jones

One item which was brought back from Pennsylvania in September 1973, was a tape recording, allegedly of the creature howling (or bellowing). At present, an attempt is being made to analyze the recording through sonographic (i.e. voice print) analysis. In November 1973 a number of sonograms were made through the courtesy of Kay Elemetrics, a firm in New Jersey that specializes in the manufacture of Sonagram equipment.

The first sonogram was taken in the 80 Hz to 8000 Hz (hertz—a unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second) range using a wide band filter. The results indicated that the major portions of the sound were in the lower range, so the second sonogram was made in the 40 Hz to 4000 Hz range. Two other sonograms were made: one similar to the second, using a narrow band filter, and the other my voice for purposes of comparison.

In December the sonograms were studied by a biologist who had had some experience with sono-

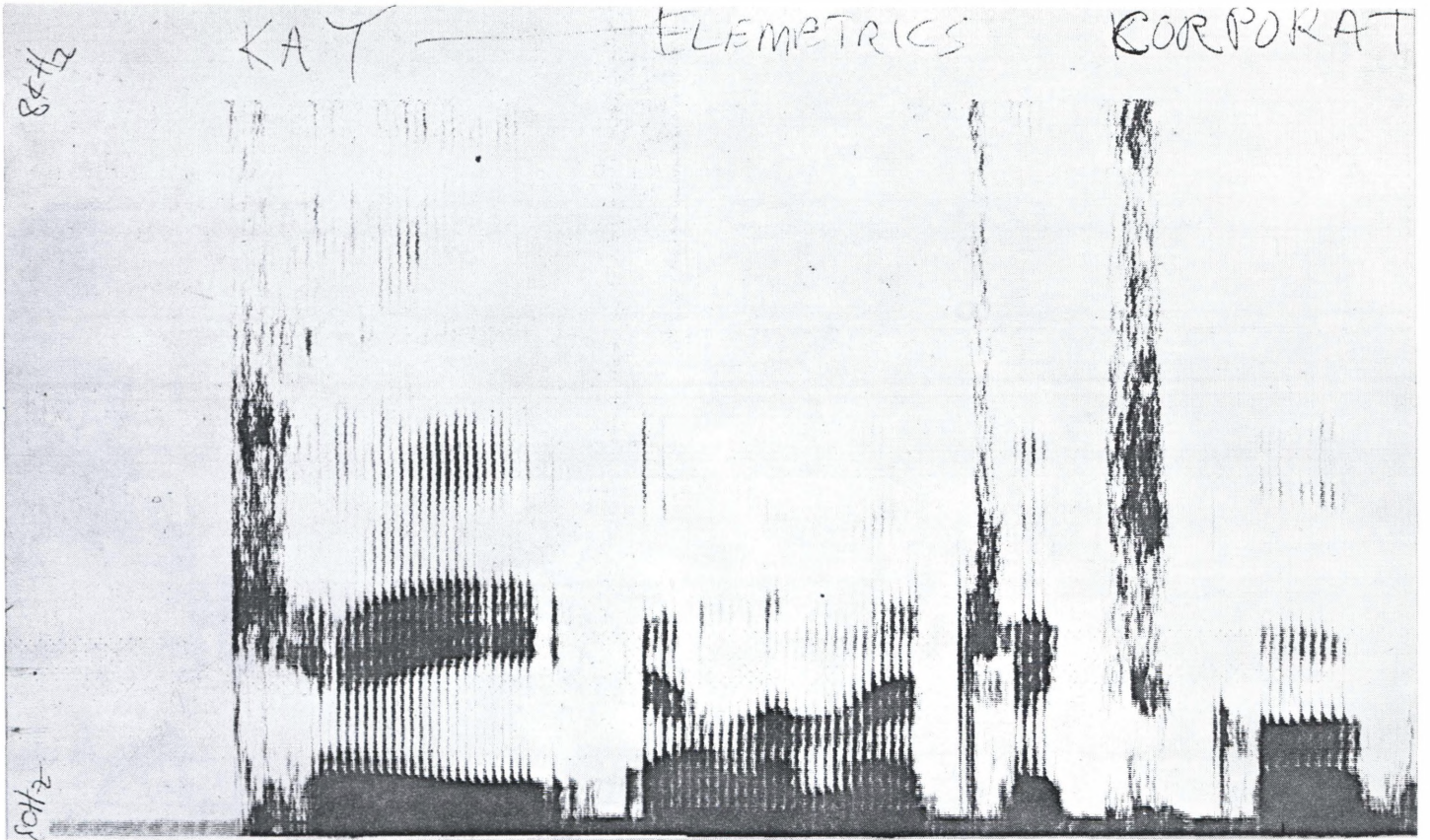


Figure 1. Print of Robert Jones' s voice.

