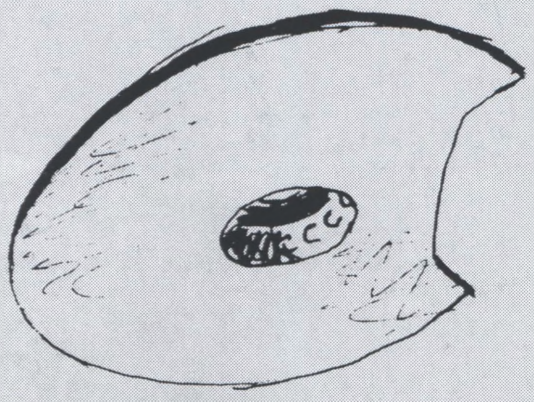
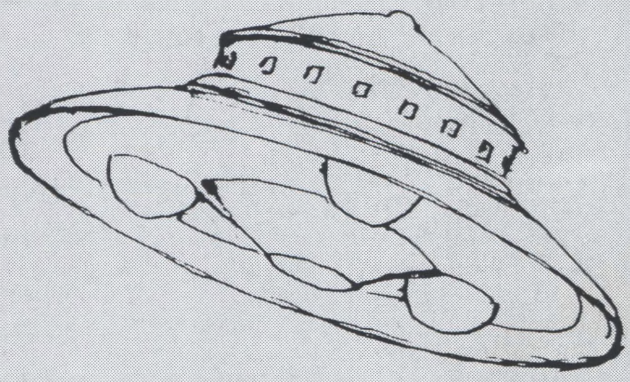
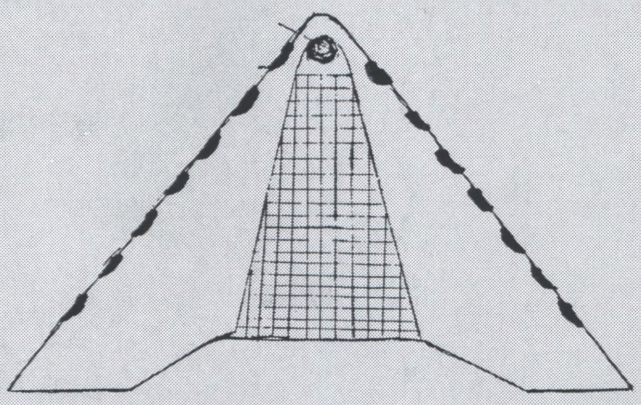
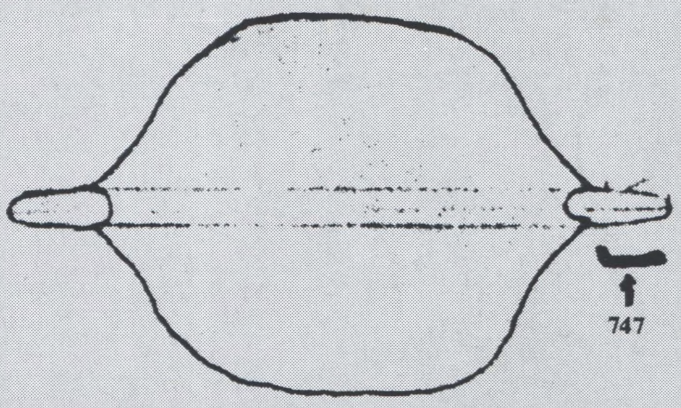
Pursuit

'Science is the Pursuit of the Unexplained'









Journal of SITU
The
Society for the
Investigation of
The Unexplained

UFOs: What have we learned about them in the past 40 years?
(See Dr. David Jacobs, "The New Era of UFO Research, p. 50)

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The Society For The Investigation Of The Unexplained

Mail: SITU/PURSUIT, P.O. Box 265, Little Silver, NJ 07739-0265 USA Tel: (201) 842-5229

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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: Various witness and artistic UFO drawings;
Upper left —Drawing of Larry Arnold sighting in Washington State, June 26, 1947.
Upper right — Adamski-type craft from the early 1950s.
Lower left —Triangular-shaped object, Westchester, NY, mid-1980s.
Lower right — JAL pilot's depiction of huge craft and 747 in comparison on November 17, 1986.



The above cave drawing, 14,000 years old in Ariège, France depicts, perhaps, something more than just a caveman's doodlings.

To some, by dictionary definition, forty years marks the start of a new(a third) generation of UFO research. To some, the enigma of UFOs is *the* most puzzling problem for our, or any previous, generation of human existance. To some, this enigma has been *the* most significant event for humanity and the reason or the purpose for our being on this planet.

A great deal of attention has been addressed by these "some" to this matter. In fact, the attention of a growing number of our population, like it or not, is being directed to the concept, as Charles Fort put it more than fifty years ago, that we are somebody else's property. What real control do we actually have of ourselves?

Forty years have passed in this, our most recent exposure to the UFO question. What have we learned? What have we accepted? And, what is the truth about this subtle but fascinating enigma? Have those who know — on either side — given us all the facts? If you say "no" think and ask: If not, why not?

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The New Era Of UFO Research

by David M. Jacobs, Ph.D. ©1987

A version of this paper was given at the 1987 MUFON conference in Washington, D.C. on June 26, 1987

The history of the American UFO sightings and the government's involvement in studying them has been told many times.[1] Rather than recount this story, I would like to draw some conclusions about it and perhaps add some insight into the mystery.

Pre-1947 Waves

The 1896-1897 wave of sighting reports was, in essence, a "prototype" wave in that it contained a "pure" quality not found in modern waves of UFO sightings. Most people claimed to see dirigible-type machines that more or less resembled what was known to be the current level of airship technology. A variety of shapes, sizes and behavior was also described, including nonairship-type machines, but these were in a distinct minority. Above all, the airships seemed wedded to the cultural expectations of those who were witnesses. Some of the airships had great flapping wings, others had passenger baskets attached. However, the flight characteristics of the machines, no matter how they were described, were beyond the technology of the times.[2]

What was particularly interesting is that the airship wave brought forth the first public extraterrestrial theorizing by citizens trying to ascertain the mysterious objects' origins. However, these theories did not come from the scientific community that was engaged in solving the airship mystery. Rather, they came from concerned citizens writing to newspapers. The airships' technological aspects struck the people as being very odd indeed and the extraterrestrial hypothesis became a debated theory along with the more conventional explanations. We may never be able to discover what it was that people actually saw but it remains a fascinating introduction to the entire UFO mystery. The airships returned in 1909, but this was a regional wave and did not cause widespread discussion and controversy as had the one in 1897.

The "foo-fighter" mystery of 1943-1945 was important because it represented the first major introduction of the United States Government into UFO investigations. Little is known of foo-fighters except through the stories that airmen told after the war. What is certain is that the government investigated and found that what the allied pilots had been describing — metallic ball-shaped objects that flew toward their planes, paced them, circled them, followed them and even led them — were naturally occurring phenomena like St. Elmo's fire and static electricity charges. With this, the government displayed a pattern of explanation that would characterize its and UFO debunkers' UFO analyses in the future — disregard the facts if they do not fit a conventional explanation. It seemed to be a virtual impossibility that pilots could be accurately describing metallic-structured objects, therefore they were not. With this assumption any conventional explanation, however remote from the facts, was a possibility.[3]

The foo-fighter mystery seemed to disappear in 1945 and in 1946 the Ghost Rockets began to occupy their niche. Seen over Scandinavia and Western Europe, they captured the attention of elements within the United States government during the Truman administration because of the possibility, in this growing Cold War environment, that the Soviets could be experimenting with new rocket designs. A commission of inquiry was sent to Sweden to study the phenomenon. After deciding that these were not Soviet rockets, the commission members reasoned that the phenomenon was emanating from culturally induced psychological states — mass hysteria. Thus, since the phenomenon fit no preconceived physical categories, the Americans fit it into a preconceived psychological category. Once again this could only be accomplished by deciding that people were not seeing what they claimed. Since it was not within the frame of reference of the commission members to suggest that people were seeing unexplainable things, it was a short step to say that they were seeing nothing.[4]

1947: The Beginning

This process was not so easy in 1947 following the Kenneth Arnold sighting. This credible, honest, individual's story captured the press's attention and his story became immediately internationally famous. Other witnesses began to see and report the objects and the modern UFO phenomenon began. It did not creep up slowly, building from previous stories, becoming elaborated, ornate, fanciful — as one would expect of psychological derived phenomenon, or societally based folklore — rather it suddenly emerged full-blown in virtually the same range of patterns that witnesses report today. People began to see a variety of geometrically shaped objects exhibiting unusual flight characteristics. These objects were not fanciful rocketships or earthly space-travel contraptions in science-fiction literature. The UFOs were something completely new and were unrelated to popular science fiction or to popular culture in general.

That there was no precedent for appearance or the configuration of the objects in 1947 as there had been in 1897 gives the 1947 wave great importance. If we assume that the chief purveyor of science fiction is the motion-picture industry (and indeed skeptics have continually tried to link science-fiction films with sightings) then a glance the history of science-fiction films shows us that since the beginning of the Hollywood motion-picture industry, there had been few if any films produced with themes of extraterrestial visitation. Many had been made with themes of earthlings traveling to other planets (Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon are examples of this), but before 1950 there were no major films that had beings from space invading earth. Therefore, arguments against the anomalousness of the sightings claiming popular culture as the culprit are most difficult to make.

The objects' behavior seemed to be well beyond that produced by the technology of 1947 and it became immediately apparent that witnesses were seeing something that could be entirely unique. As a result, almost from the beginning, the extraterrestrial hypothesis became a popular theory competing with "conventional" theories. But just what people were seeing was still an open question. The United States government, fearing Soviet handiwork, was determined to find out. Thus it was that in 1948 the Air Force, charged with protecting the United States from attack by air, became involved with UFO investigation. Other areas of the government and the military also became interested in the subject and mounted small-scale investigations of sightings made by service personnel or, in the case of the FBI, by civilians

because of the witnesses possible "subversive" qualities rather than the UFO's potentially anomalous nature.

Although the majority of the evidence indicates that the government was just as puzzled by the phenomenon as was the average America, there has been persistent rumors that the wreckage of a crashed UFO provided the government with virtually total knowledge of the UFO mystery. Supposedly a UFO crashed sometime in the late 1940s, and was recovered. Tantalizing documents have been released which, if proven to be authentic, suggest that a UFO recovery was a reality. Some UFO researchers have, in recent years, begun to rethink UFO history in light of this alleged happening. They have posited that the government was involved with a massive cover-up of not only the UFO and its occupants, but of any knowledge that it has accrued as a result of the event.

There is a tantalizing amount of evidence presented which suggests that something did indeed crash in Roswell, New Mexico, but the information is still incomplete and a case for revising the entire history of the UFO controversy from the beginning to the present day is premature. This could change in the future, but for the time being one must proceed with what is known and where the bulk of the evidence leads. At the very least, the *public* history of the UFO controversy has not been substantially altered. We must therefore assume that the U.S. Government became involved with the UFO phenomenon not to cover-up what it already knew, but to find out what it did not know.

From 1948 to 1952 the Air Force, using its scientific consultant and UFO skeptic J. Allen Hynek, involved itself in a succession of projects to deal with the phenomenon. After first satisfying itself that the objects were not secret weapons from this or any other country, the Air Force began to rely on the notion that people were not accurately describing what they saw and experienced, and the Air Force came to the uneasy but convenient conclusion that the phenomenon was due primarily to misperceptions of conventional phenomena, abnormal psychological or physiological states, "societal stress" and hoaxes. It attempted to distance itself from the subject by first proclaiming that the entire affair was not anomalous and then, in 1950, by closing down its UFO investigations unit (Project Grudge) in the hopes that the public would get the message and stop seeing unacceptable things in the sky.

The reopening of Project Grudge, and then the subsequent renaming of it as Project Blue Book, was a testament to one of the centrally important facts of UFO research: UFO sightings were unrelated to societal events. No matter how the Air Force tried to manipulate public opinion, sightings still continued. Thus, the Air Force once again attempted to get to the bottom of the UFO mystery.

1952 And The Robertson Panel

Captain Edward Ruppelt, the head of Project Blue Book, made an enthusiastic attempt to study UFOs by scientific means in the spring and summer of 1952, but other forces within the government subverted his efforts. The massive wave of 1952 and the spectacular sightings over the White House and Capitol Building with its resultant publicity and uncontrolled public curiosity convinced the government that something had to be done to finally put an end to this problem. The convening of the Central Intelligence Agency-sponsored Robertson Panel in January, 1953, marks the high-water mark of Air Force UFO investigations.

The Robertson Panel found nothing in UFO reports that suggested truly anomalous objects. Neither could the panel discern an overt threat to the national security represented by the objects. But it did find that the *reports* of the objects could be used by the enemies of America as psychological warfare weapons against it, and therefore the UFO reports and not the UFOs constituted a potential threat to the nation. This determination became the single most influential event in the public-governmental study of UFOs. Never again would the government actively seek to investigate and analyze the UFO mystery. Never again would it consider the UFO problem anything more than a public relations headache that caused it more trouble than it was worth. After 1953 it acted as a "soothing agent" trying to calm fears, tell the public that it had everything under control and hope that eventually the fad would end and the reports would cease. An inclusive report by the Battelle Memorial Institute only strengthened the government's inclination to dismiss claims of the objects' anomalous nature. The prevailing opinion in the Air Force about the UFO sightings was, according to an increasingly perplexed Hynek, "It can't be, therefore it isn't." From 1953 onward the primary Air Force activity was to try to identify as many reports as possible to educate the public that all reports could be explained in the hopes that the reports would then cease. All cases were to be identified regardless of the actual content of the report. The files were to be kept secret to prevent popular interest in the subject. But the attempt to cleanse the public of reports failed. By 1958 the frustrated Air Force was trying not only to rid the public of reports, but also to rid itself of the UFO program entirely.

1953-1966

In a sense, the Air Force was aided by the "Contactees" who came into prominence in the 1950s. Claiming ongoing contact with "Space Brothers" who had selected them because of their special qualities, the aliens gave them a mission to tell the people to stop atomic wars, stop atomic testing, live together in peace and so forth. Using an imaginative mixture of religion, cultural fears, science fiction and evangelism, the contactees gained adherents and in the process attracted widespread press attention with their spectacular (and often demonstrably untrue) claims. As a result increased public ridicule became the response to all UFO witnesses. Consequently many of the small but growing number of UFO researchers developed an aversion to all sightings detailing occupants as conservativism swept the responsible UFO community.

But since UFO reports were unrelated to societal events, the sightings continued regardless of the contactees or of the Air Force's pronouncements and efforts to quell them. A major wave of sightings in 1957 prompted much public criticism of the Air Force's handling of the problem and major UFO organizations such as Jim and Carol Lorenzen's Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO) and the newly formed National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) under the leadership of Donald Keyhoe became more convinced than ever that the government was covering up its knowledge of UFOs. Their efforts to make the Air Force reveal its findings and investigate UFOs openly and fairly only confirmed the prevailing belief system in the Air Force that the UFO phenomenon was not only a product of identifiable sources, but a severe public relations' problem.

By 1966, with the large wave of 1965-1967 in full swing, the Air Force's efforts to transfer the program had failed and it was ready to try anything to shed itself of it. The opportunity presented itself in March when Air Force scientific consultant J. Allen Hynek, pronounced that a series of interesting if not

spectacular sightings in and around the Dexter and Hillsdale townships of Michigan were the products of spontaneously combustible rotting vegetation known as "swamp gas." Although castigated by many UFO researchers as a stooge of the Air Force, Hynek had actually been undergoing a metamorphosis. He began as a debunker in 1948 but by 1966 he had emerged as a scientist who at last understood the anomalous origins of the UFOs. Nonetheless, he still worked for the Air Force and he was charged with solving these cases. But Hynek's last major official investigation produced exactly the opposite effect that he had intended. Instead of cooling the public's interest in UFOs, the "swamp gas" explanation seemed to add fuel to the fires of the people who were charging that the Air Force was covering up.

Pressure on the Air Force mounted as congressmen, now sensing Air Force ineptitude, began to call for congressional investigations of its handling of the UFO problem. The first of those investigations was held in 1966 and as a result the Air Force decided to once-and-for-all give the UFO problem to a university to study and report back to the Air Force what it was all about. The Air Force found the ideal situation in the University of Colorado. Headed by physicist Edward U. Condon, the university allowed for a committee to be set up which included about a dozen academics who were to take a fresh look at the UFO evidence and report back to the Air Force whether further study was warranted. In the meantime, a few scientists and academics had been reaching the conclusion that UFOs were, indeed, worth of study. James E. McDonald, Jacques Vallee, Leo Sprinkle, James Harder and others were openly working to uncover the mysteries of the UFO enigma.

The first seemingly credible evidence of UFO abductions was revealed in the 1961 Barney and Betty Hill case which provided new and disturbing evidence about the phenomenon apart from the arguments about whether UFOs exist or not. But in spite of the Hill case, most UFO researchers considered abduction accounts to be so "fringy" and embarrassing that few took them seriously. Cases like the, now classic, 1957 Antonio Villas Boas case were too bizarre to talk about publicly. They found it intellectually and perhaps emotionally easier to accept the growing number of "Trace Cases" and even occupant reports that were filling investigators files.

At the same time, a group of debunkers also came into being headed first by Donald Menzel of Harvard University (who wrote his first debunking book in 1953), and then by science writer Philip J. Klass, whose first book came out in 1966. The tension set up by the debunkers, lay-UFO investigators and scientists who fought over the meaning of the UFO evidence was mirrored in the Condon committee.[5]

The Condon Committee

Condon's flip attitude toward the subject, his managerial style, and the internal disagreements over procedures and evidence tore the committee apart and made the resultant report issued in 1968 almost meaningless in solving the UFO mystery. However, based on its recommendations that nothing further could be gained by studying UFOs and that they did not constitute a threat to the national security, the Air Force finally closed Project Blue Book in December, 1969 and its public investigation of UFO reports came to an end.

Although the Air Force was no longer interested in civilian UFO reports, after 1969 it continued to investigate those made by military personnel around the world. The Central Intelligence Agency has also conducted investigations of international UFO sightings. (There is suggestive evidence that studies of the phenomenon apart from case investigations may also have taken place, although this is not yet substantiated.)[6]

The Condon Report did its damage, however. Many unsuspecting readers concluded that report was the final word on the subject and that the UFO mystery had been placed to rest once and for all. Scientists who had no systematic knowledge of the subject often used the report to justify their lack of knowledge about UFOs. Even many UFO "buffs" dropped their membership in UFO organizations assuming that there was no further reason to support research in the subject. The damage done by the Condon Report was great but it had absolutely no effect on the UFO phenomenon itself.

1973

The UFO wave of 1973 was the first wave since 1947 to have no governmental pronouncements about what people were seeing in the sky. The wave itself was surprising to the press because it had assumed that the flying saucer mystery had been laid to rest by Condon and it was now a product of the nostalgic past. But it came about in exactly the same way that the other waves have come about — with no reference to societal events and displaying the full range of UFO activity from high-level sightings to occupants. Abduction cases seemed to increase during the 1973 wave and in the 1970s in general. UFO researchers were beginning to take more note of them although they still had difficulty understanding what the data meant. But it was becoming clear that the abductions were an integral part of the UFO experience and must soon be dealt with in a systematic manner.

Hynek, now fully committed to the anomalous theory of UFO sightings, took the opportunity to announce the opening of the Center for UFO Studies — which was to be the first scientific organization devoted to studying the mystery. The Mutual UFO Network came to the fore as a leading organization and the two worked together to collect and analyze reports. Through a series of conferences and published data these and other UFO organizations, active in the 1970s and 1980s, succeeded in upgrading the quality of analysis of UFO cases thereby substantially increasing our knowledge about the subject.

Lively intellectual debates came into being surrounding the efficacy of the extraterrestrial hypothesis. Some UFO researchers put forward new theories about the "ultraterrestrial" origin of the objects in an attempt to surmount the problems presented by time and space, and account for the reports that suggested some UFOs had a quality of "invisibility" about them. Although the arguments were necessarily inconclusive, they displayed the spirited intellectual activity continuing in the UFO study community as researchers attempted to intellectually grasp the continually mounting mass of data from the reports. At the same time MUFON, CUFOS and the new Fund for UFO Research contributed to a growing sense of community among UFO researchers by providing funding for projects and outlets for information dissemination. Although convincing the scientific community and the public at large of the legitimacy of the phenomenon was still a primary objective of UFO researchers, a subtle shift in outlook began as researchers became increasingly sophisticated and specialized. They correlated the data and formed their own criteria for criticism, analysis and discussion apart from seeking help or legitimization from the "outside" UFO conventions, instead of having the "clubby" quality of the 1950s and early 1960s,

now took on the serious role of providing a professional forum for the exchange and criticism of research and analysis.

It was also in the 1970s that some UFO organizations began a concerted legal attack on the U.S. Government to declassify the UFO data that it still held. Although Project Blue Book's records had been declassified and sent to the National Archives in 1975, these groups suspected that more material was still being concealed. Through the Freedom on Information Act UFO organizations and private individuals succeeded in obtaining hundreds of previously unknown documents which filled in gaps in our knowledge of the government's handling of the UFO problem in previous decades and also gave us a glimpse of how the government currently investigates UFO sightings.[7]

During the 1970s, Hynek's Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS) was also publishing some of the best evidence and data about UFOs to date. His busy schedule of public appearances lent rationality and prestige to the subject. The tremendous success of a motion picture with a title borrowed from a phrase that he coined, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind,* showed that the public was still fascinated by motion pictures with UFO themes. A spate of similar films followed. Sighting reports, however, were unaffected by these releases and, for unknown reasons, the number of reports appeared to be declining.

By the end of the 1970s, the study of the UFO phenomenon had become much more sophisticated than it had ever been and a great amount of knowledge had been acquired about its patterns, effects, appearances and its residues, but UFO researchers felt frustrated by the seeming decline in public interest, and the great difficulty in piercing the armor of mystery around reported UFO behavior. Although a tremendous amount of information had been amassed about the whole gamut of UFO sightings including the now-rountine CE-III (occupant) reports, our knowledge about the purposes and motivations of the phenomenon was extremely limited at best. And even though Hynek and others had made strenuous efforts to convince the scientific community of the importance of the subject, they were unable to achieve substantial success. Its scientific standing was still very much where it had been for years: intriguing but "illegitimate."

The 1980s: The End and the New Beginning

The 1980s began auspiciously with the publication of Budd Hopkins' *Missing Time* in 1981. Most UFO researchers still thought of abduction cases as simply another sighting category to be used in the effort of legitimization (although many were wary of these cases because they smacked of "contacteeism" and lessened the chance of scientific acceptance). But Hopkins took a small sample of abduction cases that he had personally investigated, collated them and showed their patterns, similarities, and convergences in a coherent whole. His continuing persistent investigations yielded new insight into the phenomenon. This created new questions to be asked and the answers yielded more new questions and so on. Suddenly UFO research was immersed in an area that it had never before fully tapped. Taking a close look at the abduction phenomenon gave us our first insight into the motivations of the intelligence behind UFOs. It was as if a door had opened and we were able to look inside the phenomenon. Almost overnight UFO research was fundamentally and irrevocably transformed from studying sightings to studying experiences. Not only was the meaning of the abduction becoming clearer, but the number of abduction reports was increasing as well.[8]

By 1985 there were so many of these reports that researchers could not keep up with them. The amount of data flowing from abduction experiences was so massive in its quantity and consistent in its detail that even the most cursory look indicated that we were finally learning about the essence of the UFO problem.

Although most researchers still did not understand the implications of the new data, it was certain that these cases would have to be investigated in new "internal" ways, using new techniques, and with extraordinary caution. UFO research was clearly moving into a new territory of investigation. Hynek's death in 1986, one year before the publication of Budd Hopkins' monumentally important book *Intruders: The Incredible Visitations at Copley Woods* which, for the first time, publicly revealed the extent of the UFO phenomenon's intrusion into the personal lives of humans, can be seen as the end of the first great phase of external UFO research.[9]

Hynek was the most important person in the first phase to try to establish the externally anomalous quality of the phenomenon to the scientific community and the public. He had developed categories for sighting reports, coined phrases to enable us to talk a common language about it and showed us scientific and systematic methods of studying the reports. He wrestled with the meaning of the evidence he had uncovered and he pointed to new directions in analyzing the material. His career spanned nearly the entire history of the UFO controversy. Against overwhelming odds he fought his detractors to a standstill. But he, like most others in UFO research, concentrated on what the phenomenon presented to him — evidence of its existence. His career and that of others in his generation, was committed to legitimizing the study of the phenomenon so that properly funded research could take place free from ridicule. Whether Hynek would have been able to incorporate the abduction experience into his efforts at legitimization can not be known. His death came just as he was beginning to understand the importance of abduction data and consequently just when the next major phase of UFO research was beginning.

By 1985 UFO research was in a state of profound change. Abduction research has given us more information about the UFO phenomenon itself (as opposed to the societal reactions to it) than all the accumulated information of the last forty years. The tapping of this information has for the first time since the phenomenon began constituted an intellectual breakthrough of unimaginable and incalculable importance. Researchers now are finally beginning to answer questions that begin with the word "why." Before the abduction breakthrough, this was an impossibility.

The Present State of UFO Research

Now, after forty years of studying UFO patterns, debating about their origin, developing procedures for studying sightings and witnesses, speculating about the meaning of the reports, probing the intricacies of governmental involvement in UFOs, and even warring among ufologists, the abduction material has placed UFO research in a different phase of intellectual discourse. Researchers have at last advanced beyond the sighting report: The material developed from the abduction accounts has unequivocally placed them in the study of extraterrestrial life, motivations, intentions and activities.

Thus, it has taken us forty years since Kenneth Arnold's sighting to understand the importance of what he saw. Arnold's sighting set in motion a string of publicized reports, and a public dynamic of sighting, report, investigation, analysis and debate that has continued to the present day. Since his sighting UFO researchers have learned that his and countless similar sightings and experiences have had meaning beyond the simple fact of the observation of an anomalous phenomenon. But this meaning was mysterious and seemingly impenetrable. Virtually all public debate centered on the reality or nonreality of either a specific sighting or the phenomenon as a whole but the meaning of the phenomenon remained mysterious. Researchers debated about the meaning of external manifestations of an internally directed phenomenon. Doubtless this will continue, but for the first time researchers have developed a different set of data on which to base their knowledge and hypotheses.

Kenneth Arnold's sighting prompted UFO proponents to study unidentified flying objects. Forty years later they are finally able to push past the study of unidentified flying objects. Now they are in a situation of looking back at the debate over the existence of the phenomenon and looking ahead to the coming debate over the motivations of the intelligence behind the phenomenon. They have travelled a rough road to arrive at this point, but that journey has been extraordinarily important. It may have led us to the threshold of momentous discoveries. Going through that threshold could intellectually lead us to another universe.

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Related SITUation

Bizarre Tales, Accusations Fly at UFO Symposium

Although the International Symposium on Unidentified Aerial Phenomena concluded Sunday afternoon, it reached a crescendo late Saturday night in a thinking-man's version of championship wrestling.

A standing-room-only crowd of about 400 jammed an American University auditorium to hear a panel of 12 people tell bizarre tales of being abducted by creatures from distant planets.

Crouching below at stage right, wearing a familiar straw hat, was author Phil Klass, America's leading UFO skeptic. Wearing his best patronizing smile, Klass had stalked about the symposium throughout the weekend, tape recorder in hand, gathering evidence for a soon-to-be completed book he says will send the UFO abduction phenomenon back into the realm of fairy tales and unicorns.

At center stage, bowing into the microphone, sat Whitley Strieber, author of "Communion," one of the most popular non-fiction books to ever top The New York Times' best-seller charts. Released earlier this year with a massive publicity blitz, "Communion" is Strieber's first-person account of being immobilized, seized, and experimented upon by small humanoids two years ago.

Strieber and Klass had sparred before on the talk-show circuit, and now, like opponents in a featured event, they were within clawing distance once more.

"This has been the most difficult thing I've ever done in my life," Strieber began, referring to the "225 times" he has repeated his story since the publication of his book. "I've had the experience of being laughed at by 8 million viewers and 700 on (the) Donohue (show). And I've cried all the way to the bank — because I've made a million dollars on 'Communion.'"

The crowd applauded eagerly. They clapped again when Strieber added that he would donate a portion of the proceeds to establish an institution by and for UFO abduction victims. Then, warming to his foe, Strieber began accelerating his cadence, pointing to Klass and charging, "This gentleman here called me a liar in public."

Striber pulled out some papers and identified them as the results of a polygraph test he had to pass before BBC interrogation May 18.

"Here are the questions," Strieber went on, reading from the test he said he passed. "'Have you invented the visitors for commercial gain?' 'No.' 'Have you actually been abducted?' 'Yes!' 'Is 'Communion' an honest account of that experience?' 'Yes!' 'Have you ever taken a hallucinogenic drug?' 'No!' 'Is this a physical reality?'" Strieber barked, "Yes! Yes! Yes!"

The papers quivered in Strieber's hand as he announced, "I would like to give this copy of my test to Mr. Klass!"

The crowd applauded lustily as Strieber presented the polygraph results to Klass, who joined the ovation himself, that smile never leaving his face.

It had been a night devoted to tales of the ultra-strange, where abduction-investigating author Budd Hopkins ("Intruders") recounted his sessions with "victims" who — through hypnotism — remembered details of what appeared to be genetic experiments conducted on them by aliens. With varying degrees of difficulty, the eight abductees relived the anger and the terror of their encounters.

The UFO symposium attracted a lot of believers as well as a number who didn't know what to think. Walt Andrus, international director of Mutual UFO Network, a sponsor of the event, said 45 congressional aides attended the Saturday night session.

Throughout the three-day affair, most of the attention focused on the so-called Majestic-12 document of 1947 that allegedly linked President Truman to the retrieval of a crashed spacecraft in New Mexico along with four dead aliens. "It's smoking and it's loaded," Andrus claimed.

But as skeptics and proponents battle over the merits of MJ-12, just who would be the final authority on the document's authenticity?

"The way I see it," said symposium organizer Fred Whiting, "the only person who would have the authority to confirm that would be the U.S. President."

SOURCE: Billy Cox in the *Free Press,* Burlington, VT 6/29/87

CREDIT: Joe Zarzynski

In the Wake of Columbus' Sea Serpent — The Giant Turtle of the Gulf Stream

by Ulrich Magin

In September 1494, Columbus was near Saona Island at the southeast tip of Spain. He had already seen many strange things in his "New World," but here he had one of the strangest views of his voyage: In the sea swam "a repulsive sea monster big as a medium-sized whale, with a carapace like a turtle's, a horrible head like a barrel, and two wings. The Admiral observed that, when such denizens of the deep come to the surface, it was time to prepare for foul weather, a mariner's supersitition not yet dead. Sure enough, a September gale struck soon after, and the fleet was glad to take refuge behind Saona."[1] This was clearly no known animal, but it also doesn't fit into any proposed category of sea serpent. But, if Columbus ever saw such a monster, we should be able to find confirmation of the story.

Fishermen of Cuba caught a similar animal that was described as "a giant turtle" in October 1937. The animal had a length of four metres (13 feet) and weight several hundred pounds. Zoologists who investigated the case thought the turtle could be over 500 years old.[2] It should be pointed out from the start that the maximum length of the biggest turtle living in the Atlantic Ocean, the Leatherback Turtle, is about 2.5 metres (8 feet). The Cuban specimen must have been of a presumably unknown species.

In 1955 the Nobel prize winner, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, worked for a Bogota, Columbia newspaper. One of his most successful newspaper articles was the story of L. Alejandro Velasco, who had been on a raft without anything to eat or drink for ten days after a giant wave had washed him from a ship. On March 8, 1955 he had been at sea for several days and was off Uraba, Columbia when he thought he had a hallucination. "About five metres distance from the raft, I saw a giant yellow turtle with a tigered head and fixed dumb eyes that resembled two giant balls of glass which stared at me terribly...The ugly animal, about four metres from head to tail, dove when it saw me move, and left a trail of foam."[3]

Finally, in 1968, Bruce Mounier, a fisherman from Miami, encountered a similar monster underwater off Great Isaac Light in the Bahamas. "Some kind of round turtle or big fish — about 200 pounds — became visible and I went lower to get a good look...It had a monkey's face with its head protruding out in front — a much longer neck than a turtle — four or more times the length of a human neck. It rotated its neck like a snake as it watched me. The eyes were like those of a human being, but larger. It looked like the face of a monkey..."[4] If this story is no hoax (and it sounds like one), it could be a seacow seen under difficult conditions, or one of the giant turtles.

Bernard Heuvelmans mentions two reports of large turtle-like sea monsters also in the Atlantic Ocean. The first was a 60-foot animal observed near the Newfoundland banks in 1883.[5] The second one, seen by mariners of the freighter "Rhapsody" in June 1956 off Nova Scotia, Canada, was reported to be more than 40 feet long, with 15 foot fins, and which held its head some 8 feet above the surface of the water.[6]

Both these turtles are considerably larger than the Caribbean specimens listed above, but we should remember that Columbus' sea serpent was "as big as a medium-sized whale."

If the Canadian and the Caribbean reports relate to the same species, and they drift in the Gulf Stream, as it is suggested by their location, we should also find similar reports from Great Britain. And, indeed, on September 13, 1959, a similar animal appeared off the Scottish Island, Soay, near Skye. Tex Geddes and James Gavin, who encountered the beast, stated that it was somewhat longer than 8 feet, still the size of a large leatherback. But, the description they gave differs in some points from that of a leatherback.

Fishermen from Mallaig had also seen the monster.[7] Their report was confirmed on July 10, 1962 when fishermen caught a monstrous turtle off Barra, an island of the Hebrides. The creature measured 12 feet from head to tail and must have weighed over a ton since the rope of the net in which the animal was entangled, having a one-ton pull, broke. The Reverend Angus J. McQueen of Barra reported that the monster was later washed ashore at North Uist, still entangled in the net of the "Castle Moil."[8]

As if more confirmation was needed, the famous Nessie hunter, Tim Dinsdale, discovered a dead turtle monster in a storage shed in Mallaig in August, 1971. It was "at least 3 times the bulk of the specimen on display in the British Natural History Museum...It was a colossus weighing perhaps 1,500 pounds."[9] This, again, seems to have been one of our enigmatic turtles.

