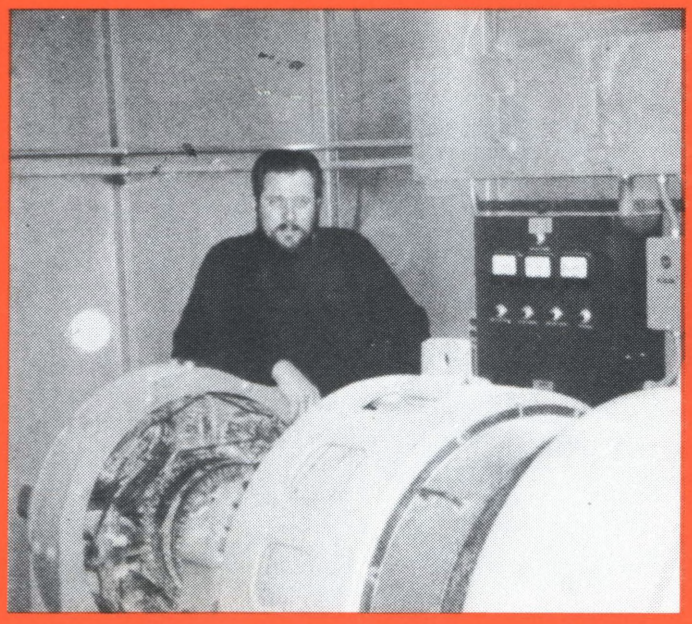
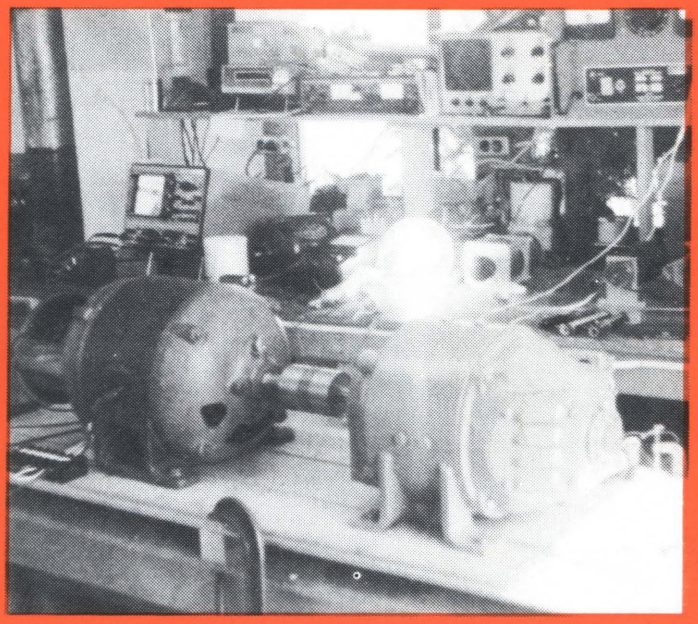
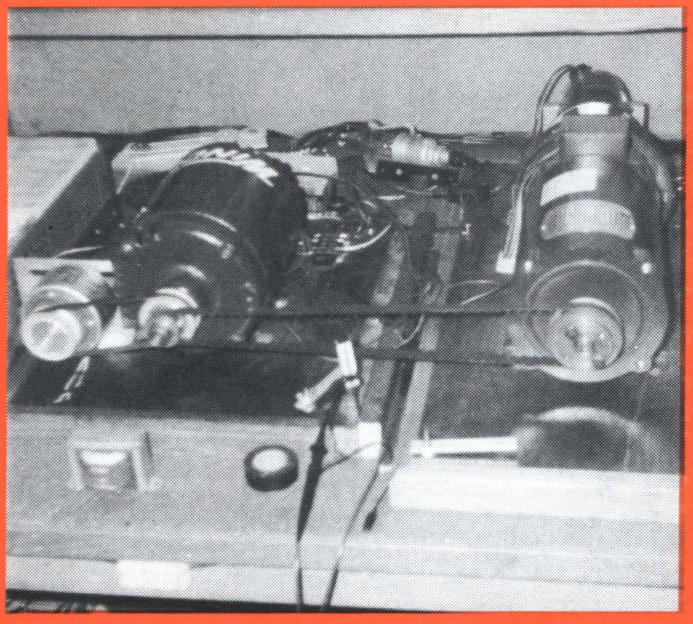
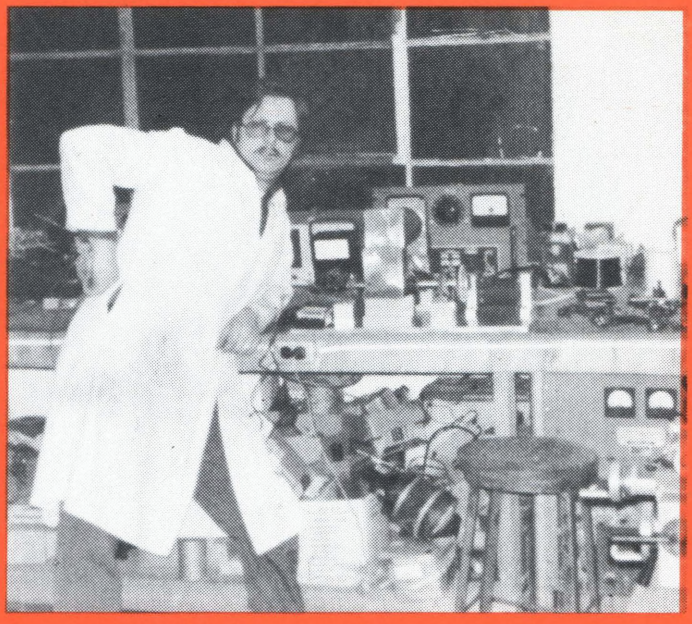
Pursuit

'Science is the Pursuit of the Unexplained'









Journal of SITU
The
Society for the
Investigation of
The Unexplained

"New Concepts in Power Generation," see page 160

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The Society For The Investigation Of The Unexplained

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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 photos: upper left: the author with 800 KVAR synchronous capacitor of his own design in Michigan.
lower left: DC motor (right) driving standard generator.
upper right: the Transforming generator powering 300 watt lamp.
lower right: the author in Michigan shop.

The sources of the data that Charles Fort collected into more than 40,000 notes came mostly from newspapers and periodical journals of the 1800s on to the time of his death in 1932. But are those sources as plentiful for us today?

The high cost of printing and the advent of television contributed heavily to the disappearance of hundreds of newspapers in this country and abroad since World War II. Now, those surviving papers usually resort to national and international syndicated news services to cut back on the expense of hiring reporters to cover anything except local politics, crime, sports and social events. Stories of the unusual and the bizarre, unfortunately, get left to those weekly "supermarket" tabloids — the mere names of which often evoke laughter and/or ridicule by serious researchers.

We feel it is up to ***PURSUIT*** and journals like it to help fill the void and the growing dearth of information on unexplaineds. We hope that serious researchers like Frizzell & Walls, Schwarz, Murray, Gordon, Cook and all the others will not dwindle and disappear for the lack of factual data and an audience.

Our job is to get the message across to our readers and hope those powers-that-be will not shelve the Dyna-flux generator the same way they have bypassed the steam engine, highly efficient carburetors, alcohol as an inexpensive fuel, etc., etc.

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Stalking the Mysterious Lights

by Michael A. Frizzell & George F. Walls ©

They go by many names: Ignis fatuus, will-o'-the-wisp, foxfire, ghostlights, seismically-induced plasma, ball lightning, and so on. For hundreds of years, people all over the world have been reporting observations of strange, basketball-sized, spheres of light. References to them can be found in many forms of literature, folklore, legends, and the time-honored tales families often pass from generation to generation. The places these lights are alleged to "haunt" are equally diverse. They are said to be found on mountains, in swamps, graveyards, deserts, along lonely railroad tracks, and even in damp, abandoned mines.

Many Forteans and anomalists will be familiar with this subject from such classic references as *Mysterious Fires and Lights*[1] and *Weird America.*[2] For the uninitiated, however, it must be explained that since "mysterious lights" are aerial objects that often remain unidentified, they are "UFOs" in namesake only. The unidentified flying objects that concern UFOlogists are presumed to be more akin to technological "hardware." Whereas, mysterious lights are, usually earth-bound balls of luminosity, small and showy but of little substance.

The purpose of this article will be to differentiate and explain various types of nocturnal luminous phenomena in the hope of focusing on the "true" mysterious light and exploring some possible methodologies for studying it.

Swamp Gas

Synonyms: Ignis fatuus, will-o'-the-wisp, jack-o'-lantern, marsh gas.

A multitude of reliable references to and descriptions of this natural phenonenon have been found in prestigious journals such as, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, Nature,* and *Symons's Monthly Meteorological Magazine.* Some of these references are global in scope and often pre-date the twentieth century.[3]

Characteristically, swamp gas is found in peat bogs, mud flats, marshes, and swamps — wherever stagnant water coincides with the decay of organic matter. The following reference demonstrates a typical observation:

> "The water of the marsh is ferruginous, and covered with irridescent crust. During the day bubbles of air were seen rising from it, and in the night blue flames were observed shooting from and playing over its surface. As I suspected that there was some connection between these flames and the bubbles of air, I marked during the day-time the place where the latter rose up most abundantly, and repaired thither during the night; to my great joy I actually observed bluish-purple flames, and did not hestitate to approach them. On reaching the spot they retired, and I pursued them in vain; all attempts to examine them closely were ineffectual. On another day, in the twilight, I went to the place, where I waited the approach of night; the flames became gradually visible, but redder than formerly, thus showing that they burnt also during the day; I approached nearer, and they retired. Convinced that they would return again to the place of their origin, when the agitation of the air ceased, I remained stationary and motionless, and observed them again gradually approach. As I could easily reach them, it occurred to me to attempt to light paper by means of them, but for some time I did not succeed in this experiment, which I found was owing to my breathing. I therefore held my face from the flame, and also interposed a piece of cloth as a screen; on doing which I was able to singe paper, which became brown-colored, and covered with a viscous moisture. I next used a narrow slip of paper, and enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it take fire. The gas was evidently flammable, and not a phosphorescent one, as some have maintained. But how do these lights originate?"[4]

In spite of all the observations made of this natural oddity, it remains a puzzle to science. Assumptions have always been made that methane (CH_4), a odorless, colorless, and highly flammable gas, is the primary constituent of swamp gas. In nature, swamp gas results from the breakdown of cellulose, proteins, and fats by anaerobic (not requiring oxygen) bacteria in mud and sediment on the marsh floor. The gas is lighter than air and will burn with a pale blue or yellow flame. At a stagnant pool bubbles of swamp gas may be induced to ignite with a lighted match. The gas will burn with a brief flame and often emit a 'pop'like report. Bored with the chemistry yet? Cheer up, it gets worse.

The fabled will-o'-the-wisp and jack-o'-lantern are said to be manifestations of swamp gas. However, since methane will not ignite spontaneously, we suddenly find that this phenomenon of nature has become more phenomenal. Sounds redundant, doesn't it? Well, it's not nearly as redundant as using a mystery to explain away other mysteries. So, to account for the will-o'-the-wisp, how does the gas ignite to provide the necessary flame? A misconception occasionally stated in chemistry texts and books dealing with these phenomena is that the spontaneous ignition of methane could result from the additional presence of phosphine (PH_3) in the swamp gas. Phosphine (phosphorous trihydride), a highly poisonous gas also evolved from waterlogged soils, results from the decay of animal protein, bone, and other phosphate-bearing matter. Interestingly, pure phosphine is *not* self-igniting either. In order for it to spontaneously inflame, it must be contaminated with a small amount of phosphorus tetrahydride (P_2H_4). Recently, however, some of these "given" operating conditions of swamp gas have been challenged in the laboratory. Demonstrations have shown that if the tetrahydride-bearing phosphine is injected into a stream of methane — and if ignition occurs — the resultant flame will be a bright green color, accompanied by copious smoke and a distinct odor. Nevertheless, despite these findings, it is generally agreed that jack-o'-lanterns do not produce stinking, green contrails. Accordingly, laboratory experiments devoted to the synthesis of self-igniting swamp gas have, thus far, been unsuccessful. In fact, recent tests using soil/phosphate mixtures have evolved flammable, though not self-igniting gases. Additionally, in the same series of experiments, vapor-phase chromatography (a sensitive analysis technique) failed to detect even parts-per-million traces of phosphine in the laboratory samples.[5]

The final analysis of this chemical dissertation infers that in spite of "established facts" and learned opinions on the subject, much remains unclear about the evolution and characteristics of swamp gas in Nature. Furthermore, if the techni-

calities are still so vague, then perhaps more reservation should be exercised before swamp gas is assigned as the explanation for so many nocturnal luminous phenomena.

Fox Fire

Synonyms: bioluminescence (vegetative)

Within the biological kingdom a number of organisms (ranging from bacteria to deep-sea fishes) are gifted with the ability to emit light through complex, internal, biochemical reactions. The deep-sea angler fish and the common firefly are both life-forms possessing this talent for the respective tasks of luring prey and enticing mates — which, when you think about it, are about the same thing. Foxfire is an example of this phenomenon from the plant kingdom. Often seen in moist woodlands and forests, foxfire is a feeble glow that can occasionally be spotted on rotted logs at night. It is caused by the growth of certain fungi, two species of which are *Armillaria mellea* and *Panus stipicus.* Although stumbling upon this oddity at night may give the lonely wayfarer a palpitation or two, foxfire cannot be construed for the more bodacious luminous phenomena that are often said to make tortuous frolics through the woods themselves.[6]

Ball Lightning

Synonyms: globular lightning, sphere lightning, fireballs.

In his remarkable compilation, the *Handbook Of Unusual Natural Phenomena,* William Corliss began the introduction of his Ball Lightning chapter in this way:

> "Ball lightning cannot be ignored. It exists. Thousands of people have seen it and hundreds of scientists have written about it. Nevertheless, it remains as inscrutible as ever.
>
> One reason ball lightning resists explanation is that it is so variable. It may be no larger than a pea or it may rival a house in size. It may be violet, red, yellow, or change colors during the few seconds it exists. The shape of all lightning is usually spherical but...other shapes have been reported. The phenomenon may glide silently and even inquisitively around a room and then quietly dematerialize. Most ball lightning, though, seems to explode violently; or it might be better to say that its disappearance is accompanied by an explosion."[7]

In his two opening paragraphs, Corliss does an excellent job of summarizing the main features which prevent ball lightning from being confused with other forms of (nocturnal) luminous phenomena. To recapitulate these characteristics, it can be said that ball lightning varies greatly in size and color and is limited to a "lifespan" of a few seconds up to a minute or two, maximum. Also, ball lightning has the peculiar propensity for materializing inside of houses and other sealed objects. Its extinguishment can often (though not always) be supplemented with an explosive report. And its appearance seems predisposed to inclement weather — although, there are exceptions to this as well.

The following case histories will serve to typify the characteristics of this fascinating anomaly.

In England, on August 8, 1975, during a "vigorous" thunderstorm, a Midlands area housewife had a unique encounter. The witness was in the kitchen of her Smethwick, Warley home, at about 19:45 hours (7:45 p.m.), when she observed a sphere of light materialize over her stove. The object was about 10 cm (3.9 inches) in diameter. Its color ranged from bright blue to purple and it was surrounded by a flame-like halo. As the orb moved toward the witness, at an estimated height of 95 cm (3.1 feet), a "burning heat was felt," accompanied by a "singeing smell." Also, a rattling sound was heard.

This woman's experience is especially remarkable because she was actually struck by the globe. The housewife commented, "The ball seemed to hit me below the belt...and I automatically brushed it from me and it just disappeared ...with a bang. Where I brushed it away there appeared a redness and swelling on my left hand. It seemed as if my gold wedding ring[8] was burning into my finger." The witness in this case sustained little injury, however, her synthetic fiber dress melted where the ball made contact with it.[9]

Another ball lightning experience involved the Reverend John Henry Lehn, a former pastor from Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania. Reverend Lehn's encounter occurred in the summer of 1921, during an electrical storm. While in the bathroom of his York, Pennsylvania home, he witnessed a globe of light pass through the screen of the room's open window. The ball was "about the size of a grapefruit" and was a "sodium flame" yellow color. Upon entering the room, the globe promptly descended to the floor where it "swiftly and deliberately rolled about my feet and then hopped up into the bowl of the wash basin and melted into two portions the steel chain holding the rubber stopper and then disappeared." Reverend Lehn added that the entire event took only several seconds and at no time did the ball make a sound.

In deference to the tattered truism that "lightning never strikes twice...," Reverend Lehn recounted that several weeks later, during another thunderstorm, ball lightning made an encore in the same bathroom. Another light, virtually identical to the first, again entered the window screen without incident. Reverend Lehn asserted that "after the globe of fire encircled my feet, it went beyond for some short distance and then hopped up into the bathtub and, as it descended, it melted into two pieces the steel chain that held the rubber stopper." Although not specifically stated, we can only assume that the ball of the second episode disappeared as quickly and quietly as the first.[10]

Even though the two cases above took place in dwellings, there are many reported sightings of ball lightning which have occurred out-of-doors; during daylight and at night.

Presently, no one is absolutely certain about what ball lightning is. However, there are some plausible theories that attempt to deal with the nature of the phenomenon. Of these, the "Finkelstein-Rubenstein Theory of Direct Current Non-Linear Fields" comes close to explaining many ball-lightning characteristics as established by witness accounts. In short, this theory provides support that ball lightning may be a free-floating corona discharge. While the Finkelstein-Rubenstein postulation and its "non-linear differential equations" go a long way toward interpreting the nature of ball lightning, the theory has its weaknesses. For example, it does not provide for the baffling features in which lightning balls materialize inside houses and aircraft, pass through glass and metal, and so forth.[11]

William Corliss summed it up nicely (and anomalistically) in saying: "Electromagnetic plasmas, chemical reactions in the air, antimatter meteorites, nuclear reactions, and many other ideas have been rendered and found wanting. It is even possible that intense electrical forces may somehow distort our space-time continuum and provide a fleeting window onto some unknown cosmos."[7] Bravo, Mr. Corliss!

Ghostlights

Synonyms: spooklights, la luz del dinero (the Money Lights), corpse candles, earthlights, mineral lights, Indian lights.

Wherever you go on earth, you will find a different colloquial expression for this particular type of nocturnal light. In Peru, for example, this phenomenon is known as the Money Lights; in Wales, Corpse Candles; and in Australia, the Min-Min Lights.

"Ghostlights"[12] have unmistakable characteristics which set them apart from all the other nocturnal luminous oddities described thus far. They exhibit, for instance, the quirk of "haunting" the same geographical location again and again. And wherever the location, it is generally a rural, isolated, or an otherwise dark, out-of-the-way place. Ghostlights are often retiring and act as though they are maintaining a respectable distance between themselves and their observers. Conversely, they can also demonstrate an unnerving inquisitiveness; an almost quasi-intelligent behavior in which they dart out from their inky retreats attaching themselves to cars or otherwise scaring the hell out of wary passersby. The periodicity of their appearances is frustratingly unpredictable and apparently not predicated upon seasonal changes or weather. These mysterious lights are often, perfectly spherical, about the size of basketballs and are predominantly described as being white, yellow, or orange, although other colors are occasionally reported. In terms of optical intensity, they have been compared to anything from a dim railroad lantern to a brilliant automobile headlight. Many are said to fly at high speeds, but usually not more than ten feet in altitude. While ghostlights usually make only brief appearances, sightings lasting minutes and even hours have been documented.

Whether having some basis in fact or merely the product of human imagination, most ghostlights have obtained their titles by having death stigmas associated with their origins and histories. In the cases of ghostlights seen along railroad tracks (e.g. the Maco Light in North Carolina and the Hookerman Light in New Jersey), the lights are said to be the disembodied "spirits" of brakemen and/or conductors who were killed on the tracks during railroad accidents.

In examining the following ghostlight cases, the reader will become better acquainted with the distinction of this particular oddity over the other luminous phenomena described earlier.

The Hebron (Maryland) Light

On a hot July night in 1952, two state policemen drove their cruiser just outside the town of Hebron, on Maryland's eastern shore. Driving down Church Street Extended, the two men caught sight of an approaching light on the road. Believing the light to be another car with one headlamp out, the troopers continued toward it. The light headed straight for the cruiser. Fearing collision, the officers swerved their patrol car into a ditch and stopped. The light also stopped, twenty feet in front of them and about a car's light above the road. The two officers suddenly realized that the light was not attached to an automobile — or any other structure. In astonishment, they watched the silent, self-contained, sphere of yellow light as it delicately bobbed above the roadway.

After a few minutes of frozen contemplation the policemen slowly advanced toward the object with their cruiser. As they did this, the light retreated, yet, maintained a discreet separation between itself and their vehicle. Finally, out of desperate curiosity, the two men raced toward the light reaching a speed of fifty mph. With apparent ease, the luminous ball maintained the slight margin — staying just yards ahead of the cruiser — as it retreated down the road. The glowing entity easily out-manuevered them and finally veered off the road to a nearby meadow. It almost seemed to enjoy the chase before vanishing as inscrutably as it first appeared.

This story represents one of several encounters that officers of the Maryland State Police had with this strange light over a two week period.[13]

The Hebron Light, as it became known, had been occasionally seen for many years. The 1952 sighting, however, gained it the most notoriety due to the number of witnesses and their high credibility. In fact, Commander C.C. Sermon of the Salisbury, Maryland State Police barracks was one of the principal witnesses during the above encounters.

If you approached the light, as some observers alleged, it would tone down from a bright yellow incandescence to a dull, neon glow, disappear, and then almost instantaneously reappear directly behind you.[14]

Due to the unusual nature of the incident, the State Police requested a "scientific explanation" for the phenomenon. Several days after the initial encounter, a newspaper press release carried the opinion of an unnamed Johns Hopkins University professor that the light was nothing more than swamp gas, owing to the marshy terrain in the area. The professor was also quoted as saying, "It seems a shame to have State Police sitting out there all night trying to catch a little bag of gas."[15]

Unless this writer is mistaken, it's generally agreed that the delicate nature of swamp gas will not permit 50 mph sprints, right-angle turns, or relatively long durations of appearance. The Hopkins professor, however, offered his opinion from the safety of the Baltimore campus, apparently not caring (or daring) to visit the lonely Hebron site.

In 1967, Church Street Extended was paved. There have been no bonafide sightings since. This is a curious postscript for several ghostlights. In some cases, where features of the terrain are altered, a light's appearance can be subdued or obliterated entirely.

Joe Baldwin's Light (The Maco Light)

In the spring of 1867, Joe Baldwin, a conductor with the Atlantic Coastline Railroad was decapitated in a tragic accident near the Maco (North Carolina) Station. Shortly after his death, the story goes, a strange light appeared.

The Maco Light has been seen by many people along the dark Coastline tracks. It would first appear, perhaps a mile down the tracks, as just a bare flicker of light. Then rapidly, the ominous light would grow stronger, approaching the viewer with very deliberate and measured pendulum-like movements. At a distance of perhaps seventy-five yards from the witness, the light would stop. After hanging motionless just a few feet above the tracks, the glowing orb would remain still just long enough to tantalize and then dash back into obscurity.

In recent years, Atlantic Coastline Railroad employees have also reported seeing the light. In fact, railroad officials have cited more than one occasion where train engineers, seeing the light on the tracks, stopped their locomotives. Thinking there was some type of emergency, they would approach the light which, in turn, would fly off the tracks and vanish in the darkness.[16]

During the summer of 1978, Joe Baldwin's century-old "haunt" was torn up as the Maco Station tracks were no longer in use. According to recent reports from several Maco residents, Joe's nocturnal escapades have all but ceased.[17]

The Marfa Lights

In the opinion of this writer, the mysterious lights that "live" near Marfa, Texas are among the most interesting of all. They have the greatest potential for being viewed, photographed, and otherwise scientifically scrutinized in a setting

of uncompromised, natural beauty and majesty. This entire region of Texas is mostly desert plain, heavily interspersed with bare, rocky, mountain ranges showing colorful strata. The principal "haunt" of the lights is a huge expanse of desert range called Mitchell Flats. Located in the southwestern lobe of Texas, about 7 miles east of Marfa and 17 miles west-southwest of Alpine, this area is bordered by Route 90 on the north.