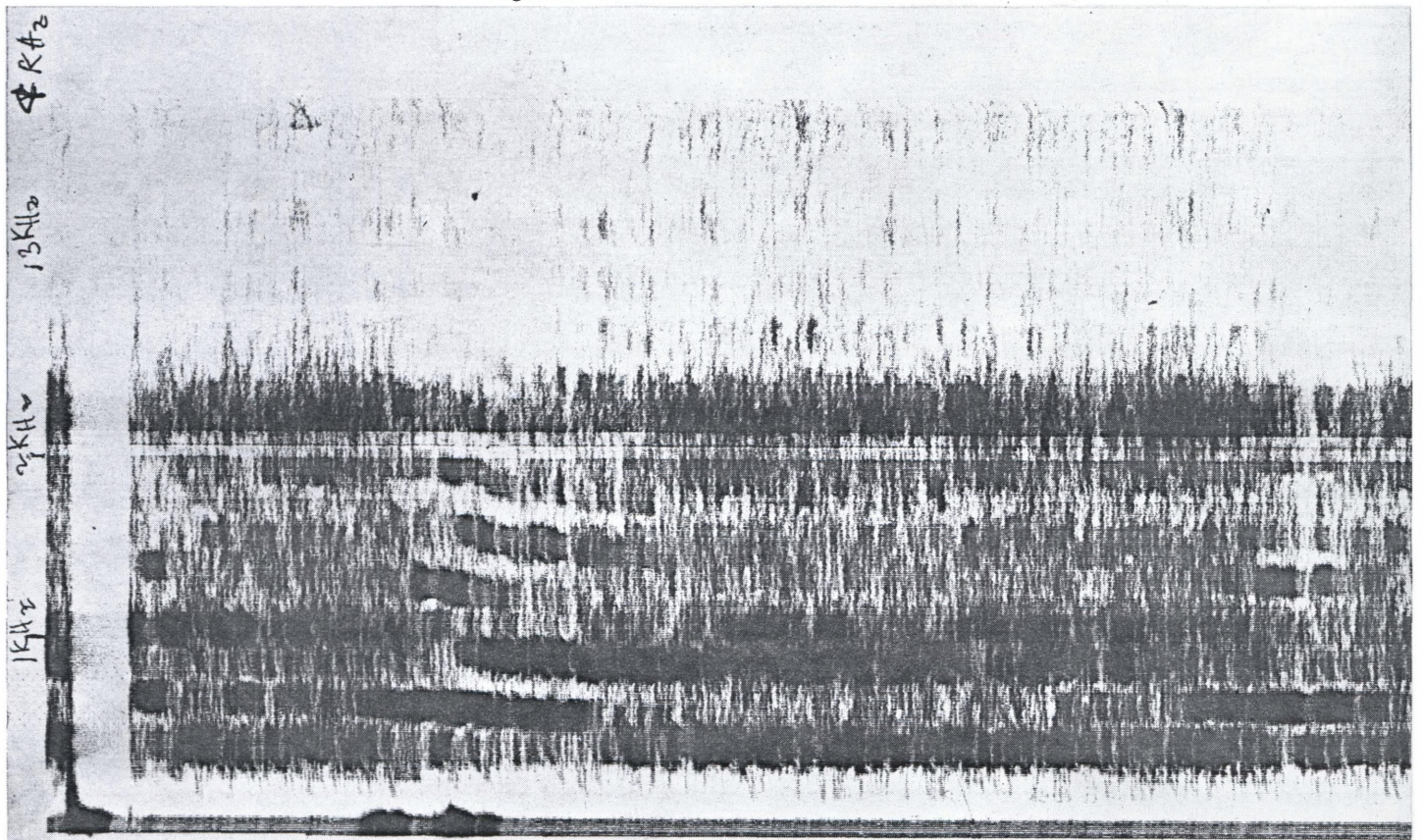


Figure 2. Print from "creaturetape". Two points that have particularly interested the analysts are the jumps in the frequency and the sustained tones, neither of which is characteristic of the human voice.

Both these prints are reproduced from copies and lack the definition of the originals, and no formal attempt should be made to draw any conclusions from these reproductions.

gram analysis of primates. Although his studies had been rather limited, his opinions were such as to justify further analysis of the tape. His conclusions were:

- 1) that the frequencies fall within the usual animal range
- 2) that the patterns appear not to be humanly or mechanically produced, and
- 3) that the sounds are not those of any primate with which he is familiar.

At present I am attempting to find any persons who may have experience in the sonogram field to do further analysis of the tape, and references to any written works related to this field.

JOURNALISTIC IRRESPONSIBILITY

Many reporters, in preparing a news story, do interview the subject personally, and then embark on a work of fiction designed to make sensational reading, putting words into the mouth of the interviewee which he never uttered. A certain amount of "journalistic freedom" must be overlooked, provided that the facts are straight, and that only actual statements of subject are quoted.

The National Tattler, in their 13 January 1974 issue, wrote just such a "story", purporting to be a first-person interview with Allen V. Noe, our Director of Operations.