Some specimens of this species were, so it seems, also caught in other European waters. A turtle caught in June, 1648 off Marseille, France, was simply called monstrous.[10] Another one captured off Huelva, Spain, on July 31, 1970 by A. Gonzalez Perez measured three metres in length,[11] and another one found near Mondragone (Dragon Mountain!) near Napoli, Italy, in May 1985 also measured three metres.[12]

What do we make of all this? There seem to be reports of turtles larger (3-4 metres) or very much larger (medium-sized whale to 60 feet) than the leatherback turtle from three separate places in the Atlantic Ocean: the Caribbean, off Canada and off Europe. All these places lie in the route of the Gulf Stream and it is quite possible that this is their habitat. They could be identical with a type of sea serpent that Heuvelmans named "The-Father-of-the-Turtles," while some of the 3 metre monsters could be oversized leatherbacks, but there is no chance to explain the animals of four or more metres length so easily.

We seem to deal with a new species of giant marine animal, perhaps predicted by Heuvelmans. We do not know much about its behavior, but we have some idea of it's habitat, and it has a characteristic which distinguishes it from all other hypothetical, unknown marine monsters, i.e. it can be caught, and it has been caught. About half of the cases mentioned here are of captures and/or strandings. I think this is a clue an enterprising marine biologist should follow. At the moment, there may be another one — in a turtle soup-making factory!

A leaflet action, comparable to that made to find a second coelacanth, could be started around the Canadian and British



coasts. Some specimens were simply classified as leatherbacks by biologists and then vanished, or monster-hunting teams concentrated on the elusive loch creatures instead of trying to preserve a sea serpent that lay dead in front of their eyes, as in the Mallaig case! This must not happen again.

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SITUations

Some Bigfoot News

The "Yeti" Scalps

The small Buddhist monasteries in Khumjung and Pangboche possesses objects that are touted as yeti scalps. Pangboche also has a skeletal yeti hand. The scalps and hand can be seen for a small donation.

Yeti is the local name for the abominable snowman, variously described as a hairy savage ape, a subhuman wild man of the snows or a mountain demon that preys on man and animal alike. One of the most interesting theories is that yetis are evolved descendants of the million-year-old Peking Man, who fled to the inhospitable climate and terrain of the high Himalayas to escape from the predations of more advanced human cousins.

Most experts believe that the vast majority of yeti tracks and sightings can be attributed to the Tibetan blue bear and the Assam gibbon. But many incidents remain unexplained, and the yeti lives on in monastery murals (there are some impressive ones at Thyangboche Monastery), religious scrolls, recurring footprints and occasional sightings. The Sherpas firmly believe in yetis, and so do many Western mountaineers whose high camps have been visited in the night by mysterious creatures.

However, the evidence at Khumjung and Pangboche is inconclusive. The skeletal hand is meaningless to a layman. The scalps have been examined in Europe, and the consensus seems to be that they are hundred-year-old frauds made from the hide of a serow, a wild Himalayan goat.

SOURCE: Leonard R. Olsen, Jr., in The Philadelphia *Inquirer,* PA 5/3/87
CREDIT: H. Hollander

The Littlest Yeti

A BBC television producer has returned from the Himalayas with what may be a hair from a yeti. Pelham Aldrich-Blake, who was in Kashmir in March on a reconnaissance trip for a *Natural World* program on Himalayan wildlife, was given the hair — which is three inches long, fine and reddish — by an official of the state's wildlife department.

The official, Mr. Riyaz Qazi, a forest ecologist, also showed him videotaped interviews with villagers who claim to have seen the animal that it came from. The hair has been sent for analysis, first, by a simple comparison with hairs of known animals. If this is inconclusive, it could be further analyzed for its molecular make-up, something that, if it doesn't actually identify the animal, might at least point to its nearest relatives.

The chief witness is a 17-year-old youth from a village in northern Kashmir — at, by yeti standards, the rather low altitude of 9,000 feet. Wearing his cloak and carrying a fire-pot — a small, round clay pot with embers inside and a wicker casing outside — the youth stepped out of his house at about 9:30 p.m. on a night in late January and was attacked by a strong, hairy creature about four feet tall and standing on two legs.

The youth swung the fire-pot at it and hit it, and it made a high-pitched squeal and ran away. Two other villagers reported that they heard the squeal, looked out of their windows (the night was moonlit and there was snow on the ground) and not only saw it fleeing on two legs (a langur monkey would have run on four) but saw it jump a ditch in the same way a man would.

The story made the local newspaper, and when Qazi — a university science graduate with a deep interest in Himalayan wildlife — investigated, he discovered that 10 days earlier, in two villages about 100 mountainous miles to the west, an animal answering the same description had been seen, after waking people up by making the same high-pitched squeals.

He then examined the basket-work on the youth's fire-pot and found a cluster of 18 fine, red hairs. One of these he later gave to Aldrich-Blake, was was visiting Qazi's office in the course of his reconnaissance.

Aldrich-Blake makes several observations. The sightings occurred a good deal west of the usual yeti sightings, west even of Tony Wooldridge's last year (see *BBC Wildlife*, September 1986), and the animal is much smaller than the ones in other reports — much more like the smaller of the two versions that often turn up in traditional Chinese 'wildman' stories.

The local dialect contains words for such an animal. The witnesses know what all of the other animals in the area look like and swear that it wasn't any of them.

Besides, the youth was "grappled with," not clawed or bitten. And the hair appears to be too fine to belong to most local animals and too light in color to belong to any local humans, all of whom have black hair. Qazi is a scientist and is skeptical.

If analysis finds that the hair belongs to a known species, nothing is proven one way or another, only that that species' hair somehow found their way to the youth's fire-pot. If it turns out to be unknown — that, as they say, could be very interesting.

SOURCE: *BBC Wildlife,* England 5/87

CREDIT: Janet & Colin Bord via COUD—I

Creature Seen in Derry Twp.

A large humanoid, ape-like creature, similar to Bigfoot, standing eight to nine feet tall, has been sighted by several residents in the Derry Township Village of Gray Station, Penn.

Reports of the sightings have been circulating through the area recently and Stan Gordon of the Pennsylvania Association for the Study of the Unexplained (PASU) today confirmed that such a creature has been seen in the area.

The first reported encounter with the creature was Dec. 13 in Gray Station when, according to Gordon, a local man was coming out of the woods at about dusk. The man reported that a heavy object was thrown at him, falling in front of his feet. The object was thought to be a railroad tie or a large piece of wood.

The man looked up and saw a large, ape-like creature blocking the path. The creature was described as standing eight to nine feet tall, with a large head, wide shoulders, long arms hanging past its knees, and long hair. Its eyes appeared to be far apart and it was standing upright.

Gordon's records indicate the man and the creature stared at each other until the creature turned, stooped and ran back into the woods.

The man, whom Gordon did not identify, has been a woodsman for many years and was quite shaken by the incident.

The creature, according to Gordon, is very similar to a bigfoot-type animal that has been seen in the area since 1973.

"It's a yearly thing," Gordon emphasized, noting that similar reports are turned in to PASU every year. He cited an incident which occurred in February of 1985 in the Chestnut Ridge above Derry, where large footprints, measuring 17 inches long by nine inches wide, were trailed through the woods.

Those footprints, he estimated, belonged to a creature that weighed from 450 to 600 pounds and stood about eight feet tall. His estimation was based on the depth of the prints in the snow and the stride. Gordon noted that there were no other tracks in the area.

The most recently reported sightings started in October in Unity Township, according to Gordon, when a property owner noticed that his new electric fence kept getting broken down. In one instance he found a large set of footprints near the fence.

A cast of the footprints made by PASU indicated that the prints were similar to a cast made in 1973 in Greensburg during the first bigfoot wave in the county. The prints were 13 inches long by eight inches wide.

People in that area of Unity Township reported hearing unusual screams at night, and unusual sounds, said Gordon, and rabbits and cats with broken necks were found, though there were no sightings of the creature.

"Quite often we hear similar reports in areas where such incidents occur," he said.

The creature was sighted several times in Gray Station in December, with more recent sightings occurring in February.

Two men in a car reported seeing a similar creature near a creek in the same area of Gray Station at 2:30 a.m. one day.

"Others have seen it," said Gordon, according to the second-hand reports he has heard, "but they are reluctant to discuss it for fear of being ridiculed."

In February, in the same general area, another man had a clear view of the creature at 2 a.m. as he was driving home, and saw it in front of his car. He said he saw it clearly in the headlights, according to Gordon's files.

The reaction of pets in the area also may indicate that there was some type of animal near the town. Gordon said pets act unusually and are sometimes frightened by it.

He said that although there have never been any documented cases on Bigfoot, hundreds of sightings have been reported and catalogued throughout Pennsylvania. He emphasized that the creature has never hurt any humans, though it seems to be curious about them, and it runs off when it's seen.

He urges people who have sighted the creature to contact PASU at 6 Oakhill Ave., Greensburg, or to call 838-7768 when a sighting occurs. All records will remain confidential, according to Gordon, and persons may call PASU at the above number 24 hours a day.

PASU is a volunteer statewide scientific research group which investigates incidents such as UFO and bigfoot sightings.

SOURCE: *Bulletin,* Latrobe, PA 3/5/87

CREDIT: Stan Gordon

Loggers Swear They Saw 'Large' Bigfoot in Sierra County

Three frightened loggers have filed a report with the Sierra County Sheriff's Department describing their encounter with a creature they said was Bigfoot.

Claude Dudley, Tommy Ruffing and Lee Janet III, all itinerant loggers, reported they were at a picnic area on Highway 89 between Truckee and Sierraville when they began hearing screeching, squawking noises at dusk Friday, said Sgt. Joe Mosley. Several minutes later, as they brewed coffee, they saw what they described as an upright animal between 9 and 10 feet tall coming toward them.

"It was this large, hairy burnt-black animal walking on its hind legs," Mosley said the trio told him.

When it saw them, it ran away toward Prosser Lake, knocking over a small tree in its path, Mosley said.

Around 400 feet separated the men from the creature, said Gary Horn, a California Fish and Game Department warden who conducted an investigation of the area Saturday.

The men estimated that the animal moved with a 5-foot stride, crossing Highway 89 in two steps.

"One guy told me, 'Two strides was enough for me. I packed up my grub and got the hell out,'" Horn said.

The loggers drove directly to Sierraville, where they reported the incident to Mosley. The site is in a remote area of California, near the Nevada border.

"Those guys were stone-cold sober. They were actually serious about this, and so scared that they wouldn't go back up to the campground. They slept in their vehicle right in Sierraville," Mosley said.

Mosley contacted Horn, who returned to the site of the sighting with the three men Saturday. They used a dog trained to track bear and deer, but found no physical evidence to verify the presence of such a creature, Horn said.

"They very obviously did see something ... but we were unable to come up with anything at all other than their belief in what they saw," said Horn.

The incident is the first report in several years of Bigfoot sighting in the northern Sierra, Mosley said. A similar creature was reported about 10 years ago in Nevada County near the western Sierra County line, he said.

SOURCE: *Examiner,* San Francisco, CA 4/29/87

CREDIT: W. Thompson

The Chinese Discovery of America

by Maurice Chatelain
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Scientists had noticed for some time that several Indian tribes living in the western parts of Canada, the United States, and Mexico, showed all the physical characteristics of the Asiatic race. They thought that their ancestors had probably crossed the Bering Strait on foot twenty thousand years ago, during the last ice age, when the ocean level was much lower than it is now. The strait was then an isthmus more than a thousand miles wide with a temperate climate, because the North Pole was then in the middle of Hudson Bay and therefore twice as far from the isthmus as it is now.

However, we should not assume that the Asiatic migration stopped when the sea level rose again following the melting of the polar ice cap, and when the isthmus became a strait again. Asiatic tribes then crossed in boats, carried by the warm circular current which goes north along the Kamchatka peninsula and the Kourile islands, then along the Aleutian islands to Alaska. It seems very likely that the sea route was always used by relatively civilized Asiatic tribes, while the land route was probably used for only a few thousand years and by more primitive tribes which still had no boats.

Only fifty years past,the oldest American man was believed to be the Folsom man who lived twelve thousand years ago, and whose remains were discovered in 1925. Then in 1930 archeologists discovered the Sandia man who lived twenty thousand years ago. More recently, they discovered the Del Mar man and the San Bernardino man, two Californians who were living fifty thousand years ago. Now, it is believed that Southern California and Mexico have been inhabited for more than one hundred thousand years by relatively civilized people who were living on fish and shellfish, like those who were living four hundred thousand years ago in Terra Amata on the French Riviera, and whose remains were recently discovered by accident, in the middle of the city of Nice during excavations made for the construction of a large building.

The theory that the American continent could have been first discovered by Chinese explorers almost five thousand years ago is about two hundred years old. A French scientist named Joseph de Guignes published in 1761 a study called "Research on Chinese navigation in the direction of America." Then, another French scientist, Gustave d'Eichthal in 1865, published a study called "Research on the Buddhist origins of the American civilization." Of course, these revolutionary theories were not accepted by the academic world of that time, with the exception of another French scientist named Gordon who, himself, published a study on the same subject with the same conclusions.

Finally, about fifty years ago, the Mexican government became interested and asked several American universities to do some research and try to find out if there was any truth in these theories. For that purpose, it was necessary to start all over again with an investigation of the most ancient Chinese manuscripts and then to try to discover on the American continent the geographic sites described with fantastic precision in these manuscripts. The whole story of that investigation has been described in detail in a very interesting book by Henriette Mertz first published in 1953 and again in 1975.[1]

The discovery of the American continent by Chinese explorers actually occurred in two steps; the first with four different expeditions around the year 2250 B.C. and the second with several expeditions from 458 to 499 in our present A.D. calendar.

The first period of exploration is described in a Chinese chronicle called "The classic of the seas and mountains" whose fourth volume "The classics of the eastern mountains," is divided into four sections. These sections describe four different expeditions to the western part of the American continent, which was considered to be the eastern mountains by the Chinese explorers, as though the Pacific Ocean was just a big lake between China and California. These classics were written by the famous Yu at the request of Emperor Shun who was ruling China 4250 years ago according to the Chinese chronology.

The second period of exploration is described in another chronicle called "Fusang or the kingdom of women." It was written by a Buddhist monk named Hui Shan who told his story to the court of the Emperor when he returned from his expedition to America in 499 A.D. We shall describe this expedition first, because it is the one that has the best chance of being accepted some day by official scientists, since it occurred during the Christian era.

The Buddhist monk Hui Shan does not tell us anything about his point of departure in China, or how he managed to reach the American continent, but once there, he described everything he saw with a fanstastic precision which allows us to retrace his itinerary, by replacing the Chinese names he had given to the geographic sites with those by which they are known today. It is not very difficult to recognize the mountains, lakes, and rivers, from the descriptions given by Hui Shan of their vegetables, animals, and minerals, and to identify the distances between peaks from the distances in li measurement as traveled by the Hui Shan expedition. We shall now describe these geographic sites.

For that purpose, we must first indicate the exact values in meters or grams of the different measuring units used in China at that time, and especially those of the li which plays an important part in this chapter. Like most ancient civilizations, the Chinese people used two different feet, one from which they had derived their units of length, and one from which they had derived their units of volume, weight, and coins.

Ancient measures of length were derived from a basic unit of distance called li being 705 yards or 644.652 meters which was divided into 1800 chi or feet of 358.140 millimeters. Measures of volume, weight and coins were derived from a different foot of 331.071 millimeters which was a fraction of the polar circumference of the Earth of 40 million meters, and whose cube of 36,288 cubic centimeters was an exact fraction of the volume of the Earth estimated at 1088.640 billion billion cubic meters. That cubic foot corresponded to a talent of 36,288 grams and to a tan of 60,480 grams. The tan was divided into 1600 liang of 37.8 grams corresponding to a gold or silver tael of the same weight, or into 600 grains of 63

milligrams used to weigh rare metals and precious stones.

While working on Chinese units of weight, I made an interesting discovery about the number 2268 which I have already mentioned several times before in a previous ***PURSUIT*** article.[2] If we imagine a standard weight of 2268 grams which has probably existed a long time ago, it would exactly represent five British pounds or eighty ounces, which is a strange coincidence, but it would also represent sixty liang or tael of 37.8 grams which is an even stranger coincidence. And I now think that those British religious fanatics who are looking for traces of their Biblical ancestors in the dimensions of the Great Pyramid might have a better chance to find them in China.

This discovery is very important for me, primarily because this is the first time that I have found units of weight or coins that seem to have been derived from the sacred number 2268, and also because this seems to establish a solid connection between the Chinese civilization on one side, and the Sumerian, Egyptian, and Mexican civilizations, on the other side. How could one otherwise explain why the British pound has the same weight as twelve Chinese taels, or two ounces as fifteen Chinese chiens, or seventy British grains as seventy-two Chinese grains, or even why a Chinese li has the same length as 705 British yards? While I must apologize for this lengthy discussion of Chinese units, it is necessary to establish the exact length of the Chinese li. From now on, the distances will be indicated in li equaling 644.652 meters or 705 British yards.

Hui Shan's Expedition (about 498 A.D.)

Returning to Hui Shan, it is almost certain that he landed at Point Hueneme in California, between Santa Barbara and Los Angeles — an excellent harbor well sheltered by several offshore islands. Then, going east from that point for 300 li, Hui Shan arrived at the San Gorgonio Peak next to Big Bear Lake, and after another 300 li in the direction of Cottonwood Pass, he arrived in Blythe on the banks of the Colorado river. That region is covered with ancient petroglyphs and huge drawings of men and horses on the ground, which could have been made by Hui Shan or his predecessors.

From Blythe, Hui Shan journeyed east for 500 li in the direction of Baker Butte to arrive at the edge of Mogollon Mesa where he found gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, in large quantities. From there he went northeast for 500 li through the Painted Desert where he found uranium deposits, and in the direction of Pastora Peak where he found more uranium and even vanadium. He then traveled south for 500 li in the direction of Greens Peak where he found more gold, silver, and copper. He then went south for another 500 li in the direction of Animas Peak where he found still more gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

From Animas Peak, Hui Shan traveled south for 600 li in the direction of Chihuahua, Mexico, where he found enormous deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and mercury, over another north-south distance of 600 li. From there, he only had to go southwest for another 600 li to arrive in Puerto Vallarta where he was expected by the Chinese fleet that had sailed down the coast from Point Hueneme, with the northerly wind which is still blowing today most of the time, and from where he sailed back to China with the easterly winds and currents which are still there today.

It is a strange coincidence that the Mexican population of that region shows very definite asiatic characteristics which could indicate that Chinese sailors came there often and stayed for long periods of time, while waiting for their companions who were exploring the country on foot. A similar situation occurred more recently, in Villefranche on the French Riviera, and in Naples in Italy, when the American fleet was permanently stationed there and where the children in the streets looked much more American than Mediterranean.

Anyway, there is no doubt that Hui Shan actually followed that route fifteen hundred years ago, because he gave us many details that fit perfectly with the characteristics of that region today. Moreover, he said that he journeyed over a distance of 4400 li or 2836 kms which corresponds almost exactly to that of 2900 kms that can be measured on the map. It would be fastidious to give here all the details of his trip but it might be interesting to show a few examples of the precision of his descriptions.

Hui Shan had certainly seen the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river which he calls "the great luminous canyon" and of which he says "I saw the place where the Sun was born," which are two remarkable descriptions of the Canyon in moonlight and at sunrise. He also says that the natives of that region used to build circular houses half buried in the ground, with walls made of clay bricks baked in the sun and an entrance tunnel to protect them from the heat.

And it just happens that archeologists discovered, in 1947, twenty-one of these circular brick houses with an entrance tunnel and a diameter of ten meters which could very well represent 28 Chinese chi. Their age has been estimated at almost two thousand years, which means that they could have been built by the Chinese explorers or have already been there when they arrived. Moreover the Kivas, or circular astronomical temples of New Mexico that we have mentioned before[1], were built with the same principles, where the clay removed to dig the hole was used to make the bricks for the construction of the walls.

According to Hui Shan, that region was called "the kingdom of women." Now it just happens that the Hopi and Pueblo Indians of that region have a matriarchal social system where all the traditions and personal property are transmitted only by women, and where the brother of a woman is more important to her than her husband. It is therefore very likely that Hui Shan reached the Little Colorado river which is the cradle of the Hopi Indians as well as an important mining center of uranium and vanadium.

Hui Shan also tells us that these people used to eat the red pear-shaped fruits of a remarkable plant looking like bamboo which he calls Fusang. This is a perfect description of the kernel of ancient red corn, thousands of which have been found in ancient graves of that region and estimated to be about five thousand years old. There is thus little doubt that Hui Shan has really visited California, Arizona, and New Mexico, about fifteen hundred years ago.

It seems difficult to believe that his story was only a coincidence, because Hui Shan was not the first Chinese explorer to have landed on the American continent during the Christian era. Chinese chronicles also tell us that five Buddhist monks were there forty years before him in 458 with their books and artifacts, to evangelize the Indians, but nobody knows exactly where they went or when they returned to China. Anyway they were not the first ones either, and we now arrive at the first Chinese discovery of America.

A Look at the Evidence

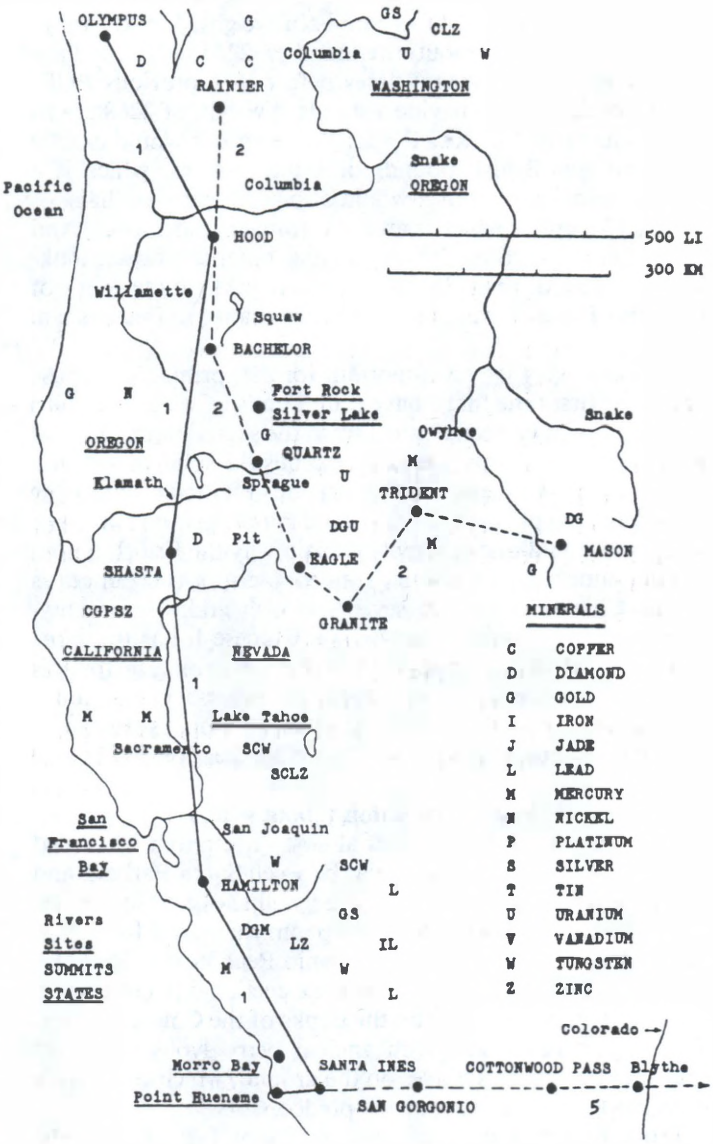
Chinese history is now rather well known in the western world. It is supposed to have started in - 2852 with the Emperor Fusi who is credited with the invention of the Chinese alphabet which now comprises 49,000 different characters. After several little-known emperors, the date of - 2250 is generally attributed to the accession to the throne of Shun who succeeded Yao after serving him for thirty years, and who was succeeded in - 2205 by his prime minister Yu, after three years of mourning and meditation.

The first Chinese expedition on the American continent was ordered by Yu under the reign of Shun, but it was only when he became emperor that Yu ordered the details of the expedition to be recorded in writing and learned in schools under the name of "Shan Hai King" or "Classics of the seas and mountains." This text is now considered to be the oldest geography book in the world and the oldest description of the western part of the American continent. It is almost as old as the oldest Sumerian cuneiform tablets which are now believed to be nearly six thousand years old.

In her book, Henriette Mertz does not seem to have discovered the real reason why such expensive expeditions had been launched by Chinese emperors on the American continent, on the other side of the largest ocean in the world. She assumes that the main purpose of these expeditions was the conversion to Buddhism of the primitive tribes living at that time on the western coast of the American continent. Of course it could have been one of the reasons or at least an excuse, as for the conquest of Latin America by the Spaniards in the name of Christ, but with the difference that the Chinese explorers were peaceful people who did not kill the natives to convert them faster. But that was not the main reason. The real purpose of these expeditions was the search for new sources of rare metals and precious stones, like gold or jade for example.

When I was trying to find on the map the different rivers and mountains indicated by Henriette Mertz, I could only find a few of them and had to look in a new atlas published by Hammond where each state of the Union was represented by three maps, one political, one physical, and one economical which indicated the principal mineral resources of that state. It was a revelation, because these maps showed that the different itineraries of the Chinese explorers had passed through the principal mining centers of the west coast of the North American continent. That explained why the Chinese explorers were so much interested in the rivers and mountains where most mineral deposits generally can be found, instead of traveling in the valleys which would have been much easier and where they could have found more natives to be converted to Buddhism. Now everything makes sense and we know why the Chinese explorers sailed across the Pacific ocean to discover America.

The Chinese discovery of America could also explain why the Mexican and Mayan calendars were so much similar to those of the Chinese and Egyptian astronomers. Of course they were all watching the same astronomical phenomena but to calculate their cycles, they were always using the same numbers of days which were multiples of the same sacred numbers like seven, thirteen, or seventy-three for example. The Egyptian and Chinese astronomers were using periods of 364 or 365 days for the solar year of 365.242 days, and periods of 584 or 585 days for the synodic cycle of Venus of



Map 1 — Route 1-2, the 2250 B.C. expeditions. Route 5, the Hui Shan expedition.

583.921 days. The same numbers have been discovered in the Dresden Codex of the Mayas as well as in the dimensions of the Mayan and Mexican temples.

By using, for example, the number 73, a calendar of 2920 days would represent eight years or five Venus cycles, and with the numbers seven and thirteen, a calendar of 16,380 days would represent 45 years or 28 Venus cycles. Ancient astrologers on both sides of the Pacific ocean also used their calendars for the prediction of periodic catastrophes to occur on the surface of the Earth, like the one which was predicted for 2 November 1982 in a Chinese catastrophic calendar which has been recently discovered. Remember the fantastic storm and tidal wave of 5 November 1982 which destroyed houses, boats and marinas all over the west coast of California, from San Francisco to San Diego. But let us now describe the first four Chinese expeditions in America.

The First Expedition (about 2250 B.C.)

The first Chinese expedition on the American continent landed in Glacier Bay in Canada, in the southwestern point of the Yukon territory, at the foot of Fairweather Mount. There the explorers found large quantities of gold and precious stones like those that were to be found later in 1898 by the miners of the gold rush. They also found herds of elk, moose, and reindeer, that are still there today in that beautiful country.

The explorers then sailed down the coast for 800 li through the Alexander archipelago and arrived at the foot of Kates Needle where they found lots of plums and peaches, which is still true today, thanks to the warm current flowing from the Kamchatka peninsula, which was probably warmer at that time.

Then they sailed south for 500 li and arrived in Prince Rupert Bay at the foot of the Seven Sisters, where they found sleeping fish of excellent flavor which must have been seals sleeping on the rocks. After sailing another 700 li, they entered the Queen Charlotte strait next to Vancouver island, at the foot of Mount Waddington where they found nothing but sand.

Our explorers then sailed southeast for one thousand li and arrived at the strait of Juan de Fuca, at the foot of Mount Olympus where again they found nothing but sand and rocks. Sailing south for 700 li, they entered the Columbia river and arrived at the foot of Mount Hood, where again they found lots of plums and peaches as well as mushrooms, with elk and deer. In the Columbia river, which they called the Jade river, they found salmon which is still there today.

Leaving the coast, they sailed up the Willamette river for 500 li and, after walking in the sand for 500 li, they arrived in California at the foot of Mount Shasta which is now believed by some to be a landing site for extraterrestrial visitors. There they found no grass or trees but enormous snakes and a few precious stones. They saw Klamath lake and falls where they found tortoises and huge carp that were almost six feet long. It is easy to understand their enthusiasm for that region which has become a very popular camping and fishing resort.

Then after sailing south along the coast for 800 li, they arrived at the south end of San Francisco Bay at the foot of Mount Hamilton. There they found grass and trees, as well as large quantities of gold and precious stones, which was still true in 1849 during the gold rush.

It should be noticed that they were very much interested in grass and trees, which they never failed to mention. That seems to indicate that they were traveling with horses and mules that had to be fed and protected against the sun during the day, and against the cold and humidity during the night. It is the presence of such small details in the Chinese chronicles that makes them look still alive after four thousand years and proves beyond any doubt that those who wrote these chronicles had really been there at that time.

From San Francisco, the explorers sailed south for 500 li along the coast and landed in Morro Bay. From there, they traveled south in the sand for 300 li to the foot of Mount Santa Ines. They saw the Santa Barbara Channel which is well protected by several large islands, and discovered corn fields which they called Fusang. They ate the red pear-shaped corn cobs and found them delicious, exactly like Hui Shan almost three thousand years later. That was the end of the first Chinese expedition on the American continent, when they discovered that the west coast was a real terrestrial paradise whose climate and plants were very similar to those of southern China from where they had come.

The explorers had traveled a distance of 6300 li along their itinerary plus 540 li for side trips, which represents a total of 6840 li or 4410 kms. That distance is about 30% longer than the distance measured on the map along straight lines, which is normal since the explorers had to follow the contours of rivers and must have rounded the distances. As one can see, there can be no doubt that the Chinese explorers had really traveled from Fairweather Mount in Canada to Mount Santa Ines in California four thousand years ago.

The Second Expedition

The second Chinese expedition was much shorter, possibly because we only know a part of it. The explorers landed in the strait of Juan de Fuca which they already knew and arrived at the foot of Mount Rainier. Then they traveled south for 300 li and arrived at the foot of Mount Hood where they found no grass or trees but the Columbia river which supplied them with shrimp, eels, and salmon. They traveled south for 320 li and arrived at Bachelor Butte where they found gold and silver as well as beautiful emeralds in the Squaw river nearby. Walking south for 300 li, they arrived at the foot of Quartz Mountain and found the Sprague river where there was no grass or trees or even precious stones, but beautiful quartz crystals and a strange kind of long fish.

Then they traveled south for 200 li and arrived at Eagle Peak where they found the Pit river which flows north before flowing west, just like they say. There they found gold and precious stones, as well as eels, snails, and boars which for them was the sign of a good year for cereals. They traveled southeast for another 200 li and arrived at Granite Peak where they found a creek with big flying trout, which for them was a sign of severe drought in the future.

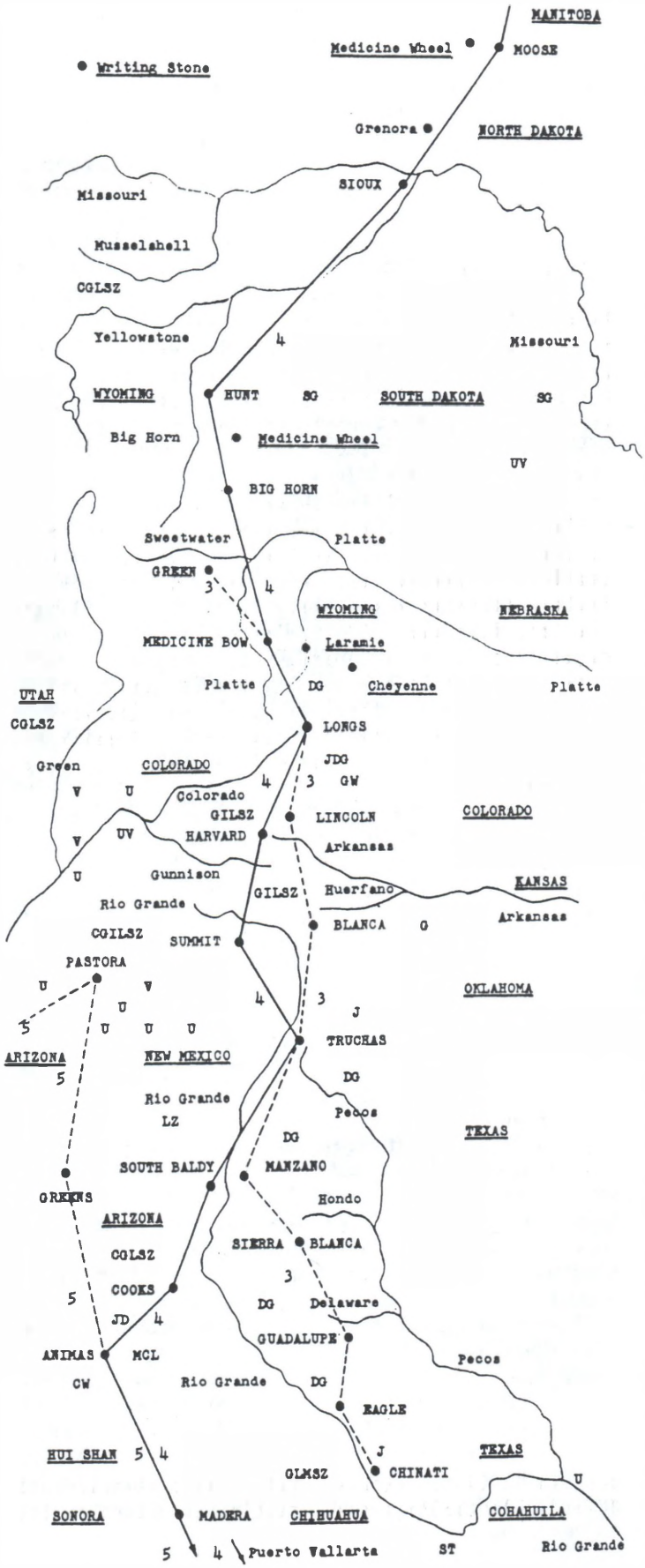
From there they traveled northeast for another 200 li and arrived at Trident Peak where they found gold and precious stones. This area is the largest known deposit of opals in the world where since, an opal of 533 grams was discovered in Virgin Valley, and where gold, mercury and uranium can also still be found.