The Marfa lights have a well-developed history and lore, with the first recollected sighting having been made in 1883 by Robert Ellison, who was among the first settlers in the area. According to interviews with Julia Plumbley, Ellison's daughter, the strange lights were often mistaken to be campfires or lanterns of the (then) hostile Apache Indians.[18]

Although there have been many recorded sightings of the Marfa lights over the years, the best documented "encounters" are in the form of a log kept by two professional geologists. In 1973 geologists, Elwood Wright and Pat Kenney, were sent to the Marfa area on business by the Meeker Oil Company. Intrigued by stories of the lights, the two men made nighttime observations out on Mitchell Flats from Wednesday, March 14, through Tuesday, March 20, 1973, and again on June 15th and 16th of the same year. Kenney and Wright kept a log of all their nightly vigils and were careful to include measured distances, landmarks, and the times that these activities occurred. They were also able to determine that some of the lights seen in the desert had more prosaic explanations (i.e. stationary ranch lights, car headlights, etc.). However, of all the log entries made, the most revealing were for Monday, March 19th and Tuesday, March 20th. Writing in a third-person narrative Pat Kenney reported the following observations:

Monday, March 19, 1973

"Wright and Kenney went to the air base entrance at approximately 8:30 [p.m.]...They observed three (3) lights moving rapidly in all directions, but still in the direction of the Chinati Mountains. The lights still appeared to be at a great distance. One of the lights began swinging in an arc, like a rocker on a rocking chair. Another did a complete loop and approached the rocking light. They appeared to be playing."

Tuesday, March 20, 1973

"Approximately 9:00 p.m., Wright and Kenney...went back down the highway [Rt. 90]...and turned south on Nopal Ranch Road...until they were about one-and-one-half miles south of the highway. They stopped... turned off the engine and waited. Three horses, about 200 feet west of the car suddenly started running and acting in a wild manner. At that precise moment, they observed two lights moving rapidly from the southwest to the northeast, almost at right angles to the road. The first light slowed down near the road, crossed the road less than 1000 feet in front of their car, and continued to the east where it seemed to merge with or meet a third light which was brighter and was between their car and the vicinity of the old air base hanger [defunct since WW II]. It crossed the road only three or four feet off the ground. The second light coming from the southwest followed...the same path as the first light but it seemed to be moving slower. They decided to sneak up on it in the car with their lights out, and try to intercept it at the same place where the first light had crossed the road, but they could not get close to it. They could tell they were within 500-700 feet of it but it started veering to the north and when they got to the point where the first light had crossed the road, the second light was several hundred feet down the road. They could tell how far away it was because it was only about three feet off the ground and it went behind some bushes and in front of other bushes...The second light was not more than 200 feet from them when it crossed the road. They stopped the car and turned off the engine as it came to the edge of the road. It moved out to the middle of the road and hovered there. They both had the distinct impression that it knew exactly where they were and that it was just daring them to chase it. The intensity of the light decreased as it slowed down and hovered in one spot. The color was approximately the same as an ordinary incandescent household light bulb. It seemed to possess intelligence! They did not move and after approximately one-half minute it moved on to the east to join the other lights, then they all vanished. The light they observed closest appeared to be about half the size of a basketball."[19]

Three years ago, this writer had the good fortune to discuss the above incident with Kenney and Wright personally. Even though twelve years had passed since the actual experience occurred, their excitement, accuracy of recall, and total amazement left this writer with the belief that what they saw could not and cannot be easily explained in conventional terms.

"Okay," you might ask, "so now that we have these mysterious lights, what are they and what do we do with them?" Well, as to what they are, that's the tough part. Of course, given the apparent "paranormality" of ghostlights and the death stigma they often carry, it is inevitable for some anomalists to peg them as remnants of the human spirit; residual psychic energy hopelessly bound to the area in which a tragic death or event occurred. In some cases (e.g. Maco Light) there may be circumstances that relate to this idea. Unfortunately, there is no scientific support for this interesting theory. However, the most tenable (and scientifically acceptable) theory presently available is that of seismic stress.

About twelve years ago, several scientists began propounding the idea that seismic stress or plate tectonic activity may be the causal factor for certain nocturnal luminous phenomena. Due mainly to the work of Michael Persinger, Brian Brady, John Derr, and William Wagner, the hypothesis was initially linked to research conducted by other scientists involving earthquake light.[20]

In keeping with the seismic stress theory, the piezoelectric effect would play an integral role. The piezoelectric effect is an action in which an electrical discharge is produced through the exertion of pressure on quartz crystal (Note: beside quartz, a number of other chemicals and minerals demonstrate this effect). On a grand scale, the modus operandi might go something like this:

A shift or tremor in the earth's crust, presumably along a faultline, exerts pressure on quartz-bearing rock. The rock responds by emitting a potential difference (piezoelectric charge), possibly on the order of millions of volts. Although beyond this point the theory's mechanics become vague, the electric charge would (somehow) transfer its way to the surface through an undetermined thickness of marginally conductive rock and soil. At the surface, this charge might ionize the air just above the ground. This ionization might conceivably lead to the formation of a plasma (similar to the effect inside the glass tubes of an energized neon sign). This plasma might represent our mysterious, floating, balls of light.

Yes, this is a plausible theory but it has its problems. It fails to clearly define how the mysterious light's spherical shape

would remain intact (not to mention visible) for extended periods of time or how the light would rapidly accelerate/decelerate, start and stop, and so forth. It has been suggested, however, that the 'quasi-intelligent behavior" of the light is due only to variations in the electrostatic charges that would surround it as well as the objects it would move toward or away from; or in other words, mere attraction and repulsion.[21]

Now that we, at least, have a tentative idea of what ghostlights are, we are ready to explore some tentative ideas of what to do with them.

Since there are over one hundred known ghostlight sites in the United States alone,[22] there's plenty of fertile ground left to till. Although some of these sites are defunct (e.g. the Maco Light or the Hebron Light), there are still enough active areas to keep the ambitious anomalist in the dark. Marfa, for example, is a good choice since virtually all the land is either owned privately or by the Federal Government. In fact, due to the dry, harsh, and even hostile environment, the Marfa Lights will probably not be disturbed by bulldozers or asphalt in the foreseeable future.

All the ghostlight cases previously reviewed (and several more not mentioned) have been investigated by The Enigma Project, a Baltimore, Maryland based association that documents and explores claims of unexplained phenomena. Since the Enigma Project's philosophy involves a scientific approach to the research of ghostlights, its members have sought to "quantify" ghostlights in rational, scientific terms. In a kind of "cart before the horse" approach many researchers already accept ghostlights as being "qualified" in view of the many similar witness accounts, photographs, and more particularly, the excellent work done by Vestigia in 1976.[23]

Considering that ghostlights are apparently sources of light (i.e. refracted, reflected, self-contained sources of emission, or whatever), they unequivocally occupy at least one portion (and probably more) of the electromagnetic spectrum. Spectroscopy is a key to determining the chemical makeup of an emissive body. Just as astronomers use this principle to examine the composition of distant stars and planets, so too, can it be applied to mysterious lights. Spectroscopy has been used with limited success in North Carolina on the Brown Mountain Lights and in Texas on the Marfa Lights. In retrospect, however, a little more persistence in the application of the technique, at both sites, might have given better results.[24]

According to George Walls, Engineering Project Manager and mathematician for AT&T Longlines in New Jersey (and also Enigma Project Engineering Director), if ghostlights do represent electromagnetic plasmas, then many other electromagnetic frequencies may be involved in such appearances. In addition to the visible light emitted by ghostlights, George speculates that ultraviolet and infrared (supported by Vestigia's work) forms of light may also be present as well as electrostatic and electromagnetic fields. In fact, preliminary research conducted at Bell Laboratories by Walls and other scientists indicate that energies emitted through the triboluminescent[25] and piezoelectric properties of certain rocks span the lower radio frequencies through infrared, visible, and ultraviolet light and may continue on to the x-ray portions of the spectrum! In keeping with the seismic stress/plate tectonic theory, these findings are very significant.

For anomalists interested more in actual field pursuits, some suggested forms of "data aquisition" equipment would be 35mm cameras fitted with high-speed, black and white film, color transparency film (slides), and black and white and/or color infrared film; a video camera (sensitive to 3 lux or less or equipped with an image intensifier); a spectroscope with 35mm camera capability; and an electromagnetic spectrum analyzer and seismograph (should one be fortunate enough to have access to them). In addition, a gaussmeter or magnetometer, an electrostatic field detector, and some type of gamma ray/x-ray radiation survey meter would also prove valuable. To complete the instrument package, one could also arrange to have each of the electronic devices deliver its output into discrete channels. Each of these channels could then be fed to a sequential sampler which would "read" each output for a specified period of time and then move to the next device, continuing this cycle indefinitely. The sampled data could ultimately be fed to an analog-to-digital converter where it would be safely stored on magnetic cassette tapes for future interpretation and manipulation by a computer.

The data aquisition techniques described above are currently being planned for future use on the Marfa Lights by the Enigma Project. Basic photography (i.e., with B&W, color-transparency, and infrared films) and video taping methods have already been used at Marfa with limited success. However, the most significant color photograph of the Marfa Lights ever taken was accomplished by James Crocker in September, 1986, during the Enigma Project's annual excursion there. With his 35mm camera positioned out on Mitchell Flats, Crocker captured a mysterious light executing an elaborate circuitous manuever at high velocity. He used a 50mm lens at f1.8, an approximate 3 minute exposure time, and 400 ASA Ektachrome film. Interestingly, although Crocker and Enigma associates George Walls and Gloria Denick observed a faint light at the time the photo was taken, the perception of Crocker's film far exceeded that of the human eye.[26]

Lastly, Enigma Project researchers recently performed an exercise which may unearth patterns and clues toward an explanation of the ghostlight puzzle. It was discovered that the U.S. Geological Survey offers four interesting and pertinent maps for sale. They are entitled: Total Magnetic Intensity of the United States, Composite Magnetic Anomaly Map of the U.S. (color-coded), the Bouguer Gravity Anomaly Map of the U.S., and the Generalized Tectonic Map of North America. Engima obtained the first three maps (much to our dismay the Tectonic map was out of print) and began to look for correlations between the three that would ultimately correlate to ghostlight sites.

Since the Marfa Lights have been a focus of Enigma's ghostlight research for the last three years, the southwestern lobe of Texas was scrutinized. Figure A, shows the Magnetic Anomaly Map with the extreme dark areas representing isolated, unusual peaks of magnetic intensity. A number of them are clustered in and about the Marfa, Alpine, and Mitchell Flats region. Figure B, shows the Gravity Anomaly Map with four distinct gravitational gradients (i.e., 110-140) running between Alpine and Marfa. The numbers indicate that the gravity fields in that area are moderate to low. Figure C, shows a superimposition of Figures A and B. Figure D, is showing Total Magnetic Intensity with marked lines of force. The line of flux marked 50,000 (nanoteslas or .5 gauss) runs just north of Alpine. The dashed, vertical line (marked −70) indicates a predictable, continuous, and yearly decrease in magnetic field strength for that area. It's interesting that its path precisely bisects the area where the Marfa Lights are most commonly seen. Also, of some interest is an area of peak magnetic intensity located midway between Fort Stockton and McCamey (marked +53). This same area is seen from a different perspective in Figure C, as a dark patch

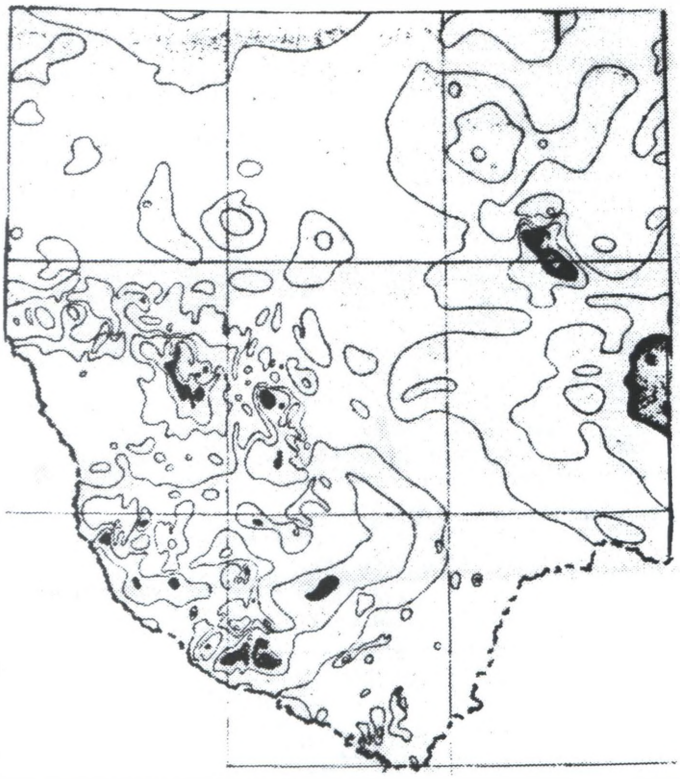


Figure A Magnetic Anomaly Map

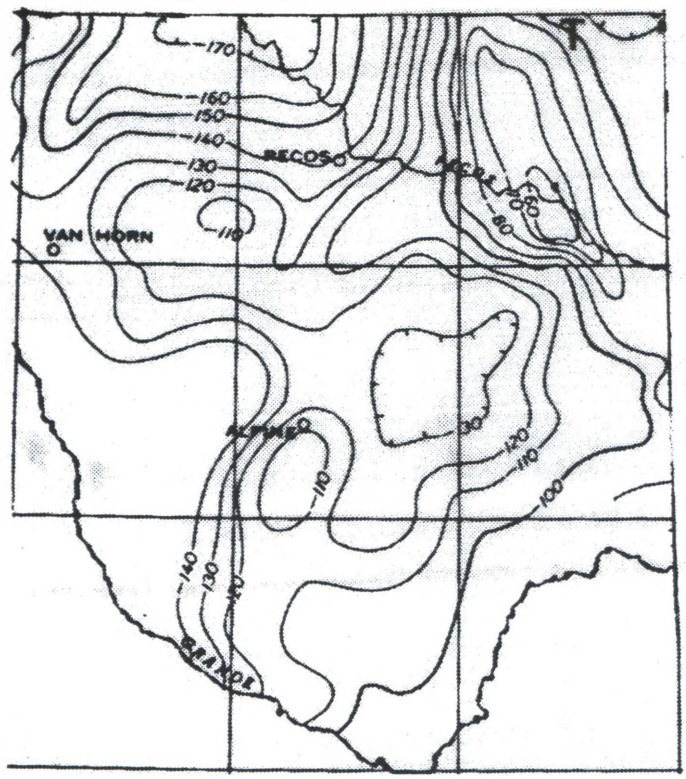


Figure B Gravity Anomaly Map

located northeast of Alpine. Lastly, the far-from-aesthetically-perfect Figure E is a superimposition of Figures A, B, and D. So, in summary, what do these maps tell us? Probably very little, but possibly a great deal. We know that the Marfa Light target area is permeated by a weak gravity gradient, around which are clusters of peak magnetic anomalies. We also know that the same area is becoming steadily weaker in terms of the earth's magnetic lines of force. Perhaps these correlations will become more meaningful once the missing tectonic map is factored in. As time permits Enigma plans to apply these same technical relationships to other ghostlights in the hope of finding similar, repetitious patterns.[27]

The ghostlights still hold the secret. Whether they are natural, geophysical phenomena or something else entirely they deserve the attention of science and its scientists. If they are merely plasmas they may provide a deeper understanding of the dark side of physics, if they are intelligent they may be the gatekeepers of reality.

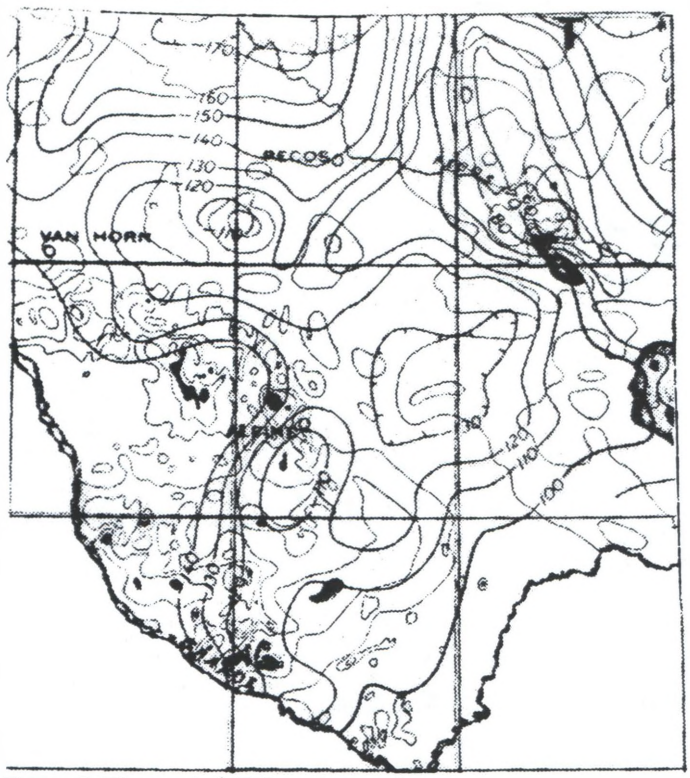


Figure C (Figures A & B Superimposed)

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8. Considering the torroidal shape of a wedding band, this observation implies an induction type heating which bolsters the theories of the electromagnetic nature of Ball Lighting. - M.A.F.
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10. Gaddis, pp. 58-59.
11. Cade, Maxwell C. & Delphine Davis. *The Taming of the Thunderbolts: The Science and Superstition of Ball Lighting,* Abelard-Schuman, New York, 1969, pp. 99-104.

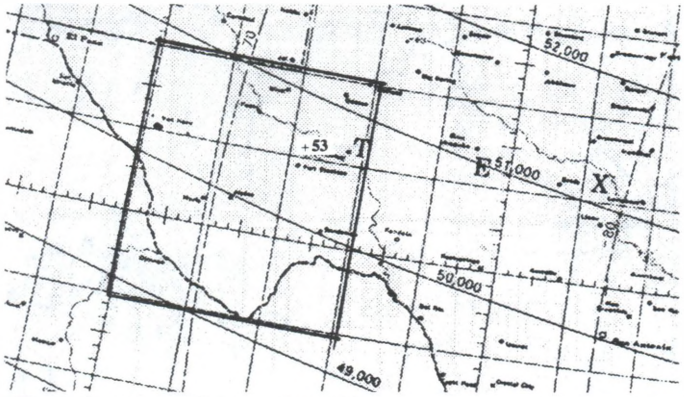


Figure D Total Magnetic Intensity

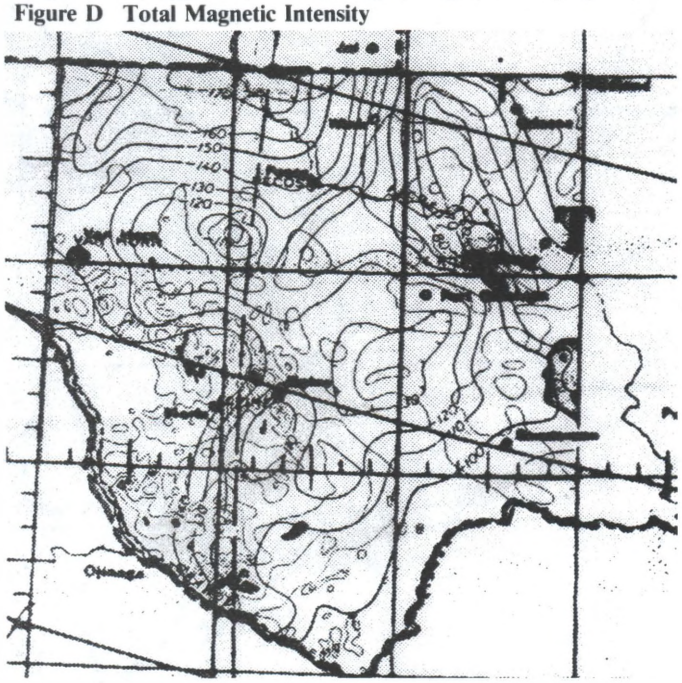


Figure E (shows Figures A, B & D superimposed)

12. This term is used more out of generic convenience — as to differentiate between the other NLs discussed. However, there are some specific situations where "spiritual" or "ghostly" connotations are integrated with the folklore of the accounts (e.g. "Railroad Lights").
13. *The Salisbury (MD) Times,* Friday, July 11, 1952 through Wednesday, July 16, 1952.
14. This characteristic was revealed during interviews with Hebron residents who claimed to have witnessed the light, firsthand. The interviews were conducted in the fall of 1979 by researchers, R. Lazzara & M. Frizzell.
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19. Wright, Elwood & Pat Kenney. *The Marfa Lights: The Enigma Lights of Marfa — An Unexplained Phenomenon,* (This document was obtained through personal correspondence with the authors) - M.A.F.
20. A scientifically recognized natural phenomenon in which a glow (sometimes sizeable) forms above the ground, preceeding, concurrent with, or succeeding periods of seismic activity. - M.A.F.
21. Persinger, Michael A. & Gyslaine F. Lafreniere. *Space-Time Transients and Unusual Events,* Nelson-Hall, Illinois, 1977, p. 204, pp. 211-214.
22. On the authority of William Wagner, a scientist who formerly worked with Vestigia and specialized in the study of ghostlights. He provided this information through personal correspondence in 1978.
23. In the fall of 1976, Members of the Vestigia Research Group (NJ) managed to photograph the Hookerman Ghostlight (a.k.a. Long Valley (NJ) Light) on infrared film and obtained instrument readings that correlated with and supported the seismic stress theory. Among other publications, their findings were documented in: The *Sunday News Magazine* (New York, NY), Sunday, June 25, 1978.
24. At the site of the Brown Mountain Lights (North Carolina) spectroscopic analysis was attempted by engineer, Tom Buchanan of Atlanta, Georgia in 1983. Unfortunately, Buchanan was unable to get a well defined "line spectrum" on the lights due to poor weather conditions (M. Frizzell was a member of that particular excursion). In the Late 1970s, definite line spectra were obtained on Mitchell Flats (TX) by members of an informal research team from Sul Ross University at Alpine, TX. Analysis of the spectra revealed the lines of both tungsten and mercury, suggesting that the researchers only succeeded in photographing distant mercury vapor and/or incandescent lamps — both of which can be identified with the naked eye as fixed ranch lights out on Mitchell Flats (this writer is aware of no subsequent attempts, successful or otherwise. - M.A.F.)
25. Triboluminescence is a property of certain rocks, minerals, and chemical crystals to emit flashes of light when abraded. - M.A.F.
26. Readers wishing to obtain a color print reproduction of the Marfa, Texas Light may write directly for details and prices to James Crocker, 9552 Brewster, Dallas, TX 75227 — or call (214) 381-7430. Also see ***PURSUIT***, Vol. 19 No. 4, p. 175.
27. To obtain information on the various U.S.G.S. maps mentioned in this article, interested parties may contact:
    U.S. Geological Survey
    Box 25286, Denver Federal Center
    Denver, Colorado 80225
    or simply write the authors:
    c/o The Enigma Project
    P.O. Box 462
    Reisterstown, Maryland 21136-0462

Related SITUation

Candy in a Flash

Pop a Wint-O-Green Life Saver into your mouth in a dark closet and crack it between your teeth. Tiny blue-green lights flash.

Not to worry, science is investigating.

RJR Nabisco makes the candy. Marybeth Murphy, a Nabisco consumer representative gave her explanation: "triboluminescence resulting from crystal fracture."

To occasional callers who complain that their mints *don't* sparkle, she suggests that a room or closet may not be dark enough. Or a mouth may be too wet.

J. Thomas Dickinson, a physics professor at Washington State University, is probing deeper into the phenomenon, which also occurs in a few other candies and table sugar. Using a jeweler's saw in the university's fracture laboratory, he and his colleagues cut Wint-O-Green Life Savers into fragments, which are then bent in a vacuum until they break. This yields, to quote the title of Prof. Dickinson's 1984 report to the Journal of Physical Chemistry, "Electron and Positive Ion Emission Accompanying Fracture of Wint-O-Green Lifesavers and Single-Crystal Sucrose."

When a Life Saver is cracked, negative and positive electrical charges first separate into pockets of like charge, chemists say. Then, like tiny lightning bolts, the opposite charges recombine, exciting nitrogen molecules to produce a blue-green glow.

But such "fracture emissions" aren't completely understood. Prof. Dickinson says, and further research may help scientists monitor stress in such far-removed materials as metals and plastics in bridges and airplanes engines. "There's more to this phenomenon," he emphasizes, "than just the discharges in Wint-O-Green Life Savers."

SOURCE: Mark Robichaux, *Wall Street Journal,* NY 7/20/87

CREDIT: Mel Saunders via COUD-I

SITUations

Pyramid on Florida's Coastline?



Theresa DeCapua, FLORIDA TODAY

Al Conway and model of pyramid he 'saw.'

Underwater Pyramid Near Vero Beach?

Alfred Conway keeps remembering the days he used to hunt treasure with Mel Fisher, his old acquaintance who is as rich as a pirate king since finding the Spanish galleon Atocha off Key West.