We quote from our letter of 3 January 1974 to the National Tattler:

"In reference to the article entitled, 'Tape, Witnesses Finally Prove Abominable Snowmen Do Exist', on page 24 of the National Tattler dated 13 January 1974, I want to congratulate Jeanne King for a great job of reporting her interview with me. Especially since I have never met the lady! The article quotes statements I purportedly made to the Tattler—I think that is remarkable in view of the fact that I have had no contact with the Tattler or any of its representatives.

"I never told Jeanne King, or anyone else for that matter, that the cry of the creature was recorded by an investigator for the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained, or that the recording was made

'one October night after one of the creatures, upon being sighted, eluded pursuers and took refuge on a hilltop inaccessible to man!'. The truth is that the cry was recorded by an anonymous individual in western Pennsylvania, who played the tape over a local hot-line radio program over the phone. I have never made any other statement to anyone, at any time."

The balance of the article was reasonably factual, and was probably obtained from another reporter who had interviewed us some time before, and from the October 1973 issue of Pursuit.

The major portion of the data on the Pennsylvania ABSMs was based upon the investigations made by the Westmoreland County UFO Study Group of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, directed by Stan Gordon. It is most regrettable that this irresponsible bit of journalism makes it appear that SITU has been making inaccurate and irresponsible statements, or that we have failed to give WCUFOSG all due credit for their most valuable contributions to the scientific study of these baffling creatures. Unfortunately, such journalistic irresponsibility is often typical of the National Tattler.

.....AND STILL THE REPORTS ROLL IN.....

By Allen V. Noe

In our October 1973 issue (Vol. 6, No. 4) I gave an indication of the great numbers of huge, hairy bipeds that have been sighted in the United States during 1973. Since writing that, there have been many more reports which read like something out of some old book on "spooks, hobgoblins and demons"! Have these creatures always been with us—but stayed away from man? In view of some of the descriptions, one may ask, Has the proliferation of electric distribution lines, radio and TV transmissions, radar, telemetering of data from satellites, etc. distorted the "fifth-dimensional veil" which separates our world from some parallel existence where these things exist, and permitted an ever-

John Lombard, a farmer in Harrismith, South Africa, sold five homing pigeons to a neighbor who lives a mile away. To keep the birds from flying back to him, John suggested that the new owner clip their wing feathers until they got adjusted to their new environment. Two days later farmer John saw a strange sight coming down the dirt road. The five pigeons were walking home.

increasing number to become apparent to us? Are they "planted" here from UFOs? Or are they, despite the descriptions, terrestrial in origin?

In the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, area, "Big Valley" residents saw a creature "the size of a good heifer, gray in color with a white mane. It had tiger-like fangs and curved horns like a billy goat. ran upright on long legs and had long grizzly claws." Two brothers saw the creature approaching while they were bringing in a load of hay. The team of horses bolted, and both brothers were thrown from the wagon. Neither was seriously injured. The ground was dry and hard, and no tracks were found. The next evening another farmer was clearing weeds from a fence row near the foot of a mountain about five miles from the first occurrence. He heard a ferocious roar, and turned to see the appalling creature charging toward him. At the last moment, he swung his scythe in an effort to defend himself, but it was torn out of his hands. He fled, and luckily escaped with his life. This man added to the first description that the creature had three horns and a tail! The next morning, investigators found that the creature had apparently eaten all the wooden parts of the scythe. Nothing was left except the blade and some bolts. It was speculated that the creature craved salt as the result of the prolonged heat wave.

Again, on the following evening, at a farm about midway between the first two, a woman was feeding her chickens when she heard a commotion. She turned to see the creature grabbing two of her largest geese, one in each paw. With more indignation than common sense, she gave chase, waving her apron wildly. The creature turned and threw one of the geese at her with such force that it knocked her to the ground, then made good its escape. The report stated that there were a lot of nervous farmers in the "Big Valley".

In late December, Member #1567 wrote us from Florida, stating that he had heard a radio broadcast a few nights before, and that a man had sighted one of the "Big Hairies" near Brooksville, and had gotten a recording of two or more communicating with each other. We have written to the man hoping to get a

copy of the taped cries of the creatures for comparison with an anonymous recording made in western Pennsylvania last summer.

A letter dated 15 October 1973 from a young lady who lives in western Ohio, stated: "I've been following with great interest the happenings in Greensburg and Derry, Pennsylvania. The reason for this is that for a great number of years there has been a similar animal-man around where we live. Over the past ten years it has been heard and recently seen. The location is about one mile south of (deleted) on a deserted farm road that dead ends into Interstate 75. I myself have seen this animal, can tell you he's very real. I have numerous friends who have heard him and know that he exists." Upon inquiry, she stated that the creature was seen at about 12:30 AM on a moonlit night on the deserted farm road described above. It was close enough to I 75 that the car headlights reflected a red glow from the creature's eyes. It seemed the face was quite human, he was covered with dark hair, and the arms were very long—almost knee length. The height was estimated at about 10 feet, since the witnesses saw him step over a fence nearly five feet high. The cries of the creature were described as "a cross between the cry of a man in pain and the high pitched howl of a wolf". The woods where the cries were heard seems to be dying, and many trees have fallen. There appears to be an almost complete absence of birds or animals in this woods, yet across a field there is another wooded area where everything is lush and green, and where animal and bird life abounds. I have made further inquiry to ascertain whether there has been any evidence of UFO activity in the seemingly blighted area.

