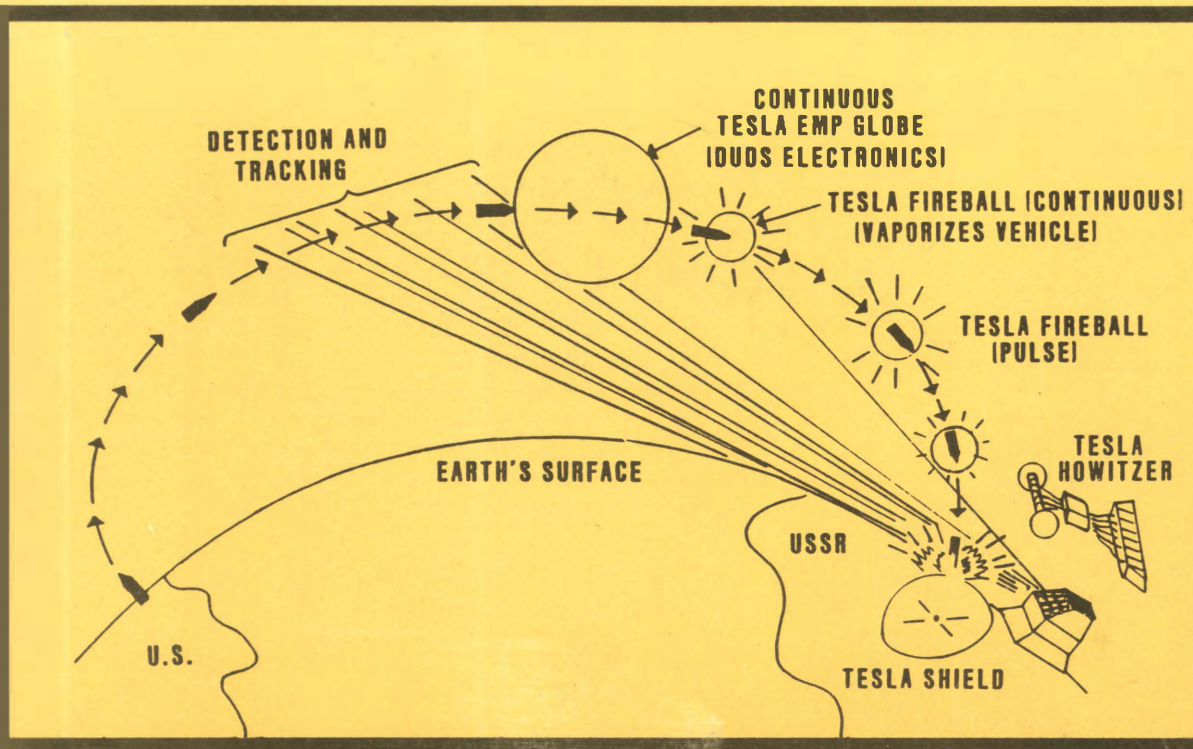
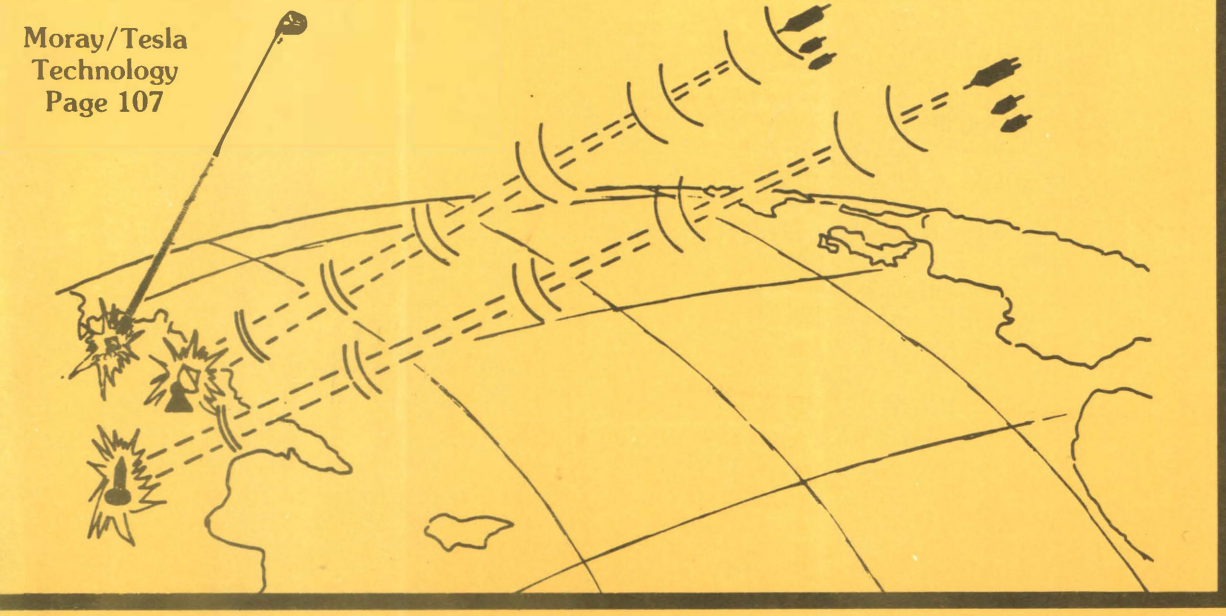
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Journal of SITU
The Society for the Investigation of The Unexplained

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THE SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED

Mail: SITU/PURSUIT, P.O. Box 265, Little Silver, NJ 07739 USA Telephone: (201) 842-5229

SITU (pronounced *sit'-you*) is a Latin word meaning "place." SITU is also an acronym referring to THE SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED.

SITU exists for the purpose of collecting data on unexplaineds, promoting proper investigation of individual reports and general subjects, and reporting significant data to its members. The Society studies unexplained events and "things" of a tangible nature that orthodox science, for one reason or another, does not or will not study.

- You don't have to be a professional or even an amateur scientist to join SITU.

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THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE

Pursuit®

SOCIETY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE UNEXPLAINED

'SCIENCE IS THE PURSUIT OF THE UNEXPLAINED'

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Cover: Artist Hal Crawford dramatizes the unique dual capability of the Tesla weapons: (1) to provide a multi-layered defense, and (2) to mount an attack so massive that only a similar defense system could thwart it. This and other special drawings by Crawford illustrate Tom Bearden's report, "Tesla's Secret and the Soviet Tesla Weapons," page 107.

►Thirty-eight years ago, on January 7, 1943, Nikola Tesla died impoverished and alone in a sleazy hotel room in New York City. His notes and papers were seized and sealed by agents of the U.S. Alien Property Custodian. In the course of postwar settlements, the Tesla papers were awarded to Yugoslavia, for only in his native land did the "father of alternating current" qualify as a national hero. Since 1956 those notes and drawings have been available for study in the Nikola Tesla Museum, Belgrade.

►Six years ago, on June 13, 1975, Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev urged a ban on research and development of new kinds of weapons "more terrible than anything the world has known."

►Five years ago, in January 1977, the retired chief of intelligence of the U.S. Air Force, Major General George J. Keegan, told *Newsweek* magazine, "The Soviets are working on dramatically exotic new weapons, twenty years ahead of anything ever conceived in the U.S.—so awesome as to lead the Soviets to believe that in the coming decade they would be capable of total neutralization of our ballistic and submarine missiles."

►In early November of this year, as *Pursuit* went to press, Brezhnev was telling *Der Spiegel*, a mass-circulation West German weekly, that "our (the USSR) military doctrine has a defensive character. It excludes preventive wars and the concept of a 'first strike.'"

In the context of this chronology Lieutenant Colonel Thomas E. Bearden (U.S. Army-Ret.) presents on pages 107-121 a report on Tesla's offensive and defensive weapons systems, expounding the theories, documenting the evidence, upturning specifics to find basics which he asserts are but common denominators of such conventional disciplines as physics, psychology, evolution, communication and of many paranormal manifestations.

"During his twenty-year military career specializing in artillery, nuclear weapons, and military intelligence, Tom has pondered and researched many subjects," writes John White in his foreword to Bearden's recently published book, *Excalibur Briefing*. "The material you are about to read," White suggests, "will certainly be denied by our own government and military and probably by a major segment of the scientific community. It is not unlikely that Tom will be dismissed as a paranoid crackpot. . . . however, the question arises: *What if there is a good reason for paranoia?* To phrase it positively: We should welcome truth and enlightening insight whenever offered, regardless of the source."

"Tesla's Secret and the Soviet Tesla Weapons" will be incorporated in future editions of *Excalibur Briefing*, according to its author whose book is reviewed on page 134 of this issue. For further readings by Tom Bearden, write: SPECULA, P.O. Box 1182, Huntsville, AL 35807 USA.

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Some Perceptual Effects of UFO Contact

by Eugenia Macer-Story

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AFTER viewing "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" in 1977, E.C. recognized the similarity of UFO aliens pictured in the fictional film and an alien she believes she encountered in 1971 during a period of residence in California. A native of New Jersey, E.C. returned home immediately following her strange experience. Now thirtyish and enrolled in a graduate program at one of the state's colleges, she has determinedly continued to explore the possibility of UFO contact.

Whether or not E.C. has actually been in sustained contact with "other intelligence" is arguable. But she believes that she has, and this makes her story interesting to both psychologists and UFO buffs. The following interview was recorded on February 28, 1981. The transcript was susbsequently read and approved by E.C. and by Harry Lebelson, UFO editor of OMNI magazine, who accompanied E.C. to Wanaque reservoir. The photograph Lebelson took and his own impressions of the sighting are appended.

EUGENIA: I am particularly interested in the continuity of your UFO experiences. When did you first become aware of UFOs? Was it a visual sighting, or was it a telepathic contact?

E.C.: I was always collecting articles on UFOs when I was in my teens but my first actual contact was in Hollywood in 1971.

EUGENIA: What were the circumstances of this contact?

E.C.: I had moved out to California with a boyfriend and we were living a few blocks from Hollywood and Vine. The first day that we moved into the apartment we were told that there were flying saucers in the sky every night, so that night we sat outside and watched, and as it got dark we started seeing objects flying through the sky. After a few hours, we realized that there were objects circling the area.

EUGENIA: Could you describe these objects?

E.C.: They were mostly flying saucers, as far as I could see.

EUGENIA: Elliptical objects?

E.C.: Yes. Real saucer-shaped. I took pictures of them.

EUGENIA: Were they bright lights, or did they have substance? Were they just flashing lights, or were they metallic?

E.C.: There was a combination. They were mostly bright. Usually they would move around the sky looking like stars. They would be stationary, then they would move a little . . . maybe move a few degrees in the sky, and then they would stop.

EUGENIA: Had your boyfriend ever had any experience with psychic phenomena or UFOs?

E.C.: Not that I was aware of at the time.

EUGENIA: In your childhood or growing-up time did you ever see UFOs or unusual appearances exterior to yourself? Not psychic impressions, but unusual things *exterior* to yourself? Did you ever see anything unusual as a child?

E.C.: Not that I can remember.

EUGENIA: Did you ever have any telepathic impressions when you were a child?

E.C.: I thought I had some telepathic contact, but there was not enough proof in my mind to convince me that this was not my own mind playing games. I wasn't sure what was going on.

EUGENIA: After seeing objects in Hollywood, did you then feel that you were telepathically contacted, or contacted specially in some other way?

E.C.: I think the experience in Hollywood reinforced my suspicions that they were continually watching me.

EUGENIA: Watching you in what way? For example, if you were making breakfast would you feel that something was watching you continually, or do you feel that they only tuned in on you at specific times of the day?

E.C.: I think they watched me in general. Whether it came to household things, I don't know. Maybe they just had a monitor that watched whenever they felt like it. I don't think there was anything special in the times they watched, unless it was for some specific purpose.

EUGENIA: In Hollywood, did you ever have an experience of a close contact with a UFO?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: Could you describe this?

E.C.: Well, there were several occasions. One took place near a small hill about a mile up from our apartment. I don't remember the exact location. There's a huge cross on this hill. I hate to get into the religious aspect. Anywhere, religion can sneak into the UFO topic. We used to go to this hill only because we thought we could get a good look at the sky. I would go there with my boyfriend, and the saucers would just come and circle around us the whole night.

EUGENIA: When you say "circle around you," what would they do? Just circle around at a distance, or was this up close?

E.C.: Close. Maybe 500 feet away.

EUGENIA: What did they look like when they were close?

E.C.: They looked like the real classic saucer.

EUGENIA: A metallic . . . ?

E.C.: A metallic object unlit. They didn't put on any lights.

EUGENIA: Did lights reflect from the surface, or was it a dull surface?

E.C.: It was a reflective surface.

EUGENIA: A shiny surface?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: When did you move from California? What year?

E.C.: The same year. I was out there almost four months.

EUGENIA: And then you came back to New Jersey?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: After you were back in New Jersey, did you see any UFOs?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: How soon after you came back?

E.C.: Almost immediately. When I came back, I told my friends what had happened and immediately they were seeing things in the sky.

EUGENIA: Would you go out deliberately to see UFOs or would you just be driving or doing something else outside and suddenly encounter them?

E.C.: We just drove and we happened to see them.

EUGENIA: The same kind of thing—metallic or lights?

E.C.: Metallic objects.

EUGENIA: Did your friends begin to experience telepathic contact?

E.C.: I don't think they really wanted to get into that. I know my girlfriend had some experiences which are questionable as to their relationship to UFOs. Psychic experiences. But they aren't really into that aspect of UFO contact, so whether they did or didn't, I don't know.

EUGENIA: Could I have her name?

E.C.: I'll give you her first name: June. I'm sorry but I don't want to give you her last name.

EUGENIA: That's all right.

E.C.: I know you're going to edit this tape anyway.* I had another close encounter in California. I know I've just mentioned the saucers on the hill.

EUGENIA: During the four months in Hollywood?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: What season of the year was this?

E.C.: Summer.

EUGENIA: What happened?

E.C.: That was when I saw the alien. I was walking on Hollywood Boulevard. I worked until 9 p.m. and then walked back a couple of blocks to my apartment. One night I was walking back and I just got this sensation to turn around, and I turned around and I saw this huge spacecraft coming down—just floating over the houses that were there and coming toward me.

EUGENIA: Disk-shaped?

E.C.: No. It was angular and I couldn't figure out why it was angular, because all the other spacecraft I had seen were saucer-shaped. This was silent, and I looked around. There was nobody on the street. It was a regular residential street. This thing just floated toward me at about five miles an hour. It was internally lit. There were huge glass panels on the front, and I could see someone or something sitting in a chair at the controls. There were two chairs in the front and they had their arm resting on a console board type of thing. It looked like they were holding some type of joy stick to control the craft.

EUGENIA: Could you describe what they looked like?

E.C.: Well, this . . . ah . . . it was extremely skinny and it had some kind of metallic jumpsuit on.

EUGENIA: What color?

E.C.: It was darkish. I don't think it was quite black, but it might have been brownish and you could see the metallic type of gold metal. It was a stretch-knit thing with a hood which covered the neck and I could see the shape of the head, which was a bulbous shape. It definitely wasn't human. I stood there and just waited for it to come and I couldn't decide what to do, so I turned and ran. Of course, five minutes later I was mad at myself for running away, but it didn't stop. When I started to run from it, I looked around once and it was just coasting along next to me like they were having a grand old time.

EUGENIA: Did you feel they were making fun of you?

E.C.: No. I don't understand the whole thing. No. I think it was just meant . . .

EUGENIA: This was very close to you as you went down the street?

E.C.: Yes. Just a few feet away.

EUGENIA: Were there any other people on the street?

E.C.: No. I saw one man on the far side of the street walking in the other direction, and he wouldn't have seen it.

EUGENIA: Why do you feel he would have missed the craft, if it was . . .

E.C.: Well, he was looking the other way. There was no noise. It was dark, and I know from my experiences now that you can't see them unless they're almost on top of you.

EUGENIA: Do you feel that there might be some sort of interdimensional activity where one person sees the craft and the other person does not?

E.C.: I don't think so.

EUGENIA: You think that if it were there and the man across the street turned around, he could see it?

E.C.: Right.

EUGENIA: Is this the only time you had a close encounter in California?

E.C.: Yes. As far as I can remember.

EUGENIA: How soon afterward did you leave California?

E.C.: After that encounter, I left. In one day, I was gone.

EUGENIA: I don't blame you. Did you have any such encounters right after you came back to New Jersey? Any real close ones?

E.C.: No. The closest physical encounter was when . . . It could even have been a year after I came back. I don't remember. It was in the same general time period. We have a house in the Poconos and my father was driving me and a girlfriend back to New Jersey. I noticed maybe fifteen minutes into the ride that there was a funny light following our car.

EUGENIA: What color was the light?

E.C.: It was a yellow color. It was a steady light, just moving as we moved.

EUGENIA: What area of the Poconos was this?

E.C.: We were on the Thruway when I noticed it.

EUGENIA: I don't know the highway. Is this near Mount Pocono?

E.C.: Yes. In that area. I'm not sure where.

EUGENIA: There have been numerous sightings in that area.

E.C.: Yes. That's where we've seen a lot.

EUGENIA: After you were back in New Jersey, when did you become interested in pursuing an investigation of UFOs, going out to see UFOs rather than having the experience spontaneously?

E.C.: Not until after "Close Encounters" came out, which was, I guess, in 1977.

EUGENIA: You felt that seeing the film reinforced your experience, so that people wouldn't think you were nuts?

E.C.: Yes. It isn't that. I just didn't understand my experience and I didn't see any purpose in talking about it. As far as I was concerned, it was just a big question-mark.

(Continued on page 128)

*Not more than a half-dozen questions and answers have been deleted from the transcript and only because they were irrelevant. Otherwise the tape and subsequent transcript have not been edited. The transcript was read back against the tape and its accuracy affirmed by the interviewer, by E.C., and by me in their presence. —F.S.W.

The Brazilian Flap

MUFON Director Reports a UFO 'Colony' in the Amazon Basin

by Joan T. Griffith

ONE HOT DAY in early summer of 1981 Maria Clares was preparing dinner in her modest thatched-roof cottage on Colares, a small island off the port of Belem, Brazil. Suddenly she was fired upon through the roof by a man in a "tight, black skin suit" wielding a strange weapon whose rays burned Mrs. Clares on the chest and neck. Medics at the hospital in Belem could not identify the cause of her burns; her blood-count was way below normal but for no apparent reason.

About the same time, but 500 miles to the west in Mte. Alegre, schoolteacher Antonia Rodriguez and her pilot husband were fishing in the Rio Maicuru, an Amazon tributary, when they spotted a being clad in a "black diver's suit" flashing a ray-gun. The stranger, of normal build but with abnormally slanted eyes, approached the boat and discharged the ray-gun into the water as the terrified couple made for the bushes.

These and an increasing number of similar extraordinary reports were investigated during August 1981 by MUFON regional director Charles L. Tucker. In an interview, Tucker said he is convinced a veritable colony of UFOs exists along the shores of the Amazon from Obidos and Mte. Alegre east to Belem on the Atlantic coast. A ten-day expedition took him a thousand miles into equatorial Brazil, chasing reports and checking eye-witness accounts of spacecraft activity, relying on a cattleboat, dugout canoes and a tiny single-engine aircraft for transportation.

"Whole communities have reported sightings," Tucker noted. "There are 20,000 residents of Mte. Alegre, and most have had some contact with a UFO, and what they haven't seen, a friend or neighbor has."

He described as unique the general attitude toward the occurrences: People treat them as prosaic, even commonplace; UFOs are "taken for granted" as "something that's always been around." Some natives tell of their grandparents spotting spacecraft five or six decades back.



Major Holando Lima of the Brazilian air force enjoys a brief respite from the UFO investigation he was ordered to head and which he continued on his own time after the orders were rescinded.



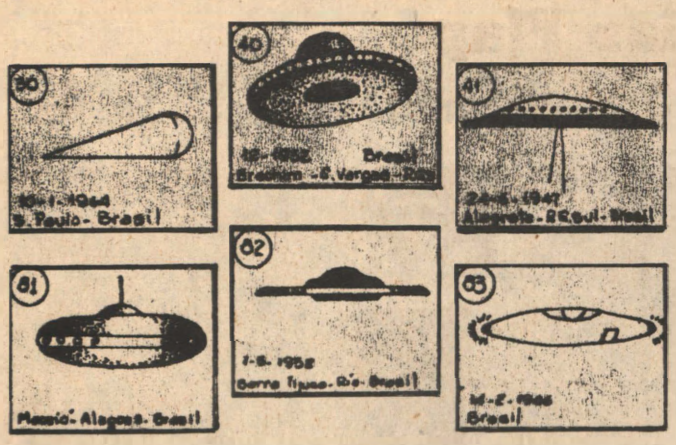
Ray-gun casualty Maria Clares points through window at the spot where she was standing when the mysterious attack occurred. Mrs. Clares was burned about the neck and chest.

What prompted this year's probe was a sudden increase in numbers of sightings in 1981 as compared to those of previous years, and the first verified accounts of death and burn-injuries from an unknown type of ray-gun such as the one used in the Clares case.

Spearheading the project was Brazilian Air Force Major Holando Lima, appointed to take charge of all UFO investigation for the government of Brazil. Of Lima's approximately 300 photos, including actual shots of UFOs, none was exempted from the order to surrender them to higher authority at the "conclusion" of the official investigation. The major was subsequently advised to "proceed with further investigation on your own time if you wish, but do not quote us in your reports." Thereupon Major Lima took two weeks' leave, hired a plane, cattleboat and crew, and sent for Charles Tucker.

According to Major Lima, three types of spacecraft have been described by residents of the state of Para, which includes a vast part of the Amazon region. The most common, a disc or saucer type, varies in size, with some as "big as a soccer field." Witnesses have told of seeing occupants through "portholes." Other UFOs have been seen as triangular or wedge-shaped, and the fourth kind is distinguished by its silvery color and cylindrical shape.

Charles L. Tucker is the regional director for MUFON and international director of the International UFO Investigative Bureau, Inc. Over the past 19 years he has led or participated in numerous field investigations of the UFO phenomenon and has extensively researched historical evidence for visitations by extraterrestrials in ancient times.



These at-the-scene sketches show the six most frequently noted shapes among the numerous craft described by witnesses in the "Brazilian Flap."

Sketches above and photos on pages 100-103 courtesy of Charles Tucker

"It is one thing to have a few scattered sightings in an area and from time to time, but here the sheer volume of reports is staggering," noted Tucker. "You have top citizens like village officials, doctors and police all witnessing these things." As a conversation topic UFO sightings rival the weather which, incidentally, remains at a torpid 80° to 95° F. throughout the year in an area that is only five degrees south of the equator.

Though casual sightings of UFOs are accepted as commonplace by most of the populace, some "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" have begun to look like a threat to the natives who make their livelihood by fishing and hunting. Incidents such as the Clares and Rodriguez cases and other reports of injuries inflicted by alien entities have caused fishermen to avoid areas of multiple sightings. "The Devil's Graveyard," a triangular island which reposes in the middle of the Amazon off Santarem, reportedly is shunned now by all night-fishermen notwithstanding the reduction in total catch and consequent lost income. Dr. Jose Koor, a physician in Obidos, has seen inhabitants of the region affected by stress, nervous tension and shock, and has performed emergency treatment of second- and third-degree burns from ray-guns, following reported UFO encounters.

UFO activity seems to be of highest concentration within a 60-mile radius of Santarem and Mte. Alegre, according to Tucker. He cited four examples as typical of the region:

—Two men in a fishing boat were "buzzed" by a UFO passing close overhead; eyewitnesses saw one of the men dive overboard; neither man was seen again and both remain missing to this day.

—A well-known citizen, resident in Mte. Alegre, went hunting one night and was found dead on a road the next morning, his system totally devoid of blood though no marks were found on the body. The coroner was baffled by the case which first came to the attention of a local news correspondent who then relayed it to Charles Tucker.

—Two hunters were themselves "stalked" by a metallic, disc-shaped craft; one hunter was trapped in a yellow beam that radiated from the ship; the second man fired his gun at the beam which slowly dimmed, and the craft spun away at lightning speed. (Some reports claim the vehicles seem to "rise from the water" and return in a landing "dive," further compounding the mystery.)

—A respected married couple well-known to Major Lima disappeared for a week during the summer of 1980, then reappeared in their home with a tale of being transported by "disc" under the charge of two entities in silver suits who took them to an underground "red city" which they viewed through portholes in the spacecraft. Upon returning home they seemed unaware that seven days had elapsed.

Jose Carlos Jorge, a lawyer and teacher who attended night school in Mte. Alegre, described the frequent sightings of UFOs over that well-settled area as so spectacular that "at times everyone in the school would file out to watch."

No one has offered an opinion as to where these spaceships may come from, whether they are to be considered of earthly origin or migrant from another star system; and there is some doubt that a single explanation would apply to the many varieties of craft and performance that have been observed. For example, reports describe four different kind of light effects: Some ships have a white floodlight emanating from underneath; from others a soft blue light (or "mist") encompasses fishing boats, whereupon the familiar bird and animal noises from the jungle shore are suddenly silenced; on several occasions red beams shot into water from ray-guns have remained visible in the water after "impact;" and the yellow beam described above seems capable of paralyzing temporarily anyone caught in it.

One conclusion is obvious and certain: These phenomena cannot be rationalized away or written off by any such specious terms as "swamp gas," "weather balloons," "light refraction," or "holograms." Multiple sightings by many witnesses of similar spacecraft, sometimes at close range, have resulted in unanimous agreement that the objects seen are physical and " metallic."

Curiously, Brazil seemed to be one of the leading regions of the world for most-reported and most-publicized underwater UFO (or USO) sightings during the 1960s. Three cases covered by SITU's founder, the late Ivan Sanderson, are recounted in his *Invisible Residents*:

—On October 31, 1963 an 8-year-old girl, Rute de Souza, along with her mother and uncle, saw a silvery disc 25 feet in diameter hover 20 feet above their house near Iguape on the coast. The disc struck a palm tree, ricocheted erratically and fell into the Peropava River which boiled up in an eruption of mud. Divers failed to locate any trace of it in 12 feet of water even after using mine detectors and advanced engineering techniques.[1]

—A white ovoid object crashed into the Atlantic close to Cagarras Island after a violent explosion on March 16, 1966. Witnesses on Arpoador Beach claimed it left a white contrail and that several "parachutes" dropped before the explosion. The Brazilian Coast Guard spent several hours in a search but found no remains.[2]

—On July 20, 1967 the Argentine Shipping Lines vessel *Naviero*, underway 120 miles off the coast of Brazil with Cape Santa Marta Grande abeam, was followed by a cigar-shaped object 110 feet long which emitted a bright white-and-blue glow and left no wake. Traveling at a speed of approximately 25 knots some 50 feet distant from the ship, the object dove steeply into the water, seemed to pass *under*

SITU member Joan T. Griffith has worked as columnist, news reporter, theater critic and social editor on newspapers in Florida, Michigan and Indiana and plans to spend the winter in Virginia Beach, Va.

the *Naviero*, and vanished. The captain and several of the ship's crew all saw the object which was later classified by Argentine maritime authorities as a USO (Unidentified Submarine Object).[3]

During the ensuing nine months a rash of similar episodes in which unidentified discs entered and exited the water, took place along the coast of Venezuela.[4]

Sanderson is quoted in Warren Smith's *Lost Cities of the Ancients—Unearthed*, as having noted that "South America has some really incredible UFO reports. . . . [but] due to the isolated nature of many areas, these often don't reach the American researcher."[5]

Gordon Creighton, M.A., F.R.G.S., a Britisher and one-time consular official, researched several Brazilian UFO abduction cases in 1957 and theorized that the visitations were a concentrated effort by aliens to populate Brazil's uninhabited areas such as the Matto Grasso.[6]

The northern half of South America seems to surpass most other regions of the world except, perhaps, Japan, Australia and India, with its rich history of space-oriented phenomena. In Ecuador, for example, there are gigantic caves cut from solid rock with right angles and polished surfaces contrived by tools unknown to us today; and within the caves there have been discoveries of stone heads of an unknown people wearing headgear closely resembling that worn by modern astronauts.[7]

Peru's Nazca Plains are covered with the well-known, enormous, animal-shaped "airstrips."[8] The northern Andes boast Tiahuanco's "Gate to the Sun" whose carved figures depict in stone what some say are ancient astronauts and jet-propelled vehicles operating from two to fifteen thousand years ago.[9] And we mustn't forget those tiny golden delta-wing "planes" found in a tomb in Colombia, airworthy in terms of 20th century configuration, yet at least a thousand years old.[10]

Sooner or later in any UFO investigation the problem of propulsion comes up for discussion. In Brazil, where UFOs are seen entering and leaving the water, propulsion is in two modes, one for subsurface operation, the other for passage aloft. What possible fuel or source of power or method of propulsion might these vehicles employ? Popular theory tends to favor a combination of electro-magnetic and gravitational forces according to the precepts of Einstein's Unified Field Theory, with hydrogen one possible source. Many armchair investigators go with the GWG solution . . . the "gravity wave generator" that utilizes a fusion reactor, ruby laser and blocks of quartz.[11] Lacking a reflector, the GWG would be composed of a double-ended beam (resembling the beam seen by the fishermen). Such a device is known to atomic physicists in the U.S., although it may not be out of the drawing-board stage. A third, less likely method involves the mercury-ion rocket engine first-mentioned in the 3,000-year-old Hindu epics "Mahabarata" and "Ramayana" which describe the "vimanas," or flying chariots fueled by mercury.[12]

Further fascination was provided the Tucker party in mid-trip with the viewing of strange petroglyphs, paintings and carvings high in the mountains 30 miles northwest of Mte. Alegre. The trekkers spent grueling hours ascending the steep cliffs, hindered by falling boulders and the recalcitrant jeep which got stuck in the sand and delayed progress until almost sundown. They were well rewarded by the opportunity to examine the ancient cliff art, some of which depicts UFO scenes and beings with auras or rays encircling



Charles Tucker found this tiny airplane a big help in reaching many UFO witnesses scattered over a wide and wild area of the Amazon basin. Asked about availability of aircraft maintenance facilities there, Tucker indicated "thumbs down."

the heads. These petroglyphs are 5,000 years old or older, according to Carbon-14 dating.

Similar cliff art found in some other provinces of Brazil is well-known to archeologists and historians. Illustrations and photos of some of them show "space-travel" themes and may be found in books on South America published prior to 1961, the year of the first "official" space flight in modern times. One petroglyph from the Rio Negro Valley, Amazonas province (due west of Para province and Mte. Alegre), shows men with "rayed" headdress.[13]

Stone-Age painters left primitive stylized "space-travel objects with steering fins" on rock surfaces in Goiana, Central Brazil . . . and the same unusual objects are rendered in a rock painting 11,000 miles distant, in Laura, North Queensland, Australia, close to Stone-Age rock drawings of other rayed-headed men.[14]

In the caves of Varzelandia, Brazil, lies evidence that prehistoric man had advanced knowledge of astronomy: A rock drawing depicts eight of the nine planets in our solar system, in correct relationship to the sun![15] Still more perplexing art is to be seen in the Sete Cidades ruins, Lagoa Santa, and Paraiba, East Brazil.[16]

For as long ago as they can remember, the Kayapo Indians of the upper Amazon have maintained their legend of Bep Korarati, the "stranger from space." According to Indian scholar Joao Americo Peret, who related the folklore tale to Erich von Daniken, the Kayapo legend tells of a great earthquake generations ago, during which time a spaceman in a large shiny white suit emerged from a fiery mountain, settled among the inhabitants of the village and taught them the language now known as Kayapo. One day he donned the strange suit, bade farewell and went up to the mountaintop and took off into the sky amid fire, smoke and a noisy roar (reminiscent of the Quetzalcoatl "thunderbird mountain" legend!). At festivals held in honor of Bep Korarati the Kayapos don a straw "spacesuit" that replicates the legendary one.[17] The suit, pictured in a 1952 photo in von Daniken's *In Search of Ancient Gods* looks like a prototype of NASA space gear. Quite an achievement for Indians who cannot read the printed word, do not watch television and must depend entirely on legend to know what kind of clothing the modern astronaut should wear!