Conway, a treasure hunter from Vero Beach, hasn't found a bounty as rich as his friend's. But he claims to have found an underwater pyramid off Indian River County that could rewrite the history of archeology.

"This discovery represents the greatest archeological discovery of the 20th century because we can demonstrate a pyramid culture that predates the Near East and the New World," said Thomas Chisholm, an Orlando man who is the salvage group's archeological consultant.

Many archeologists are skeptical because Conway can't mark the exact location of the 30-foot stone structure. He is searching an area where his company, Underwater Salvage, holds salvage rights to sunken ships.

"We expect to find it shortly," said Terry Brooks, who is company president. He notes that skeptics scoffed at Fisher for many years before he found the gold-laden Atocha.

The idea of a previously unknown civilization leaving submerged pyramids off Florida is one that many archeologists find hard to fathom.

"It's hard for me to believe it's out there too," Conway said. "But I've seen it with my own eyes."

Conway was taking a cruise off Indian River County in 1980 when he had his first inkling of something odd on the ocean floor. Depth readings indicated a stair-step structure. Though intrigued, he did not note its exact location because it was non-metallic and did not seem to have any salvageable value.

But Conway kept an eye out. In 1985 he saw what appeared from the air to be the top of a pyramid. He dropped a buoy within several hundred yards the next day but couldn't see anything from a boat. Conway saw it a second time from the air last summer. When he tried to drop another buoy, a line tangled in the plane's stabilizer, forcing him to land.

Conway described the structure that only he and another pilot have seen as a stair pyramid at least 30-feet tall, with a base about 86 feet long on each of four sides. He claims to have seen the outline of two other structures nearby that he described as O-shaped and L-shaped.

To discourage sightseers and looters, he would say only that it is in less than 100 feet of water.

To be a genuine archeological find the pyramid would have to have been built between 10,000 B.C. and 6000 B.C., when the continental shelf was not covered by water, said Chisholm.

Chisholm said he holds doctorates in theology and philosophy from St. Andrew's Collegiate Church and Seminary in London.

Glen Doran, a Florida State University anthropology professor, said the earliest Near East pyramids are dated to about 4000 B.C., and all New World pyramids are dated after 1. Such a structure off Florida would be at least 2,000 years older than all other known pyramids.

Doran, who directed the Windover project in Titusville, notes that there are no known Indian mounds that date before 2500 B.C.

"It seems unusual that there isn't anything similar [to the pyramid] on the coastal inland," Doran said. "And it strikes me with as much diving that has been done in Florida, it's surprising that we haven't found anything similar" underwater.

Another problem is the origin of rocks used in the pyramid. Chisholm suggests the stone could have come from further inland or it could be coquina, a soft limestone found in Florida and made of crushed seashells and corals.

However, they said the earliest extensive use of coquina does not occur until the Spanish began using it in the 1600s.

Chisholm said he expects such critiques. "This is quite understandable. Their attitude is legitimate, and I can understand why they are skeptical because we've shown no evidence."

Chisholm is confident his group can prove an advanced culture existed. However, he's quick to point out that the group does not claim to have found the lost continent of Atlantis.

SOURCE: Jay Hamburg, Orlando *Sentinel*, FL, 3/15/87

CREDIT: Charles Berlitz

Pyramid Off Indian River

Alfred Conway, a lifelong resident of Indian River County, said he was flying over the coast in the summer of 1985 when the "flat-topped pyramid lit up in a golden color as the sun reflected off" it.

He clearly saw a stepped structure, about 40 feet tall, that may have been built thousands of years ago when the shoreline was farther out, he said. As the ocean rose, it sank into the ocean and somehow survived erosion, winds and waves, he said.

Conway has spent many hours on the ocean and says he knows the difference between a pile of ship ballast rocks and a real pyramid.

In 1980, Conway suspected there was something unusual on the ocean floor. He was boating when a depth finder showed a pyramid-like structure in an area devoid of reefs, he said.

But not until the summer of 1985 did he get a detailed view of the structure that may have produced the "blip" on the depth finder.

"The structure was pitted and may be 40 feet tall with a 20-foot-by-20-foot top and 100-square foot bottom," Conway said. He suspects it may be made of blocks of coquina rock.

"I could see detail. There was seaweed growing on top," Conway said.

North of the structure were three 50-foot semi-circles in a row, and north of them was an "L"-shaped formation. "Until I see them again, I won't know for sure that they (the shapes) weren't fish."

He circled for a few minutes in the airplane, but "fuel was running low and it was getting late," so he and a pilot flew back. He refused to name the pilot.

They dropped a marker buoy, but Conway could not find it later.

In 1986, he saw "the dark edges of the pyramid in the water and tried to drop a marker buoy" that became entangled on the airplane.

SOURCE: by Elliott Jones, *Florida Today* FL 3/30/87

CREDIT: Berthold Schwarz

Apparent Materialization of Copper Foil

Case Report: Katie

by Berthold E. Schwarz, M.D.

Katie, a thirty-seven-year-old Florida housewife of part Cherokee lineage, has had a nearly lifelong, broad spectrum of major psychic phenomena.[1] For the past four years she and other members of her family have come to my office and permitted me to go to their home for extended study and experimentation. Along with an abundance of spontaneous soft data of events occurring predominantly in her home, which I did not witness, there is also much videotaped evidence witnessed by numerous persons that took place in my office. This evidence includes trance-related apportations, occasional rapid seed germination in her cupped hands (or in the hands of other people with whom she was in contact), metal bending and snapping, plastic bending, puffing and tooth impressions on a styrofoam plastic cup, possible levitation of objects, paranormal audiotape and photographic effects, clear images appearing on ordinary notebook paper, dissociated acts including alleged entity or multiple personality communications, transfiguration, independent direct writing in English and in medieval French (despite Katie's education having ended in the second grade), precognition, amnesia, conversion paralysis, somnambulism, fugue, syncope and episodes of stigmatization effects: i.e., crosses, Viking ships, blisters and burns.

In some of the sessions in her home and in my office, Katie, while entranced, developed copper foil foliation on her face, neck, hands, chest, back, axillae, abdomen, external auditory canals and external nares. At such times, Katie infrequently said that she tasted "copper" in her mouth. Often, these changes were preceded by highly significant events in her life. Some occurred at approximately the time for planned office sessions, which were unexpectedly delayed; to Katie's apparent consternation, copper foil developed on her skin at a convenience store and also at a take-out restaurant.

The phenomenon was, in some instances, spectacularly dramatic and almost pin-pointed in their symbology and related apports, as in a recent attempt to telekinetically aid an eighty-year-old man who was diagnosed by his physicians as having a terminal, obstructive cecal carcinoma. There were metastases to the liver, regional lymph nodes, skull and dorsal column. The man, who had resection of his lesion, had also received radiotherapy and chemotherapy which was continued to his death twenty months after surgery. On one occasion, when Katie was attempting to help the man, she came to the office with copper foil widely dispersed on her body. He developed minute, glittering specks on the dorsum of his left forearm and hand that appeared similar to some of Katie's material.[2] This session, as well as all the others, was videotaped by a stationary Panasonic TV camera as well as a portable Panasonic Camcorder, under bright daylight or auxiliary fluorescent and photoflash lights.

Another recent example, from January 28 to 31, 1987, involved a thirty-year-old insulin-dependent diabetic woman. In three sessions, Katie developed widely dispersed copper foil on her body, particularly on the left side of her lower lip (see Figure 1) and on her tongue. I stress the fact that Katie's mouth, as well as other parts of her body, were examined beforehand, and she drank water before the experiment. The light, fine, flat flecks formed in such a way that they were not distorted into a bolus by her tongue and mouth. (The farfetched "rumination and regurgitation" hypothesis is explored *ad nauseum* by Baron von Schrenck-Notzing.)[3] Contrary to the popular but erroneous rumor, "Harry Houdini never swallowed and regurgitated 'a key that would unlock him from some otherwise unopenable box.' "[4]

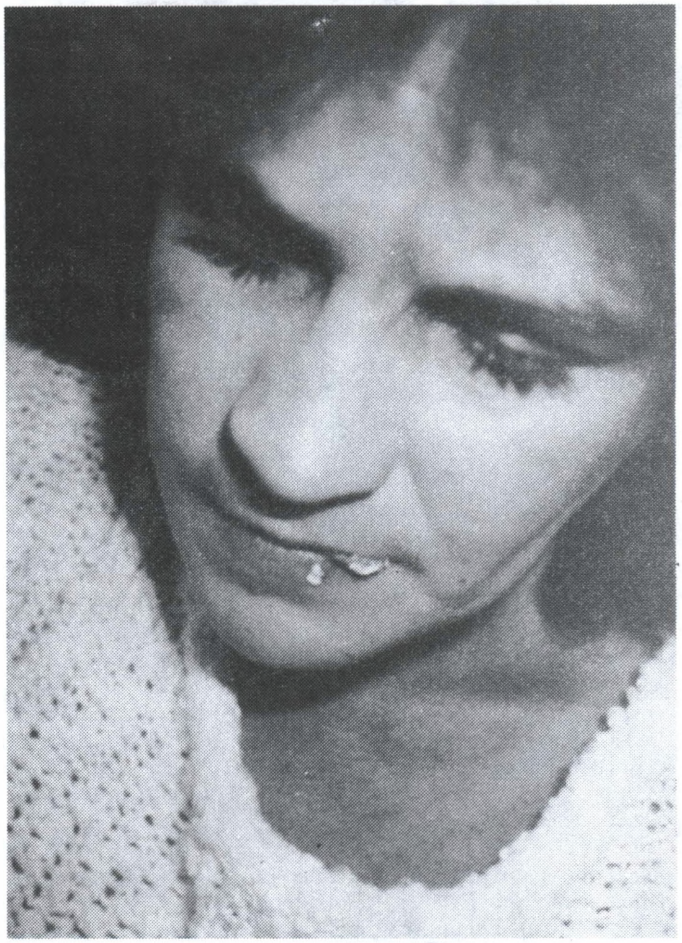


Figure 1

The young woman had no change in her pulse rate, but she perspired profusely from her back. There was no subsequent change beyond her norm in her blood glucose or her insulin requirements. During Katie's ministrations, the woman developed whitish-golden flecks on her posterior neck and superior back. The flecks resembled, in color, the golden necklace which she was wearing. The flecks developed under the collar of her blouse which, when turned down, revealed that the flecks seemed to imperceptively enlarge before our eyes. There was no way that Katie could have transferred her foil flecks to the woman, as is shown on videotape. During this session (January 31, 1987), Katie also developed stigmatization of a ship on her epigastrium and, at the end of the session, an erythematous, raised, urticarial, pruritic cross, approximately 8 by 4 cms, appeared on the volar surface of her left forearm. (See Figures 2, 3 & 4)

Aside from occasional episodes of asthmatic bronchitis that are occupationally related, Katie has good health. She does not use drugs, smokes only a few cigarettes daily, and uses alcohol sparingly. Her mother, and other maternal relatives, as well as her seventeen-year-old son, allegedly have a history of high-quality psi.

Golden "K" in the Coffee

At 12:30 p.m., December 11, 1986, when Katie came to my office with copper foil on her body, a participant woman, M. B., shortly developed a similar foil fleck, approximately 3 to 5 mms. in diameter, on her right forehead. Also, other related

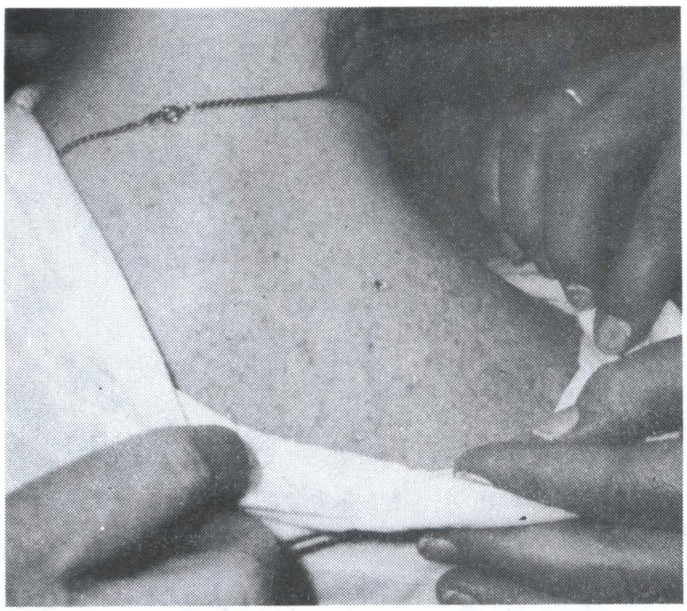


Figure 2

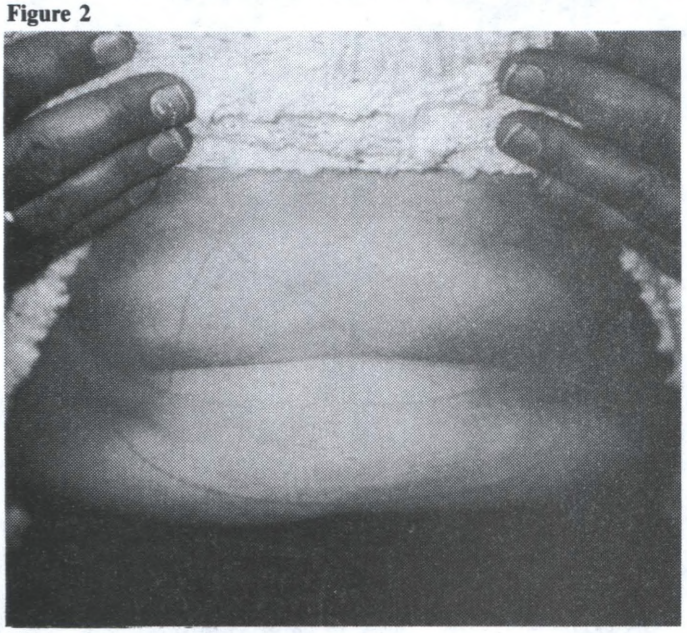


Figure 3

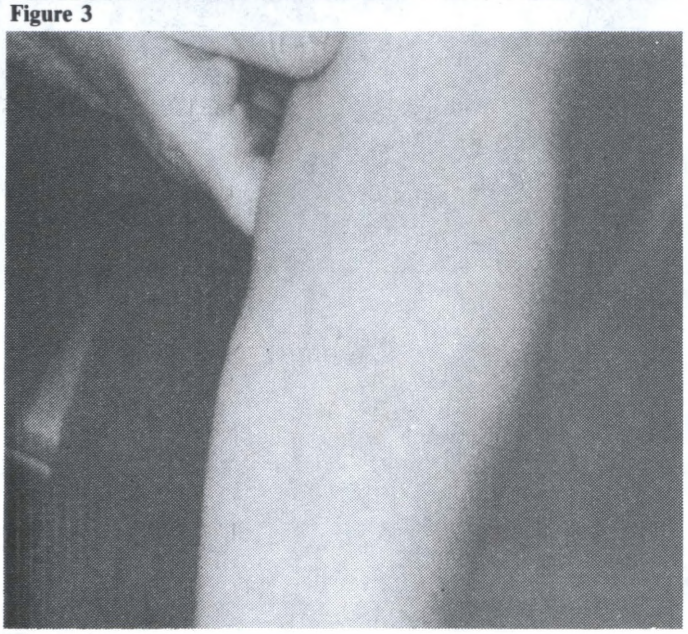


Figure 4

things happened during this session. When Katie arrived she brought with her a thermal plastic cup of coffee, which she drank. When I asked her if she wanted more she said that she did. I washed out her plastic cup and prepared a fresh cup using a new, sealed jar of instant coffee. I put the cup on an end table but, when Katie did not drink it and I asked her why, I then noted that there was some undissolved foreign material floating on the surface of the coffee. Thinking that this was due to poor washing I made her a fresh cup of coffee and, for the first time, used a new ceramic mug that I carefully washed. I also prudently scrutinized and measured the freeze-dried coffee. Since the coffee was too hot to drink, Katie put it on the end table while we attempted, for the first time, an experiment in materialization using a "cabinet"[5] that was prepared for that purpose. At all times during the session, Katie was under our observation and, as in previous meetings, I first examined her hair, eyes, ears, nose and mouth, axillae, abdomen and back.[6] (On some occasions when copper foil flecks and sheets developed on her tongue, Katie drank water beforehand and had an oral digital examination. As in numerous other sessions, at no time was Katie out of view of the TV camera.)



Figure 5



Figure 6

During a break, when Katie took the coffee mug in her hands, she looked into the mug and noted what appeared to be another foreign body. Katie, Mr. and Mrs. S, and I examined the cup and were surprised to see a copper fleck in the center of the coffee. The floating fleck seemed to enlarge before our eyes. It became stellate and then formed a perfect "K." The specimen was photographed and videotaped. Three days afterward, the "K" was still in the middle of the surface of the coffee. By then, there were colonies of round, white micro-organisms growing as scum on the surface. There was no gross suggestion of inhibition of colony growth, and the "K" remained in the middle of the coffee until it was completely covered with a white pellicle. (See Figures 5 & 6.)

At the conclusion of the session, at approximately 2:30 p.m., I showed Katie and the two witnesses two bottles which were prepared for Katie to take home. One of the epoxy-sealed bottles contained two aortic rings as an experiment in possible paranormal ring linkage.[7] The other specimen was an epoxy-sealed coffee jar which had hairs glued to the sides and lid. It contained my son's calling card, a pencil stub and a fragment of a green crayon. (Although I thought that I had photographed both specimens only a few hours earlier I later learned, to my dismay, that the film in my camera did not advance properly.)



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

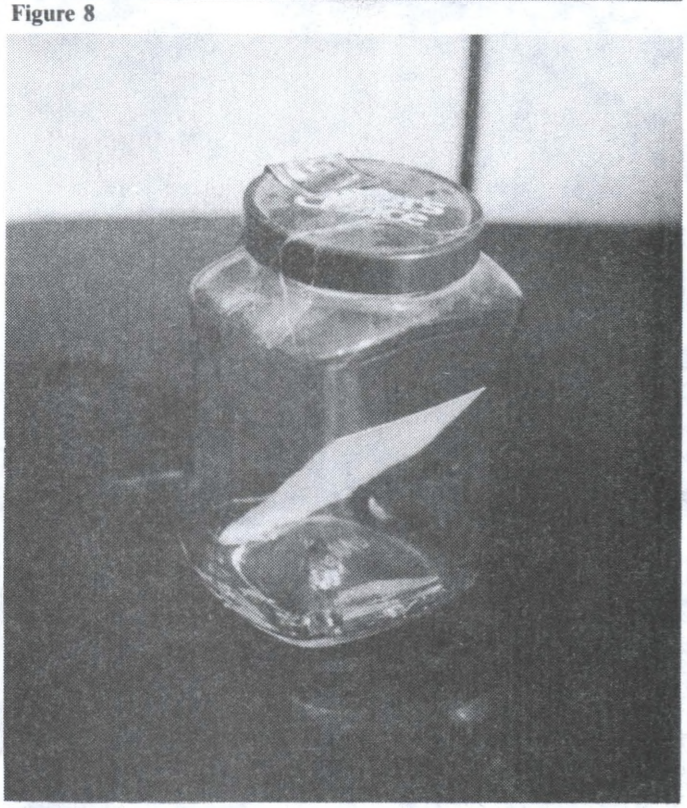


Figure 10

Katie telephoned me at 3:30 p.m., after picking up her daughter at school, returning home and unpacking the experimental jars. Katie said that the sealed coffee jar had copper foil in it and that the foil "seemed to be growing." In view of past episodes in which specimens would apparently come and go without explanation (or Katie's children, possibly out of curiosity, would tamper with the material), my wife and I immediately drove to Katie's house. We examined and photographed Katie and the jar. Indeed, there were five sheafs of foil inside and on the bottom of the sealed jar, and one sheaf was seemingly attached to the fragment of green crayon, extending upward and outward. There was no evidence for any tampering with the seal or the contents of the jar.

Because of the fragility of the specimen, my wife held the sealed jar in her hands while I drove back to my office. Fortunately, for the purposes of this report, I remembered having previously photographed the sealed jar in 1984 as a control for another telekinetic experiment involving a different paragnost.[8] At that time, as well as prior to this experiment, there was no foil in the jar. (See Figure 7 to 10.) Therefore, it seems plausible that, in some way, Katie might have either materialized or apported foil into the sealed jar within the hour since she left the planned materialization experiment at the office. This evidence strongly supports the authenticity of the many other appearances of foil.



Figure 11



Figure 12

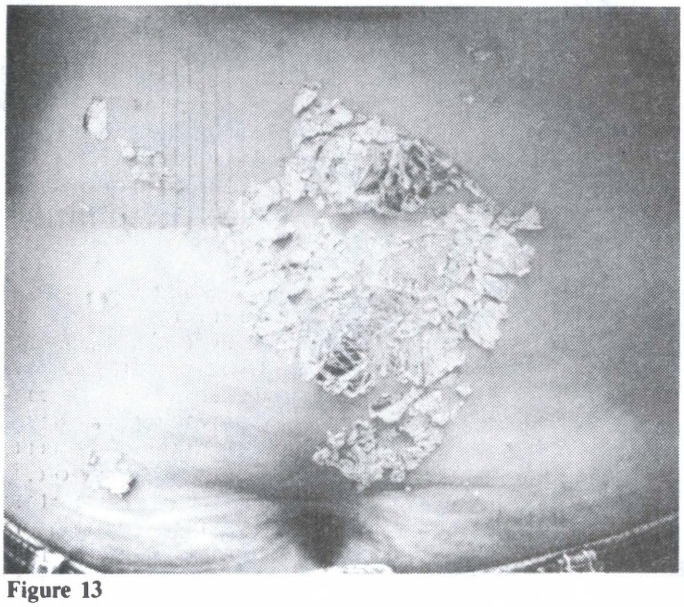


Figure 13

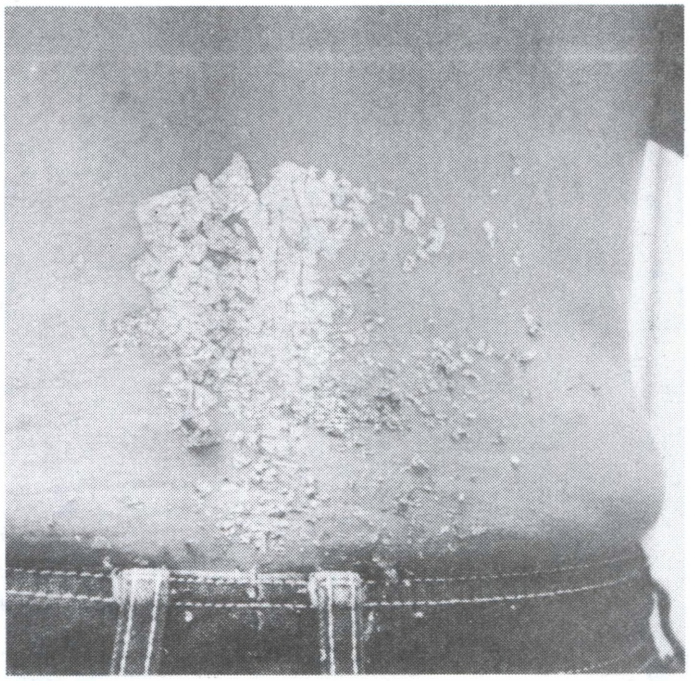


Figure 14

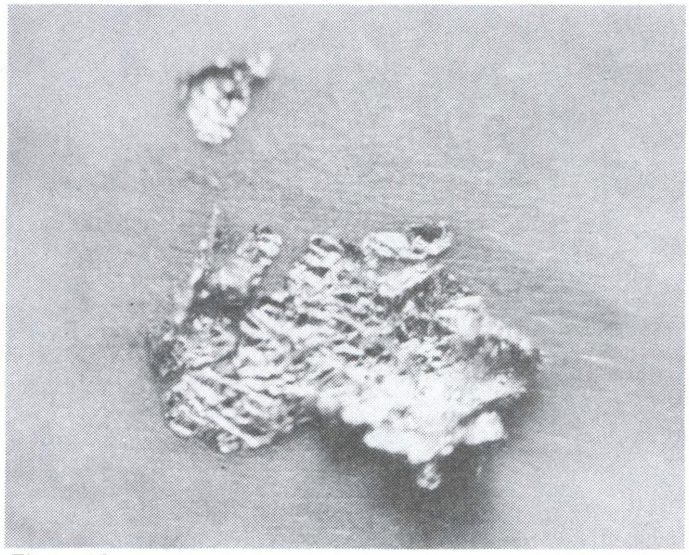


Figure 15

Analysis of the Foil

With care, I could pull some of the foil off of Katie's skin much as one would peel exfoliating sunburn epidermis. For example, when I removed the material from her abdomen, Katie said that she felt some discomfort, and there was localized residual erythema. (See Figures 11 to 14 showing the foil on Katie's face, tongue, abdomen and back, and Figure 15 showing some still adherent foil and surrounding erythema.)