In northern New Jersey (that's mighty close to home), a man who prefers to remain anonymous reported pulling into the driveway of his home in the mountains near High Point one evening in late summer, and seeing a huge, hairy creature standing upright on two legs at the corner of his house. It walked around the corner, whereupon he got his flashlight out of his car and went into his back-yard.

Happy Headlines

A local New Jersey newspaper reported on a new book by our member Leonard Lee (Lennie) Rue with the headline "Rue — Nationally known wildlife Photographer Publishes Book on Ruffled Grouse..." and the Winnipeg Free Press, an excellent newspaper by the way, produced some confusion with "Executions Reported After Afghan Cow". It should have read "coup".

In the light of the flashlight, he observed the creature walk across the yard and plunge into the woods. We have another report from the same general area of several pet cats disappearing (one of which was found mauled to death), and of the house being filled with an overpowering rotten-meat odor one evening.

The Fouke Monster of Arkansas apparently has a lot of relatives. The sightings in Louisiana, Texas, and in the neighborhood of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, this summer seem to indicate that the monster is a type rather than a lone individual. The latest report was in late November. The Texarkana Gazette reported that a new sighting had been made near Fouke, Orville Scoggins, 67, a farmer, was out in the fields at about 7:30 AM, accompanied by his son and grandson, helping one of his cows deliver a calf. They heard some of the other cows bellowing, and looked up to see a creature that was "about four feet tall, had long pitch-black hair, and stood upright on two feet". It was further described as "weighing about 80 or 90 pounds and traveling east, walking very slowly." Constable Walraven investigated, and reported visible tracks, about forty inches apart, which were followed for about an eighth of a mile. The tracks were said to be similar to those found in the soybean field in 1971. This is the first sighting in the Fouke area since March.

The latest sighting report comes from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, during the week of 7 January 1974. An eight foot tall, hairy biped was reportedly struck by an automobile. The lone occupant of the car called the police, who responded promptly, and who saw the creature run out of sight "faster than a man". Other motorists reported seeing the creature later, and reported that it was limping. One of the policemen, on a TV interview, stated that it was about eight feet tall and weighed about 200 pounds. This would make an absolute "string bean" of a creature. Certainly, a "manimal" of that height could be expected to weigh at least twice that amount without looking at all fat.

And so the reports come rolling in—state after state, and increasing numbers of sighting and eye-witnesses. What is worse, not one of these creatures has yet been captured for scientific study, and we do not know where they come from, where they live during the northern winters, or anything of their life history, or physiological nature. It is becoming increasingly apparent that they are seen much more frequently in close conjunction to human habitations during very hot, dry periods. A hunger for salt might

be the answer — many pets and animals have been reported killed but not eaten — but no definite answers are available as yet.

All in all, I think that no effort should be spared to remove these creatures from the "unexplained" category, and that at the earliest possible time.

THE BULGARIAN CYCLOPS

A UPI report of the 7th August 1973 was headed "Cyclops Skeleton Found in Bulgaria" and read as follows:

"Bulgarian archaeologists have unearthed the skeleton of a 'cyclops' while excavating near the town of Razlog in the southwest of the country, the Bulgarian news agency BTA said.

"A brief report said the skeleton, which was found in a burial place, was 5 feet, 8 inches tall and had only one eye socket in the coronal bone above the nasal cavity.

"According to Greek mythology, the cyclops were a race of giants with single eyes in the middle of their foreheads.

"BTA said the 'unique discovery' was made in the ruins of a building of unknown age and specialists were making a thorough study of the remains."

Several of our members have asked if we have any further information on this and the answer is "not yet". Inquiries have had to be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sofia, there to be directed "through channels" to the proper bureau, and this may take some time. Meanwhile we can add only a few general comments.

"Cyclopean skulls" dug up in various parts of Europe in past centuries were in fact those of elephants, in which the nasal opening was mistaken for an eye socket. In the case reported above, the entire skeleton seems to be available, and definitely human. There have been accounts of cyclopia—in the medical literature, but these are very rare and, so far as we know, limited to infants who survived only a short time. Such a deformity is generally accompanied by other, usually lethal, defects, but it is possible, of course, that it could occur alone or with non-lethal abnormalities, and if the report given above is accurate, this must have been so here. The full size of the skeleton would indicate that, if deformed, he must have been looked on as a "good luck charm" rather than something to be done away with

at birth —both attitudes have been recorded by cultural anthropologists.

Should we obtain further information on this, we will of course pass it on to you.

A LINK BETWEEN POLLUTION AND CRIME?