Mystic-writer Walter Russell's wife Lao claims, in Peter Tompkins' *Mysteries of the Mexican Pyramids*, that she has information regarding visitors from the star Sirius who had "come to Atlantis about 200,000 years ago, leaving important records which, prior to the disappearance of the Atlantean civilization, were entrusted to Phoenicians who took them to Brazil where they remained sealed in a cave in the cliffs marked by great Phoenician petroglyphs."[18]

Much has been written about this star of the constellation Canis Major. In *The Sirius Mystery* Robert K. G. Temple deals with the legend of the Dogon tribesmen in central West Africa which tells of visits by extraterrestrials from Sirius. The tale seems significant only when the modern mind struggles with the question, How was it that ancient Dogons knew the layout of the entire constellation of Canis Major including stars too faint to be visible without the use of a telescope?

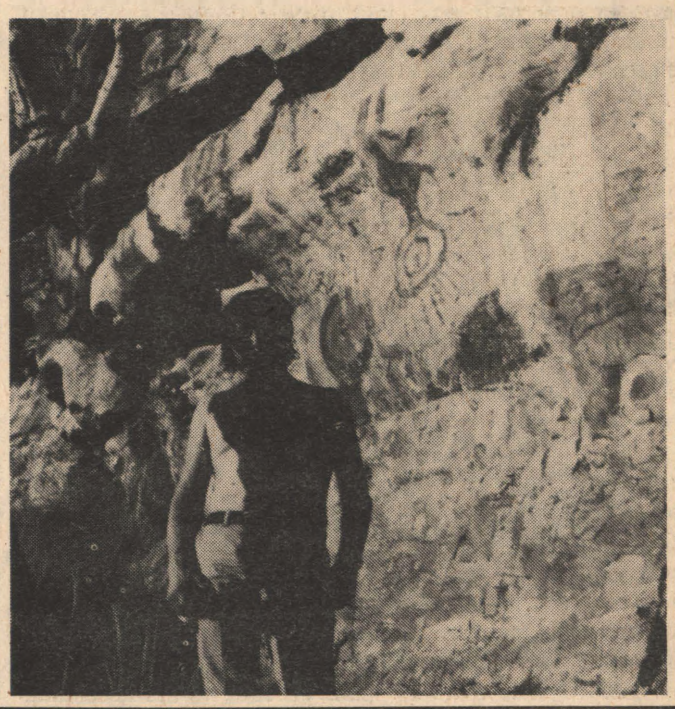
No further data is available on the location of the Phoenicians' "cave in the cliffs," although a careful search for it could be most rewarding. But there is plenty of evidence of Phoenician presence in early America. The subject has been researched, at least in print, by most of the well-known writers on archeological anomalies, including Tompkins,[19] Churchward,[20] Wilkins, von Daniken, von Hagen,[21] Donnelly,[22] Scott-Elliott,[23] Raymond Drake,[24] Merezhkovsky,[25] and Otto Much.[26] In Wilkins' *Mysteries of Ancient South America* are descriptions of 15,000-year-old ceramics, idols and funerary urns bearing Phoenician signs and symbols—artifacts found one hundred years ago on the Island of Marajo, near Belem, Brazil.[27] Charles Berlitz refers to "thousands of ancient Phoenician cave inscriptions throughout Brazil" in his *Mysteries from Forgotten Worlds.*[28]

Probable harbinger of these reports was Diodorus Siculus, an historian of the first century B.C. who made an assertion based on archives then in the temples of Carthage, that the ancient Egyptians derived their hieroglyphs from Atlantis, and that the Phoenician traders concocted their alphabet from the same source and took it with them across the sea to South America.[29]

Study of a magnetic grid map* suggests a possible reason why Tucker's "colony" of UFOs may have homed in on the Amazon. The great river flows along one of the *heavy* lines denoting one of the major sides of the dodecahedron; and a minor node falls almost on top of Mte. Alegre, dominant point within the area of the multiple UFO sightings investigated by the Tucker-Lima group.[31]

Even in this day and age, with phenomena occurring so fast that they're almost impossible to count, with new horizons displacing old ones along all frontiers of science and technology, history and religion, there still remain the few who hear but do not listen, who seem to prefer the sanctuary of the closed mind to the lively world of speculation, investigation, evidence, argument, rebuttal, more argument and, eventually, education. Lest believers or skeptics lose their patience with each other, all should remember what followed an announcement by the French Academy that it would not accept any more reports of meteorites because "it is impossible for rocks to fall out of the sky"—and soon thereafter a rain of meteorites smashed the windows of the Academy almost to bits.[32]





Red-and-black petroglyphs on cliffsides northwest of Mte. Alegre greeted Charles Tucker at the end of a 30-mile trek through wilderness by jeep and on foot. Carbon 14 tests put the probable age of the inscriptions in excess of 5,000 years.

Charles Tucker notes that over the last ten years the general public has become less and less skeptical of the UFO phenomenon, and he likes the look ahead: "I feel we are very close to unlocking the mystery of the UFO, what with

* The "grid theory," in a nutshell, expresses belief that the world may be divided into an invisible network in the shape of a dodecahedron, with the twenty resulting nodes denoting areas of extreme magnetism, involving atmospheric changes. The theory was propounded by John Michell in *The View Over Atlantis* and is supported by the three Soviet scientists who recently found evidence of faint magnetic lines along the latticework of an icosahedron. Plato, who had something to say about almost everything before anyone else, claimed that "the earth viewed from above resembles a ball sewn from twelve pieces of skin."[30] How Plato obtained his perspective remains an enigma.

today's advanced technology and freer thinking. Events seem to be pushing us toward some significant conclusions within the next five years. The Brazil phenomena . . . may be just the trigger."

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The Congo Water-Dragon

by Philip Averbuck

IT HAS BEEN about a year since James Powell and Roy Mackal rekindled the interest of cryptozoologists with revelations from their January-February 1980 expedition to the People's Republic of Congo to investigate the animals commonly referred to as "the Congo dragon." Their complete report was published under the byline of James Powell in the June 1981 issue of *Explorers Journal*, and it contains much striking and intriguing information.

As coincidence would have it, this author was investigating the same animals in the adjacent country of the United Republic of Cameroon just two months before Powell and Mackal went to Congo, in October-November 1979. I was not able to get nearly so much information on the so-called "long-necked" animal, though I did receive one outstanding report. But first, some background.

The earliest known report of the long-necked animal was made in a 1913 reconnaissance report by Baron von Stein zu Lausnitz, who led the Dikouala-Kongo Expedition into the then-German territory of southeast Kamerun in the name of Kaiser Wilhelm. Baron von Stein's report was translated by Willy Ley in his book, *Exotic Zoology*. The natives called the animal "mokele-mbembe," and it was believed to frequent "the territory of the Congo, the lower Ubangi, and the Ikelemba rivers." This is the area of what is now northwestern Congo where Powell and Mackal searched in 1980. The natives described the animal to von Stein as follows:

> The animal is said to be of a brownish-grey color with a smooth skin, its size approximating that of an elephant; at least that of a hippopotamus. It is said to have a long and very flexible neck and only one tooth but a very long one; some say it is a horn. A few spoke about a long muscular tail like that of an alligator.
>
> (Willy Ley translation)

It is easy to see why any scientist would take interest in such a description; it seems a dead-ringer for a "small" sauropod dinosaur. The only possible flaw in the description seems to be the "one tooth but a very long one;" such dental endowment is inconsistent with what the fossil record has revealed about the sauropods.

On the other hand, some people told von Stein that it was not a tooth, but a horn. This idea is objectively more acceptable than a single long tooth, and there is some supportive fossil evidence to advance it. The enormous sauropod Brachiosaurus, of which incredible fossil remains were excavated in East Africa, was distinguished by a somewhat stubby lump of bone on the top of its skull. This wasn't much to challenge a rhino with, but it was a distinctly visible feature, so far as we can tell.

The Powell-Mackal investigations confirmed to a T all the details of von Stein's 67-year-old report. At the village of Epena, where they received their best accounts, a gathering of informants who knew of the animals "agreed unanimously on . . . the chicken-comb decorations on the head."

Thus the rather bizarre detail of some kind of head-ornamentation was strongly confirmed.

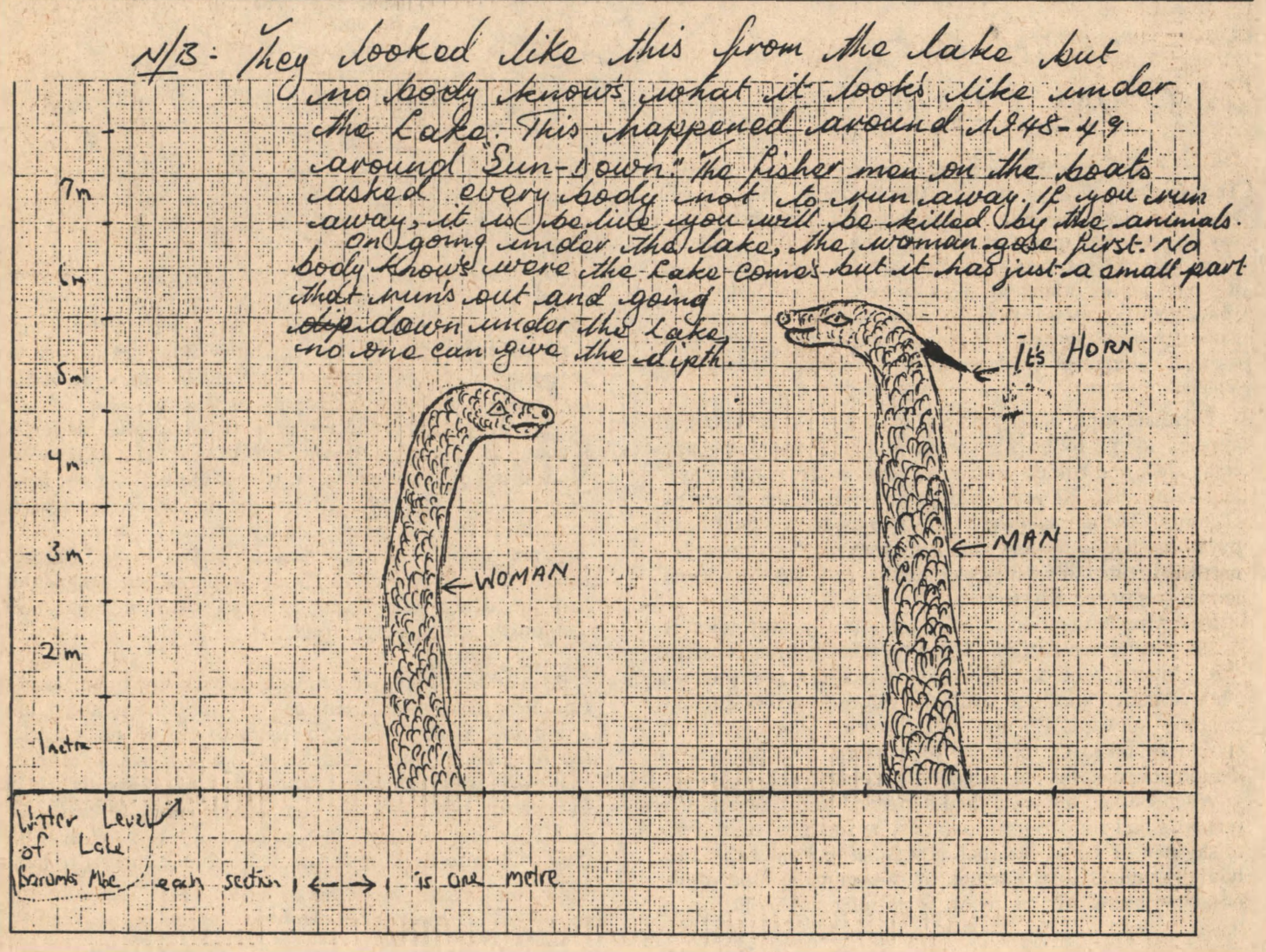
The single testimony I was able to gather in Cameroon about a long-necked animal came from A. S. Arrey, 35, an air security officer at the international airport of Douala. I interviewed him on November 3, 1979, and my field notes give the date of the incident as 1960, but in recent correspondence Mr. Arrey asserted that it occurred in 1948-1949 when he was four or five years old. The location was Lake Barombi Mbo, a large, deep crater lake in the southwest province of Cameroon and about 200 miles northwest of the area traversed by Powell and Mackal. Here, in as close an approximation of his own words as I can make, is Mr. Arrey's account:

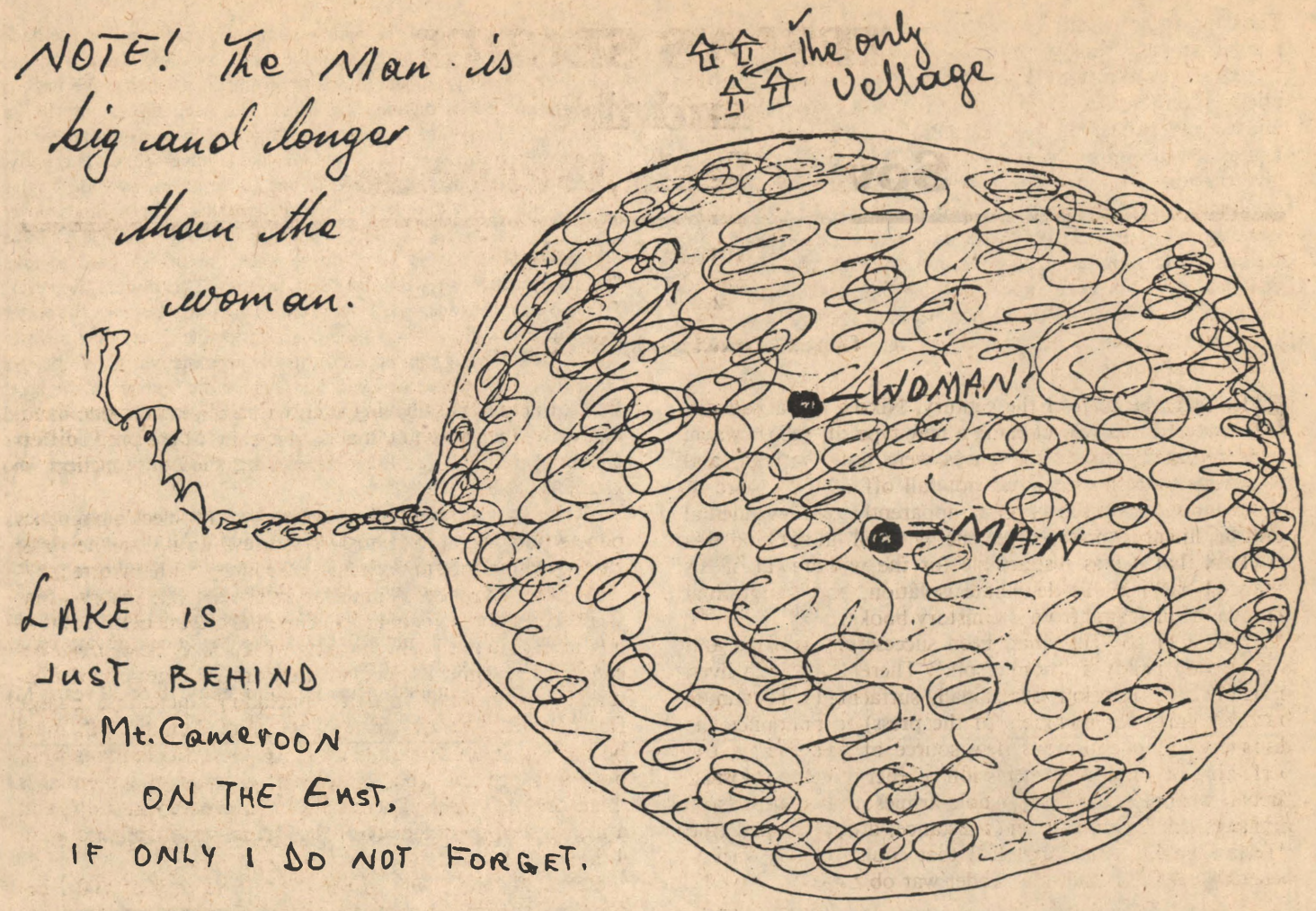
"It was about 1949 and I was 4 or 5. I was swimming with my friends in Lake Barombi Mbo in Kumba. While we were swimming, the water in the middle of the lake started to boil, so we ran out of the water onto the shore. The British soldiers who were swimming there ran up onto the cement pier they had built for diving. Then the smaller female animal appeared; a few minutes later, the larger male came up. They were about 200 yards away from us. When the animals appeared, the British men ran up the steps from the pier, and away from the lake. We yelled for them to stop, but they ran all the same.

"The male animal had a neck that stretched perhaps 12 or 15 feet above the water. The skin was like a viper's; smooth scales that would not go up if you rubbed them the wrong way, as a fish's do. The head of the male was about 2 feet long. At the back of the head of both animals was a horn, or cap, about 8 inches long. The head is carried above the water as a viper's; the neck is slightly curved to balance the head. The neck tapers just like a snake's. In fact, that part of the animal which is visible above the water appears in every way to look like a huge snake. The body, which was in water, appeared to me to be about as wide as this area around you and I; say one meter thick. The animals never come out of the water, so no one has ever seen their legs. Lake Barombi Mbo is very, very deep; when the British tried to take soundings there, they did not reach bottom. This animal, however, stays on the surface; no, I don't think it floats, because the water around it is still. When a hippo or a crocodile float, they have to move their legs to stay up, and this disturbs the water. We believe that the animals have legs which stretch to the bottom of the lake. When the two animals appeared, we all stayed still and watched them; we had been told that to run away would put you in the animals' power. I was led to believe that the British officers who ran, died a short while later.

"The animals were visible for at least an hour, only moving their heads and necks. They made no sound. All the time I watched them. I was trembling, and I continued to tremble for some time after they went back down. When they went down, the female went down first, then the male a few minutes later. They say that this is how the animals always act—the female always comes up first, and goes down first.

"They say the animals come up about every 10 or 20 years. My mother saw them when I was very small, about 2 or 3 (years old).





They say they only come up when they need men; when men run away from them, they will come down with a fever, then die in a day or two. Then their souls turn into fish, and the animals enslave them to bring them food. They are not dangerous, though, if you do not run from them. If you just stay still and watch them, you cannot be harmed. I do not think that they are 'animals of nature.' I think that they are wizards, and are not controlled by the same natural laws which control natural animals. These are not 'animals of nature.'"

There are some discrepancies, but on the whole the report appears to me to be very sober and well-observed—especially since the witness was at a "very impressionable age" and more than 30 years had passed before the interview. Clearly, if the animals were 200 yards away, it would be all but impossible to see any sort of fine scales ("like a viper's") on their bodies, so we may assume that this was the witness' *impression* of the skin texture.

Mr. Arrey's description of the animals' posture also requires further explanation. When he said the head is carried "as a viper's," he demonstrated by crooking his arm in a "body-builder" position, with the fingers together and tips pointing outward. His use of the word "viper" probably should be taken as reference to a cobra. The position he demonstrated seems characteristic of cobras.

When I asked him what had happened to the British officers who had run from the animals, he was very careful not to say that he *knew*, but that he was *led to believe* that they had succumbed to the magic of the animals. One of the notable features of this report is its reference to European witnesses on the spot, and I am trying to get in touch with the "British officers" who were stationed at Kumba at the time.

About a year after I had returned from Cameroon I wrote to Mr. Arrey and asked him to sketch a picture of the animals on a sheet of graph paper which I had lined off with a rough meter-scale so that he could show size as well as proportion in his drawing. See the sketches which Mr. Arrey made, above and on preceding page.

Mr. Arrey's physical description of the animals, as far as it goes, matches those of von Stein's report and the Powell-Mackal report, even to the "cap" on the back of the head of the male animal. Mr. Arrey is the first witness to suggest that the horn is a sexual characteristic. This may explain why not all of the witnesses mentioned in Powell's article described the horn even as all the people at Epena agreed it had one. Those who did not mention the horn might have seen only a female of the species.

As of this writing, Roy Mackal is back in Congo, James Powell is making arrangements to return there, and I am scrambling to find means to return to Cameroon. Clearly, the remarkable correspondence of the evidence uncovered by Powell and Mackal and this writer from November 1979 to February 1980 has added considerable weight to the theory of a surviving sauropod in west-central Africa. With luck, there may be even more convincing evidence coming to light soon.

TESLA'S SECRET and the Soviet Tesla Weapons

by Thomas E. Bearden

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Special Drawings by Hal Crawford

BEFORE the turn of the century, Nikola Tesla had discovered and was utilizing a new type of electric wave. Tesla repeatedly stated his waves were non-Hertzian, and his wireless transmissions did not fall off as the square of the distance. His discovery was apparently so fundamental (and his intent to provide free energy to all humankind was so clear) that it was responsible for the withdrawal of his financial backing, his deliberate isolation, and the gradual removal of his name from the history books.

By 1914 or so, Tesla had been successfully isolated and was already nearly a "nonperson." Thereafter, Tesla lived in nearly total seclusion, occasionally surfacing (at his annual birthday party for members of the press) to announce the discovery of an enormous new source of free energy, the perfection of wireless transmission of energy without losses, fireball weapons to destroy whole armies and thousands of airplanes at hundreds of miles distance, and a weapon (the "Tesla Shield," I've dubbed it) that could provide an impenetrable defense and thus render war obsolete.

In my pursuit of Tesla's secret, it gradually became apparent to me that present orthodox electromagnetic theory is seriously flawed in some fundamental respects. One of these is in the definition and use of $\emptyset$, the scalar electrostatic potential. It is this error which has hidden the long-sought unified field theory from the theorists.

In the theory of the scalar electrostatic potential (SEP), the idea is introduced of work accomplished on a charge brought in from a distance against the scalar field. The SEP is not a vector field, but is a scalar field. Indeed, scalar potential cannot of itself perform work on a charged mass; if it could do so, then tremendous force would exist on every mass due to the extremely high SEP of the vacuum itself. Only a differential of SEP between two spatial points can produce force or accomplish work. (Rigorously, a differential of scalar potential between two spatial points constitutes a vector. *Only a vector can produce force and do work.)*

Also, work can only be done on a mass. Further, it takes time* to move an electron or other charged mass between two spatial points, and so the work performed by a spatial differential of the $\emptyset$-field requires time. Rigorously, the delta SEP is voltage, not SEP per se, and is directly related to E field. The entire voltage concept depends on the work performed in moving a mass, after that mass has moved. The idea of "voltage" always implies the existence of a steady differential of $\emptyset$ between two spatial points for a finite length of time, and it also involves the assumption of a flow of actual mass having occurred. SEP, on the one hand, is always a single-point function; on the other hand, difference in potential (i.e., V) is always a two point function, as is any vector.

Yet many graduate-level physics and electromagnetics papers and texts erroneously confuse $\emptyset$ and V in the static case! Such an interpretation is, of course, quite incorrect.

Another common assumption in present EM theory—that the electrostatic potential ($\emptyset_0$) of the normal vacuum is zero—has no legitimate basis. In fact, we know $\emptyset_0$ is nonzero because the vacuum is filled with enormous amounts of fluctuating virtual-state activity, including incredible charge fluctuations. And by virtue of its point definition, $\emptyset_0$ must be the "instantaneous intensity" of these fluctuations—but both in space and time. The scalar electrostatic potential is therefore the "instantaneous stress" on spacetime itself, and a measure of the intensity of the virtual-state flux through a 4-dimensional spacetime point.

Potential theory was largely developed in the 1800s, before the theory of relativity. Time flowrate was then regarded as immutable. Accordingly, electrostatic "intensity" was chosen as "spatial intensity," with the connotation of "spatial flux density." This assumes a constant, immutable rate of flow of time, which need not be true at all if we believe relativity. Such a spatial "point" intensity is actually a "line" in 4-space, and not a 4-dimensional "point" at all. Thus the spatial potential—$\emptyset_3$—is a very special case of the real spacetime potential—$\emptyset_4$, or charge—and electromagnetic theory today is accordingly a special case of the real 4-space electromagnetism that actually exists! Note also that charge is a 4-dimensional concept.

Now *mass* is a spatial, 3-dimensional concept. Rigorously, mass does not exist in time—masstime exists in time. Mass and charge are thus of differing dimensionalities!

Also, according to quantum mechanics, the charge of a particle—e.g., of an electron—is due to the continual flux of virtual particles given off and absorbed by the observable particle of mass. Thus charge also is conceptually a measure of the virtual-flux density, and directly related to $\emptyset$. Further, since the charge exists in time, *it is the charge of a particle of spatial mass that gives it the property of masstime, or existing in time.*

Here a great confusion and fundamental error has been thrown into the present EM theory by equating "charge" and "charged mass." As we have seen, the two things are very different, indeed.

To speak of a spatial "amount" of charge erroneously limits the basic EM theory to a fixed-time flow rate condition (which of course it was considered to be, prior to Einstein's development of relativity). Thus when the limited present

*Two spatial points involve at least $\Delta t = \Delta L/c$ in time. All vectors and gradients involve 2 separated spatial points, and thus present timeliness in 4-space; $\emptyset_4$ is a point, not a line, in 4-space.

theory encounters a "relativistic" case (where the time flowrate changes), all sorts of extraordinary corrections must be introduced. The real problem, of course, is with the fundamental definitions of electrostatic potential and charge. The spatial "amount" of charge (i.e., the coulomb), as we presently erroneously use the term, is actually the spatial amount of observable "charged mass." To correct the theory, one must introduce the true 4-space SEP and separate the definitions of charge and charged mass.

Only when a mass is moved does one have work—and voltage or vector fields. (The reason one has voltage and E field connected to a normal electrostatically charged object in the laboratory is because an excess of charged-particle masses are assembled on the object, and these masses are in violent motion! A true static charge would have no E field at all.)

Ø-field need not involve observable mass accumulation, but only charge (virtual-flowrate intensity) accumulation. Accumulated masses are like so many gallons of water; accumulated charge is like so much pressure on both the water (space) and the time in which the water is existing.

Now, if one varies the SEP solely as a point function, one would have a purely scalar complex longitudinal wave, and not a vector wave at all. This is the fundamentally new electrical wave that Tesla discovered in 1899.

Rigorously, all vector fields are two-point functions and thus decomposable into two scalar fields, as was shown by Whittaker in 1903. It follows that any vector wave can be decomposed into two scalar waves. By implication, therefore, a normal transverse EM vector wave, e.g., must simply be two coupled scalar (Tesla) waves—and these scalars independently would be longitudinal if uncoupled. *An ordinary transverse EM vector wave is thus two pair-coupled Tesla scalar longitudinal waves, and only a single special case of the much more fundamental electromagnetics discovered by Nikola Tesla.*

A Tesla (scalar potential) wave—i.e., a massless wave in pure $\emptyset_0$, the stress of the spacetime medium—would have very strange characteristics. For one thing, since it moves in a complex 4-space, it has many more modes of movement than does a simple wave in 3-space. And for another thing, it need not be bound at all by the speed of (vector) light. In current theory, one $\emptyset_3$-field does not directly interact or couple with other existing $\emptyset_3$-fields except by simple superposition. Therefore, at present the Ø-field is considered to have no drag limitation at all, hence infinite velocity. (E.g., as stated in Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 2nd edition, page 223.)

Actually, a $\emptyset_4$-wave can and will interact with some of the other existing $\emptyset_4$-waves in the medium transversed, and this interaction can involve *pair-coupling* into EM vector fields and waves, an interraction not presently in the electrodynamics theory. The result of scalar pair-coupling creates a finite amount of vector "drag" on the $\emptyset_4$-wave, so it then has less than infinite velocity. However, if this drag is small due to limited pair-coupling, the velocity of the scalar wave through the slightly dragging medium still may be far greater than the speed of vector EM waves (light) in vacuum. On the other hand, if the pair-coupling is made severe, the Ø-wave may move at a speed considerably below the speed of vector light waves in vacuum. The velocity of the $\emptyset_4$-wave is thus both variable and controllable or adjustable (e.g., simply by varying its initial amplitude, which through a given medium changes the percentage of pair-coupling and hence the degree of drag on the scalar wave). The Tesla scalar wave thus can have either subluminal or superluminal velocity, in contradiction to present theory.

Note that *the scalar wave also violates one of Einstein's fundamental postulates*—for the speed of our "new kind of light" wave is not limited to c, and need not be the same to every observer. Thus Tesla scalar waves lead to a new "superrelativity" of which the present Einstein relativity is only a highly special case!

But let us now look for some subtle but real examples of scalar waves and scalar pair-coupling in nature. As is well known, a tectonic fault zone can provide anomalous lights, sounds, etc., from stresses, piezoelectrical activity, and telluric currents in the earth and through the fault zone. In ex-

Table 1. Some Present Theoretical Facts

- $\emptyset_3$-FIELD CONCEIVED BEFORE RELATIVITY
  - POINT FUNCTION IN SPACE
  - LINE FUNCTION IN SPACETIME
  - TIME FLOWRATE CONSIDERED IMMUTABLE
  - SPECIAL CASE OF $\emptyset_4$, ..., $\emptyset_N$
- GRADIENT BETWEEN TWO POINTS IN $\emptyset_3$ FIELD
  - PRODUCES VOLTAGE
  - PRODUCES E FIELD
  - MOVES ELECTRON
  - IS AN AREA IN 4-SPACE
- GRADIENT MAY BE BETWEEN SEPARATED POINTS IN TWO SUPERPOSED Ø-FIELDS
- Ø-FIELD CAN "MOVE" AT INFINITE VELOCITY*

*JACKSON, CLASSICAL ELECTRODYNAMICS, 2ND EDITION, P. 223

Table 2. Some Proposed $\emptyset_4$ Characteristics

- SPATIOTEMPORAL $\emptyset_4$ FIELD
  - STRESS ON SPACETIME
  - CAN CHANGE RATE OF FLOW OF TIME
- GRADIENT BETWEEN 2 POINTS IN $\emptyset_4$ FIELD
  - PRODUCES COMPLEX V_4
  - WILL MOVE ELECTRON IF
    - -- $V_3 \neq 0$, AND
    - -- $\nu_1 = \nu_2 = C$
  - WILL NOT MOVE ELECTRON IF
    - -- $V_3 = 0$, OR
    - -- $\nu_1 \neq \nu_2$
- GRADIENT MAY BE BETWEEN SEPARATED POINTS IN TWO SUPERPOSED $\emptyset_4$ FIELDS
- $\emptyset_4$ WAVE MOVES AT $0 \leq \nu_4 \leq \infty$
- $\emptyset_4$ WAVE IS COMPLEX AND LONGITUDINAL

Table 3. Tesla Waves Can:

- **ESTABLISH STANDING WAVES**
  - **In the earth**
  - **In the ionosphere**
- **TAP ENERGY FROM EARTH'S CORE**
- **TRAVEL FASTER OR SLOWER THAN LIGHT**
- **CHANGE RATE OF TIME FLOW**
- **AFFECT ALL FIELDS, INCLUDING GRAVITY**
- **COMMUTE BETWEEN VIRTUAL AND OBSERVABLE**

amining the fault zone phenomenon, I finally realized that a fault zone was literally a *scalar interferometer*—i.e., if one can have scalar $\emptyset_4$-waves, they can interfere, either constructively or destructively. Their interference, however, produces scalar pair-coupling into vector EM waves. This coupling may be at a distance from the interferometer itself, and thus the interferometer can produce energy directly at a distance, without vector transmission through the intervening space. Coupling of $\emptyset$ waves with the paired scalars comprising ordinary EM vector waves can also occur. If this triplex coupling forms additional EM vector waves 180 degrees out of phase, the ordinary EM wave is diminished or extinguished. If the scalar triplex coupling occurs so as to create vector EM waves in phase with the interacting vector EM wave, the amplitude of the ordinary vector wave is increased.