Under the direction of Robert Warth, President of SITU and himself a chemist, chemical analysis of the foil removed from Katie's body revealed that it readily dissolved in aqua regia and therefore, unfortunately, was not gold. On spectroscopy, the specimen was found to be approximately 98% copper and approximately 2% zinc, which, the chemist said, accounted for the whitening effect. The appearance of the specimen was shiny golden and this, as well as numerous other specimens, did not lose its color. It was non-corrosive. The material was 6 to 8 μm (micrometers thick, approximately the diameter of one red blood cell, and was so light that any draft of air could blow it away.



Katie with copper foil foliation developing on her body.

Analysis of the golden flecks from the young woman's neck and back was the same as the material from Katie's skin. There was unsufficient material from the young woman to measure thickness. Also specimens of saliva taken from Katie when she developed the foil in her mouth had dried up and were not adequate for analysis.

Later, Daniel C. Nippes, Chief Criminalist and a forensic chemist at the Regional Crime Laboratory, Fort Pierce, Florida, found no evidence for hair follicles, epithelial cells or the existence of any protein matter. In his crime laboratory work, he and his associates had not come across material so thin that it still held together as this did. The specimen was extracted, centrifuged and subjected to ultra violet and infrared radiation and microscopy. There were no tissue extracts or residue. When put in water, the residual did not swell. There was no sponge residue, and there were no pores.

Discussion and Summary

Although the modern literature, judging from the lack of any references from a search of twenty years of MEDLINE and PSYCHINFO (Psychological Abstracts), yielded no references for materialization and ectoplasm, this was not always the case. In earlier reports, there are some excellent, and apaprently clinically well-controlled data on materialization.[3,9,10] Although much of this information is from before World War I, and some is from the 1920's and early 1930's, it involved some leading scientists, including von Schrenck-Notzing, the psychiatrist, and Richet, the physiologist, who won a Nobel prize for his studies on anaphylaxis. The interested, critically-minded researcher would profit from reading these original reports, rather than the often rehashed second-hand accounts. In a brilliant study, Eisenbud has presented a thoroughly modern psychiatric exploration of materialization.[11] It is not my purpose, in this study, to expatiate on why or how the foil might have evolved, the related psychodynamics, psychic-dynamics and the intriguing psychic nexus involved, or to go into possible speculations on the modus vivendi. Naturally, when feasible, it would be of value to have blood and hair specimens analyzed for copper before and after experiments with Katie, as well as performing numerous other noninvasive tests. In the earlier accounts, I could find no mention of the materialization of gold leaf-like or copper foil, although there is much data on the alleged materialization of various biological specimens, cloth, newspaper-like fragmnets, and so forth.

In summary, I hope that further experimentation and observations of Katie, a housewife who apparently can materialize copper foil on her body, as well as on the bodies of others and in a sealed jar, can be increased and expanded into related phenomena. Concerted study involving a variety of scientific disciplines can contribute to workable hypotheses toward the elucidation of this unique, intriguing, presumed psychosomatic and paranormal faculty.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. Schwarz, B.E.: "Presumed Physical Mediumship and UFOs." *Flying Saucer Review,* Vol. 31 (No. 6), October 1986: p. 18-22.
2. Although there are many variables and one case is insufficient for any opinion, no matter how tentative, the patient, not unlike some with advanced cancer who respond to treatment, or who have spontaneous improvement or regression of their malignancy, is, after more than twenty-one months, able to manage his affairs and the abdominal mass was reported to have grossly diminished in size. Repeat laboratory studies remain to be done.
3. von Schrenck-Notzing, A.: *Phenomenon of Materialization.* New York, E.P. Dutton and Company, 1923.
4. Dunninger, Joseph: unpublished letter to Norman Cousins, Editor, *Saturday Review,* April 15, 1971.
5. An opaque shower curtain was pulled across the corner of the room where Katie sat on a metal bridge chair. While entranced, one of Katie's reputed entities, or split-offs of multiple personality, "Helga," carried on a conversation with us. In a short while, the curtains were pulled upon and Katie resumed her position on another metal bridge chair under fluorescent ceiling lights. Despite numerous previous trials, there was no way to accurately simulate by known means what Katie had apparently done through honest and unknown means. The videotape recordings and, in particular, the development of copper flecks, *in statu nascendi,* on her body and, in rare instances, on the bodies of others, remains to be duplicated under the same conditions, or explained. It can be speculated that the copper foil best materializes in a biological or environmental cabinet far removed from direct, noxious light: e.g. the mouth, external auditory canals, nose, and under Katie's and the young woman's blouses.
6. Although more complete physical examinations (e.g. pelvic) would obviously be desirable, as was done long ago by von Schrenck-Notzing, it is stressed that the prevailing conditions, Katie's record of impeccable integrity, and lack of desire for notoriety or financial reward, make fraud unlikely, if not untenable. However, when she is entranced other variables enter the picture with their assests, such as amnesia, as well as their problems. (She unconsciously breaks controls which with time, transference and suggestion have been progressively tightened with no dimunition in her reputed psi but, to the contrary, a marked augmentation of her abilities.)
7. Schwarz, B.E.: "Paranormally Linked Sealed Rings," ***PURSUIT,*** Vol. 19, #3.
8. Schwarz, B.E.: "K: A Presumed Case of Telekinesis," *International Journal of Psychosomatics,* 33 (1): p. 3-21, 1985, (also ***PURSUIT***, Vol. 18 #2).
9. Richet, C.: *Thirty Years of Psychic Research.* Macmillan, New York, 1923.
10. Fodor, N.: *Encyclopedia of Psychic Science.* New York, University Books, Inc., 1966.
11. Eisenbud, J.: "The Case of Florence Marryat," in *Parapsychology and the Unconscious,* North Atlantic Books, Berkeley, California, 1983.

Corn Fall Update

In the last episode (see ***PURSUIT***, Vol. 19, #4) we described that corn had been falling sporadically for years on the properties of two Evans, Colorado neighbors, Mike Kobel and Gary Bryan each day, year round. The story received national headlines to the point where Bryan and his girlfriend received a letter from Florida addressed only to "the corn lady, Evans, Colo." and in the envelope, though it contained no letter, "did have five copies of the pamphlet from the Society for the Investigation of the Unexplained."

Well, we got a follow-up letter from Ruth Rice.

Dear Mr. Warth:

There are some further developments you may wish to include in your next issue. For full details, you may wish to call Mike Kobel, however, I will tell you briefly what he told me. One of the Denver TV channels sent a psychic out to Mike's place, and she said she could "see" an Indian on a palomino near the fence between Mike's yard and the yard of Gary Bryan, the two homes where the corn falls. She indicated that something was to take place near that spot before the end of August.

Another interesting fact: Several of us attended a workshop presented by Karen Hunt, an archeologist from Missouri. She demonstrated a technique for practicing archeology without a shovel. It involves the use of wires to locate grave sites, no-longer-existing building sites, wells, etc. The method is similar to dowsing but employs wires rather than wooden devices. When we checked out Mike Kobel's yard using this technique, we discovered several enclosures and a number of graves. Karen Hunt has used her system, which she called EMPF (electro-magnetic photo fields) in various locations, such as Australia and Canada, to help archeologists determine where to dig, and she is not a crackpot, as you might suppose. She has a master's degree in anthropology from the University of Indiana, and teaches in Missouri. She is the national secretary for the National Association of Historic Communal Societies, a member of the board of directors for the Missouri Folklore Society, and a trustee of the Missouri Archaeological Society. She made the following statement while here: "Any structure or physical change made by man in the environment, if left in place for six months, will create a permanent electro-magnetic photo field that will not be destroyed by plowing, burning, paving, bulldozing, or anything else. Such fields can be detected whether they are six months or three thousand yers old." She has recorded and mapped such fields in Canada and Australia as well as numerous places in the U.S. (I might add that I tried this out on a farm where I knew that a barn hard once existed, and I located this site by this method, later verifying the exact location with the owner of the farm.)

This entire thing has been extremely fascinating. I really don't know what to make of any of it, but I am having a great time pursuing this. And I shall let you know if anything further develops.

Sincerely,
Ruth Rice

Then SITU member Dr. George Hansen sent us a clipping from *The Rocky Mountain Skeptic* by Pat Wilkinson, who wrote: "After the workshop was over, so my friend reports, one member of the group took his divining rods to Evans, Colorado. And, by "surveying" the area around the Kobel and Bryan residences he declared that there were "at least 150 Indian graves" in that area, implying that mysterious forces from the grave sites were the cause of the corn falling out of the sky."

Pat failed to include in her column that the *Greeley Tribune* also stated "one psychic told a Denver TV station she saw an Indian on a horse near the houses, but the Indian was in another dimension."

However, Ms. Wilkinson continues:

"According to Mike Peters of the *Tribune,* here's the real story as of July 27th: Rumors had been circulating that a neighbor to Kobel and Bryan had been shooting corn into the sky with some kind of sling-shot device. Mr. Peters confronted the man, who with a guarantee of anonymity, confessed everything. "It's just a thing to do — a joke — people like me who get lonely and bored will do strange things, I guess. It's a kind of therapy, shooting corn." He said he'd been doing this since he was six years old. He is now 28.

"Drats! And it would have been so much fun to investigate this one. Oh well, at least it's been solved. Unless you're Mr. Kobel — he's still a little skeptical. Maybe the guy who claims to shoot the corn is just trying to take credit for a paranormal event."

PURSUIT is planning to visit the corn fall site, perhaps talk with the unnamed corn-shooter and ask for a demonstration of his expertise. In the meantime, Mike Kobel jokingly said, "If he really is the one who's doing it, I guess I could return the corn to him. Maybe I could dump a 100-pound bag on his doorstep."

Related SITUation

Cherokee Medicine Woman Exorcises Indian Burial Ground

Folks in a couple of households in Southfield, Mich., were having problems with their animals. Dogs, cats and horses were dying and nobody could explain why.

The homeowners called in veterinarians, but they were stumped.

So, naturally, the homeowners called in a Cherokee medicine woman.

And the woman, Wanita Windwalker, knew exactly what to do.

"This is something that cannot be handled by the medical profession because they don't understand the spirits," said Windwalker.

It seems a nearby Indian burial ground was disturbed, stirring the spirits of the long-dead residents.

"You see, they were afraid, too," Windwalker said. "They didn't know they were frightening the animals. They just hadn't learned how not to be earthbound."

So, for a mere $200 she gave them their wings, exorcising not one, not two, but seven of the confused spirits, according to Windwalker.

That comes to $28.57 a pop. Not bad. But some of you do-it-yourselfers could save a bundle, now that she's told her secret.

All you need is Cherokee healer's garb, which, for Windwalker, consists of red cowboy boots and many necklaces, an eagle feather and some sacred smoke.

Next, take the eagle feather and brush the smoke over whatever or whoever is being spooked.

Windwalker needed a little help in chasing off seven spooks, so she called on Chief Big Horn, who also happens to be dead, and had him guide the spirits out of Southfield. You could probably substitute your favorite dead person for the task and do just as well.

It's as easy as that.

Oh, there is one more thing. You need some shaman drum music playing in the background.

For that, Windwalker prefers using a cassette player.

SOURCE: Philadelphia *Inquirer,* PA 11/8/87

CREDIT: H. Hollander

New Concepts in Power Generation

by Jim Murray

When Jim Murray came to SITU's headquarters to discuss the generator that he developed, he brought a videotape to demonstrate the unit in action. We were impressed.

And, too, we were interested to learn about rumors we had heard that the texts of electrodynamic principles have changed (were deliberately altered) in the past one hundred years — or was Tesla's data merely incomplete?

At our request, Jim simplified his description of his generator for publication here. We realize some of the technical jargon will nevertheless, still not be easily understood by all of our readers but we suggest you skim over any difficult areas and read the article to completion.

A TRIBUTE TO GENIUS

It is several years before the turn of the century in the city of Budapest, Hungary. A tall, lean, gaunt man from Serbia struggles to regain his health. For months he has been in the grip of a strange and violent malady that has threatened to take his life. His convalescence is slow, but his will to live is indomitable. His name is Nikola Tesla.

As his strength returns, Tesla's thoughts turn with eagerness towards the resumption of his professional duties at the Budapest Telephone Exchange, and moreso to the solution of a problem which has vexed his mind since his second year of engineering school — the harnessing of alternating currents.

Always having found great fortification of spirit in nature, the weakened Tesla retreats to the city park to enjoy a short outing. He is in the company of a former classmate, Szigeti. It is late afternoon in February. The year is 1881.

The dazzling colors in the prismatic sky announce the coming of sunset. The brilliant spectacle infuses life into Tesla's troubled soul. His very being is seized by the contrast between this vast display of the cosmic wholeness and the integrated essence which he perceives as himself. The mysteries of the objective and the subjective realities seem to merge. Some great truth appears evident; nearly tangible. He is deeply moved. His sense of the aesthetic escalates to the point of spontaneous expression and he begins to recite an appropriate verse from Faust:

> The glow retreats, done is the day of toil;
> It yonder hastens, new fields of life exploring;
> Oh, that no wing can lift me from the soil;
> Upon its track to follow, follow soaring...

Suddenly, Tesla is silent, staring rigidly at the orb of the setting sun. Szegiti is alarmed and tries to rouse him, but without success. Then as if from a dream, Tesla speaks. His voice is charged with emotion. "Watch me! Watch me reverse it!"

In a moment of unparalleled lucidity, the mind of a noble man has merged with the mental fabric of a Higher Consciousness and has captured a grain of truth to share with mankind. During this few seconds of inspiration, Nikola Tesla has discovered the principle of the rotating magnetic field, the very foundation from which our entire polyphase electrical technology has evolved. Tesla is just 25 years old!

I wrote those words in September of 1983 as part of the introduction to a lecture I delivered before the Second International Symposium on Non-Conventional Energy Technology. The paper was entitled "An Introduction to the Concepts of Energy Resonance." The introduction continues:

These events marked the beginning of a career unsurpassed to this day by any individual in the electrical field.

In the remaining 62 years of his life, Tesla was awarded 36 patents for inventions pertaining to motors and generators, 9 major patents involving transmission of electrical power, 6 patents concerning lighting, 17 patents on the design of high-frequency apparatus, 12 patents on radio, 7 patents on turbines and similar devices, and many other patents far too numerous to mention.

What rare gift allowed Nikola Tesla to stand as a giant among men? How was his thinking different? What secrets permitted him to discover so many truths? Why has no one followed in his footsteps?

I began my lecture on Energy Resonance with an introduction centering on the life of Nikola Tesla because I felt totally indebted to this exceptional man. Likewise, it would not be possible for me to discuss my research in power generation without again giving credit to Nikola Tesla. His life has had the greatest effect upon my own and, in some ways my investigations have been guided by his hand.

My first serious encounter with Tesla's work occurred in 1962, when I was a sophomore in high school. I read an article which debated the feasibility of Tesla's plan to light the 1903 International Exhibition in Paris with power generated at Niagara Falls and transmitted to Europe by wireless means. The story had first appeared in *Electrical World and Engineer,* March 5, 1904, where mention was made of Tesla's intention to combine the art of wireless communication with that of wireless transmission of power.

In the early sixties, my technical interests were completely directed toward the design of linear particle accelerators. Already I had received a first place award in the New England Science Talent Search and I had my sights set on scholarships and grants. I had no time for ancient inventors! However, I remember thinking "How does one transmit 10,000 horsepower across half the globe without wires?" The thought lingered in the back of my mind for many years and dwells there still.

In 1965, my father died suddenly, and with him, unfortunately, so did my plans to study physics at M.I.T. The following fall, instead of attending college I started work as an electrician in a small New Jersey shipyard. I was 18 years old.

The years which I spent around New York Harbor and the New Jersey waterfront were filled with some incredible experiences. In those days there were still steam-powered tug boats in operation. Antique coal-burning plants provided steam and electricity to many factories. Direct Current machinery over a century old saw daily operation. Old, lighterage barges were still repaired by carpenters who had not forgotten how to hew beams by hand. Everywhere there was an atmosphere which resisted change. Constantly, I encountered "old timers" with stories to tell and I was always eager to listen.

One morning I boarded an old steam tug just to look over her propulsion system. Below the decks I found a beautiful old two-stage marine engine, skirted with brass and hard wood and supported by a cast-iron frame. The cross heads and journals were still shiny and lubricated as if the engine

had only recently been stopped. The old machinery was beautiful. There was something almost artistic in its design and I longed for the standards of the past age which had produced it.

Slowly, I ingested the complexity of the engine room. The piping, the brass steam gauges, the old slate control panel crowded with tarnished copper knife switches, racks of corroded batteries, steam valves, oil coolers and miles of ancient wiring all felt familiar. Suddenly I realized that I had seen no auxiliary engine, no generator. Knowing that there must be a power source, I traced the main cables from behind the switch board and to my surprise they terminated at a small generator in the upper engine room which was attached to a disk-shaped device. I rubbed the brass name plate clean and was astonished to see "Moon Turbine Company."

Always having had a distinct interest in steam power, I looked up one of the oldest captains in the yard to ask him how long turbines has been used aboard steam vessels. His response really startled me. "Since the early 1900's, about the time of the great turbine war!" Captain Allen went on to explain that early in the century, all the big power companies were struggling to produce a superior turbine and there was a great demand for such devices in the marketplace. General Electric, Westinghouse and Allis-Chalmers were all pouring resources into this kind of research, so naturally, many smaller, independent companies followed suit — like the Moon Turbine Co.

The next time I was in Manhattan, I made a point to drop by the main branch of the New York Public Library where I did some research into the development of the turbine. To my astonishment, I discovered that one of the great contenders in the Turbine contest was none other than Nikola Tesla! There was that name again, the man who wanted to transmit power without wires.

With renewed interest, I now redirected my investigation towards Nikola Tesla himself. I was surprised to find that there were precious few books written about this man, but there seemed to be an endless supply of newspaper and magazine articles available on microfilm. So naturally, in a short time, I amassed quite a large file.

Later on, I acquired and read numerous times the great classic *Prodigal Genuis* by John O'Neill. However, my best source of information came from a book entitled *Lectures, Patents, and Articles* which I imported from Yugoslavia.

The more I studied about Tesla's work and his accomplishments, the more I was convinced that something was wrong somewhere. Why have so few of his experiments been successfully duplicated in modern times? Why are his greatest claims regarded with such an air of skepticism by today's engineers? How could the same man who gave the world the polyphase electric motor, rotary transformers, robotics, the basis of radio and foundations of x-ray technology, suddenly be considered mad or senile when he spoke of wireless transmission of power or extracting useable energy from the environment?

Gradually I learned to "read between the lines" as I studied his lectures and patents. Slowly I realized that in many cases Tesla was speaking about very rare or very different scientific phenomena with an attitude of complacency as if he felt that "surely everyone understands this basic material."

But everyone did not understand. They were still struggling to digest Tesla's earlier concepts.

Tesla did not trust most of his contemporaries. He never bothered to adjust his use of semantics to comply exactly with accepted definitions. If he was misunderstood he was unconcerned. As a result, after many years this attitude eventually led to multiple interpretations of the meaning and intent of Tesla's work. His statements were considered more and more enigmatic and eventually meaningful communication between himself and the scientific community ceased altogether. But Tesla continued expounding about his discoveries as usual, unaware that the wisdom in his words fell upon deaf ears.

Animated by the realization that great knowledge had been lost, I set out to try and establish where Tesla had made his departure from recognized physics. Guiding myself by intuition, and by the implications hidden with various projects which he had proposed, I concluded the following:

A) There must be more than one kind of resonance and more than two kinds of induction supported by the laws of nature.

B) Tesla had discovered something very fundamental about the relationship between energy and power that still eludes the rest of the world.

C) Most of his later inventions, including the Magnifying Transmitter, probably made use of this "secret" knowledge, and therefore, still remains totally misunderstood by the scientific community as well as the general public.

Initial Research

Early in 1971, I purchased some property in northern Michigan and set about to establish a research facility geared to rediscovering as much of Tesla's lost information as possible. Armed with only the energy of my youth and the irresistible force that comes of single-mindedness of purpose, I succeeded in raising nearly $100,000 to fund my venture. I assembled a shop/laboratory combination and quickly went to work.

My plan was basically a simple one. I was looking for some anomaly in the laws of physics, and if my hunches were correct, I would find it in some forgotten or unknown aspect of Tesla's work. As guidelines for my efforts, I had selected three Tesla projects which seemed to require uncommon knowledge to complete. They were as follows:

1) A new type of D.C. motor which would operate without a commutator.

2) A new kind of D.C. generator capable of producing extremely high D.C. voltage.

3) A self-acting engine which extracts power from the ambient medium.

A non-commutating D.C. motor would certainly have commercial appeal and it sounded a great deal simpler and less expensive to investigate than the high voltage D.C. machine or the ambient engine so I chose this as a place to start my research.

In order to find a path along which to proceed, I reviewed all the data in my possession concerning D.C. motors, constantly bearing my goal in mind — the elimination of the commutator. Eventually the obvious broke into my conscious mind. The need for the commutation arises because the concept of polar attraction is used to generate the twisting force which drives a D.C. motor. This necessitates switching from one active pole to the next in order to maintain the angular motion. However, the only reason why polar forces are used is because the winding of a coil produces a powerful concentrated magnetic field which allows the designer to make use of the ampere-turn concept thereby obtaining the maximum amount of flux per ampere consumed. Suppose it was possi-

ble to utilize multiple ampere-turns to develop a field geometry which did not produce a dipole when energized, but rather a circular resultant field which could imitate the concentration of magnetic energy surrounding a single conductor. In such a case, there would be no magnetic pole produced hence no need for switching, yet powerful forces could still be mustered to perform useful work.

The idea was exciting and novel, and it seemed like the sort of solution Tesla might have envisioned, so I invested the next few months trying to find an embodiment that would incorporate the idea in a practical fashion.

What was required was the type of field generated within the confines of a torus or a roland ring. However, it could not be surrounded by conductors; the conductors would somehow have to be internal to the field. The problem was acutely vexing, and no matter how I approached it, I made no progress.

Eventually I realized that I was attempting to navigate in uncharted waters! There was just no data available concerning the behavior of magnetic fields within the interior of metallic structures. I would have to supply my own information. So I designed a simple little device to allow me to visually inspect the movement of magnetic flux through various samples.

Basically, it consisted of an aluminum car on rails, which was situated between two poles of a powerful electromagnet. Samples were situated within a frame supported by the car and so aligned as to allow the flux to pass through them in a direction perpendicular to the motion of the car.

All samples were first prepared by drilling holes in their surfaces into which miniature compasses were placed. In this manner, when the flux was turned on, the tiny compass needles would align with it and produce a literal map of the internal magnetic pattern. It was with this primitive device that I made an intriguing discovery which I first called the "window effect."

Having found the flux motion through various homogenous samples to be completely uniform, I began to experiment further by machining holes of different shapes in various pieces of metal.

Upon boring a rather large round hole in a plate of mild steel, it was noted that a spring-like force appeared in a direction which opposed the motion of the car. Simultaneously, the compasses indicated that the flux was producing a "bow wave" collecting just ahead of the hole in the direction of the car's motion. This action was most certainly due to the area of high reluctance which the hole presented to the normal flux path. However, if the motion persisted, the compasses surrounding the latter portion of the hole suddenly snapped back to a perfectly straight alignment! The further the car advanced, the more compass needles suddenly reacted in this manner indicating the presence of a magnetic "wake" created by the passage of the hole through lines of flux!

The snapping action of the force lines was greatly intriguing to me so I studied the phenomenon until its nature became clear. The advancing hole, an area of high resistance to magnetic flow, pushed the lines of flux ahead of it so that they collected in a bunch, and behaved like stretched rubber bands. If the hole was advanced beyond a limiting point, then those lines of flux which were most stretched would suddenly snap back to the rear of the hole and assume an unstretched position.

The most interesting aspect of this phenomenon resided in the fact the lines of flux, which were "snapping" across the boundary of the hole would, of necessity, travel with a velocity greater than that of the car. Hence, it occurred to me that the proper placement of windings with respect to the hole might cause the induction of voltages with magnitudes proportional to the velocity of the flux rather than the velocity of the car!

Such a scheme would represent an amplification of sorts, and so I could not resist the challenge of devising a practical method of implementing this unusual magnetic property. I yielded to temptation and suspended the motor project.