One of our New York State members sent us an excerpt from the Ithaca New Times dated 25 November 1973, which is reproduced in its entirety as follows:

"In case we need any more reasons to clean our foul skies, a new study points out an unexplained re-

lationship between air pollution and the commission of criminal acts.

"Two medical researchers, Dr. Harold Feldman and Robert Jarmon, uncovered unexpected correlations between air pollution and crime in Newark, N. J. (a city which has plenty of both). They recorded a parallel between the level of oxidants in the air from auto emissions and the rate of assaults. Perhaps we are dealing with chemical neuro irritants, the researchers speculated.

"Other doctors have expressed interest in pursuing this study, which may explain some of America's social malaise and which may help speed remedial action."

VIII. ANTHROPOLOGY

THE SO-CALLED SALZBURG CUBE

The author of the article on the so-called Salzburg Steel Cube in the October 1973 issue of Pursuit was unable to locate two of the four references cited by Charles Fort. One of our members has dug these out, and we present them here. The first is from the Comptes Rendus of the French Academy of Science, volume 193, page 702, as translated by our member:

"Cosmology — Meteorite Found in Tertiary Lignite
"Note from M. Gurlt, introduced by M. Daubree

"A piece of meteoritic or holosideric iron was discovered in a block of tertiary lignite from Wolfs-egg, when a worker, Mr. Riedl, of the firm of Isidore-Braun & Son, was breaking the lignite in order to burn it. The shape of this iron object was roughly that of a right parallelepiped with greatly rounded edges. (La forme de ce fer répond grossièrement à celle d'un parallépipède droit, à arêtes fortement arrondies. Emphasis ours.) The dimensions of the object are 67mm by 62mm by 47mm, and it weighs 785 grams. All of the surfaces contain the minute indentations that are characteristic of meteorites. The object is covered by a thin wrinkled film of magnetic oxide. The iron contains carbon and a bit of nickel, but a precise analysis of the amount of each element present in the cube has not been made. A polished section of the object does not ex-

hibit Widmanstätten figures. It has a cleavage that gives it the appearance of the holosiderites of Braunau and Saint Catherine. The lignite in which the object was found is mined by underground work, so it follows that the object could not have arrived there recently, but must have been deposited during the tertiary period."

There follows a commentary by M. Daubree. The essence of this commentary was reported in the second missing reference, Hardwicke's Science-Gossip, 1887, page 58.

"Meteorite in Coal.—If the fall of meteoric stones is an old-established proceeding, there must be specimens imbedded in the stratified rocks of all ages. This may be the case although none have yet been found, for the simple reason, that the total area of any given formation which human beings have explored bears so small a proportion to the total area of the globe. The non-finding of them in rocks of any particular date no more proves their non-falling at that period than the non-finding of specimens on the present surface of the county of Middlesex proves their non-falling in the present geological epoch. As the best-explored regions of the geological past are those containing coal, it is there that we may expect the first find, and in accordance with this natural probability a fossil meteorite has been found in a block of Tertiary coal. It was described by Dr. Gurlt,

at Bonn. The block of coal from which it was taken was about to be used in a manufactory in Lower Austria. It weighs 785 grammes (about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) its specific gravity is 7.75; it is as hard as steel; is a mass of iron alloyed, as meteoric iron usually is, with nickel, and combined with some carbon."

MORE ON THE CHINESE PYRAMIDS

We have received from Ronald Dobbins a copy of the material which should have accompanied the "photograph" of the Chinese pyramid reproduced in our October 1973 issue. The picture originally appeared in Through Hidden Shensi by Francis H. Nichols (New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1902), with the following comments.

"Besides ruined and deserted mud villages, the only objects which broke the monotony of the landscape were mounds which dotted the plain between Sian and fords of the Wei Ho River. The mounds were built by men, but when or for what purpose is a mystery. The mounds were all pyramidal in shape. They were made of a kind of clay, apparently a different material from the loess of the plain. Their sides were covered with a verdure of coarse grass and low bushes. Although the action of time and the elements had partly obliterated the former angularity of the outline of the mounds, their original shape was still plainly discernible. They were all square pyramids, about eighty feet in height from the centre of the plane of the base to the apex. The four base lines of each pyramid are of equal length, usually about 300 feet. It seemed as though an intention were apparent in their construction to have the sides four square with the points of the compass. The road from Sian to San Yuan runs directly north, and as we passed a succession of mounds on either side of it, I noticed that we were always confronted by the face of the pyramid, and never by one of its corners. The base lines of its northern and southern sides were invariably at right angles with the road. I found also that, although scattered over an area of ten square miles, the corresponding sides of any two of the pyramids always faced in the same way. Although I did not test accurately their points of direction, I am strongly of the opinion that lines drawn at right angles with the four bases of the sides of any of the pyramids would lead directly north, east, south, and west.