Then our explorers traveled east for 200 li and arrived at Mason Peak which they called the Copper Mountain. This seems to have been the end of their land exploration. They found large quantities of gold and precious stones in the Owyhee river that flows north into the Snake river which is a tributary of the Columbia river, and they probably went home that way, but they do not tell us.

They could also have returned home through Granite Peak, Lake Tahoe, and San Joaquin Valley, where they would have found large quantities of metals such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, and tungsten, and all kinds of precious stones. According to the chronicle, they had traveled from Mount Rainier to Mason Peak over a distance of 1720 li or 1100 kms, the exact distance that can be measured on the map, probably because that time they made no side trips.

The Third Expedition

The chronicles of the third Chinese expedition on the American continent started in Wyoming, at the junction of the Platte and Sweetwater rivers whose water the explorers



Map 2 — Route 3-4, the third and fourth expeditions. Route 5, the Hui Shan expedition.

describe as very good to drink, which proves that we are on the right track. Starting from Green Mountain, they traveled south for 300 li and arrived at Medicine Bow Peak where they found gold and precious stones, which is still true.

Traveling south for another 300 li, they arrived in Colorado at the foot of Longs Peak, where they found gold and precious stones, as well as beautiful green jade which can still be found there. Archeologists now believe that the best quality of jade artifacts discovered in Mayan ruins was brought to Yucatan from that particular area in Colorado several thousand years ago.

From there the explorers traveled south for another 300 li and arrived at the foot of Mount Lincoln where they found no grass or trees. They traveled south for another 300 li and arrived at Blanca Peak where again they found no grass or trees, but the Huerfano river which was full of huge fish several feet long, with a large mouth, yellow gills and green backs, like those they used to catch in the Yang Tse in China, which shows that they came from southern China.

After traveling south for 400 li they arrived at Truchas Park which is the highest mountain in New Mexico and where they found gold, precious stones and flintstone, which they used to make sharp knives like their European cousins. That area is still famous for its wealth in gold, turquoise, jadeite, and quartz crystal. There they found the Pecos river with abundant fish, grass, and trees.

Then they traveled south for 400 li and arrived at Manzano Peak where they found more gold and precious stones. After traveling 300 li south, they arrived at Sierra Blanca Peak where there was plenty of water but no grass or trees. From there, they traveled another 300 li and arrived at Guadalupe Peak which is the highest mountain in Texas, and where they found the Delaware river with gold, precious stones, and abundant fish.

Another distance of 300 li south brought them to Eagle Peak in the western point of Texas, where they found more gold and precious stones. They finally traveled another 300 li and arrived at the foot of Chinati Peak on the banks of the Rio Grande, where they found no grass or trees, but large quantities of jade and green jasper, as well as plants used for the coloring of textiles. That was the end of the third Chinese expedition on the American continent. The explorers had traveled 3200 li or 2060 kms, which again is about 30% more than the distance that can be measured on the map between mountain peaks.

The Fourth Expedition

The fourth Chinese expedition started in Manitoba, Canada, but the chronicle does not tell us how they arrived there and we can assume that they took the usual route along the coast of Alaska. They started from Mount Hart which is the highest summit of that region, on the edge of Lake Winnipegosis whose description is so precise that there can be no doubt about it. It also happens that this region is very rich in metallic deposits such as gold, copper, lead, and zinc, and we can understand why they were interested in that area.

From there they traveled south for 600 li and arrived at Moose Mountain where they probably saw the famous Medicine Wheel of Saskatchewan. There they found large quantities of birds and animals of all kinds, which is still true today, since the Canadian government has made a national park of the area, to protect the birds and animals that have been living there in peace for several thousand years. This indicates that we are again on the right track.

After traveling southwest for 400 li, the explorers arrived at the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers at the foot of Sioux Mountain. They say that these rivers are very rich in mussels, some of which contained pearls, which is still true today. As a matter of fact, there is nearby a Musselshell river which flows into the Missouri and probably had that name for 4000 years.

From Sioux Mountain, the explorers traveled south for 500 li along the Yellowstone river, and then for 300 li in sand dunes, to arrive at the foot of the Hunt Mountain in Wyoming, at the end of the Big Horn mountains, where they found no grass or trees, but probably saw the famous Medicine Wheel of Wyoming, an astronomical computer which must be more than 4000 years old, like all the other megalithic monuments that we have mentioned so far.

Then our explorers traveled south for 380 li and arrived at the Big Horn Peak where they found nothing interesting. They traveled another 380 li south and arrived at Medicine Bow Peak at the southern end of Wyoming. There they found several mountain creeks flowing east from the top into the Laramie river as well as strange animals that looked like rabbits, with a crow's bill, an owl's eyes, and a snake's tail, which is a perfect description of the opossum which can still be found in that particular area.

The explorers then traveled south for 300 li and arrived at Longs Peak where they found plenty of water but no grass or trees. Another 300 li south brought them to Mount Harvard where they found beautiful green jade and quartz crystal as well as jadeite and turquoise, but also hugh snakes.

From there they traveled 300 li south and arrived at Summit Peak in southern Colorado, after crossing enormous sand dunes which are now famous as a national monument. There they saw ducks with long legs, which probably were whooping cranes known to fly over this region every year before nesting south in Texas. For them it was a sign of great literary success, which was a pretty good prediction, since the story of their expeditions has been a best-seller in China for more than four thousand years, which certainly beats even the Bible.

After traveling south for 380 li, our explorers arrived at the foot of Truchas Peak in New Mexico, then went southeast for 400 li and arrived at the foot of South Baldy Peak which is a desert area. Another 3090 li brought them to Cooks Peak where again there was nothing but sand and rocks. Then they went another 300 li and arrived at the foot of Animas Peak where they finally found large quantities of green jade, turquoise, and quartz crystal, which alone could have justified the whole expedition.

From Animas Peak, they traveled south for 600 li and arrived at Madera Peak in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, where they found gold and precious stones. Then they traveled south for 600 li and arrived at Pachamic Peak which has always been an important mining center for copper and other metals.

From there they traveled south for 500 li and arrived at Triangulo Peak where they found the Presidio river. Then they only had to travel west for the last 300 li to arrive in Mazatlan which was the end of their expedition and their point of departure for sailing back to China.

Our Chinese explorers had traveled 6840 li or 4410 kms from Canada to Mexico, which again is about 30% more than the distance on the map. They had managed to travel four thousand years ago along the most difficult region of the North American continent, following an almost perfect north-south line, with a longitude difference of only six degrees, and a latitude difference of thirty degrees representing on twelfth of the circumference of the Earth.

And still, they tell us the story of their expeditions in a casual manner, as if it were perfectly normal and they never had any trouble, disease, or even accident. They never say anything about their contacts with the local tribes, which they would certainly have done if the purpose of their expeditions had been the conversion of these tribes to the Buddhist religion.

When we consider the total distance traveled, we arrive at the enormous distance of 18,000 li which represents 12,000 kms or 7,500 miles, about three times the width of the United States. Some might think that the whole story could have been invented by some genius with a fantastic imagination, but there is no doubt that the story of these expeditions is absolutely authentic, and that it really happened more than four thousand years ago.

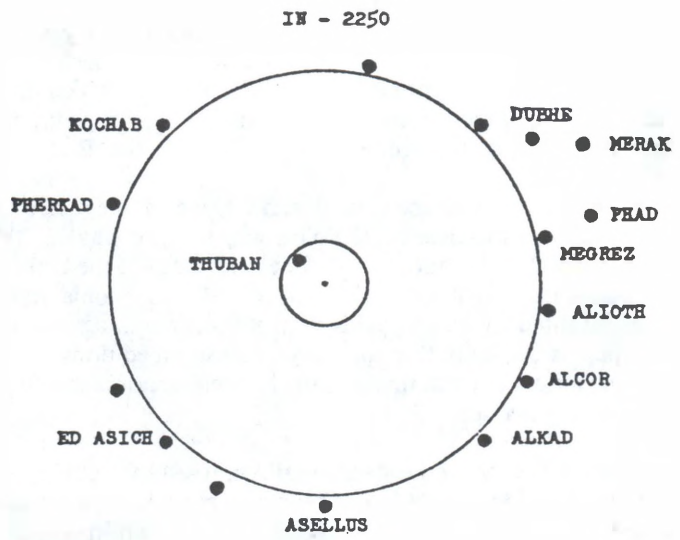
More Evidence and Analyses

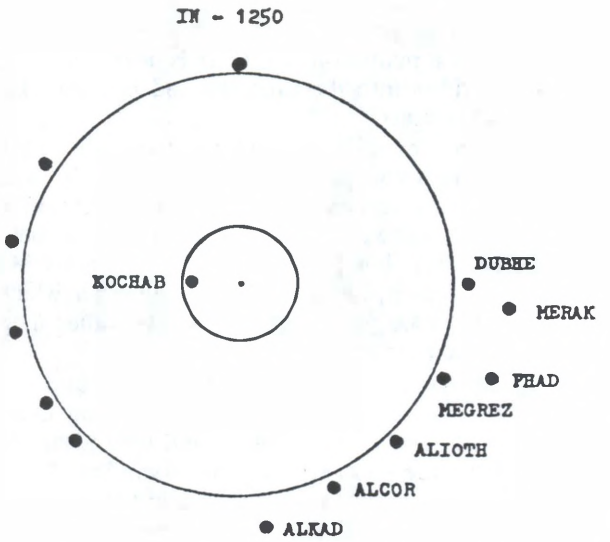
Since we now know that Chinese explorers came to the American continent four thousand years ago and probably establshed permanent colonies in several mining areas, it might be interesting to know what was happening in China at that time. Like most other civilizations, the Chinese had a megalithic period called the Yang Chao culture which has left us dolmens, menhirs, and passage graves like those existing in Europe. The first of these monuments were discovered in 1909 by the French explorers Chavannes and Segalen, but research is still going on and new discoveries are made from time-to-time.

That megalithic period was followed by the contruction of enormous earthen pyramids as those of Han Tchao and Han Kiao, and especially that of Houang which is the fourth largest in the world after those of Cholula, Cheops, and Chephren. That huge pyramid had an original volume of forty-two millions of prehistoric cubic feet of 360 mm on each side, or 1,959,552 cubic meters, which is the exact number of the Nineveh Constant expressed in seconds and could indicate a connection between the Chinese and Sumerian civilizations. That volume represents 756/1000 of that of Cheops or 864/1000 of that of Chephren, which proves once again that all the pyramids were proportional to each other and probably had a common origin a very long time ago. The pyramid of Houang had a height of 52 meters and a base of 360 meters, with a base area of 13 hectares or 32 acres, more than twice that of the Pyramid of Cheops.

There even exists in China, in the Sechouan province, a Mexican pyramid with three steps, that of Yang Tse Shan, which is more than three thousand years old, with three hugh brick stairways on each one of its four faces, and a temple on top like the Mexican cousins. The total volume of that pyramid has been estimated at 108,000 cubic meters or 1/24 of that of the Great Pyramid.

Similar but smaller earthen pyramids have been discovered on the Polynesian island of Rapa south of Tahiti, between China and South America, which must have been on the route of the Chinese explorers. Easter Island which is called Rapa Nui by the Polynesians, must also have been on that route, because many religious figurines have been found there, whose dimensions are exact fractions of ancient Chinese measuring units, and many characters of the rongo-rongo alphabet, discovered on wooden tablets on that island and still not deciphered, present a strange similarity with the Chinese alphabet.





One might then wonder how Chinese sailors could navigate across the Pacific ocean several thousand years ago without compass, sextant, or chronometer. We must remember that they were the first to discover the magnetic compass and to use it for navigation a long time ago. They had also invented a marvelous navigation instrument generally made of jade, which gave them the exact position of the North pole, from which they could determine their latitude.

That instrument was made of a jade tube whose interior and two external extremities were cylindrical, while the middle of the external part was square so that it could be lined up on one side with the horizon. On one extremity of that tube was placed a jade disk with a circular hole in the middle, in such a way that the disk could turn around the tube. When looking through that instrument in the direction of the north, and placing the edge of the disk between certain known stars, the polar star of that time was seen tangent to the inner circle while the actual north pole was in the center of that circle. The successive positions of the polar star in the inner circle and those of the circumpolar stars around the disk indicated the hours of the night.

Once the exact position of the north pole was known, the latitude could be computed with special astronomical tables. At the time of the first Chinese expeditions in - 2250, the northpole was at sixty degrees from its present position, with respect to the axis of the ecliptic, and the polar star was Thuban of the Dragon constellation, which was almost exactly in the direction of the north pole of the Earth at that time. That star was not difficult to find because it was in the middle between Alkad of the Big Bear and Kochab of the Small Bear. But one thousand years later the polar star was Kochab which was at seven degrees from the pole, and it was necessary to make the inner circle much larger to have a sighting angle of fourteen degrees. On the other hand, by making the outer ring of the disk two and half times larger than the inner circle or thirty-five degrees, the rim was exactly surrounded by ten different known stars so that it could be perfectly oriented.

Much later, the disk was improved and became the Suanchi which was a remarkable astronomical instrument. There were two almost perpendicular lines, one of which was lined up with the horizon while the other indicated the line of the equinoxes. There were three large notches on the outer rim, 120 degrees apart, which indicated the twelve hours of the night just by turning the disk into four different and perpendicular positions. Still later, smaller notches were made where some stars could be sighted and followed during the night.

The questions of latitude and polar position being settled, we still have to find out how the Chinese sailors could determine their longitude without a chronometer. It is very simple and I have already explained it in a previous book.[3] They computed their longitude by the time interval between sunset and moonrise, which is different on the same day at two different places on the Earth, and which increases by fifty minutes every day at the same place.

If, for example, the Moon rises ten minutes after sunset in a certain place, it will rise fifteen minutes after sunset in a place located thirty-six degrees to the west, and so on. All one needs to determine his longitude is a table computed in advance, indicating the interval between sunset and moonrise for every day of the year, at the location selected as longitude zero. The difference between the interval indicated in the table for that day, and the interval measured in any particular point at the same latitude, indicates the longitude difference at the rate of three degrees for every twenty-five seconds of difference, which can be measured with special hour glasses.

As one can see, our Chinese ancestors could navigate across the oceans several thousand years ago, knowing their approximate latitude and longitude, as well as the local time and the exact position of the pole. Since on the other hand they could utilize the winds and currents that were going in the direction of their destination, there seems to be no reason why they could not have explored the American continent from Canada to Mexico almost five thousand years ago, and have written the detailed story of their expeditions, which has become the oldest best-seller in the world.

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On Physical Concomitant Phenomena Of Teleportation

by Luis Schönherr

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with two possible concomitant phenomena or physical side effects that had to be expected if a body or — more generally and more cautiously expressed — an air-displacing physical "something" would in an oscillatory motion disappear from and reappear within our three-dimensional space by a shift into or from a higher dimension. Two cases of UFO entities or apparitions are examined here. The reported visual and acoustic attendant effects in both cases tend to corroborate the idea that, incredible as it might appear, the observed apparitions must have had some degree of objective, physical reality. The reader must be reminded, however, that the validity of this conclusion depends on whether the alleged phenomena have been observed and reported correctly.

INTRODUCTION

In a paper previously published in ***PURSUIT***, Mr. Daniel Eden presented an interesting model for what he called short-range teleportation. According to this model, physical bodies could by-pass obstacles in three-dimensional space by an oscillation whose amplitude reaches into a higher dimension (barrier oscillation). Thus, a body could render the impression as if it was penetrating closed doors, walls, etc. In the paper Mr. Eden claims the Andreasson UFO case as a possible verification of his model. This case, which is an extremely complex one, began on January 25, 1967 in the New England town of South Ashburnham. In the evening, after supper, a group of four so-called UFO entities moved through the closed kitchen door into Mrs. Andreasson's home. There is a sketch of this process, provided by Mrs. Andreasson depicting the entitites as a series of multiple images moving through the door in single file. Betty Andreasson said, "They came in like follow-the-leader.... They are starting to come through the door now...right through the wood, one right after the other." And the caption to the sketch reads: "...They 'moved in a jerky motion, leaving a vapory image behind'...."

Recently, Mr. Eden renewed his claim, adding in some other cases, among them the British case of Mrs. Cynthia Appleton of 1957 and an out-of-the-body experience reported by the psychic Robert Monroe.[4]

Although Mr. Eden is very cautious in all his claims, I would like to point out, that the agreement between his short-range teleportation model and the reported characteristics in the Andreasson and Appleton cases is even greater than he himself seems to realize. The corroborating attendant phenomena I'm referring to are condensation and sound:

CONDENSATION

If a physical body disappears from three-dimensional space into a higher dimension it won't go somewhere within the three dimensions. It would disappear on the spot. Inevitably it would leave a vacuum behind, if only for an infinitely short moment, because this empty space would immediately be filled up by the surrounding air. By the expansion into the vacuum the air would cool off and if there is enough moisture in the air (preferably if the humidity is near the saturation point) it would condense and form a vapory image of the now-gone body. And this is exactly what Betty Andreasson told the investigators. There are no weather data available in the Andreasson case (at least not in the open literature) but the afternoon preceding the event was "balmy" and in the evening "pools of mist were beginning to collect in the hollows around the old farm house, bringing the promise of a foggy night."[8] Perhaps it is also of significance that the encounter happened in a kitchen and after supper (i.e. after cooking) and that there were ten people in the room (transpiration).

I am aware that an expert, quantitative, mathematical treatment by a competent experimental physicist would yield better data. He could, perhaps, calculate the upper and lower speed limits for the shift into the higher dimension. If the speed was very great air filling of the vacuum would have created some sound, but no sound was reported in the Andreasson case. On the other hand if the shift into the higher dimension occurred at a low speed, the vacuum would have been created but filled gradually and no condensation effect would have resulted.

In any case, there is at least one example proving that such condensation effects do not need carefully balanced laboratory conditions, but that they can occur in open air. They have been observed on aircraft, preferably during their landing on aircraft carriers operating in tropical latitudes. Here vapor trails occasionally develop in the space of reduced air pressure caused by the turbulence behind wing- and propeller-tips. One would expect their immediate destruction by surrounding air currents, but they can apparently retain their shape and place in the air for seconds; long enough to be clearly perceived and photographed. I remember a picture in which a plane is seen on the landing deck of a carrier, the front part of it being within a perfectly intact vapor spiral created by its own propeller.[11]

In the case of Mrs. Appleton, who had a number of contacts with apparitions, the first two occurring on November 18, 1957 and on January 7, 1958, the description of how the entities appeared is not very clear. The images appeared, "after the fashion of a TV picture, first blurred, and then clear." This could suggest the same process as in the Andreasson case, but this doesn't necessarily have to be so. When the present editor of the English *Flying Saucer Review*, Gordon Creighton, spoke to Mrs. Appleton approximately four years later, she claimed to have experienced other visitations, including one when an entity came through the front door. Unfortunately, the report doesn't state whether the door was closed or open. Mrs. Appleton was, however, very specific regarding the sound that accompanied the appearance of the entities in those first two encounters: She described it as a whistling noise similar to that of an old wireless set being tuned to a station (the feed-back whistle).[1,9]

SOUND

Could barrier oscillation of a physical body produce a sound like the whistling noise described by Mrs. Appleton? The answer is definitely, yes. The breaking of a light bulb, for example, produces a bang, created by the air rushing into the previous vacuum and filling it. Because Betty Andreasson didn't report any noise accompanying the phenomenon, although the entities must have displaced a volume of air in

the order of, say, 1000 times the volume of a light bulb and the multiple images were perceived distinctly separated from one another, this might suggest that the frequency of the barrier oscillation must have been below the frequency of audible sound. The whistling noise reported in the Appleton case, however, would point to a barier-oscillation frequency in the audible range (16-20,000 Hz). The quick succession of air being displaced by the oscillating body and of vacua being filled by the surrounding air would then have the same effect as the oscillations of a loudspeaker membrane; it would constitute a sound source. This can be demonstrated by an experiment: If the current flowing through an electric arc-lamp is modulated with audio-frequency, either by an oscillating circuit (Poulsen) or by a microphone (Simon), the arc will transmit its pulsations to the surrounding air. As there are no moving mechanical parts, the reproduction is loud and clear. Once it was thought that heavy-duty loudspeakers based on this principle could be built. But it was impossible to eliminate uncontrollable distortions and the whole matter became a mere curiosity, demonstrated at physics lectures. Today the "Speaking Arc-Lamp" as it was called then, is completely forgotten.[12]

TRANSLUCENCY

Eden mentions an out-of-the-body experience during which the body of the psychic allegedly became transparent, and he points out that this is reminiscent of reports where UFOs or humanoids are said to be translucent.[5] There is another curious report: On May 22, 1973 at 3 a.m. a salesman was driving on the Washington Luis Highway, near Catanduva, Brazil. Suddenly the program in his car radio was drowned out by powerful interference and his engine began to fail. Then he noticed an intense bluish beam shining into his car. He pulled over (the engine by now almost dead) and tried to shield his eyes from the glare.

He got out and became aware of a strange, powerful and almost suffocating heat. The beam of light was focused on him and he perceived its source as an opaque, oval-shaped object, ten to twenty meters away from him and fifteen to twenty meters above the ground. When a tube started to descend from the object, he tried to escape, but found himself held by something. Looking behind him, he saw the beam playing upon the car which by now appeared completely transparent. Again the witness tried to run away, but he fainted.

Later, the car was found by two young men with its headlights on and one door open. The witness was lying nearby, face downward, on the rain-sodden ground. He was at first thought to be dead but when the police arrived he suddenly jumped up, shouting wildly. Thinking he must be mentally deranged, the police brought him to a hospital. His papers and checks that had been in a locked briefcase on the back seat were scattered around. None of them, however, were found to be missing. A year later, on April 26, 1974 the same witness was allegedly the subject of a teleportation from Catanduva to Colatina, 900 kms distant.[2,6]

If one regards UFOs and humanoids as manifestations of one and the same basic phenomenon, their eventual translucency may at least seem logically consistent. It could be an attendant effect of a barrier-oscillating body that possesses no movement along any of the three dimensions of our environment.

But if objects belonging to our world are turned transparent *partially* (as, for example, in the case of the automobile) an explanation in terms of barrier oscillation becomes difficult. Yet the translucency phenomenon may have some bearing on the Andreasson case, too: If Betty Andreasson's sketch is a reasonably correct rendition, a snapshot so to say of what she saw at a given moment, then her drawing implies that she could see a part of the entities' file beyond the kitchen door, i.e. the door must have appeared transparent to her. If maybe that the translucency phenomenon belongs to the group of "paranormal extensions of perceptions" I have once touched upon in another article, published in ***PURSUIT***:[10] But I am aware that this is merely an attempt at categorization, which in itself explains nothing, and possibly I'm wrong, even in this respect.

RESULTS

The physical concomitant phenomena of teleportation examined in this study, could suggest the following conclusions:

1) They could be used as a starting point for a substantiated, quantitative assessment or the additional cross-checking of the physical parameters of short-range teleportation.
2) In the Andreasson and Appleton cases they imply, that the entities, whatever they were or may have consisted of, must have displaced air. At this point all hypotheses trying to explain the humanoid phenomenon by purely psychological concepts (i.e. as illusions or hallucinations etc.) are getting in serious difficulties. At least for those two cases, the old question whether there is something physically real in the place where an apparition is perceived in space, had rather to be answered in the affirmative.
3) They are consistent with the assumption that during the process of barrier oscillation the physical structure of a body need in no way be altered or disintegrated. This would, in turn, constitute an additional argument in favor of Eden's teleportation model. Contrary to other paraphysical concepts trying to explain a passage "through" obstacles by a mutual penetration etc., the Eden model has to be preferred simply because it is the more economical concept.

DISCUSSION

None of the two attendant phenomena must be present in every presumed teleportation case. If the air is very dry and barrier-oscillation frequency not within the range of audible sound, then neither of the attendant effects can be observed. As condensation depends on atmospheric humidity, this parameter could sometimes be important in checking the consistency of a report and the reliability of the witness. It should be possible to compute a diagram showing graphically the interdependence of humidity, barrier-oscillation frequency and condensation.

Two entity cases have provided an appropriate occasion for dealing with the attendant effects of barrier-oscillation. However it is possible that the same effects are responsible for other features of the UFO phenomenon. It has again and again been reported that during the approach or the departure of a UFO its contours became blurred and indistinct, while a whistling or hissing sound was heard. Sometimes the witness implies (or rationalizes) that the blurring must have been the result of an immensely fast rotation. Often the phenomenon is described as approaching, enveloped in a sort of haze or mist or as something gaseous.

Only when it has come to a stop, so it is reported, a solid-looking core emerges from the "soft" shell. Sometimes a curious mist was seen lingering in the place where the UFO had been, after its departure. Couldn't all this be the tell-tale descriptions of the attendant effects of barrier-oscillation?

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11. I no longer remember the source, but I think I saw the photo in a book on U.S. carrier operations in the Pacific during W.W. II. A photo showing this phenomenon on a Transall C 160 aircraft was published in the German aviation magazine *Flug Revue,* 1983, November, p. 16.
12. The possible implications of this effect are obvious. Instead of using an arc-lamp, barrier oscillation could be employed to establish voice communication between higher dimensions (parallel worlds) and the three-dimensional space we live in. Considering that on principle the method used for sending can also be utilized for reception (a nearly universal characteristic inherent in many physical processes), it could perhaps even be a two-way communication.

SITUations

"Broken" Laws

Railgun Research Shoots Holes in Lorentz's Theory

Futuristic weaponry being developed for defense programs like the Strategic Defense Initiative may end up shooting more holes in physical theory than in enemy missiles. The Lorentz force law, which links the physical forces on conductors to the electric current coursing through them, has become a casualty of electromagnetic railgun research. Anomalies between the predictions of Lorentz theory and the actual forces between conductors carrying extremely high currents in these new types of guns have appeared in related research being conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Railguns accelerate projectiles using very high current pulses traveling through a linear series of coils. These devices can fire projectiles at higher speeds than conventional guns using chemical explosives, but to do this they must develop current pulses so high that they would melt all known conductors if sustained for more than an instant.

The anomaly with the Lorentz force law only shows up at these high currents, which is why the law has stood up under experimental scrutiny for so long. But conclusive evidence of the law's failure has been shown in some experiments inspired by railgun design conducted by Peter Graneau, an electromagnetics expert at MIT.

Fortunately, Graneau has found an alternative theory that does correspond with observation. He has dusted off an older force law first proposed by Ampere in 1820, but neglected since the advent of Lorentz's formulation at the turn of the century.

The new electromagnetic rubric is spelled out in a forthcoming paper being published by the British Institute of Physics titled "*Railgun Recoil and Relativity.*" Graneau's explanation may send some minor shock waves through the scientific community. His research rescues modern theory with a forgotten formula of one of the founders of electromagnetism. At the same time it shows that the theory of relativity has some unexpected limitations.

The basic issue comes down to where the reaction forces between coils and projectile act in a railgun. The Lorentz formulation says that the electromagnetic field absorbs the reaction force of the projectile while Ampere's earlier law points to the wires in the coils. "The acceleration force of a railgun can amount to several tons. If the recoil force resides in the rails, as required by Ampere's law, then the rails must be designed to have the appropriate buckling strength. But if the recoil is felt by the field, the rails would never be subjected to buckling," Graneau explains.

Graneau used historical research as well as experiment to track down where theory began to depart from reality. The Lorentz force was formulated at the turn of the century to describe the behavior of charged particles in free space. Ampere had derived his equation in 1820 from experiments with wires. Because the equations were limited to the special situation of electrons flowing in wires, they could not be generalized to the free motion of particles in space.

But Lorentz, in departing from the strictly mechanical situation of wires, had to use an additional concept then in vogue: the electromagnetic ether. Before relativty theory revolutionized physics, electromagnetic waves were thought to be disturbances in an underlying ether. The reaction force from a charged particle, required by Newtonian mechanics, was thought to act on the ether. In effect, a charged particle was pushing on this underlying substance when changing its direction or velocity. When relativity abolished the notion of an underlying ether, the reaction force was simply transferred to the electromagnetic field itself. This seemed a neat solution at the time since the Lorentz formulation carried over intact with the new interpretation. But Graneau's recent experiments have shown that some finer points were glossed over in this transfer.

To study the behavior of a current carrying conductor in free space, Graneau suspended a copper conductor, shaped as a rectangle with one side missing, with copper threads. The conductor was charged with a high voltage and high current pulse from a bank of capacitors. The charge entered the conductor by leaping across a small gap so that the resulting motion would not be influenced by physical contact with other objects in the room. Graneau compared the resulting movement with a computer simulation based on the Lorentz theory. The calculated momentum of the conductor was found to be consistently greater than the measured momentum by a factor of 1.4. Graneau could not find any field theory explanation to account for this large a discrepancy.

But the older Ampere theory does account for the observed momentum of the conductor. The Ampere formulation also predicts that the reaction force is felt in the electrodes supplying the current to the suspended conductor, which Graneau also observed.

Although this one discrepancy between theory and experiment seems to have been cleared up, Graneau's research has been turning up more problems. A discrepancy with the back electromotive force in rail coils induced by the speeding projectile has also been found. Another peculiarity of high current pulses is a new kind of plasma created when the pulse jumps a gap. These pulses create an explosion which was though to be generated by heat. Experiments by Graneau's students have shown that heat generation does not account for the force of the explosion. Possibly more revisions of electromagnetic theory are pending.

SOURCE: *Electronic Engineering Times* 4/6/87

CREDIT: Tom Bearden

Flaw in Physics Theory

Since its development in 1947, the theory of quantum electrodynamics has enabled physicists to make accurate predictions about the interaction of atomic particles and to develop important electronic technology based on these interactions. But a team of scientists at the University of Michigan has uncovered evidence that the theory may be fundamentally flawed.

The group reported in Physical Review Letters that atoms of a bizarre, short-lived substance called positronium annihilate themselves significantly faster than the theory of quantum electrodynamics predicts, and hence, there may be something seriously wrong with the theory. According to Dr. Arthur Rich, a member of the group, "even a

(continued on page 69)

The "Greek" Letters of Tell el-Yahudiya
A "British" Invasion of the Eastern Mediterranean 700 B.C.?

By Dr. Horst Friedrich

At a place called Tell el-Yahudiya, between Cairo and Ismailia, the Swiss archaeologist Edouard Naville discovered, about 100 years ago, among the ruins of a palace of Rameses III colored and glazed tiles which had, on their reverse sides, incised letters of more or less "Greek" appearance, like A, E, I, Λ, M, O, C, T and X. However, according to conventional chronology, Rameses III lived about 1200 B.C., whereas the Greek alphabet was not used before 750 B.C., this contradiction was conveniently forgotten.

Charles Fort, compiler of anomalous data made no commentary about harlequins at work among the Establishment, but thanks to that indefatigable researcher, the late Dr. Immanuel Velikovsky,[1] this most important discovery was rescued from passing into oblivion. The conclusion, with which Velikovsky hoped to solve this strange enigma, namely, that Rameses III must have been contemporary with the classic Greek civilization, is a bit too bizarre and doesn't fit all the known facts.

The controversy about these "Greek" letters of Tell el-Yahudiya seems to be inseparably intertwined with another one surrounding the so-called "Sea Peoples." In Rameses III palace-Temple at Medinet Habu there are still-to-be-seen inscriptions and mural reliefs describing in detail a devastating invasion of Egypt by several allied nations during the reign of this king. The leading power among these nations is called Haunebu or, PRST (PLST), in the Medinet Habu texts. Conventional orthodoxy has it that these events were somehow connected with the Dorian invasion of Greece and the arrival of the Philistines (thought to be identical with the PLST) on the coast of Palestine.

The German pastor Dr. Dr. Jűrgen Spanuth has published, since 1953, in several updated versions, his revolutionary Grand Hypothesis that these Sea Peoples (either Haunebu or PRST) were identical with the remnants of the Bronze Age civilization of Northwestern Europe, who — their civilization annihilated by gigantic natural catastrophes — were trying to conquer new lands by the force of arms where they could settle.[2]

Spanuth's thesis is difficult to refute, because according to the ancient Egyptian texts the "Sea Peoples" orginate from the northern lands and islands adjoining the sin wur (the great green ocean) at the ends of the world, "at the ninth bow" (the parallel of Britain and the Hyperborean countries, according to Pliny the Elder). No wonder, then, that Spanuth in his latest book[3] denounces as an absurdity Velikovsky's claim that the PRST were the Persians of the time immediately preceding that of Alexander the Great, especially since the Medinet Habu texts state expressly that the Sea Peoples' countries of origin, their forests and fields, were burnt and devastated by some fiery catastrophe, which doesn't fit with Velikovsky's scenario.

It is of great interest to study the antagonism between these two highly orginal savants, both of them still more or less anathema to the Establishment, who are both convinced of the enormous importance of the "Sea Peoples" and of the letters of Tell el-Yahudiya for a true picture of our prehistory and for the origin of our letter alphabets. What both of them criticize so vehemently on the side of the Establishment, dogmatism and selective use of facts to fit preconceived ideas, astoundingly, we find no less with these two remarkable men — but, perhaps, this is only all too human.

From Spanuth's Great Hypothesis it is only a small step, which he does with the help of his epigraphic co-researcher Dr. Otto Zeller,[4] to postulate that the Sea Peoples brought their pre-runic letter alphabet to Italy, Greece, Phoenicia and Palestine, which became the mother alphabet for the later Iberian, Etruscan, Greek, Phoenician, Hebrew, Libyan, etc., letter alphabets. It is therefore Spanuth's claim that the "Greek" letters of Tell el-Yahudiya were made by PRST prisoners of war working for the Egyptians and making those glazed tiles where, as an identification, on the reverse sides they incised these letters, in their own alphabet, not in Greek letters.