Many experiments were tried without success until I recalled an earlier observation. While experimenting with the effects of holes upon the flux, I had learned a most curious fact. If a rectangular hole was machined in a piece of steel and fitted upon the test car, the flux did not produce the familiar "bow wave" effect. Instead, it would bunch together and slowly cross the rectangular hole by producing an "hypotenuse" which slowly increased in length until some maximum value was achieved. Then the flux would again snap to the rear. This suggested that the flux was "aware" that the hypotenuse was a shorter route across the reluctance than the path around the perimeter! This was the seed of a novel idea. Why not reverse the roles of permeable material and the area of high reluctance, thereby confining the flux to the hypotenuse path. This would then allow the unmanageable elastic "action" of the flux to be replaced by a definite structure which could be manipulated in three dimensions relative to the pole pieces!

No doubt this idea had its roots in an earlier study I had done wherein the time axis of various periodic functions was replaced with an actual dimensional axis resulting in the generation of unusual geometric solids.

Applying these techniques to the control of magnetic flux resulted in a complex structure, part iron, part aluminum, which took many weeks to machine.

Ultimately, the finished rotor was pressed on a shaft, supported by bearings, and situated between special field poles. Power windings were formed and pressed into place. The finished device was mounted on a base and belted to a D.C. motor for testing. I had devised a completely novel form of an A.C. generator!

A fully instrumented panel and the necessary transducers were then prepared; a surplus magnetron magnet was bolted into place to provide an excitation field and the drive motor was brought up to speed.

The A.C. voltmeter climbed to approximately 100 volts RMS and held steady. I closed the circuit breaker and the current indicated 2 amps RMS! My load was resistive, and while there was a typical drop in the terminal voltage with application of load, there was no increase in current drawn by the D.C. motor, a very curious result. I removed the leads from the power resistor and shorted them directly together. The output current rose to 6 amps, and the current drawn by the D.C. motor increased nearly a full amp! An impossible result and something I did not understand.

I spent many long months experimenting with and studying the machine I had created. It was most perplexing. I learned a great deal about it, but I could not imagine what arrangement of physical law could account for such behavior.

Since I had first applied a load to the machine, I noticed a "purring" sound which only persisted as long as there was a current draw. It was a distinctly mechanical sound and all efforts to locate its source had initially failed. However, I instinctively felt that the source of this noise was a vital key to the secret of the device's performance.

Ultimately, I mounted strain transducers on the bearing

assemblies and repeated the tests. Lo and behold the shaft was undergoing compressive loading in exact phase relation to the electric current! The answer was suddenly clear, I had ortho-rotated the Lenz reaction! Instead of the load current producing a negative torque upon the shaft, it was producing a thrust load upon the bearings. Absolutely incredible!

I continued my investigations into the nature of this unusual machine long enough to discover one major problem. Unlike an ordinary generation device, in which the power windings are distributed circumferentially about the stator or the armature in order to achieve the best power output per pound of material, the generator which I was laboring to develop could only have two power windings located in very special positions with respect to the overall magnetic circuit. The reason for this limitation has to do with certain properties — which I choose not to discuss here. However, the immediate and obvious ramifications were a reduction in available output voltage and power.

If the output coils were wound with a large number of turns, the resulting inductive reactance would limit the available current, thus keeping the power yield relatively low. If coils were wound for high current, the voltage was inherently low and again the power capabilities were restricted.

The possibility of resonating windings of many turns in order to obtain the highest possible voltage/current combination had, naturally, occurred to me. However, my feeling at the time was that there just had to be a more natural solution to the problem.

I sat hour-after-hour, studying the magnetic circuits, the electric circuits and reviewing the theory of operation which I had developed in hopes of being blessed with another inspiration. What other possible way could there be of eliminating inductive reactance? There must be some method more suited to my application than the addition of capacitance to my circuits. Was there a magnetic solution?

Somewhere in the deepest reaches of my subconscious mind, a dim realization began to stir. I felt that the solution was near at hand. It had the I-should-know-the-answer-to-this-problem feeling, and I was determined to wrestle it into awareness. All at once, I saw the answer with extreme clarity. It was presented in the form of a vivid picture, partially literal, partially symbolic, in that unique manner particular to the sudden collaboration of left and right brain activity.

Quickly, I stretched the mental image, lest I forget some detail after the passing of that instant of "super perception." Then I leaned back and surveyed the information before me. There are no words to describe the elation I felt when the magnitude of the solution first struck me. Suffice it to say I was overwhelmed.

There on the scrap of paper before me was the design for a hybrid machine which incorporated the best features of my earlier generator with certain characteristics of an ordinary transformer! The design made use of the properties of transformer coupling to eliminate the effects of inductive reactance.

The idea was complicated but incredible. I wondered if I could factor out only the transformer-related concepts, and incorporate them into a simpler embodiment which would allow me to test their validity without having to design and construct the entire mechanism. The accomplishment of this task became my next challenge and propelled me into circumstances which I could have never forseen.

The Transforming Generator

The closing months of 1977 found a new prototype in my small laboratory. I called it the transforming generator. It was the result of many hours or meditation and experimentation and it embodied those transformer "concepts" which had been presented to me as the solution to the impedance problem in my earlier A.C. machine. The new generator was constructed in such a manner that each coil saw its mirror image in the other. The result was that a coupling existed between windings which varied as a function of the load current. This result in a dynamic source impedance which gave the generator totally "alien" properties.

First of all, the machine was completely self-regulating. A change in the amount of current drawn by the load automatically increased or decreased the terminal voltage. This was not accomplished by varying the strength of the D.C. field, but rather by a change in source impedance provided by the magnetic coupling. No servo type of voltage regulator could possibly compete with the speed and accuracy of this magnetic means. The load current itself signaled the generator directly regarding the voltage requirements of the external circuit. There was no time lag in response, and no over-correction to contend with. In fact, the regulation ability of this machine was so fast that an instantaneous 100% increase in load current prompted an immediate voltage increase from the generator, a virtual step function of potential with an infinite slope and no measurable rise in time — a feat not possible with electronics!

Secondly, the transforming generator had totally miraculous abilities with respect to its power transfer characteristics. If it was connected to a time-varying load, such as a mercury vapor lamp, it could track the impedance changes with such speed that no ballast was necessary! In addition, the machine delivered constant power to the load, both the voltage and the current were square waves!

How does a rotary machine produce square waves of power and what are the physical principles which make such a technology possible?

The answers to these questions were not completely understood by me in 1977; in fact, several more years would pass before such matters would make total sense to me. There was, however, one additional mystery which I uncovered in those years the significance of which would also have to wait.

Once I had completed construction of my largest transforming generator, a 750-watt machine, it was of great importance to investigate the performance characteristics and the overall efficiency of that unique machine. To accomplish this, I coupled the generator to a 1 H.P. D.C. motor and I measured the D.C. power consumption with calibrated electrodynamic instruments. The test loads were resistive, and the elements used were non-inductive to assure greater accuracy of measurement.

When everything was in readiness, many curves were taken, and a segregated load analysis was performed. The results were most confusing. Taking into account all the known losses, friction, windage, iron, stray copper as well as the power dissipated in the resistors, it was discovered that as the load was increased, the conversion efficiency decreased. This meant that with all the known losses accounted for, the power drawn from the D.C. motor was larger than the power dissipated in the load. The conversion was less than unity; power was disappearing! There was no mistake in measurement or calculation, the results were checked by other qualified people all of whom drew the same conclusion: The generator was exhibiting a new form of inefficiency. It was measurable, but non-dissipating, and its nature was a mystery.

Conflict With The Patent Office

Despite the fact that everything was not yet understood about the transforming generator its obvious industrial potential made it a prime candidate for commercialization. The notion was aired at a stockholder's meeting, and it was decided that I should apply for a patent.

As a first step in this direction, a patent search was performed by our attorney which had the surprising result of discovering no prior art. Much encouraged by these preliminary findings, I set about the long arduous task of writing the patent.

Our goal was to achieve as broad a coverage as possible on this new technology, so the formal disclosure became a lengthy and detailed document containing theory of operation, multiple embodiments, calculations, performance characteristics, graphs, etc. It took many weeks to prepare the rough draft, and even longer to edit it into acceptable legal format. Then there were additional delays in securing the final art work. Ultimately, the task was completed and the application was submitted to the patent office.

After six long months of waiting, a first action was finally received; it was a rejection accompanied by a collection of older patents which were supposedly relevant. I examined each in detail and found nothing which had a bearing on my machine. Accordingly, an amendment was prepared and resubmitted to Washington. Again, six months later a second rejection was received.

Disappointed and more than mildly angered, I took new steps. A second amendment was prepared, an election of species was made, our claims were narrowed, and detailed explanations were written explaining why the cited prior art did not apply to the transforming generator. This new application was submitted to Washington but it, too, was eventually rejected.

None of the examiner's arguments seemed relevent and no matter how the concepts were reworded or explained, their reaction was always the same: "Rejection." This battle went on for three years, at a great cost to my little corporation, and at even greater cost to my health.

In order to maintain my sanity during these difficult times, I provided an outlet for my frustrations and by returning to my original research on the Direct Current Motor.

By this time, I had acquired some unusual insights into the problem, as well as some uncommon expertise in the management of magnetic forces. I had also concluded that the earlier discovery of the "window effect" was more applicable to the generation process than the motoring process. However, the basic notion of producing a non-polarizing magnetic field structure was definitely correct. I had proven this in many independent experiments. What was actually needed was something which behaved like only "half" a winding, but was such a thing possible?

I tried various shielding arrangements. I tried engineering exotic windings which produced asymetrically distributed magnetic fields. I attempted fantastic schemes in which there was an enormous difference in the relative torque production between each side of the same winding, hopefully resulting in a unidirectional net torque. Nothing worked.

Sometime during the closing months of 1981, a final rejection notice was received from Washington. According to the patent attorneys, I still had the option of a final appeal directly to the patent commissioner through the patent claims court. That was somewhat uplifting, but, between domestic and international patent applications, the numerous amendments, various fees, penalties and taxes, over 60,000 dollars had been spent on legal costs, there was nothing left to fight with. My stockholders were totally disenchanted and angry because they were not yet millionaires! I argued late into the night trying to convince them that we should not quit, but it was too late, the frail human fabric was frayed beyond repair. I finally retired, angry and exhausted.

Eventually, morning came, as it always does, and I became aware of a most peculiar state of consciousness. I knew I was no longer sleeping, yet I was not exactly awake either. Somewhere in the depths of my mind an image was moving. I focused my attention on it. It was an Indian man seated on a blanket. He was stacking golden disks upon a peg. The disks were of diminishing sizes, and they formed a tapering stack.

I recognized the image. I had seen it in a book associated with a mathematical problem in which a number of disks are moved from one peg to another in a certain sequence. The solution is said to require more moves than can be accomplished in a lifetime. But what did this have to do with anything?

I kept staring at the stack of disks in my mind. They were gold in color. That seemed important somehow. My mind was moving like cold molasses. I could not see any connection or relevance between this image and my life. I rolled over desiring more sleep. "Maybe they're brass not gold," I thought. Suddenly, I sat up fully alert, there was the answer! The tapered stacks were brass not gold!

In no time I was down in my shop running the engine lathe. I watched the little shower of brass chips fly from the bar I was turning, and something kept ringing in my mind. It was a comment that Tesla had made in 1933 regarding his new D.C. generator "a peculiar assembly of steel, brass and aluminum."

The little model took nearly all day to construct, but finally it sat on the bench before me — a peculiar assembly indeed. Nervously, I connected leads from a D.C. power supply. I flipped the switch and slowly increased the current, nothing happened. I increased the current further and suddenly the little device leaped into action, spinning at a great rate of speed!

I was hypnotized, and elated as I watched the strange little device spinning without commutating! I wondered if this was the same principle that Tesla had discovered.

Without warning, I was roused from my day dream by the smell of smoke. I quickly glanced at the ammeter, it was registering in excess of 20 amps. "It needs additional armature sections," I thought as I shut down the supply. The little motor squeaked to a halt. The windings were already black, and the plastic portions of the rotor were warped. I began to disassemble the device. "It won't take long to repair," I figured, "and with this breakthrough surely the stock holders will regain their interest."

I worked late into the night, making new armature sections and winding the special coils. The last thing I did before I retired for the night was to lay out all the parts on the bench. "I'll assemble that little beauty first thing tomorrow," I muttered as I locked up the building. I drove home with renewed confidence and excitement.

The next morning I had an early breakfast at the local restaurant and wheeled down to the shop. It only took a few seconds for my mind to grasp the meaning of the Sheriff's notice and the padlock on the shop door. With a sinking heart, I stared through the window at all my equipment and the small collection of odd parts on the edge of the bench. I knew it was time to quit!

Energy Resonance

I suppose that I left Michigan not a moment too soon. My funds were gone, my hair was falling out, I had developed a bleeding ulcer, I was overweight and I couldn't sleep. I needed a complete overhaul.

The company I was working for was good enough to transfer me to a small mining community in Eastern Pennsylvania. Once I had gotten established, I promptly joined the Y.M.C.A. where I began working out on a regular basis. Then I found myself a lovely girlfriend. The last thing I wanted to do was think about electricity!

This attitude was short lived, however, for there were numerous electrical problems in the mine which I could not avoid and little by little I began thinking about my research again. The situation was completely different now, even though I had no shop and no equipment with which to experiment. Circumstances forced me to make my investigations mathematically.

It seemed as if there were a million questions to answer and each would require rigorous mathematical analysis. With no models for generating data, my options were indeed limited. What I needed was to discover some underlying principle which could tie together all the loose ends and give direction to my research. But where do you look for something which no one else has found? Just asking the questions seemed to prompt an answer "how about right under your nose?" True, the least obvious spot to hide something is right out in the open. Perhaps what I was looking for was so fundamental and so universal that no one suspected its existence. I began to ponder anew the most elementary of physical concepts: Force, Work, Velocity, Momentum, Newton's Laws and,of course,Conservation of Energy.

I was not interested in simply reviewing problems in physics, but rather in achieving a fresh point of view on principles which I had long ago taken for granted, and which I used almost daily through habit rather than by reason. To accomplish this end I began to apply differential and intregral calculus to very basic equations in order to better comprehend their origins and dimensionalities.

I rambled through hundreds of calculations, and while I did greatly clarify many things in my own mind, I made no earth-shattering discoveries. However, eventually I came upon the basic relationship which links work to force and distance: $W = FS$

This I differentiated with respect to time in order to develop an expression for power:

$dW/dt = d(FS)/dt$. Therefore,

$dW/dt = F\, d(S)/dt$, and

Here I suddenly paused when I realized that I was solving this derivative through habit and convenience. I had removed F from the parenthesis without thinking. How did I know that the force was constant? In many cases the force is actually a variable. So I started over: $W = FS$

$dW/dt = d(FS)/dt$. Therefore,

$dW/dt = F\, dS/dt + S\, dF/dt$ and

$P = Fv + S\, dF/dt$.

This equation explains to us that if F is allowed to vary in time, then the power must consist of two components, Fv, the force times the velocity, and S dF/dt, the distance times the rate of change of the force with respect to time. In other words, not only must the agency supplying the power pay for moving the force through a minute distance, dS in some minute time dt, but it must also pick up the tab for the changing force dF/dt over the total distance S. I stared at the new relationship $P = Fv + S\, dF/dt$ fully aware that something was going to happen. I kept thinking about the transforming generator, about the increased torque necessary to turn it and about the low conversion efficiency. But another part of my mind was trying to tell me something else. Something about non-linear rates of change, something about logarithmic functions, something about equations in the fourth quadrant, something about the derivative of decreasing functions! Yes, the derivative of a decreasing function is a negative quantity!

This means that if F were decreasing in time, then dF/dt would be negative, in which case:

$P = Fv + (-S\, dF/dt)$ or

$P = Fv - S\, df/dt$

So if F decreases fast enough, then theoretically, dF/dt could become a large enough negative quantity to effect the magnitude of the positive power component such that if

$P_1 = Fv$ and

$P_2 = Fv - S\, dF/dt$, then

$P_1 > P_2$,

in which case, if P_2 represents power entering a system and P_1 represents power leaving the system, then the system would demonstrate a net power gain. But how could such a thing happen if energy must be conserved?

It required three more years of intense mathematical study before I managed to isolate and demonstrate a simple mechanical system in which such an effect is apparent. And I am both proud and relieved to say that conservation of energy is not only upheld, but utilized extensively in my proofs. What does develop in a totally new light, however, is conservation of work. It has always been assumed that the work done must equal the energy at hand in all situations. However, this proves to be true only in traditional linear systems! In non-linear systems, two additional conditions can be demonstrated:

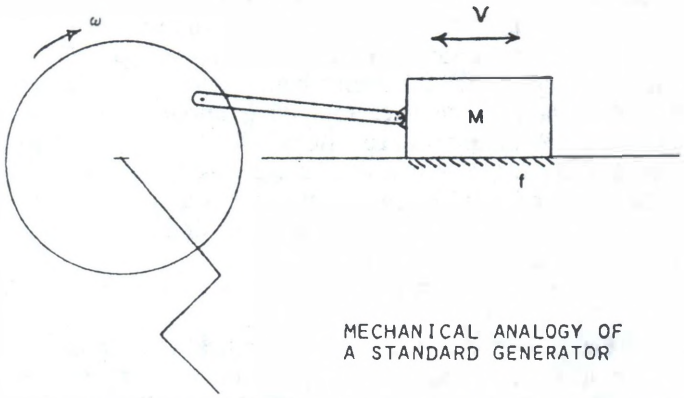
I. The work done is greater than the available Energy.

II. The work done is less than available Energy.

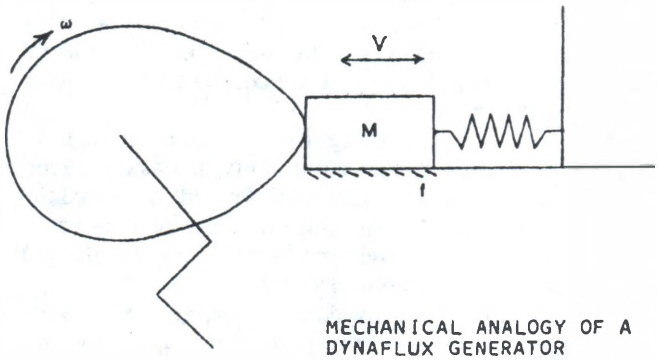
Now, if we consider a non-linear electrical system which is specifically engineered such that its parameters vary in time so as to cause an alteration of the system between condition I and condition II, then the energy will truly oscillate! And if the components are properly designed so as to cause the movement of energy to become optimized rather than the current, then the system will demonstrate Energy Resonance!

With this deeper insight came the understanding that both of the earlier generating devices were each exhibiting only half of the total picture. Likewise, came the realization that a standard alternator is really a D.C. machine from the standpoint of power delivery. For although the voltage and current both oscillate, the power merely pulsates in amplitude. Hence, there is great fallacy in comparing present day generating equipment to the electric oscillator, particularly if the machine is driven by a thermal engine of any kind. This stands to reason when you consider the fact that heat engines are thermodynamically irreversible, therefore, any power returned to the engine would be incapable of even a minute reconversion into fuel. This means that thermal systems cannot support a bi-directional movement of energy, nor can they give rise to Energy Resonance phenomena of their own accord.

After many years of effort and contemplation, I was finally beginning to see the light. I was absolutely certain that Tesla had ventured down this same path, although his journey had been much more expedient than my own to be sure. Perhaps these humble foundations might again lead to the lost principles of the great Magnifying Transmitter, or to unvoiced secrets now sleeping with the master.



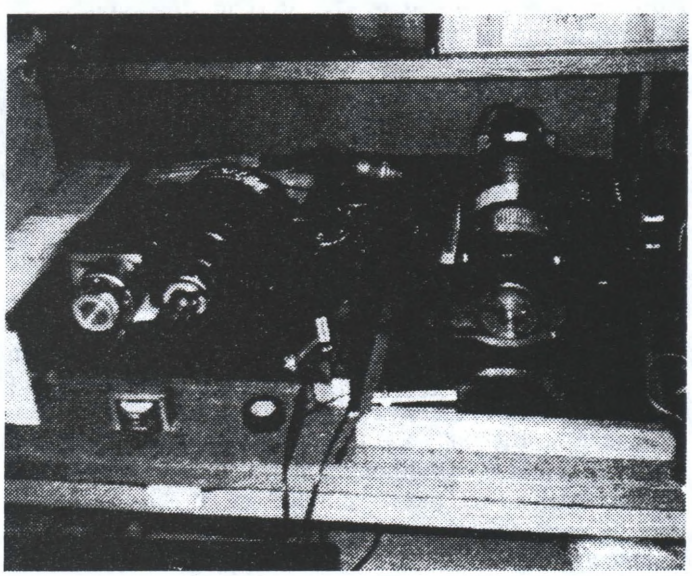
MECHANICAL ANALOGY OF A STANDARD GENERATOR



MECHANICAL ANALOGY OF A DYNAFLUX GENERATOR

In September of 1983, I delivered a paper before the Second International Symposium on Unconventional Energy Technology. The work was entitled "An Introduction to the Concepts of Energy Resonance." With the time slot allotted to me, my delivery did not do justice to the subject matter, however, I did attempt in earnest to acquaint my audience with the basic principles of the non-linear work/energy relationships which I had discovered, and their importance as a potential non-nuclear power alternative. I doubt if many people got the point. Perhaps my talk was too mathematical; the only comment I ever heard concerning it was "What the hell did you say?"

Whether my lecture in Atlanta was premature or not, I do not know, but I left Georgia with a renewed sense of optimism. I felt that for the first time my goal was a visible glimmer on the horizon.



The Dyna-Flux Alternator

The fall of 1984 once more found me in my native state of New Jersey. Thirteen long years had passed since my departure, and while it was good to be home, in many ways it felt quite alien; a great deal had changed.

Slowly I reestablished communications with old friends and some of my more distant relations. Human nature being what it is, most people had no idea where I had been or what I had been doing, however, a few of my good friends were genuinely curious.

Little by little I disclosed the nature of my research to those who were interested. One individual in particular was greatly excited. I will identify him as Mr. K. This gentleman became my first partner in a new endeavor: a practical demonstration of Energy Resonance.

There were an enormous number of engineering problems to overcome before a design could be considered. Most of them centered around the non-linear nature of the technology itself and the large number of variables which had to be dealt with in designing a specific machine. To make matters worse, scaling factors were also non-linear, so it was virtually impossible to leap-frog from one successful design to another. All these complications suggested that it would be premature and financially dangerous to set up another shop. However, it was crystal clear to both of us that an investment in computer equipment would be economically sound and practical. Hundreds of mathematical models could easily be designed and tested for the same cost of one mechanical model.

The next year or so saw a great deal of progress from the mathematical standpoint. Of course I cheated a bit. Some of the non-linear equations I solved by mentally anticipating the results, and some of the wave forms for the flux I approximated with complex harmonics or least-square fits. Often it took dozens of printouts to tell me which way to "steer" the numbers.

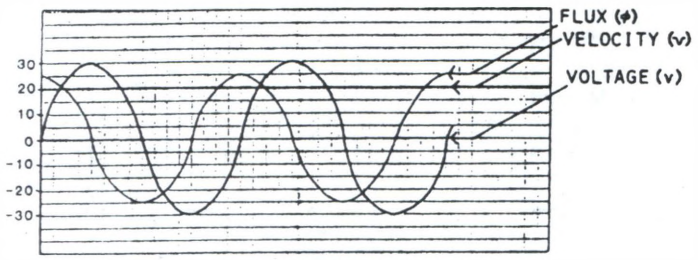
One spring afternoon Mr. K. dropped by unexpectedly and found me in my office buried in printouts. "Well, where do you stand, professor?" I stared at my visitor over the rims of my glasses in silence. The last thing I felt like was a damn professor. I decided to ignore the remark. "I think we're ready to build one!" I exlaimed. "What the hell are we building?" Mr. K. wanted to know. "An Energy Resonant generator; a Dyna-flux machine!," I replied.

With that remark the die was cast. By mid-summer, the design was solidifed, and a new order of business was at hand: fundraising. I approached another friend of mine, one Mr. H., and divulged to him the nature of my research. He was suitably impressed, and agreed to finance the first prototype as well as the patent expenses for a piece of the action. The ball was rolling!

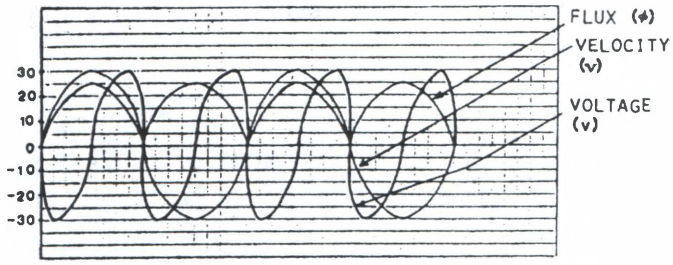
I took great pains to ensure that each phase of the project was properly completed. The Dyna-Flux rotor was contourground and dynamically balanced. The power coils were hand-wound on special forms and then pressed into position. The field poles were carefully machined and mounted on special aluminum pedestals. The field windings were prepared by a professional motor shop, then compressed upon a steel suspension yoke. Piece by piece an idea was condensing into reality.