"The mounds have always been held in great veneration by the people of the surrounding country. They are situated in the midst of a plain where until the famine every square foot of ground was in demand for cultivation, yet no crop was ever sown or reaped on the sides of the mounds. They are regarded as mysteries, and consequently it would be bad luck for any one to attempt to dig into them. The Sianese explain them by saying that they mark the burial-places either of some of the early emperors or of the great characters in Chinese history....

"But to my mind this theory does not satisfactorily explain the mounds of the plain of Sian. More than most nations, the Chinese keep a careful record of their monuments. An accurate knowledge of the places where the great ones of antiquity are buried is part of the ancestor-worship of the country. If each of the Shensi mounds covered the tomb of an emperor the fact would be generally known, and a tablet recording the fact would be placed near it. But such is not the case. No inscription of any kind is found near the pyramids.... The shape of the mounds, too, is another objection to the idea that they are the burial-places of emperors. Over an emperor's tomb was usually piled a huge heap of earth of indiscriminate size and shape that in time assumed a rounding oval form, not unlike a natural hillock. But the pyramid, or anything like it, was never attempted."

Mr. Dobbins has protested, rather vigorously, that the presence of a horseman in the picture of the pyramid should enable us to determine the size of the pyramid quite readily and wishes to 'dissociate' himself from the view expressed there, to the effect that the actual size was problematical. No such view was attributed to him in any case, but we would not attempt to guess how far the horseman is from the pyramid, particularly on the basis of a Xerox copy of a halftone plate. Details are not clear, and he could be quite some distance from it. If one knows the size of the pyramid, of course, this makes it a different matter altogether.

This still leaves Col. Sheahan's "great" pyramid, described as a thousand feet high and fifteen hundred feet "wide", though, as Mr. Dobbins points out, "it seems possible that the 'hundreds of small burial mounds' mentioned by Colonel Sheahan in his account are the very same weathered earthen structures seen by Mr. Nichols earlier." This is certainly possible—despite the fact that 300 feet square and 80 feet

high is not exactly a mole hill. We have not as yet had any reply to our inquiries made to the Chinese and are not overly sanguine about the possibility of

getting one, but one can always hope. The basic fact remains: there are pyramids in China —unless you wish to call Mr. Nichols a liar.

MEMBERS' FORUM

Member #1416 suggests an addition to any "survival kit" —a can or plastic jar of "Adolph's Meat Tenderizer", the unseasoned type. "On fresh insect bites rub in a fresh paste of Adolphs. It's also good for fire coral cuts if you're a skin diver. Try it, you'll like it."

We neglected in our October issue to report that a preliminary but quite thorough survey was made in north-central Pennsylvania concerning Thunderbirds last summer and that further investigations are planned for this year. And we are still looking for that photograph (see the April 1972 issue of Pursuit).

Ivan Sanderson's Invisible Residents is once again available in hard cover, with a new introduction, written in December 1972. The jacket has been somewhat improved in that you can now read the author's name without a magnifying glass. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell, price \$7.50. On page 124, the John and Mary should be deleted from the list of disappearances. And, alas, the publisher has managed to misspell the word "forteana" on the first page of the Introduction.

For our British readers, Universal-Tandem Publishing Company will be issuing a paperback edition of Ivan T. Sanderson's Invisible Residents. The date of publication and the price are unknown.

BACK ISSUES OF PURSUIT

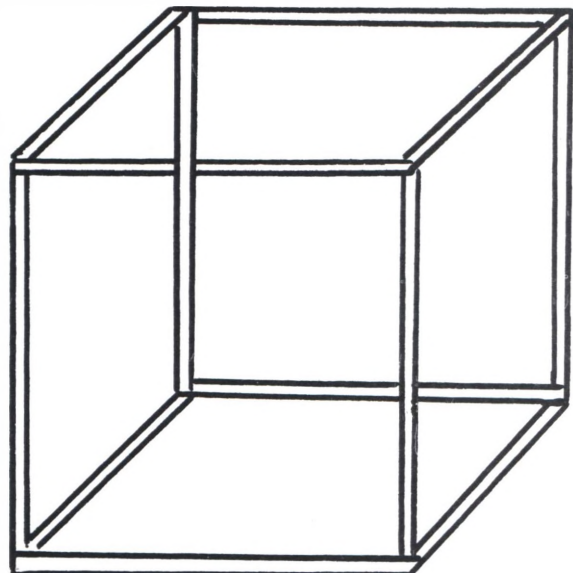
Volume 2, nos. 3 and 4, and Volume 3, no. 2, are now out of print and not available; and Volume 2, nos. 1 and 2, and Volume 3, nos. 1 and 3, are in very short supply and may be out of print by the time you read this. There is a reasonable supply of Volumes 4, 5, and 6.

Also, Bob Durant found a supply of the original printing (not Xerox copies) of his Fitzgerald Report —a case of documented Governmental dishonesty in investigating a UFO case; these are available at \$1.50 each, including postage.

Member #61 asks a pertinent question: "If a 'black hole' passed through the earth, why weren't we captured by its super strong gravitational field? Remember that the earth's comparably weak gravitational force holds the moon." It wasn't our idea in the first place, and we understand that it is not 'popular' with the scientific community. This time they would seem to have a good reason for their scepticism.