Scalar potential waves can thus augment or diminish, or create or destroy, ordinary EM waves at a distance by pair-coupling interference under appropriate conditions, and this is in consonance with the implications of Whittaker's fundamental 1903 work.

An earthquake fault zone is such a scalar interferometer. Stresses and charge pileups exist in the plates on each side adjacent to the fault, with stress relief existing in the middle in the fault fracture itself. Since the rock is locally nonlinear, the mechanical stresses and electrical currents in it are also locally nonlinear. This results in the generation of multiple frequencies of $\emptyset_4$-waves from each side of the fault interferometer, yielding two complex Fourier expansion patterns of scalar potential waves. On occasion these two Fourier-transformed scalar wave patterns couple at a distance to produce stable ordinary electromagnetic field in a 3-dimensional spatial pattern—e.g., a stress light such as the Vestigia light covered in Part I of *The Excalibur Briefing*. Driven by the erratic two scalar Fourier expansion patterns of the scalar interferometer (whose input stresses normally change slowly), an erratic, darting, hovering "spooklight" of the variety studied by Vestigia is produced.

As the stresses change in each side of the interferometer, the distant scalar coupling zone is affected. Thus the stress-light moves and its form changes, but it may be relatively stable in form for seconds or minutes. Since the stresses in the rock may be intense, the stress light may involve an intense pair of $\emptyset$-patterns coupling into the sphere or ball of vector EM energy. The atoms and molecules of the air in the region of the coupled stresslight ball thus become highly excited, giving off radiant energy as the excited states decay.

Since much of the piezoelectric material in the stressed rocks is quartz grains, the features of quartz are of particular interest. Each little quartz grain is itself highly stressed, and has stress cracks. It is therefore a little scalar interferometer. Further, quartz is transparent to infrared and ultraviolet; and the random orientation of all the quartz scalar interferometers may also form a Prigogine system far from thermodynamic equilibrium. If so, this system can tap into highly energetic microscopic electromagnetic fluctuations to produce large-scale, ordered, relatively stable patterns of electromagnetic energy at a distance.

In short, all of this lends support to the formation of relatively stable but somewhat erratic patterns of electromagnetic energy at a distance from the fault itself. In the atmosphere, such scalar interferometers could form in clouds or even in the air or between clouds and earth. If so, such rare but occasional "weather" scalar interferometers could account for the rare phenomenon of ball lightning. The intense energy of the ball of lightning, as compared to the lesser energy of an earthstress light, could well be due to the enormous electrical charges between clouds or between cloud and earth, available to fuel the scalar interferometer. Very probably it is this phenomenon which gave Tesla the clue to scalar wave interferometry.

Thus such phenomena as earthstress lights, ball lightning, and the Tesla system of wireless transmission of energy at a distance with negligible losses and at speeds exceeding the speed of light may be explained. They are complex, however, and involve fundamental changes to present electromagnetic theory. These changes include utilizing 4-space scalar electrostatic potentials, scalar waves, pair coupling, ordinary 3-dimensional Fourier expansion, the Prigogine effect, and the properties of piezoelectric materials in rocks.

Since the scalar potential also stresses time, it can change the rate of flow of time itself. Thus it affects anything which exists in time—including the mind, both of the individual and at various levels of unconsciousness. Therefore the same functions that result in earthstress lights also affect mind and thought, and are in turn affected by mind and thought. This is the missing ingredient in Persinger's theory that UFOs are correlated with, and a result of, fault zones and earth stresses. While Persinger seems to feel this is a "normal physics" explanation, it indeed involves a paranormal explanation.

The time-stressing ability of the true $\emptyset$ scalar wave also explains the interaction of such earthstress lights with humans and human intent, as noted by other researchers. (E.G., the lights that repeatedly seemed to react to the observers, as detailed by Dr. Harley Rutledge in his epoch-making *Project Identification*, Prentice-Hall, 1981.)

These ideas in condensed form comprise the concepts required to violate the speed of light and produce an ordinary electromagnetic field at a distance, using scalar interferometry, without losses—as Tesla had done in his wireless transmission system which he had tested prior to 1900 and had perfected by the 1930s. Scalar interferometry can give stable regions of EM or "light energy" at a distance without losses, particularly as detailed in the beautiful Vestigia experiments, and it is within our grasp to utilize the new effects. Indeed, any stress crack in a material can result in the scalar potential interferometer effect. Exophoton and exoelectron emission—poorly understood but already known in fatiguing of materials—must be at least partly due to the scalar interferometer effect.

However, one additional caution should be advanced. Normal movement of electrons allows so much "sideplay" movement of the electrons—and there is so much such sideplay electron motion in the surrounding vicinity—that pair coupling is almost instantaneous for small waves. Thus orbital electrons in atoms emit some percentage of scalar waves as well. Since a scalar wave is comprised exclusively of disturbance in the virtual state, it need not obey the conservation-of-energy law. Further, a scalar wave of itself does not "push electrons" or other charges; hence it is nearly indetectable by present detectors. Ionization detectors such as a Geiger-counter tube, e.g., are exceptions if the scalar wave encountered is fairly strong. In that case sufficient triplex coupling with the ionized gas occurs to produce additional ionization or charge, breaching the tube's cutoff threshold and producing a cascade discharge of electrons and voltage which is detected. But weak scalar waves are presently indetectable by ordinary instruments. However, these small scalar waves are detectable by sensitive interferometry techniques—e.g., such as an electron interferometer. Since the use of such instruments is quite rare, then indeed we have been living immersed in a sea of scalar waves without being aware of it.

Finally, the percentage of scalar waves produced by the changes in charged mass pileups can be increased by utilizing charged mass streaming. Essentially the charged masses must be moved suddenly, as quickly as possible, at or near the complete breakdown of the medium. For this reason, Tesla utilized sparkgaps in his early transmission systems, but also found that he could induce ionized media to "breakdown" in such fashion by a slow-growth process. One of his early patented atmospheric wireless transmission systems is based on this fact. However, it was necessary to use a very high voltage, insuring extreme stress on the medium and hence some spillover stress onto time itself. In other words, $\emptyset_3$ is always an approximation; at sufficiently high spatial stress, sufficient spillover $\emptyset_4$ exists to give Tesla scalar waves. For this reason, Tesla used very high voltages and extremely sharp discharges to give "streaming" of the charged masses and thus high percentages of $\emptyset_4$ waves. This suggests that the breakdown of dielectrics is a much richer phenomenon than is presently allowed for in the conventional theory.

To summarize, electrostatic potential—Ø-field—is stress on the spacetime medium at a four-dimensional point. I.e., it is a sort of pressure on the medium, but pressure on all four dimensions, not just on the three spatial dimensions. Thus in the new standard theory, $\emptyset_4$ may have complex values. In addition, a Ø-wave is to be interpreted as a scalar longitudinal wave in complex spacetime—directly in $\emptyset_0$, the normal average 4-space stress itself. And charge and charged mass must be recognized as two separate concepts. This is the gist of what I finally recognized about Nikola Tesla's work and fundamental discovery.

This is exciting, for it means that Tesla stress waves can affect either space or time individually, or both space and time simultaneously, or even oscillate back and forth between primarily affecting time and primarily affecting space. Tesla's waves were actually these Ø-field scalar waves. As such,

(Continued on page 113)

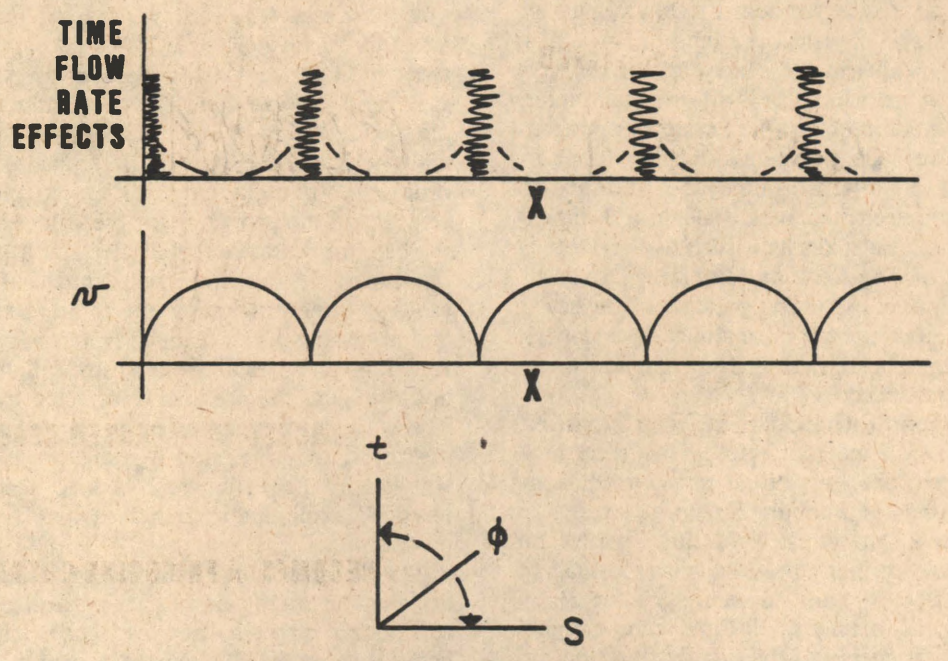
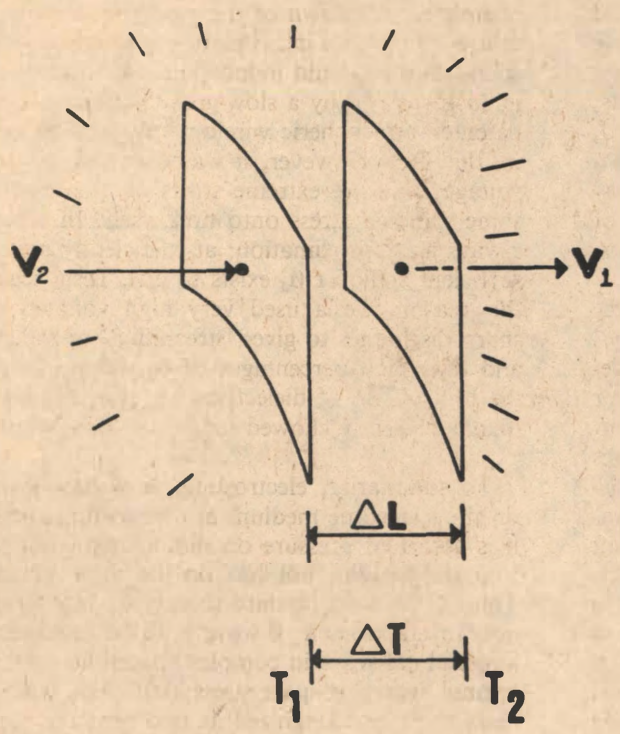


Figure 1. Tesla's Standing Columnar Wave

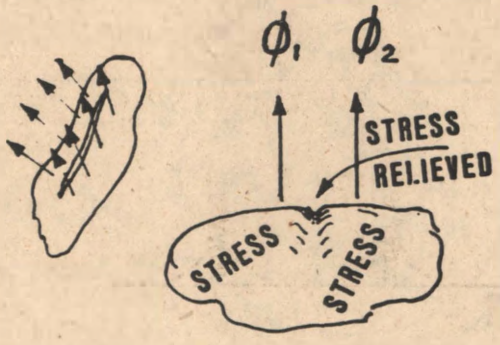


ALL VECTORS AND VECTOR FIELDS ARE CREATED BY SCALAR INTERFEROMETRY AND PAIR COUPLING

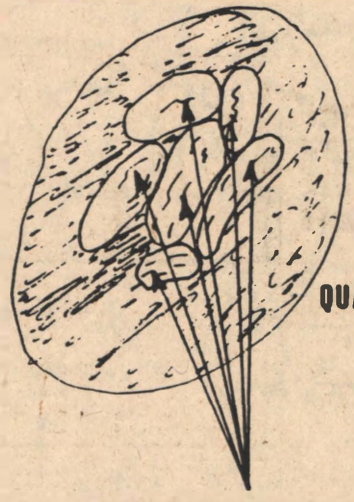
EM COUPLING CONDITION

$$\Delta L/c = \Delta T$$

Figure 2. Pair Coupling: Producing EM at a Distance



EACH TINY STRESSED CRACK ACTS AS A SCALAR INTERFEROMETER



LOCKED-IN STRESSED CRACKS

BECOMES A PRIGOGINE CRYSTAL

Figure 3. Natural Scalar Interferometers

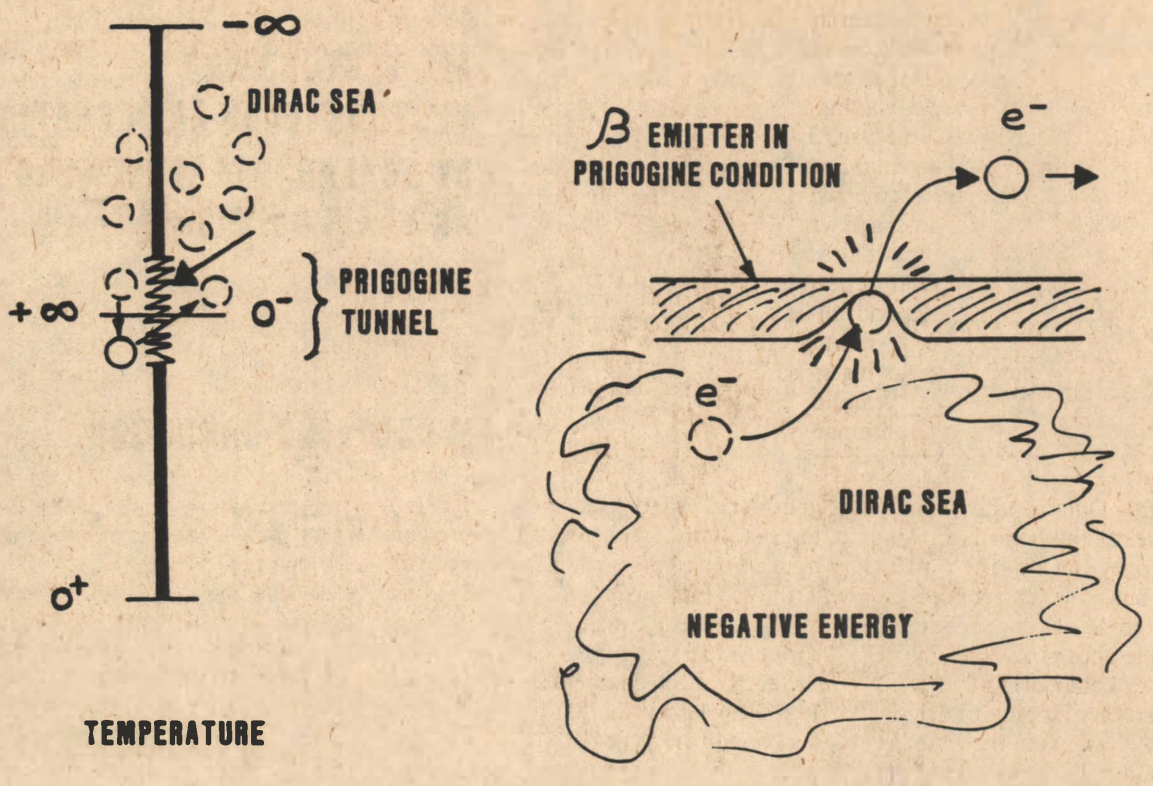


Figure 4. Exoelectron Emission

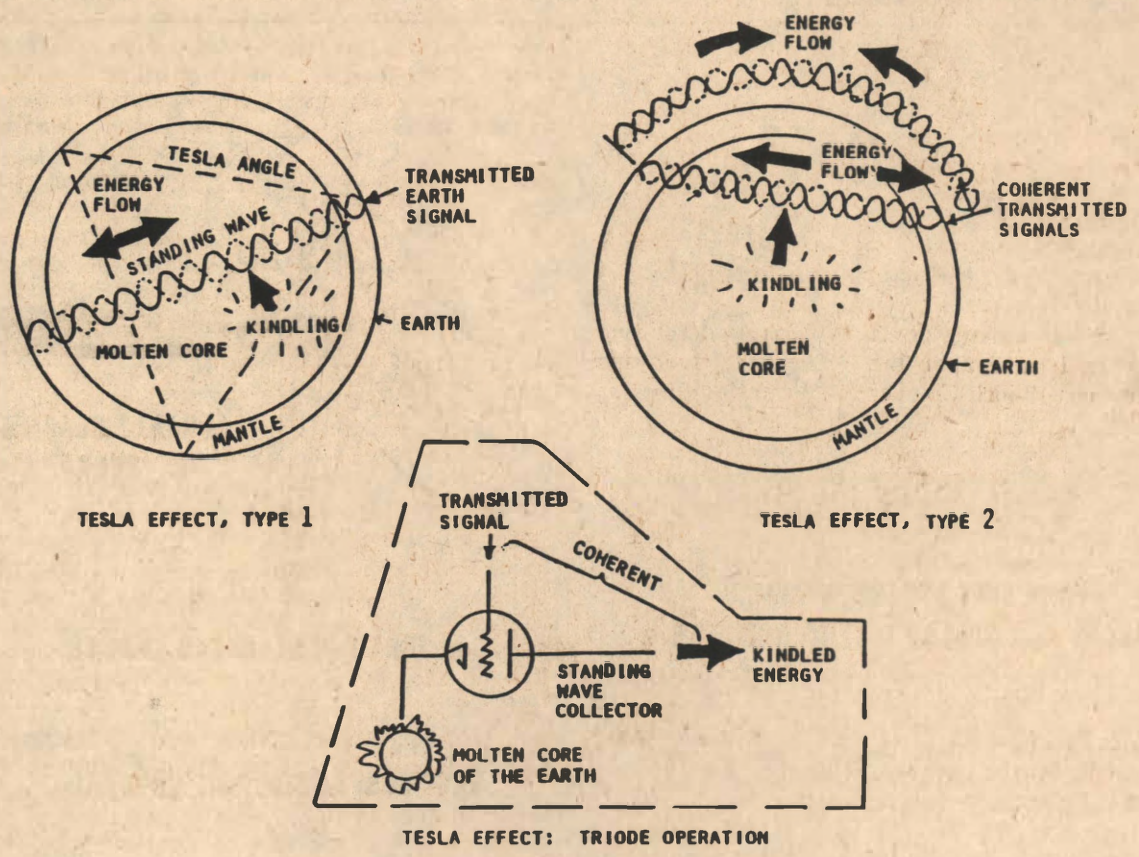


Figure 5. The Tesla Effect

(Continued from page 110)

they were fundamentally different from ordinary electromagnetic waves, and had entirely different characteristics, just as Tesla often stated. E.g., a Tesla wave can either move spatially, with time flowing linearly; move temporally only (sitting at a point and waxing and waning in magnitude—but changing the rate of flow of time itself in doing so, and affecting gravitational field, fundamental constants of nature, etc.), or move in a combination of the two modes. In the latter case, the Tesla wave moves in space with a very strange motion—it oscillates between (1) spatially standing still and flexing time, and (2) moving smoothly in space while time flows smoothly and evenly. I.e., it stands at one point (or at one columnar region), flexing for a moment; then slowly picks up spatial velocity until it is moving smoothly through space; then slows down again to a "standing column," etc. This is Tesla's fabulous "standing columnar wave."

Another wild characteristic of the Tesla wave is that it can affect the rate of flow of time itself; hence it can affect or change every other field—including the gravitational field—that exists in time flow. It can also affect all universal constants, the mass of an object, the inertia of a body, and the mind and thoughts as well! All of these exist in the flow of time, and they are affected if the time stream in which they exist is affected. This was the awful secret that Tesla partially discovered by 1900, and which he came more and more to fully realize as he pursued its nature and its ramifications into the 1920s and 1930s.

Tesla also found he could set up standing Ø-field waves through the earth. He in fact intended to do so, for he had also discovered that all charges in the highly stressed earth-regions in which such a standing wave existed produced Ø-fields which would feed (kindle) energy into the standing Ø-field wave by pair-coupling, i.e., normal vector field energy

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2. Debye, P., *Ann. Phys.* (Leipz.) *30*, 57 (1909); also *Phil. Mag., 38*, 143 (1919).
4. Laporte, O. & Uhlenbeck, G. E., *Phys. Rev. 37*, 1380 (1931).
5. Nisbet, A., *Proc. R. Soc. London A 231*, 250 (1955).
6. Essex, E. A., *Am. Jour. Phys. 45*, 1099 (1977).
7. Braunlich, P., Ed., *Thermally Stimulated Relaxation in Solids*, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1979.
8. Ratzlaff, John T., *Dr. Nikola Tesla: Selected Patent Wrappers*, Volumes I, II, III & IV, Tesla Book Company, 1580 Magnolia Ave., Millbrae, CA 94030, 1980.
9. Ratzlaff, John T. & Anderson, Leland I., *Dr. Nikola Tesla Bibliography*, Ragusan Press, 936 Industrial Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94303, 1979.
10. "Tesla—85th Birthday," *N. Y. Sun*, July 11, 1941. (Tesla says he could build, within three months, a plant at a cost of $2 million that would melt the engines of an approaching aircraft at a distance of thousands of miles.)
11. "Tesla Promises to Light Dark Spot on Moon. It's Part of a Scheme of His for Interplanetary Radio; Distance Means Nothing. Has 4 New Inventions. Tells of Them on 81st Birthday; 2 Nations Honor Him," *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, July 11, 1937.
12. O'Neill, John J., "In the Realm of Science: Tesla, who predicted radio, now looks forward to sending waves to the Moon," *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, Aug. 22, 1937. (Inventor hopes to use energy-transmitting device to make spot glow on the lunar surface. Theory is traced to 1897 experiments. His mechanism is to use vast natural forces, possibly cosmic rays.)
13. "Tesla, 80, Reveals New Power Device," *N. Y. Times*, July 11, 1936, p. 13, col. 2. (Says his wireless system of power transmission will supply the earth with energy for industry.)
14. Sparling, Earl, "Nikola Tesla, at 79, Uses Earth to Transmit Signals; Expects to Have $100,000,000 Within Two Years," *N. Y. World-Telegram*, July 11, 1935. (Inventor tells of 'quake' in his laboratory that brought police and ambulances during experiments with mechanical oscillator.)
15. "Tesla's Controlled Earth Quakes—Power Through the Earth, A Startling Discovery," *N. Y. American*, July 11, 1935, Section 2. (Announces the successful passage of an induction current with a varying flux through a circuit without the use of a commutator. Cosmic ray studies indicate many tenets of theory of relativity to be fallacious. Possible to convey mechanical effects to any distance.)
16. "Tesla, 79, Promises to Transmit Force—Transmission of Energy Over World," *N. Y. Times*, July 11, 1935, p. 23, col. 8. (Tesla has plans to send energy over the entire world. Measurement of cosmic rays said to be 50 times greater than the speed of light, demolishing the theory of relativity.)
17. Tesla, Nikola, "Expanding Sun Will Explode Some Day, Tesla Predicts," *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, Aug. 18, 1935. (Present literature on cosmic rays is erroneous. Some cosmic rays reach speeds 50 times that of light. Sun will increase in mass and energy and will ultimately explode. Tesla's view is that the condensation of primary substance is going on continuously. Finds secret of cosmic rays in the positive electrical charge of the sun. Discusses radioactive emanations.)
18. "3 Tesla Inventions—Famous Scientist Will Tell Them Tomorrow," *N. Y. Sun*, July 9, 1935. (One of the discoveries is a new way of transmitting energy, an entirely new principle, nothing like wireless. Also method of harnessing cosmic rays.)
19. Welshimer, Helen, "Dr. Tesla Visions the End of Aircraft in War," *Every Week Magazine*, Oct. 21, 1934, p. 3. (Claims to have created a new agent, which kills without a trace and yet pierces the thickest armor. Can destroy armies or aircraft.)
20. Tesla, Nikola, "Tesla on Power Development and Future Marvels," *N. Y. World-Telegram*, July 24, 1934. (Source of reference is *Prodigal Genius* by J. J. O'Neill, p. 241. Reply to articles of June 29, July 12, and July 13, 1934. Praises Westinghouse and Insul to create the power system he had barely suggested in 1893. With regard to death-ray effect, Tesla employs an agent in which intensity does not diminish with the square of the distance.)
21. Dunlap, Orrin E., Jr., "Tesla Sees Evidence That Radio and Light Are Sound," *N. Y. Times*, April 8, 1934, X, p. 9, col. 1. (Tesla points to errors of the past, explains radio as he sees it at age 77. He expects television.) (Note: Sound is a longitudinal wave—as is the Tesla wave. Hertzian waves are transverse waves, not longitudinal.)
22. Bird, Carol, "Tremendous New Power Soon to be Unleashed," *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, Sept. 10, 1933, magazine section, p. 6. (Revolutionary power project by Tesla, who is also completing process for thought photography.) (Note: Here we have a possible clue that the same principle may be used both in Tesla's energy device and in Tesla's approach to thought photography.)
23. "Tesla 'Harnesses' Cosmic Energy," *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, Nov. 2, 1933. (A principle has been discovered to derive cosmic energy which operates the universe. Power is "everywhere present in unlimited quantities." Will eliminate the need for coal, oil, gas, or any of the common fuels.) (Note: Was Tesla referring to what we today call "zero-point energy of vacuum"? His principle will tap it.)

would "assemble" onto the scalar matrix wave by means of pair-coupling. Thus by transmitting a scalar standing wave into the earth, he could easily tap the fiery scalar fields produced in the molten core of the planet itself, turning them into ordinary electromagnetic energy. In such case, a single generator would enable anyone to put up a simple antenna and extract all the free energy desired.

When Tesla's alarmed financial backers discovered this was his real intent, they considered him a dangerous madman and found it necessary to ruthlessly stop him at all costs. And so his financial support was withdrawn, he was harassed in his more subtle patent efforts (the patents themselves were adulterated), and his name gradually was removed from all the electrical textbooks. By 1914 Tesla, who had been the greatest inventor and scientist in the world, had become essentially a nonperson.

A few other persons in the early 1900s also were aware that potential and voltage are different. And some of them even learned to utilize Tesla's Ø-field, even though they only vaguely understood they were utilizing a fundamentally different kind of electromagnetic wave. For example, James Harris Rogers patented an undersea and underground communications system which Tesla later confirmed utilized Tesla waves. The government secretly used the Rogers communications system in World War I to communicate with U.S. submarines underwater, and to communicate through the earth to the American Expeditionary Forces headquarters in Europe. The Rogers system was declassified after the war—and very shortly after that, it had mysteriously been scrubbed off the face of the earth. Again, potential stress-waves—Tesla waves—were eliminated and "buried."

Table 4. Rogers' Undersea and Underground Communication System:

- SECRETLY USED BY U.S. IN WWI
- COMMUNICATED TO SUBS UNDERWATER
  - ANY DEPTH, UP TO 30 KHZ
  - REDUCED DEPTH, > 30 KHZ
- COMMUNICATED TO EXPEDITIONARY HQ OVERSEAS
  - 5,000 TIMES STRONGER THAN AERIAL
  - STATIC-FREE
- DECLASSIFIED IN 1919
  - TO REVOLUTIONIZE COMMUNICATIONS
  - TO END ALL SURFACE ANTENNAS
- MYSTERIOUSLY "LOST"
- REDISCOVERED AND "LOST" THREE TIMES AFTER WWII

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24. Blakeslee, Howard W., "Discovery of Force to Surround Nations & Smash Attackers: Claims of Aged Inventor—Nikola Tesla Makes Announcement on 75th Birthday—Will Turn Plans Over to Geneva," *Minneapolis Tribune*, July 11, 1934. (Note: Here the inventor is referring to the "Tesla Shield.")

25. "Tesla, at 78, Bares New 'Death Beam'," *N. Y. Times*, July 11, 1934, p. 18, col. 1. (Invention powerful enough to destroy 10,000 airplanes at 250 miles away. Defense weapon only.)

26. Alsop, Joseph W., Jr., "Beam to Kill Army at 200 Miles: Tesla's Claim on 78th Birthday," *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, July 11, 1934, pp. 1, 15. (Beam of force similar to death ray involves four electrical devices. Can also be used in peacetime to transmit power over distances limited only by curvature of the earth.) (Note: In this reference, we note that the Tesla death ray and the Tesla wireless transmission devices apparently use the same effect or basic principle. There appear to be four devices involved in an operational system.)

27. "A Giant Eye to See 'Round the World'," *Albany Telegram*, Feb. 25, 1933. (Based on the mechanism of the human eye. The first two parts of Tesla's invention have been completed. Will allow man to see any part of the earth.) (Note: Similarity of binocular vision to interferometry.)

28. Tesla, Nikola. "Pioneer Radio Engineer Gives Views on Power," *N. Y. Herald Tribune*, Sept. 11, 1932. (Tesla says wireless waves are not electromagnetic, but sound in nature. Holds space is not curved.) (Note again that sound waves are longitudinal, as are Tesla's waves. Electromagnetic waves are transverse.)

29. "No High-Speed Limit, Says Tesla," *Literary Digest*, November 7, 1931, p. 28. (Speeds greater than light, deemed impossible by the Einstein theory, have been accomplished. As early as 1900 Tesla showed that power from his transmitter passed over the earth at a speed of 292,830 miles per second.) (Note: As is well known, velocity represents the rotation of an object out of the normal 3-dimensional space toward a 4th-dimensional direction. The speed of light, c, represents a full orthogonal turn. A normal electromagnetic wave, being transverse oscillatory, is *a priori* limited to a single orthogonal turn, for that is all it possesses. It thus moves at the speed c. A longitudinal scalar wave, on the other hand, need not be so limited at all.)

30. O'Neill, J. J., "Sun Emits Super Ray, Nikola Tesla Asserts," *Brooklyn Eagle*, Feb. 8, 1932, p. 4, col. 1. (Note: Logically, the sun should also emit scalar waves as well as transverse vector waves.)

31. O'Neill, J. J., "Tesla Cosmic Ray Motor May Transmit Power 'Round Earth'," *Brooklyn Eagle*, July 10, 1932, A, 1:4, pp. 1, 17. (Efforts by Tesla to harness cosmic rays started 25 years ago, and he now announces success in operating a motive device by means of these rays. Hopes to build a motor on a large scale.) (Note: possibly implies that all these Tesla devices for the last 25 years have been dealing with the same basic principle.)

32. "Tesla, 76, Reports His Talents at Peak," *N. Y. Times*, July 10, 1932, p. 19, col. 1. (New invention in tapping tremendous and unused source of energy. One invention to permit generation of all kinds of rays of almost unlimited intensity.) (Note: By scalar interferometry, electromagnetic waves of any frequency—and hence of any "type"—can be assembled by coupling the appropriate scalars together. A Hertzian wave is just two coupled Tesla scalar waves.)

33. Tesla, Nikola, "Man's Greatest Achievement," *N. Y. American*, July 6, 1930, p. 10 (editorial section). ("To create and annihilate material substance, cause it to aggregate in forms according to his desire . . . would place him beside his Creator and fulfill his ultimate destiny.") (Note: Here Tesla seems to be referring to controlled materialization and dematerialization of matter.)

34. Tesla, Nikola, "World System of Wireless Transmission of Energy," *Telegraph & Telephone Age*, New York, Oct. 16, 1927, pp. 457-460. (Transmission of power without wires is not a theory, but "a fact demonstrated by Tesla." Mode of propagation of currents from transmitter has mean speed 57% greater than Hertz waves.) (Note: a faster-than-light, non-Hertzian type of wave is involved. The Tesla wave is not a normal Hertzian wave.)