In order to facilitate testing, the generator D.C. field supply would be manually adjustable at the main instrument panel where the voltage and excitation current were to be accurately displayed on state-of-the-art digital meters.

The Dyna-Flux machine was to be rotated by a ¾ horse power D.C. motor. The motor, in turn, would be speed-regulated by tachometer feedback via a solid-state drive con-



TWO CYCLES OF FLUX AND VOLTAGE COMPARED WITH TANGENTIAL VELOCITY IN STANDARD GENERATOR



TWO CYCLES OF FLUX AND VELOCITY AND THE RESULTING FOUR CYCLES OF VOLTAGE IN THE DYNAFLUX GENERATOR

troller. Both the motor input voltage and current were also to be monitored on the main panel.

The A.C. output power was to be directed into a power-resistor decade box so that the optimal load point of the machine could be determined. The RMS voltage and RMS current delivered by the Dyna-Flux device would both be available on the console, and back up measurement was to be supplied by a calibrated electrodynamic VAW meter.

Space angles would be detected and measured on a dual trace oscilloscope, where the input from a magnetic proximity switch could be simultaneously compared with the generator output current.

All the control features as well as the elaborate instrumentation were absolutely necessary. Thousands of data points would have to be taken, averaged and plotted with great precision if the operational characteristics of Dyna-Flux were to be accurately portrayed.

My intention was to follow as closely as possible the IEEE standards for the testing of magnetic machines. This would require open-circuit voltage curves, field-current saturation curves, short-circuit current curves, iron-loss curves, stray copper-loss curves, friction and windage curves and a segregated load analysis. With this voluminous data, the overall system efficiency and the conversion efficiency could then be measured at any load level, thus allowing the optimal load condition of the machine to be discovered.

It must be borne in mind also that for all this data to be meaningful, especially in the case of such an unorthodox device, it would have to be compared against similar data taken from a standard alternator. The test stand which I devised provided for this, a simple clutching mechanism-directed mechanical power from the D.C. motor to either the Dyna-Flux alternator, or the standard alternator.

The calculating, designing, fabricating, calibrating and the testing seemed an endless task, but at long last the entire system was completed and ready for operation.

Maybe it was the seven years I spent working alone in Michigan, or maybe it was just fear of failure, but I insisted on doing the trial runs in absolute seclusion.

It took many hours of work to gather the data and to plot the performance characteristics of the standard alternator and the Dyna-Flux machine. Compound plots of six curves were prepared for each device, then scaled and plotted by computer. In both cases, the following parameters were graphed for comparison:

1. Load resistence in ohms
2. Total input power (watts AVG)
3. Actual input power (total input minus losses)
4. Load current (amps RMS)
5. Output power (watts AVG)
6. Efficiency (conversion efficiency)

The results were completely astounding!

The efficiency of the standard machine peaked out at the value of its optimal load resistence, and dropped off sharply thereafter. The output power, the actual input power and the load current curves were nearly "parallel." These results were well within expected limits.

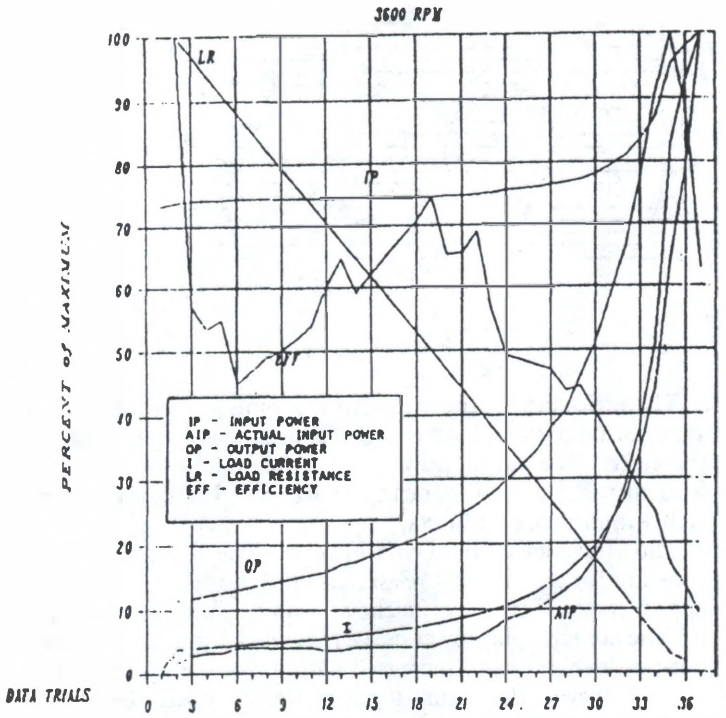
The efficiency of the Dyna-Flux machine remained nearly constant for all values of resistance until the optimal load was approached. Then the efficiency began to climb exponentially! The actual input-power curve remained parallel to the output-power curve, and increased with it. At the optimal load point, however, the actual input power dropped nearly vertically, dragging the total input power down with it. Simultaneously, the output power continued to climb, finally leveling off after the optimal load was reached. The output current rose exponentially over the entire load range, passing through the optimal point before leveling off to a constant value. What incredible results, despite the enormous increase in output current, the total input power dropped away to 90% of its previous value. The machine was compensating for its own losses and delivering anomolous efficiencies at the same time! Dyna-Flux was Energy Resonance!

The time had come to compute the relative efficiencies of both devices at their optimal load levels. Here is a tabulation of the results:

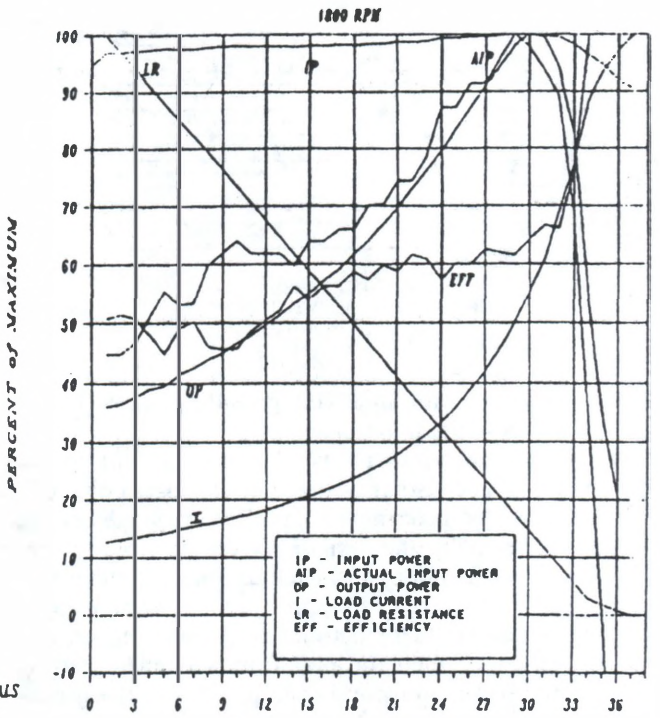
	Standard Alternator	Dyna-Flux Alternator
Full load input power	357.35 watts	404.75 watts
No load input power	319.80 watts	381.94 watts
Actual input power	37.55 watts	22.81 watts
Full load output power	31.77 watts	33.06 watts
Conversion efficiency	84.61%	144.93%
System efficiency	8.82%	8.16%

Upon contrasting the results, the first obvious difference is the higher power consumption rate of the Dyna-Flux machine as compared to the standard machine. This result was actually anticipated because great physical differences exist between the two generators. The standard machine is completely laminated in its construction, has extremely small air gaps, contains six sets of power windings and has an efficiency-designed magnetic circuit. The Dyna-Flux machine, on the other hand, only contains laminations in its rotor, has much larger air gaps, has two sets of power windings and utilizes an antiquated yoke-type magnetic circuit, — a consequence of limited financial resources.

All things considered, the Dyna-Flux prototype does sustain high losses however, despite this handicap, note the incredible difference in actual input power rates once the losses have been segregated; note the higher yield in output power between the two contestants, and note the absolutely unheard of difference in conversion efficiencies, while the system efficiencies are nearly equal!



Generator Performance Characteristics



Dynaflux Performance Charactertistics

To really appreciate this anomalous conversion efficiency, it is necessary to understand the meaning of the term. The highest possible energy conversion for standard electrodynamic machinery is 100%. This means that after all losses have been accounted for and deducted, the actual input power should be equal to the load power if the circuits have been optimized.

In the case of the standard machine some number very close to the theoretical limit, say 98.5% or so, could probably have been achieved if conjugate impedance matching had been supplied. However, this would have made an already tedious task even more difficult. Conjugate compensation would have had to be calculated for each load level and then the necessary electrical components of appropriate value located and inserted into the circuit. This extra work seemed pointless when it was already evident that the conversion efficiency would never exceed 100%.

In the case of the Dyna-Flux, no conjugate compensation was provided either, although for totally different reasons. Nonetheless, the results certainly have the appearance of pure science fiction; how are such numbers possible?

Standard power systems imitate D.C. machinery in their ultimate functioning, that is, their power flow is unidirectional. To support this flow of power away from the source, an endless supply of energy must be available. Realization of this fact is embodied in the laws of thermodynamics as they apply to standard linear systems, i.e., you cannot get out more than you put in.

If Energy Resonance is to be achieved, then the system giving rise to this phenomenon must be capable of bidirectional energy flow; the energy must oscillate. As a result of oscillating the energy, the same energy is used over and over again until it is completely diminished. The prime mover need only supply enough to keep the overall volume constant.

Ramifications of oscillating the energy in a system include oscillating power, oscillating velocity, oscillating torque, as well as the standard oscillating voltage and current. Hence, it is difficult to see the complexity of such a process. I seriously doubt if it could ever have been discovered by accident.

This article has been structured to achieve the greatest degree of openess possible without disclosing proprietary information. However, knowing human nature as I do, it is a safe guess to assume that many readers upon reaching this point will conclude one of the following:

1. The device is a fraud.
2. There is no room in natural law for the results described, or at best the inventor is in error.

For those readers who align themselves with conclusion A, please be advised that thorough testing of Dyna-Flux by impartial and professional agencies is being arranged even as you read. For those who tend towards conclusion B, please be informed of the following historical facts.

In the early 1900's when James Clerk Maxwell was formulating his theories of electromagnetic waves, he stated emphatically, "It's of great importance to determine whether any portion of energy conveyed by an electric current can be attributed to matter possessing inertia, it is desirable, therefore, that experiments should be made on the subject with great care." He then showed that three types of experimental effects should occur if true momentum carriers actually comprised an electric current:

a) If a circular coil is freely suspended by an axial thread with its axis vertical, any change in current flowing within it should produce a rotation of the coil.

b) A coil carrying current should exhibit gyroscopic effects.

c) When a rapidly rotating coil, part of an unenergized closed conducting circuit, is suddenly stopped, the inertia of the charge carriers should produce a current in the circuit.

Maxwell performed experiments to detect these effects, however, all his results were negative. Accordingly, he concluded "since no evidence has yet been obtained to support the notion of current carrier momentum, I shall now proceed

on the assumption that they do not exist, or at least that they produce no sensible effect."

Following the dictates of this line of reasoning, Maxwell went on to develop his theories of electromagnetism in the belief that all energy associated with an electric current is conveyed solely by its electric and magnetic field structure.

Nevertheless, all three effects described by Maxwell have since been experimentally observed. Barnett successfully measured the gyroscopic effect in 1915. Effect C was observed by Einstein and deHaas in 1915 and 1916 respectively, and effect A was detected in 1930 again by Barnett.

It is interesting to note that no amendments have ever been made to basic magnetic wave theory to accomodate these findings. Therefore, it is certainly possible that our present day conceptions of efficiency and the energy of induction may be in error by as much as 50%! We need only identify the nature of this additional energy in order to avail ourselves of its benefits. Energy Resonance appears to be one mechanism capable of achieving this end.

A Greater Mystery

The successful testing of the Dyna-Flux caused great enthusiasm and activity among the partners. Mr. K. and Mr. H. began making plans to raise development capital, while I continued with the theoretical aspects and the preparation of patent applications. I suppose that I need not mention that I had grave apprehensions concerning the reactions of the patent office to this invention. The problems experienced with the transforming generator were insignificant in comparison to what I expected to encounter with Dyna-Flux. Therefore, I toned down my invention disclosure so that it reflected only the necessary information to show that the device is new and novel. I submitted my application and then dismissed all concerns from my mind. I absolutely refused to become emotionally involved with the bureaucratic processes which I knew would ensue. My previous experiences had been far too damaging. It will interest the reader to know that at the time of writing this, my application has already been rejected twice!

While I was attending to the complexities of the patent preparation, my partners had also been active. They were identifying and qualifying potential investors, preparing secrecy agreements and other legal documents and laying the strategy for demonstrating the device without jeopardizing our legal position in the eyes of the patent office.

Eventually, many prestigious individuals were exposed to the wonders of the Dyna-Flux: corporate officers, physicists, engineers and investors of all descriptions. Some came out of curiosity, some were truly interested and some, no doubt, to scoff and discredit the invention. But, regardless of their motives and the differences in their professional viewpoints, everyone who viewed the presentation reacted in the same manner; they left in silence never to be heard from again.

The presentation program continued for nearly a year, and every participant, without exception, behaved the same way. It was incredible! Neither of my partners ventured an explanation, or even voiced any negative comment but, slowly, the enthusiasim began to dwindle, and again gloom descended over our little group and its activities. If I were a paranoid individual, I might suspect that the government or some powerful cartel was interfering with our plans, but the more I pondered the situation, the more I began to suspect that some other mechanism was at work. Perhaps there was a mystery here far more intriguing than Energy Resonance, a factor which may greatly effect the pace at which the Human Race can evolve its consciousness, a factor which may explain why Nikola Tesla was not permitted to give his full complement of knowledge to mankind, a factor which may explain many forms of prejudice, scientific and otherwise.

To elucidate on this matter, let me paraphrase from James Gleick's provocative book, *Chaos.*

"The historian of science, Thomas S. Kuhn, describes a disturbing experiment conducted by a pair of psychologists in the 1940s. Subjects were given glimpses of playing cards one at a time, and asked to name them. There was a trick, of course. A few of the cards were freakish: for example, a red six of spades, or a black queen of diamonds.

"At high speed the volunteers moved smoothly along. Nothing could have been simpler. They didn't see the anomalies at all. But when the cards were shown for longer periods, the subjects began to hesitate. They sensed a problem, but were not aware of its nature. A subject might say that he had seen something strange, like a red border around a black heart.

"Eventually, as the pace slowed even more, most subjects would catch on, but not all of them. Some suffered a sense of disorientation that brought real pain. 'I can't make out the suit, whatever it is,' or 'it didn't even look like a card that time,' or 'I don't know what color it is now, or if it's a spade or a heart,' or in an extreme case 'My God, I can't even remember what a spade looks like!'

"Professional scientists, exposed to brief uncertain glimpses of nature's workings are no less vulnerable to anguish and confusion!"

Could such a psychological mechanism be at work in the case of the Dyna-Flux? I am writing this article to find out. None of you readers have been confronted with a demonstration, you only have my written words upon which to form your opinions. Will you be capable of greater open-mindedness on this subject if its validity is not proven to you? Will your opinions change if you ever view the device? As you read these words, can you envision ways in which Energy Resonance technology could be applied for the betterment of man? Will you cry hoax if you see the machine in action, or just dismiss it from your conscious mind? There is no reason why these machines cannot be manufactured right now. Do you perceive Dyna-Flux as a nonnuclear alternative as you read? Will you judge it later as just another perpetual motion machine?

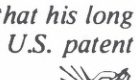
I would really like to know the answers to those questions. In fact, I would be greatly interested in any comments pertaining to this article. Please feel free to correspond with me. I cannot promise to answer all letters, but I will certainly try. Interested parties should write to:

M K H Partners
P.O. Box 8481
Piscataway, New Jersey 08855

Address your correspondence to Mr. M.

In closing, I would like to thank S.I.T.U. for giving me the opportunity to tell this story, and for having the courage to participate in this unusual experiment. I think that my old friend Ivan Sanderson would approve of these proceedings, and it humors me to imagine him in another plane of consciousness teasing Tesla about the outcome of it all.

Editor's Note: *Just before going to press, Mr. Murray called to say, elatedly, his attorney had informed him that his long sought after patent had been allowed and that a U.S. patent number would be forthcoming shortly.*



The UFO Abductions of Marianne Shenefield

by Pat Sable

Marianne Cascio Shenefield has become my dear friend and mentor. Marianne wasn't abducted by extraterrestrials and returned to this earth to just go on to lead a normal life. Her story is as complex as it is perplexing. I've been researching Marianne for over two years and for every answer I find there are five more questions.

In 1985, a dear friend of mine, Betty Andreasson Luca aroused my curiosity be telling me about a blind woman who could see. "Now isn't that something," I thought to myself. "In fact, it's stupid! How can a blind woman see? Betty must be joking." But she wasn't. Instead, she insisted that if I hadn't been told Marianne Shenefield is blind, upon meeting her, I would never know it. "She doesn't even use a cane or a seeing eye dog to get around," Betty explained. I had to meet Marianne for myself to understand this paradox that Betty so firmly believed in. When Marianne and I met I was shocked, because Betty was telling the truth. Marianne is blind but she sees, not with her physical eyes, because those are useless to her. She sees with an inner vision that cannot be explained by medical science. And she sees more than just this physical world that you and I see. Marianne is privy to a reality the ancients referred to as the world of creation and power. She sees symbols, genetic code, health or disease within the body and mind, all in a brilliant kaleidoscope of colors which Marianne watches 24 hours a day.

This is how it all happened:

In July 1952, at Agawam, Massachusetts, Marianne was 11 years old. She went out to build a fort in the field behind her parents' home. She took a hammer, some nails and discarded boards and set off for the far end of the property which bordered on a forest. She worked for quite awhile and sat down for a moment to admire her efforts when she suddenly spotted a silver object flying overhead. This object made no sound. Marianne returned to hammering nails. A few minutes later Marianne heard branches crackling behind her. She turned to face what she thought was a little boy in a scuba diving suit. She was gripped by a floating sensation and within moments she found herself aboard a strange craft floating above the clouds. She was asked to stand in front of a screen and her internal organs were projected upon it. This was not a pleasant sight so Marianne vomited on the alien standing closest to her. When the aliens were done with their tests they returned Marianne to the field. She ran as fast as she could to an old walnut tree. Lying there on her back she drifted in and out of consciousness for an undetermined period of time. When she awoke she ran down the hill towards her house. Marianne's mother saw her running and years later told Marianne's husband Danny, "I didn't now what happened to Marianne up there, but I was scared for her. I was really scared for her." Marianne ran past her parents into her bedroom, slammed the door, pulled down all the shades and turned her radio on as loud as it would go. She refused to come out of her room for three days. She developed a strange rash all over her body and had constant headaches. A family doctor determined she had not been molested, which was what her mother feared most. She told her parents and the psychiatrist, they subsequently took her to, about the "car" from heaven and the strange-looking "little boy in the scuba diving suit." But no one knew what she was talking about. And this was a little girl who knew nothing about UFOs. She grew up on Little Lulu comic books.

The psychiatrist convinced Marianne to return to school, so she continued on with her life, although she appeared more reserved than before, and she would not return to the area in the field where she had been abducted.

Six months later Marianne's vision had noticeably decreased. Her parents took her to eye specialists in Boston who diagnosed the disorder as bilateral degeneration of the macula, also known as Stargardt's disease a genetic disorder which would destroy all of Marianne's central vision and in Marianne's case eventually most of her peripheral vision. She was declared legally blind and there was and is no treatment and no cure.

In 1972, Marianne was abducted for a second time. She was in her house getting ready to meet friends for dinner when she heard a beeping sound, and smelled an unusual skunk-like odor. She walked into her backyard and was overtaken by that same floating sensation of 20 years earlier. Someone grabbed her hand and took her down a dirt road to the Meadows, which is an eight-hundred acre parcel of land. Marianne still had some of her peripheral vision, but it was difficult for her to see who had ahold of her. She was taken inside some type of craft where she apparently stayed for several hours. She thought the one who brought her there might be female, and there were three other, seemingly male, crewmembers on board. One of the crewmen talked with Marianne for a long time, but Marianne does not remember much of the conversation — only something about "following the blue road." The female took Marianne from the ship and had her run vigorously around it explaining that if she did not run her muscles would cramp up. The next thing Marianne knew she was lying in her bed and the telephone was ringing. It was after 10:00 p.m.

Marianne remembered little of the encounter and thought she must have had a bad dream. The following morning she was admitted to a hospital for an extreme anxiety attack. In the months that followed she had nightmares and visions of the alien woman's face.

In 1974 a friend of Marianne's had successfully stopped smoking with the aid of hypnosis. He suggested it to Marianne as her smoking habit had really gotten out of hand. She went to see Gerald Sullivan, and it was during those first hypnosis sessions that Marianne began to remember the events of 1952 and 1972. Marianne was filled with mixed emotions. She felt relief that she was now remembering but what she was remembering filled her with terror, and she could not help wondering if the aliens would be back.

On March 15, 1974, Marianne was riding in a car with a friend named Don, when she "saw" a dark blue spiral come from behind her head into and through her right eye. Another came through her left eye. The sequence repeated itself. Miraculously, Marianne could see again.

"All of a sudden everything became clear. I could see blue shutters on a house. I was screaming that I could see! I could see! Don asked, 'How? What do you mean?' I said 'Stop the car! That house has blue shutters.' He told me that the house must have been at least two hundred feet away. I started crying, then laughing. Don picked up a magazine and asked if I could read the print. I said, 'Yes!' and I started reading. I was

stunned. I could not put the magazine down. It had been so many years since I had read."

Unfortunately, Marianne's greatly improved sight was only temporary. After ten minutes it returned to its dysfunctional state. Marianne called her eye doctor and told him of her sudden ability to see. He told her that it must have been an hallucination because there was no way her eyes would ever improve.

Two weeks later Marianne went to bed. She listened to her radio for a little while and then she closed her eyes to go to sleep but, there was something very wrong. When Marianne closed her eyes she saw the room filled with a dark blue color and a gold lion floating in mid-air. She opened and closed her eyes a hundred times but the lion would not disappear and darkness would not come. That was the beginning of Marianne's worst nightmare. It was as if someone had turned a searchlight on deep within her own mind. From that moment on over 13 years ago Marianne has not known darkness. She thought she was insane, she thought she was possessed. Priests performed exorcisms and doctors performed CAT scans, but nothing would help her. Her vision grew. Now she saw more colors; and symbols, letters, numbers, and formulas. With the help of a local psychic named Mary Pascarella, consciousness researcher and author John White, UFO abductee Betty Hill, and medical researcher, Dr. Andrija Puharich, Marianne learned to live with the new way she saw. She stopped becoming hysterical and realized that what she was seeing was not a threat to her life and when she stopped being hysterical it was not a threat to her sanity. She sought psychiatric care with Dr. John Donoghue and he further attested to Marianne's lack of mental illness. He supported her in learning more about herself and the phenomena around her, for Marianne became powerful psychokinetically. Silverware would bend by her energy, televisions would turn on and off by themselves, chandeliers swayed and batteries drained.

Marianne began to understand that the symbols, formulas and archetypes she saw had meaning as well as the colors. Now, she can tell if someone has had an actual extraterrestrial encounter by the configuration and colors in a person's aura. She is able to determine if a UFO is in the area and who is piloting it. She has categorized these as ALIENS 1, 2 and 3.

Alien 1 is a true extraterrestrial. This type comes in a visible vehicle and performs experiments on humans, animals, vegetation. It is fairly rare.

Alien 2 is normally not physical, but more like a hologram and appears to come through walls, doors, etc.

Alien 3 types are government experiments, who Marianne says would like us to think they're true extraterrestrials.

Also what fits into this category is an underground race with whom we have yet to communicate.

Marianne and I have worked quite a bit on the hundreds of symbols she sees and the interpretation of them referring to ancient languages such as Egyptian hieroglyphics and more recent works as in, most notably, Dr. John Weilgart's book, *The Language of Space.* Dr. Weilgart had a UFO encounter as a small boy in Austria and was given this language of Space which, apparently, most closely fits the actual symbols which Marianne sees. At this time it is difficult to say exactly what about Marianne's UFO encounters sparked the onset of her unusual way of seeing, but the process she describes is almost exact in comparison to the ancient Egyptian initiations reserved for the winged pharoahs.