This writer has long been convinced that the truth will only be found by an amalgamation of Velikovsky and Spanuth.

Velikovsky's tentative reconstruction of ancient history and his revision of our conventional chronology, for which he has so vehemently been attacked by the Establishment, has become vindicated, at least in principle, by John Dayton's extremely qualified work,[5] which should have made it clear to everyone, what an unreliable and chaotic card-house our conventional chronology really is. The recent claim by Prof. Dr. Dr. Gunnar Heinshohn of Bremen University that the Sumerians were invented by our archaeologists and in reality are identical with the Chaldeans of the first millennium B.C.,[6] is absolutely along the lines of Velikovsky's thinking.

So, what I am proposing is taking the two periods of enormous natural catastrophes, for which Velikovsky presents a strong case, as a starting point: One about 1450 B.C. which he links with the Exodus and the arrival of the Philistines at the coast of Palestine, and a period of recurring natural catastrophes in the 7th and 8th centuries B.C., which may have driven the remnants of the Bronze Age civilization of Northwestern Europe to the Mediterranean.

Spanuth and Zeller do not question the conventional chronology according to which Rameses III battles against the Sea Peoples were fought around 1200 B.C., but their claim about the geographic origin of these enigmatic invaders of the Eastern Mediterranean inspire much more confidence than Velikovsky's claim. However, like Velikovsky, they also tend to bend the facts a bit. It is true that many warriors of the Sea Peoples have decidedly "Germanic" (Spanuth) or "Greek" (Velikovsky) racial traits, but there are many others who might pass as Mediterraneans, North Africans or Orientals.

In desperation, I turned to Jacques Touchet, the editor of an article in *MEDITERRANEA,*[7] the Journal of the Société d' Etude des Anciens Peuples Méditerranéens. From John Dayton's book I learned that the arts of metallurgy and glazing came somewhere from the west (Iberian peninsula? Cornwall?) and only later came to the Mediterranean peoples and to the Middle East. So, knowing that Jacque Touchet is one of the greatest living authorities on ancient Iberian inscriptions and proposes that our alphabet orginated somewhere in

the west and not in Palestine, in my article I asked if the letters of Tell el-Yahudiya might not be Iberian letters, since all these ancient letter alphabets are very similar and closely related that is not easy to decide. But in his response in the same issue of *MEDITERRANEA* he stated his conviction that these letters are, indeed, Iberian since especially the letter 𐊠 exists only in Iberian and, likewise, the 𐊱 is the Iberian T.

What does the unexpected discovery that Iberians made the glazed tiles of Tell el-Yahudiya mean? One possibility would be that the tiles were manufactured somewhere in the West, e.g. in the Iberian peninsula or in Cornwall (the domain of the Iberians then extending from Morocco to the British Isles) and were exported to Egypt, but that is very unlikely — since no such object has been found in any of these countries; also, I doubt if trade with such distant western countries is ever mentioned in ancient Egyptian documents.

If the tiles were manufactured in Egypt, then the proposition that they were made by Iberian prisoners of war, originally belonging to the invading force of "Sea Peoples," would be a viable hypothesis.

Those "Iberians" participating in the "Sea Peoples" invasion may well have come from the British Isles. Spanuth tends to equate the Sea Peoples with the Germanic peoples of much later who already spoke an Indo-European tongue; that is incorrect and confuses the issue. At the time of Rameses III the Late Bronze Age civilization of Western Europe, extending from Morocco to southern Scandinavia with its Megalithic religion, was dominated by Iberian speaking peoples, called Atlanto-Semites by Jacques Touchet because of the Semite-Hamitic substratum of many western European languages. The British Isles as country of origin for the Sea Peoples would also fit nicely within the ninth bow or circle of the Medinet Habu texts.

At which time did this "British" invasion of the Eastern Mediterranean and especially of Egypt occur? In other words, when lived Rameses III? Herodotus, for long denounced as an unreliable story-teller by our Establishment, seems on the verge of becoming quickly vindicated these days (of Dayton), and he says Seti II, Rameses' III predecessor who also had to battle against the "Sea Peoples," may then have come along with the Dorians, as a second wave around 700 B.C., also driven from their northwestern European homes by repeated natural catastrophes. The researches of John Dayton and others who try to correct at least the most phantastic incongruitities of our conventional chronology for the Bronze and Early Iron Age point in the same direction. To equate the PLST of the Medinet Habu texts with the Philistines would, then, be comparable to stating that the Angles fought against the Mahdi and build the British Empire.

A Dorian invasion of Greece about 700 B.C. would also nicely explain the enigmatic fact that Homeros, at the beginning of the classic Greek civilization, had so intimate knowledge of the world of the Mycenean palaces and the wars of the Acheans, e.g. the siege of Troy, if he really was separated in time from them by an abyss of about 500 years as claimed by Establishment orthodoxy. To everybody who reads the *ILIADE* and the *ODYSSEY,* his seems to be an eyewitness account. The five centuries of "Dark Age" between the Mycenean and classic Greek civilizations seem to have been invented by archaeologists to fit the confused and totally unreliable Egyptian chronology.

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"Broken" Laws

(continued from page 67)

difference half as small would be cause for alarm."

The positronium atom, which must be prepared in a laboratory, consists of two particles in binary orbits around each other: a negatively charged electron and its antimatter equivalent, a positron. Theory predicts that a positronium atom can live for only about one-millionth of a second before its matter and antimatter components annihilate each other in a burst of gamma rays. The theory specifies the positronium lifetime very precisely, but the Michigan study found the actual lifetime to be about one-fifth of 1 percent shorter.

"Much of physics will probably go on as before," Dr. Rich said, "but a lot of people will begin wondering about the foundations of quantum electrodynamics."

SOURCE: *Times,* NY 4/7/87

CREDIT: John Douglas Singer

Student Finds Where Issac Newton Went Wrong

Physics student Robert Garisto did not move heaven and Earth, but he did find an error in Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia" that had gone undetected since the master laid out the laws of motion and his theory of gravity 300 years ago.

"It's great that I found it, but it certainly doesn't change history's view of Newton or anything," said Garisto, a 23-year-old University of Chicago student.

"What I found is that Newton, using his own data, plugged the wrong value into a calculation and came up with a discrepancy of about 15 percent," he said. "He simply was inconsistent in how he used his own numbers in an equation."

The equation appears in Proposition 8 of Book 3 of the "Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica," first published in 1687 and considered by many to be one of the greatest single contributions in the history of science.

In Proposition 8, Newton tried to demonstrate the correctness of his explanation by calculating the mass, surface gravity and density of the known planets.

It is in the calculation of the mass of Earth that Garisto found the inconsistency. To determine the mass, Newton needed to know the angle between a line from the center of Earth to the sun and a line from a point on Earth's surface to the sun.

Modern science has put that number at about 8.8 seconds. (A second is one 3,600th of a degree.)

Newton's notes indicated that he believed the figure to be 10.5 seconds, but he mysteriously used 11 seconds in the equation used to calculate Earth's mass. That is the error that Garisto discovered.

But the significance of the find eluded even Professor Noel Swerdlow, who gave Garisto an A-plus for his paper. Swerdlow had made the assignment because he himself had never been able to get the numbers in Proposition 8 to agree.

In April, Swerdlow and Garisto attended a lecture on the "Principia" by University of Chicago Nobel laureate S. Chandrasekhar. Immediately afterward, both student and teacher realized what Garisto had uncovered.

Garisto wrote a more extensive paper, submitted it to the scientific honor society Sigma Xi and won the university chapter's Prize for Excellence in Science.

SOURCE: AP in The *Chronicle,* San Francisco, CA 6/11/87

CREDIT: Robert Cook

The Mars-Venus Cycle, Vortex Gravity and Fortean Phenomena

by Keith L. Partain

In a previous article published in ***PURSUIT***, I attempted to demonstrate how certain UFO waves investigated by another researcher[2] appeared to follow a spiral path about the earth, were invariant with respect to solar activity and the interval of the waves' appearance *virtually equalled* the value of the natural constants pi multiplied by phi (the golden mean). This peculiar cycle was not the only UFO wave Saunders studied; there were others which did not fit the pattern suggested to me. What they did suggest is a rehabilitation of a prematurely dismissed hypothesis: the effects of Martian epochs upon UFO waves (or "flaps" if you prefer) in particular and Fortean phenomena in general.

Over fifteen years ago two epochal studies were undertaken by people interested in matters Fortean. One was produced by Fort's biographer himself, Damon Knight,[3] the other, a year earlier, was a series of two short papers[4,5] that Ivan T. Sanderson, SITU's founder, mentioned the same year Knight's book was published.[6] For fifteen years the Martian epochs study (also known as the Mars-Venus cycle and — under my coinage — the Fort-Knight hypothesis) and Carstiou's studies have languished in virtual silence. No one has seen the connection. It is appalling that work so central to Forteana has lain fallow so long. (Others may have followed up on Carstiou's vortex-gravity papers; if so, I have not found any of the literature.)

What is so vital here is that the two hypotheses may actually *complement*. Carstiou's vortex gravity concept could be the central mechanism of the Fort-Knight hypothesis concerning Martian epochs, Venusian inferior conjunctions and Fortean phenomena! At the very least, vortex gravity may be one of the mechanisms involved.

First, of course, it is necessary to acquaint the reader with the essentials of both intriguing and excellently generated hypotheses. Neither hypothesis was a slipshod compendium of hastily assembled verbiage. One was even funded by a Naval Research Grant! (That was Carstiou's hypothesis.) Knight's study saw the rigors of signal analysis; Carstiou's papers are packed with complex, advanced mathematical formulae. We are looking at some Fortean meat of prime quality; it needs to be digested with care. To pursue my gastronomic analogy, however, this prime filet must be *approached* first. Hence this paper: a plea to fellow Forteans to examine high-quality hypotheses so central to Forteana!

Secondly, the remarkable *occlusion* of these two epochal (no pun intended) studies will be given due attention. The implications for the Fortean world cannot be ignored nor underestimated.

Briefly, when Damon Knight began to study Fortean phenomena, he noticed a hint of periodicity, a rhythym and began to seek the mechanism. He was able to have C.L. Mallows of Bell Telephone Laboratories submit a vast array — many, many years — of Fort's data to computer analysis. The first and third sections revealed only random distributions, but the middle section of the data had tantalizing hints of nonrandomness. What was suggested was Martian epochs — conjunctions, quadratures and oppositions of Mars[8] correlated with the data.

In my previous paper I conceded that, for UFO flaps alone, only oppositions of Mars gave any sign of positive correlation. Knight, however, was dealing with a wider spectrum of data; mysterious falls, teleportations, poltergeists, etc. — not merely UFOs. And yes, I will agree with Vallee[9] that with enough cycles one can support any theory. Fort did not go in as heavily as Knight did for the other epochs; so far as I know he only related his data to oppositions of Mars and inferior conjunctions of Venus. It is important to note that once quadratures and conjunctions of Mars are removed, we are left with two important planetary cycles. Knight had granted inferior conjunctions of Venus a secondary status in his Mars-Venus cycle/Fortean data correlations;[10] and what remains, therefore, are periods of *maximum gravitational stress,* a point not to be overlooked.

Before I pursue this further, let me digress by positing that enhanced solar activity may somehow interfere with the Mars-Venus cycle (as in my previous paper): it may well be that only during periods of *lower* sunspot and concomitant weaker solar flare activity that the Mars-Venus cycle is most apparent. In any case, a mechanism is called for in this hypothesis. If the Fort-Knight hypothesis (the Mars-Venus cycle) is valid, what allows it to work?

Knight postulated other energy spectra than those with which we are normally familiar.[11] At about the same time, Dr. John Carstiou, working under a Naval Research Grant, generated a revolutionary hypothesis and also adequate controversy to keep the hypothesis unpublished in America.[12] Carstiou noted that the conventional electromagnetic field has two components: an oscillating electrical field and an oscillating magnetic field. Quite simply he equated Newtonian gravity to the electrical field and *postulated* what he called "vortex gravity" as an analogue to the magnetic field. Please recall a curiousity of many Forteana — the whirling, vorticial configurations, the falls of frogs and fishes in "whirlwinds," the vortex-field of the poltergeist[13] and other tantalizing hints of an electromagnetic-vortex gravity coupling that triggers and guides the disposition of anomalous phenomena.

The Mars-Venus cycle may trigger this coupling of vortex gravity with electromagnetism and produce spatio-temporal warps and other whirlpods.

This is a reiteration of both Knight's and Carstiou's work. Dr. Carstiou also linked his hypothesis to UFOs. I believe we have an interface here, lying fallow now for a decade and a half, an interface that demands renewed attention from the Fortean community. Neither study was simple or slipshod, both were complex undertakings that gave remarkably complementary views. It is now time that they were reviewed and given the serious attention which is long overdue!

After I had completed this article, an undisguised tribute to Fort, Sanderson, Knight and Carstiou in ***PURSUIT***[14] provided us with a rich horde of Forteana. Consonant with my low-sunspot-number-Martian opposition concept[15] there was a precipitous drop in sunspot numbers and a Martian opposition the Spring and Summer of 1986. (The *Kansas City Star,* Oct. 28, 1986 briefly discusses my low sunspot number-

Fortean link.) So, let me be brief: If the hypothesis of Knight and the hypotheses of Partain are correct, I forecast a flood of Forteana the summer of 1988. Mars will be in opposition at its closest approach and the sunspot number will be virtually zero. But only *data* will tell.

In conclusion, SITU member #3103 asked, "Whither Anomalies?" and punctuated his short essay with some ascerbic commentary.[16] He argued for a unified force, an underlying "agency" responsible for anomalies. I concur. Let us look at the work of Knight and Carstiou. Let us see if the elusive psi-force owes to the coupling of these fields I have discussed. We may give member #3103 the breakthroughs he said we may have if we find the "key." Perhaps the key has lain fallow for over fifteen years.

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SITUation

'Death Star' May Inhabit Solar System

Does the sun have a companion star, known as the Death Star, or the Nemesis, that sweeps past the solar system once every 26 to 30 million years, causing comets and asteroids to rain down upon Earth, wiping out entire species in mass extinctions?

If the answer is yes, the star would be so far away at this time that it would be barely visible from Earth and so seemingly insignificant that its gradual movement across the sky would have escaped detection by the thousands of telescopes that have been turned toward the heavens during nearly four centuries of telescopic research.

The search for the Death Star has taken on new interest because of mounting evidence that many scientists believe indicates that dinosaurs and other lesser species died out millions of years ago because of a cataclysmic collision of Earth with a foreign body, probably an asteroid or a huge comet. According to the theory, the collision kicked up enough dust to plunge Earth into darkness for months or years, killing the vegetation that sustained the giant beasts that ruled Earth until their 150-million-year reign ended about 65 million years ago.

The Nemesis theory is based on the idea that if another star passed close to the sun, its gravitational field would dislodge comets and possibly asteroids from their normal positions in the solar system and some would likely collide with Earth.

A number of scientists have tried to find the Nemesis.

Some others simply dismiss the idea as nonsense, contending that if the sun has a companion tht only comes around once every 26 million years or so, it is a rare companion indeed. Most stars in the Milky Way galaxy are paired in binary systems, but generally they revolve around each other quickly, frequently in a matter of weeks or months. There is no known binary system with a period of millions of years.

But scientists from the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory on the campus of the University of California Berkeley think there is reason to believe there is such a star, and they have set out to find it with a 30-inch telescope

Astrophysicist Richard Muller, who is leading the effort, said the team has used previous sky surveys to narrow down the field of candidates in the area of the sky that is visible from the Northern Hemisphere.

"We have eliminated all but 3,000 stars," Muller said, in the belief that the Nemesis would be a small, inconspicuous red star. The stars most visible from Earth are blue or white in color and have a much higher luminosity than the stars that appear reddish because of their cooler temperatures.

If it were that bright, it would already have attracted so much attention that astronomers would have studied it intensely and "it would have had its distance measured," he said.

"So it must be a red star," which would have escaped serious study because it seemed so like the millions of other stars in the Milky Way galaxy that appear reddish, Muller added. He concluded that even though it would not have been studied individually, it should have been included in one of the numerous sky surveys conducted by astronomers who compile "catalogues" of stars.

If the Nemesis is one of those 3,000 stars, its position should change slightly when viewed from Earth as the planet revolves around the sun, because it would be viewed from different positions on Earth's orbit.

Thus over several months, the angle to the star as viewed from Earth, called its parallax, should change noticeably. That would be true only for a star as close as the Death Star, because all other stars are so far away that the Earth's orbit is not large enough to affect the parallax. By photographing the 3,000 suspects repeatedly during the next few months with the computer-driven telescope, the Nemesis should stand out from all the others because its parallax will have changed, but all the other stars will remain the same, Muller said.

Muller is undaunted by the fact that there is no known binary system with a period of 26 million years. He said there could be many such systems, but it would be hard to detect them because the distance between the stars would be so great.

If the search is unsuccessful, it could mean that the Nemesis is only visible from the Southern Hemisphere, and the search there will be far more difficult, he added.

There is no catalogue of red stars for the southern sky, he said, so the team will have to first conduct a sky survey, a time-consuming prospect that could delay the search for years.

Muller, UC Berkeley astronomer Marc Davis and Piet Hut, an astronomer with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, disclosed their theory in an article in the British scientific journal Nature in 1984 after the scientific world was already abuzz with stories about the work of UC Berkeley geologist Walter Alvarez.

Alvarez was collecting samples from a limestone formation near the Italian village of Gubbio in 1977 when he discovered a layer of clay containing fossilized marine creatures that dated back to the time when the dinosaurs died out. He returned to Berkeley and team up with his father, Nobel laureate physicist Luis Alvarez of the Berkeley lab.

Subsequent analysis showed that the clay contained rich samples of iridium, an element that is rare in the Earth's crust. During the following years the father-and-son team postulated that the iridium found in the clay came from a huge comet or asteroid that hit Earth in a collision that had an impact 6 billion times greater than the Hiroshima atomic bomb.

The collision would have sent clouds of debris into the upper atmosphere, including iridium, obscuring the sun and plunging Earth into prolonged darkness. Over the course of months or years the iridium would have rained down upon Earth, leaving a historical record of the cataclysm.

Other geologists took up the banner and searched the world for similar evidence, and last year several teams reported during the San Francisco meeting of the American Geophysical Society that they had also found evidence of the iridium layer in widely separated areas around the world.

SOURCE: Lee Dye in The Wilmington *Sunday News Journal,* DE 6/14/87

CREDIT: H. Hollander

The "Men in Black" Experience and Tradition

by Peter M. Rojcewicz

Within the post-World War II context of belief in extraterrestrial visitations of the Earth, older folklore traditions have found a renewed vitality. The "Men in Black" enigma provides the folklorist a rich body of narratives and beliefs by which to examine the relationship between the ancient tradition of the Devil and a contemporary UFO-related experience.

Most existing folklore studies of UFO belief materials have failed to fully appreciate the complex interrelatedness of UFOs with numerous belief traditions. This fact is no more clearly demonstrated, perhaps, than with belief in the "Men in Black" (MIB). The MIB phenomenon constitutes a rather esoteric part of the UFO experience and tradition. The cryptic nature of the MIB indicates something of the complexity of the UFO question, as it involves a continuum of related but discrete phenomena and beliefs (Rojcewicz 1986). With a better understanding of the UFO experience in general, the student of belief materials is more likely to perceive the numerous continuities between UFO-related phenomena and various folk traditions. The overall UFO framework provides a useful means of reorganizing the contexts of these folk traditions into more contemporary ones without negating either the basic traditional components or their important phenomenological differences in order to prove that UFOs exist (Rojcewicz 1984).

Levels of Involvement

From the outset we must distinguish between two levels of involvement, that is, the tradition and the actual experience. The MIB tradition consists of those individuals who know of the MIB through oral accounts, publications, and recently a movie, but who themselves have never actually encountered such a figure, and thus provide the "data" we are to use to gauge the nature and distribution of the tradition. An individual qualifies as a "passive tradition bearer" if he knows the tradition but does not actively pass it along. Secondly, the scholar must carefully handle memorate accounts of MIB encounters. First-person accounts of MIB often reveal phenomenological traits different in degree or even in kind from the tradition. Individuals who possess an experiential relationship with MIB may be completely independent of the existing body of lore. Moreover, the scholar faces the problem of gauging the informants' degree of belief. An individual may wholeheartedly believe one's MIB experience but only partially accept or completely disavow its alleged extraterrestial nature (Goldstein 1964:17-18; Degh and Vazsonyi 1976:116-119).

Tradition and Experience

We will face some difficulty in attempting to distinguish accounts of tradition from accounts of actual experience, especially if these accounts have found their way at some point into print. Scholars would do well to keep several factors in mind. First, we need a knowledge of the generic conventions of UFO narratives in general, and accounts of the MIB experience in particular. Aware of the generic tradition out of which the informants' claims arise, we can spot pressure points, as well as values, within the generic frame. In addition, it seems equally important for scholars to be aware of the conventions of form, content, and style of investigative reporting, or what is sometimes called "journalistic fiction," in order to scrape away the personality of the investigator and get to the experience. In cases where it is possible to do so, a psychological profile of the informants would help us determine to what degree the reality of the community of those visited by MIB finds consonance with the informants' accounts. Since we know the framing structure of the popular author and, perhaps, even the witness, we can now gauge the potential for individual elaboration and variation. Precisely by guarding against personal or cultural reflectivity, the phenomenology is allowed to come through.

Origins of the "Men in Black" Tradition

One of the oldest "legend proposals" (Degh and Vazsonyi 1979:66) of the age of flying saucers concerns the mysterious "Men in Black." The story begins with a Bridgeport, Connecticut factory clerk, Albert K. Bender. In 1952 Bender lived with his stepfather on the top floor of a house that a local newspaper described as a "chamber of horrors." Bender had artificial bats, spiders, rats, and shrunken heads in his apartment. Pictures of vampires, werewolves, and assorted monsters adorned his bedroom. Bender was an avid fan of both science fiction and horror films. He had a strong interest in black magic and the occult. These cold war years after World War II saw the rise of interest not only in flying saucers and their occupants but also in monsters and the fantastic in general.

Bender's involvement with the "Men in Black" took place in 1953, a time when UFO investigation in America lay primarily in the hands of enthusiastic science fiction fans. Bender sent a letter to a friend who was likewise interested in UFOs, stating that he had learned the origin and ultimate goal of extraterrestrial visitation of the Earth. Soon after Bender mailed this letter, three men dressed in black suits approached him; one of the three men carried Bender's letter. The MIB delivered a message to Bender that troubled him profoundly. He immediately discontinued all his UFO-related activities. Gyroscope technician Dominick Lucchesi and publisher Gray Barker, friends of Bender, believed that the MIB had revealed to him the secret of UFOs and had prevented him from telling the world what he knew. In any event, Bender appeared frightened. Gray Barker wrote a book about the Bender case, entitled *They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers* (1956). Several years later Bender published his own account of his MIB experience, which he called *Flying Saucers and the Three Men* (1962). This account of Bender's alleged abduction to the South Pole by grizzly monsterlike UFO occupants from the planet "Kazik" was dubiously received by even Bender's closest friends (Clark 1980:178).

Descriptive Phenomenology of the MIB Experience

MIB activity flourished with the increased sightings of UFOs during the "flap" of 1966-67, and numerous UFO re-

searchers claimed MIB experiences (Keel 1976b:86). MIB have been reported to arrive unannounced, sometimes alone or in twos, traditionally in threes, at the homes or places of employment of selected UFO witnesses and investigators or their research assistants, usually *before* the witness or researcher has reported the UFO experience to anyone; or in the case of some investigators, before they have even undergone a UFO experience of any kind. People have reported that MIB know more about them than the average stranger could possibly know, and thus MIB can possess an omniscient air (Hynek and Vallee 1975:138-141).

In the mid-1960s, MIB often identified themselves as military intelligence personnel, usually represeting the Air Force. On 15 February 1967, a confidential correspondence from the Pentagon went out to all intelligence command centers informing them to immediately notify the Office of Special Investigations if persons masquerading as military officers were apprehended intimidating UFO witnesses (Fawcett and Greenwood 1984:237). Sometimes referred to as "strong-arm agents," MIB reportedly appeared during this time like gangsters or international terrorists and spies, the same time James Bond 007 was matching wits with his nemesis SMERSH in the movie theaters across America (Steiger 1978:121).

The Jews have also been associated with the MIB. Some of the early "contactees" of the 1950s were members of fascist fringe groups, and the Jews were their primary suspects for political and racist reasons. "After Hitler's Final Solution had rendered an open advocacy of anti-Semitism a difficult proposition," Jerry Clark (1980:286) has written, "American fascists resurrected a code phrase: 'International Banker.'" Those conversant in the literature of political hanky-panky knew full well that the term "International Banker" referred to the Jews. The belief that the Jews intended to make life miserable for select "decent white folk" and thus dispatched darkskinned and -attired intimidators to frustrate the lives of Aryans never became an acceptable position in the UFO investigative community. The majority of investigators felt that MIB participated in a conspiracy of silence, orchestrated not by fascist political groups, but by the United States Air Force. The chief proponent of the conspiracy theory was Donald E. Keyhoe (1955, 1960).

Although some MIB have been reported to act silly more than threateningly and thus suggest the figure of the Trickster, people have reported that MIB have roughed up or otherwise intimidated UFO witnesses, investigators, or their families. Max Radar (pseudonym), an associate professor at the University of Denver, has revealed that during a period of several months during which he underwent an "MIB attack," his children were on different occasions stopped on the sidewalk and warned that their father should stop his UFO lecturing and research. Dr. Radar left the university to hide for a short time.[1] Even police officers who have chased UFOs in their squad cars have been gathered into garages and sternly advised by MIB that they did not see what they saw (Steiger 1977:197-198). It has happened that if a witness has managed to photograph a UFO or its occupant(s), a fact known only to the witness, the MIB have stolen the picture or have demanded possession of the photo or negative. Dr. Herbert Hopkins, the skilled physician who conducted hypnosis sessions with David Stephens after his UFO experience, himself encountered a "Man in Black" on Saturday, 11 September 1976, at 8:00 p.m. The MIB told Dr. Hopkins that celebrated UFO abductee Barney Hill (Fuller 1966) "died because he knew too much" about UFOs and that unless Hopkins destroyed his UFO-related tapes and correspondence, he would suffer the same fate as Barney Hill (Schwarz 1983:II, 242-243). Dr. Hopkins complied.

Often dressed in black clothing that may appear soiled and generally unkempt or unrealistically neat and wrinkle-free, MIB have on occasion displayed a very unusual walking motion, moving about as if their hips were swivel joints, producing a gliding or rocking effect, often with the torso and legs seemingly moving off into opposite directions.[2] Some witnesses have indicated that MIB walk as if intoxicated. MIB have displayed a penchant for black Cadillacs or dark, large sedans. Some MIB display an unusual growth of hair, suggesting that their hair had grown back unevenly after having recently been shaved. Witnesses have identified the Great Seal of the United States on the lapels of some MIB.

MIB speak very distinctly. Either this distinctness results from their resonant eloquence or from a monotone (Schwarz 1983:II, 242), singsong, or whining sound. Facially, MIB often possess an Oriental resemblance. UFO witnesses have reported men who appeared Italian, Burmese, or Indian. Jerry Clark (1980:228) has pointed out that in addition to the "racially ambiguous crypto-Asian type," MIB also display a normal appearance or speech, that is, "pure American or Spanish, or Portuguese or French or Norwegian." At this time there is some question as to the actual international distribution of the MIB experience.[3]

First-Person Accounts

One could easily interpret Albert K. Bender's MIB experience (described earlier) as a psychological drama resulting from a combination of his bizarre interests and the stress his close friends placed upon him to reveal his secret; indeed, it would be hard to dispute this. The challenge to this view as a general interpretation of all MIB accounts stems from the fact that reliable witnesses, who neither sleep in rooms with artificial bats and spiders nor hang pictures of vampires and werewolves on their walls, also report encounters with MIB. Such a case involved 27-year-old Michael Elliot (pseudonym). The following memorat was collected from Mr. Elliot on 13 May 1982.

> It was mid-November of 1980, Wednesday or Thursday, and I was doing research on flying saucers. It was a strange day, weather-wise, with erratic shifts of rain and wind and sun. It would get very blustery, and then it would become very calm. It was approximately 4:30 p.m. and already on the dark side. I had been reading in a nearby university library for about four hours. I sat alone in a wing facing a large window to the south and stacks of books to my right running for some six rows behind me. I had the table closest to the window, facing the window. Without any sound to indicate that someone was approaching me from behind, I noticed from the corner of my right eye what I supposed was a man's black pant leg. He was wearing rather worn black leather shoes...A man moved around the table to the chair opposite where I sat and stood silently, for about three seconds, with his back to the window, before sitting down very mechanically, straight and very affected...
>
> He had a dark complexion, but not Oriental or Indian, but dark. He had black hair with something of the greasy look, looking somewhat "Punk" by today's standards. He was very thin, with a chiselled nose and chin, and had sunken eyes. The man wore a black suit that needed ironing and possibly cleaning. He had on a white shirt and a black Texan-like string tie. Later when he rose to leave, I remember noting that the suit

was much too large for him, despite his being over six feet, as I estimated it...

The man asked me what I was working on, and I told him. He spoke very articulately and had a slight accent that I couldn't place, but remember thinking it was European...We engaged in some chit-chat about flying saucers, and I just wasn't into have a conversation.

Now the man asked me if I had ever seen a flying saucer...I curtly told him that at the moment I wasn't particularly interested in whether flying saucers were physical, extraterrestrial craft. I found the stories about them interesting. Well, I thought the guy was going to come unglued! He became highly agitated and said in a voice much too loud for use in a library: "Flying saucers are the most important fact of the century, and you're not interested!?"...I couldn't believe it was happening to me, and I was getting a bit fearful. I tried to calm him. Finally he said nothing...He stood up, not like you or I would, but as if he were mechanically lifted. He looked real awkward...Placing his hand on my shoulder he said something like "Go well in your purpose." It sounded religious and I remember thinking that he was going to leave some proselytizing religious tracts with me. I didn't look up to see him go.

Within, say, ten seconds, great fear overwhelmed me and for the first time I entertained the idea that this man was otherworldly. Really, I was frightened. I got up, walked two steps in the direction he had left in, turned around, and returned again to my seat. Got up again. I was highly excited and finally walked around the stacks to the reference desk and nobody was behind the desk. In fact, I could see no one at all in the library. I've gone to graduate school, and I've never been in a library where there wasn't *somebody* there! No one was even at the information desk across the room. I was close to panicking and went quickly back to my desk. I sat down and tried to calm myself. In about an hour I rose to leave the library. There were two librarians behind each of the two desks! (Rojcewicz 1984:163-165)

The second first-person narrative comes from journalist and noted UFO investigator and author John A. Keel. Within a year of launching his full-time investigation of UFOs in 1966, Keel found that "the phenomenon had zeroed in on me, just as it had done with British newspaper editor Arthur Shuttlewood and so many others."

My telephone ran amok first, with mysterious strangers calling day and night to deliver bizarre messages "from the space people" (emphasis in original). Then I catapulted into the dream-like fantasy of demonology. I kept rendevous with black Cadillacs on Long Island, and when I tried to pursue them they would disappear impossibly on dead-end roads. Throughout 1967, I was called out in the middle of the night to go on silly wild-goose chases and try to affect "rescues" (emphasis in original) of troubled contactees. Luminous aerial objects seemed to know where I was going and where I had been. I would check into a motel at random only to find that someone had made a reservation in my name and had even left a string of nonsense messages for me. I was plagued by impossible coincidences, and some of my closest friends in New York, none of whom were conversant with the phenomenon, began to report strange experiences of their own — poltergeists erupted in their apartments, ugly smells of hydrogen sulfide haunted them. One girl suffered an inexplicable two-hour mental blackout while she was sitting under a hair dryer. More than once I woke up in the middle of the night to find myself unable to move, with a dark apparition standing over me. (Keel 1976a:255)

Analogous Traditions

As a master shape-shifter, the Devil can appear in any form he desires: monster, animal, or man. In 1584 Reginald Scott (1972:86) described the Devil as ugly and having black skin, and possessing a monstrous form. The earliest depiction of the Devil as a man was reported by J. Charles le Chauve in 1902 (Wall 1968:69). In a Greek manuscript of the 11th and 12th centuries, the Devil appears human and black. The connection here with the "Men in Black" is obvious.

Like the MIB who often walk awkwardly or fail to comprehend or accomplish simple tasks, the Devil of tradition also possesses some defect. Colin de Plancy, to whom the Devil appeared frequently in the first quarter of the 19th century, maintained that the Devil received most of his deformities from man, for "God had decided that whatever men attribute to him, he must retain" (Seligman 1948:162).

Historian Marion Starkey (1969:234) has noted that the Reverend Cotton Mather's "black man" possessed more the spirit of a poltergeist, or the "comic devil" of the early miracle plays. The Devil, as Mather saw him, "was ubiquitous, and as such damnably dangerous and eternally a nuisance, but as little dignified as the worm that eats up the garden." As a comic devil, the MIB possess a nature very similar to the mythological figure of the Trickster. The Trickster is known to play pranks upon people and often falls victim to the vengeance of those he has injured (Radin 1956). The Trickster is both subhuman and superhuman, bestial and divine. C.G. Jung (1973:136) identified the Trickster as an archetypal shadow figure that possesses a "compensatory relationship to the 'saint.'" Douglas Hill has written in *Man, Myth and Magic* the following:

Trickster is comic relief; he is psychic catharsis on a deep and vital level; he is a hero whose own evolution perhaps mirrors that of mankind toward a higher consciousness and social maturity. And embodying all these essentials, he is deathless — no ethnological museum piece but alive and flourishing today as in the primal past. (Steiger 1977:214)

Brad Steiger (1977:211) has asked if it is possible that the MIB function as "tutors," whose lesson to humanity is to stand up and assume a directed and purposeful control of our lives.