Probably the most brilliant inventor and researcher into Tesla's electromagnetics was T. Henry Moray of Salt Lake City, Utah. Dr. Moray actually succeeded in tapping the limitless zero-point energy of vacuum (spacetime) itself. By 1939, Dr. Moray's amplifier contained 29 stages and its output stage produced 50 kilowatts of power from vacuum. Interestingly, another 50 kilowatts could be tapped off any other stage in the device—which consequently could have produced almost 1.5 megawatts of electrical power! Dr. Moray's epoch-making work was suppressed also. His device, which represented over 20 years of heartbreaking accumulation of 29 working tubes from thousands made, was destroyed by a Soviet agent in 1939, but not before the agent had obtained the drawings for building the tubes and the device itself. Today the Moray amplifier is a standard component of many of the Soviet secret superweapons and Tesla weapons.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Tesla announced the perfection of his wireless transmission of energy without losses—even to interplanetary distances. In several articles (e.g., H. Winfield Secor, "Tesla Maps Our Electrical Future," *Science and Invention*, Vol. XVII, No. 12, pp. 1077-1126), Tesla even revealed he used longitudinal stress-waves in his wireless power transmission. Quoting from the article, "Tesla upholds the startling theory formulated by him long ago, that the radio transmitters as now used, do not emit Hertz waves, as commonly believed, but waves of sound. . . . He says that a Hertz wave would only be possible in a solid ether, but he has demonstrated already in 1897 that the ether is a gas, which can only transmit waves of sound; that is, such as are propagated by alternate compressions and rarefactions of the medium in which transverse waves are absolutely impossible." The wily Tesla did not reveal, of course, that such scalar waves nearly always immediately pair-coupled into vector waves when produced by normal means. Tesla himself was working with longitudinal scalar waves.

Also in the '30s Tesla announced such bizarre and terrible weapons as a death ray, capable of destroying hundreds or even thousands of aircraft at hundreds of miles range, and his ultimate weapon to end all war—the Tesla shield, which nothing could penetrate. However, by this time no one any longer paid any real attention to the forgotten great genius. Tesla died in 1943 without ever revealing the secret of these great weapons and inventions.

Unfortunately, today in 1981 the Soviet Union has long since discovered and weaponized Tesla's scalar wave effects. Here we only have time to detail the most powerful of the frightening Tesla weapons—which Brezhnev undoubtedly was referring to in 1975, when the Soviet side at the SALT talks suddenly suggested limiting the development of new weapons "more frightening than the mind of man had im-

(Continued on page 118)

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35. Secor, H. Winfield, "The Rogers Underground Wireless," *Electrical Experimenter*, March 1919, pp. 787-789, 832-835, 839. (Rogers system does away with aerial wires.)

36. Gernsback, Hugo, "Underground Wireless," *Electrical Experimenter*, March 1919, p. 762. (Development of James H. Rogers. Receives messages from Europe during thunderstorm. Tesla agrees that messages are not Hertzian waves.)

37. Tesla, Nikola, "The True Wireless," *Electrical Experimenter*, May 1919, pp. 28-30, 61-63, 87. (Tesla says Hertz wave theory is a delusion. Signals must be from earth currents. Note again that Tesla does not like Hertzian waves, but himself has something more fundamental.)

38. Tesla, Nikola, "The Effects of Statics on Electrical Transmission," *Electrical Experimenter*, January 1919, pp. 627, 658. (Tells of defects in Hertz waves. System devised by Tesla releases energy at infinite velocity.) (Note: electrostatic potential is already known to be able to travel at infinite velocity. See Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 2nd Edition, 1975, p. 223. This is strong evidence that Tesla used scalar potential waves or Ø-fields.)

39. Bottone, A., "Nikola Tesla's New Wireless," *Electrical Engineer*, London, Dec. 24, 1909, p. 893. (Experiments conducted on Long Island have resulted in principles of transmission which are direct opposite of Hertzian wave transmission.) (Note: In other words, using uncoupled scalar waves—Tesla waves—instead of pair-coupled scalar waves—Hertzian waves?)

40. Tesla, Nikola, "Electrical Control of the Weather Will Soon Be an Accomplished Fact," *St. Louis Republic*, Nov. 15, 1908, V, p. 3. (Tesla concurs in concept of electrical control of weather.)

41. Swezy, Kenneth M., "Nikola Tesla," *Science*, May 16, 1958, pp. 1147-1158. (Electricity today is generated, transmitted, and converted to mechanical power by means of his inventions.)

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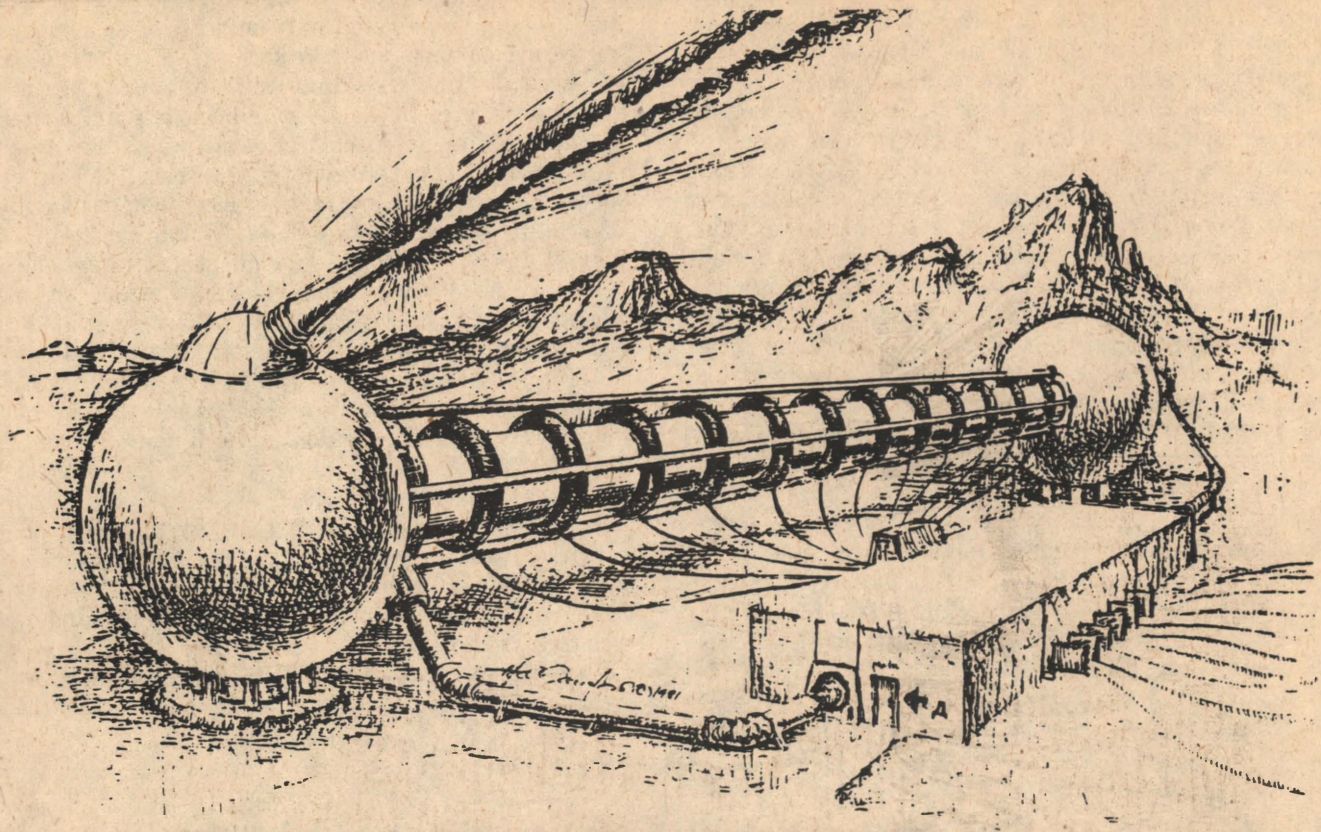


Figure 6. Multimode Tesla Weapon

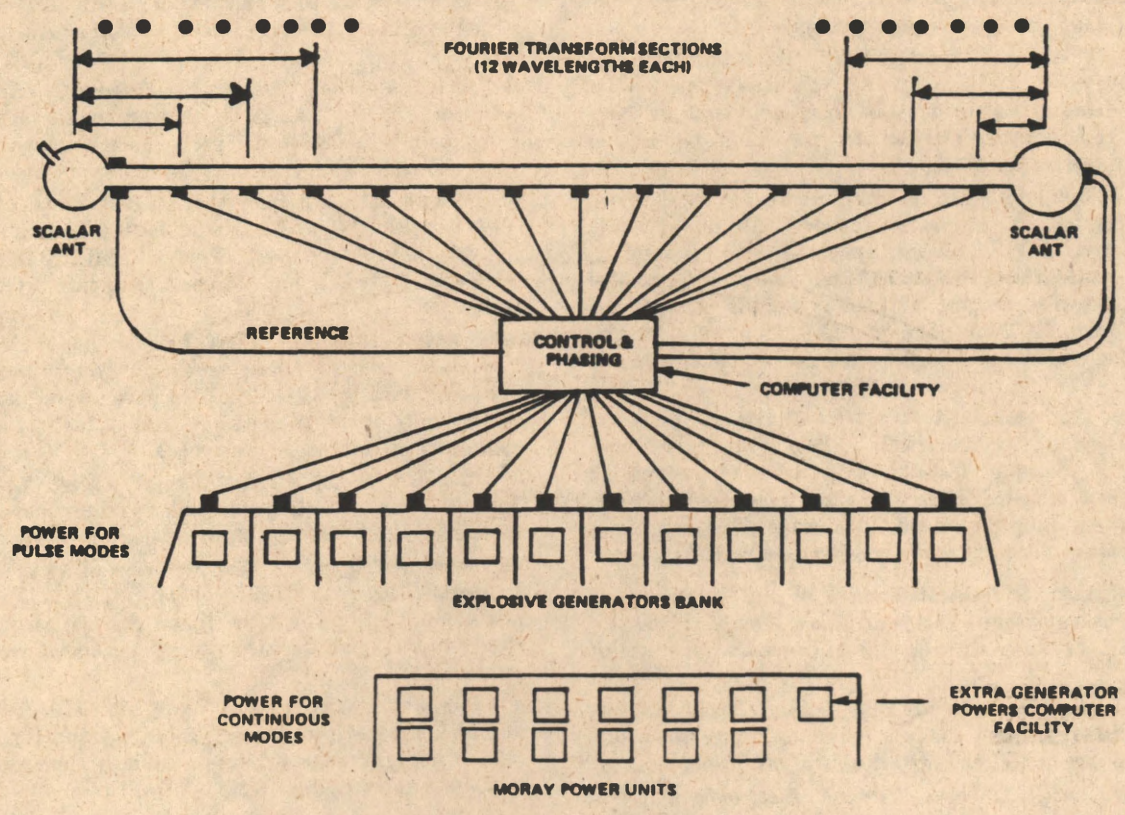


Figure 7. Tesla Weapon at Saryshagan

Aviation Week & Space Technology, July 28, 1980

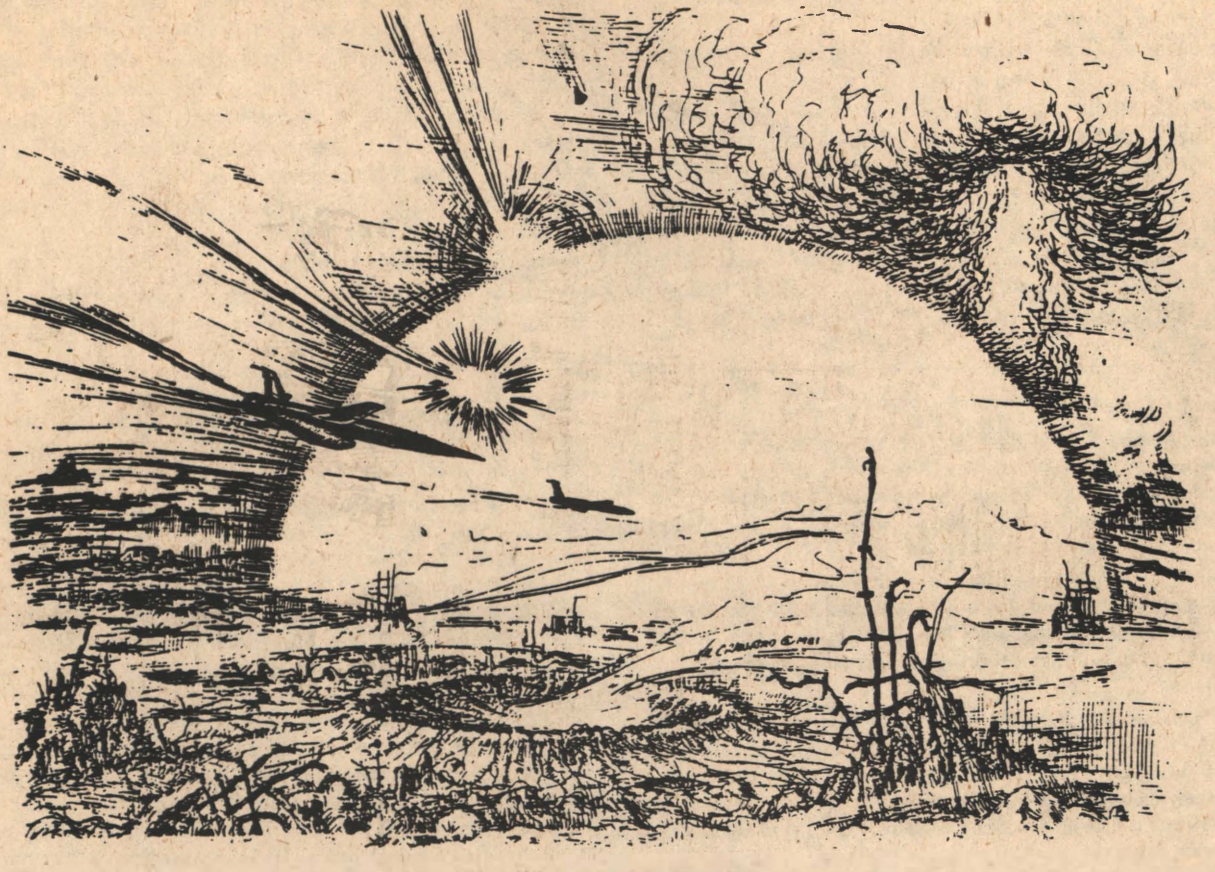


Figure 8. The Tesla Shield

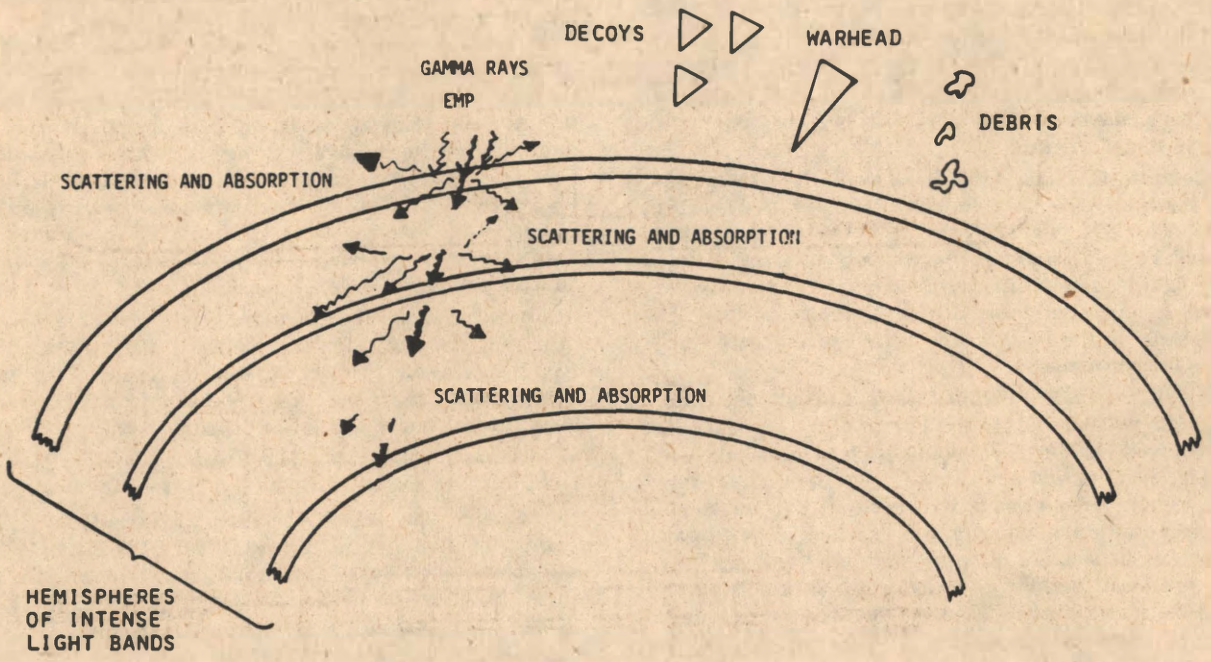


Figure 9. Tesla Terminal Area Defense System

agined." One of these weapons is the Tesla howitzer recently completed at the Saryshagan missile range and presently considered to be either a high-energy laser weapon or a particle beam weapon. (See *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, July 28, 1980, page 48 for an artist's conception.)

The Saryshagan howitzer actually is a huge Tesla scalar interferometer with four modes of operation. One continuous mode is the Tesla shield, which places a thin, impenetrable hemispherical shell of energy over a large defended area. The 3-dimensional shell is created by interfering two Fourier-expansion, 3-dimensional scalar hemispherical patterns in space so they pair-couple into a dome-like shell of intense, ordinary electromagnetic energy. The air molecules and atoms in the shell are totally ionized and thus highly excited, giving off intense, glowing light. Anything physical which hits the shell receives an enormous discharge of electrical energy and is instantly vaporized—it goes pfft!—like a bug hitting one of the electrical bug killers now so much in vogue.

If several of these hemispherical shells are concentrically stacked, even the gamma radiation and EMP from a high-altitude nuclear explosion above the stack cannot penetrate all the shells due to repetitive absorption and re-radiation, and scattering in the layered plasmas.

In the continuous shield mode, the Tesla interferometer is fed by a bank of Moray free-energy generators, so that enormous energy is available in the shield. A diagram of the

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61. Bearden, Tom and Crawford, Hal, "Possible Soviet Test of a Tesla Weapon," *Specula*, journal of the A.A.M.S., Vol. 3, No. 2, April-June 1980, p. 29. See also *Specula* 3, 2, 30-32 by Bearden and Crawford. These reports are from CIA reports released under the Freedom of Information Act.

62. Bearden, Thomas E., *The Excalibur Briefing*, Strawberry Hill Press, San Francisco, 1980. [See review, page 134—Ed.]

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Saryshagan-type Tesla howitzer is shown in figure 7. Artist Hal Crawford has rendered the interferometer end of the Tesla howitzer in figure 6, and the Tesla shield produced by the howitzer in figure 8.

In the pulse mode, a single, intense 3-dimensional scalar Ø-field pulse form is fired, using two truncated Fourier transforms, each involving several frequencies, to provide the proper 3-dimensional shape (figure 10). This explains why two scalar antennas separated by a baseline are required. After a time-delay calculated for the particular target, a second and faster pulse-form of the same shape is fired from the interferometer antennas. The second pulse overtakes the first, catching it over the target zone and pair-coupling with it to instantly form a violent EMP of ordinary vector (Hertzian) electromagnetic energy. Thus there is no vector transmission loss between the howitzer and the burst. Moreover, the coupling time is extremely short, and the energy will appear sharply in an "electromagnetic pulse (EMP)" very similar to the 2-pulsed EMP of a nuclear weapon.

A weapon of this type is what actually caused the mysterious flashes off the southwest coast of Africa, picked up in 1979 and 1980 by Vela satellites. The second flash, e.g., was in the infrared only, with no visible spectrum. Nuclear flashes do not do that; neither does superlightning, meteorite strikes, or meteors. In addition, one of the scientists at the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory detected a gravitational wave disturbance—signature of the truncated Fourier pattern and the time-squeezing effect of the Tesla potential wave—traveling toward the vicinity of the explosion.

The pulse mode may be fed from either Moray generators or—if the Moray generators have suffered their anomalous "all fail" malfunction—ordinary explosive generators. Thus the Tesla howitzer can always function in the pulse mode, but it will be limited in power if the Moray generators fail.

In the continuous mode, two continuous scalar waves are emitted—one faster than the other—and they pair-couple into vector energy at the region where they approach an in-phase condition. In this mode, the energy in the distant

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70. Klass, Philip J., "Anti-Satellite Laser Use Suspected," *Aviation Week & Aerospace Technology*, Dec. 8, 1975, pp. 12-13. Some details on the "laser blinding" of U.S. satellites by the Soviets. On one occasion, the satellite was blinded for four hours. (Comment: difficult to explain with current laser technology, but simple to explain with Tesla scalar interferometry.)

71. "Soviets Build Directed-Energy Weapon," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, July 28, 1980, pp. 57-60. Presents a background summary in Soviet particle beam weapon work, particularly the device being constructed at Saryshagan.

72. "Scientists Fail to Solve Vela Mystery," *Science*, Vol. 207, Feb. 1, 1980, pp. 504-506. See also article in *Science*, Nov. 30, 1979.

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78. Klass, Philip J., "Clandestine Nuclear Test Doubted," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, Aug. 11, 1980, pp. 67, 69, 71-72.

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82. Semon, Mark D. and Schmieg, Glenn M., "Note on the Analogy between Inertial and Electromagnetic Forces," *Am. J. Phys.* 49(7), July 1981, pp. 689-690. Compares physical forces in a rotating frame with electromagnetic forces in a Newtonian frame. The transverse mechanical force in a rotating frame is directly analagous to, and behaves exactly like, the force associated with an induced EMF in a Newtonian frame.

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"ball" or geometric region would appear continuously and be sustained—and this is Tesla's secret of wireless transmission of energy at a distance without any losses. It is also the secret of a "continuous fireball" weapon capable of destroying hundreds of aircraft or missiles at a distance. An example of a Soviet test of this mode of operation is shown in figure 11.

The volume of the Tesla fireball can be vastly expanded to yield a globe which will not physically "vaporize" vehicles but will deliver an EMP to them sufficient to dud their electronics. A test of this mode is shown in figure 12. (See also Gwynne Roberts, "Witness to a Super Weapon?" in the London *Sunday Times*, August 17, 1980, for several other tests of this mode at Saryshagan, seen from Afghanistan by British TV cameraman and former war correspondent Nick Downie.)

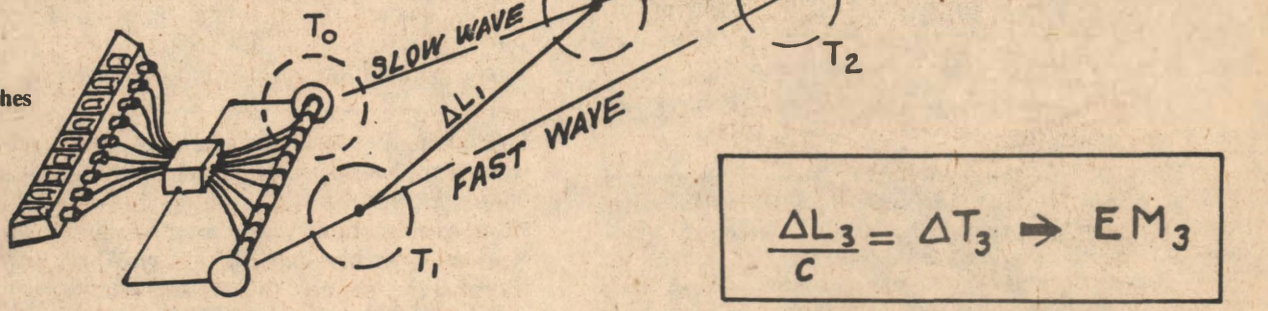


Figure 10. 'Nuclear' Flashes off the Coast of Africa

If the Moray generators fail anomalously, a continuous mode of limited power and range could conceivably be sustained by powering the interferometer from more-conventional power sources—advanced magnetohydrodynamic generators, for example.

Typical strategic ABM uses of Tesla weapons are shown on the front cover (top drawing). Other, smaller Tesla howitzer systems for anti-tactical ballistic missile defense of troops and tactical installations could be constituted of more-conventional field missile systems by using paired or triplet radars, of conventional external appearance, in a scalar interferometer mode.

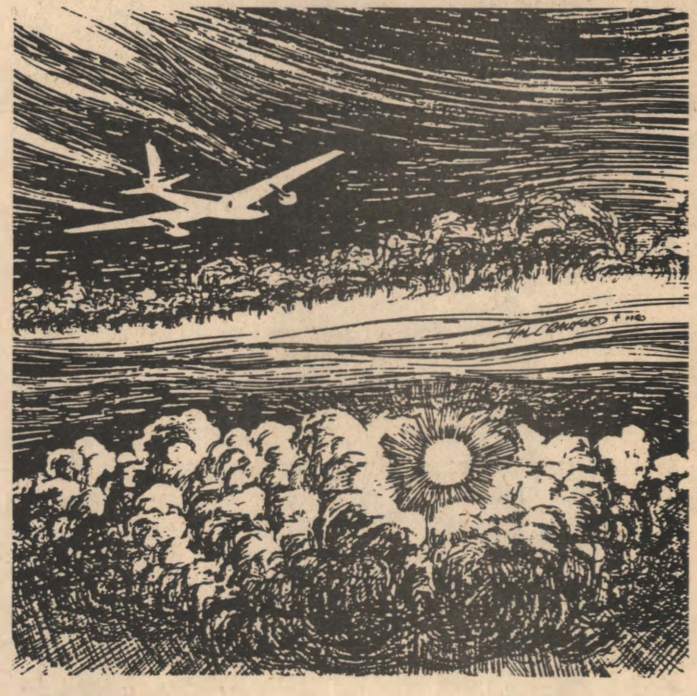
With Moray generators as power sources and multiply deployed reentry vehicles with scalar antennas and transmitters, ICBM reentry systems now can become "blasters" of the target areas from thousands of kilometers of distance. (See front cover, lower drawing.) Literally, "Star Wars" is made possible by the Tesla technology. In air attack, jammers and ECM aircraft become "Tesla blasters." With the Tesla technology, emitters become primary fighting components of stunning power.

The potential peaceful implications of Tesla waves are also enormous. By utilizing the "time-squeeze" effect, one can get antigravity, materialization and dematerialization, transmutation, and mindboggling medical benefits. One can also get subluminal and superluminal communication, see through the earth and through the ocean. The new view of Ø-field provides a unified field theory, higher orders of reality, and a new super-relativity.

With two cerebral brain halves, the human being has a Tesla scalar interferometer between his ears. Since the brain and nervous system processes avalanche discharges, it can produce (and detect) scalar Tesla waves to at least a limited degree. Thus a human can sometimes produce anomalous spatiotemporal effects at a distance and through time. These provide an exact mechanism for psychokinesis, levitation,

TESLA HOWITZER (SCALAR INTERFEROMETER)

CIA REPORT RELEASED UNDER FOIA



LITHUANIA 10 SEP 1976

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS FLIGHT #831 BETWEEN MOSCOW AND LONDON

Figure 11. Continuous Tesla Fireball



Figure 12. Continuous Tesla EMP Globe

Table 5. Orders of Reality:

- PHOTONS ARE
  - PAIR-COUPLED SCALARS
  - VELOCITY-LIMITED TO C
  - CARRIERS OF T
- PHOTON INTERACTION
  - IS UBIQUITOUS
  - PRODUCES $\dot{t} = C$
  - YIELDS 1st ORDER REALITY
- SCALAR O WAVES
  - NOT VELOCITY-LIMITED
  - YIELD HIGHER ORDER REALITIES

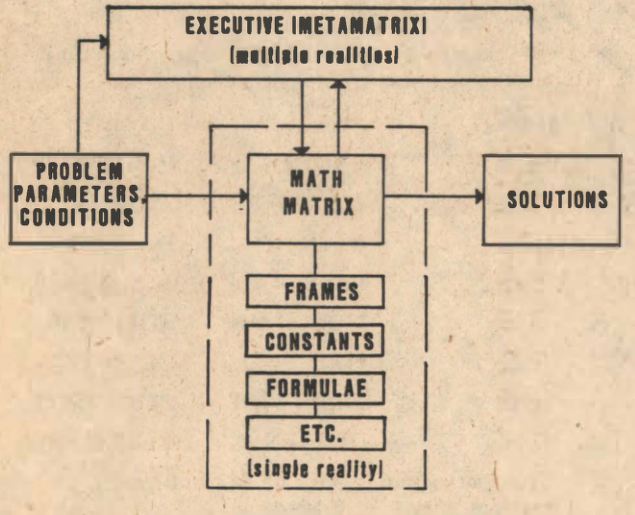


Figure 13. Implications of Tesla Potential

psychic healing, telepathy, precognition, postcognition, remote viewing and the like. It also provides a reason why an individual can detect a "stick" on a radionics or Hieronymous machine (which processes scalar waves), when ordinary detectors detect nothing. There is not room to develop here the implications of this Tesla human interferometry in detail.

At the July 1981 annual conference of the U.S. Psychotronics Association in Dayton, Ohio, I presented the first rough paper on the Tesla secret and scalar interferometry. A videotape of the presentation will shortly be available. I am scheduled to make a special presentation at the Alternate Energy Conference in Toronto, Ontario, late in October 1981. A two-hour presentation on videotape is also being prepared. Wide distribution of the material through the international underground physics-and-technology network has already been made. This time, God willing, Tesla's secret will not be suppressed, for I truly believe that Tesla's lost secret will shortly affect the life of every human being on earth.

Perhaps with the free and open release of Tesla's secret, the scientific and governmental bureaucracies will be shocked awake from their slumber and we can develop defenses before Armageddon occurs. Perhaps there is hope, for even Brezhnev, in his strange July 1975 proposal to the SALT negotiators, seemed to reveal a perception that a turning point in war and weaponry may have been reached, and that human imagination is incapable of dealing with the ability to totally engineer reality itself. Having tested the weapons, the Soviets must be aware that the ill-provoked oscillation of timeflow affects the minds and thoughts—and the very lifestreams and even the collective species unconsciousness—of all lifeforms on earth. They must know that these weapons are two-edged swords, and that the backlash from their use can be far more terrible to the user than was the cataclysmic effect intended for the victim.