Although Marianne has been known to curse her special vision, it has also been proven to be a most remarkable gift.

Here are examples I have witnessed:

I'm a sociologist and a therapist. I've been in private practice for nine years. Suddenly I had an influx of female clients who were diagnosed as having endometriosis. Endometriosis is a potentially painful condition in which the cells of the endometrium grow elsewhere in the body. These abnormal cells respond to hormonal stimulation as if they were still a part of the lining of the womb, developing into cysts and forcing the pelvic organs to adhere to each other eventually causing infertility. Doctors do not know what causes it and there is no cure. I asked Marianne to look at the energy of these women and give me a report. She told me the following:

"Each reproductive system is cancelling itself out. This is an immune system disorder." Six months later a news article appeared in *The Hartford Courant* and it said researchers have discovered a link between endometriosis and an immune system disorder.

Keep in mind that Marianne has never been enrolled in medical school. In fact, she never even finished high school.

In 1986 I asked Marianne to look at the energy of several PMS victims. She informed me that some of these women had a thyroid problem. Now this didn't seem to make sense at the time because these women had been tested for thyroid dysfunction and tested within the normal range. But Marianne was insistent. "Patricia," she said, "I don't care what those tests say, there is still a thyroid problem." Well, I thought to myself, everyone is entitled to be wrong once, even Marianne. Then, in September of 1987, while waiting for a friend of mine, I happened to pick up a copy of *Vogue* magazine. As I thumbed through it, an article caught my eye. It said, "MENSTRUAL DISTRESS A THYROID PROBLEM" and went on to outline the work of Nora D. Brayshaw, M.D., Ph.D., a PMS specialist and director of the Biopsychiatry Center in New Jersey. Dr. Brayshaw diagnosed a hypothyroid condition in 94% of PMS patients, and 64% of these patients had subclinical hypothyroidism which means that it would go undetected in a thyroid test.

I was impressed and inspired by Marianne's findings, so I asked her to work on one more thing: People I had hoped to understand and find a cure for all my life — autistic children. God does work in mysterious ways, because a friend of mine, Janet, works in a group home for disabled adults. There is an autistic woman there named Erica to whom Janet has grown very close. Janet often shared with me the trials and tribulations of working with Erica, so I got the idea of having Marianne observe the energy. I asked Janet to bring me a tape of Erica's voice, which she did. I brought it to Marianne and played it for her, and this is what she said: "I can really relate to Erica. Her mind sits in pastel colors which is the highest vibration of color. The pastels are hypnotizing to her. She has no browns in her aura at all. (Brown is a grounding color.) She thinks much more than she can say, because her time frame is off. Everything is timed in universal order. Her time frame is cross-wired. Her words sound like mishmash to us but to her they make sense. Erica is a genius. She is a super right-brained person who has trouble living in her body. Some brain-to-body signals are missing, and some are bypassed. Her aura does not move well, it's more like a freeze-frame picture." Then Marianne said something that gave me chills. She said, "Erica thinks she is still in the womb, she never wanted to leave the womb." Knowing what

**PMS (post-menstral syndrome)*

I know about autistic children, all of this made perfect sense. Autistic children are well-known for not being capable of tolerating or responding to physical touch. Think about it. There is no touch when you are in the womb. Erica had learned to tolerate some touching but Marianne said that it was all imitative not integrative behavior.

I gave the information to Janet who then spoke with Erica's mother. She agreed with everything Marianne said and told Janet this: When Erica was about to be born, her mother went into the hospital. The doctors induced labor and nothing happened. Two weeks went by and they induced labor a second time. Again, nothing happened. After another three weeks went by, they induced labor a third time and this was when Erica was born. Erica's mother has no doubt in her mind that Erica's functional behavior is imitative and if left alone for two weeks would revert back to earlier classic autistic behaviors. A few days later, Janet showed Erica how to make pastel color paints by mixing in white with the basic color. As Janet mixed in the white, and the color transformed to pastel, Erica became hypnotized and could not tear herself away from it.

This research is in the beginning stages. Janet and I will be working with a psychiatrist checking the state birth records of autistic children to look for further correlations.

I am very excited with all of this because Marianne has been known, as I mentioned before, to curse the way she sees. And one of the reasons she did this is because she did not know at the time what good this could ever be to anyone. But what better use of her gift is there than to offer her services to alleviate the pain and suffering of humankind.

Editor's Note: Pat Sable's biographical sketch was preceded by a video-taped interview with Marianne's psychiatrist Dr. Donoghue who, because of health problems, could not attend the conference. He gave his evaluation of the unusual difficulties in Marianne's life and his conviction of the reality of her UFO experience.

Following Pat Sable's presentation, there was a question-and-answer session between the audience and Marianne with Pat's help. Space does not permit us to repeat this discussion period but we can say that a fuller explanation will appear, as promised by both Marianne and Pat, in Mrs. Shenefield's soon-to-be published book, *Colors in the Dark.*

Marianne was unable to give answers to the complete satisfaction of some of her questioners, for in some cases, it would adversely affect the continuing study and research with others she is doing. In some instances she felt her response could be more completely explained in her upcoming book.

Conference Report

by Robert C. Warth

The conference "The UFO Experience" (from which the above article was taken) on Nov. 7&8, 1987, hosted by John White author of *Poleshift,* included several other noted authors and lecturers of UFO abduction material, of whom the most notable since her 1961 abduction, was Betty Hill. She and her husband Barney, were made famous by John G. Fuller in his mid-1960's book *The Interrupted Journey.*

Betty Andreasson, the subject of two more recent books, *The Andreasson Affair* and *The Andreasson Affair — Phase Two,* lectured and answered numerous questions from the attendees. She was accompanied by her husband, Bob Luca.

Later, Budd Hopkins, painter and sculptor and now also author and researcher of UFO contactee cases, discussed material updating his two books *Missing Time* and his recently published and popular *Intruders.* One of the points of particular interest was the prospect of implants by the UFO abductors to possibly facilitate easier retrieval of previously examined abductees.

This was particularly pertinent regarding the earlier lecturer, Marianne Shenefield, who was abducted in 1952 and then again in 1972. Of course, the question arose as to whether she would be abducted again in 1992 if an implanted monitoring device had been put, possibly, somewhere in her body.

Other speakers were Dr. David Menke on "Seti — The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence," and John Timmerman, Executive Director of the Center for UFO Studies (CUFOS) that was founded by J. Allen Hynek, spoke on "How to Report a UFO Sighting."

Larry Fawcett, co-author with Barry Greenwood, of *Clear Intent; The Government Coverup of UFOs* gave an analytical talk of his investigations.

Phil Imbrogno, co-author with J. Allen Hynek of *Night Seige: The Hudson Valley UFO Mystery* in New York and Connecticut, spoke on the subject of his recently published book.

Also, from the New York/New Jersey area, Ellen Crystall spoke on "Direct Observations of UFOs and Aliens." Along with many UFO photographs, she discussed her upcoming book, *Invasions: They Come in Silence.*

Host John White discussed "Exploring Outer and Inner Space: Introduction to the UFO Experience;" "Sky Creatures — Living UFOs" and in conclusion, "The Phenomenon Continues."

Tapes of all lectures are available at the address that follows.

Plans are being prepared for the next annual conference to be held Oct. 8&9, 1988, again at the Ramada Inn in North Haven, Connecticut. For full particulars contact Omega Communications, PO Box 2051, Cheshire, CT, 06410.

Upcoming Conferences

Please help SITU! If you write or call for conference information, please write or say, "I read about the meeting in ***PURSUIT*** magazine." Thank you.

The International Conference on Paranormal Research, "Can Science Explain Psychic Phenomena?" will be held July 7-10, 1988 at Fort Collins, Colorado. For more info write: Dr. Maurice Albertson, Room 203, Weber Building, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA or phone (303) 491-5753.

The 14th annual United States Psychotronics Association (USPA) conference on "Bio-Energy Fields" will be held July 20-24, 1988 at Dayton, Ohio. For more info write: USPA, 2141 Agatite, Chicago, IL 60625, USA or phone (312) 275-7055.

The 1988 International Tesla Symposium (in cooperation with the IEEE) will be held July 29-31, 1988 at Colorado Springs, Colorado. For more info write: International Tesla Society, 330-A Uintah, Suite 215, Colorado Springs, CO 80905, USA or phone (719) 570-0876.

The 6th annual Global Science Congress on "Partners in the Search" will be held August 17-22, 1988 in Denver, Colorado. For more info write: Global Sciences Institute, 3273 E. 119th Place, Thornton, CO 80233, USA or phone (303) 452-9300.

A Famous UFO Case Supports Researcher's Hypothesis

by Luis Schonherr

Editor's Note: *Mr. Schönherr will probably be surprised to see his letter to the editor as a short article but we feel it is a good example of what Mr. Templin expressed in an earlier letter to* **PURSUIT.**

Mr. Kenith W. Templin's letter in **PURSUIT** Vol. 20, No. 3, page 135, regarding the possibility of a boundary layer control by electrostatic discharges, was most interesting. I didn't know that static electricity may have an influence on boundary layers. Are there observations where St. Elmo's fire appearing on planes had some noticable effect?

There is a CE-III UFO case, that could (albeit not without any objections) be quoted in support of Mr. Templin's hypothesis. This is the famous UFO landing at Valensole, Southern France, on 1 July 1965. The encounter happened in the morning at 5:45. The sole witness, the lavender-farmer Maurice Masse, claimed that on departure the UFO drifted away rather slowly for approximately 20 meters and then it was suddenly no longer there, as if it had dissolved in the air. On investigation traces were found in the lavender along the trajectory of the UFO. The really interesting thing, however, was that those traces extended 100 meters[1] beyond the point where the UFO had visually disappeared.[2,3,4]

It must be mentioned that the line of sight from the observer to the UFO and the trajectory on which it departed formed only a small angle. One could, therefore, argue that even if the UFO had accelerated extremely fast the witness should at least have observed a rapid diminuition of the UFO's size. If an electrostatic boundary layer control was applied during departure, the UFO should first have become luminous and then for the observer this luminosity would have quickly shrunk to, say, the size of a point source before finally disappearing into the sky. But nothing of that sort was observed. When I met Mr. Masse more than four years after the event at his home in Valensole he was still adamant that the UFO had disappeared quite suddenly in full sight, on the spot, 20 meters from him. The disappearance was abrupt, without any transitory phase. In order to describe the mode of disappearance Mr. Masse performed a rather significant gesture. He put his hands hollow around his mouth (as one does when shouting at a distance), blew between them and at the same time moved them apart quickly.

As Mr. Masse was paralyzed during the encounter (in my opinion this case could also have been a missing-time experience!), we may assume that the witness was in an altered state of consciousness, in which case his narrative may not necessarily describe factual events. But the striking correspondence between the reported trajectory of the UFO on departure and the lasting traces in the lavender field remains a fact, which cannot easily be disputed away. Assuming that the UFO was something that was intelligently controlled, we could speculate that it used two different propelling systems: A weak auxiliary drive employed to get away from the witness without injuring him, then a power drive (an "afterburner" so-to-say) was turned on which would, if used near the witness, possibly have harmed or even killed him.

But what about the power drive? Did it merely accelerate the craft within our three-dimensional space or was it capable of shifting the UFO into a higher dimension? At first sight the traces beyond the point of disappearance seem to indicate that the UFO was still within our space but no longer visible. But can we exclude the possibility that a UFO in higher space, but still close to our space in terms of distance, might be able to exert an influence within our three dimensions?

The only criterion which would allow us to prefer the boundary layer control hypothesis to the idea of teleportation is the methodic principle usually called Occam's Razor. It demands that of two hypotheses we must give priority to that which requires less unproven assumptions. It is no question that under this criterion the teleportation hypothesis is out.

I feel, however, that Occam's principle shouldn't be applied indiscriminately to all fields of research and I have often pondered about the question, whether and where in ufology its application may be justified and where it may not.[5] In fields where scientific progress is fully determined by human will and intention, i.e., by the planned experiment, Occam's principle probably guarantees that in the long run scientific resources (manpower and materials) are used as economically as possible. This mode of research may be compared with climbing up a ladder. You may now and then be able to take two steps at once without falling, but it is impossible to reach step 10 directly from, say, step 3.

Contrary to experimentally created phenomena there is the group of spontaneous phenomena. They occur quite independently of human research and they are difficult to describe and classify. It is therefore a reasonable assumption that they may, now and then, confront us with things whose proper understanding would require a knowledge beyond our present state of research. While science commands a vast set of procedural means in order to cope with experimental phenomena it has not yet developed a comparably effective way to deal with the spontaneous type. Maybe there is no such way.

I am, of course, well aware that considerations of this sort do in no way prove that teleportation is possible. But they are also no cheap escapisms either. They are, rather, an expression of the basic dilemma of spontaneous phenomena research. Speaking for myself, I would put it thus: It is presently impossible to prove, in a scientifically acceptable manner, that teleportation into higher dimensions is possible, but I would hesitate to refer to Occam's principle in arguing against it.

NOTES

1. Note 4 says 400 meters.
2. Aime Michel, The Valensole Affair, *Flying Saucer Review*, London, Vol. 11, Nov/Dec 1965, p. 7
3. Aime Michel, Valensole - Further Details, *Flying Saucer Review*, London, Vol. 12 May/June 1966, p. 24
4. Aime Michel and Charles Bowen, A Visit to Valensole, *Flying Saucer Review*, London, Vol. 14, Jan/Feb 1968, p. 6.
5. Luis Schönherr, Observations of a Sceptical Believer, *Flying Saucer Review*, London, Vol. 16 May/June 1970, p. 16.

The Military UFO Retrieval at Kecksburg, Pennsylvania

by Stan Gordon



At approximately 4:44 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, on December 9, 1965 a brilliant ball of fire streaked across the sky, and was seen by thousands of people from northern Canada, southeastward in portions of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania. This fireball which, for the most part, was reported as orange in color, left a long smoke trail that remained visible, in some locations, for up to 20 minutes. This trail and cloud was photographed by an observer two miles east of Pontiac, Michigan. Both commercial and private pilots who reported sighting of the object, as they flew over parts of Michigan, Ohio and Ontario, were of the opinion that a conventional aircraft had exploded, and was going down in Lake Erie. Shock waves were reported by pilots, especially in areas east of Detroit. A seismograph at Willow Run Airport, about 25 miles southwest of Detroit, is reported to have recorded the shock. Many people on the ground near Port Clinton, Ohio reported a loud sonic boom which later was reported from many other areas, as well. There also were reports of debris falling from the fireball as it passed over sections of Michigan and specifically over Elyria, Ohio and Midland, Pennsylvania. The only confirmed material related to the time of this occurrence, were metallic strips that fell from the sky near Lapeer, Michigan, and were later examined by the Air Force. This material, it was stated, supposedly was radar chaff related to a military exercise, and not directly connected with the fireball.

The Elyria, Ohio fire department sent two trucks to extinguish 10 small fires in a 1,000 square-foot area, on West River Road North, where witnesses reported flaming fragments fell from the sky around the time that the fireball passed overhead. The fiery object continued on its trajectory, finally crashing in a wooded area near Kecksburg, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Prior to impact, Pennsylvania observers jammed police and news media phone lines reporting the brilliant object. Many thought that what they saw was an aircraft on fire. The Allegheny County Observatory in Pittsburgh was also swamped with calls.

At radio station WHJB in Greensburg, which was the primary news source in Westmoreland County at the time, newsman Ron Asbury was getting items ready for the Evening News Digest program when calls began to come in from area residents concerning the aerial object. Another of the station's reporters, John Murphy, was returning from New Stanton when he received a radio call about the event. He was directed to move towards Greensburg and to search the area. When he discovered nothing, he returned to the station. The most accurate time for the sightings in the Kecksburg area was 4:47 p.m., but it was after the 6:30 p.m. news of the sighting that the radio station received a call from Mrs. Jones, a Kecksburg resident, after listening to the broadcast. She stated, that whatever the object in the sky was, it had crashed in a wooded area about a mile from her home. Her nine-year-old daughter, and seven-year-old son, were outside playing at the time when they saw what her son described as "a star on fire." Mrs. Jones was next door visiting and looked outside.



From the porch she could see a column of blue smoke rising above the trees. Her children were very excited and wanted to go over the hill to see what had crashed. Mrs. Jones told them to go ahead, but the neighbors told her that it might not be safe, so she ran after them. She caught up with them about a ½ mile away from the area where the smoke was rising. Besides the smoke, something else unusual was seen at that time. Above the trees, and just to the left of the smoke, she saw a brilliant object that Mrs. Jones could only describe as "a four-pointed star," and this seen through a lightly drizzling rain with temperatures in the mid thirties.

After she called the radio station, John Murphy called Troop A of the Pennsylvania State Police Headquarters in Greensburg to give them the name and phone number of this call. A few minutes later while Mrs. Jones was on the phone, her conversation was interrupted by the operator with an emergency call for her from the state police. They asked her to meet their patrol cars at the local Pepsi Cola plant in Kecksburg so that she could direct the officers towards the impact area. The general area where the incident occurred was a rural and not highly populated area and there were many acres of woodlands where the object could have fallen.

Also activated by the County Emergency Center were numerous area volunteer fire departments who were conducting searches around the woods near Kecksburg, looking for what they thought was an airplane that had exploded and crashed.

At 7:20 p.m., John Murphy was in the vicinity of the woods at Kecksburg when two state police cars arrived, along with Mrs. Jones and her son. They questioned the two observers, then the fire marshal and another investigator walked into the woods. They carried with them a yellow civil defense geiger counter, and were in the woods for 16 minutes, according to Murphy. When Murphy questioned the fire marshal about his finding anything he replied, "You'll have to talk to my lawyer." As the fire marshal walked away from the others, Murphy ran after him and once again asked if he found anything. The fire marshal responded, "I'm not sure" and told Murphy, "You'll have to get your information from the Army." Other troopers at the scene at that time, were told by the fire marshal not to let anyone into the woods. The fire marshal then left the area. Murphy got back into his car and telephoned the State Police Barracks. He was told that the military would soon be arriving at their fire house, and that a press conference would be held. When he arrived at the barracks, members of both the Air Force and the Army were gathered in a room. Murphy approached State Police Captain Joseph Dussia (now deceased), who was the Troop A Commander, and asked him if there was any information that he could give him off the record. Murphy stated that he was told by Captain Dussia that this statement, for-the-record was, "The Pennsylvania State Police have made a thorough search of the woods, and we are convinced that there is nothing in the woods." It was just a short time later, however, that Murphy overheard a conversation that the military wanted to go out to the woods at Kecksburg. He asked the fire marshal if it was okay for him to go along on the search, and was told to get permission from Captain Dussia. This was given, and Murphy followed along in the small caravan of vehicles returning to the Kecksburg area. When they arrived in the area of where the impact was believed to have occurred, they stopped and got out. The fire marshal and some military officers were preparing to enter the woods, and as Murphy began to follow, he was told sternly that he was not to go into the woods. The fire marshal thought that it would be a good idea to have a light truck from a local fire company light up the hillside where the search was taking place.

By this time, word had circulated that something had crashed in the woods. There were only a few single-lane roads surrounding the general area of the site, and these roads were, by now, jammed with cars of curiosity seekers. The state police had sealed off the area around the impact site, and some onlookers had seen the area roped off. The news media throughout the evening began arriving and were doing live interviews from that location. During the night, TV programming was interrupted for special reports concerning an Unidentified Flying Object that had crashed in Westmoreland County. Earlier, during the evening hours, a number of people had claimed to have seen a blue pulsating light in the woods. Years after this occurrence, I spoke with a gentleman who was a teenager at the time living nearby and he confessed how he and some friends ran through the trees flashing a strobe from his camera, after hearing the news reports. This blue light had no connection with the object that was being sought. Apparently, a lot of military activity had occurred in the Kecksburg vicinity after the short press conference. From the many people we later interviewed, it seemed evident that the military took control of the operation during this night, and apparently had influenced the role of the police authorities as well.

It seemed quite possible, that the state police may have had



no idea as to the extent of military involvement that night. The Kecksburg Volunteer Fire Department had its truck station located only a short distance from the impact site. According to members of the local fire departments who were involved in the search efforts, the military set up a command post in that building. A lot of equipment was brought in, including one large radio unit. There seemed to be mainly Air Force personnel who manned the fire hall. Firemen were reported to have been told to leave the firehall by the military, and armed guards were placed at the entrance. A large number of Army and Air Force vehicles were reported at different locations around the village during the evening. At least two flatbed trucks,one with military markings, another not marked and hauling a payloader or small crane were seen moving near the wooded area. Later that evening, the sound of jet aircraft was heard in the vicinity of Latrobe Airport (now Westmoreland County Airport). At that time the runways at the airport would not permit jets to land, but there was word that night that military experts did land at the airport, and were driven to the search area. I have been told that reporter Murphy went to the airport and saw the aircraft land, and followed the passengers back to Kecksburg.

A number of onlookers witnessed a large flatbed military truck that was unloaded, moving in the direction of the impact area. It was late that evening when apparently the same truck came back down the road traveling at a high rate of speed. This time, however, a tarp covered over a large section of the flat bed. The vehicle, which had numerous lights flashing on it, was being escorted in the front and rear by other military vehicles. One witness stated that the truck wasn't about to slow down for anyone, and seemed in a hurry to get out of the area. It was a short time later that word was passed on to the firemen, and circulated among the crowds, that the search operation was over. What was located was not a crashed airplane, but a meteorite according to military authorities. The people began to depart, and searchers packed up their gear and returned to their vehicles.

It wasn't long after the occurrence that researchers began to question the validity of the Air Force explanation. The late Ivan T. Sanderson, in the March, 1966 edition of *Fate,* wrote an article "Something Landed in Pennsylvania" and traced the flight pattern of the object, and from then current information he estimated its speed. When Sanderson plotted its movement on a map, he found that the object passed in a straight line from east of Flint, Michigan, over Lake St. Clair to Oberlin and Elyria near the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio in a southeast by southerly direction. It then made a 25 degree turn to the east. From that area it made a straight line of travel from Midland to Kecksburg Pennsylvania. Sanderson's

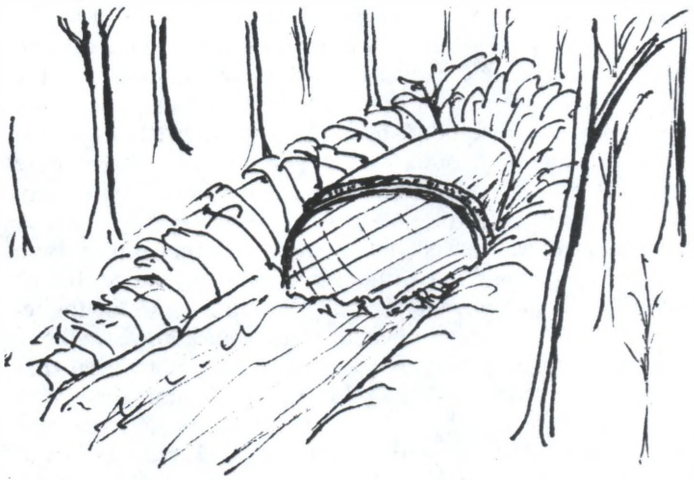
estimate, based on his information, showed that the object traveled at about 1,062.5 miles per hour. From various documents and personal interviews at the time of the occurrence, the most accurate time of observation in the local Kecksburg area, just before the impact, would have been at 4:47 p.m. Having obtained other data evaluated in other states about the event, and which appear to give better information as to accurate localized observation times, we have reevaluated the possible speed of the object, at 5,257 miles per hour. In either estimate this fireball was traveling much too slow for an ordinary meteor. The minimum speed recorded for a meteor is about 27,000 miles per hour.

But other facts obtained from eyewitnesses who were in the localized region before the impact also indicate that the object, even though giving the appearance of a bright meteor, just didn't travel properly. Jay Smith remembers standing outside of his house with his mother when they saw the object coming from the North. They were located in the village of Margurite, about 5 miles from Kecksburg. The object was fully engulfed in flames, with a tail a little longer than the main body. According to the witness, "There was very little if any smoke. The flames were mostly orange, yellow and white. We were able to watch the object for about a mile. The object was about 250 to 300 feet in the air, and about a ¼ mile away. It appeared to be traveling at the speed of a small plane (not jet) and dropping slightly, almost like it was gliding. I'd estimate it only dropped 50 or 100 feet the entire time we watched it. I could not see the entire object inside the flames but it appeared, whatever it was, as white hot and round. I'd guess it was the size of a medium-sized plane." The witness continued to watch as it headed downward to the woods at Kecksburg.