There has been some serious discussion (Bearden 1980:45-73; Keel 1976b:5-6; Steiger 1978:121) that MIB and perhaps UFOs in general are related to the Tibetan mystical tradition of the "tulpas." A tulpa is a materialized thought-form and thus may be related in part to holographic images. W.Y. Evans-Wentz wrote the following:

Inasmuch as the mind creates the world of appearances, it can create any particular object desired. The process consists of giving palpable being to a visualization, in very much the same manner as an architect gives concrete expression in three dimensions to his abstract concepts after first having given them expression in the two dimensions of his blue print. (1968:28)

In *Magic and Mystery in Tibet,* Alexandra David-Neel (1973:315) revealed that she herself had succeeded in creating a tulpa, which after some time became malignant and bold, escaping her control.

From this perspective it can be said that MIB are materialized tulpoidal forms stabilized by collective fear — of "Big Brother," of terrorism and violence, of hijackings, of all forms of personal intimidation. Quantum physicist Thomas Bearden (1980:69) has conjectured that "the men-in-black [*sic*] syndrome is based on our unconscious tuning; since each of us has some unpleasantness in the unconscious, sometimes the tuned-in men-in-black can be very nasty indeed." John A. Keel (1976a:280) insists that "in psychic phenomena and demonology we find that seemingly solid objects are materialized and dematerialized or apported."

Michael Talbot has pointed out parallels between the MIB and an enigmatic group known inside the Eastern mystical tradition as the "Brothers of the Shadow." According to Talbot, the "Brothers of the Shadow" are

> ...cunning and evil; intent upon keeping any student of the occult from finding out the proverbial answer. In mystical jargon this answer is the "Veil of Isis," and is synonymous with the "Great Secret" of Maeterlink...The Brothers of the Shadow, like the MIB, are known for threatening students whenever they get too close to lifting the Veil of Isis. (Steiger 1978:114)

Encounters with MIB often leave witnesses confused and disoriented. Vertigo, nausea, or even amnesia lasting for days are common symptoms. Are the "Men in Black" the dark but complementary factor that the modern age must reconcile with for the purpose of psychic wholeness? Historian William Irwin Thompson (1981:248) has argued that in our utopian fantasy of technology, we have created a sinister mirror image of the utopian dweller: "In the jungle of Guyana with Reverend Jim Jones, or in the space colonies of NASA, 'man,' will painfully discover that wherever he goes, he brings his evil along with him." The MIB, perhaps, represent human fear and deceit made flesh. Michael Elliot and John A. Keel displayed fear in the presence of the MIB, a common response elicited by the Devil and his cohorts.

The Devil's powers of mind have no peer, outside of God. "His powers were enormous," Keith Thomas (1971:470) insists, "for he had himself once been one of God's angels and he knew all the secrets and mysteries of the natural world." The MIB in the Elliot account did not reveal to him an unusual secret about himself or his family, as other MIB reportedly do, but the "coincidence" of the man's arrival precisely at the outset of Elliot's UFO research must not be totally without meaning. In the John A. Keel memorat he indicates that when he "catapulted into the dream-like fantasy of demonology," UFOs seemed to know where he was going and where he had been. Someone or something knew which motel he would randomly check into and even made a reservation for him there. Coincidence or "synchronicity" (Jung 1973; Von Franz 1980) often plays a very active role within the larger context of UFOs. Some researchers see this as an indication of the presence of the paranormal. Some people seem to know where and when to see a UFO, as if instructed to do so (Rogo 1977:93). Noting that paranormal events reported in connection with UFO close encounters seem to have become the rule rather than the exception, Jacques Vallee, Ph.D. (1975:93) has stated that "such events might take the form of minor 'unexplained coincidence.'" Omniscience and coincidence both find correlatives also in the context of the tradition of the Devil.

Since the publication of Gray Barker's story (1956) of the Bender incident, MIB traditionally work in teams of three. Elliot and Dr. Herbert Hopkins mentioned only one MIB, and so we see a discontinuity between experience and tradition. Keel's memorat does not give the exact number, but elsewhere Keel has noted MIB in threes. The number three has its own importance inside the devil frame of reference. The "Trinity of Evil," consisting of the Devil, the old serpent mentioned in the Apocalypse, and his two lieutenants provide the correlative to the three MIB. A French manuscript of the history of the Holy Grail contains a drawing of the "Trinity of Evil" pondering the birth of the magician Merlin (Wall 1968:27-28).

Earlier in this article it was stated that the "Men in Black" have associations with the military, particularly the Air Force, since the 1960s and '70s. With the publication of Donald E. Keyhoe's book *The Flying Saucers Are Real* (1950), many people believed in the conspiracy theory, charging that the Air Force consciously withheld UFO information from the general public.[4] MIB, some felt, functioned as a means of discouraging the dissemination of UFO lore. In the framework of the devil tradition, Scott's *Discourse of Witchcraft* (1972) lists the military roll of the infernal forces. The Duke of Amazeroth, for example, "a sort of brigadier general," commanded some 60 legions (Wall 1968:25-26).

Angelou S. Rappaport's *Myth and Legend of Ancient Israel* points out the danger one faces when entering into places where demons frequent. "To go alone into such places is dangerous, and the eves of Wednesday and Saturday were considered dangerous times," Rappaport notes, "for on those days Agrath roves about in the air accompanied by 18 myriads of evil spirits" (Keel 1976a:94). Michael Elliot's MIB experience took place on Wednesday or Thursday near evening. Elliot mentioned peculiar weather that November day, sometimes stormy, sometimes clear. In 16th-century England, the Devil, according to Keith Thomas (1971:472), "provoked high winds and thunderstorms." Whether the "Wednesday factor" is continuous with the MIB tradition cannot be determined, since the necessary data do not exist at this time. However, John A. Keel (1976a:146) has discovered that one is most likely to witness a UFO on a Wednesday or Saturday evening, from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., in the area close to a magnetic fault.

A most peculiar feature of the Elliot case involves a reversal of the intimidation factor, a key component in the MIB tradition. By not attempting to dissuade Elliot, and by indirectly encouraging him to learn about "flying saucers," the MIB acted against the generic grain. Experience here lies in polar relationship to tradition and so structurally speaking can still be said to be connected with tradtion. Although here it functions in a manner inverse to the traditional norm, the intimidation factor reversal has a correlative within the wider structure of UFOs. Many UFO "contactees," individuals in constant communication with otherworldly entities whom they serve as channels or mouthpieces, receive "messages" via "voices," telepathy, and automatic writing.[5] Otherworldly entities use these "messages" to exhort contactees to seek out and better understand "flying saucers" and their occupants so that life on Earth can continue (David 1967:75-75).

A feature of great interest from the folklorists' perspective is found in the last line of the Keel memorat: "More than once I woke up in the middle of the night to find myself unable to move, with a dark apparition standing over me." It is clear from this passage, as well as from Keel's chapter on "bedroom invaders" in *Strange Creatures from Space and Time* (1970), that Keel has undergone an attack from what David J. Hufford, Ph.D., has called the "Old Hag." Many people who are "hagged," that is, who wake up to find that they cannot move their bodies, often report seeing or feeling a sinister entity, or report a glowing object nearby where they lay. While being ridden by the Hag, the individual may hear feet shuffling, or laughter, or smell some foul odor, elements similar to Keel's experiences. "The Old Hag, then," according to Hufford (1982:234), "can be as easily assimilated to UFO beliefs as it can to vampirism, witchcraft, or anxiety neurosis." Sidney J. Jansma (1980:70) insists that UFOs in general are demonic powers, pointing out that their ability to violate the laws of nature, "the coldness of UFOnauts, their sulfuric stench, and their lying also testify to their Hellish

origin." According to Kurt Seligman (1948:152), "the evil one wants to pretend that he does not exist...But he is legion...he is a gangster on the lookout for a kidnapping...for the devil is ever changing in man's mind...The devil likes to be modern."

There is good evidence today to suggest that the enigmatic "Men in Black" visit not only witnesses to UFOs, but also witnesses to "monsters," Bigfoot-like creatures, and a variety of nonordinary entities. This observation is a most important one, since it points to the interrelationships between UFOs and various folklore belief traditions. Brad Steiger (1978:114), who, like John A. Keel, has been brave enough to publish personal accounts of MIB encounters, has been "convinced through special investigation and first-hand experiences that this phenomenon euphemistically known as the Men-in-Black is *very real* and that its victims are not simply suffering from particularly eerie delusions" (emphasis mine).

Conclusion

This article, while arguing for the relatedness of UFOs, the "Men in Black," and the ancient figure of the Devil, likewise argues for their discreteness. These separate but not separated phenomena form a continuum of folk concepts and beliefs in "other worlds." Scholars studying the MIB phenomenon must not fail to distinguish observations, descriptions, and interpretations of the MIB experience. Confusing these factors when dealing with belief materials in the past has prevented scholars from appreciating the phenomenological continuities between UFO-related experiences and older folklore traditions, as well as resulting in difficulties of academic attitude, method, and taxonomy (Rojcewicz 1985). An informant's account might begin with a description of the "flying saucer" and finish with the inference that abominable snowmen are its occupants (Hufford 1977:241). Some scholars have failed to distinguish features of experience from interpretive features, because they have maintained, at least implicitly, the condescending attitude that what the scholar knows is "reality," and what the informants know is "folklore."

This problematic attitude has led some folklorists to declare that the question of the objective nature of the phenomenon behind a body of beliefs does not constitute a worthwhile area of folklore investigation (Degh 1977; Ward 1977) David J. Hufford (1982) has argued instead that believed accounts that look to repeating occurence as their authority must be evaluated as to their objective nature before the question of their stability and distribution can adequately be answered. There exists no good epistemological and ontological reasons to distinguish descriptions from explanations if the folklorist cannot seriously entertain the possibility that a real experience lies behind traditional belief. Facing what we will not seriously entertain, we face ourselves as we really are, positioned squarely in the tension between a fearful will and an actual situation. Experience, however, will not be reduced by timidity.

NOTES

A shorter version of this article was presented at the Pennsylvania Folklore Society 1985 Annual Meeting. "Folklore in the Modern World" session, 16 March, Philadelphia.

Special thanks to David J. Hufford, Pennsylvania State College of Medicine, Department of Behavioral Science, for his general counsel and helpful comments relative to this article. I am also indebted to Ron MacKay, Northeastern University, Department of English, and poet Ron Price of Philadelphia for the time they took to read this article and offer their commentary.

[1]My conversation with Professor Radar was conducted by phone from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 8 March 1983.

[2]My own fieldwork has uncovered two cases wherein this peculiar walking motion was described by witnesses. John A. Keel has likewise reported similar features of the movement of MIB. Recently, filmmaker and actor John Sayles has comically portrayed this peculiarity of the MIB in his film *The Brother from Another Planet* (1984). Sayles himself plays one of the two "Men in Black."

[3]UFO investigator and author Raymond E. Fowler has written that "MIB reports are not limited to the United States," and then mentions an MIB case from Mexico City (1982:218). John A. Keel has reported that MIB have been encountered "from Sweden to Spain, Australia to South Africa" (1975:141). Margaret Sachs states that although MIB have been active on the American UFO scene since 1947, they "rarely appear in foreign countries" (1980:196).

[4]Many magazine articles were published on "flying saucers" in the United States from 1949 to 1951. *True* magazine published Keyhoe's article. "The Flying Saucers Are Real," which became one of the most widely read articles in American publishing history. Keyhoe developed this piece into a full-length book by the same title, which he published in 1950.

[5]One can read about "channels" and "contactees" and the "messages" they transmit to chosen individuals on the Earth in Brad Steiger, *Revelation: The Divine Fire* (1973) David Michael Jacobs situates the "contactee" phenomenon inside the overall history of the modern ages of UFOs in his excellent work, *The UFO Controversy in America* (1975:108-131).

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Peter M. Rojcewicz is Assistant Professor of Humanities, Dept. of Liberal Arts, The Julliard School, Lincoln Center, New York.

SITUations

"Vanishing" Black Cats

Green Eyes Glow in Dark: Could it be the Panther?

Oakland County's big black cat may have a new life in Detroit.

Jim Trick isn't sure — and he didn't stay around to find out — but Wixom police are treating his report of a large creature with glowing green eyes on Loon Lake as a "possible sighting" of an elusive panther that's been tracked in the Wixom-Milford area for the past three years.

"I didn't want to let it get close enough and when it got near me, find out it was a panther," said Trick, who saw the eyes from his yard on Lakeridge Road.

Wixom Police Sgt. Richard Howe said it was the area's first panther report of the year.

But Sgt. Larry Beamish, who handles panther reports for the department, said he was taking it "with a grain of salt" because Trick isn't sure what he saw.

Trick said he went outside around 10:45 p.m. Monday to investigate loud splashing noises coming from the lake, which is about 100 feet from his house. He said his dog had run to the windows and started barking around 9:30 p.m. but he had not investigated then.

"At this time of year, we get a lot of carp that get into the canals," he said. But at the shore, Trick said he saw a set of eyes, and possibly a second set, and retreated.

"We were kind of like having a stare down for five or ten seconds. Then it started to walk towards me," he said. "Then I proceeded to walk backwards. It's possible it could've been a large dog, but I didn't stick around long enough to find out, either."

Detroit Zoo Director Steve Graham said large cats often prey on small animals and fish found near water.

"I think it's more a myth than anything else that cats aren't found around water," Graham said.

SOURCE: Detroit *News* MI 4/24/87
CREDIT: Bill Kingsley via COUD-I

'Big Cat' Has Nauvoo Excited

A half-dozen sightings of a big black cat running loose in this town, Nauvoo, Ala., of about 300 have caused some excitement, authorities said.

The feline, believed to be a black cougar, has been seen "on people's porches, in their yards all over the place," Mayor Rachal Higgins said.

She said too many people have spotted the animal to discount it as a hoax although police have not been able to find it.

Police Chief W.R. Butler, said, "We ain't found nothing up there. I got some reports but nothing else."

SOURCE: AP in The *News,* Tuscaloosa, AL 5/29/87
CREDIT: Lang Thompson via COUD-I

Mystery Animal Hunted

Police and residents in two southern New Jersey counties are investigating mysterious roars, nocturnal growls and mauled household pets that may be due to a wild animal roaming the woods near the Maurice River.

"I personally don't know what it is," State Police Detective Sgt. William Prato of the Bridgeton barracks said yesterday. "We've had reports of a large black cat with a large black tail."

Prato said it is possible that a panther could be combing the densely wooded section of Vineland, Cumberland County, and Pittsgrove Township, Salem County, near the Maurice River Parkway.

"We've never really had anything like this before," he said.

The noises, described as growls, roars and shrill shrieks, occur only at night. Animal pathologists from the Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife are studying hair samples.

Although the growls and roars have been heard since early this month, Forcinito said there have been three reports since January of household animals ripped apart in Vineland by an unknown creature.

"People are speculating it's a cat because of the sightings," he said.

"I drove by the area last night and saw five or six people sitting on the river bank with binoculars," he said. "Anybody would be crazy to be out there unarmed."

SOURCE: AP in The Bridgewater Daily *Record,* NJ 6/24/87
CREDIT: Adriane Barker

A Norse Hoax: The Kensington Stone

by George A. Agogino

The stone was first uncovered by a Swedish farmer named Olaf Ohman. He claimed it was found within the root of a popular tree just outside of the village of Kensington in the state of Minnesota. Olaf was then a recent immigrant who owned his own farm, and seemed to be a most reliable individual.

He said he took the stone to his home and cleaned it. It's shape was rectangular, roughly thirty inches in height, sixteen inches in width and slightly more than five inches in thickness. It was a dark gray color and apparently was composed of limestone. The upper part of one side of the stone had an unusual and, at first, unknown script on it as well as on one edge.

The stone was first reviewed by experts from the University of Minnesota, who declared that the script on it was a strange mixture of modern Swedish, Danish, English, and Norwegian. This was somewhat of a disappointment since the initial belief was that the object was a relic left by the pre-columbian Norse. However, in spite of the seemingly modern script, it did contain a message that, indeed, seemed like it was the words of an ancient Norse adventure.

The message was a tragic one. In brief, with some liberal interpretation, it said:

> "8 Goths (Swedes) and 22 Northman on a journey of exploration westward from Vineland. Our camp was by two skerries one day's journey north from this stone. We were out fishing one day. When we came home, found ten men red with blood and dead. AVM (Ave Maria?) save us from evil. Have ten men by the sea to look after our ships, 14 days journey from this island 1362."[2]

The stone with its crude message was instantly judged a forgery by the leading linguistic scholars of the day. Still the stone had one champion, a popular writer, by the name of Hjalmar Rued Holand, who defended its authenticity in speech and the printed word. The popular Wisconsin writer spent the next half century stating in dozens of ways, in numerous publications, that the stone was indeed genuine. At first, many people sided with the popular writer, at the expense of the scientists and linguistic experts who still doubted it was written in 1362. Probably the stone's highest point of popularity was when it was displayed at the Smithsonian Institution in 1948.

Stirred by the controversy, the Swedish Academy of Sciences commissioned a Professor S.B. Jansson, the Dean of Runic scholars, to carefully study the Kensington stone and make a judgement on it. His report supported the original scientists that claimed that the stone was a crude fake and had no connection with Runic history in any manner. His report was followed by some clever detective work of a young scholar named Erik Wahlgren of Wisconsin University who, piece-by-piece, attacked the defense of writer Holand and demolished his claims that the stone could be genuine.[2]

If the stone is not genuine, somebody must have created the hoax and we must look at the outstanding candidate. The hoaxer seems to be the original finder, the immigrant farmer, Olaf Ohman, who it turns out was a self-made scholar, with numerous books in his library. One book had a chapter on the changes in the Swedish language from Runic to modern Swedish script. This particular page was dog-eared and well utilized, the only such page in the entire book so treated. It now seems clear that he was both the creator as well as the claimed discoverer of the engraved stone. It seems most likely he performed the deed, but why? Was it fame; the knowledge he had fooled the public with his hoax; or was the motive profit? The stone even as a sacred hoax, grew rapidly in value, with farmer Ohman as its "discoverer" and owner. The real reason we will probably never know.

The Kensington stone today rests in the entrance hall of the Alexandria Agricultural Museum in Douglas County, Minnesota. It stands as a memorial to dreamers who seek to find where and when the Norse visited our shores, and what evidence they left behind. While this stone is considered a fake, a poor hoax, other stones and other discoveries may eventually give credence to the Norse, those brave sailors who apparently reached the Americas long before Columbus was even born. Yet, even the Norse came late in time to the New World, for thousands of years earlier some Stone-Age men probably crossed the region between Siberia and Alaska. These men arrived a minimum of 12,000 years ago, perhaps never knowing they were the first to walk on a previously unknown land.

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We asked in *PURSUIT*, Vol. 7, #3, July 1974, "The Vinland Map — A Hoax?". The following is a response to our question.

Related SITUation

Map May be From Vikings After All

A map purporting to show that the Vikings charted North America long before the arrival of Columbus, branded as a fraud in 1974, could turn out to be genuine after all, scientists at the University of California have concluded.

This new assessment of the "Vinland Map" by scientists at the David campus of the university has reignited a bitter dispute among scholars over the authenticity of the document.

The debate over the arcane parchment has inflamed arguments among laymen, too. Among the map's detractors were Italian-American partisans of Columbus who charged that publicationf the Vinland Map by Yale University Press on Columbus Day, 1965, was a gratuitous attempt to discredit the achievements of the Italian explorer.

The Vinland Map is no longer pivotal to the debate over Columbus, since archeological discoveries, mostly in northern Canada, have convinced most scholars that the Vikings arrived in America hundreds of years earlier than Columbus's flotilla. But reputations and scholarly integrity remain at stake.

Under the Microscope

Scholars first learned of the map in 1957, from a Connecticut book dealer. Its history is obscure. Arguments for and against its authenticity have brought to bear the expertise of cartographers, paleographers, archeologists, geographers, chemists and physicists.

The most damning evidence against the map was offered in 1974 by Walter C. McCrone, a Chicago microscopist and consultant. Retained by Yale's Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library to examine the Vinland Map, Dr. McCrone removed 29 microscopic particles of velum and ink from the map and subjected them to microscopic evaluation and X-ray analysis. Dr. McCrone concluded that all the ink particles consisted largely of titanium dioxide, a white pigment that was invented in 1917. He declared unequivocally, therefore, that the Vinland Map was a fake.

That finding has now been challenged by physicists. Thomas A. Cahill, director of the Crocker Nuclear Laboratory at the Davis campus, and his associates have used a powerful cyclotron to fire a penetrating beam of protons through the Vinland Map, and have concluded from their experiment that the ink contains only trace amounts of titanium, amounts consistent with a genuine medieval document.

In the light of these results, the prior interpretation that the map has been shown to be a 20th-century forgery must be re-evaluated," they reported in the journal Analytical Chemistry.

An Angry Letter

Stung by the challenge to his work, Dr. McCrone sent an angry letter to Dr. Cahill, declaring it "the first shot in a declaration of war." Since that letter was received, Bruce H. Kusko, one of the Crocker Laboratory physicists who have been party to the debate, has posted a sign outside his office reading "War Room."

In an interview, Dr. McCrone, who has also branded as fraudulent the religious relic known as the Shroud of Turin, said, "There's no question in my mind that I'm right." He said that those who made the map "did a fantastic job, but their work was not perfect."

"The ink that has peeled away from the map does not perfectly match the yellowish stains underneath it," he said. "The clincher is the presence of titanium in those stains on the parchment.

"I'm at a loss to explain the thousand-fold difference between Cahill's results and ours. I would like to think that the difference results from an honest error on his part."

Challenging the Challenge

At Davis, Dr. Cahill asserted with equal assurance that Dr. McCrone's result was mistaken.

"Obviously," Dr. Cahill said, "we don't claim that the Vinland Map is authentic. All we say is that McCrone's challenge to its authenticity, based on the finding of titanium in the ink, is completely mistaken. We have applied our technique successfully to hundreds of antique books and documents, and since we need not destroy even the tiniest part of what we analyze, we carry out many analyses on each sample. McCrone attempted to extrapolate from too small and too unrepresentative a sample."

Dr. Cahill's team in the Vinland Map project included Richard N. Schwab, a history professor, as well as professors of chemistry, French and Italian. The experimental work was carried out using the Crocker Laboratory cyclotron, essential parts of which were originally incorporated in the historic cyclotron used in 1941 to discover the element plutonium and to pave the way for the atomic bomb.

The Crocker cyclotron is the basis of Particle Induced X-ray Emission analysis, in which a beam of proton particles the thickness of a pin is passed through a sample. As protons in the beam strike atoms in the sample, the atoms emit X-rays at characteristic energies, which reveal the presence and amounts of the chemical elements in the sample.

Origins Are Clouded

Dr. Cahill, Dr. McCrone and other parties to the Vinland Map debate agree in one respect: It is relatively easy to prove a fraudulent work as a fraud, but it is often virtually impossible to prove authenticity. Proving anything at all about the Vinland Map has been especially difficult because of the clouded circumstances under which the map came to light.

The map was brought to the attention of scholars in 1957 by Laurence C. Witten 2d, a Southport, Conn., book dealer. Mr. Witten has never disclosed where he got it, although rumors hinted that he had acquired the map from a Spanish nobleman for a very large sum. In 1960 the map was presented to Yale University as an anonymous gift, thought by many antiquarians to have come from the philanthropist Paul D. Mellon.

Thomas E. Marston, curator of Medieval and Renaissance Literature at Yale, and two colleagues from the British Museum, R.A. Skelton and George D. Palmer, subsequently judged as genuine the map and an associated document, "The Tartar Relation," which is an account of a trip to the Mongol empire by the 13th-century missionary John de Plano Carpini.

Both documents were believed to have been bound together with a 15th century book by Vincent of Beauvais, "Speculum Historiale;" the evidence linking the three works was based largely on the alignment of worm holes penetrating all three.

The most striking feature of the map was a large island in the Atlantic Ocean approximating the position of Newfoundland. Since the documents were published 50 years before the 1492 voyage of Columbus, some scholars concluded that the map must have been drawn by an unknown European mapmaker from records or oral traditions left by Viking explorers.

Vikings Lacked Compasses

Unfortunately for historians, the Viking explorers left no known charts of their own. They lacked compasses, and their rough-and-ready navigation apparently depended mainly on the positions of stars. All the geographic descriptions provided by the classic Norse sagas are suspect, moreover. For instance, the Vikings gave Greenland its wildly euphemistic name purely to dupe potential settlers from the mainland, knowing full well that most of Greenland is a barren ice cap.

Viking sagas also refer to "Vinland," a land where grapes grew wild, lying across the ocean from Norway, beyond Iceland and Greenland. Many historians have long believed that the Vikings probably reached the New World in the 11th century, but scholars disagreed on just where. The need to sort out a wealth of fake or imaginary Viking artifacts and Norse writing has complicated research. Some experts opted for Martha's Vinyard as the site of Vinland, while others picked regions as far south as West Virginia. Today, the best candidate seems to be the 900-year-old ruins at L'Anse Aux Meadows in Newfoundland, a Viking settlement designated by the United Nations as a World Heritage Site.

Mr. Witten, the book dealer who brought the Vinland Map to light, believe he has been partly vindicated by the findings in California.

"It's hard to say how I feel at this point," he said in an interview. "Those of us associated with the maps' acquisition in the 1950's have always believed it to be authentic, despite what McCrone did in 1974. After his report I was subjected to an inquisition, during which I had to protect the persons involved, but I remained certain the map is exactly what it purports to be."

Cautious in Assessment

Mr. Witten declined to discuss the circumstances under which he acquired the map.

Ralph Franklin, director of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Library at Yale, was cautious in his assessment of the California proton analysis. He said that, although the library has no intention of commissioning any analyses, the Vinland Map might be made available to other qualified scientific investigators, provided they could guarantee that their tests would be both useful and nondestructive.

This, he said, rules out measurement of the age of the document by analysis for the radioactive isotope carbon 14, a common technique for authenticating artifacts. Not only would a carbon 14 test destroy a fragment of the map, he said, but the analysis probably would prove nothing. At best, it might authenticate the age of the parchment, but since a clever fraud would undoubtedly use genuine medieval parchment to make a forgery, the map would still be suspect.

"Meanwhile," Mr. Franklin said, "we retain the map in our archives. We do not designate it as authentic, but it remains a very interesting document."

SOURCE: Malcolm W. Browne in The New York *Times*, NY 5/10/87

CREDIT: Jon Singer

SITUations

On Death And Dying

Dying, and Living to Tell

The nurse panicked, if just for a moment. It was during surgery at a Muskegon, Mich., hospital. The patient's heart stopped beating — cardiac arrest. When the nurse reached for the medical kit needed to begin resuscitation, the key medicine was missing.

The nurse took off at a run for the hospital pharmacy. She tried the staff elevator, but it was in use. She tried the public elevator, but it also was busy. She took the stairway down to the pharmacy.

As she charged through the door she called the pharmacist by name, told him they had a "code blue" upstairs and needed a particular drug. The medicine was on the top shelf. She kicked a wooden ladder over to the spot, grabbed the medicine and told the pharmacist she would take care of the paperwork later.

On her way back to the operating room the staff elevator was free. She took it upstairs, where she and other medical personnel were able to revive the patient.

Several days later during the course of a conversation the patient told the nurse that the staff elevator had been busy during her dash to the pharmacy. He told her the first name of the pharmacist and the name of the medicine that was missing.

"How do you know that?" she asked. The patient had been clinically dead — no life signs registering — when all that was going on.

"Well," he told her, "I was floating up above everyone watching everything going on, and I'd always trusted you, so when I saw you leave the room I followed you."

James Graves was a psychology instructor at Muskegon Community College in the late 1960s when he first started collecting research on a phenomenon called the clinical-death experience. Some call it life after death, life after life or going to heaven.

When Graves lectured on this relatively unstudied subject, some of his students knew what he was talking about. They had gone through it themselves.

Word of his interest soon filtered through the college. Before long, faculty members were coming to him and telling him, sometimes in tears, the very stories he was reading in research journals.

They were remarkably similar — eerily so — even though his students and faculty colleagues swore they had never told anyone outside their families about their experiences.

The stories they told were dramatic and descriptive. They were about what it was like to be dead.

The people told Graves they watched their own death as spectators floating above the scene before they were pulled through a tunnel of darkness toward a pinhole of light.

And when they reached the light — if they reached it — they were in the most beautiful place they had ever been. It was peaceful and calm there, filled with light and family members and friends — those who had died — waiting to greet them, they told Graves.

Research by psychologist Kenneth Ring in "Life at Death" (Morrow, 1982) revealed that 48 percent of the patients he interviewed who had been clinically dead had had such experiences. Dr. Michael Sabom reported in "Recollections of Death: A Medical Investigation" (Harper & Row, 1982) that 43 percent of the patients he talked to experienced the same.

The highest percentage came in a 1980 Denver study by a group of cardiologists who found that 60 percent of the 2,300 heart patients who had been revived after being clinically dead had similar experiences.

"All I ask is that we look at this with cautious open-mindedness," Graves says. "If we're intellectually honest we must deal with the data, because they just won't go away."

Graves says there is a set pattern to the clinical-death experience, a series of events that seldom vary, though not everyone goes through every stage or in the same order. The length of time one is clinically dead seems to correspond with the number of stages reached.

The clinically dead often find themselves at the scene where they died — a hospital room, operating room, the place of an accident. Many people have an out-of-body experience, watching what is going on from a vantage point above the scene.

They are aware they are dying. They can hear nurses and doctors and they move about the scene by thought process. If they are in pain, it disappears as they slip into darkness alone.

They enter a tunnel of darkness, probably the best-known detail of the clinical-death experience. Patients are pulled into what they describe as a tunnel, a dark enclosure, and move rapidly toward a point of light at the end of the tunnel. The light gets larger as they move toward it.

When they are drawn into the light it is the most beautiful, natural outdoor scene they have ever experienced. Words cannot describe it. They are overwhelmed by feelings of joy, beauty, love and peace. Often they see family and friends who have died before them, usually in the distance, separated by some barrier like a body of water. The loved ones beckon the clinically dead to join them, or motion them to go back.

The final stage is the one that has "the greatest impact" on people and "profoundly changes their lives," Graves says. It is when the clinically dead confront a pillar of light.

"Most who have described it weep when they talk about it," Graves says. "It doesn't matter if it happened four months ago or 48 years, it affects them that way."

The clinically dead are taken from the peaceful, sunlit setting and plunged into darkness again only to be faced with what Graves describes as "a dazzling pillar of light that overwhelms them with love, joy and peace. They say the being of light does not identify itself, but you see your whole life in front of you and it asks: 'What have you done with the life I've given you?'"

According to Graves, often when people reach this stage they are angry at being brought back to life. They do not want to come back because they have never been happier than when in the presence of the light.

"It is the last stage," Graves says. "Any farther, they don't come back."

The clinical-death experience does not discriminate or play favorites. It does not matter how old people are, what their ethnic background, religious beliefs, educational or economic level.

"It is a truly random experience," Graves says.

However, not all clinical-death experiences are positive. The negative ones are the hardest to unearth because researchers have discovered that most people repress negative memories, Graves says.

Those who have a negative experience do not go through the tunnel of darkness and do not find themselves in a place of sunlight and beauty. They do not meet a pillar of light. They describe themselves as trapped in a dull, gray atmosphere full of depression, anger and despair, going in circles with people trapped just like they are.

The same cross-section of beliefs and lifestyles is found in those who had negative experiences, Graves says.

Just what are clinical-death experiences?

There have been all kinds of theories, Graves says, from the religious interpretation of heaven and God to those who blame oxygen deprivation. Some have hypothesized it is wishful thinking, the result of drugs and a Freudian explanation that the tunnel is a return to the womb.

Graves cites studies and opinions that can back up — or deny — any or all of the theories.

"The whole phenomenon raises very broad questions, doesn't it?" Graves asks. "You make up your own mind what it is. One thing's for sure: The topic will not go away."

A generation ago fewer people survived clinical-death situations — sudden death caused by such things as accidents or heart attacks. But thanks to modern medicine, more people are around to talk about being brought back to life.

SOURCE: Susan E. Harrison in The *News Journal,* Wilmington, DE 6/27/87
CREDIT: H. Hollander

Nigerian Minister "Dies" and Lives to Tell About it

A man like this you'd expect to read about on the front page of the National Enquirer. Yet here he was being trumpeted in a church ad in a recent edition of The News Journal. "Was Dead — Now Alive," said the ad's headline.

A reporter groped for the right words to ask the question. "Tell me about the circumstances," he said, "of your death."

You have to be very circumspect in speaking to such a man, not only in how you phrase your questions but in reacting to what he says. If you flat out say, "I don't believe that" — even though you say 'that' and not 'you' — you're calling the person a liar. It is indelicate to convey such an opinion to a man of the cloth whose bona fides as a miracle man you are inquiring about.

Better to simply note, when hearing a seemingly outrageous statement or a seemingly preposterous claim, that is it "extraordinary."

The Rev. Victor Onuigbo, a Nigerian, makes some extraordinary claims. To begin with, there is the assertion that he himself came back to life after being dead "for 13 hours plus." Then there's the claim that he has since been instrumental in restoring life to no fewer than nine other cadavers.

Instrumental is how he describes it. It is not through any power or merit of his own that corpses become reanimated, Onuigbo says. That comes about merely in response to the fervent and unceasing praying that God commands him to do.

"Victor" — God calls him Victor and not Onuigbo or Reverend — "go and pray over this body."

There are many people walking around in this world claiming to hold Power of Attorney from God, but most don't have the forum that Onuigbo has had in Delaware. He was here last week as a kind of visiting preacher/teacher/healer at the Victory Christian Fellowship, a multiracial "full Gospel, charismatic church" in Newport. He then ministered in Dover over the weekend and is to return to Newport for services on Feb. 14, 15 and 27.

Victory Christian's pastor, Gary V. Whetstone, who says his church includes multimillionaires as well as street people, describes himself as "not the type of person who just takes things at face value." He sat in on the interview.

When Onuigbo was asked whether his own death — or indeed, any of those he claims to have reversed — were scientifically documented, Whetstone answered for him.