However, it could (watch that qualifying word) have been a black hole. Descriptions almost invariably give the impression that black holes swallow whole planets for lunch, as it were. In fact, one of the size postulated —a "grain of dust"— could have punched its way through the earth without picking up more than a handful of atoms en route. The reason for the general scepticism concerning this theory is that if such infinitesimally small black holes were even relatively common in the universe, their effects should be more 'visible'; they aren't.

Member #61 also encloses a sketch his brother made of a shipping crate for a Sasquatch, noting that kits are available from them for a small charge. We suggest that you study this carefully before ordering; perhaps you can build your own.



THE IVAN T. SANDERSON MEMORIAL FUND

We are aware that there is not exactly an overabundance of money in this country, but our members have now contributed enough to this fund to enable us to buy the copier which we so desperately need. Special thanks are due to W. M. "Gerald" Russell, one of Ivan's oldest friends, for the substantial contribution which made this a reality rather than a "maybe next month". This does not mean that we have all the money we need to carry out the projects we have in mind. In fact, there are many items we can use—and should like to have—if we are truly to "preserve and continue the work begun by Ivan T. Sanderson".

Our Board members (and we now have what I, S.W.S., consider to be the best—most active and interested—Board we have ever had) have been given a list for use in applying to both foundations and individuals for general and specific funding. This includes such things as the following: walkie-talkies and other communication equipment; professional still and motion picture camera equipment, various types of detecting equipment—gas, metal, (general) electronic, infrared, etc; field analysis kits; optical equipment (including a telescope, for which Dick Palladino set up a base in our "back yard" several years ago); an equipped camper or trailer for field trips; meteorological equipment, etc. ad infinitum. Bob Jones, who accompanied Allen Noe on one of his trips to western Pennsylvania to investigate the ABSMs there, has donated an air conditioner for the Annex in which we have our library; this is primarily for the benefit of our books and files—both for temperature and dehumidification to protect truly unique materials. We are more than grateful for this, and would like to point out that such donations are tax deductible. Bob has received a receipt for the cash value of the air conditioner, and can and may take this off his income tax. If any of our members work for companies which might be able to supply equipment that we can use, we will be more than happy to hear from them.

Two most important projects are presently 'exercising our minds' as Ivan would have said. One is Charles Fort's Notes, being transcribed by Carl Pabst—who quit his job and is doing this monumental task at his own expense except for supplies. It is all very well to congratulate him on his "labour of love", but good wishes are not edible, nor do they pay train fares; and we hope to find the money for an honorarium for Carl Pabst.

The other project is the microfilming of our clipping files. These are unique, either individually or as collections of material from often obscure sources. All possible precautions are taken to ensure their safety, but nothing is absolutely guaranteed; a second copy—stored in as safe a place as can be found—is an urgent requirement.

Again, anything our members can do—either through financial contributions or advice or 'useful contacts'—will be to the benefit of all of us.

Please, please, let us know of any change of address as long in advance as possible, and include your new zip code.

BOOK REVIEWS

by Sabina W. Sanderson

Hannes Alfven. World-Antiworlds: Antimatter in Cosmology. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman and Company. 1966. \$3.50. (Order from the publisher, 660 Market St., San Francisco, California 94104.)

This is a splendid little book, a kind of "primer on cosmology" specifically written with the layman in mind. Although it deals with what are probably the most complex problems facing scientists today, it does so very clearly, yet without 'talking down' to the reader.

The chapter titles are "Cosmology and Natural Science", "Matter and Antimatter", "Plasma Physics", "Antimatter in the Cosmos", "Development of the Metagalaxy" (our universe), and "The Cosmological Problem". If you have any interest in the subject at all, do not let these headings frighten you. At \$3.50 it is one of the best bargains around.

There is no index, but the table of contents gives a breakdown of the chapters that provides a good substitute.

Project Cyclops, A Design Study of a System for Detecting Extraterrestrial Intelligent Life. Prepared under Stanford/NASA/Ames Research Center 1971 Summer Faculty Fellowship Program in Engineering Systems Design. Copies available by writing to Dr. John Billingham, NASA/Ames Research Center, Code LT, Moffett Field, CA 94035.

This is, for the most part, a highly technical report on an 'official' long-range attempt to communicate with other intelligent beings in our universe and the methods and equipment most likely to be successful in such a search. It is too technical for the general reader but will be of interest to those with training in radioastronomy or related fields, and may eventually prove most important —though none of us may live long enough to see the results.

George Thommen. Is This Your Day? Crown Publishers, Inc. 1964. \$4.95

Much has been written recently about biorhythms, a good deal of it so technical as to be unintelligible to the layman, and some of it so oversimplified and exaggerated as to suggest some sort of panacea. George Thommen's book falls squarely between the two and should prove most valuable to the so-called average citizen.