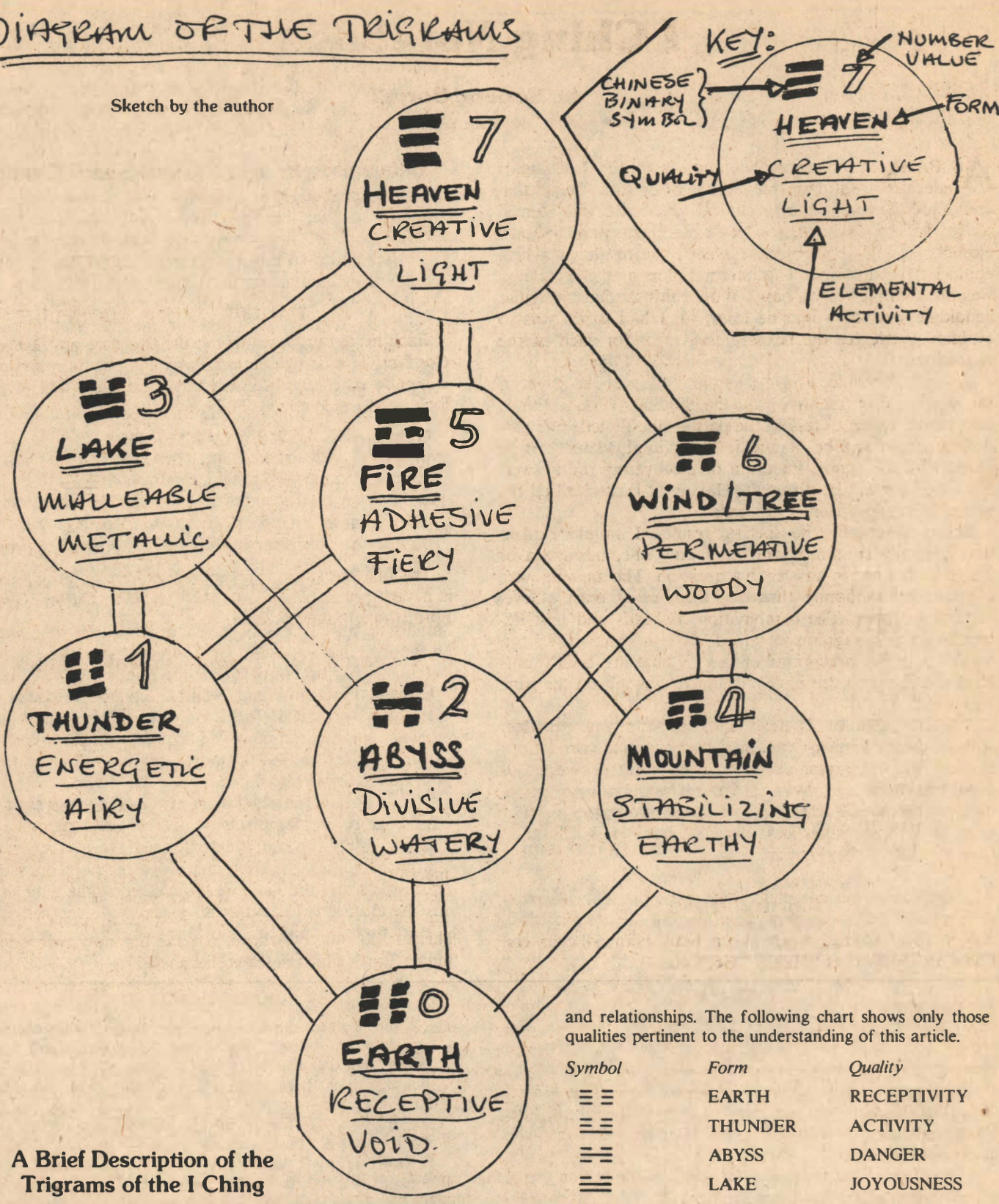
If we can avoid obliteration, the fantastic secret of Nikola Tesla can be employed to cure and elevate man, not kill him. Tesla's discovery can eventually remove every conceivable human limitation. If we humans can raise our consciousness to properly use the Tesla electromagnetics, the man who gave us the electric twentieth century may yet give us a fantastic future more shining and glorious than all the great scientists and sages ever imagined.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am much indebted to Mr. Carey Briggs for furnishing references which strongly support the existence of scalar potential waves and scalar interferometry. Among those papers are: Whittaker (1903), Nisbet (1955), and other papers dealing with Hertzian potential theory. As ever, my profound gratitude is due Hal Crawford for his splendid illustrations which accompany this paper. I am also indebted to John Ratzlaff and the Tesla Book Company for graciously furnishing important Tesla references for me to analyze. My sincere thanks go to Messrs. Jim Beal and Williard Van de Bogart for furnishing important references on exoelectron emission and tectonic fault zones, and to Dr. Robert Beck for furnishing important material on the Rogers underground and undersea transmission system. Other assistance was also received from Mr. Peter Kelly, Joe Siegeldorf, Joe Gambill, and Bob Beutlich. I am also very appreciative of the information furnished by Bob Jones and Vestigia on the beautiful Vestigia mystery-light experiments. —T.E.B.

DIAGRAM OF THE TRIGRAMS

Sketch by the author



A Brief Description of the Trigrams of the I Ching

The trigram is a three-line figure made up of either YIN or YANG lines. The YIN line is shown thus: — — and the YANG line is shown thus: ——. YIN stands for feminine, receptive and dark qualities. YANG stands for masculine, creative and light qualities. Yin and yang are the first differentiations of the undifferentiated wholeness or TAO. There are eight possible combinations of yin and yang lines in a three-line figure or trigram.

Each trigram represents different elements, qualities and relationships. The following chart shows only those qualities pertinent to the understanding of this article.

Symbol	*Form*	*Quality*
☷	EARTH	RECEPTIVITY
☳	THUNDER	ACTIVITY
☵	ABYSS	DANGER
☱	LAKE	JOYOUSNESS
☶	MOUNTAIN	STILLNESS
☲	FIRE	DEPENDENCE
☴	TREE/WIND	PENETRATION
☰	HEAVEN	CREATIVITY

Each hexagram is made up of two trigrams. There are therefore sixty-four hexagrams, each composed of six lines.

I Ching Notebook

by Roderic Sorrell

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AS PART of my experimentation with the I Ching, I decided to attempt predictions of specific events that could later be checked for accuracy. The events that seemed to be the most suitable for this experiment were national elections. They were objective events, the results of which could not be disputed. The interpretation of the divination was on a simple yes/no basis: Would this or that particular candidate win, or would he lose? All I had to do was to evaluate by degree the hexagrams thrown for each of the candidates.

As far as possible, I have taken into account the effect of the experimenter (me) upon the experiment. If a question is asked with a view to testing the person questioned, one particular answer will be obtained. The same question can be asked with the simple intention of discovering the answer. Both answers will be different. Having at least clarified the matter of my intention, I proceeded.

Before describing the specific results, I should explain that generally two, but sometimes only one, hexagram or image is obtained in answer to a question. The answers were obtained by randomly throwing three coins onto a level surface six times. The combination of heads and tails determined the hexagrams obtained. (The trigrams which go to make up the hexagrams of the I Ching are briefly outlined elsewhere on this page and in the diagram on the page opposite.)

The interpretation is dealt with as simply as possible. A more-detailed analysis would show additional correlations between the hexagrams and the actual event; however, to avoid getting bogged down in detail it seems best to simply look at the overall results and consider briefly the implications of the experiment and discuss what possible lines of further research they suggest.

Each reading was completed before the particular election took place. Every hexagram has a number denoting its position in the I Ching, much like a book with 64 chapters. These are denoted as "H29," "H6," etc.

November 1976 U.S. Presidential Election

Question: HOW WILL FORD DO?

Result:



H29
DANGER



H6
CONFLICT

Each hexagram has a name; the two here are *Danger* and *Conflict*. The first hexagram, which is the more important, is composed of the trigram *danger* doubled. This does not look good for President Ford.

Question: HOW WILL CARTER DO?

Result:



H1
THE CREATIVE



H34
GREAT POWER

The first hexagram is composed entirely of yang lines: this is a very potent hexagram. As indicated, Carter won over Ford, though unexpectedly.

March 1977 Indian General Election

Question: HOW WILL INDIRA GHANDI DO?

Result:



H36
DARKENING OF
THE LIGHT



H5
CALCULATED
WAITING

Darkening of the Light, composed of the trigrams *fire* under the *earth*, indicated that she would not win. However, the second hexagram of *Calculated Waiting* indicated that she would not be out of the political arena for good. This turned out to be true, for she has now won over the Janata Party which defeated her in 1977.

The diagram on the opposite page shows a cube with a trigram at each point. The connecting lines connect trigrams similar in all but one line. For example, from ☰☰ the lines move to ☳☰ where the bottom line changes; they also move to ☰☳ where the middle line changes; and to ☳☳ where the top line changes. The number next to the Chinese symbol is the numerical equivalent of the Chinese binary symbol. Below that is shown the natural form normally associated with the trigrams such as Thunder, Mountain and Lake. Below that is shown its quality, such as Malleability, Stability or Receptivity. Below that is shown the elemental activity (HSING in Chinese); this is similar to the European alchemical elements of Earth, Air, Fire and Water; in addition there are the elements of Metal, Wood, Light and Void. I have given them adjectival rather than noun descriptions as the word HSING indicates a process or activity rather than a thing, such as metal or wood.

The trigrams and hexagrams are built organically from the bottom upward, the first line being the lowest. The hexagrams are built out of two trigrams: The lower one describes the inner, closer-to-home, fundamental and maybe subconscious condition; the upper trigram describes the out-there-in-the-world, manifested and conscious condition. Also, the lower trigram may be described as the octave and the upper trigram as the note in that octave.

The study of the way the various trigrams relate to and affect each other is naturally as complex as the number of permutations available between the eight trigrams; likewise for the six-line figure or hexagram. They follow basic rules that make sense and present a coherent structure. For example, ☶☶ = 4 = Mountain = Stabilizing = Earthy. Cars which need to hold the road and buildings because they need stability are built with four wheels, walls or corners. The mountain as a natural feature of the landscape symbolizes this stability. If you describe someone as "earthy" this same characteristic is brought to mind.

The I Ching provides us with a logical, coherent and evocative language.

Question: HOW WILL THE JANATA PARTY DO?
Result:



H9
THE TAMING POWER OF THE SMALL



H26
THE TAMING POWER OF THE GREAT

It was clear that the *small* of the first hexagram would become the *great* of the second hexagram, the *small* being the opposition party to Prime Minister Ghandi. As indicated, the Janata Party did win over Ghandi in 1977.

August 1977 French General Election

There were four contenders for the French leadership: Giscard d'Estaing, the incumbent president who was seeking reelection; Marchais, Communist; Mitterand, Socialist-Communist; and Chirac, Neo-Gaullist.

Question: HOW WILL GISCARD D'ESTAING DO?
Result:



H42
INCREASE



H27
NOURISHING

Both hexagrams indicate a positive result: an increased majority likely and a position of nourishing his people as leader.

Question: HOW WILL MARCHAIS DO?
Result:



H64
BEFORE COMPLETION



H4
IMMATURITY

This indicates that Marchais is not yet ready; the Communist Party was engaged in a lot of internal wrangling and apparently was not mature enough to hold a position of power.

Question: HOW WILL MITTERAND DO?
Result:



H39
OBSTACLES



H48
THE WELL

Both hexagrams contain the trigram of *Danger*. By combining the names of the two hexagrams it could be said that Mitterand would encounter obstacles in his search for the well, or source of power, i.e., the presidency.

Question: HOW WILL CHIRAC DO?
Result:



H6
CONFLICT



H56
THE WANDERER

The first thing to observe here is that the first hexagram, *Conflict*, is the same as Ford's second hexagram—not a good indication. *The Wanderer* could well be a good indication if a journey were being contemplated, but in this context it indicated a departure from the field of politics following a defeat. As indicated, Giscard d'Estaing won the election.

Two important points in interpretation emerge at this stage of the experiment. First, an accumulation of results builds up an understanding of a hexagram's meaning where it repeats in a similar context, in this case, the similar context of winning an election. Second, a hexagram is not necessarily either favorable or unfavorable but depends, as indicated by the second hexagram, *The Wanderer* (above, right), upon the context to which it is applied.

May 1979 United Kingdom General Election

This was between the incumbent Labor Party headed by James Callaghan and the Conservative Party with Margaret Thatcher its choice for Prime Minister.

Question: HOW WILL THE LABOR PARTY DO?
Result:



H62
OVER-DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMALL



H36
DARKENING OF THE LIGHT

The first thing to notice is that the second hexagram is the same as the one Indira Ghandi got on losing the Indian election: *Darkening of the Light*. The first hexagram, *Overdevelopment of the Small*, implies a situation in which the Labor Party is not sufficiently strong for the position of governance. Compare this to the hexagram the Janata Party got in the Indian election, that of *The Taming Power of the Small*, which indicated the ability to capture a position of power.

Question: HOW WILL THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY DO?
Result:



H23
SPLITTING APART



H35
PROGRESS

The first thing to notice is that the Labor Party's second hexagram and the Conservative Party's second hexagram both contain the same trigrams, but in reversed position. In one, *fire* is under the *earth*; in the other, *fire* is over the *earth*. The symbolism is clear enough here.

I was a little confused about the first hexagram, *Splitting Apart*, a hexagram with generally unfavorable implications pointing to decay and collapse. On referring to the context it was clear that the Conservative Party intended the collapse of the Labor Party which was then in power. This seemed to make more sense because it was the Labor Party which was threatened with collapse, not the Conservatives who, not then being in power, had little to lose. As indicated, the Conservative Party gained power.

The next election to consider was the upcoming U.S. Presidential election in November 1980. Unlike the examples of other elections given above, the outcome of the 1980 race for the White House seemed as unpredictable as any in history; I consulted the I Ching many times on the prospects of the various candidates. I started before the two major parties nominated their candidates, and of course the nominations were the first issue that had to be resolved. Then, I could not believe that Ronald Reagan would become the

next President of the United States; the lesson to be learned here is that the investigator must always be careful to maintain objectivity throughout the investigative process.

1980 U.S. Presidential Election

I did a total of 19 predictions as to the outcome of the 1980 Presidential race—that many because of the complex early stages which involved a large number of Republican contenders for the nomination. Here are the readings in the order I did them. In so many readings, a total of up to 38 hexagrams were involved, with the attendant risk of great confusion. I shall therefore keep to the bare bones of the interpretation and not attempt a detailed analysis. It is my intention to show a valid correspondence between the results obtained by tossing coins and the results obtained by counting votes. This correspondence, because it is not linked by a cause-and-effect relationship, is synchronistic in nature. That doesn't tell us anything; it just feels better to give it a name.

The first set of readings I did on November 10, 1979, the objective being to discover the Presidential nominee from each party—not who would be elected, but who would be *nominated.* For the Democrats, the contest was clearly between Carter, Kennedy and Brown.

Here is the result for Jimmy Carter:

CARTER: H56  line 3 moving to H35 
(Nominee)

This looks fairly good. H56 is called the *Traveller*, which does indicate a person out of his element. However, I felt it reflected the enormous amount of campaigning he was relying on for support. The third line spoke of careless behavior causing loss of support. The hexagram it then moved to H35 is called *Progress*. This hexagram was also received by the Conservative Party in the United Kingdom for the May 1979 general election. It was also the second hexagram; and the Conservative Party won the election. Suggested was that Carter would get the nomination but with diminished support; to be certain, I was going to have to compare this with the other results.

Next was Edward Kennedy and his chances for the Democratic nomination.

KENNEDY: H41  line 1 moving to H4 
(Nominee)

H41 is called *Decline* or *Decrease.* Although it points to a later flowering, it does not indicate immediate success. Line 1 tells of a man giving up his own position to help a superior and the difficulties entailed in giving and receiving such help. H4 is called *Inexperience, Youthful Folly, Immaturity* or *Acquiring Experience.* This is the same second hexagram as the one that Marchais obtained for his bid in the French general election of 1977. But Marchais failed, and I felt that Kennedy also would fail. It was indicated, however, that he would lend his support to the winner.

The third possible candidate was California's governor, Jerry Brown.

BROWN: H23  no moving lines
(Nominee)

H23 is called *Deterioration, Splitting Apart* or *Shedding.* In the 1979 United Kingdom general election the Conservative Party received H23 as a first hexagram; the Conservatives won. However, they had a second hexagram, H35, which is very favorable. Brown is locked into H23 with no moving lines. Margaret Thatcher was attempting the splitting-apart of the Labor Party then in power; her position of power within the Conservative Party was not in dispute. Governor Brown, on the other hand, was seeking approval as an outside chance. The circumstances made this an unfavorable hexagram for Brown in his position.

In view of the obvious likelihood of Carter winning the nomination and the generally more favorable reading I had obtained for him, I felt that he would gain the Democratic nomination, albeit with diminished support.

Now for the Republican Party. At the time (November 1979) there were a dozen or so announced candidates. Four seemed to be in the forefront: Reagan, Baker, Connally and Haig. This judgment was based upon political realism plus a dash of personal evaluation.

First, Ronald Reagan.

REAGAN: H35  line 6 moving to H16 
(Nominee)

Again we see H35. This is the third time it has come up in our investigation thus far. A quotation from the original 3000-year-old text seems pertinent: "Rising above the horizon. In the rotation of a day, thrice to receive subjects. The contented Prince must grant horses in great abundance." (J. K. Shchutskii: *Researches on the I Ching*, Routledge & Kegan Paul 1980) The moving sixth line indicates a favorable self-disciplinary action, which Reagan did indeed take when he dismissed his more liberal-minded New York campaign advisers and reverted to his own brand of mid-west conservatism.

H16 is called *Harmonize* or *Enthusiasm.* The text here states that it is beneficial ". . . to install helpers and to set armies marching." (Wilhelm/Baynes: *I Ching*, Routledge & Kegan Paul 1967) Prospects are very good for Reagan.

CONNALLY: H25  no moving lines
(Nominee)

H25 is called *Innocence* or the *Unexpected.* This hexagram indicates unexpected misfortune for schemers and good fortune for the spontaneous and the innocent. In view of the scheming nature of political life I was certain this was not a favorable indication.

Next, Howard Baker.

BAKER: H16  moving lines 2 and 4 to H7 
(Nominee)

H16 we recognize as Reagan's second hexagram. The two moving lines are favorable, indicating firmness and popularity. Baker's second hexagram, H7, is called the *Army*; it indicates discipline and mourning. This hexagram is associated with the tarot card *The Lightning Struck Tower* or *War*, as Aleister Crowley calls it. This would be favorable in a military situation, but less favorable in Baker's case than in Reagan's. H7 represents the field general rather than the commander-in-chief.

Next, General Alexander Haig.

HAIG: H7  moving lines 1, 4 and 6 to H38 
(Nominee)

H7 we have discovered as Baker's second hexagram. The

three moving lines indicate a need to set order and ascertain the righteousness of the cause, then an orderly retreat, and finally, success. At the time I could not figure out this back-and-forth of fortunes. It did not favor the gaining of the nomination, yet the winning of some sort of public office was indicated. H38, the second hexagram, is called *Contradiction, Opposition* or *Alienation*; and it confirmed the indication that Haig would not be nominated.

Three days later (November 13, 1979) I realized that I had missed someone who might "make it"; he was well down the list of possibles, but his name was appearing more and more frequently. How about George Bush for the Republican nomination?

BUSH: H1  moving lines 5 and 6 to H34 
(Nominee)

Wow! The chances of a combination appearing twice are 64 × 64 to 1, or 4096:1. This is the same combination that Carter got when he won over Ford in the previous national election held four years ago.

H1 is called the *Creative Power.* The moving lines, as with Carter, indicate great success followed by an overextension of power and collapse. H34 is called *Great Power*, and is unusually auspicious in worldly affairs.

I was certain at this stage that George Bush would be nominated; the synchronicity with Carter's reading was too close to overlook. I was even convinced that he would become President and made the mistake of so advising a friend, who promptly put a $50 bet on Bush. Seems I was a bit premature in my evaluation!

At this point I realized there were some serious errors in procedure. To regain a proper perspective I felt the need for a comparative evaluation of the chances of those I believed would be the nominees of the two parties; then I would have to ask again for the nominees' chances of being elected to the Presidency. I had to *know* whether Bush's reading just answered my question about his chance of being nominated, or was it going on from there and predicting that he would be the next President? It certainly wasn't enough to assume that Bush should be favored over Reagan because Bush had come up with the same combination of hexagrams as Carter in the previous election that Carter had won. At this time I was convinced that the contest for the nation's highest office would be between Jimmy Carter and George Bush. So I next asked for Bush's chances at the Presidency.

BUSH: H56  lines 3 and 6 moving to H16 
(Presidency)

H56, the *Traveller*, is one we have had before with Carter's chances at the nomination. H16, *Enthusiasm*, we have also had in Baker's and Reagan's chances for the nomination. The moving lines indicate loss of support through meddlesome and careless behavior. The fortune looked unfavorable but with some compensation in the second hexagram.

Now for Carter's chance at maintaining his incumbency.

CARTER: H53  line 2 moving to H57 
(Presidency)

H53 is called *Developing* or *Gradual Progress.* This indicates a slow, organic unfolding of events upon a traditional and well-trod path, favorable enough but without the zip and pizazz needed to win a Presidential campaign. The moving third line indicated misfortune from over-ambition and not letting things take their course. This lax feeling was emphasized by the second hexagram, H57, called *Penetrating Influence* or the *Gentle*, the image of trees gently waving in the wind.

At this time I was not sure who would win, although Bush looked to be a better bet than Carter. I did no more until March 14, 1980 when John Anderson was forging ahead as the independent Republican populist. Although I personally did not hold out much hope for his chances, I was persuaded that he did have a chance, and on that basis I consulted the I Ching—first, on his chance of gaining the Republican nomination.

ANDERSON: H7  line 1 moving to H19 
(Nominee)

H7, the *Army*, we have seen before, with Baker and Haig. The moving line warns of misfortune if order is not kept. H19 is called *Promotion* or *Approach.* This left me uncertain as to what might happen, so I then checked on the Anderson chances for the Presidency.

ANDERSON: H46  no moving lines
(Presidency)

H46 is called *Advancement* or *Pushing Upward.* It shows a tree slowly pushing its way up through the earth. All of Anderson's hexagrams have the image of the soil on the outer or upper trigram of the hexagram; upward motion, but not yet time for the plant to break through the surface.

On April 13 I decided to check things again. As a rule, it should be unnecessary to recheck a question, but I was not happy with the results I had received. This time Reagan was "reinstated" in the comparison because he was doing well in the campaigning.

First, I asked about Carter.

CARTER: H31  line 2 moving to H28 
(Presidency)

H31 is called *Attraction* or *Influence.* It suggests persuasion and mutual attraction. The moving line says there will be good fortune in holding back, and misfortune in rushing ahead. The second hexagram, H28, is called *Critical Mass* or *Excess*. The original text states the effect: "The ridgepole caves in." The image is of the lake flooding the trees. Interpretation: Carter would be washed out!

Next, Reagan.

REAGAN: H16  line 2 moving to H40 
(Presidency)

H16, *Enthusiasm*, has previously come up with Reagan, Baker and Bush. The moving line indicates firmness and success. The second hexagram indicates a positive breakthrough after arduous times; it is called *Liberation, Deliverance* or *Release*.

Finally, Bush, for I felt that he was still in the running in some way.

BUSH: H5  line 4 moving to H43 
(Presidency)

H5 is called *Calculated Waiting* or *Biding One's Time.* The idea is that a period of time must pass before you get what you are seeking. The moving line in the fourth place states:

"Waiting in blood. Get out of the pit." This indicates an extremely dangerous situation, a matter of life and death. The only course is to stand fast and let fate take its toll. In political terms, it indicates advance after some political upheaval or scandal.

H43 is called *Breakthrough* or *Resolution*. It indicates a time of mental tension, renewed advance, cataclysms, outrages, political upheavals and removal (from D. ffarington-Hook: *I Ching and Its Associations*, Routledge & Kegan Paul 1980). The original text for this hexagram states: "Pronouncement from one's city. Proclaim with truth. There will be danger. You ascend to the King's palace. It is not favorable to take up weapons."

What leaps to mind here is the twenty-year cycle of Presidential deaths. From Lincoln to Kennedy, with I believe only one exception, every twenty years the President has died during his term of office. This time, it is Reagan's turn. I then realized that Reagan would win the election, die, and Bush would take over. The original prediction about Bush had been correct all along; but there would be a delay.

I next asked the I Ching for an overall view of the election.

OVERALL: H54  line 1 moving to H40 

I noticed that the second hexagram, H40, is the same as Reagan's second hexagram for the Presidency. H54 is called the *Subordinate, Concubine* or *Marriageable Maiden*. Thus Reagan was the subordinate, for he was trying to gain the Presidency, not to hold on to it as Carter was trying to do. The first line moving indicates someone new to the situation, and a good outcome. H40, as we have seen, indicates a release or deliverance from restraints. This all points to someone new in the White House, not to the maintaining of an already established President.

Under different circumstances this would have been the end of my bothering the I Ching about a political matter. By mid-August the two parties had selected their candidates and running mates, and I consulted the I Ching again on each pair and the overall result. H35 came up in connection with the Reagan-Bush team as well as the overall result, which simply confirmed the conclusion already reached; that Ronald Reagan would win the election, and that after some tragic event, George Bush would succeed him.

All but the final step in this play of events has taken place.

Implications and Suggested Areas of Research

The very fact that the apparent chance-throw of coins to determine which chapter to consult in a 5,000-year-old book in order to answer questions about a political election and its results which have not yet taken place, violates too many of our concepts of reality to be taken seriously. The known is far easier to investigate than the unknown. To investigate the unknown, the mind has to relax its hold on the known. This puts a heavy psychological strain on the investigator, who, being part of the experiment, cannot remain unchanged by the results he or she obtains.

A primary objection to this investigation would be that it is all a hoax. I have presented no notarized affidavits as evidence that I had come to these conclusions before the events in question took place. I could easily have done so, had I considered the implications of the I Ching's predictions being correct. We would then get into an argument over fraud and misprision instead of turning the question around and inquiring why investigation of the unknown is so firmly resisted.

The future has hitherto been blocked to us. The best we can do is extrapolate from the past into the future: to push the known (the past) into the unknown (the future). This is not always accurate. Who expected Carter to become President in 1976?

Suggested lines of further research extend into two areas. The first is to continue predicting verifiable events. I would enlarge the limited field I have just covered to include the more-traditional and "correct" search for advice on personal behavior. The I Ching is not designed for crude fortune-telling; it is better-used to advise us on the right actions to undertake in life. Whether we like it or not, a measure of acceptable proof is needed before this area can easily be confronted, and scientifically verifiable experiments may be necessary.

The second area of research would be the mechanism of synchronicity: how and why does it work?

Both these lines of research are being actively pursued at this time. Many answers have been found and as many new areas to investigate have been uncovered.

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Miscellany

In the article "Electra, Who Came From Another Planet, Speaks to 'Woman'" (*Pursuit* No. 53, First Quarter 1981, page 11), the name of the parapsychologist who worked with Electra Barclay was incorrectly given as "Vouloukos." The editors apologize to Mr. George J. Bouloukos for the error which apparently was one of mis-translation from the original Greek text.

* * *

Does any member have, or know where we can get, a copy of the January 1977 issue of *Psychic World* (or *Occult*)? We are trying to obtain the six-page article "Coral Castle" which begins on page 66.

* * *

If you are planning to move, please notify SITU as soon as you know your new location. Fill out change-of-address card obtainable at your post office, or write a note giving your name the way it appears on your *Pursuit* envelope and include both old and new address; mail to SITU, Box 265, Little Silver, NJ 07739 USA.

Perceptual UFO Effects

(Continued from page 99)

EUGENIA: What did you do when you felt you wanted to investigate?

E.C.: Well, I felt that I should get in touch with . . . I assumed there were local UFO groups around. About a month after "Close Encounters" came out, the front page of the local paper had an article about one of these groups, so I called up and joined.

EUGENIA: What group was that?

E.C.: That was Vestigia.

EUGENIA: I see.

E.C.: Then I became friends with some of them and we broke away and formed our own group called Orion.

EUGENIA: What do you do in your group? Do you go out specifically to investigate UFOs?

E.C.: I go out. The others don't go out. I go out.

EUGENIA: How do you go out? Do you go in response to your own feeling about a place, or do you go out because somebody calls you up and says they've seen something?

E.C.: Well, because I was doing my own work up in the Middletown area, I was doing that away from the group and I didn't feel like including the group, because it was my own work—but they decided that Wanaque might be important, and I didn't think it was important any more. I thought that issue was dead,* but they wanted me to go there and make out a report. So I went there with Harry—and lo and behold—a craft came over the ice and played around for half an hour and then shut its lights out.

EUGENIA: This is Harry Lebelson of OMNI?

E.C. Yes.

EUGENIA: Your group wanted you to go out to Wanaque, so you went out and pursued it?

E.C.: Yes. They weren't going out there on their own?

EUGENIA: Yes. "You can go and do this, and then report back. I'm staying here."

E.C.: Right. Because even if they do go out, they never see anything.

EUGENIA: I understand. Your function is to see the objects. But Harry saw something at Wanaque also?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: It was a light over the reservoir, as you've shown me in the pictures. Now, I've read Ivan Sanderson's book, *Invisible Residents*, where he describes the incidents at the Wanaque reservoir, and seeing a light over the water sounds a lot like what people were experiencing about ten years ago. So it was basically the same thing as described in that book?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: Did you have any idea that the personnel who maintain the reservoir have been seeing things or is this just an experience that you had with Harry?

E.C.: I hadn't particularly thought to ask them, because they're policemen. I said, "Look, we came down from this dam that's up there and we just saw this craft over the ice for half an hour," and the guy said that a lot of the policemen had seen the same thing.

EUGENIA: They do see it?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: When you say "craft," you actually saw a craft—not a light?

E.C.: A metallic craft that had lights on each end. It remained stationary for about fifteen minutes and then it rotated 180 degrees for a few minutes. Then it stopped.

EUGENIA: Where did it come from and where did it go?

E.C.: The lights all of a sudden seemed to pop over one of the hills and stop in midair.

EUGENIA: Is it possible that instead of coming from over the hill it came from another continuum and manifested over the hill?

E.C.: No. It looked like it came from behind the hill.

EUGENIA: It physically came from behind the hill?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: When it left, where did it go?

E.C.: We didn't see it leave. We watched it for twenty minutes, and then it just turned its lights out like with a light switch.

EUGENIA: And vanished?

E.C.: We couldn't see it with its lights out.

EUGENIA: Could you see *anything* when the lights were out?

E.C.: No. You really can't.

EUGENIA: I've seen the photographs that you've taken of this object and also some photographs that Harry has taken in the same area, and they show unusual light patterns, but you also told me that when several of these shots were taken there was nothing in the air and nothing unusual in the area, but something unusual came out on film. Could you explain?

E.C.: Well, we were supposed to both be aiming at the craft that was there. I have through-the-lens metering. Harry does not. So, I aimed at the craft, and when I developed my pictures there was a lighting effect from the craft where we had seen it—which is on the right side of the photo—but on the left side of the photo are lighting effects from what looks like a craft we never saw. Now, I know that when they turn the lights out on the craft you can't see it—unless it's only ten to twenty feet away from you. Or unless they put on some sort of soft lighting which enables you to see the whole thing.

EUGENIA: So how do you explain that something came out on the left side of the photo when nothing was visible?

E.C.: Well, it could be either that it never put its lights on, so we never saw it, or that the effects are inherent in the system of the craft.

EUGENIA: There is a kind of energy being used which affects the film?

E.C.: Yes. Whether it's in the propulsion or just special effects on the pictures, I don't know.

EUGENIA: Do you feel that there's any patterning in your seeing a UFO very closely in California and suddenly feeling that you should come back to New Jersey, then being motivated to make a series of contacts during which you get in touch with a person who writes for a national magazine and is also a free-lance UFO investigator? A patterning which caused you to go with Harry Lebelson to Wanaque reservoir and have these unusual experiences? Do you think, other than your own curiosity, there is any sort of behavior patterning coming to you from the outside?

E.C.: How do you mean "patterning?"

EUGENIA: I mean something which might be suggested to you telepathically, or that your behavior is guided in some way other than by your own curiosity.

E.C.: I think it's guided. I think it's a total phenomenon. I don't think it's just one specific incident or just seeing 500 UFOs with a whole group of people and taking pictures. I don't think that's the extent of it. I think it does go

*See *Invisible Residents* by Ivan T. Sanderson (1970).

The Regular Rapping and Other Mysteries

by Harold Holland

I have had the belief that both reptiles and amphibians become torpid and denned up, or buried themselves, to spend the cold winter months in a kind of semi-hibernation. But, to borrow the words of an old song, "t'ain't necessarily so."

The weather here this winter has been quite cold with some night-time temperatures dropping well below zero Fahrenheit and daytime highs staying under 20 degrees. Here on the farm I have some horses and a pond where they're watered. Due to the lengthy drought the level of the pond has dwindled to about one foot, hardly a plentiful supply when further reduced by an ice cover of three or four inches.