"If you've ever been in a Third World country," says Whetstone, "you know that such documentation simply doesn't occur."

Onuigbo, 41, is one of 10 children of a devout Christian couple of the Ibo tribe. He says his death occurred in a Nigerian hospital in 1961 after a series of long, painful and baffling illnesses. "I was very sickly," he says. "No day passes by that I don't complain of one sickness or the other."

He was only 16 years old. His parents had him admitted to a hospital and "They ran all the tests they could. I couldn't eat. I had pain all over my body. There was no day I wasn't full of crying and weeping, but they didn't give me any medication because they wanted to find out what was wrong." He was in the hospital "for a month, plus," but rather than getting well, "my condition somehow deteriorated."

Late one afternoon, "conscious to a certain extent — I knew every second I was losing my strength and my breath — until eventually I gave up." He means he died.

Onuigbo says he immediately experienced a celestial encounter with Jesus Christ, who "rebuked me for my stubborness" in not becoming a minister earlier. "If You give me back my life, I will serve You," Onuigbo says he responded.

Onguibo says that although he has not prayed anyone back to life in the United States, "What's happened in Nigeria can happen anywhere."

In one of his pray-back-to-life achievements, Onuigbo says he was directed into a house where there was "weeping and mourning and drinking and smoking," as people "waited for a van" to transport a newly deceased man for burial.

Onuigbo says the mourners laughed and scoffed at him and that after an hour of praying, he himself was having doubts. But he says God told him to keep at it and that "after another 45 minutes, the body of this man became hot. The body began to shake. The next thing I saw was that this man vomited. It took great love to stay with him, because he was smelling like a rotten egg. Then he vomited a second time. And a third time. And then a white liquid began coming from his mouth."

According to Onuigbo, the man then drank a jug of water and the reanimation was complete.

Onuigbo says he does not know whether that man — or any of the people he says have come back from the dead — have used their new leases on life to become great achievers or humanitarians. "It's not my business to follow them up," he says.

SOURCE: Bob Leary in The Wilmington *Morning News,* DE 2/9/87
CREDIT: H. Hollander

Russia Unearths Miracle Woman

Russians were learning yesterday about the latest miracle of Soviet science — a Ukrainian housewife whose powers include the ability to tell her neighbors why they are feeling off color and what they had for breakfast.

Inside a front page of the usual news about Soviet productivity and resolutions of the central praesidium, the government newspaper, Izvestia, reports the case of Mrs. Yuliya Vorobyeva, a hybrid of Lazarus and Clark Kent, crossed by 380 volts of electricity.

It places her fimly in the tradition of extrasensory perception, telepathy and Yuri Geller, the multi-millionaire forkbender.

After electrocuting herself, Izvestia reports, Mrs. Vorobyeva woke up to find she had spent two days in a morgue after being pronounced dead. She stayed awake for six months, finally falling into a long sleep from which she emerged with new visual powers.

"I went shopping for some bread one morning," Mrs. Vorobyeva told the paper. "I got to the bus stop and a woman was standing there. I went up to her and suddenly I was struck by horror — I thought I could see right through the woman like a television screen."

Mrs. Vorobyeva also found she could see through asphalt roads to the soil beneath, and direct ultra-violet rays from the sun.

Izvestia found two Soviet doctors who said they were convinced. A Dr. Yeizhertin said that, within seconds of meeting him, Mrs. Vorobyeva had told him that his hearing was better in one ear and his right eye was weaker than his left.

British believers in the supernatural and skeptics in established science divided along predictable lines when confronted with the Izvestia story.

Dr. Anthony Clare, the psychiatrist and broadcaster, thought the silly season had come early in the Soviet Union.

"I'm glad to hear that Soviet medicine and journalism have their equivalents of certain newspapers here," he said. "I'm sure there are Russian doctors, as there are doctors here, who will believe almost anything."

Brian Inglis, author of the Hidden Power, snorted back: "Just because modern science can't cope with phenomena like this it doesn't make it untrue.

"What she has is quite common. It's a faculty, a sixth sense, which is in all of us."

SOURCE: The *Guardian,* MI 6/18/87
CREDIT: Marcello Truzzi via COUD-I

Couple Sharing 70 Years Die 23 Hours Apart

An elderly couple who grew up next door to each other as childhood sweethearts and were married for 70 years died 23 hours apart during the weekend, a nursing home spokeswoman said Sunday.

"They were both terminally ill with colon cancer," said Jena Hicks, a nurse at Regency Health Care in Red Boiling Springs, Tenn. "They were in the hospital for about a week before they died."

J.G. Tucker and Ocia Cooper, both 93, of Macon County, Tenn., grew up as next-door neighbors and were married Dec. 29, 1916. They reared five children and worked side by side as founders of the Macon County Farm Bureau and owners of a hatchery and dairy.

"They began their married life together in Amarillo, Texas," said Sara Tucker Jouett of Little Rock, Ark., one of the couple's daughters.

They had five children. Three are living, one died in World War II and another was killed in an accident on the farm.

"Dad went to Amarillo to homestead on 320 acres," Jouett said. "He built a one-room cabin and sent for mother a year later. Mother rode the train to Texas."

At 2:30 a.m. Friday, Ocia Tucker died in Hartsville General Hospital. At 1:30 a.m. Saturday her husband died in the same hospital room.

"Whatever they did, they did together," Jouett said.

SOURCE: UPI in The Houston *Chronicle,* TX 4/20/87
CREDIT: Scott Parker via COUD-I

More Baltic Sunken Cities and Lost Lands

by Jon Douglas Singer

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In **PURSUIT** *Volume 20, Number 1, the geological history and some legends and evidence for Baltic sunken cities and lost lands was printed. We will now complete this article with the lost city of Vineta and Viking lost cities.*

The Sunken City of Vineta

The most famous, or at least the most detailed, sunken city legend from the Baltic Sea is that of the vanished city of Vineta. It is a story which is well-known to Europeans and it is often mentioned by students of folklore but it is a fable which may not be familiar elsewhere.

I first heard of Vineta while doing research on the medieval German merchant society called the Hanseatic League. While the saga of Vineta is North German in origin it is also part of Slavic folklore from the time Usedom Island was Slavic in the Dark and Early Middle Ages.

Helen Zimmern spelled Vineta as Winetha, which is apparently a more archaic Saxon spelling.[13] She said that the location of the city was not certain today although, as we will see, most scholars locate it at Usedom.* Its own Slavic people called it Wolin while the neighboring Danes called it Julin. For convenience, we will retain the form Vineta. Zimmern reported that the lost city had marble columns, silver ramparts (surely an exaggeration), as well as towers and palaces. It is said that the lost city rises from the waves every Good Friday and it sinks again on Easter Sunday!

E. Gee Nash placed Vineta off the northeast coast of Usedom.[6] Nash reported that Vineta, a thousand years ago, was supposed to be the greatest city in Europe, larger than mighty Constantinople. The city was one of barbaric splendor, with gates of bronze and copper. The city bells were of silver and that metal was so prevalent that ordinary people used it for household utensils. The buildings had marble pillars and the streets were made of cobblestones. The city's plan was oriented in an east-west direction. It had large public buildings such as law courts and the Christians had churches. Besides the Slavs, there were also Saxons and Greeks. The people rode black horses or sat in gold carriages. A type of long-pleated gown was the style of dress.

As the city prospered, the folk grew in pride and fell into sin. Therefore, God punished the place by casting it into the depths of the Baltic. Those portions of the metropolis which did not sink were sacked by the Swedes who took away the copper gates and gave them to the Swedish city of Visby on Gotland Island. They also looted all the gold, silver and marble statuary they could find.

Legend has it that the ruins can still be seen when the water is calm. Its submerged edifaces can be seen at Usedom, opposite the Dammerow-Kozeroff plain, twelve miles from the city of Wolgast. The streets and ruins of large buildings can be seen and are marked by huge foundations and pillars. Sometimes people claim that they see the inhabitants of Vineta, still alive and walking or riding on the sunken streets. As is the case with Celtic sunken city stories, one can even hear the silver bells ringing on calm, still evenings. Nash repeated the fable about the metropolis' rising on Easter. He added a detail about a tale from the village of Loddin. There is an old road which local folk say, is the road to Vineta. Nash did not hesitate to compare the legend of Vineta with the much more famous epic of Atlantis.

One of the most detailed accounts of the mystery of Vineta is by the Schreibers.[11] They reported on two separate versions of the tale: one being that of the fabulous Vineta and the other being that of the real, historical Vineta. For many historians are certain that Vineta actually existed although its ruins have not been found. Yet those historians dismiss the more fantastic details of the legend before arriving at what was closer to the truth.

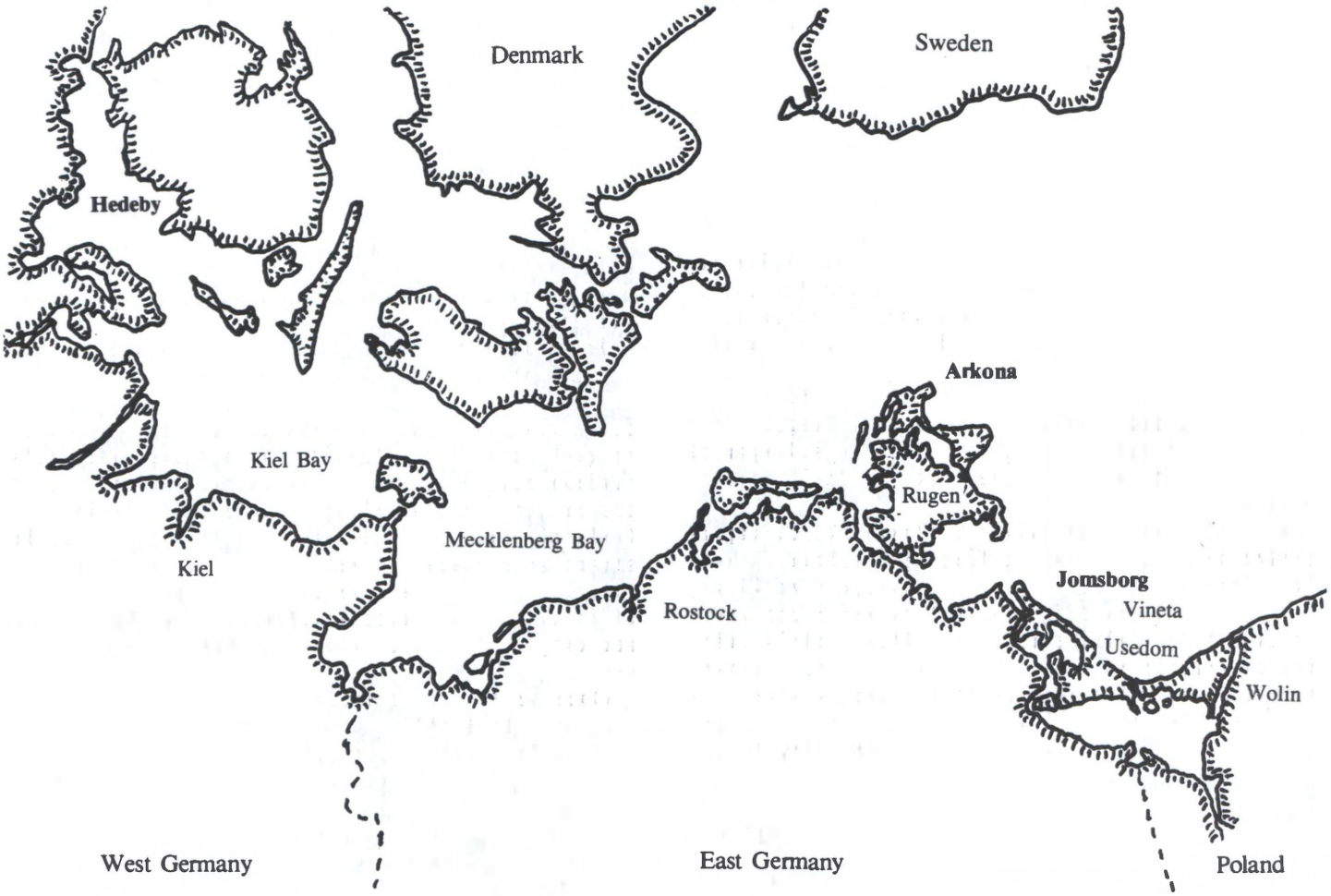
The two Austrian brothers cited research by Richard Hennig, a German scholar, who located Vineta at the northwestern corner of Usedom Island. Hennig had studied old documents and had interviewed local historians in a search for evidence of Vineta. The city arose as a pagan metropolis but later many of its people had converted to Christianity so church spires sprouted along its skyline. Supposedly after God sank it, on some nights the city's steeples rise from the sea and act as treacherous reefs. If ships are wrecked on those towers, no survivors are ever found because the inhabitants of Vineta, still living zombie-like lives on the seafloor, rise up and drag the hapless crews and passengers down into the depths.

Once we dismiss the supernatural yarns from the main story, the folktale of Vineta is found to be based on a bedrock of fact. The Schreibers thought that it was probably a real place and they are not dreamers but scholars graduated from the University of Vienna. They found a map published by one Jansonius made in 1649 which bore an inscription about Vineta, a great merchant city which sank in the sea!

Zimmern said Vineta, probably the city called Julin by the Danes, was apparently located at the mouth of the Oder River but its exact site was still unknown in 1889 when she wrote her book. Adam of Bremen, for example, wrote about Julin and described its far-flung mercantile connections.

E. Gee Nash wrote in 1929 that Vineta was on the neighboring island of Wollin (this is the historical, not the legendary Vineta in this case) near the modern fishing port of Wollin. He identified it with the famous Viking seaport of Jom or Jomsborg, which was settled by Scandinavians around 970 A.D. The Vikings built a great fortress and at Jomsborg's height its harbor sheltered 300 ships. Nash also noted that in 1076 the port was called the greatest metropolis of Europe by Adam of Bremen. Eastern Orthodox Christians dwelled there alongside pagans in relative co-existence. Then in 1184 the Danes sacked the city. At that time, the Danes had been Christian for over a century but they still behaved like their Viking ancestors. Nash theorized that the city's destruction by invaders gave rise, eventually, to legends about its cataclysmic demise.

The Schreibers presented an ingenious hypothesis which suggested that the fabulous Vineta was really the historical city of Yumne. Yumne was a Slavic city whose ruins have never been found. It is supposed to be identical to Julin or Wolin. They thought that an early chronicler wrote Yumne in Latin as IVMNETA or Jumneta which became Vimneta by mistake and ultimately, Vineta. They presented no direct evidence for proof of that idea. The Schreibers also hinted that Yomsburg, as they spelled Jomsborg, could be identical to Yumne and Vineta. The description of Jomsborg resembled that of the



Slavic city of Yumne and the fabled Vineta. For example, Jomsborg is supposed to have had a huge stone arch which crossed the narrow waterway which led to the port. Colossal seagates barred the waterway's entrance to hostile ships and catapults were placed atop an outwork above the arch. About the same time (around 980 A.D.) the Arab merchant Ibrahim Ibn Jakub wrote about a Slavic tribe that lived on the Baltic coast west of Poland. He referred to their great city which had twelve gates. His account gives references to monsters but is more credible once we extract the supernatural elements from the saga. The excavations at Gdansk[9] prove that the early Slavs did indeed construct large fortified ports, some of which then sank under the sea. The Schreibers added a detail from Adam of Bremen's story of Vineta, or Julin, which had a fire-spewing pot which was lit by Byzantine (or Greek) fire, the secret weapon of Dark Age Constantinople, which had somehow found its way to the remote north. The Schreibers indicated that the Greek fire was used, in this instance, not as a weapon but as a beacon like a lighthouse lamp. The two Austrian scholars learned that Edrisi (or Idrisi) a famous geographer of Arab origin who lived at the court of the Norman king of Sicily, Roger II (1093-1154) wrote a text called *Roger's Book* which mentioned not one but three abandoned cities on the Baltic coast. Alas, the Schreibers did not give the cities' names. They did say that Edrisi reported that the abandoned cities' inhabitants had moved inland. One of these cities might have been Vineta.

The Schreibers wrote that Vineta met its doom when Christian Danish Vikings sacked it in 1098 or perhaps in 1118 (they were uncertain as to the exact date of the plundering raid). The city was never rebuilt and its ruins were mentioned by the historical Helmold of Holstein in his text *Chronica Slavorum.* The empty ruins were finally swallowed up by the raging All Saints' Day Flood of 1304. The two Austrian scholars noted that a number of years ago, a German fisherman dug eight gold rings out of the dirt at the mouth of the Peene River. These, asserted the Schreibers, were evidence, in fact, the only known traces of the once mighty metropolis of the Baltic.

The legend of Vineta was even referred to by Professor J. Peisker, where he identified Winetha, as he spelled Vineta, with the known historical Slavic city of Volin, which is spelled Wolin or Wollin elsewhere.[8] Peisker also thought that Iomsburg was identical to Winetha or Vineta. He noted that the pagan Viking gods Wodan (Odin), Thor and Frigg were still worshipped there as late as 1075 when most of the Germano-Scandinavian peoples had converted to Christianity (although most of Sweden did not convert until twenty or thirty years after that date). Presumably, pagan Slav deities were worshipped alongside the Norse deities and Vikings may have been allies of Slavs. The persistance of devout pagans at Vineta provided Christian zealots with an excuse for invading the heathen metropolis.

An alternate view of Vineta was presented by Alexander Kondratov who thought that Jomsborg, Jumne and Julin were all different places.[5] He argued that Jumne was totally ruined while Julin today is the modern Polish city of Wolin or Wolling. He decided that Vineta was separate from all of those places and that it was demolished by a natural cataclysm in 1100 A.D.

T.D. Kendrick had more data on the gold rings found at the mouth of the Peene River.[4] Kendrick did not think that there was any evidence for Vineta's ruins on Usedom, however. He did state that five, not eight, gold armlets were found at the tip of the Peenemunde peninsula in 1905. They were taken to the Stettin Museum. Kendrick was certain that the armlets were Viking treasures.

As for evidence for Vineta, apart from the gold rings or armlets *The New Atlantean Journal*[7] published an English summary of an article from the Finnish newspaper, *Hameen Sanomat* on April 10, 1980, stating that Soviet divers had found a sunken city under the Baltic's waves. They found fragments of timber street paving, ceramics and ruins of houses. Unfortunately, the short summary did not give the exact location or an estimated age of the city. The style of the artifacts indicates a Dark Age or early medieval date. If this was not Vineta, it is nevertheless the sort of description of what the legendary city's ruins and artifacts would look like. This tantalizingly terse account of an unknown sunken city does provide hope to those who would search for the ruins of the Baltic "Atlantis."

The Search for Viking Sunken Cities

Lastly, we examine the sagas of the lost Viking citadel of Jomsborg in greater detail and search for its ruins while we also look for the ruins of the half-sunken city of Hedeby or Haithabu.

Let's take a look at the tale of Jomsborg first and then move west to Hedeby. Jomsborg is also spelled Iomsburg or Jomsburg. It was located in approximately the same place as Vineta, as I noted earlier. We will use the spelling Jomsborg as that is the form used by Kendrick. The epic history or collection of legends about the Jomsvikings who lived in Jomsborg, the *Jomsvikingasaga,* asserted that the fortress was built by Palnatoki, a Danish Viking who had had land in Wales before he moved back to his ancestral Scandinavian waters. Kendrick thought, that it is more likely that the citadel was built by the great Danish king, Harold Gormsson, around 960.[4] King Harold, Kendrick claimed, built the fort in order to guard the Slavic city of Jumne from raids by hostile Vikings or from Slavic pirates and other invaders. The Danes had, it turns out, recently concluded an alliance with Boleslav, Slavic king of the Wendish tribe. It appears that Jomsborg was separate from Jumne although it was nearby, somewhere near the Peenemunde region or near the mouth of the Oder River. Unlike other writers, he also thought that it was not the Slavic city of Wollin, which the Danes called Julin and which a few scholars also identified as Jomsborg. One theory suggested that Jomsborg was at the place near Wollin which is now called the Silberberg but there was no archaeological evidence for a Viking settlement or fort there. It is more likely that it was very close to or at Jumne. Kendrick, incidentally, said that Jumne was not Wollin but was Vineta. And, he noted, German chroniclers never mentioned Jomsborg but always mentioned Jumne, while Norse sagas never used that name, only Jomsborg. The conclusion which is usually drawn by most scholars is that Jomsborg was indeed next to, if it was not identical with, Jumne. The exact location of Jumne remains unknown.

Allegedly, the harbor of Jomsborg was protected by a system of vast stone structures alien to most known Viking fortifications. The stone citadel of Jomsborg is more like one of the Mediterranean civilizations' style or architecture. In fact, the description of the massive fortress sounds like a scene in a so-called sword-and-sorcery novel. The harbor entrance was blocked by huge stone walls and iron doors. An arch, also of stone, rimmed the doors and bore a tower which supported huge catapults. The port itself could contain 360 warships.

Kendrick was skeptical of this report of Jomsborg's defenses and thought that it was more likely that the fort was like Hedeby and its walls were earthworks capped by wooden palisades. However, it is not improbable that Byzantine engineers could have come north to help build such a citadel for a Viking chief whose warriors had served faithfully in the Varangian Guard — the Imperial Bodyguard — of the emperors of Constantinople. For example, since the Byzantine engineers helped the Turkish Khazars of the Don Steppes in Russia build a great stone city called Sarkel they could have helped a Scandinavian ally in a similar fashion.

According to Kendrick, a scholar named L. Weibull wrote in 1911 that Jomsborg and the Jomsvikings never existed and were products of the imagination of the Viking poet who composed the *Jomsvikingasaga.* H.R. Ellis Davidson offered an alternate view.[2] She said that Weibull later changed his opinion about Jomsborg and Jomsborg could have been a real place like the other fortresses and fortified cities of the Viking and pagan Slavic areas of the early Baltic coasts. However, she thought that Jomsborg was most likely an earthwork citadel like Trelleborg in Denmark.

The Jomsvikings had a colorful history and their deeds took them across the Viking world. The details can be found in Kendrick's work so we will only summarize them here as we are dealing only with their fortress, not their entire story. The Jomsvikings had to pass tests of valor between the ages of eighteen and fifty. They had to be selflessly loyal to their comrades and leaders and all had to share booty taken in raids. Nobody could leave the citadel for more than three days without a permit. Also, women were not allowed in the citadel itself. Kendrick did not say where they lived. Presumably, they had their own quarters just outside the walls, for the chiefs of the Jomsvikings could marry. For example, Jarl Sigvaldi, one of the early jarls or chiefs of the Jomsvikings, married the daughter of the great pagan king of Poland, Mesko, around 985 A.D. The Jomsvikings fought in battles in Scandinavia and also in Holland in 1009. In 1010 and 1011 they raided England and attacked London several times. They sacked Canterbury and killed the archbishop. However, King Aethelred of England paid the leader, Jarl Thorkel, to serve him against their Danish kinsmen who invaded England under King Svein. It is a fact that rival fleets of Vikings often fought each other instead of uniting, perhaps for religious reasons. Although Svein's forces behaved like their pagan forefathers they were technically Christian while the Jomsvikings were mostly if not entirely pagan. Nevertheless, the Jomsvikings served the Christian English rather than the Danish king, who was perhaps more of a threat to them.

In 1043 A.D., King Magnus Olafsson, ruler of both Norway and Denmark, put an end to the independent Viking state of Jomsborg by sacking it. His excuse was that they might ally with the Slavic Wendish tribes nearby them. The citadel was eradicated.

The Jomsvikings were slaughtered and their buildings were burned. The destruction was so thorough that in future times nobody could satisfactorily locate the site of the ruins. Kendrick mentioned a theory which suggested that the ruins could be found off the northwest tip of Usedom. One site in that vicinity could be the Peenemunde shoals while an alternate location could be the Veritas Grund northeast of Usedom. That second location is situated between Ruden Island and Greifswalder Oie, two islets off northeast Usedom. That is the spot, approximately, where the gold armlets or rings of Viking type were found in 1905. In 1974, Alexander Kondratov stated that Jomsborg could have been submerged beneath the Baltic.[5] Its ruins had not yet been found when Kondratov's book was published, so it would appear that nobody has conducted a well organized and documented search for its hidden relics. The discovery of Jomsborg might yield much data on Viking artifacts, fortification methods and contacts with the Slavs. It may be that some treasure could be found, such as the armlets indicate, but it is likely that the warriors of King Magnus' fleet must have carried off the lion's share of booty. Whatever is left, though, would still shed light on a poorly understood region of Dark-Age Northern Europe.

The last sunken city we will discuss is that of Hedeby, west of Jomsborg. Hedeby, also spelled Haithabu, was also built by Scandinavians in the Viking Age. It's ruins are located in what is now West Germany but in the Viking Age they were in Danish territory. Hedeby's site is near the modern city of Schleswig, not far from the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

Hedeby was founded in about 808 by the Danish monarch, King Godfred. It was surrounded by massive earthen walls which were part of a larger defense network. The earthworks of Hedeby were actually connected to the walls of a smaller town, the port of Hollingstedt eleven miles to the west. Thus Hedeby is an example of the complexity which often characterized Viking citadels. Indeed, the great earth wall called the Danevirke was in the same region. Three tunnels pierced the city's outer walls and there were two main streets inside. Hans-Wolf Rackl wrote that Haithabu, as he spelled Hedeby, was the size of the then German city of Cologne, which was sixty acres in size.[10] That was in the tenth century and Hedeby was regarded as a metropolis and one of the largest cities of northern Europe. Hedeby's wealth tempted attackers such as Germany's King Henry I, who invaded in 934. After that date, new walls were built.

Hedeby became a focal point or half-way center, a meeting place of traveling merchants. Slaves, furs, amber, honey, wax and wine from the Rhine passed through while Chinese silk and Arab coins came in from the East. Iron swords, helmets, cattle and horses also passed through the city.

The decline of Hedeby began after King Henry I's attack and merchants moved to the German cities of Hamburg and Lübeck. The city was still flourishing until 1050 when Harald Sigurdson sacked it. The city then disappeared, leaving only a few traces of earthwork walls and mounds as faint reminders of vanished glory.

One of the first, if not the first, archaeologists who excavated at Hedeby's ruins was a prehistorian, Professor Herbert Jankuhn. He began work at the site in 1930 until excavating was interrupted by World War II in 1939. New excavations began in 1950 under the leadership of Professor K. Kersten, director of the Schleswig museum. Kersten noticed that the Hedeby's city plan was unusual. Most north European and Viking towns or cities were circular but Hedeby's plan was semicircular. The open end of the semicircle was at the place where the Noor, a type of fjord which connected the town to the Baltic, neared the ruins. Kersten wondered if the remainder of the fortifications could have been submerged by the waters of the Noor. He hired a diver and the two men plunged beneath the waves where they found artifacts and ruins — wooden pilings, utensils of various kinds, horn containers, millstones and weapons. In 1953, they searched again and found a Viking ship, exciting proof of the old sagas and chronicles which had stated that the city had been a Norse seaport.

Alexander Kondratov announced that other Viking artifacts were found beneath the Noor's waters. These discoveries included Viking pottery, coins and evidence of a battle. Animal and human bones, charred ruins of walls and spearheads were recovered. These were graphic clues supporting the historical accounts of the attacks by King Henry I or Harald Sigurdson. It seems that after Hedeby's final ruin, its demolished buildings were partially submerged by the Noor's rising waters. Thus it is clear, I feel, that archaeologists will find sunken ruins elsewhere in the Baltic. A few drowned towns have already been found. Perhaps, the legendary cities of Jomsborg or Vineta will also be rediscovered.

More Baltic Lore

A good book on prehistoric pagan Baltic cultures was written by noted archaeologist, Marija Gimbutas.[3] Although Gimbutas did not refer to sunken cities, she shed light on some fascinating archaeological finds and gave much data on the pre-Christian culture of the Baltic tribes and kingdoms. She also had a detailed discussion on pagan Baltic religion and folklore. One of the beliefs of interest to us is the Lithuanian and Latvian pagan realm of the dead, Dausos, a name which cannot be translated exactly. It was not exactly analogous to the Christian concept of Heaven. It was located at the end (rim) of the earth. Its name meant, roughly, the land of the dead or the realm of the gods as the gods lived there as well as dead spirits. Also of interest is the legend of the pagan Lithuanian sun goddess Saule and her daughters. They lived in a castle beyond the waters. The castle had silver gates.

Also of note are the ruins of the great pagan Slavic temple at Arkona on the northern tip of Rugen Island in the Baltic, near the mouth of the Oder River in East Germany. The impressive, massive earthern ramparts of Arkona's fortifications are still visible today, perched atop a seaside cliff. Beyond the ramparts was the site of the pagan temple of the god Svantevit. According to David Wilson, the temple site itself has been destroyed by the sea.[12] I do not know if marine archaeologists have searched for its ruins. Portions of the ruins of the town or city of Arkona have been excavated and it had huge towers on its walls, like the legendary Vineta. If Vineta is ever found, it may resemble the ruins of the wealthy but forgotten pagan metropolis of Arkona.

Of further interest to sunken city hunters is Alfred Bilmanis' book. This book has a few legends about lost cities in Latvia. Although one tale, that of the Castle of Light, deals with a sunken castle rather than a sunken city, it sounds suspiciously like the modern tales of the occult Atlantis. Wise men or guardians had charge of sacred scrolls which are kept in the sacred Castle of Light (Latvian name unavailable) on the shores of Lake Burtnieks. A black knight came along and stole a sacred key. The castle sunk into the lake but one day a great hero named Lacplesis will return and restore the castle. There are also Latvian tales called *Dainas* which mention fabulous cities and there is a cryptic account in Latin about a

city called Duna Urbs (Duna City at the mouth of the Dvina River, second century A.D.). I do not know if the ancient city of Duna has been found.

**Editor's Note: Usedom, presently, is on one island of the Stettin Lagoon in East Germany and Wolin is 28 miles to the east on another island in Poland.*

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Addendum

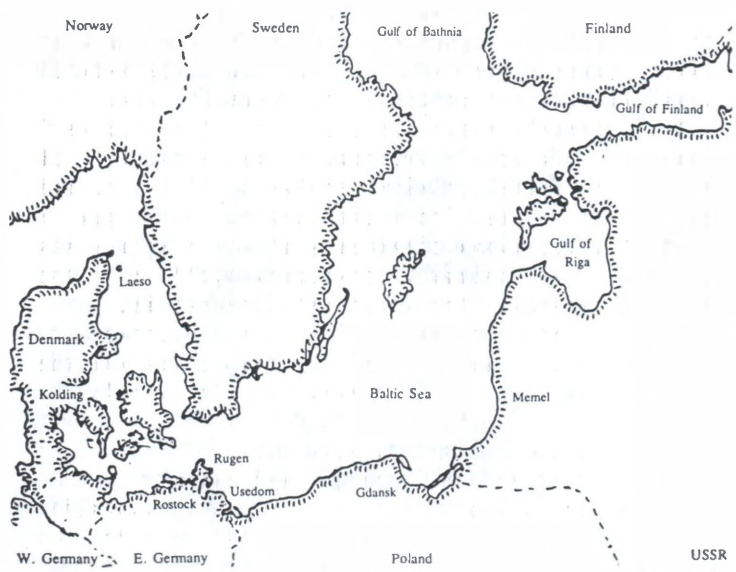
Sunken Ruins in Sweden

A few more notes on Baltic sunken ruins can be added as new data has come to my attention. When I wrote the original article I was aware that there was a seventeenth century theory about Atlantis' location in Sweden, of all places, but did not consider including it here as it would be about three centuries out of date. According to new evidence, this theory may be taken with some seriousness although we need not accept it in its entirety.

L. Sprague de Camp said in *Lost Continents* that the Swedish scholar, Olof Rudbeck, wrote in 1675 that Atlantis was located in the Baltic. It was on a now-submerged island but had ruled territory on the Swedish mainland. Rudbeck equated the lost isle of Ogygia in the *Odyssey* with Atlantis and thought that the sailing directions in Homer's epic indicated a voyage to the north. He also assumed that the theories of Plutarch, the Greek writer, on the shape of the earth pointed to a northern location for Atlantis. To be specific, Rudbeck suggested that the sunken isle of Atlantis was located between Mecklenberg, Germany and Vinililand, Sweden. The capital of Atlantis, however, was at the old Viking Age Swedish capital of Upsala! De Camp debunked Rudbeck's wild theory by reporting that the old investigator had used Viking Age pottery as evidence. To be fair to Rudbeck, the Swedish savant wrote long before scientific methods of dating artifacts such as carbon-14 were available. If a coin or any other artifact did not have a date or name of a known historical person on it, there was almost no way early antiquarians could determine the age of non-Classical relics from primitive cultures.

However, sunken ruins have been found in Swedish waters. While I have not found any legends of sunken cities in the lakes or bays of that land, I have learned of two accounts of sunken structures. The first, possible defense work, was found underwater in Upland province.[1] The age of the ruin was not given but the brief news summary which mentioned the find noted that it was at Birka and since Birka is a famous ruined Viking Age town or small city, then that site could date to the Viking Age. No details on the type of artificats were added.

The second report of inundated ruins in Sweden appeared in an article by Donald Cyr, which described an expedition by *Stonehenge Viewpoint* investigators and their Swedish colleagues to megalithic and Bronze Age sites (2,700-2,300 B.C. and 1,500-500 B.C.).[2] They visited and surveyed megaliths, medieval sites, Bronze Age tombs and rock art sites. The



famous Scandinavian Bronze Age Rock Art consists of a great variety of designs and symbols, battle scenes, ritual scenes, chariots, sun symbols, animals, spirals and an especially curious double-prowed longship with a second prow extending in front of the larger main prow. The expedition also visited some runestone sites dating from later Dark and Viking Age times when great megalithic stones with runes (Viking letters) were carved on them. The site of great interest to us was Simrislund on the tip of southeast Sweden, on the coast. The *Stonehenge Viewpoint* team visited a well-known (to Swedish scholars) megalithic carving site at Simrislund which depicted Bronze Age ships and circles with crosses and with axes. They were told that similar carvings were found nearby beneath the Baltic Sea but no more details are available. I will investigate this report further.