The first half of the book is devoted to the 'history' of biorhythms. This is not really terribly interesting but will serve to convince the sceptics that biorhythms are not something dreamed up by some mathematics-happy biologist. The second half concerns biorhythm(s) as such and presents detailed instructions on how to chart your own biorhythmic cycles; both a complicated and a simple method are given, and the book includes all the necessary tables, blank charts, and calibrated cycle rulers. (Additional forms, rulers, etc. are available from Biorhythm Computers, Inc., 298 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10001.)

The author makes it quite clear that while the cycles themselves are inexorable in their progress, they cannot be used to predict future behaviour or accidents "for the way a person acts depends on what is happening to him, as well as on the condition he happens to be in physically, emotionally, and intellectually at a particular time". In other words, the chart is valuable as a warning device and enables a person to be at least somewhat on guard on "bad days". The cycles are not of equal length: the physical cycle is 23 days, the 'sensitivity' (mood or emotional) cycle 28 days, and the intellectual 33 days. Hence you may feel on top of the world emotionally but be in a "recuperating" stage physically; and thus you might attempt something which in fact your reflexes are unable to handle at that time, resulting in an accident. Much is made of "critical days" but the author points out that these are not dangerous in themselves. Two days in each cycle are considered critical, the first day of a new cycle and the day when the cycle shifts from its high to its low or recuperating phase. Again, this does not mean that you will have an accident; it simply indicates that your reactions —physical, emotional, or intellectual— may be "out of gear" and that allowance should be made for this. Depending on general and special circumstances, this may or may not prove valid. An article in the National Observer explained why, on the basis of biorhythms, Mrs. Billie Jean King could not beat Mr. Bobby Riggs in their tennis match; her cycles were all at their lowest point, his were high. For the benefit of future readers, she beat him in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

There are other interesting and helpful computations outlined in Mr. Thommen's book which is recommended for its practicality.

F. W. Holiday. The Dragon and the Disc. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 1973. New York: W. W. Norton Co. 1973. \$7.95.

Ted Holiday's latest book may properly be said to consist of two parts. The first is an excellent and most interesting account of investigations of Irish lake monsters, both current and historical, and much, if not most, of this material will be new to the majority of readers. These 'dragons', though possibly related to those in Loch Ness and other northern lakes, seem to behave quite differently and even to be at least apparently rather aggressive. Also, the loughs they are reported to inhabit are generally best described as ponds, and one of the puzzles is how beasts of the size indicated by witnesses could survive in such small bodies of water. No one has figured out what, if anything, the beasts eat. Which brings us to "part two".

This is far less satisfying, in part because Holiday has a tendency to be guilty of just those faults he attributes to others; i.e. he castigates the archaeologists and cultural anthropologists for identifying certain symbols or representations categorically as "the sun" or whatever; and then announces himself

that "There is really not the slightest doubt that they [cup-marks—circular or oval depressions cut in rock] represented the Disc", i.e. a UFO. Rather a categoric statement and not based on absolute proof either.

From lake monsters to UFOs may seem a rather large jump, but Holiday believes that they are related and that neither is "real" in the sense of being organic or truly physical, despite the fact that both are visible and do on occasion produce tangible effects or leave material traces, e.g. slime trails left by the Irish lake monsters. It is true that lake monsters (and ABSMs for that matter) and UFOs have thus far eluded capture and proved nearly impossible to pin down, this in the face of often monumental expenditure of time and effort, and one does sometimes wonder if we are dealing with some 'unearthly' type of entity which cannot be caught. Nevertheless—and Ted Holiday has a tendency to more or less ignore this fact—there are photographs and films of monsters in Loch Ness, and some of the difficulties experienced by the camera crews at Loch Ness and attributed by Holiday to "supernatural" (for want of a better word) influences, also be-devil chaps simply trying to photograph their infants in the back yard, e.g. film failing to wind through properly.

Holiday has made a very thorough study of depictions of 'dragons' in church architecture and other religious monuments (Celtic crosses, etc.) and believes that the dragon (freshwater monsters under various names) and the disc (UFOs) were very early objects of worship in its broadest sense. The dragon was, according to him, often represented simply by a beaded border surrounding a central disc, as on the Celtic crosses. He certainly has done a thorough job of cataloguing these various depictions, and his theory is interesting—if, as the publisher notes, rather fantastic—but I am not convinced. It is indeed possible, but his coverage is so broad that this alone makes me a bit sceptical. He includes both long and round barrows (cigar- and disc-shaped UFOs) and even the leys discussed by Janet Bord in the July 1973 issue of Pursuit. In fact, he finds right-angle triangles all over the place, allegedly linking dragon-disc monuments, etc. The map on page 144 is not, however, impressive, if only because few of these alleged 'points' are identified. And in any case I am not enthusiastic about any type of so-called orthoteny: given enough points, you can find all sorts of linkages which may or may not mean anything.

There are references and a good index, and the book is recommended for the material on Irish lake monsters. For the rest, you will have to make up your own minds.

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