One day while chopping holes in the ice so the horses could drink I noticed small black creatures zipping under the ice. Investigation showed them to be tadpoles, presumably larval bullfrogs which in warm weather inhabit the pond in great numbers. They were quite active and of differing sizes, some sufficiently developed to display rear legs, others small and limbless. I am a bit puzzled as to how these small, cold-blooded creatures can remain so active in water little above freezing temperature. And what could they be feeding on?

Herpetologists assert that snakes become torpid at temperatures that we humans find merely uncomfortable; even Ditmars holds this view. On December 28, 1980, I was walking down a paved road when I came upon the remains of a brownish 18-inch Coluber with thin longitudinal stripes, called locally a "bluff snake." It is a common species here. The condition of the remains indicated that the snake had been dead a very brief time, run over by a car and crushed on the blacktop. My thermometer the preceding night had registered 17° F. and the warmth of the day did not push it above 25°. But that snake had been out and crossing the road.

If I were a dabbler in the occult I would, for some five days, have considered myself the victim of a poltergeist. I live alone in an eight-room house built shortly after the Civil War. To help beat the high cost of heating, in the winter I close off all except two rooms and a bath.

Shortly after daybreak on January 3, 1981, I was in the kitchen preparing my breakfast when four sharp raps were audible, apparently coming from the front door. There was a brief pause, and three more raps. I walked quickly through the house, but by the time I reached the front door and opened it, there was nothing to be seen.

That afternoon the same rapping routine took place, just as dusk was settling in. Again, nothing seen. Same sequence the next morning. It snowed that day and at twilight my rapster again made itself audible. I looked outside for tracks in the snow but found none.

The rapping was a daily event for five days, each one adding to my puzzlement, annoyance and frustration. Were I of superstitious bent, I'd have begun to entertain thoughts about "haunts." My home was built about 1870 and has not escaped a touch of legend, laid on by an episode that took place 60-odd years ago. Having failed to encounter any residual apparitions in times past, however, I told myself I shouldn't expect them now. Rather, some clever prankster must be having himself a real good time by irritating me. A possible suspect might be some member of a family with whom my clan has maintained a classic feud of long standing. I armed myself and waited.

On the sixth day, in the twilight, I happened to be outside the house, at the rear, when the first four raps came from somewhere near the front door. Assuming my best Dan'l Boone stance, I slithered silently around the side of the house and just as the next fusillade of raps resounded, I thrust my head and pistol around the corner, catching the culprit in the commission of his crime. He immediately took flight—literally. My "poltergeist" was a large, gray, red-topknotted woodpecker.

There are some questions still unanswered. (1) Why was he wasting his time on those ancient yellow-poplar timbers which certainly after this span of time would contain nothing edible? (2) How and why did he make his visits at the same approximate time of morning and evening? (3) And why was the pattern of his raps so rigidly consistent—always four, followed by a pause, followed by three more?



much deeper. They look to me at least a thousand years beyond our technology, if not more, which puts them in almost a god-like position.

EUGENIA: Could you describe the face of this being you saw in California?

E.C.: I didn't really see the details of the face. I can't figure out why. I don't know if it really scared me, or if it was just too much to take in, but I saw the body and the head and maybe it was subconscious avoidance on my part of the actual face. I know what the face looked like. I didn't want to see it. Maybe that was it. Because I did see the body in detail. I guess I was afraid.

EUGENIA: I'm going to ask you some questions about the face. I know these are leading questions, but I am curious. In your avoidance of the face, was there anything peculiar about the eyes?

E.C.: In California, I really avoided the face. I had already known basically a little bit about what the . . . well, no . . . maybe I didn't. I guess at that time I didn't know what they looked like, because that was 1971. That was a long time before "Close Encounters."

EUGENIA: I interviewed a couple in Pennsylvania who saw an alien who fit your description. It was metallic, in a shiny jumpsuit. It had a hood on it. But they were under the impression that the face was covered. They could see features, but it was as if there was another, more refined stretch-fabric which was pulled over the face. There were eye-protectors on the eyes. I wonder if the face looked strange to you because it was covered.

E.C.: I don't think the face was covered because I remember the hood going around the face, covering the back of the head and it was flat against the face. I know

the face was there. I think I was just too frightened to remember.

EUGENIA: Right. I was curious to know if you noticed glasses on the eyes.

E.C.: No. Also, I had seen the creature up by Pine Bush.

EUGENIA: What did you see? This is near Middletown?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: What did you see up there?

E.C.: Well, there were a few nights when I decided to go myself, although I had been discouraged from doing this.

EUGENIA: You were investigating this area with Harry Lebelson?

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: In the summer of 1980?

E.C.: Right. I had gone up one night myself. I guess this must have been in late August, early September. It was after a couple of months of going up there with other people, and I was determined to go after one of those ships because they were right in the field. It was a matter of getting through the weeds. But by myself I would not go into a field I had not already walked through. When I was standing in the field that I was familiar with I happened to turn around and a ship went down behind me into the thickets in a place where I hadn't walked, and I couldn't decide what I wanted to do. So I figured I would get in my car and drive down the road at one mile an hour. I opened the windows, and I had my flashlight and what I was hoping to do was to shine the beam of light on the metal. If I saw the ship, that would be it. I would get out and knock on the door. I kept shining it through the window, and I was going through the little thickets down the street with the car and shining it all around, and I came to a little clearing where the flashlight caught on something. I thought it was a moth. I looked again and I realized it wasn't a moth, but it was fluttering all around. Then my eyes became adjusted, and it looked like a person running. I could see arms moving back and forth like a person would run, and then I thought it must be an animal—but then I realized: "Hey, wait a minute, there's only two legs here." Then it started to sink in, that this was not an ordinary animal running clear across the clearing when it could have just turned and gone into the bush. So my eyes became adjusted and I started shining the flashlight down from what I thought was the head and I realized there was a little neck and a little body, and this was a real creature running across the clearing. It stopped . . .

EUGENIA: Was it running away from you?

E.C.: No. It was running parallel to me. It kept a steady distance, about thirty feet away.

EUGENIA: You were walking all this time?

E.C.: No. I was in the car, and the creature got to the end of the clearing. I was parked at the end of the clearing, and it stopped and looked at me. All I saw were these huge yellow slits for eyes, like a glowing.

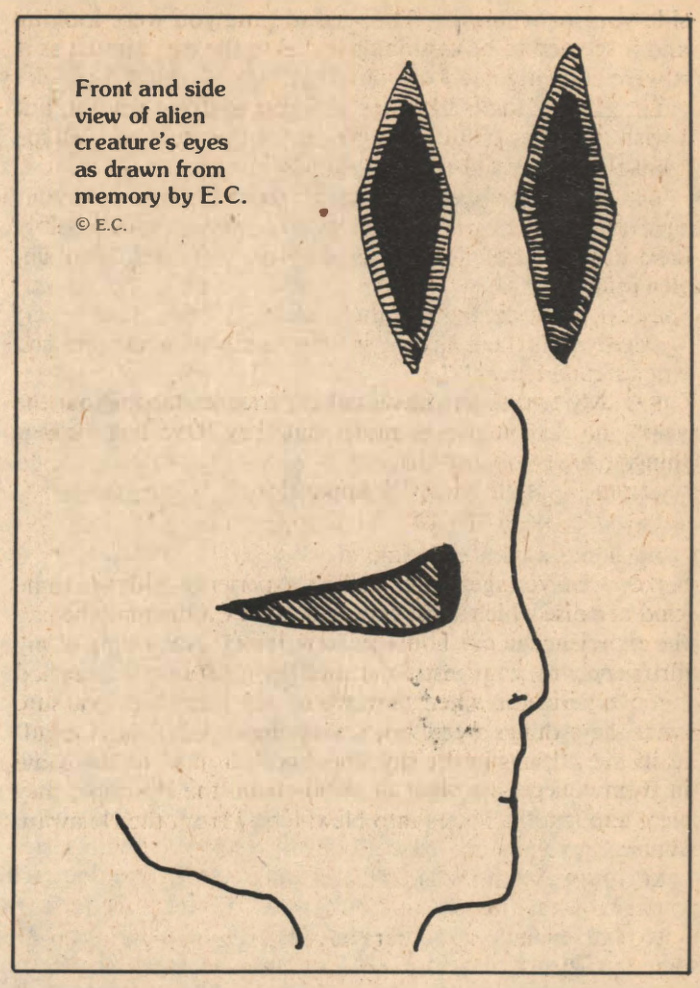
EUGENIA: Did they have any iris in them? Any pupil?

E.C.: It looked like the pupil was on the outside of the yellow. It was almost a banana-shaped yellow slit. The pupil was on the outside, not on the inside.

EUGENIA: On either end of the eye?

E.C.: On either end of the width, not the length. It was in the middle of the eye, but on either side of the yellow slit. The opposite of what we have.

EUGENIA: I'm going to ask you to draw that. I think I understand it, but I'm not quite sure that I do.



Front and side view of alien creature's eyes as drawn from memory by E.C.
© E.C.

EUGENIA: What happened after you saw this being? Did it vanish?

E.C.: It stood there and it looked at me. There was a real expression of worry on the face. I was sitting there thinking "What the heck is he worried about? I'm the one who should be worried." It just stood there and looked at me, and I didn't know whether to get out of the car. I hit the accelerator and took off, and of course thirty seconds later I was mad.

EUGENIA: I understand that an alien life-form is frightening. Do you feel that there is any reason why both times you had a close encounter . . . did you see a ship as connected with this being, or only a being?

E.C.: I didn't see a ship. I knew the ship was in there because I had just seen it go down.

EUGENIA: Right. You saw it go down, and then you were looking with your flashlight.

E.C.: Yes, but I never saw the ship. I found the creature.

EUGENIA: Do you think there is any reason why you would be by yourself when you had these experiences? I am not doubting you had the experiences.

E.C.: I think there's a reason, but I don't know what it is.

EUGENIA: Could you speculate? Has any reason ever occurred to you? It must be frustrating when you try to describe this to people, because you're always alone when you see the alien.

E.C.: Yes. It's frustrating to me in that there's no verbal communication.

EUGENIA: The alien just seems to accompany you. I noticed that both times you were walking and it went be-

side you, or whatever. The second time you were looking and it seemed to be running parallel to the car, almost as if it were showing itself to you.

E.C.: Yes. It looks like they're trying to make a point, but I wish that they would just get out of the craft and tell me what the point is instead of playing games.

EUGENIA: Can you understand in your own mind, your own psychology, why of all people who might possibly have been selected for this experience, you have been singled out?

E.C.: I don't have the slightest idea.

EUGENIA: Is there anyone in your family who has ever had similar experiences?

E.C.: My two sisters have had experiences throughout the years, not as intense as mine, but they have had strange things happen on and off.

EUGENIA: With ghosts or apparitions?

E.C.: No. With UFOs.

EUGENIA: Lights or beings?

E.C.: One younger sister had an experience with the same kind of noise which I had experienced in California. She had the experience in our house in New Jersey. According to my girlfriend, my youngest sister and my girlfriend's sister had some experiences when they were very little. I'm not sure what these things were, but my youngest sister has sporadically seen things in the sky since then. In fact, as she came in from college last night on a bus from the Poconos, they were about ten minutes into New Jersey from the Delaware Water Gap . . .

EUGENIA: Right. Was that near Newton?

E.C.: I'll have to ask her.

E.C.: Or Blairstown? There have been some sightings near there.

E.C.: She said that she was going through the hills, the bus crossed some water and she happened to glance into the water. There was a white disk about four to five feet in diameter under the water.

EUGENIA: Under the water?

E.C.: She said it was making a wake as it moved against the current. She said she did a double-take and looked around on the bus to see if anybody else had seen it. Nobody else looked like they had seen it, so she wasn't going to say anything.

EUGENIA: What college does she attend?

E.C.: East Stroudsburg.

EUGENIA: Stroudsburg is quite close to an area of the Poconos where there have been sightings.

E.C.: Yes.

EUGENIA: If you were to make a statement as to where your mind is located at the present moment, what would you say? What is your attitude toward what you've experienced?

E.C.: Oh, well . . .

EUGENIA: Not in any great philosophical terms, but just as a person. How do you feel about this?

E.C.: I'm always doing a lot of things at once. I'm into music. I write music. I had geared myself toward writing music, and all of a sudden this other thing is interfering. It seems like they're dominating my life. I'm not able to channel myself in another direction.

E.C.'s participation in the interview ends here. After typing the transcript I asked her to read it and point out any inaccuracies. She found none. I then submitted the transcript to Harry Lebelson who had accompanied E.C. to Wanaque reservoir in February. Lebelson felt he should clarify his own perception of this shared UFO experience, so the interview continued with Lebelson replacing E.C.

EUGENIA: What I would like to know is, whether you feel your perceptual experience was any different from E.C.'s experience, as described in the interview transcript. If so, why?

HARRY: I'll just discuss what I feel happened.

EUGENIA: All right.

HARRY: E.C. and I had been discussing on occasion how elusive the phenomena were—how they come and go at will in almost any part of the country. We got on the topic of the old 1966-67 sightings at the Wanaque reservoir. So, just in casual conversation I suggested that it might be interesting to go up some night and look at the place. She said, "Do you really want to go?" and I said, "Sure." So we took a ride up one evening. We checked in with the police at the registration desk at the reservoir and proceeded along a narrow road up to the top of the reservoir where you can cross to the other side of the water by car. We parked the car and went over to the edge of the reservoir, which at that time was frozen. The water level had been very low, because of the drought. We were there about three quarters of an hour, just looking at the reservoir itself. I had never been out there before. After checking out the layout, we started to observe some airplane patterns. There were quite a few planes coming over. We noticed something very peculiar. Later on, when checking with the police, we found that the nearest airport was at least twenty miles away.

EUGENIA: Yes.

HARRY: Yet all the airplanes had their headlights on, their landing lights. We found that very peculiar. So, just continuing our observations, all of a sudden from the other side of the reservoir where there are small mountains . . .

EUGENIA: Yes.

HARRY: A light, a yellow light, a ball of light just bounced over the mountains—from the other side of the mountains over to the reservoir side—and hung around sixty to eighty feet above the water. It was very low. You could see trees back of this ball of light. It was not in the mountains. It was out over the ice. I don't know how large it was. Alongside this huge yellow ball of light was a small red ball of light, which seemed to be attached in some way. It was so low over the ice that it reflected all over the frozen reservoir. Then, it made approximately a 180-degree arc on a horizontal plane, as if you were drawing a circle with a compass.

EUGENIA: Right. I understand you.

HARRY: OK. Then, after it did that, it seemed to just hop across the sky, like a rabbit would hop.

EUGENIA: Like skipping a stone over the water?

HARRY: Yes, but the loop had more of a high arc to it. It would go over to one side of the reservoir and then come back, repeating the same pattern back. It would start to swing back and forth like a pendulum. This is what I observed.

EUGENIA: You had said before that you didn't see anything metallic?

HARRY: Because of the brightness of the light in total darkness.



© Photo courtesy of E.C.

Of the two light sources shown with their icy reflections in E.C.'s photograph taken at Wanaque, New Jersey, in February, the wide streaks spread outward from an inverted "teardrop" burst at right were probably registered by houselights plus headlights from cars rounding a sharp curve in the road along the opposite shore. The other light, at left, is more interesting . . .



© Photo courtesy of Harry Lebelson

Harry Lebelson turned his camera slightly to the left of E.C.'s focus which centered on the mountaintop. Lebelson's photo confirmed that a light like the one at left in E.C.'s photo at top of page seemed to "come over the hill" in the same spot at the same time, but in a different configuration.

EUGENIA: Did you see anything on the other occasions that you went to Wanaque?

HARRY: The only phenomena I would say were genuine occurred on the first night. We went up there three times.

EUGENIA; The other occasions were just setting up equipment and looking for things and so forth, but not seeing . . .

HARRY: Oh, we did see something, but I can't verify what it was, except that on the first occasion I did see a light come over the mountains.

EUGENIA: OK.

HARRY: Now, what happened after that is that the light stayed on for approximately twenty minutes. It just seemed to hover there. We did not have any binoculars, so it was all just by what the eye could see.

EUGENIA; How did it leave? Did it vanish?

HARRY: No. After about twenty minutes, it was as if someone flicked off a light switch.

EUGENIA: That's exactly what E.C. said, too. But it seems that it must have vanished. Did you see any mass there, after the light went out?

HARRY: No. It was dark. It was black. It was night. You could differentiate between the mountains and the sky due to a difference in color value. You could tell that there were trees because of the tonal value difference. There was light coming from the road at our back, so that our view was illuminated in one sense, but it was very dark on the other side of the reservoir. There was no light source there except the unusual light source which came over the mountains.

EUGENIA: The picture you took of this light was actually different from E.C.'s picture?

HARRY: It appeared that way to me. I cannot say exactly what happened. The situation was unique. We were both shooting with 35mm equipment. She was using a 50mm lens, as opposed to my 90mm lens, which is a telephoto lens. This took place on the first night when the light source came over the mountains.

EUGENIA: Right.

HARRY: We had both aimed in the direction of the source of light, yet what I got on my film was a different area of the sky, and the light source.

EUGENIA: As if something had turned your camera or somehow an unexpected area of the sky got imprinted on the film?

HARRY; As far as I know, that did not occur. I had not brought a tripod with me, but she had set up her tripod on the ground. I had my camera on the roof of her car. We took time exposures. I was very careful to keep the camera stationary. The car engine was not running.

EUGENIA: This must have been a startling experience. Did you feel after your experience—before you looked at the de-

Was It Collective PK?

by Sabina Warren Sanderson

Diana Robinson, in her book *To Stretch a Plank: A Survey of Psychokinesis*,* includes brief mention of a so-called poltergeist case that suggests an explanation for an incident that has baffled me for years. Her case, which was not thoroughly investigated, "started when a young man was speaking rather strongly against religion, making some other people in the group present feel quite uncomfortable. I do not know whether any of them were actually thinking, in the cliche of TV's Maude, 'God'll get you for that,' but it seems likely from what I was told. A box promptly fell off a refrigerator and hit him. Other events are said to have followed."

Some years ago I was told an extraordinary story by a doctor from the Dominican Republic. He was nominally a Roman Catholic but did not attribute what follows to miraculous intervention, expressing himself as being simply baffled by it.

He lived in a very small village which, like most such villages, had its patron saint whose statue was carried in procession on the saint's particular day, in this case occurring in midsummer. Neither the saint nor the statue had any special or legendary attachments for the villagers—no miracles had ever been attributed to him or it.

On the occasion in question, the weather was torrid and the sun blazed mercilessly from a cloudless sky. Several men were assigned the task of carrying the heavy statue in procession. One man angrily declined, and after spitting contempt in the direction of the statue, he walked off, homeward bound on a path that led across a field. He was halfway across when a bolt of lightning shot out of the clear blue sky and struck him dead.

PK seems to me to afford the only plausible explanation. It is impossible of proof, of course, but it does make sense. Presumably the villagers initially went into shock, this soon replaced by anger and the belief that the man "deserved to be struck by lightning for such blasphemy." Whether the "bolt from the blue" was the work of one person or of many is hard to say, but collective effort certainly cannot be ruled out.

However it may have been induced, the lightning stroke had a lasting effect. No one ever again declined to carry the statue, credited by the villagers with quite formidable powers.



*See review, page 135.

veloped film—that anything had happened to you perceptually? Inside your head, as opposed to any unusual visual experiences, did you feel anything unusual?

HARRY: No. Never.

EUGENIA: Were you aware of time being unusual in any way?

HARRY: No. No time displacement. No unusual physiological changes.

EUGENIA: You noticed the odd effect on the film only *after* it was developed? There was no indication before it was developed that anything would be unusual about the film?

HARRY: No. It was interesting that the picture of the UFO light was the only frame that came out on that particular roll of film.

EUGENIA: Yes, I've had an experience similar to that, during an attempt to induce UFO contact, as you know.

HARRY: Yes. The effect could have been due to my inability to gauge proper exposures. If the exposure time is very short, nothing will come out. I could have misjudged exposure time except for that one frame.

EUGENIA: Where was the exposure on the roll?

HARRY: On the first half. There was nothing unusual about the location on the roll.

EUGENIA: E.C.'s picture, which you now believe was of house lights across the reservoir, was taken at the same time?

HARRY: Yes. I believe now, after we both have gone back to the spot and determined that what she photographed was a house, and that the circular swirl of lights at the base is traffic around what they call "Dead Man's Curve" . . . that the small streak of white light coming over the mountains at the left of the picture is in the approximate location of my camera focus, which validates the idea that there was an unusual light source. This was not visible to the eye. I saw only one light source, and she saw only one. But we ended up with different shots of differing lights.

One need not be a professional psychologist to know that the mind tends to fill in the rough edges of incomplete or unexpected perceptions with the finished gestalt *of patterns already known and accepted by the individual consciousness which is doing the perceiving. E.C. had already seen what she interpreted to be a UFO craft in California, so she saw a similar aerial object at Wanaque reservoir. Harry is interested in psychical research and did not necessarily expect to see a solid spacecraft; so he reported only mysterious red and yellow lights.*

Which description is "correct"? It is evident that both witnesses are honest. But, like Punch and Judy, they keep on quibbling about the exact nature of the sighting while agreeing that they did, indeed, see two unusual aerial lights which moved around oddly, then disappeared instantly and without leaving a trace. At Wanaque, the phenomenon is not at all unusual, or so we have been told by serious investigators. We only wish there were some way to put the thing "on hold"!



Books

THE EXCALIBUR BRIEFING by Tom Bearden (Huntsville, Alabama, 1980, 288 pp., $8.95)

Reviewed by *Energy Unlimited*

Drawing on his 23 years as a research scientist in the fields of military intelligence and nuclear weapons, Col. Bearden has written an outstanding book on paranormal phenomena, UFOs, and *new military psychotronic applications of psi research.*

Part I deals with paranormal phenomena and includes such items as "psychotronic generators, invisible tupoidal forms, interaction of a biofield, thought and spark discharge, French experiments with psychotronics, and a deliberate experiment with kindling."

Part II gives a theoretical background for understanding PT, UFOs and psi phenomena. Bearden gives a fundamental correction to classical logic and explains photon quenching of the paranormal (time) channel, the kindling effect, extinguishing electrical currents, death transmission via the paranormal channel, disease and death induction, dynamic thought constructs, radionics, psychotronics, biofields, hyperspace, orthogonal worlds, hyperfield flux in a magnetic field, holographic hyperchannel effect, mind linkage.

In Part III he covers psychotronic research in the U.S. and in the Soviet Union, electron dissolution, cattle mutilations, radiation of the U.S. embassy, hyperspace howitzer operation, a possible operational test of psychotronic anti-aircraft weapons, pollution conditioner, disintegrating weapons by orthogonal rotation.

In the Afterword and Update, virtual states and hyperspaces, Feynman diagrams, the nature of an electromagnetic wave, neutrinic longitudinal polarization waves, hyperspatial aspects of modulation, biophotons and virtual EM field of a bio-organism, the Priore machine, the neurophone and Soviet "woodpecker" signals are all covered. There is also an excellent bibliography.

The above review of The Excalibur Briefing *is reprinted from* Energy Unlimited #8. *SITU recommends* Energy Unlimited *to readers who are interested in such subjects as ELF (extremely low frequencies), gravitational theories, psychotronics, radionics, Tesla's inventions, etc. Address* EU, *Rt. 4, Box 288, Los Lunas, NM 87031.*

LES DERNIERS DRAGONS D'AFRIQUE (AFRICA'S LAST DRAGONS) by Bernard Heuvelmans (Plon, Paris, 507 pp., $16 paperback)

Reviewed by Philip Averbuck

In the past year, there has been considerable publicity devoted to the reports from central Africa of a large, aquatic, "unknown" animal—possibly a surviving sauropod dinosaur. Although the most recent findings (since 1978) are not included in his book, Dr. Bernard Heuvelmans' latest book on the subject is an invaluable background source. It is, quite simply, the definitive text on this subject, at least for the moment.

Actually, *Last Dragons* deals not only with the aquatic species but with all the various reptilian-seeming reports from Africa. Thus, there are chapters devoted to reports of enormous serpents in desert areas (and a remarkable helicopter photo of a snake estimated to be from 35 to 44 feet long), and one on a pterodactyl-like flying animal. (One of the best reports on the latter was made by Ivan Sanderson.)

Dr. Heuvelmans first divides the reports according to geography, then reviews them in chronological fashion. His final zoological analysis of the aquatic animals finishes with four distinct species, plus a few intriguing question marks. The species are: a new type of manatee; a giant catfish, or perhaps a mudfish; an aquatic saber-toothed cat; and a "small," sauropod-type reptile. Those who have read Dr. Heuvelmans' *On the Track of Unknown Animals* (Hill and Wang, 1958) will recognize a major change in one of his theories since then. In his original investigation into these animals, Dr. Heuvelmans wrote that some of the reports had to do with an aquatic elephant which had short, downward-pointing tusks and was something like the Dinotherium, found in fossil form in Africa. In light of new evidence (including some extraordinary Bushman cave paintings, which are prominently displayed), Dr. Heuvelmans has amended his theory to place the aquatic saber-toothed cat at the core of these reports.

Last Dragons is the first volume of a series by Dr. Heuvelmans called, appropriately enough, "Unknown Animals of the World." His second book, *"Les Betes humaines d'Afrique* (The Man-Beasts of Africa) was published by Plon in September 1980. Tragically, for all of us English-speaking cryptozoologists, there is no plan yet for English editions of the series. This reviewer had to grind through *Last Dragons* relying on his second-year French expertise, but the effort was indeed worthwhile. *Last Dragons* is a characteristic Bernard Heuvelmans piece: painstakingly researched and documented, lucidly analyzed, and always with a touch of humor. We can only hope some American publisher will get smart and start to print translated editions of this promising series.

UFOs AND THE LIMITS OF SCIENCE by Ronald D. Story with Richard Greenwell (William Morrow & Co., New York, 1981, illus., index, 290 pp., $12.95)

Reviewed by Robert Barrow

Ronald Story's current contribution to UFO lore, written with Richard Greenwell, is worth our attention, but its literary machinery grinds along with a number of disturbing squeaks. Most important, the authors should have been aware that one cannot simply list ten of what one believes are the best UFO cases on record, offer a little speculation and explanation here and there, and then depart hastily. The fact that Story and Greenwell were "rather amazed that nearly three fourths (70 percent) of (UFO researchers polled) refused to take a stand with regard to any particular cases which to them might constitute the strongest evidence on record" certainly could have alerted them that choosing the ten best of anything so bizarre as UFO reports for a book-length venture is a questionable decision.

Nevertheless, newcomers to UFO reading should find

much of interest, and veteran researchers will pick up a novel thought or two, even though this project hardly approaches the excellence of such Story classics as *The Space Gods Revealed* (Harper & Row, 1976) or *The Encyclopedia of UFOs* (Doubleday & Co., 1980).

Sandwiched between an irrelevant foreword by astrophysicist Thornton Page and an informative appendix by Bruce Murray (director, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, C.I.T., Pasadena, California) that states in twelve concise pages the same basic things that, curiously, take the authors an entire book to impart, eighteen chapters are subdivided under four sections: "A History of the Saucers," "The Elusive 'Hard Data,'" "The Ten 'Best' Cases," and "Evaluating the Data."

The historical section, for the most part, is mere rehash, and could have been omitted on the premise that readers could consult a number of other sources for UFO background.

By page 75, however, the authors at last begin brief explorations of "hard data" cases, leading with a chapter on physical traces allegedly left by UFOs. They *must* be commended for the points about NASA's wishy-washy attitude on undertaking a potential UFO study.

Subsequently, several trace cases, including some famous examples, are examined and frequently challenged for authenticity; the authors, always on the side of caution, perhaps try *too* hard to be negative at times. For instance, they heap criticism on the reliability of 1964's Socorro, New Mexico, UFO "landing" case; not only, as the authors admit, is the case still carried as unexplained in Air Force files, but this reviewer also possesses an official USAF letter which refers to the UFO as a "vehicle" (see *Pursuit*, Vol. 12, No. 1, Winter 1979, pp. 10-12). One might expect the Socorro sighting to be a little more substantial than indicated in *Limits*.

From traces, the discussion turns to UFO photos. By now, we realize all too well what Story and Greenwell are trying to say: That there are limits to what science can do, that is, science as we *define* science. The UFO may not now, or ever, be ripe for clinical picking and evaluation . . . unless we, perhaps, alter our view of what science should be. Ironically, *appropriately*, the chapter on photographs illustrates an instance where even two top scientists can't reach similar conclusions on the authenticity of a series of alleged UFO photos after using the tools of their trade to make determinations. What, the book asks, can, or should, science do about the UFO?

Peculiar in the way the authors think over their material, sometimes apparently contradicting themselves a few lines after seemingly stating a belief, this book is truly a nightmare to review. It is sometimes difficult to know just where the authors want to go with the writing. Is it *really* necessary that we be told, in a section on witness credibility, that "After all, it takes only one red crow to disprove the proposition that all crows are black"?

Limits of Science provides us with some nice, updated information on old "classic" UFO incidents, and the gradually developed suggestion of introducing epistemology into a scientific UFO study offers something worthwhile. But the book tends to ask itself whether it needed to be written, for it hasn't all that much to say. This time around on the publishing circuit, the authors like the science they write about, have shown something about their own limits.

TO STRETCH A PLANK: A SURVEY OF PSYCHOKINESIS by Diana Robinson (Nelson-Hall Publishers, Chicago, 1981, 277 pp., $15.95)

Reviewed by Sabina Warren Sanderson

Diana Robinson notes in her preface that "The one survey [of psychokinesis] that is, and that probably always will be a classic reference work is *Mind Over Matter* by Dr. Louisa E. Rhine. However, it was published in 1970, and the explosion of interest, research techniques, and new approaches since that time makes some kind of update necessary." *To Stretch a Plank* serves that function most admirably. It is written specifically for the "intelligent layman" and the author succeeds well in picking her way "along a path that lies somewhere to the left of the ponderously scientific and to the right of the 'ooh, aah!' attitude taken by the overly credulous."

Psychokinesis or PK is the moving or affecting of an object without the use of a physical intermediary. Certainly the subject is controversial, and much of the evidence, specifically laboratory studies, is exceedingly tedious to the layman. Indeed, one has to have a knowledge of statistics to interpret scientific papers on the subject. Part I of Diana Robinson's book, "In and Around the Laboratory," deals fairly exhaustively with a great variety of laboratory experimentation and more-or-less controlled field work but does so with a minimum of dry statistics and even occasional humor. These experiments are concerned with micro-PK, psychokinesis discernible only by statistical analysis.

In "Superstars or Superfrauds?" she deals with macro-PK as practiced by a couple of Russian ladies and the ever-controversial Uri Geller. The Russians *seem* to pass muster; Geller presents a much more complex problem, which is dealt with very objectively. Of considerable interest is the discussion of "mini-Gellers"—people who, after seeing Geller perform, report that they too have been able to bend spoons, stop watches, and such. I shall come back to this subject later.

Healing as a form of PK is dealt with in chapter 7. The author notes the extraordinary difficulty of proving that psychic healing really works (there are so many variables involved) but reports on some controlled experiments, particularly those carried out with a Hungarian military officer, Col. Oscar Estebany, that strongly suggest that there is some kind of healing effect apart from purely psychological factors. Presumably this works in the other direction as well—Australian aborigines "pointing the bone" at someone *may* produce actual physiological effects that eventually kill the victim, though the victim may learn of it through ESP.

Part 2—"Further Afield"—includes chapters on physical mediumship, modern media and PK (e.g. Ted Serios and thoughtography, the controversial Raudive tape recordings of "spirit voices" and the like), miracles as PK on the part of religious leaders of all kinds, and poltergeists. This last requires some comment.