In Time-Life Books there is a brief account of the Swedish tale of Gummer's Ore. That is an undersea land which rose and sank in the sea. It surfaced before heavy storms and formed shoals of dead fish. It held a monster which sank ships. I do not know how old that legend is.

NOTES

1. *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration,* Nov. 1985, p. 361.
2. "Epigraphic and Megalithic Sites in Sweden and Denmark," *Stonehenge Viewpoint, #70,* Mar.-Apr. 1986.
3. Time-Life Books' work *Fabled Lands* Alexandria Virginia, 1984, p. 13.

Our Atlantean Pyramids

by Ronald P. Anjard, Sr.

Atlanteans traveled extensively to share their teachings and skills. They, particularly, settled in Egypt. But at that time many different peoples lived there. From the changes in land masses and the influx of many peoples there was, naturally, great confusion. Many structures and symbols left by the Atlanteans have been misunderstood as merely edifices of the past rulers. These monuments were created for a grander purpose than many people now understand and appreciate.

Initial construction of the pyramids was planned, in part, for the service of energies dispersed to our planet. This was desirable to control environmental factors as well as to prevent physical changes in that region. The pyramids are the result of the intent of these people to leave a monument, to those that followed, of their knowledge of the ever-present energy that exists. The secrets of the pyramids and the effects of the pyramids are many! According to past-life regression studies, many former Atlanteans are now being incarned again to explain key concepts at the appropriate time.

The pyramids' structure was to identify earth to "visitors." Capstones were for the accumulation and distribution of energies for climate control, water flow, health healing and many other benefits. The actual capstone — the upper 5 cubits — was composed of two parts. The lower segment was a metallic alloy, primarily consisting of gold, while the minature pyramid on top was of crystalline material.

Scientific instruments were used by the Atlanteans to place the stones and crystals in position. These devices used the same energies available from the crystals to break molecular structure thus causing separation along finite lines creating "blocks." Precise geometries were easily achieved. These devices literally were anti-magnetic and caused a lack of energy beneath or around the object. Wisdom was provided at this time by entities not "considered of our earth-dwelling plane." The actual construction of the pyramids was either supervised by these entities or by the Atlanteans.

A primary purpose of the pyramids was to transmit power to craft "lighter than air." A secondary purpose was for communication to others beyond our planet. As a result the major Egyptian pyramid was pointed at the "pole star." It served as a focal point or a "doorway." This author had read of an experience in which a person stood on a pyramid and collected electrical energy with a coil condenser. A primordial, the energy was transmitted to and received by the pyramid crystals. This is the "base energy" which exists in every living thing and which supports the molecular structure in atomic structure of elements.

It is the inexhaustible source of motion for a molecule's constituent parts. The pyramid therefore amplifies the main vibratory energy and tends to neutralize whatever is not in harmony. The capstone functioned similarly to a tuning fork, i.e. the crystal controlled certain frequencies. The reported lost "sun disk" of the pharaohs had an ability to capture certain energies but did not have major significance. As indicated earlier, the pyramids also influenced the environment. Crops were harvested in that area which can not now be grown there. Much of the pyramid's definitive ability was lost when the capstone, with its miniature crystal pyramid, was removed. It was this miniature crystal which contained the seed mechanism for the primordial-vibrational frequency.

While there is this one pyramid strategically positioned on Earth, remember that there are many other pyramids in China, Tibet, Yucatan and elsewhere in the western hemisphere. (Tibetans were also Atlanteans and many have this awareness of their heritage and of pyramids.) Some pyramids have been reported beneath the sea and covered with eons of dirt and sand. The numerical relations reported by many researchers are also very important, such as certain dimensions of the earth. Celestial positioning of the Earth in relation to other planets and many other such relationships are involved, too.

The pyramids, as built by the Egyptians, were built for the living and not for the dead. The pyramids were used for worship and for study. The Great Pyramid was a place of initiation in religious schools. Members of the five races gathered here and provided counsel. Recently, French and German archaeologists found 3 or 4 more chambers in the Cheops pyramid near the "Queen's Chamber." This major "Egyptian" pyramid is not in Egyptian history per se. Some "historians" have dated it at 3,000 BC. These early dates are obviously pre-Egyptian.

Obviously, man in the past has tread the same pathways that we do now. The pyramids mark a great achievement and a tool of ancient people. We can appreciate and grow from the understandings learned from it. There is yet another subtle and important message which we, as diverse peoples, need to understand from the pyramids, namely, it is time to harmonize with one another.



Related SITUation

Mysterious Cavities Found in Great Pyramid

Egypt's top archeologist said yesterday high-tech exploration of the Great Pyramid of Giza shows mysterious cavities make up at least 15 percent of the giant 4,500-year-old tomb's interior.

Ahmed Kadry, chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, said the work of Egyptian, French and Japanese experts has led them to "the threshold of a revolution" in information that also opened the door to many new questions.

Speaking at a news conference, Kadry said the work to unravel the pyramid's pharaonic secrets entered a new phase following Japanese probes with equipment that beams electromagnetic waves into the stone interior and yields computer-assisted video images.

"We now know that about 15 to 20 percent of the whole pyramid is cavities," Kadry said. The information was based primarily on the results of French tests conducted last year with equipment that can determine the relative density of solids, he said.

The Japanese scientists from Waseda University completed one week of work Sunday in and around the Great Pyramid that confirmed the location of the cavity, and discovered what may be a concealed tunnel nearby.

Kadry said the French and Japanese work also revealed the existence of several other cavities or pits around and under the base of the pyramid and near the Sphinx.

One pit near the pyramid that was believed to contain the remains of a pharaonic boat similar to one found and reassembled recently in a museum was shown to contain "an assortment of geometrically shaped and arranged materials," he said.

"We are facing tens of new questions, which further investigation will shed light on," Kadry said. "We believe we are on the threshold of a revolution in information concerning the pyramid."

SOURCE: UPI in The Schenectady *Gazette*, NY 2/3/87

CREDIT: Bob Girard

Letters to the Editors

Dear Editor:

I would like to make a few comments on the excellent article by my good friend Hilary Evans that appeared in your last issue.

Hilary should be made aware that Lawson's work was received with total derision by ufologists in this country. I have confronted ufologists Ron Westrum, Jerry Clark, and Dave Jacobs with Lawson's results, only to receive in reply a chorus of hoots and snorts. When I asked for somewhat more substantial criticism — after all, all these people know more about ufology than I do — I was cordially ignored. The abductionists to a man absolutely refuse to consider Lawson's ideas to be at all relevant to the abduction issue — even though his hypothesis is eminently testable, in a variety of ways, and is one of the rare scientific hypotheses in the entire field — in fact, the only one I can think of offhand. I "duplicated" Lawson's experiments back in 1967-68 during a UFO flap in the Bitterroot Valley of Montana (I was teaching there at the time). Unfortunately, since I was working alone and entirely unacquainted with ufological organizations and publications, I never tried to get my results into print. I conducted my experiment entirely without hypnosis. I first taught my students some basic techniques in active imagination, then I simply asked them to imagine contact with a UFO and then write descriptions of the vehicle, its passengers, and their behavior. The results were similar to Lawson's in that there was a pervasive nontrivial consistency in the narratives and in the illustrations. I was, by the way, *not* looking for psychological explanations of this sort at the time.

It seems to me that the trick involved in getting people to entertain the notion that there are such things as dead ETs in government refrigerators, a Velikovskian universe, or a Hollow Earth, or that they risk being abducted by space beings, is to simply reorganize a set of odd, and not-so-odd, facts around an unusual and very elusive and/or untestable model. Everything can be made to fit, because several of the parts are protean and chimerical in nature. At first glance, these theories seem explanatory — because they frequently, almost *necessarily,* have an extraordinary consistency. But this consistency is an illusion. Such thinking forms the substance of most conspiracy theorizing and it is the sort of thing Hilary alludes to when ufologists start "explaining" the UFO idea by referring to "abduction" and vice versa.

When Jerry Clark asserts that there is "no known psychological explanation" for the abduction cases, he is telling something of a contrived half-truth. There are any number of psychologists who could offer explanations, right or wrong. Clark, Hopkins, and the rest have simply limited their choice of psychologists to those who, by training and disposition, do not have the background necessary to adduce the type of psychological explanations relevant to these cases. Tell me that a Freudian wouldn't have a few things to say! Now, one may legitimately disagree with a Freudian, Jungian, Adlerian, or any other interpretation, but such interpretations *would* provide additional ways in which to regard the phenomena. And considering what is theoretically (and maybe practically) at stake here, such interpretations demand to be solicited. It seems that the abductionists want to (1) decide what is and is not a proper psychological approach to the abduction cases, (2) follow this by declaring by fiat that no psychological explanation exists, (3) eliminate from consideration possible alternative routes of investigation, such as Lawson's, and (4) declare — again by fiat — that "high strangeness" cases are irrelevant (as Jerry Clark has done), since such phenomena argue against hardware theories. This leaves the rest of us seeking high ground as the B.S. rages below. It looks like the perfect setup for developing, enriching, and homogenizing a flood of delusions, since it conveniently removes the obstacles standing in the way of true believing.

Hilary's remarks on ET surgical techniques are very much to the point. We poor, ignorant humans — languishing at least 20,000 years behind the ETs in technology — are already seriously developing any number of noninvasive methods, which could be called "scanning" techniques, for assessing many physiological functions of the human body. This is not being done merely to save the subject pain and distress; it is done to (1) increase efficiency, reduce costs, and reduce required manpower, and (2) to obtain meaningful data without obscuring it with all the physiological changes that accompany invasive procedures. The aliens, in spite of their other incredible advances, seem to be unaccountably far behind in the technologies of physiological monitoring and testing.

In regard to Hilary's last point — how and where the abduction cases are reported — I am well acquainted with prominent pediatricians with large practices *who have not yet heard of or experienced any cases that resemble those of Hopkins.'* This just doesn't seem reasonable — if Hopkins is correct — since these pediatricians are, by and large, open-minded folk who listen to all the peculiar fantasies of children (and adults) in a very sympathetic way, and regard these products of the imagination as legitimate representations of psychic reality. Fantasies, along with considerable family background data, are solicited from thousands of troubled children and youths by patient and understanding professionals every year. Where are their reports of alien abduction fantasies? Let me repeat that for the deaf: Where are any other abduction reports coming from except from Budd Hopkins and his band of followers, who have no corner on patience and understanding? Apparently, they think they do, since so much is made of it. How much more are they going to kid themselves? Indeed, many of these licensed pediatricians have experienced and accepted the reality of paranormal events. They regularly use the techniques of biofeedback, hypnosis, visualization techniques, and the methods of Eastern disciplines to treat patients, young and old. Some of them — both pediatricians and patients — probably even believe in extraterrestrials and UFOs.

Let me push my psychic button: I predict serious embarrassment for some otherwise pretty sharp guys who are sailing in strange waters with strong currents, containing even stranger and stronger fish.

—Dennis Stillings
Director, Archaeus Project

Dear Editor:

Here are some comments that I hope you will find of interest in connection with Robert Barrow's article and Robert Cook's paper in ***PURSUIT*** Vol. 19, #4.

As shown in Figure 1, an unbalanced mass on a rotating disk exerts an outwardly directed force on the disk. The direc-



Figure 1

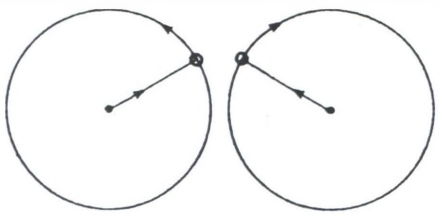


Figure 2

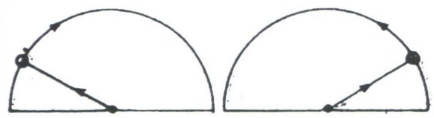


Figure 3

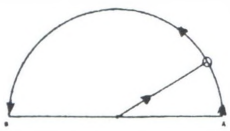


Figure 4

tion of the force on the disk rotates with the unbalanced mass.

If two oppositely rotating, but otherwise similar, linked systems are operated as in Figure 2, the lateral forces counteract each other, and the resultant force oscillates up and down in the plane of the page.

As I understand it, Barrow suggests that if the unbalanced mass only rotates during part of its motion, as in Figure 3, the resultant force can be generated in only one direction, thus constituting a potential propulsion system.

With reference to Figure 4, the problem with this is that the mass on each disk has to be provided with the motion at point A in the direction of the desired force, and that the motion in the opposite direction at point B has to be destroyed. In each case, the disk experiences an impulse in the downward direction in the plane of the page. The sum of these impulses for each disk is 2MV, where M is the mass and V is the speed of the unbalanced mass in the semicircular path. A simple integration shows that this is also the impulse imparted to the disk in the upward direction during motion in the semicircular path from A to B, as shown by the following:

The centripetal (centrally directed) force on M is MV^2/R where R is the radius of the semicircular path

The centrifugal (outwardly directed) reaction on the disk is also MV^2/R

At an angle θ to the horizontal in the plane of the page, the force on the disk in the vertical direction is $MV^2\sin\theta/R$

The time t to travel through angle θ is $\theta R/V$, so $\theta = Vt/R$

The time T to travel through the complete semicircular path is R/V

The vertical impulse applied to the disk during motion in the semicircular path is:

$$\int_0^{R/V} \frac{MV^2}{R} \sin(Vt/R)\, dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{-MV^2}{R} \frac{R}{V} \cos(VT/R) \right]_0^{R/V}$$

$$= \left[-MV(-1-1) \right] = 2MV$$

This impulse is the same in magnitude as, but opposite in direction to, the sum of the impulses on the disk at A and B. There is thus no resultant impulse imparted to the disk/mass system during the operating cycle, and while the disk will oscillate the system will not develop the sustained thrust required for a propulsion system.

Even more simply, the disk/mass system as a whole can not be accelerated in a given direction without the application of an external impulse in that direction. Since no such impulse is applied, the system as a whole can not experience thrust.

O.K., then, I've given an "establishment" viewpoint. Now let's see if it can be countered by the material presented by Barrow and Cook in the recent articles.

1) Cook's reference in Barrow's article to a 90 lb mass at 2 ft radius generating a force at 5,000 rpm of 1,542,126 lb force is simply a reference to the centripetal (or centrifugal) force of MV^2/R under these conditions. The calculation is simply:

$$V = \frac{5{,}000 \times \pi \times 4}{60} = 1047.2 \text{ ft/sec}$$

$$F = \frac{90 \times (1047.2)^2}{2 \times 32.174} = 1{,}533{,}800 \text{ lb force}$$

There is nothing startling about a force of this magnitude. Engineers dealing with loads in rotating machinery (as in gas turbines or turbopumps) encounter them all the time.

2) The reported United Airlines result that the tested engine was "only" 1% energy efficient calls for careful inspection. Measuring equipment for mechanical systems is often only accurate to the order of 1%. I've worked on aero engines where measurements of operating thrust using different types of instrument varied by more than 1%.

3) Cook's statement that a super-efficient way to propel was discovered in late 1974 is given without substantiation, so I can't comment on it with the information available.

I look forward to learning more of Cook's invention. I may submit some material for consideration for publication at some future date, should you consider it appropriate.

—Stuart W. Greenwood

Dear Editor:

Concerning Howie Pine's letter in ***PURSUIT***, Volume 19, #4 about my 90-foot length for Nessie in Dinsdale's 1960 film, I reply. From Holiday's *The Great Orm of Loch Ness* on page 3, JARIC uses some hypothetical parameters to arrive at their 16-foot object length. Then on page 55, Holiday, in a footnote, mentions a theoretical 92-foot estimate from the British press and himself concedes that had the Orm *surfaced* fully *extended,* it easily could have been 50'-60' long. Again on page 106, he recounts his own sighting and says (JARIC's) estimates were of the Orm's *humps* in Dinsdale's film and *his* Orm's *humps* were twice as long.

Moreover, Holiday, on page 21 gives general Orm morphology and states typical estimates run 30'-70' long since the animal is partly submerged. Lastly so, on page 154, he discusses "maximum" Orms of 70'-100' in Loch Ness. Believe it or not, I actually got 90' from David Cohen's *Encyclopedia of Monsters* on page 129. So take your pick folks. Personally I'm into extra-large, being 6'3" myself.

—John W. Patterson

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 article appeared, and your first initial and last name (or membership number only, if you prefer to be credited in that way).

British Jet Reports UFO

A British Airways jetliner made a diversion over the Soviet Union two months ago to avoid what the crew called an unidentified flying object, an airline spokesman reported yesterday.

Spokesman Alan Solloway said the crew of the Boeing 747 had reported seeing a UFO over the Soviet Union on April 22 while flying from London to Bangkok, Thailand.

He said it was the first such case in the airline's history.

"We have had crews report seeing space debris burning, but we can't recall a UFO being sighted and being logged as a UFO," Solloway said.

"Usually, there is a scientific explanation for whatever was seen, but there doesn't seem to be...for this."

The incident became public in a front-page article yesterday in the Times of London. The newspaper said that all five crew members reported seeing an object with twinkling lights fly directly toward them and then vanish quickly over the Kazhakstan horizon.

"It was definitely not an aircraft," the paper quoted First Officer Anthony Colin, 42, as saying.

Solloway said that the crew checked with Soviet air traffic control, which reported that no other airplanes were in the vicinity.

Howard Miles, director of the satellite section of the British Astronomical Association, told the Times that the crew could have seen a satellite re-entering the atmosphere.

But he said that satellites normally burn up at an altitude of about 80 miles and that the aircraft was flying about 10 miles above the Earth.

SOURCE: AP in The Philadelphia *Inquirer,* PA 6/28/87
CREDIT: H. Hollander

UFO Report Remains a Mystery

The National Weather Service doubts it was theirs and the Defense Department insists it wasn't theirs. About the only thing the Federal Aviation Administration can say about the object that encountered a Delta Air Lines jet at 29,500 feet is that no one is likely to find it.

The pilot of Delta Flight 1083, en route from Pittsburgh to Atlanta, told investigators an object that appeared to be a missile seemed headed straight for his Boeing 737 on Thursday morning before passing to the side and slightly below.

SOURCE: Asbury Park *Press,* NJ 6/27/87
CREDIT: Nancy Warth

Poland's Army Paper Reports UFO Sightings

Warsaw, Poland (AP)—Poland's official army newspaper reported that several military pilots spotted mysterious objects flying silently over the country at high speeds, and it asked readers to report any similar incidents.

"Object Sailed Without Sound — Unidentified Flying Objects Over Poland" read the headline Sunday in the army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci (Soldier of Freedom).

"I saw a plane passing about 60 yards below me with a plume of bright fire trailing it. I was surprised, because I should have heard the roar of a jet engine, while the plane passed by me without a sound," the article quoted the pilot of an AN-2 plane as saying. The Soviet-designed AN-2 is not a jet. It is a single-engine craft capable of carrying 12 passengers.

The newspaper did not say when the incident occurred but said similar reports had been received from other pilots.

The article also gave a report of another military pilot describing a UFO sighting but did not say when.

It quoted him as saying, "That night we were to practice interception. All of a sudden someone cried out to look up.

"Right above us an object was sailing eastwards at an altitude of some 600 yards...It was literally sailing by, as no sound could be heard. Physically, it seemed impossible."

A third incident reportedly occurred in July 1983 when two pilots received orders to intercept an airborne object.

"After I got to a distance of 300 yards, I noticed its strange shape," the article quoted a Lt. Marek J. as saying, without giving his last name. "It was something that did not resemble anything flying in the air. The object was an oblong cylinder."

According to the lieutenant's account, the object seemed to toy with his jet fighter until finally, "as if bored," it sped out of sight.

SOURCE: AP in The *Chronicle,* Houston, TX 6/30/87
CREDIT: Scott Park via COUD-I

Green Rain Falls in Moscow Area

Moscow—Spring came to the Moscow area with such force this year that it turned the sky and the rain green.

Radio Moscow reported yesterday that Soviet scientists had unraveled the mystery of a green sky and green rain noticed in the Moscow region on May 5.

It said an analysis indicated 80 percent of the sediment from the rain was pollen.

"This is explained by the unusually late spring this year," the radio said. "A great number of trees and bushes have bloomed... within a very short period."

"The gusty wind raised masses of green pollen in the air which caused the extraordinary phenomenon," it said.

SOURCE: *Press,* Asbury Park, NJ 5/18/87
CREDIT: Shawn Garrett via COUD-I

Mystery of Blue Cloud

A Doomwatch alert covering five counties in England ended last night when a mysterious blue mist vanished as suddenly as it had appeared.

Baffled experts were trying to establish what caused the strange phenomenon which had emergency services on stand-by from Nottinghamshire to Hertfordshire. The most likely explanation was power station pollution which normally falls over Europe as acid rain.

SOURCE: *Daily Express,* England 5/7/87
CREDIT: David Rossiter via COUD-I

Scientists Will Look For Evidence of Swedish 'Loch Ness' Monster

Does Nessie, the monster of Scotland's Loch Ness, have a great-aunt Greta who lives in a huge mountain lake in northern Sweden? Scientists said Friday they will make a search to find out.

Reports of a monster in Lake Storsjon go back 350 years, three centuries before someone first claimed to see Nessie in December 1933.

Sten Rentzhog said the large number of sightings means "there must be something" in the lake 300 miles north of Stockholm, where spring comes so late that cars are still driving the 18 miles across Storsjon's ice-covered surface.

Rentzhog runs the country museum in nearby Ostersund and is director of the newly formed Society for Investigating the Great Lake.

In a telephone interview, he said his museum staff had collected reports of 400 people who claim to have seen the monster between 1635 and last week.

Lars Thofeldt, a member of the 12-man scientific team, said no clear picture of the monster emerges from the accounts. He is a botanist and teaches at the college in Ostersund.

"Some people said they saw a large neck undulating back and forth that looked like a

horse's mane," Thofeldt told The Associated Press by telephone. "Others observed a large wormlike creature."

Rentzhog said: "Scientifically, you can't say it exists until it is proved, but there is at least as much evidence as there is about the Loch Ness monster."

Reports of the creature's size also differ. One of the earliest reports described it as large enough to wrap its body around one of Storsjon's many islands, but later ones give a variety of lengths ranging from 10 to 42 feet.

The Loch Ness monster is described as 40 to 50 feet long.

One of many theories is that the reported monster was trapped in the Swedish lake 15,000 years ago, during the Ice Age.

Human settlement in the Storsjon Basin has been traced to the Iron Age around 400 B.C., making it the oldest inhabited area in Scandinavia, Rentzhog said.

Although the Great Lake society will search for evidence of the monster, Thofeldt said, its "real aim is to investigate the area and to create an interest for bringing qualified enterprises here."

Swedish news reports said submarines would probe the lake, which is 243 feet deep and covers an area of 164 square miles.

SOURCE: AP in The *Augusta-Herald,* GA 4/4/87

CREDIT: John Sappington

Monster Prowls Lake in China

A dragon-like sea monster was sighted at a lake in northern China, according to a report in the Kweichow Daily News.

The report said that terrified tourists ran for their lives when the sea serpent rose out of the lake and blew a 50-foot stream of water out of its nose.

Eye-witnesses who saw the creature told the newspaper that it surfaced near the east bank of Lake Tianchi in the Changbai mountains. It appeared huge and must be at least 70 feet (about 21 metre) long.

Descriptions of the monster's features varied, but most of them mentioned that it has a small head, long slender neck and enormous lizard-like body.

One tourist, Shen Ru-Kiang who witnessed the spectacle said, "It came up out of the water and roared like a locomotive!

At first, nobody moved or even said a word. We didn't believe what we saw. But when it cocked its head and sprayed water out of its nose, somebody screamed and then everyone started running.

"We got back in the bus and told the driver to get us out of there as fast as he could."

According to reports, rumors that a dragon-like monster lives in the lake first began to circulate over a hundred years ago, when hunters reported sighting a huge creature in the area.

Since then, hundreds of individuals have reported seeing it. But the most recent incident marked the first time that more than one person saw the appearance of the creature.

A marine biologist at Beijing University, Dr. Sun Ti-Kuhn said scientists have failed on several occasions to locate the monster on sonar. According to him, the lake is large and has hundreds of underwater caves.

"Just because we haven't found it doesn't mean it isn't there," he added.

SOURCE: The *Post,* Malaysia 4/22/87

CREDIT: David Billington

True Fish Tale

Lou Wiczai has accumulated thousands of fish stories in a lifetime of angling, but the 71-year-old retired Navy veteran would rather forget the tale he's telling these days.

He is recovering from a severe gash on his left arm inflicted by a 60-pound wahoo that leaped 12 feet out of the water and slashed Wiczai's arm with its teeth Sunday morning while he was fishing about 230 miles south of the Baja California port of Cabo San Lucas.

"All I thought was, 'What a hell of a thing to happen,'" Wiczai said, his left arm heavily bandaged.

"It's tough...I was just starting a 16-day fishing trip," he said, joking.

But the potential seriousness of the injury was not lost on the former chief warrant officer, who served 23 years in the Navy.

"I threw up my arm to the right to protect my face," Wiczai said. "If I hadn't put my arm up (the fish) would have hit me in the face."

Wiczai estimated that the fish was moving at 60 mph.

The wahoo, which is related to the mackerel, crossed part of the deck and then dropped back into the ocean after slashing a three-inch cut in Wiczai's arm.

When asked about the toughness of old sailors, Wiczai replied, "That old wahoo probably lost some of his dentures after he went back into the water."

SOURCE: Asbury Park *Press,* NJ 4/3/87

CREDIT: Shawn Garrett via COUD-I

Giant Flies on Attack

Huge blood-sucking flies are besieging residents of an old gold-mining town near Ballarat.

The flies, some "as big as matchboxes," make everything from hanging out the washing to walking the dog a hazardous exercise.

The frenzied blowies are flying riot in Smythesdale, 20 km west of Ballarat.

When The Sun visited the town yesterday, one resident asked if we'd brought a tennis racquet.

"They're big enough to pick you up and carry you away," he said.

Another resident, Mrs. Joan McDonnell, said the blue-green pest had a long sucker which it plunged into a victim's skin.

It was like being bitten by a mosquito.

"But these are worse," she said. "It burns when they bite into you and when you flick them away blood bubbles up on your skin.

"Sometimes you can just walk through them and they will only circle around you, but if one lands on you, your first instinct is to swat it.

"But as soon as you do this they seem to get really angry and attack you from all directions. They seem to understand if you kill one. All you can do is run to the house."

Mrs. McDonnell and her husband Kevin have tried every brand of flyspray and insect repellant but with no effect.

"Nothing worries them, they love it," Mrs. McDonnell said. "They just come back for more."

She said it was rare to see many normal-size flies in the area.

"When we do get one, you almost have to get a magnifying glass out, they seem so small," she said.

The McDonnell's dogs are tormented by the flies and must be fed after dark.

Mr. McDonnell said he believed the pests were buffalo flies from the Northern Territory.

Local Mr. Robert Sternberg said some people confused the marauders with March flies.

"We saw one close up the other day sitting on the tractor," he said. "I don't know if it was going to bite or not, but I wasn't going to give it the chance."

Residents say they have appealed to the council and health authorities but have been told nothing can be done that would not kill all insects in the area.

SOURCE: Greg Thom in The Melbourne *Sun,* Australia 3/26/87

CREDIT: G. Burlison

Ladybugs Bug Bathers at Beach

Itsy-bitsy, teeny-weeny polka-dotted ladybugs are inundating Delaware beaches.

"They would come in hordes and attack you while you were on the beach. I'm not kidding," said Pam Denny, 19, of Dover.

But ladybugs, which entomologists call ladybeetles, are helpful because they feed on aphids, according to Paul Schaefer, a Department of Agriculture research entomologist at the Beneficial Insects Research Laboratory, which is affiliated with the University of Delaware.

"The more the merrier," said Jay Windsor, the Sussex County agent from the University of Delaware extension service.

Aphids attack important ornamental trees, such as maples and oaks.

SOURCE: AP in The Asbury Park *Press,* NJ 6/18/87

CREDIT: #432

Couple Loves Birds — But This is For the Birds!

Michael and Wendy Glover are self-styled bird lovers: They own two parrots, three cockatiels and a dozen chickens.

But nothing in their experience prepared them for the Hitchcockian nightmare they endured Thursday night — an invasion of 2,000

birds down their chimney.

About 10:30 p.m., Michael Glover found three sparrow-size birds flapping about in the kitchen and laundry room. His wife then went to check the rest of the house. She opened the door to a hallway leading to the den.

"I turned on the light and there were a thousand birds," she said. "They all started flying. They were just caked on the walls...you couldn't see anything except birds...all I could think was to just get out of there. It was terrible."

A massive flock of migrating Vaux's swifts, a close relative of chimney swifts, had swooped down the Glovers' chimney and emerged through the fireplace to roost in the den and bedroom.

It took three city animal control officers four hours to remove the birds one at a time. They placed the number at 2,000.

"Every year we get reports of flocks of Vaux's swifts descending into people's chimneys," said Kimball Garrett, ornithology collection manager for the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. "All they're doing is roosting for the night, driven down by the cool or cloudy weather."

But, he added, "That's about the largest number I've ever heard of."

Garrett said the birds migrate to forested areas of northern California, western Canada, and southwestern Alaska after wintering in Mexico and Central America. Normally, he said, they roost and build their nests in hollow trees.

But when traveling through urban landscapes they find chimneys a civilized substitute.

SOURCE: Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* OH 5/3/87

CREDIT: Wayne Cermak

365-year-old Seeds Find Something to Sprout About

Several 365-year-old seeds that sank with the Spanish treasure galleon Atocha have been brought to the surface and have sprouted, according to an archeologist working on the wreck.

It is an "extremely unusual occurrence for seeds that old to sprout and almost unheard of for seeds to be brought out of the sea and still sprout," said Dr. Davil Hall of the University of Florida.

Apparently the seeds — of a variety of weed — were preserved under dried, caked-on mud that was packed under four heavy planks of the hull of the wreck.

Corey Malcom, an archeologist working on contract with the Mel Fisher Maritime Heritage Society on the wreck, said that he recovered grape seeds, olive and apricot pits, and many other unidentified seeds from the wreck, which lay under 55 feet of water in the Caribbean near Key West, Fla.

Malcom said that when he sifted the seeds out of the mud and put them in fresh water, one of them sprouted. Eventually four of the seeds sprouted.

He planted all four sprouts. Two of them are still living. They have been tentatively identified as plants of a variety of weed called beggar's tick, or Bidens Alba. The weed is very common in the Caribbean. Florida's Hall made the preliminary identification from photographs, but said he won't be certain until the tiny leaves on the two-inch seedling grow out and the plants flower.

There have been other reports of seeds sprouting after hundreds or even thousands of years, said Dr. Raymond B. Taylorson, a plant physiologist at the Department of Agriculture's Beltsville, Md., research station.

Seeds commonly survive for five to 10 years under the right conditions, he said. Some with exceptionally tough outer shells can survive much longer than that.

Seeds of water lotus plants have germinated after more than a thousand years of burial in the mud, he said. A Canadian researcher has reported that he found seeds of the Arctic flower Lupines arcticus that sprouted and grew healthy plants after about 10,000 years of preservation in frozen silt.

But Taylorson said scientists would have to investigate thoroughly the germination of the seeds from the Spanish galleon to verify the report. It is rare for seeds to sprout after being immersed in salt water, which kills seeds that don't have exceptionally watertight coats.

The Atocha sank in a hurricane 35 miles from Key West in 1622, and its treasure — more than $130 million in gold, silver and emeralds — was recovered in 1985 by treasure hunter Mel Fisher and his salvage team.

SOURCE: The *Morning News,* Wilmington, DE 6/24/87

CREDIT: H. Hollander

Scientists Unlock Mystery of Pygmies' Size

Scientists believe they have determined why African pygmies are short, solving a mystery that has baffled the world for centuries and possibly offering insights into how average people grow.

"This solves an ancient problem," said Dr. Thomas J. Merimee of the University of Florida in Gainesville, Fla. "The stature of the pygmie has been a mystery for many, many years."

Merimee and his colleagues traveled to the Ituri Forest region of Zaire to conduct a variety of tests on some 600 pygmies in the hopes of determining why they rarely grow above about 5 feet tall.

In a report published recently in The New England Journal of Medicine, the researchers said they found that the pygmies have about one-third the amount of a substance known as insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) in their blood during puberty compared to other Africans and Caucasions.

"These findings suggest that the short stature of the pygmies is due primarily to a failure of growth to accelerate during puberty," the researchers wrote. "We postulate that IGF-I is the principal factor responsible for normal pubertal growth."

Pygmies' growth does not differ significantly from other groups until they hit puberty. While members of other groups usually experience a sharp increase in growth, pygmies do not.

Because they have unusually low levels of IGF-I during this period, the researchers believe that is the principle reason they remain small.

"The really important thing is that it probably is the most definitive piece of work showing the IGF-I is the principal agent responsible for growth," said Merimee in a telephone interview.

IGF-I is a hormone produced in response to the production of growth hormone by the pituitary gland. The substance is a potent stimulator of cell division and growth in both tissues and bone.

Although it is known that pygmies have a genetic defect that causes them to be small, the exact nature of the defect and the specific abnormality had been unknown.

While the latest finding does not explain the genetic defect, it does help explain the specific part of the growth system that is abnormal, Merimee said.

The finding would not have any immediate applications for treating other growth abnormalities because IGF-I cannot be produced in large amounts, he said.

Dr. Matthew Rechler of the National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Disease in Bethesda, Md., who co-wrote an editorial accompanying the study, said the results were interesting but inconclusive.

Rechler said the growth system is highly complex and it remains unclear whether some other deficiency may be causing the dearth of IGF-I in the pygmies.

"The paper tries to lead you along the line that this may be the defect."

SOURCE: UPI in The Schnectady *Gazette,* NY 4/28/87

CREDIT: Joe Zarzynski

CAT Scans Unravel Clues to Mummies

Basa, a 3,000-year-old Egyptian, was just another mummy in a museum until Saturday, when researchers used 20th-century technology to probe the body inside the layers of linen and resin with a CAT scan.