The chapter is entitled "Poltergeists: Noisy Spirits or Angry PK?" Mrs. Robinson notes that "It used to be that we would speak of a *poltergeist* as the cause of such events. . . . but most researchers have come to believe that poltergeist phenomena are caused by PK on the part of a living individual. . . . Because the word *poltergeist* has ghostly

connotations, many researchers now prefer the term *recurring spontaneous psychokinesis*, usually abbreviated to RSPK."

Apparently Mrs. Robinson sees nothing incongruous in the fact that parapsychologists foam at the mouth over Uri Geller's claim that he can (merely) bend spoons and then turn around and blandly attribute the heaving about of large pieces of furniture and other prodigious phenomena to human PK! She does note that Dr. Ian Stevenson of the University of Virginia School of Medicine has suggested that "those who do dismiss the spirit hypothesis entirely may be premature." (He believes that both human PK and discarnate entities may play a part.)

My own experience with poltergeists suggests discarnate entities; minor disturbances ceased when they were quite simply ignored, and major ones were caused to cease and desist by swearing at them, using the proverbial "language that would make a sailor blush." It worked every time. I also find odd Mrs. Robinson's contention that "a fact that speaks against discarnate involvement" is that exorcism seldom works. Indeed, it sometimes makes things worse. There is no reason to suppose that a poltergeist is a Christian or impressed by Christian rites, and in fact (I intend no facetiousness here) for all I know poltergeists look on exorcism as the ultimate status-symbol.

The chapter contains a number of case histories, none of which can be said to provide conclusive evidence for either hypothesis. Personally, I go along with Dr. Stevenson, although it is my impression that Mrs. Robinson favors the RSPK theory. Individual readers will have to make up their own minds on the subject.

I have deliberately postponed mention of two chapters in the first section, since they can best be discussed with Part 3, "Where Now?" In fact they are exactly where they ought to be, but to have discussed them in chronological order might have given the erroneous impression that the book wobbles back and forth, which it doesn't. The author very rightly gives the reader a straight-forward picture of experiments with PK before introducing the really formidable problems facing the experimenter. There are a number of factors that influence the results and produce either psy-hitting or psi-missing, which means that interpreting the results can be extremely difficult. The act of PK is essentially unconscious and is goal-oriented; the question is not *how* something is achieved but simply in the fact that it gets done.

Part 3 deals with the theoretical aspects of PK and the implications of PK research. The physical scientists loathe the whole idea of PK since, if it exists, the word *objective* becomes meaningless for science. Also, because there seems to be an ESP-PK link, no experiment can be truly "blind." There are a number of cases in which an experimenter has put forward a theory backed by experimental evidence that "proves" the theory, only to find that no one else can duplicate his results; the fact is that the original experimenter may *quite unconsciously* have been using PK to influence his experiments.

PK in fact works best when one "lets George do it." If people are told *not* to work at it, and particularly if they believe that some outside agency is producing the effect, they are far more likely to psi-hit—hence the mini-Gellers who believe that it is Geller who is actually responsible for their successes. So-called pyramid power may be another form of George!

The last chapter provides what can only be called a philosophical approach to PK and is somewhat mind-boggling. It deals finally with the question that F. W. H. Myers is said to have considered the most important of all: "Is the universe friendly?" The author notes that:

> "It may be that the real business of PK has no relation to its conscious use. Perhaps this is why some religions speak against deliberate use of psi, not because it is evil, but because its basic function is to work unconsciously. Perhaps this is why results achieved by conscious PK in experiments are usually so infinitesimally small. PK may be truly relevant only in the kind of PMIR [psi-mediated instrumental response] situations that bring about those 'lucky coincidences' that make the universe seem friendly indeed—*for those who approach it as friends*."

The theory, grossly simplified in this review, is that if one will relax and let George do it, the universe will automatically tend to fulfill one's needs! Mind boggling indeed.

There is an exhaustive bibliography (343 items), a name index, and a subject index.

NO WITNESS by Gerald A. Hausman (Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1980, 223 pp., $14.95)

Reviewed by Ray W. Boeche

Sub-titled "An Investigative Reporter's Firsthand Factual Account," *No Witness* at first glance seems to be a detailed account of cattle mutilations in the American southwest. Rather, it is an account of an investigative reporter's emotions, political and social views, and moral outlook on just about everything he encounters during his investigation. This includes local Indians, police officers, Los Alamos scientists, his past personal life, the New Mexican landscape, his boss, and yes, eventually, cattle mutilations.

Hausman is an excellent writer—that point should be stressed. However, his contribution to the study of cattle mutilations is small. Many intriguing incidents are presented: "phantom dogs," UFOs, "skinwalkers" (the Southwest Indians' equivalent of werewolves), psychic and paranormal manifestations, and many others. It is disappointing, however, that rather than deal directly with the incidents, Hausman presents them as a springboard for his emotional and psychological responses.

Intriguing is the word for many unusual happenings reported in narrative style: a "psychic attack" in the author's bedroom, also experienced by his wife and their two children; a mystery van driven by a mystery man, stuck in an inaccessible spot of desert behind Hausman's home; a fleeting silver-clad figure seen by the author and a friend near two horses who, though alive, had had their eyes removed. The events are related but, sadly, left unexplored in favor of detailed description of the author's inner turmoil resulting from the experiences.

Hausman has written an excellent, gripping book. It is a compelling story, somewhat reminiscent of the current "Hero of Horror," Stephen King. It is, however, of little practical use to the serious researcher. It is best read and will be most appreciated as an exceptional "non-fiction story."

SITUations

In this section mostly contemporary curious and unexplained events are reported. Members are urged to send in newsclippings and reports they deem responsible. Please be sure to include the source of reference (name of newspaper or periodical), city of publication, date of issue in which the article appeared, and your first initial and last name (or membership number only if you prefer to be credited in that way.)

Rock Hopper Penguin, Apprehended as Vagrant On New Jersey Beach, Baffles Cops, Experts



After Couple of Hours in Jail, Bird Gets Treatment And Boarding Pass for Flight to San Diego

Photos by Maria Alegra courtesy of *The Register*



Monmouth Beach Police Officer Patrick McConville guesses the penguin's weight at 10 to 15 pounds.

Cheri Stewart, her boyfriend and another couple were enjoying a relaxed last-Saturday-evening-in-August on the sands behind her home in Monmouth Beach, New Jersey. About 7 p.m. she noticed a strange-looking bird in the surf—not feeding, not paddling, not moving much at all but slowly drifting toward shore on the gentle evening tide. Finally beached, the bird seemed alive but exhausted and frightened, and a scratch on its belly had bled a little.

"We didn't know what to do with it," said Miss Stewart, "so we called the police." When Capt. Richard White of the Monmouth Beach force responded, he found the bird standing in a box surrounded by admirers. The bird seemed friendly, and Miss Stewart noted that "it didn't snap at anyone" when some of her more venturesome neighbors dared to pet it.

Capt. White knew his duty. Bird and box were placed on the rear seat of the police car and off they went to headquarters. There, regulations continued to be observed and the bird was placed in a cell. (Police later explained that they didn't know where else to put it.) Lee Bernstein, director of the New Jersey Humane Society, was called and he came quickly to bail out the prisoner.

Bernstein identified the bird as a penguin, but during the course of his several phone calls to various specialists, the identification was changed to auk from penguin, then back again to penguin from auk. One of the specialists, Betsy Jones, a wildlife rehabilitator in nearby Surf City, took the bird in for treatment and positively identified it as a rock hopper penguin, a relatively rare form of the species. She administered

antibiotics to alleviate a slight case of the sniffles and fixed up a mess of smelts, a food much relished by penguins.

"The rock hopper is an unusually small variety and its natural habitat is the southernmost tip of Africa or South America," said Bernstein. How did a bird native to such regions get to central New Jersey's shores? Bernstein has tried to answer the question but now says "it's a mystery that never will be solved."

One of his first theories was that the bird, also known as a macaroni penguin, got caught in a powerful ocean current. Then he decided that the distance between Antarctica and New Jersey was too great to allow that possibility. Another thought was that this was someone's pet bird. "But who goes down almost to Antarctica for a pet?"

After weekending in New Jersey the penguin was taken by officials of the Bronx Zoo for an overnight stay at their New York facility. In the morning it was placed aboard a United Air Lines plane bound for sunny California. According to late reports the bird is fully recovered, seems happy to be among others of its species, and is looking forward to an assured future in show business, at Sea World in San Diego.

SOURCES: *The Sunday Register*, 8/30/81 and *The Daily Register*, 9/2/81 (Shrewsbury); *Asbury Park Press*, 8/30/81 (all New Jersey); *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9/6/81. CREDITS: Member #432; S. Sanderson.

Beast Bites Off More of House Than It Can Chew

Some say it's Bigfoot. Others say it's nothing more than a coyote or wolf. Still others say it's a big thing, alright, but only of imagination.

Whatever it was or wasn't, "something" tore off part of a door, tore off chunks of aluminum siding and left behind toothmarks, blood and patches of cream-white fur at the home of Terry and Mary Harper in Knox County, Indiana, on the night of August 26.

"It was probably a wolf," said sheriff's deputy Steve Litherland. "I guess it must have stood 3 or 4 feet up and ate the side or tore the hell out of the house, to tell the truth. It wasn't a hoax."

Mrs. Harper said her family noticed no disturbance during the night, except her 12-year-old son heard the dog barking, which was not unusual. The point of attack was 60 feet from the bedrooms, near the door of the family room, not near the kitchen or any food storage area. "My dog's food was right there by the doghouse, 10 or 15 feet away, but the food wasn't touched," said Mrs. Harper.

She explained that the dog, a female German shepherd, "usually chases anything out of the yard," but this time "she put her paws over her eyes and was shaking and whining and too frightened to move" for hours after the attack.

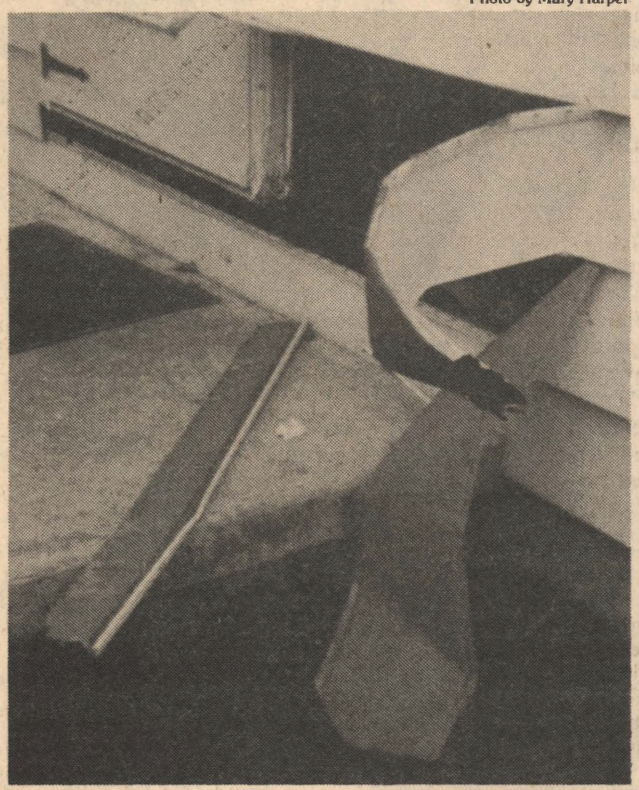
Fearful of another onslaught from their unwelcome visitor, the Harpers mounted a round-the-clock watch and left lights on through the night for more than a week. They began to relax when heavy rains came to dilute the memories and lessen the likelihood of another attack.

But one day short of one month later, a strange, hairy biped was sighted in a cornfield about 12 miles south of the Harper home. Barbara Crabtree was putting out the garbage in her backyard about 9 p.m. September 25 when she spotted a creature that "had dirty white hair all over and stood somewhere between 7 and 8 feet tall. He emitted a bad smell and had huge eyes, but I couldn't tell what color they were because I didn't stand around long enough to look," said Mrs. Crabtree. In the garbage thrown out that morning, she remembered, there was a chicken. By afternoon it was gone.

That night she and her husband Roger went to a drive-in movie. They were returning home about 2 a.m. when he saw the creature. It was coming toward the road, from a patch of woods close by. Mr. Crabtree called the sheriff's office. Deputies were sent to investigate but found no evidence—no tufts of hair, no footprints.

Four days later Mrs. Crabtree heard a growling noise outside the house. It wasn't

Photo by Mary Harper



Aluminum siding, in place less than a year at the Harper home in Vincennes, Indiana, was torn away by a mysterious marauder during the night of August 26.

Photo by SITU



Top view of siding piece reveals violence of attack in deep scratches or tooth-marks and numerous creases in the metal.

just the dog, who was barking at the same time, but a moaning growl like none she'd ever heard. She woke her husband. He turned on the front porch lights and the growling stopped. A few minutes later it resumed on the side of the house. Again the Crabtrees called the sheriff, again deputies were sent, and again they found "no evidence."

So much for the official version.

Soon after receiving initial reports from the Indiana press, SITU President Bob Warth telephoned Mary Harper, and in a letter dated October 4 she added these details:

"The Crabtrees were the main witnesses, sighting it twice. They too got the treatment when they called the sheriff. The deputies came out but didn't even get out of the car to check what they had seen. After they did this the deputies went back and made it look like they were just imagining seeing the creature."

Summarizing his conversation with Mrs. Harper in a memorandum to this journal, Bob Warth drew a comparison between the recent happenings in Indiana and "The Wantage Event" in Sussex County, New Jersey, reported in the fall of 1977 by S. N. Mayne in *Pursuit* No. 40 (Vol. 10, No. 4):

"You will notice a similarity of the damage near the ground in the photos from Indiana and the photo reproduced on page 126 of *Pursuit* No. 40. Both are alleged Bigfoot attacks.

"When I spoke with Mrs. Harper on September 3 she said the Knox County deputies would not discuss the damage to her home with reporters, outsiders or anyone, other than to say it was probably a wolf or coyote.

"I asked her to send me some of the cream-white hair strands, but she said the deputies carefully searched for and removed every hair they found.

"On Monday, September 28, she described the event that had taken place about 2 a.m. the previous Saturday, 12 miles south of her home. She said her brother's best friend, Roger Crabtree, came across a 7- or 8-foot-tall biped with glowing red eyes and covered with cream-white fur, heading towards the lowlands of the nearby White River. The creature was seen near the small village of Decker Chapel.

"Only two days had elapsed since the sighting and she had not seen a newspaper report of it, but she said the police had shrugged it off as unverifiable and possibly a hoax. Her brother is certain that his friend would not make up a story and, in fact, Mr. Crabtree went searching for the creature in daylight. He found no footprints in the dry ground, but he did find tree branches broken well above the usual human-shoulder height.

"Mrs. Harper also noted that in her house the family cat habitually slept close to the wall area where the outer siding was torn away, and she thought that the cat's presence might have attracted the marauder to try for entry at that point.

"An added bit of mystery that didn't make the papers: The day after the night attack on the Harper home, members of a neighbor family were shocked to find their pet rabbit dead, its throat torn out and its paws eaten off.

"Remember the rabbits in Sussex, New Jersey?"

SOURCES: *Sun Commercial*, Vincennes, 10/4/81; AP and UPI dispatches in *Evansville Courier*, 8/29/81 and *Times & Herald*, Washington, 8/29/81 (all Indiana); communications, Mary Harper-SITU. CREDIT: Mrs. F. Gile.

Halloween Treat

Shortly after dark on Halloween Anthony M. Sarkis, Jr., was adjusting his telescope on the front lawn of his parents' house in North Adams, Massachusetts. Tony, age 13, was not about to spend another Halloween cadging junk food from the neighbors. That's okay when you're a little kid, he mused, but no more.

"Suddenly, I saw a red fireball shoot across the sky and disappear behind the house," the eighth-grader told reporters. "Then there was a loud boom, like a gunshot."

Tony sprinted around the house to the backyard. He found a "crater" about one foot wide and four inches deep, and inside was a glowing red rock the size of a baseball. He told his parents about the apparent meteorite and they called the police.

By the next day Tony Sarkis had become a local celebrity. The mayor and other officials headed a procession of curiosity-seekers that tramped around the Sarkis backyard throughout Sunday. Most pertinent of many pronouncements was one by William G. Seeley, a professor of physics and astronomy at North Adams State College. "Not in a dozen lifetimes will you see this," he declared, and suggested that the rock be sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

SOURCE: *The New York Times*, 11/3/81. CREDIT: F. Wilson.

Rainstorm of Tiny Frogs

Most people have complained at one time or another of it raining "cats and dogs." But the inhabitants of Nafplion, in southern Greece, woke up one morning to find it raining thousands of little green frogs.

Scientists at the Meteorological Institute in Athens believe the frogs, weighing no more than a few ounces each, were sucked up from north African marshes as a whirlwind passed over the area.

Then a fast air stream carried them 500 or 600 miles over the sea to Greece and there the little frogs came to earth again. Many of them remarkably escaped injury and have adjusted to their new surroundings, keeping the local residents awake at night with incessant croaking.

SOURCE: *Sunday Express*, London, England, 5/31/81. CREDIT: D. Mace.

Report from ORION: The Nickelsville Glass Rod

"J.D. Salyer owns a UFO. Without much doubt, his glass rod qualifies as an Unidentified Fallen Object. It dropped at his feet one cold day last November . . ."

That was the beginning of the first published report of The Nickelsville Glass Rod as written by Mary Kiss for the *Times-News* after Mr. Salyer and his "UFO" had made an initial appearance on a TV newscast.

Nickelsville, with a population of less than 400, is located in southwestern Virginia about 15 miles north of Kingsport, Tennessee. Also in Tennessee is the very active Tri-Cities chapter of ORION, an investigative group whose "Aztech Research" project is directed by SITU member David K. Hackett.

After investigating the Nickelsville phenomenon for almost 20 months ORION issued a definitive report. The report is published here not only for what it explains about the phenomenon but also for what it reveals about depth and quality of investigative method. And that deserves the more than three cheers we hereby send to all at ORION. —Editors

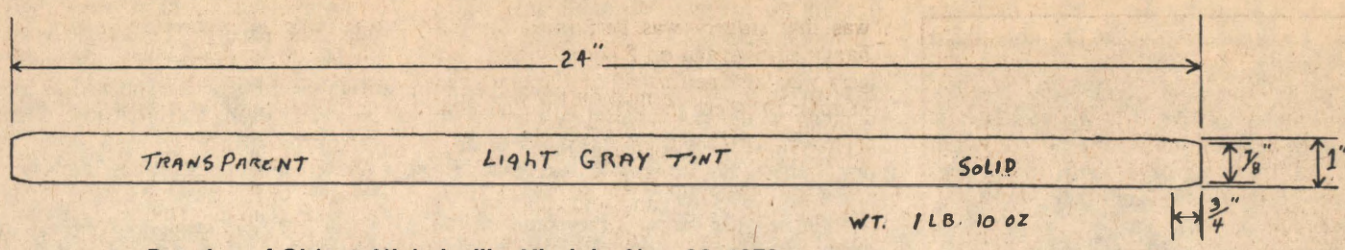
'Orion' Analysis of the Nickelsville Virginia Glass Rod and Alleged Fall

Abstract

Several exfoliated glass pieces were tested to identify the type of glass, its possible origin, potential age or exposure to radiation. The tests shed little light on the story associated with the glass rod from which the samples were derived. The glass samples are of common glass (soda-lime silicate glass). The samples reveal that the glass has not been exposed to any appreciable radiation in the fifty years or less since it last was heated. The shape and structure of the rod suggests that it was manufactured in an English-speaking country, possibly as a towel bar or decorative handle.

Summary of Witness's Testimony

The Nickelsville Rod was reported to have fallen from the sky on November 30, 1979 by Mr. K. D. Salyer at about 10:30 a.m. He was operating a front-end loader when



Drawing of Object, Nickelsville, Virginia, Nov. 30, 1979

he observed a light in the sky as he looked up at the full shovel-load of earth. It was a shimmering fireball (quite possibly sunlight reflected) which plummeted to the ground about ten feet from the loader. The rod, which is about 24 inches in length, buried itself 18-20 inches into the fresh (loose) earth. It was not warm to the touch when immediately recovered. The rod is one inch in diameter and tapered at both ends. It is a straight shaft except for a very slight warping. The rod weighs one pound ten ounces. It began exfoliating some four months after it was recovered. Two small chips (scabs) separated from one end (reportedly the impact end). This information was derived from the attached newspaper account (by Mary Kiss in the *Times-News*) and was supplemented/confirmed by personal interview by ORION member Gary Brink.

Analysis

The object is apparently of Anglo-American manufacture, as the metrological standards used appear to be the inch/foot system, the object being two feet long and one inch in diameter with an error range of about one percent. The rod has a mold mark or seam running its length, indicating that it was cast. With a density of 2.47 ± 0.05 and an index of refraction of 1.50, the glass is most likely glass code designation 0080 or possibly 1770. It appears, therefore, to be common glass (soda-lime silicate glass), as originally indicated by flame test where it yielded the diagnostic sodium yellow flame. As usual, public "radiophobia" led to prompt testing for radioactivity by the local Civil Defense with not surprisingly negative results. Tests were made by ORION for radiation "absorption" using thermoluminescence. This technique yields a figure for the maximum exposure of ionizing radiation received by the sample since the last heating to annealing temperatures. If it is assumed to have received only sunlight and background radiation, then an age can be approximately assigned. The 3-15 Roentgen reading indicate little exposure to radiation and a probable age of less than fifty years since the last heating.

Synthesis

The object did not fall from orbit as there was not any ablative melting from high-speed atmospheric transit, nor could it have been in space for even a few days without receiving more than 15R of radiation. The object would develop a terminal velocity of 135-215 feet per second (40 to 66m/s) if it fell from any point in the lower atmosphere. This speed would release, upon impact into the soil, 24,000 to 38,000 ft.-lbs. (32,500 to 51,500 joules) with forces of 16,000 to 25,000 lbs. (71,000 to 170,000 nwts), and a deceleration of 10,000 to 15,000 fps^2 (300 to 480 Gs) and compressive loads of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds per square inch. Such loads are well within the structural integrity of the glass. However, if the rod had struck hard-packed soil, asphalt, the loader, etc., it would have smashed. As it was, localized fracture stress caused delayed exfoliation of a glass scab from the impact end of the rod. Such scabs are not uncommon in impacts of glass and might occur at any time after the impact, being promoted by handling and thermal stresses. The exfoliated chips do exhibit radial stria or scratches as would be created by insertion into soil containing small stones. It should be noted that it is more than a little fortuitous that the rod struck vertically, and just ten feet from the witness.

Summary

While all information derived herein is consistent with the witness's impressions, nothing in the investigation verifies his story either. There is little information concerning the origin of the rod, and particularly no information of how it came to be in the sky. The hypothesis that it fell from an airplane is indeterminable unless someone owns up to dropping it. The notion that it could have been lofted by tornado winds is very unlikely, particularly in November. A mundane but nevertheless consistent interpretation is that the fireball was merely a lens flare on his eyeglasses, which he noted after his eyes came to rest on the grounded object. The lens flare was then ascribed to the object falling through the air, in his reassembled misinterpretation. The rod had never been in the air, but had been recently unearthed by his loader shovel, the impact of the shovel blade causing the exfoliation scab stress. This challenging explanation is meant merely to invoke thought. It has been a successful explanation in several cases. One case which ORION investigated involved a distant meteor which fell in a trajectory obscured by a nearby ridge. The witnesses followed the trajectory with their eyes until it disappeared behind the ridge; however, a coon hunter's fire was first noticed at this point on the ridge. The witnesses' interpretation was that the meteor had hit the ridge.

The glass rod therefore remains a mystery and a Fortean occurrence, for we cannot prove that it did or did not fall from the sky. While the rod itself is not unusual, its falling from the sky is a bit strange and unexplained.

Bibliography

The Glass Engineering Handbook, Shand, McGraw-Hill 1958; *Handbook of the Glass Industry*, Scholes, Ogden-Watney; *Soil Mechanics Handbook*.

ORION Investigation Team

Gary Brink, witness interview and sample recovery; David E. Fields and Steven Glandon, thermoluminescence; David K. Hackett, glass identification and mechanical analysis.

Attachments

Thermoluminescence report; *Times-News* report; G. Brinks' drawing of rod; calculations.

[*Editor's note:* Since the two reports and calculation sheets are quite lengthy they are not published here but have been placed in SITU's archives where they may be duplicated at modest cost, to be quoted in advance upon member's written request. Please enclose stamped, addressed envelope for reply.]

Deformed Skulls a Mystery

A rare skull deformity has affected newborn infants in two Colorado mountain towns at a frequency perhaps 100 times greater than the national average.

In Steamboat Springs, at least five babies were born with craniosynostosis in little more than four months in late 1978 and early 1979. In Idaho Springs, two cases of the defect were reported in December of 1979 within three days, and two other cases in or near Idaho Springs were verified during a 4½-year period capped by the 1979 births.

Craniosynostosis is a premature fusing, or growing together, of the bones in a baby's skull. If not surgically corrected early in life, it may cause the infant's head to become misshapen and restrict growth of the brain, resulting in mental retardation.

Researchers suspect an environmental cause of the high incidence of the defect but have found little evidence in favor of any specific theory, such as impurities in water supplies to the two communities.

SOURCE: *Denver Post* via AP to *Asbury Park Press*, New Jersey, 8/30/81. CREDIT: Member #432.

Our Toothy Ancient Ancestors

If a fossil is 180 million years old, how can it be "new"?

Answer: It can be new to science, it can compel new thinking about the evolution of all warm-blooded creatures on Earth, and it can provide evidence of a form of mammal previously unknown—a "new" mammal.

A jawbone found in the Painted Desert of Arizona in September was of a mammal about the size and shape of a shrew or mouse and was dated at about 180 million years ago when mammals first developed on Earth. At the time, Arizona was an oft-flooded flatland similar to the Mississippi delta.

Recent theory about mammals has held that one type of the tiny, shrew-like creatures began the evolutionary line that pro-



Greatly enlarged close-up of the fossilized jawbone of a mouse-like creature found at dig in Painted Desert, Arizona. Fossil is about half the size of a human fingernail.

duced nearly all mammals such as man, horse, whale and dog and others that give birth to live animals rather than laying eggs. The other type, also 180 million years old, was believed to be the ancestor of all egg-laying mammals such as the platypus.

The unnamed Arizona animal may upset this simple view of mammal ancestry because the new find has, among other differences, a distinctive arrangement of teeth. One of the first mammals, Kuehneotheriid, has tall, pointed teeth, with cusps in a triangular array. The only other type known until now, Morganucodontid, has low, rounded points on the teeth, arranged in a straight line. The new jawbone's teeth are tall and pointed and have cusps in a straight array.

The discovery was made by Kathleen Smith, an assistant professor of anatomy at Duke University. On the second-to-last day of a four-year dig funded by the National Geographic Society, she broke off a piece of rock, recognized it as the fossil they'd been looking for, and handed it to the project director as she remarked, "Here, Jenkins, here's your (expletive deleted) jaw." The director, Farish A. Jenkins of Harvard University, said an examination of the jawbone imbedded in rock "immediately set me going," and he hailed the discovery as something new, despite its great age.

SOURCES: *The Washington Post* and *Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* 9/18/81. CREDIT: F. Packard, H. Holland.

'It's Not Me—It's Him'

William Nimrod Saltzer and Nimrod William Saltzer are 77-year-old identical twins who live a mile apart in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. They went to the same school, played in the student orchestra and ended their formal education at 14 to work in the same shoe factory for 50 years. They are the same height, wear the same size shoes, and sport identical mustaches. Neither one drinks or smokes.

The Saltzers recently shared another experience. Both underwent eye operations in the same hospital, performed by the same doctor on the same day. The difference was that surgery was performed on William's left eye and on Nimrod's right. Surgery was later performed on the other eyes in order to relieve the pressure of glaucoma.

William says people in Lebanon have gotten used to the Saltzers. "Some people still get us mixed up and sometimes a stranger will ask if we are twins. We've had a lot of fun. No one can tell us apart."

The Saltzers note some differences between them: William has four children and Nimrod has one. William married his wife, Mabel, at 19 and Nimrod married his wife, Mildred, a year later. When they played baseball on the factory team, Nimrod was pitcher and William played the outfield.

"If he put his teeth in," said William of his brother, "he'd look just like me."

SOURCE: UPI dispatch in *The Evening News*, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 4/17/81. CREDIT: L. Arnold.

Suicidal Birds

Hundreds of birds have committed "mass suicide" in the resumption this September of a cyclical phenomenon long observed in Haflong in the northeastern state of Assam, India, 1,000 miles from New Delhi.

The birds repeatedly dive at night into glass-covered electric and kerosene outdoor lamps. Most are killed on impact, but survivors seem to lose the will to feed and soon die of starvation, according to scientists who have completed a three-week on-site study of the phenomenon.

The ill-fated birds include cattle egrets, white-breasted water hens, Bengal florigams, green pigeons, red-breasted parakeets, woodpeckers, red-whiskered bulbul and four species of kingfisher.

First noted in 1905, the phenomenon periodically discontinues, then resumes. Scientists have found no explanation for the concerted "death-wish" nor have they discovered a pattern for predicting when the very mixed assortment of species will again be driven to mass self-destruction.

SOURCE: United News of India via *San Francisco Chronicle*, 9/22/81. CREDIT: B. Barinoff.

Satellite Records Comet Crash

The Naval Research Laboratory has reported that a comet collided with the sun two years ago, generated tremendous energy and scattered debris millions of miles across the solar system. The event is the first confirmed case of a celestial body colliding with the sun and it marks the first time a comet has been discovered by a satellite, according to Dr. Donald J. Michels who said the August 30, 1979 collision was recorded during the laboratory's Solwind experiment. Because of delays in releasing data from the satellite for analysis, the evidence of the collision went unnoticed until now.

The Solwind satellite monitors activity in the sun's outer corona using an "occulting disc," an artificial moon that creates the effect of a permanent solar eclipse.

"Total eclipses observed from the Earth last no more than a few minutes," Dr. Michels said, "but Solwind has been able to observe the sun's corona through these artifical eclipses night and day for nearly three years. We estimate that when the comet hit the sun the energy released was about 1,000 times the energy used in the United States during an entire year."

Dr. Michels said researchers think the comet spotted by Solwind may have come from a group known as "sun grazers," comets whose orbital paths often skim close to the sun. He said that about eight sun grazers have been sighted from Earth in the last 300 years but that many more may have escaped detection because of the difficulty of spotting them against the bright solar background.

SOURCE: AP dispatch in *Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*, 10/10/81. CREDIT: H. Holland.

Solar Flares Are Disastrous

Are solar flares responsible for earthquakes, human illnesses and even crime sprees? Marsha Adams, a biologist and systems analyst, says yes and California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., is so impressed with her research that he has invited her to testify on earthquake prediction before the State Assembly.

Ms. Adams says her research shows that solar flares—which are released by violent storms on the sun—could trigger earthquakes worldwide, including one along the San Andreas Fault, by pelting them with low-frequency radio signals associated with solar flareups.

The same ultra-low-frequency signals, she says, could create a "resonance" with the brain wave activity of humans. As a result, people who are "solar sensitive" may experience severe depression or flu-like symptoms.

Ms. Adams, who has been working on her theory for seven years, said she used computers to correlate solar activity to everything from quakes to airlines accidents to crime statistics. She found fatigue, unusual weather, electrical malfunctions, building collapses, riots and political instability were related to solar activity.

"While gathering the data I was extremely curious and kind of excited, but I also felt a sort of disbelief," Ms. Adams admitted. Although some of her fellow scientists share the disbelief, Ms. Adams claims that mathematical tests of her data indicate the chances of a statistical fluke at less than one in 1,000.

SOURCE: UPI dispatch in *The Caledonian-Record*, St. Johnsbury, Vt., 9/16/81 and *Daily News*, Jacksonville, Arkansas, 9/15/81. CREDIT: N. Bundgus, M. Eads.

The Notes of Charles Fort

Deciphered by Carl J. Pabst

ABBREVIATIONS

ab	about
ac to	according to
A. J. Sci	*American Journal of Science*
(Al)	[?Almanac?]
An de Chimie	*Annales de Chimie*
Annals of Phil	*Annals of Philosophy*
An Reg	*Annual Register*
An. Sci Disc	*Annals of Scientific Discovery*
Arch. des. Decouv.	*Archives des Decouvertes*
B	[?]
BA	*Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*
bet	between
Bib. Univ.	*Bibliographie Universelle*
Bull des Sciences	*Bulletin des Sciences*
Conn.	Connecticut
cor.	correspondent
C.R.	*Comptes Rendus*
(Cut)	illustrated
D-58	*The Book of the Damned*, page 58
det met	detonating meteor
Edin J. Sci	*Edinburgh Journal of Science*
Edin New Ph. J.	*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*
E Mech	*English Mechanic*
Eng.	England
E to W	East to West
ext. heat	extreme heat
(F)	*Fletcher's List*
Finleys Rept.	*Finley's Report*
Ft	France
frgs	frogs
ft.	feet
Gents Mag	*Gentleman's Magazine*
h	hours
(Hun)	Hungary
Inf conjunction	Inferior conjunction
Intro to Met	*Introduction to Meteorology*
(It)	Italy
Jour Asiatic Soc Bengal	*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*
La Sci Pour Tous	*La Science Pour Tous*
L'Institut	[?]
Liv Age	*Living Age*
LT	London *Times*
Mag Nat Hist	*Magazine of Natural History*
mag of moon	magnitude of moon
Mag of Sci	*Magazine of Science*
mag storm	magnetic storm
Me	Maine
Met	Meteor
morn	morning
MS.	manuscript
NE	Northeast
New Monthly Mag.	*New Monthly Magazine*
N.M.	No More
Nos.	Numbers
N. W. Prov.	Northwest Provinces
NY Sun	*New York Sun*
Op Mars	Opposition Mars
p.	page
(P)	[?]
Pa.	Pennsylvania
phe	phenomena
Phil Mag	*Philosophical Magazine*
Phil Trans	*Philosophical Transactions*
q	earthquake
Q. J. Roy Inst	*Quarterly Journal of the Royal Institute*
q-phe	quake and phenomena
ref.	reference
Rept B.A.	*Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*
/// [Reverse side]	probably not related
Sc Am.	*Scientific American*
Sci. Gazette	*Scientific Gazette* [?]
Smithsonian Inst Rept.	*Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution*
S. Op.	*Science Opinion* [?]
Spon Comb.	Spontaneous Combustion
stat	stationary
s.w.	southwest
Tasmanian Journal	*Tasmanian Journal of Science*
(th stone)	(thunderstone)
th. storm	thunderstorm
Trans Bombay Geog Soc	*Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society*
Trans Merc.	Transit Mercury
Va.	Virginia
vol.	volume
Volc	Volcano
Vulcs	Vulcans
Wernerian Nat Hist Soc Trans	*Transactions of the Wernerian Natural History Society*
W. Indies	West Indies
W to E	West to East

1821

(Continued from page 48 of Pursuit *No. 53, Vol. 14, No. 1, First Quarter 1981)*

Aug 18 / bet 9 and 10 a.m. / Blue sun in Essex / Ass. Soc Met de France 1903-81 / and Sussex /
[Reverse side] In afternoon, haze at Paris, and the sun was white. / This haze in Dauphine on 19th to 30th.

Aug 18 / Morning in London. People excited by blue appearance of sun. Changed to silvery. In Bristol
[Reverse side] sun had a purple appearance. / Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, 25th.

Aug 20 / W. Indies / Fireball / BA 60.

Aug 23 / Whirlwind at Thrandiston, Suffolk. Objects seized from a stall. Broken crockery
[Reverse side] fell more than a mile from T. / Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, 25th.

Aug 25 / Snails / See Other Catalog.

Aug 25 / (Liv) / Felix Farley's Bristol Journal of 25th / People of Bristol much amused with exhibition and sale of snails said to have fallen from
[Reverse side] the sky, at Tockington. They had suddenly appeared on a farm. "Common rumor says that the snails fell like a great shower, which continued upwards of an hour and that the earth's surface was covered, nearly six acres, three inches deep!!"

Aug 25 / Heavy fall of snail shells

near Tockington, Gloucestershire / L.T., Aug. 27-3-d / Ph. Mag 58/310, 457.

Friday before Aug 31 / Letterkenny / Darkness with color effects on all objects / Phil Mag 58/314.

Aug 30 / Dresden / Fireball / BA 60.

Aug 31, Friday before / Letterkenny / darkness and seeming description
[Reverse side] of volcanic smoke. The cauliflower cloud. / Phil Mag 58/314.

Sept / Showers of stones at home of Thomas Jones,
[Reverse side] village of Meiford, Montgomeryshire. Hundreds of persons visited the place. / Cardiff Western Mail, Sept 8, 1921.

Sept 7 / At sea / E to W / Fireball / BA 60.

Sept 9 / Tornado / N. Hampshire, Mass / Finley's Rept.

Sept 20 / [newspaper clipping] / Dreadful Earthquake. On the 21st September, 1821, what is described as a "dreadful earthquake" is recorded as having taken place the previous night. No lives were lost, but a Mr. Ross and a Mr. Thelezau were seriously injured. Much damage to property was reported, including injuries to the Governor's residence and to Trinity Church and the Court House. On the 28th of the same month, the "Gazette" says:—"The reluctance expressed by many proprietors to have the injuries sustained by their properties made public induces us to supress all further details of the damage done by the earthquake of the 20th instant." / Trinidad Gazette.

Sept 24 / (Series) / Fireball / Beinsuit, on Nile, at 8 p.m. / Another, 3:43 a.m. of 25th. / BA 1874-290 / [Reverse side] At 9:23 p.m. of 26th, another. This apparently size of full moon.

Oct 7 / F[r] / Vosges / q and sounds / BA, 54 / See Sept 13, '22.

Oct 7 / Saxony / Fireball / BA 60.

Oct 22 / Comrie / q[u]ake and phe called "thunder and lightning / Milne / Edin New Ph. J. 31/118.

Oct 23 / 3 p.m. / Severest q on record then at Comrie / See Oct 23, 1839-? / Phil Mag 58-458.

Oct 28 / ab 9:30 p.m. / Saxony / det met See 1805.

Oct 29 / 7 a.m. / q / Island of Bute / LT, 1816 [?], Oct 31-2-d.

Oct 30 / Marienwerder / Fireball / BA 60.

Oct 30 / q at Comrie / loud sound that accompanied it heard at Blackford, 12 miles aw[ay] / LT, Oct 31-2-d.

Oct / [Oct] 15, 1820 / Silk / Pernambuco / (26) / D-58.

[BCF, p. 59:
Annual Register, 1821-681:
That, according to a report by M. Laine, French Consul at Pernambuco, early in October, 1821, there was a shower of a substance resembling silk. The quantity was as tremendous as might be a whole cargo, lost somewhere between Jupiter and Mars, having drifted around perhaps for centuries, the original fabric slowly disintegrating. In *Annales de Chimie*, 2-15-427, it is said that samples of this substance were sent to France by M. Laine, and that they proved to have some resemblances to silky filaments which, at certain times of the year, are carried by the wind near Paris.]

Nov 17 / Russia and Georgia / q. / [light] / BA 1911].

Nov 22 / (It) / 2 a.m. / Abruzzi / det met / See 1805, or An de Chimie 33/405.

Nov. 22 / q. / Italy / II [Medium] / Adriatic coast / BA 11.

Nov 22 / Q / Q and meteor / Naples / D-228.

[BCF, pp. 240-241 / See Aug. 7, 1804.]

Nov. 28 / Naples / fireball / BA 60.

Nov 28 / Night (29) // Cape Town / brilliant spots on moon / Phil Trans 112/237.

[BCF, pp. 208-209:
Bright spots seen on moon, November, 1821 (*Proc. London Roy. Soc.*, 2-167).
For four other instances, see Loomis (*Treatise on Astronomy*, p. 174).
A moving light is reported in Phil. Trans., 84-429. To the writer, it looked like a star passing over the moon—"which, on the next moment's consideration I knew to be impossible." "It was a fixed, steady light upon the dark part of the moon." I suppose "fixed" applies to luster.
In the *Report of the Brit. Assoc.*, 1847-18, there is an observation by Rankin, upon luminous points seen on the shaded part of the moon, during an eclipse. They seemed to this observer like reflections of stars. That's not very reasonable: however, we have, in the *Annual Register*, 1821-687, a light not referable to a star—because it moved with the moon: was seen three nights in succession; reported by Capt. Kater. See *Quart. Jour. Roy. Inst.*, 12-133.
Phil. Trans., 112-237:
Report from the Cape Town Observatory: a whitish spot on the dark part of the moon's limb. Three smaller lights were seen.]

[BCF, p. 394 / See February 5, 1821.]

Nov. 30 / Aerolite? / See Nov 29, '09.

Dec 1 or 2 / Fireball / Leipsig / BA 60.

Dec. 3 / Weimar / Fireball / BA 60.

Dec 4 / Gorlitz / Fireball / BA 60.

Dec 11 / Fireball / England / BA 60.

Dec 13 / Great q / Japan / BA 11.

Dec 20 to at least Feb. 28, 1822 / Violent eruption in Iceland / BA, 54.

Dec 24 / Bromberg, Wirtemberg / Det Met / BA 60.

Dec 24 / Switzerland / Shock, preceded by several meteors / BA 54/136.

Dec 24 / 7 p.m. / Ballenheim and Altendorf, Germany / Det Met / LT, Jan 9, 1822 / (BA-'60) /
[Reverse side] Bromberg, Wirtemberg / B.A. / (See Nov 25, '22 / May 8, '23 or '13.)

Dec 26 / Submarine volc near Bima, island of Sumbava / BA 54.

Dec 28 / Augsberg / Fireball / BA 60.

1822

/ mag storm and q / q at Lyons / violently affects magnetic needle at Paris / Mag Nat Hist 6/296.

/ Fragments of calcite that fell on deck of ship near San Domingo / Sc Am. 81-343.

/ Gruithuisen discovered his city north of Schroter—parallel lines branching out from a central line like veins of a leaf.

Jan 11 / Cherbourg, France / Fireball / BA 60.

Jan 14 / Eichenstelt / Fireball / BA 60.

Jan 22 / 10 p.m. / (q) / Yorkshire? / Seaton Ross / Everingham / Allathorpe / Beilby / Melbourne / LT, Jan 31-3-e.

Jan 29 / India / Madras / q / I [light] / BA '11.

Feb 6 / An incredible number of insects fell upon Middelbourg, Belgium. / Ciel et Terre 21-258.

Feb. 7 / q. / Japan / Tokio / III / [Heavy / BA 1911].

Feb 13-25 / Vesuvius / BA '54.

Feb. 18 / Op Mars / (A1).

Feb 18 / Q in Komorn, Hungary, preceded by a very loud sound which seemed to come from the air,
[Reverse side] but Danube in a commotion and threw up red sands on shores. / BA 54.

Feb 19 / Savoy, Italy / q / I / [light / BA 1911].

Feb. 28 / Volc in Iceland of Dec 20, at least to this date.

March 1 / Brunn / Fireball / BA 60.

March 7 / 16 h / Mercury / Inf conjunction / (A1).

March 9 / Meteor—Troy / detonation 7½ minutes later—ab. 10 p.m. / A. J. Sci 6/319 /
[Reverse side] At Canajoharie, a strong, sulphurous odor. Seen and heard Saratoga, etc. / seen in s.w. at Quebec /
[Second page] Boston and in
[First page, reverse side] Pa. /
[Second page, front side] In the west at Portland, Me—almost mag of moon.

March 9 / 13 h / Venus / Inf. conjunction / (A1).

Mar. 16 / Richmond, Va. / great det. met / BA, '60.

Mar 20 / Sounds of Meleda (Adriat[ic]) begin. / A. de Chimie 30/432 ///
[Reverse side] A 60 [stamped].

[BCF, p. 394:
Quar. Jour. Roy. Inst., 20-417:
That, early in the morning of March 20, 1822, detonations were heard at Melida, an island in the Adriatic. All day, at intervals, the sounds were heard. They were like cannonading, and it was supposed that they came from a vessel, or from Turkish artillery, practicing in some frontier village. For thirty days the detonations continued, sometimes thirty or forty, sometimes several hundred, a day.]

March 31 / Leipsig / Fireball / BA 60.

Ap 5-6 / Etna starts. / qs around Etna / BA '54-138.

Ap. 6-10 / Catania, Italy / qs / I / [light /BA 1911].

Ap. 9 / Rhodes / "long, bright column of meteoric light, exploding with many sparks / BA '60-68.

Ap. 9 / Rhodes / 9 p.m. / Met trail and great explosion in air / Arago, Oeuvres XI/571.

Ap. 10 / near Bangalore / Trans Bombay Geog Soc, vol. 9, by Dr. Buist / Masses of ice size of pumpkins. Saw bodies of 27 dead bullocks killed by the ice. In one of the masses of ice found a frozen snake which revived.

Ap. 10 / Volc and met? / Towns near Etna / "A violent clap of thunder was heard while the sky was quite clear,"
[Reverse side] and a violent q. Had been severe shocks on 6th. / BA 54/139.

April 13 / Comrie / shock / "accompanied by two loud reports, one apparently above our heads and the other, which followed immediately, under our feet / Edin New Phil Jour 31-119.

[BCF, p. 394:
Upon April 13, 1822, it seems, according to description, that clearly enough was there an explosion in the sky of Comrie, and a concussion of the ground—"two loud reports, one apparently over our heads, and the other, which followed immediately, under our feet" (*Edin.* New *Phil. Jour.*, 31-119).]

May 7 / Costa Rica / q / III / [Heavy / BA 1911].

May 18 / Bologna / Sudden storm / fall of lumps ice, some weighing 1/2 pound / An Reg '22-87.

May 20 / Ragusa / Fireball / BA 60.

May 21 / Dry fog / Paris / La Sci Pour Tous 14/58 / See Aug, 1821 / Aug., 1831.

May 23 / Kiel; Denmark / Fireball / BA 60.

May 31 / q / France / BA '54-138.

June 3 / Metite / 8 p.m. / Angers, France / Small stone (30 oz) fell. / BA 60.

June 9 / (F) / Stone fell, Angers, France. / Phil Mag 4/8/459 / An de Chimie 2/31/261 ///
[Reverse side] 2/27 / 130 // 1/15 // 16 / 304.

June 9 / Moravia / Fireball / BA 60.

June 13 / Christiana, Norway / Fireball / "A bituminous substance fell?" /
[Reverse side] BA 60 / D-72.

[BCF, pp. 74-75:

Fall—during a thunderstorm—July, 1681, near Cape Cod, upon the deck of an English vessel, the *Albemarle*, of "burning, bituminous matter" (*Edin. New Phil. Jour.*, 26-86); a fall at Christiania, Norway, June 13, 1822, of bituminous matter, listed by Greg as doubtful; fall of bituminous matter, in Germany, March 8, 1798, listed by Greg. Lockyer (*The Meteoric Hypothesis*, p. 24) says that the substance that fell at the Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 13, 1838—about five cubic feet of it: substance so soft that it was cuttable with a knife—"after being experimented upon, it left a residue, which gave out a very bituminous smell."

And this inclusion of Lockyer's—so far as findable in all books that I have read—is, in books, about as close as we can get to our desideratum—that coal has fallen from the sky. Dr. Farrington, except with a brief mention, ignores the whole subject of the fall of carbonaceous matter from the sky. Proctor, in all of his books that I have read—is, in books, about as close as we can get to the admission that carbonaceous matter has been found in meteorites "in very minute quantities"—or my own suspicion is that it is possible to damn something else only by losing one's own soul—quasi-soul, of course.

Sci. Amer., 35-120:

That the substance that fell at the Cape of Good Hope "resembled a piece of anthracite coal more than anything else."

It's a mistake, I think: the resemblance is to bituminous coal—but it is from the periodicals that we must get our data. To the writers of books upon meteorites, it would be as wicked—by which we mean departure from the characters of an established species—quasi-established, of course—to say that coal has fallen from the sky, as would be, to something in a barnyard, a temptation that it climb a tree and catch a bird. Domestic things in a barnyard: and how wild things from forests outside seem to them. Or the homeopathist—but we shall shovel data of coal.]

June / (+) / See May 21. / Cape Verde Islands / Brownish dust. Writer says thinks came from
[Reverse side] an African desert [bu]t says that was [des]cribed as "like triturated pumice [an]d had a sul[ph]uric smell. / Mag. Nat [H]ist 8-18.

June 16 / (+) / q and phe / Fr / 4:15 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. / Severe shocks at Cherbourg / "Immediately after
[Reverse side] the shocks a luminous meteor was seen. It seemed to rise from the ocean. It was followed by a loud explosion. Torrents of rain fell the same day. Said that a waterspout passed ove[r]. /
[Front side] BA '54-138.

June 17 / Catania, Sicily / Undetermined phe / BA '60-68 / "detonating meteor?
[Reverse side] Repeats phe of Ap 10.

June / Shower of brownish dust, smelling of sulphur,
[Reverse side] like triturated pumice. / Tasmanian Journal 1-3[4?].

June 17 / Leipsig / Fireball / BA 60.

June 21 / China / q / III / [Heavy / BA 1911].

June 26 / Volc / Iceland / great violence / been quiet 1/2 year / A. Reg '22-111.

summer / Italian fireflies near Redding / Nature 2-297.

July 11 / At dawn, Vesuvius began. / BA '54-140.

July 14 / Italy / q / I / [Light / BA 1911].

July 15 / Marienwerder, Germany / after storm / Unknown little round seeds in great quantity. Inhabitants tried
[Reverse side] to cook them but no effect after boiling an hour. / Bull des Sciences 1/1/298.

July 17 / Silesia / after storm / Great quantity little round seeds.
[Reverse side] Then scientists said they were seeds of the Galium spurium. / Bull de Sci 1/1/298.

[BCF, pp. 394-395:

July 15, 1822—the fall of perhaps unknown seeds from perhaps an unknown world—a great quantity of little round seeds that fell from the sky at Marienwerder, Germany. They were unknown to the inhabitants, who tried to cook them, but found that boiling seemed to have no effect upon them. Wherever they came from, they were brought down by a storm, and two days later, more of them fell, in a storm, in Silesia. It is said that these corpuscles were identified by some scientists as seeds of *Galium spurium*, but that other scientists disagreed. Later more of them fell, at Posen, Mecklenburg. See *Bull. des Sci. (math., astro., etc.)* 1-1-298.]

[BCF, p. 409:

It seems acceptable that, upon July 15 and 17, 1822, and then upon a later date, unknown seeds fell from the sky to this earth. If these seeds did come from some other world, there is another mystery as well as that of repetition in a local sky of this earth. How could a volume of seeds remain in one aggregation; how could the seeds be otherwise than scattered from Norway to Patagonia, if they met in space this earth, and if this earth be rushing through space at a rate of 19 miles a second? It may be that the seeds of 1822 fell again. According to Kaemtz (*Meteorology*, p. 465) yellowish brown corpuscles, some round, a few cylindrical, were found upon the ground, June, 1830, near Griesau, Silesia. Kaemtz says that they were tubercules from roots of a well-known Silesian plant—stalk of the plant dries up; heavy rain raises these tubercules to the ground—persons of a low order of mentality think that the things had fallen from the sky. Upon the night of March 24-25, 1852, a great quantity of seeds did fall from the sky, in Prussia, in Heinsberg, Erklenz, and Juliers, according to M. Schwann, of the University of Liege, in a communication to the Belgian Academy of Science (*La Belgigue Horticole*, 2-319).]

July 17 / Host of butterflies near Boulogne / July 26, vast swarms of flies / Mag. Nat Hist 7-611.

July 19 / Hamburgh / Fireball / BA 60.

June 21 / Great q / China / BA '11.

June 21 / Metite / Commune of Clohars-Fouesnon / Metite. / C.R. 124-1543.

July 23 / 6 a.m. / Violent volc. eruption in Sumatra / BA '54-140.

July 28 / Brunn, Fireball / BA 60.

July 29 / Granada, Spain / q / I / [Light / BA 1911].

Aug / Poitiers (?) / frgs / L'Institut 2/410 /
[Reverse side] B / Try Country Gentleman.

Aug 6 / 8:15 p.m. / Paris / great serpentine met train / more than 5 minutes / Arch. des. Decouv.—1822-199.

Aug 6 / Paris / Caen / Southampton / det met / BA 60-68.

Aug 7 / Moravia / Fireball / BA 60.

Aug 7 / Agra (Kadonah) / N. W. Prov. / India / (F).

Aug 7 / Aerolite / also 1823 / E Mec 79/383.

Aug 8 / [London *Times*], 2-d / Volc / Vesuvius.

Aug 10 / Sounds of Melida heard again. ///
[Reverse side] A 59 [stamped].

Aug 11 / Liege and Coblentz / "A large mass of fire fell down with a great explosion;
[Reverse side] possibly electrical." / BA '60-68.

Aug 13 / Egypt / Asia Minor / great q / BA 54-140.

Aug 13-16 / 10 p.m. / q. / Aleppo / An Reg '22-151 / Said that in same [Reverse side] latitude as Aleppo, 2 rocks had arisen from sea near Cyprus.

Aug 16 / Rochelle, France / and Paris / Meteor with a serpentine course / BA '60-68.

[BCF, p. 395:

Aug. 19, 1822—a tremendous detonation at Melida—others continuing several days.]

Aug 22 / Bromberg / Fireball / BA 60.

Aug 23 / Posen / BA 60 / [Fireball].

Aug 24 / [London *Times*], 2-e / Volc / Iceland.

Sept 1 / Port Royal / W to E / great det met and train / BA 60.

Sept 5 / Great q / Asia Minor / [BA] '11.

Sept 7 / 8 p.m. / Fort Royal, Martinique / Great met detonating with extreme violence. / Arch des Decouv 1823-183 /
[Reverse side] Had been slight q, August 8, 8 p.m. / p. 188 // (BA 60-68).

Sept. 7 / Spon Comb. / France.

Sept 10 / Karlstadt / Listed as "a strong earthquake / from E to W / BA '54 / aerolites mentioned.

Sept 10 / 11:30 p.m. / Carlstadt (Sweden) / noise—shocks and aerolites found / C.R., 17-622 /
[Reverse side] Great number of falling stars.

Sept 10 / 11:30 p.m. / (q) / strong q felt throughout province of Wermeland, Sweden—first a noise like cannon /
[Reverse side] then meteors / aerolites said to have fallen / B Assoc 54/141 / (Ph. Mag 4-8-45).

Sept. 13 / Epinal, Vosges, France / Met-ite. / F / See Oct 7, '21. / BA, '77-91.

Sept 13 / Metite of Baffe (Vosges) / 7 a.m. / in a violent th. storm. / Q. J. Roy Inst 14-448.

Sept 13 / (th stone) / Baffe (Vosges) /In a tremendous storm, exceptional thunder and lightning, violent rain, stone fell. / Bib. Univ. 22-68 / Canton d'Epinal.

Sept 18 / q and loud noise like distant thunder / BA '54/141 / Dunston, near Newcastle—q. between 1 and 2 a.m. / LT, Sept 24-2-d.

Oct 8 and 12 / Great volc eruption in Java / L.T., Aug 30, 1883.

Oct 13 / Orenburg / Fireball / BA 60.

(To be continued)

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Dr. Frank B. Salisbury, Plant Science Department, College of Agriculture, Utah State University. (Plant Physiology)

Dr. Berthold Eric Schwarz, Consultant, National Institute for Rehabilitation Engineering, Butler, N.J. (Mental Sciences)

Dr. Roger W. Wescott, Professor and Chairman, Department of Anthropology, Drew University, Madison, N.J. (Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics)

Dr. A. Joseph Wraight, Chief Geographer, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. (Geography and Oceanography)

Dr. Robert K. Zuck, Professor and Chairman, Department of Botany, Drew University, Madison, N.J. (Botany)

ORIGINS OF SITU/PURSUIT

Zoologist, biologist, botanist and geologist Ivan T. Sanderson, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., in association with a number of other distinguished authors, established in 1965 a "foundation" for the exposition and research of the paranormal—those "disquieting mysteries of the natural world" to which they had devoted much of their investigative lifetimes.

As a means of persuading other professionals, and non-professionals having interests similar to their own, to enlist in an uncommon cause, the steering group decided to publish a newsletter. The first issue came out in May 1967. The response, though not overwhelming, was sufficient to reassure the founding fathers that public interest in the what, why and where of their work would indeed survive them.

Newsletter No. 2, dated March 1968, announced new plans for the Sanderson foundation: a structure larger than its architects had first envisioned was to be built upon it, the whole to be called the Society for the Investigation of The Unexplained, as set forth in documents filed with the New Jersey Secretary of State. The choice of name was prophetic, for Dr. Sanderson titled one of the last of his two-dozen books "Investigating the Unexplained," published in 1972 and dedicated to the Society.

Another publication was issued in June 1968, but "newsletter" was now a subtitle; above it the name *Pursuit* was displayed for the first time. Vol. 1, No. 4 in September 1968 ("incorporating the fourth Society newsletter") noted that "the abbreviation SITU has now been formally adopted as the designation of our Society." Issue number 4 moreover introduced the Scientific Advisory Board, listing the names and affiliations of the advisors. Administrative matters no longer dominated the contents; these were relegated to the last four of the twenty pages. Most of the issue was given over to investigative reporting on phenomena such as "a great armadillo (6 feet long, 3 feet high) said to have been captured in Argentina"—the instant transportation of solid objects "from one place to another and even through solids"—the attack on the famed University of Colorado UFO Project headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon—and some updated information about "ringing rocks" and "stone spheres."

Thus SITU was born, and thus *Pursuit* began to chronicle our Investigation of The Unexplained.

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More evidence needed about lake's monster, gathered scientists say

...nother problem with the Mansi photo of a Lake ... is the absence of a negative. Mansi ... once the film had

Does Champ Exist?

Eyewitnesses Attend Scientific Seminar To Tell About Sightings, Hear Theories

By JOHN REILLY
Free Press Staff Writer

SHELBURNE — A few years ago they kept their mouths shut for fear people would think them crazy.

Now they are ...
yes, they ...
monster ...
the time.

"Does ...
nar sponso ...
Committee, ...
Saturday to ...
eyewitness ...
scient...
Champ...

"It had a texture like an eel. It was slimy and ... Mansi, whi... Champ.

Champ M...

Scientists in Debate: Does Monster Dwell In Lake Champlain?

Special to The New York Times

SHELBURNE, Vt., Aug. 30 — Scientists and others interested in speculating about monsters convened here ...

...d Cowperthwait ... urday's "scientific ... on the Lake ... Monster to the ... are indeed turning ... "America's Loch ... ation that Champ ... hope will apur ... itional protection ...

Jose ... the ... evide... The p... Sandi... on th... gave ...

middle of the lake. She thought it to be a ... school of fish at first, then a diver as it ... started to surface. Then she saw the long ... neck and head draw...

...ession considering the ...e off-reported Lake ...ter, Champ, included ... Richard Greenwell, Dr. George Zug, Joseph Zarzynski and Dr. Roy Mackal. Dr. Philip Reines, of Pittsburgh, also was present on the panel of scientists meeting in Shelburne, Vt. (UPI)

Panelists meet

Lake Champlain's Monster Gaining Credibility

By ROD CLARKE

SHELBURNE, Vt. (UPI) — The believers outnumbered the skeptics Saturday at a scientific seminar held to seek answers to the 400-year-old question of whether a serpent-like monster dwells in Lake Champlain.

About 200 people, including scientists, purported witnesses to the beast's frequent appearances, and the curious showed up at a lakeside farm for the session sponsored by the Lake Champlain Committee.

Ever since explorer Samuel D. Champlain first reported seeing a strange beast frolicking in the lake in 1609, there ...reported ...dozen occurred this year alone.

'Champ' a Dock?

There has been a lot of talk this year about different people who claim they saw "Champ" on Lake Champlain.

I was talking with a friend who owns a small camp on the shore of the lake. He always builds a small wood dock in front of his camp and extends it in the lake about 15 feet where the water is about four feet deep. He uses 2x4s for the upright pieces that are braced so they can withstand any rough weather and uses about 10-inch width planks for the floor.

He takes the dock down in the fall and puts it up again the following year. Some people forget to take their docks in for the winter and they find out that the ... ice and heavy waves in the spring break their docks up and carry it out into the lake.

There are a great many people who make similar docks ...

IF IT HAD LEGS

One of the reports — the one that has recent worldwi... est — came fro... Mansi of Ne... Conn., who s... color photogr... monster in 197...

She told th... she and her ... vacationing ... Champlain ... bans when s... turbance i... followed b... ance of a h... neck. ...

"It look... never sw... creature, ...

"It was really quite majestic," Mrs. Mansi said, "but I was terrified. I thought that sucker had legs and was going to ... shore."

...kly

...me if Champ exists," she said. "I know Champ exists. I've seen him, almost on a first-name basis."

NO FABRICATION

Scientists at the Uni... of Arizona have ... and ...

"I was a skeptic before, but now I believe it," she said.

Eugene Viens Jr. of Malletts Bay said his view of Champ began with a disturbance like "a large school of fish." Then, he said, five points ...surfaced in the lake and ...th the water ...

A lake monster's fans gather in Vermont

United Press International

SHELBURNE, Vt. — The believers outnumbered the skeptics yesterday at a scientific seminar held to seek answers to the 400-year-old question of whether a serpent-like monster dwells in Lake Champlain.

...thought that sucker had legs and ...was going to come up on shore."

She said she quickly snapped a picture, then hurried her children and husband into the car and fled. Mansi said it was some time before she decided to go public with ... experience.

"We h...

World's Top Monster

...Trustees' decision to ... resolution protecting ... But Zarzynski, who ... always seen eye to eye ...

...publicity, he said, there would ... have been many ... sightings of th...

Resource...

CONSOLIDATED NEWSWIRE REPORT . . . AUGUST 30, 1981

SHELBURNE, VERMONT — THERE PROBABLY IS SOME TYPE OF LARGE MARINE ANIMAL LIVING IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN BUT A PANEL OF DISTINGUISHED SCIENTISTS CANNOT AGREE ON WHAT IT IS. A LARGE SERPENT-LIKE CREATURE HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF ALMOST 150 SIGHTINGS, SEVERAL OF WHICH WERE DESCRIBED BY WITNESSES AT A DAY-LONG SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR YESTERDAY ON THE LAKE CHAMPLAIN MONSTER PHENOMENON. ALL SCIENTISTS WHO ADDRESSED THE CONFERENCE AGREED THE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF THE EXISTENCE OF CHAMP, AS THE CREATURE IS KNOWN, IS OVERWHELMING. BUT THEY SAID IT COULD BE A LARGE SPECIES OF EEL, STURGEON OR OTHER KNOWN MARINE ANIMAL, OR IT COULD BE A DEVIANT OR UNKNOWN ANIMAL, OR SOME PREHISTORIC MARINE DENIZEN THOUGHT TO BE EXTINCT. THE CONSENSUS WAS EXPRESSED BY DR. GEORGE ZUG OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION WHO SAID: "I BELIEVE THERE IS A POPULATION OF LARGE ANIMALS OF SOME KIND (IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN.")

The story of the Lake Champlain "monster" began almost 375 years ago. Much of the ensuing chronology, especially the recent sightings and investigations, was summarized in Pursuit *No. 54 (Vol. 14, No. 2, Second Quarter 1981). At the conclusion of the conference an opportunity was provided for nonmembers of SITU to purchase copies of the issue at the single-copy price. The limited supply was quickly sold out.*