Two radiologists and an Egyptologist from Boston's Museum of Fine Arts watched as the figure inside a crude wooden coffin glided under an enormous gray machine to receive a full-body scan Saturday.

Within minutes, they moved to an adjoining room where detailed, three-dimensional images of the mummy's body and skeleton flashed on a small video screen.

"See, he had a fracture on his right forearm," said Dr. Myron Marx, pointing excitedly at some of the pictures. "It's the kind of injury you can get warding off blows."

That discovery was just one of hundreds made in the four years that Marx has directed a joint project of Brigham and Women's Hospital and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to examine ancient mummies using 20th-

century medical technology.

Since Marx began the project in Boston, he has moved to the staff of the Pacific Presbyterian Medical Center in San Francisco.

Fifteen mummies between 3,000 and 4,500 years old and 120 mummified animals have been X-rayed and given computerized-axial-tomography scans since the project began in 1983. CAT scans combine X-ray pictures taken on many separate planes to form a complete image.

Discoveries made as a result of the project benefit both medicine and anthropology, Marx said.

By diagnosing diseases of the era, doctors can better understand their link to modern illness, Marx said. Revelations about the mummies as people shed light on history.

"They're basically time capsules from the ancient past," said Marx, "and the whole point of this project is to examine them without touching or disturbing them."

The CAT-scans will help determine the age at death and medical condition of each mummy as well as document the mummification process, Marx said. The procedure enables researchers to pinpoint more details than conventional X-rays, he said.

In one mummy, calcified arteries were found that are similar to those of modern victims of severe diabetes.

The mummies examined Saturday were both young and strong, said Sue Haney D'Auria, an Egyptologist from the Museum of Fine Arts. She said the only clues to the mummies as individuals lay in the inscriptions on their coffins. Basa, the male mummy examined Saturday, was a priest.

SOURCE: AP in The Wilmington *Sunday News Journal,* DE 6/28/87

CREDIT: H. Hollander

Izvestia Reports Poltergeist Pranks in the Ukraine

The story had the elements of a Hollywood movie about the supernatural.

According to a report yesterday in the national daily Izvestia, a young boy identified only as Sasha K. has been startling relatives and neighbors in his hometown of Yenakievo in the Ukraine. Fires break out in his presence; objects fly about; light bulbs explode. On one occasion, a refrigerator turned upside down.

Neighbors panicked. The boy's father had a nervous breakdown and was hospitalized. The police were called.

Everyone the authorities questioned reported that strange things happened when the boy was around. There was mention of a poltergeist — a ghost that is supposed to be responsible for noisy disturbances.

When fire broke out in the boy's home, he was brought to Moscow, according to Izvestia.

Sasha was given a thorough physical examination, but nothing out of the ordinary was found. Yet, scientists here were said to have taken the stories seriously. One witness said a shoe flew off his foot and out a window when the boy walked into the room.

Finally, Izvestia said, a Dr. Adriankin, identified as a physicist, looked into the evidence and announced: "It is clearly a case of a poltergeist."

Adriankin theorized that Sasha projects some kind of mysterious energy that can hypnotize people, leaving them momentarily dazed and unable to remember exactly what had happened in his presence.

Izvestia said Adriankin also offered another explanation: The boy was able to project a kind of electrical energy that ignited gases in the air, causing fires.

He speculated that because of increasing air pollution and the resultant increase in the amount of gases in the atmosphere, more such cases could come to light.

But in summing up Sasha's case, Adriankin said, "Further investigation is necessary."

SOURCE: Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* OH 5/28/87

CREDIT: Beth Robbins via COUD-I

Hail Kills 10, Injures 200

Ten people were killed and more than 200 injured as hailstones the size of tennis balls pummeled three towns in central Bangladesh Friday, destroying homes and damaging crops, press reports said Saturday.

The official daily Janata said that a family of four died in Narsingdi, a town about 35 miles from Dhaka, when a house roof collapsed on them. Two others were killed by hailstones in a rice field.

SOURCE: Asbury Park *Press,* NJ 4/26/87

CREDIT: #432

Cow Mutilations

The recent mutilations of two cows have puzzled Hempstead County sheriff's deputies. County resident John Kramer reported March 26 one of his cows had been killed, its tongue had been cut out and the hide removed from its head, Deputy Gary Billings said. Twelve days later, John Lloyd, who lives near Kramer, reported a similar death and mutilation of a cow, Billings said. About seven years ago, similar cattle mutilations were reported in Bowie County, Tex., he said, and about the same time incidents were reported in Pike County. None of those cases has been solved, and the deputy said he had no leads in the two in Hempstead County. "We don't know what's going on."

SOURCE: *Gazette,* Little Rock, AR 4/19/87

CREDIT: W. Thompson

Pilot's Dad Also Died in Crash 40 Years Ago

The death of Robert E. Weeks Jr. in a Maryland plane crash Sunday came almost 40 years to the day after his father, also an experienced pilot and instructor, was killed on a training flight, according to his family.

Weeks, 39, of 204 Boxwood Road and 1901 Gilpin Ave., became a professional pilot after Marine Crops service during the Vietnam War. He had worked most recently as a stockbroker in Wilmington and also was a part-time flight instructor.

Weeks was fatally injured about 7:35 p.m. Sunday when the single-engine airplane crashed into a field near Fair Hill along Appleton Road north of Maryland 273, according to Maryland State Police.

Representatives of the National Transportation Safety Board were on the scene Monday seeking the cause of the crash. Witnesses said the plane appeared to lose power, and the pilot was gunning the engine just before it fell into a stand of trees.

The Cessan 150 aircraft had been rented from Raintree Airport, a small grass airstrip south of Elkton, Md., police said. Officials did not know Weeks' flight plan.

The Delaware Wing of the Civil Air Patrol guarded the wreckage until Monday morning, said CAP information officer Justin Carisio.

"They have no indication of what happened; it sounded as if it had engine trouble," said Carisio. "The assumption is that it was headed towards Wilmington." He said the plane was demolished.

Weeks' father, Trans-World Airlines Capt. Robert E. Weeks Sr., was killed "on Mother's Day 1947," said a cousin, Kathleen B. Lynch of Wilmington.

According to The Morning News account the next day, the senior Weeks, then 30, was on a routine training flight May 11 from the former New Castle Air Base with three other aviators, flying a TWA Constellation.

Capt. Weeks was apparently giving another pilot advanced instruction when something went wrong with the plane and it plunged into the Delaware Bay near Brandywine Shoals.

At the time, Capt. Weeks was living near Kaolin, Pa., with his wife, Alta C. Weeks, and their two small daughters. Alta Weeks, who now lives at the Boxwood Road address, was pregnant with their only son when her husband was killed, Lynch said.

Robert Weeks Jr., born in Wilmington, was a bachelor. He had been a Marine Corps corporal in Vietnam, working with civilians in a combined action group, and received numerous citations, his cousin said.

Weeks had earned advanced pilot's licenses, including acrobatic and instructor's ratings.

Lynch said Weeks worked as a pilot in various parts of the country, flying firefighting planes in Wyoming and piloting USAir flights. After taking the Dean Witter job, she said, he taught flying on the side.

W. Thomas Gehrt, Weeks' supervisor as manager of Dean Witter's Wilmington office, said Weeks was a good stockbroker who started in the Dover office four years ago and began working in Wilmington about two years ago.

SOURCE: Phil Milford in The Wilmington Morning News, DE 5/19/87

CREDIT: H. Hollander



The Notes of Charles Fort

Deciphered by Carl J. Pabst

ABBREVIATIONS

**	For some obscure reason, Fort cut a notch in the right side of the note.
ab.	about
ac to	according to
A.J. Sci	American Journal of Science
(A 1)	[?Almanac?]
An Reg	Annual Register
Astro reg	Astronomical Register
BA or Brit. Assoc.	Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science
BCF	The Books of Charles Fort
Ber. Mith. Freund Naturw.	[?]
C.R.	Comptes Rendus
(Cut)	illustrated
D-192	The Book of the Damned, page 192
det. met	detonating meteor
D. News	London Daily News
Ext. Sup.	Extraordinary Supersitition
(F)	Fletcher's List
(Fr)	France
Intel Obs.	Intellectual Observer
(It)	Italy
L.B. or l.b.	Ladybirds
LT	London Times
mag.	magazine
met	meteor
Met. det.	Meteor and detonation
M. Post	London [?] Morning Post
Niles Nat Reg	Niles' National Register
N.S. Wales	New South Wales
q	earthquake
R	Reference
Report Pharm., Neurnb.	[?]
Sci Am	Scientific American
Sim q's	Simultaneous [?] earthquakes
Spon Comb.	Spontaneous Combustion
Sup.	Superstition
Timbs	Timb's Year Book
Trans Bombay Geog. Soc	Transactions of the Bombay Geological Society
Volc	Volcano

(Continued from PURSUIT *Vol. 20 #1, page 48)*

1847 Feb 25 / [LT], 5-d / Incredible story.

[BCF, p. 398:

Upon the nights of March 18 and 19, 1847, large luminous spots were seen upon the dark part of the moon, and a general glow upon the upper limb, by the Rev. T. Rankin and Prof. Chevalier (*Rept. B.A.*, 1847-18). The whole shaded part of the disc seemed to be a mixture of lights and shades. Upon the night of the 19th, there was a similar appearance upon this earth, an aurora, according to the London newspapers. It looks as if both the moon and this earth were affected by the same illumination, said to have been auroral. I offer this occurrence as indication that the moon is nearby, if moon and earth could be so affected in common.

But by signaling, I mean something like the appearance that was seen, by Hodgson, upon the dark part of the moon, night of Dec. 11, 1847 — a bright light that flashed intermittently. Upon the next night it was seen again (*Monthly Notices R.A.S.*, 8-55).]

1847 March 19 / Holloway / an ascending thing like a fire balloon, bu[t] brilliant, etc. / Brit Assoc 1852/188 / See for dets. / (N).

1847 Mar. 19 / Aberdeenshire / Met. Det. / BA 60.

1847 March 30 / Comet 1847(1) visible at noon. / Chambers, Story of the Comet, p. 8.

1847 March 31 / bet 10 and 11 a.m. / Valley of Defferegen (Tyrol) / q — red rain /
[Reverse side] Tissandier, Les Poussieres de l'air, p. 72.

1847 March 31 / Meteor dust in Tyrol / Report Pharm., Neurnb. 1848-212.

1847 March 31 / Red snow / Puster Valley, in the Tyrol / A.J. Sci 2/11/377.

1847 March 31 / Milky or clayey substance in rain at Chambery / R — May 16, '46.

1847 March 31 / Valley of Gastein, in Salzburg / Meteoric dust / A.J. Sci 2/11.380.

1847 Ap. 1 - 8 ab. / Volc / island of Fogo (Cape Verde Islands) / A.J. Sci 2/4/146 / Violent detonations.

1847 Ap. 7 / Auroral belt / Am J. Sci 2/3/440 / 2/4/145.

1847 Ap. 7 / A / Am J. Sci 2/3/440 / [2]/4/145 / [2]/7/126.

1847 Ap. 7 / [LT], 3-d / Singular discoveries — Ipswich.

1847 Ap. 9 / Violent eruption of volc / Fogo, Cape Verde Islands / Niles Nat Reg, Aug 28.

1847 April 5 / At Dumfries, shower of flies, 10 a.m., darkened the sky.
[Reverse side] Covered a road 600 to 700 yards long. / M. Post, 7th, last page.

1847 May 11 / See May 11, 1842. / Dumfries / dress lying in a garden — whisked up nearly out of sigh[t] but dropped ½ mile away /
[Reverse side] Thomson, Intro to Meteorology, p. 403.

1847 / night, May 15-16 // Algeria / Shower dust / C.R. 24/566 /
[Reverse side] Is this 1846?

1847 May 24 / 3 a.m. / Submarine q and tidal wave off coast of Peru. / BA 50-82.

1847 June 8 / 9:50 a.m. / Boston, etc., Mass / shock / Niles' Nat Reg, Aug 21.

1847 June 9 / Volc eruption / Vavau group islands, near Samoa /
[Reverse side] Niles Nat Register, Sept. 25, 1847.

1847 June 13 / Spon Com. / Countess Gorlitz.

1847 last of June / (D-192) / Vulcan / Scott and Wray / C.R. / 83.

[BCF, p. 201:
Nature, 14-469:
That, according to the astronomer, J.R. Hind, Benjamin Scott, City Chamberlain of London, and Mr. Wray, had, in 1847, seen a body similar to "Vulcan" cross the sun.

Similar observation by Hind and Lowe, March 12, 1849 (*L'Annee Scientifique*, 1876-9).]

[BCF, pp. 204-205:

Taking up only one of the listed observations —

Or our impression that the discrediting of Leverrier has nothing to do with the acceptability of these data:

In the London *Times*, Jan. 10, 1860, is Benjamin Scott's account of his observation:

That, in the summer of 1847, he had seen a body that had seemed to be the size of Venus, crossing the sun. He says that, hardly believing the evidence of his sense of sight, he had looked for someone, whose hopes or ambitions would not make him so subject to illusion. He had told his little son, aged five years, to look through the telescope. The child had exclaimed that he had seen "a little balloon" crossing the sun. Scott says that he had not had sufficient self-reliance to make public announcement of his remarkable observation at the time, but that, in the evening of the same day, he had told Dr. Dick, F.R.A.S., who had cited other instances. In the *Times*, Jan. 12, 1860, is published a letter from Richard Abbott, F.R.A.S.: that he remembered Mr. Scott's letter to him upon this observation, at the time of the occurrence.]
[BCF, pp. 412-413 / See July 31, 1826.]

1847 June 17-22 / (It) / Parma / many meteors / 29th, exceptional met / July 4, 5 — many / BA 49/9 / 22, 23 — many.

1847 June 28 / Severe q. / Ica, Peru / BA 50-83.

1847 June 30 / in Senegal / Remarkable red glow at sunset. / C.R. 41-116.

1847 July 10 / 10:50 p.m. / Fecamp / shock — sound noticed most in upper parts of buildings / CR 25/84.

1847 July 12 / [LT], 6-d / Remarkable hailstorm / N.S. Wales.

1847 July 14 / (F) / Braunau, Bohemia / A.J. Sci 2/5/285 / Met iron.

1847 July 22 / (Fr) / [LT], 8-e / q. / Havre.

1847 July 25 / 1 p.m. / Morecombe Bay / Waterspout / LT, Aug 6-6-c.

1847 July 25 / (It) / Near Florence / great met / BA 61/37.

1847 summer / Loch Foyle / 1848 case (?) / mirage troops, etc. / B. Assoc 1852/30.

1847 summer / (M) / Flammarion, "The Atmosphere," p. 160, tell[s] story by M. Grellois — that he was travelling between Ghelma
[Reverse side] and Bonn. To the east of Bonn he saw upon a gently sloping hill "a vast and beautiful city, adorned with monuments, domes and steeples. There was no resemblance to any city known to the travellers.

[BCF, p. 421:

Summer of 1847 — see Flammarion's *The Atmosphere,* p. 160 — story told by M. Grellois: that he was travelling between Ghelma and Bone when he saw, to the east of Bone, upon a gently sloping hill, "a vast and beautiful city, adorned with monuments, domes and steeples." There was no resemblance to any city known to M. Grellois.]

1847 Aug 2 (etc.) / Vesuvius / D. News, 23rd.

1847 Aug. 9 / (ladybirds) / First seen, ac to An Reg 1847-102.

1847 Aug 11 / Near Madrid, enormous hailstones, "several weighing half a pound, killing oxen and sheep. /
[Reverse side] Morning Post, Aug 19.

1847 Aug 12 / evening / L.T., Aug 16 — a long black cloud seen over the Channel — like smoke from a steamship — from Ramsgate,
[Reverse side] seemed several miles long — ladybirds dotted all things — from one pier, 5 bushels swept up. Covered the Kentish coast — at least 5 specie[s]. / An. Reg. '47-103 says had been a strong wind from the southwest. /
[Front side] See Aug 13, '69.

1847 Aug 12 / L.B. / No mention in Annales Ent Socs of France.

1847 Aug / ladybirds / Zoologist 5/198 / At Ramsgate and Margate — a long
[Reverse side] cloud observed by hundreds of spectators coming from direction of Calais and Ostend, between 4 and 6 o'clock.
[Second page] Thursday evening a great deal of excitement. About ten, it
[Reverse side] precipitated ladybirds. In the morning, the whole coastline covered with them. "The locality whence they first took flight remains at present unknown.

1847 August 16, etc. / *Times* index, for ladybirds.

1847 Aug 12 / bet. 4 and 6 p.m. / Ramsgate and Margate — a long cloud, several miles in extent.
[Reverse side] coming from the direction of Calais — the l.b.'s / LT 16-8-d.

1847 Aug. / L.B.'s / Dome of St. Paul's reddened by them. / Field, Sept. 4, 1869 — p. 193.

1847 Aug 13 / L b — dome St Paul's / Every quarter hour when bell struck St. Paul's, a volcanic flow of them.

1847 Aug 13 / Nothing ab L.B. in Jour des Debats.

1847 Aug 14 / — morn / L b's in dense numbers — at least 5 species seen next morning, [1]4th, at Southend.
[Reverse side] From the Margate pier about 5 bushels were swept.

1847 Aug. 13 / Whole coast around Southend visited by swarms of ladybirds. Dense numbers for miles. / D. News — 16th // of the 17th — a peculiarity noted. Some of them were "of very large size."
[Reverse side] Said that at Brighton been similar invasions ab 1840 and in 1844 — said the whole coast of Essex covered with them.

1847 Aug 13 - Sept 1 / Have Standard.

1847 Sept ? / (with Venus) / (Cut) / Sci Am, Oct 23, 1847 / That short time before, at Paris — thing like comet — small, brilliant head and a tail
[Reverse side] fifteen to twenty degrees long — duration about 30 seconds.

1847 Aug 15 / At Paris / evening — for ab. 30 seconds — object like a comet,
[Reverse side] with a tail ab 15 or 20 degrees long and very narrow. / D. News., 20th.

1847 Aug 18 / At Gy (Doubs), storm and fall of such masses of water that houses
[Reverse side] were thrown down and furniture and goods from stores carried away in torrents. / Morn. Post, 26th.

1847 Aug 19 / See 15th. / Met streak / Paris / BA '60-86.

1847 Aug 19, Oct 18, Nov 16, 19, Dec 8, 11 / (Fr) / Bolides / Paris / BA 60-86.

1847 Sept. 10 / Rain falling all day at Tacna, Peru — this rare. At 3 a.m. of 11th,
[Reverse side] violent q. Rain continued. / BA 50-83.

1847 Sept. 11 / Helsingborg, Sweden / great q. / [BA] '11.

1847 Sept. 27 / From 8:15 p.m., at Strathpeffer, Scotland, a beam. / Athenaeum [1]847-1085.

1847 Sept. 29 / Aurora / Swansea / BA, vol 18/22.

1847 Sept - Oct / Sunspots unusual in number and form, noted in Jour des Debats, Oct 22-3-3.

1847 Oct 3 / — 4 h / Venus Inf conjunction with Sun.

1847 Oct 8 / Violent q / Chile / BA 50-83.

1847 Oct. 10 / Bermuda / Immense flight of small butterflies (Terias lisa). /

[Reverse side] Jones, J.M., Naturalist in Bermuda, p. 120 / Had never been seen there before. / Suddenly hundreds were seen in every direction. / Only one other instance. / See Oct 1, 1874.

1847 Oct. 11 / (D-193) / Vulcan by Schmi[dt] — little black point rapidly crossing the sun — neither bird [nor] insect / C.R. 83/623.

[BCF, p. 202 / See Jan. 6, 1818.]

[BCF, pp. 412-413 / See July 31, 1826.]

1847 Oct. 2, 18, 17, 23 / Great q's / Mexico / Chili / [BA] '11.

1847 Oct 11 / New comet in Hercules. 4 days later, had moved 34° south. / LT 29-5-d — "Cannot be far from earth." //
[Reverse side] Observation of 15th of Dec / L.T., Dec 28-4-f.

1847 Oct. 16-17 / (Fr) / Frgs / night / In a storm at Vaux, frogs covered the ground of the village. / L.T. 27-7-e.

1847 Oct 22 / [LT], 5-b / Phenomena / ?

1847 Oct. 23 / Aurora / Column of red light / Brighton / LT, Oct 26-3-f // Oxford, 24th / LT, Oct. 27 //
[Reverse side] Astro Reg 7/138 / S 12/4/e.

1847 Oct 24 / Aurora at Oxford, ab 10 p.m., red streaks in west — gradualy spreading over sky. / LT 27-6-f //
[Reverse side] At Brighton, after the gale had subsided — a vapor in a thin line was seen in a column. At 10, this flame colored and with streamers. Seemed like moonlight reflecting on vapor. / LT—26-3-f.

1847 Oct 24 / Aurora / Paris / CR 25 / 603, 628.

1847 Oct 24 / Aurora? / Cadiz / C.R. 25/764 / 26/147.

1847 Oct 24 / Aurora / Ireland / C.R. 25/906.

1847 Oct. 24 / Aurora / Swansea / BA, vol 18/22.

1847 Oct 27 / Aurora / Cambridge / Aurora streamers diverging from a point a little east of meridian and south of the zenith. This point near Beta
[Reverse side] Andromeda in right ascension and greater Polar distance by 2 degrees. "The azimuth appeared not to vary with the diurnal motion of the heavens. / Timbs 1848-275.

1847 Oct. 30 / Op Mars / (A 1).

1847 Nov 1 / Paris / Aurora / CR 25/629.

1847 Nov 3 / [LT], 5-a / Sup. / Stourbridge.

1847 No. 10 / Benares / Met trains / 10 minutes / BA 60-17.

1847 Nov. 12 - 13 / Nothing in Friend of India.

1847 Nov 12 - 13 / Mets very numerous in Benares, India.

1847 Nov. 12 - 13 / Ref is not in BA 60.

1847 Nov. 12 - 13 / In Senegal, only 5 mets seen in an hour. / C.R. 41-117 / 13 - 14, 7 in 2 hours.
1847 Nov. 19 / Large light stationary few minutes / Oxford, Eng / (D-275).

★★

[BCF, pp. 287-288 / See April 1, 1826.]

1847 about Dec 1 / Increased action of Kilauea, Hawaii / NY Herald, May 18-2-5, 1848.

1847 Dec 7 / [LT], 8-e / 24-3-e / Ext. Sup. / Rochdale.

1847 Dec 8 / Metite? / Ac to a letter from the postmaster of Forest Hill, Arkansas, published in Phil Courier (A.J. Sci 2-5-292) / Sky had been clear. At 3:15 p.m., sudden darkness. Clouds like solid black fleece, lighted from above by a red glare.
[Reverse side] A deafening explosion and concussion in the ground — a mass of rock ab. 2 feet in diameter fell to the ground. // A.J. Sci 2/6/297 / Said story proved to be false — no details of proof.

1847 Dec 11 - 12 / Moonlight on dark part of moon / a bright spot that shone intermittently / M. Notices 8/55 / by Mr. Hough, of Eversley.

[BCF, p. 398 / See March 18 and 19, 1847.]

1847 Dec 17 / Aurora / Circy, Toulouse, Bourges / CR 25/51, 934.

1848

1848 / Year notable for especially large sunspots / Galignanis Messenger, Jan 2, 1849.

1848 / Buffalo / Raps in home of the Davenport Brothers.

1848 / Foxes / Margaretta repudiated her confession in N.Y. Press, Nov 20, 1889, ac to
[Reverse side] Sir A.C. Doyle, History of Spiritualism, vol. 1, p. 106.

[BCF, p. 279:

In general, if our expression be not immediately acceptable, we recommend to rival interpreters that they consider the localization — with one exception — of this phenomenon [wheels of light], to the Indian Ocean and adjacent waters, or Persian Gulf on one side and China Sea on the other side. Though we're Intermediatists, the call of attempted Positivism, in the aspect of Completeness, is irresistible. We have expressed that from a few aspects would wheels of fire in the air look like wheels of fire, but, if we can get it, we must have observation upon vast luminous wheels, not interpretable as optical illusions, but enormous, substantial things that have smashed down material resistances, and have been sent to plunge into the ocean:

Athenaeum, 1848-833:

That at the meeting of the British Association, 1848, Sir W.S. Harris said that he had recorded an account sent to him of a vessel toward which had whirled "two wheels of fire, which the men described as rolling millstones of fire." "When they came near, an awful crash took place: the topmasts were shivered to pieces." It is said that there was a strong sulphurous odor.]

[BCF, pp. 329-331:

Once upon a time, armed with some of the best and latest cynicisms, I was hunting for prey in the *Magazine of Science,* and came upon an account of a comet that was expected in the year 1848. I supposed that the thing had been positively predicted, and very likely failed to appear, and, for such common game, had no interest. But I came upon the spoor of disgrace, in the word "triumph" — "If it does come, it will afford another astronomical triumph" (*Mag. of Sci.,* 1847-107). The astronomers had predicted the return of a great comet in the year 1848. In *Monthly Notices,* April, 1847, Mr. Hind says that the result of his calculations had satisfied him that the identification had been complete, and that, in all probability, "the comet must be very near." Accepting Prof. Madler's determinations, he predicted that the comet would return to position nearest the sun, about the end of February, 1848.

No comet.

The astronomers explained. I don't know what the mind of an astronomer looks like, but I think of a fizzle with excuses revolving around it. A writer in the *American Journal of Science,* 2-9-442, explains excellently. It seems that, when the comet failed to return, Mr. Barber, of Etwell, again went over the calculations. He found that, between the years 1556 and 1592, the familiar attractions of Jupiter and Saturn had diminished the comet's period by 263 days, but that something else had wrought an effect that he set down positively at 751 days, with a resulting retardation of 488 days. This is magic that would petrify, with chagrin, the arteries of the hemorrhagicalest statue that ever convinced the faithful — reaching back through three centuries of inter-actions, which, without divine insight, are unimaginable when occurring in three seconds —

But there was no comet.

The astronomers explained. They went on calculating, and ten years later were still calculating. See *Recreative Science,* 1860-139. It would be heroic were it not mania. What was the matter with Mr. Barber, of Etwell, and the intellectual tentacles that he had thrust through centuries is not made clear in most of the contemporaneous accounts; but, in the year 1857, Mr. Hind published a pamphlet and explained. It seems that researchers by Littrow had given new verification to a path that had been computed for the comet, and that nothing had been the matter with Mr. Barber, of Etwell, except his insufficiency of data, which had been corrected. Mr. Hind predicted. He pointed to the future, but he pointed like someone closing a thumb and spreading four fingers. Mr. Hind said that, according to Halley's calculations, the comet would arrive in the summer of 1865. However, an acceleration of five years had been discovered, so that the time should be set down for the middle of August, 1860. However, according to Mr. Hind's calculated orbit, the comet might return in the summer of 1864. However, allowing for acceleration, "the comet is found to be due early in August, 1858."

Then Bomme calculated. He predicted that the comet would return upon Aug. 2, 1858.

There was no comet.

The astronomers went on calculating. They predicted that the comet would return upon Aug. 22, 1860.

No comet.]

1848 Jan 1 / q's / Nova Scotia and St. Lucia, W.I. / qs / B.A. '11 /
[Reverse side] Sim q's, Feb 18, 1889.

1848 Jan 2, 3 / Extraordinary number of meteors / Parma and Aix-la-Chapelle / BA 51-2.

1848 Jan 2, 3 / March 27, 29 / Ap. 27 / May 2, 24 / June 21 / July 6, 24, 22, 23, 27 - 31 / July 29 / Aug. 10, 28 / Sept 30 / Oct 20 / Nov 5, 6 / Dec 11 //
[Reverse side] Each date, many mets at Aix-la-Chapelle / BA 51-3.

1848 Jan 1, Feb 1, May 23, Sept 9, Nov 6, Dec 11 / See Nov 9, 1810. / qs / New England.

1848 May 30, July 10, Sept 12, Oct 29, 31, Dec 2 / Q's / New Eng. / See Nov 9 — 1810.

1848 / Comrie / shocks in 1846-7-8 / recorded in Wm Roper, "List of Earthquakes" / See Ap. 8, '86.

1848 several weeks / Wellington, New Zealand / Cor to Daily News, Nov 16, 1858, said myst sounds — found be results of volcanic action.

[BCF, pp. 407-408:

In the London *Times,* Nov. 9, 1858, a correspondent writes that, in Cardiganshire, Wales, he had, in the autumn of 1855, often heard sounds like the discharges of heavy artillery, two or three reports rapidly, and then an interval of perhaps 20 minutes, also with long intervals, sometimes of days and sometimes of weeks, continuing throughout the winter of 1855-56. Upon the 3rd of November, 1858, he had heard the sounds again, repeatedly, and louder than they had been three years before. In the *Times,* November 12, someone else says that, at Dolgelly, he, too, had heard the "mysterious phenomenon," on the 3rd of November. Someone else — that, upon October 13, he had heard the sounds at Swansea. "The reports, as if of heavy artillery, came from the west, succeeding each other at apparently regular intervals, during the greater part of the afternoon of that day. My impression was that the sounds might have proceeded from practicing at Milford, but I ascertained, the following day, that there had been no firing of any kind there." Correspondent to the *Times,* November 20 — that with little doubt, the sounds were from artillery practice at Milford. He does not mention the investigation as to the sounds of October 13, but says that there had been cannon-firing, upon November 3rd, at Milford. *Times,* December 1 — that most of the sounds could be accounted for as sounds of blasting in quarries. *Daily News,* November 16 — that similar sounds had been heard, in 1848, in New Zealand, and were results of volcanic action.

Standard, November 16 — that the "mysterious noise" must have been from Devonport, where a sunken rock had been blown up. So, with at least variety these sounds were explained. But we learn that the series began before October 13. Upon the evening of September 28, in the Dartmoor District, at Crediton, a rumbling sound was heard. It was not supposed to be an earthquake, because no vibration of the ground was felt. It was thought that there had been an explosion of gunpowder. But there had been no such terrestrial explosion. About an hour later another explosive sound was heard. It was like all the other sounds, and in one place was thought to be distant cannonading — terrestrial cannonading. See *Quar. Jour. Geolog. Soc. of London,* vol. 15.]

1848 Jan. 20 / 5 p.m. / Rome, N.Y. / met and train / ab 12 minutes / A.J. Sci 2/5/437.

1848 Jan 24 / Shower of dust in Arabia / A.J. Sci 2/11/380.

1848 Jan 25 / At Edinburgh, a haze and a N. eye sunspot or large obscuration "appearing like a good-sized bean in shape
[Reverse side] and size. / Timbs 49/268.

1848 Jan 27 / 3 p.m. / Daylight met / Buckingham / BA 49/10.

1848 Jan 29-31 / Meteor dust / Germany / Ber. Mitth. Freund Naturw. 1848/304, 313.

1848 Jan 31 / Silesia and Lower Austria / dust / A.J. Sci 2/11/380.

1848 Feb / Catherine Fox's confirmation of the confession in N.Y. Herald, Oct 10, 1888.

1848 Feb / Confession data in R.B. Davenport's "Death Blow to Spiritualism."

1848 Feb / Margaretta Fox's confession in NY Herald, Sept 24, 1888.

1848 Feb / Fox / Long account in Tribune, NY, Dec., 1848.

1848 Feb / Fox phe started. The family had moved in, in Dec. / McCabe, "Spiritualism."

1848 Feb / It was Kate Fox, not Margaret, ac to McCabe, who recanted the confession.

1848 Feb 2 / Cheshire / great met / BA 50/90.

1848 Feb 7 / 11 p.m. / ac to E.J. Lowe / Brilliant meteor "ab twice the apparent size of Jupiter fell from 2° (degree) below Jupiter. / B Assoc 1848-9.

1848 Feb. 14 / 9 p.m. to eleven / India / streaks of light ascending from horizon — or aurora / Intel Obs. 7/160.

1848 Feb. 15 / 1 p.m. / Aerolite / (Dharwar), India / south of Negloor / Trans Bombay Geog. Soc 9-208.

1848 Feb 15 / Negloor, Dharwar / same kind of stone as that of Nov 30, 1842.

1848 Feb. 16 / Java / q. / II [Medium] / BA '11.

1848 Feb. 20 / Aurora / Durham / 8:16 p.m. / Arch suddenly arose near horizon in N.E. — passed a little eastward and southward
[Reverse side] of Great Bear, directly across Cephella and a little west of Pleiades. Duration less than a minute. / Timbs 1848/-276.

1848 early in March / Rappings in house of Fox sisters / Hydesville, N.Y.

1848 March 8 / 4 a.m. / Met shaped like a kite, larger than moon / Slough and Bath / BA 49/10.

1848 March 19 / The slight eclipse / D-219 / See 1849.

[BCF, pp. 230-231]

1848 March 27, 29 / Aix-la-Chapelle / many mets / BA, 51-2.

1848 Ap. 15 / Loud det. met. / night / Whitesville, Miss. / A.J. Sci 2/6/148 / BA-60-102.

1848 April 28 / New Star, by Mr. Hind, in Ophiuchus, between 4th and 5th mag., where
[Reverse side] none was noticed Ap. 5. / M. Notices 8-146 / Slowly diminished. About 8th mag, June 30. Very red.

1848 Ap. 28 / Hind certain not there on Ap 5th / Todd, Stars and Telescopes, p. 266.

1848 Ap? / For N. Opp. in 1921, see M. Notices, Nov., 1921.

1848 Ap. 30 / morning / Remarkable yellow fog / London / B.A. 1848-10.

1848 Ap. 30 - May 10 / Nothing in Jour des Debats.

1848 May / Greatest of downpours in Jamaica. /
[Reverse side] Kingston Budget, Oct 14, 1879.

1848 May 2 / Rich display of meteors, by Heis. / Nature 103-174.

1848 May 2 / By Heis, at Aachen — many mets with streaks / Observatory 48-119.

1848 May 3 / C-214 / Vienne, France / Army in sky and city / Bull Soc Astro de France 27/180.

[BCF, pp. 421-422]

(to be continued)

The Society For The Investigation of The Unexplained

Mail: SITU/PURSUIT, P.O. Box 265, Little Silver, NJ 07739-0265 USA Tel: (201) 842-5229

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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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