Since the night of this occurrence, the unsubstantiated reports of the military having hauled away an aerial object from the woods has persisted. But these were only rumors until the summer of 1987. During August, our statewide UFO organization, the Pennsylvania Association for the Study of the Unexplained (PASU), took part in the National UFO Information Week by setting up a large public display of UFO-related materials along with video presentations at the Westmoreland Mall in Greensburg. The event, which attracted thousands of people and was covered by the TV news media, brought many new leads to important UFO cases both recent and from the past. One gentleman happened to overhear a discussion between one of our members and another person about the Kecksburg case. This man politely interrupted and asked if they were, indeed, talking about that incident. He then gave details about the case including the fact that he was a member of one of the search teams that came across an object buried in the ground, which to this day he was unable to explain. We obtained what information we could and then arranged to meet with him to obtain the complete story. The witness was aware that we had been researching this case for many years, but was reluctant to come forward with his story. He was mainly concerned that if identified he and his family would be ridiculed.

We assured him of our policy of not revealing names of witnesses to protect them from such problems. He, thus, became most helpful and patient in providing us with a very remarkable account, which now gives strong support to the idea that a true Unidentified Flying Object did, indeed, crash in the woods of Kecksburg, and was taken away by military authorities. We will identify the key witness as Pete, who was a nineteen-year-old fireman in 1965. The following is about Pete's account.

Pete was among the thousands of observers late on the afternoon of December 9, 1965 who saw the huge fireball pass over his district. He was in the Latrobe area at the time. It was a short time later when the fire sirens went off, but he didn't connect the alarm with the object. Pete belonged to one of the small,village fire departments that was part of the county mutual-aid system. If a major fire or other incident occurred the various community fire units would assist each other. When he reached the firehall that afternoon the dispatcher was requesting search teams to go to the Kecksburg area, where reports indicated that an airplane had exploded in the sky, and possibly had crashed in a wooded area.



Artist's sketch of crash site

His fire company packed up, and drove to Kecksburg in their squad truck. They went to the Kecksburg fire hall from where the search was being coordinated. A large map was on the wall showing the general area where the search would be conducted. The members of the various local fire departments were to split up into three- and four-man search teams, and would conduct a grid-search pattern. Each team was to have a certain area to search, and were told to spread about 5 yards apart from each other, and to stay within sight of each other at all times. The firemen were equipped with walkie-talkies and flashlights. Pete's team had been out for a period of time when they received a radio call from a team on their far right. They were very excited, stated that they had found something, and asked for assistance. Pete and his companions left their sector and hurried over to find the other team pointing at an object that was semiburied in the ground. Looking around the site, the object had evidently descended at about a 25 to 30 degree angle. It had broken tree limbs, and knocked down 15- to 20-foot-high trees before impacting. The object appeared to have made a trench about 5 to 6 feet wide, shallow at the top at the entrance point, and wider at the end where it was partly buried. The trench appeared to be about 25 feet long, and the greatest depth seemed to have been about 7 feet. What was first puzzling to the firemen was the fact that there was no fire. The trees were, for December, mostly bare of leaves. (The blue column of smoke seen from the site by the Jones family, only lasted a short time and disappeared. There were rumors of a fire at the site, but no fire was actually seen or reported.) This was most amazing to Pete, who had seen the fireball and couldn't understand why, in fact, there was no fire.

The object was something foreign in appearance to the team members. The object's actual size and shape could not be determined since part of it was buried in the ground, but

what could be seen was startling. The form that was exposed looked like a giant metal acorn on its side. It was about 7 to 9 feet high and wide, and Pete states that he could easily have stood inside of it. The ground around the object did not appear to be burnt, or warm, and there was no steam or vapor from the area around the trench. The object was metallic, but it was of an unfamiliar color, and difficult to describe. Pete stated that it was like a tarnished silver or off-color gold. Pete, in trying to give a better description as to the actual appearance of the object in the ground, stated that it gave the impression of a deflated beach ball pushed in, rumpled up, and toward the bottom there was a ring (or bumper-like structure) about eight to ten inches wide that seemed to cover the circumference of the object (but this was mostly covered by dirt). This "bumper" was raised up off the surface of the main object. On this bumper was a writing that Pete said looked like "ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics." He remembers characters of broken and straight lines, dots, rectangles, and circles. Even more amazing to Pete was that the object was completely intact. There was no breakage or debris, only the beach-ball-like surface had a wrinkled up appearance. Pete had been involved in airplane crash scenes over the years, and was baffled by this. The object had no windows, glass, fuselage, wings, rotors or seams. The men were standing about 3 feet away from the object, looking down into the trench at it. None of the men ventured to jump down and have a closer look, not knowing what this thing was. They were discussing this matter, when suddenly a state trooper and an older man in plain clothes, who appeared to have authority (PASU was later to identify him), approached them. Also military personnel were now moving into the area as well. The firemen were immediately ordered out of the area. Apparently these firemen came upon the crash site some time after the fire marshal had departed the area following being shown the general location by Mrs. Jones.

Since the night of the occurrence, Pete's life was changed by what he saw, and he is firmly convinced that the object at Kecksburg was not man-made. Pete stated, "I honestly believe that it was something other than Earth-originated. I honestly feel, and totally believe that this came from somewhere outside our solar system." Pete has been a machinist for 25 years and is very familiar with metals both solid and liquid. He stated, "I have never in my life seen that color of metal in any shape, or form whether it was solid metal or liquid metal."

Pete feels that there were about seven other firemen in the group that saw the object. He did not know who those other firemen were except for his friend who, unfortunately, passed away in 1986. A few days after the search, word was passed among the fire departments that the authorities wanted to thank them for their assistance. It was stated that even though the object of the search turned out not to be an aircraft, but rather a meteorite, they provided an important service. The firemen knew what they saw was no meteorite, and thought at that point that this was something that should not be talked about.

Pete said he will never forget the excitement when the firemen in his group made their way back to the Kecksburg firehall after walking from the site. The hall was swarming with military personnel, the majority being from the Air Force. These men were carrying side arms. Just a short time after the firemen entered the hall they were ordered out by the military. The firehall was being set up as a command post. A lot of equipment was being carried in. The telephones were being used. Some firemen had overheard bits and pieces of conversations that seemed to indicate that the military may have been passing information on to NORAD in Colorado. The firemen were told that if they had to use the toilet, they would have to go outside. Soon armed military members stood guard at the front entrance to the firehall. The Kecksburg Fire Chief at the time did not arrive on the scene until late that night and, then, went to the wooded area. He saw a military 6×6 truck with personnel near it, but he never went near the impact area. He lived not far from that site, and since it was late he never went to the firehall. He did not know until the next day, that his firehall had been overtaken. Not only had the military taken over that place, but they had also set up a post in a civilian house very close to the impact site until about 3 a.m.

When we interviewed the family, and they stated that the Air Force officers at their home were armed and were wearing rubber gloves, and that they had used their telephone all night. The children of the house stayed upstairs in the bedroom peeking out from the side of the curtains watching with curiosity. The family described to us how a large military truck was driven up to a nearby field and that something large was loaded on it.* It was then covered with a tarpaulin and the truck drove away. There is indication that more than one truck load containing the object, and possibly material related to it, was taken out at different times during the course of the night. This family, as well as other local residents, described a strong unusual sulphur-like smell that permeated the area on the night of the crash.

Some witnesses to the military operation that night, felt that the takeover was, in fact, a decree of martial law — which is exercised by a military commander under the direction of the President of the United States. Many of the local people involved in the Kecksburg case were influenced enough by their contacts with military or local authorities to the effect that they refused to discuss what they saw or were told — even to this day. Mrs. Jones and her children, were targeted by the news media since the kids had seen the fireball apparently crash, and the authorities spent a lot of time questioning her, as well. One Air Force officer while telling others that the object in question was likely a meteorite, told Mrs. Jones early in the evening that he had received information "that a Gemini capsule had been expelled in this area" and that was likely the object seen. Mrs. Jones also told us that a state trooper was assigned to help her handle press information with reporters at the site. She told me during several interviews that the trooper told her that she could answer the questions, but if he pulled down on her arm, then he would handle that information. Mrs. Jones also stated that a state police car sat in front of her house for a week. She said the trooper just stayed there as if watching to see who was coming and going, and on a daily basis asked her if she had any new information on the case. One day when the question was asked she said she got upset and said "That's your job to find out what it was."

John Murphy, with the co-operation of the state police, and the staff of radio station WHJB in Greensburg, was able to put together a radio news special on the Kecksburg UFO crash called "Object in the Woods" which was aired several days after the event. Mrs. Jones, among others, was interviewed for the special, and the master tape had been edited and prepared for broadcasting. But, just prior to being aired, Mrs. Jones and others who were taped, called the station and

**The Air Force personnel working around the impact area, wore blue fatigues, and dark blue or black berets, reminiscent of Len Stringfield's "Blue Berets," which seem to be intelligence teams involved with UFO crashes.*

demanded that their voice interview not be used. They claimed that they were afraid of reprisals from the military or other authorities. A "censored" version of the special was aired. Murphy had sent me the original reel-to-reel master tape which was uncensored so that I might obtain the information for research purposes. I returned the original tape to him, just a short time before his untimely death. My understanding is, that Murphy while on vacation in California, was killed by a hit-and-run driver.

Our PASU research team, has made numerous trips to the Kecksburg impact area. As had been recalled by Pete, numerous trees had been broken and knocked down. Our compass readings and other measurements indicate that the object approached the entrance of the tree line at about a 25 degree angle, and took the trees out along the path until hitting the ground. We however are uncertain as to whether the object actually made a long trench. We took Pete back to the site with us in 1987. This was his first visit to that spot since the occurrence in 1965. Without any leads from us, Pete stood in the area for a while trying to get his perspective, and recalling some features that stayed with him over the years. We had already known the general site, but could only estimate where the trench area would have been.

Pete remembered certain landmarks, and after a while began to walk around pointing out certain details that helped him recall more information. As he looked around a while he suddenly said, "I think that you fellows are standing on the spot where it was." Sure enough, Pete had picked the location that we had estimated to be the impact site. Almost next to where we were standing was a large wash that, in the dark and unfamiliar to onlookers, could give the impression of a long trench. The possibility exists that the object may have crashed directly into this creek area. The witness, after looking over that spot, did not exclude that possibility. Local people who went down in the woods the next morning claimed not to have seen any large holes or craters that weren't there before. We have had second-hand reports, that after the object was taken out, an army truck carrying small trees was brought in. Allegedly the impact site was filled in, and the trees planted to cover the site.

Because of the quick response, and the apparent concern that government agencies expressed about the Kecksburg UFO incident, we utilized the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to try to verify the military involvement and to find answers as to what the object was, and where it was taken. UFO researcher Ray Boeche and myself began a search in 1984 for records pertaining to the Kecksburg event. It was known, the night of the incident, that the military unit that took part in the recovery was the 662nd Radar Squadron based at the Oakdale Army Support facility, and located near the Greater Pittsburgh Airport. It was initially believed that this unit was under the command of the Army, but a letter dated August 15, 1984 from Air Force Headquarters, Washington, D.C., provided information that the squadron was under the control of the Aerospace Defense Command, now known as Space Command. So a request for information on the radar unit was sent to Space Command at Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado. An August 24th response from Space Command stated that they had no records of the squadron, and that it had been deactivated in 1969. An October response from this command stated, "We reviewed record shipment lists, and lists of record center holdings. This command maintains no records either here, or in a records center that are responsive with your request." We continued our efforts knowing that there had to be information on the case among at least one agency's records. On February 8, 1985 a letter was received that indicated that a 31-page report, that seemed to be on the case we were looking for, had been located in Air Force files. When we received the report, the first thing that caught my eye was the report cover, giving the Air Force evaluation as Astro (meteor). The file consisted of reports from witnesses, news items, and internal memos from various government agencies that showed quite an interest in the case. For example, "NORAD Operator RED 85-2, Space Defense Center, Ent Air Force Base, Colorado called and asked for latest info on Oakdale search effort." ["Major Howard from the Pentagon called. He wanted to find some information as to what he could release as a statement to the public concerning the meteor over Kecksburg (Acme), Pennsylvania."] ["Houston Space Center requested information as to the sighting near Kecksburg (Acme), Pennsylvania. Mr. Hagen from the Air Force Command Post called to find out if there is any additional information as to the sighting at Kecksburg (Acme), Pennsylvania."] But among the handwritten correspondence of the Air Force staff, we came across our first verification of the 662nd Radar Squadron. "The time of the sighting was relayed as 4:45 p.m. Some reports stated that the object was orange, others stated it was white with a tail. I called Major Quintanilla for his advice and assistance. He came to the base and called Major Liver. A further call was made to the Oakdale Radar Site in Pennsylvania. *A three-man team has been dispatched to Kecksburg (Acme) to investigate and pick up an object that started a fire.*" Now that it was known that this unit was involved officially, I continued to search for records on the radar squadron. In December of 1985, the historical record of the 662nd Radar Squadron was located at the Air Force Historical Research Center, at Maxwell Air Force, Alabama. This record provided mission information, staff listing, and the record of activities for that unit during the entire month of December of 1965.

We learned that the units main function was "to provide search, SIF, and height-finding radar data and data link and voice air/ground radio communications to the Direction Center, Detroit Air Defense Sector during Mode I and Mode II operations, and to operate as a NORAD Surveillance Site in Mode III operation." The unit also provided assistance to the FAA Air Traffic Control system for aircraft in the Cleveland-Pittsburgh area. The name of an Air Force officer who was identified as the administrative officer for the squadron was mentioned in the Air Force report. As I continued to read over the monthly report of the squadron, it was found to contain data relative to equipment repair, squadron activities, and military exercises in which the unit participated. On November 18th, the unit was involved in an exercise called "Cree Arrow I," and on December 13th in another drill known as "Roundhouse Bravo." But, there was no entry for December 9th. How could so much equipment and personnel be activated, yet the log showed that they were not involved in any activity on the date of the incident?

In reviewing information that has been obtained by other researchers, and looking back into UFO history, we know that in 1965, the Air Force was still investigating UFO cases at the public level. It was apparently the Project Blue book staff, which contacted the 662nd Radar Squadron for their assistance. The Air Force report stated that the search was called off at about 2 a.m. and nothing was found. It is known from witnesses who were at the site that military personnel were still in the area at dawn, and continued to work around the impact area the next day. Is it possible that Blue Book was

not given the real information as to what was found? A document obtained under FOIA — known as the Bolender Memo, and dated October 20, 1969 was written by Brigadier General C.H. Bolender U.S.A.F. — suggested that the Air Force UFO investigations program be terminated. But the memo also stated "reports of Unidentified Flying Objects which could affect national security, are made in accordance with JANAP 146, or Air Force Manual 55-11, and are not part of the Blue Book system." In other words, Blue Book never was in a position to receive cases that affected National Security.

Researcher Robert G. Todd obtained a copy of an Air Force Intelligence document (AFCIN-1E-0) dated November 3, 1961 with subject matter concerning "(U) AFCIN Intelligence Team Personnel." The enclosure states that headquarters USAF (AFCIN) maintains intelligence teams as a function of AFCIN-1E. "In addition to their staff duty assignments, intelligence team personnel have peacetime duty functions in support of such Air Force projects as *Moon Dust, Bluefly,* and *UFO,* and other AFCIN directed quick reaction projects which require intelligence team operational capabilities." Moon Dust is described "As a specialized aspect of its over-all material exploitation program, Headquarters USAF has established Project Moon Dust to locate, recover and deliver descended foreign space vehicles." The document goes on to state, "These three peacetime projects all involve a potential for employment of qualified field intelligence personnel on a quick reaction basis to recover or perform field exploitation of *Unidentified Flying Objects,* or known as Soviet Block aerospace vehicles, weapon systems, and/or residual components of such equipment." It is significant that the document states, "intelligence teams are comprised of three men each." As mentioned earlier, the Air Force report on the Kecksburg crash states that a three-man team was dispatched from Oakdale. Project Moon Dust was apparently activated in the 1960's (at least, under that designation), and according to Todd, is still active with the Defense Intelligence Agency as its OPR. Todd's research has indicated that both Moon Dust and Blue Book were FTD projects. We found it of great interest that the deactivation of the 662nd Radar Squadron, and Project Blue Book, both occurred in December of 1969.

We feel it is quite likely that members of the 662nd Radar Squadron were trained as AFCI intelligence teams, and that they investigated the case as a Moon Dust Operation. No Moon Dust documents have shown up yet relating to this case. If we believe the description that Pete gave of the imbedded object, then we can possibly rule out Earth originated space debris. The Air Force record shows that NORAD's (SPADATS) Space Detection and Tracking System did not have any space junk reentering the Earth's atmosphere that day. If NORAD and NASA knew what the object was, why did they request information from the site? Civilians directly involved near the area of impact have stated that it was NASA personnel who were flown in to Latrobe Airport the night of the occurrence. They were easily identifiable with their NASA patch. There is one other significant aspect to the case: Various statements and eyewitness accounts that we have obtained during our investigation point to the strong possibility that radiation was related to the UFO crash. Residents of the house that the military utilized during the night stated that they were told that, "Nobody is to leave this house." Besides the military personnel in and around their home, and down at the impact site, several men wearing decontamination outfits were observed. The next afternoon an Army 6×6 truck was seen in the same area by another witness. Men in decontamination outfits minus the head covering were carrying out a container on a stretcher-like unit, and loaded it on the truck. Earlier that morning two of the young boys from the house used as the military post, crept down into the woods to see where the object had been. Military officers caught them, and told them to get out of the woods saying, "It might be dangerous down here. There is the possibility of radiation."

Witnesses claimed to have seen specially lined containers that would be used to transport radioactive materials. Another curious aspect of this was also discovered. Apparently some of the local residents, curious about the events the night before, came down through the other side of the woods, and found a strange piece of material, unlike anything they had ever seen in the area before. This specimen looked like semiburnt coke, was about 10 inches in diameter, felt very heavy for it's size and was warm to the touch. One man took it to a friend's home where the lady of the house took several pictures of it. When the film was developed all the pictures of the material were over exposed. The man who had the sample, died a number of years ago. His friend's claim that word got around that he had this material. A few weeks later some authorities came to his house and he turned it over to them.

We have interviewed the family who handled and photographed it, but of more interest was the fact that our key witness, Pete, two years after the event, came down with two types of skin cancer. The analysis of his medical condition baffled local doctors who had to consult with out-of-state experts. At this time we are trying to obtain copies of his medical history. Pete had always wondered if his cancer might have been related to the unknown object that he stood so close to that night in 1965. Our search continues for documents and other evidence on the Kecksburg case.

For many years during this study I had the opinion that the object in question was possibly space debris or a test device that went out of control. But the new evidence uncovered in the last several years, now supports the likelihood that a true UFO did crash in the woods of Western Pennsylvania.

CONCLUSION

During this study, many researchers, news media contacts, and other agencies have been very helpful in obtaining related information on this case. I would like to give special thanks to the following. Ray Boeche, Robert G. Todd, John Gribble, Len Stringfield, George E. Lutz, Mike Soohey, Dave Lester of the Greensburg *Tribune-Review*, the National Weather Service office in Pittsburgh, and the late John Murphy.

Other official sources wish not to be identified and I must comply with their request. All affidavits, taped interviews, documents, newsclippings, photographs and summary reports on this case, are contained in the PASU UFO Statewide Historical files.

For correspondence on this case please contact: Stan Gordon, PASU, 6 Oakhill Avenue, Greensburg, Pa. 15601 or call the PA. UFO Hotline at 412-838-7768.

Abbreviations used in the text above:
AFCI(N) — Air Force Counter Intelligence
OPR — Office of Primary Responsibility
FTD — Foreign Technical Division
SIF — Selective Identification Feature

New Facts on Ancient History

Philistine Ruins Suggest They Weren't Philistines

Philistines are depicted in the Bible as an uncouth people who used the treachery of Delilah and the brute force of Goliath against the ancient Israelites.

Even today, the term "philistine" means someone who lacks culture and refinement.

But archaeologists who have been exploring 3,000-year-old ruins in southern Israel say the Philistines may have gotten a bum rap. They say the Philistines were actually the creators of a sophisticated society that endured for six centuries.

"The perspective of the Bible is very negative, and this impression has lasted through the ages," said Seymour Gitten, director of the W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem.

The authors of the Bible despised the Philistines, he said, because they slew King Saul and stole the Ark of the Covenant, which contained the two stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written.

Ancient Israelite feelings about the Philistines were expressed in stories such as Samson and Delilah, in which a Philistine woman robbed an Israelite champion of his strength: and David and Goliath, in which an unassuming, youthful shepherd defeated the heavily armed Philistine giant.

Gitten is co-director, with Trude Dothan, a Hebrew University archaeology professor, of a five-year excavation at Tel Miqne, which they believe to be the ancient Philistine city of Ekron.

The 50-acre site, the largest biblical-era dig in Israel, is about six miles inland from the modern port of Ashdod. The Philistines lived in Philistia, which stretched along the Mediterranean Sea from modern-day Tel Aviv to the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Gitten said the Philistines dominated the Holy Land militarily by monopolizing iron-making. Commercially, they controlled olive oil production.

At Tel Miqne, the archaeologists found extensive olive oil presses that provided 70 years of prosperity in the seventh century B.C. The olives were grown by Israelite farmers in the neighboring Judean hills.

"Olive oil in the seventh century B.C. was far more important than [petroleum] oil today," said Mr. Gittin, noting it was used to heat and light homes, to cook, to make cosmetics and to anoint the body.

Despite a history of warfare, the Israelites and Philistines cooperated because the Assyrians threatened both sides with deportation unless peace prevailed, Mr. Gittin said.

The olive oil boom and Philistine society came to an end in 603 B.C., when the Babylonians conquered ancient Israel and Philistia.

SOURCE: (AP) Baltimore *Sun*, Baltimore, MD 11/8/87

CREDIT: H. Hollander

Prof Compares Find to Dead Sea Scrolls

The great city of Ras Shamra, Syria died in flames and fear.

Flames melted limestone to lime, and fear drove the scribes away. They never returned.

Nobody knows if an earthquake or war caused the conflagration in about 1190 B.C. that scattered the people of Ugarit.

But the thousands of clay tablets they left behind 3,100 years ago have helped modern researchers trace the origins of the Bible and the history of writing itself.

"It is difficult to exaggerate their importance," said Frank Moore Cross, professor of Near Eastern languages and civilization at Harvard University.

"They give us the literature, the mythology, the religion of the Canaanite culture...which is the background out of which the Israelite religion emerges.

"It permits us to put biblical literature in its original context, perhaps better than any other single major find in the ancient Near East," he added in a telephone interview.

Cross said the discovery of the tablets "is on a par of importance with the discovery of the Dead Sea scrolls."

The source of this discovery is an unimposing little hill rising from the citrus orchards of Ras Shamra, 7 miles north of Latakia along Syria's Mediterranean coast.

Excavations under way since 1929 have revealed a city of narrow, winding streets and sturdy stone walls, of great palaces enriched by a trade in gold, ivory, oil, wine and other goods where as many as 80,000 people once lived.

In its heyday, at the end of the Bronze Age (about 1500-1200 B.C.), Ugarit was one of the world's most cosmopolitan cities, according to archeologists.

It traded with the Mesopotamian cultures to the east, with Egypt to the south and with Cyprus and Greece to the west.

"They were everywhere along the Mediterranean coast," said Afif Bahnassi, Syria's director of antiquities.

He added they had close links with the Aegean islands and their kings intermarried with Egyptian royalty.

Ugarit's Canaanite culture was an immediate forerunner of the Phoenecian cities that sent traders and colonists far across the Mediterranean.

The tablets found at Ugarit, written in one of the world's earliest alphabets, have given historians a portrait of the Baal-worshiping Canaanite religion that the Hebrew tribes contended with when they arrived in Palestine shortly after Ugarit was destroyed.

The texts show poetic forms — and occasionally subjects — highly similar to those used later in the Bible, and references to the god El, whom the Hebrews sometimes identified with Yahweh, or Elohim.

Although Syrian officials often claim that Ugarit's alphabet was the world's first, Cross said other, related systems had been developed in the region a few hundred years earlier.

The Ugaritic alphabet was formed from combinations of triangular-shaped cuneiform symbols pressed into clay.

Not long after Ugarit, the Phoenecians of the Syrian and Lebanese coasts developed an earlier system into a series of lines and squiggles that has evolved into the modern alphabet.

Cross said he has at least one regret that the Ugaritic method was abandoned.

"If the cuneiform alphabet had flourished, we'd have far more ancient documents. The papyrus (used by later systems) hasn't survived, but the clay tablet is indestructible."

Even so, he said, alphabet charts found at Ugarit helped prove that the order and names of letters in the alphabet have remained the same from its invention until this day.

SOURCE: (AP) The Newark *Star Ledger*, NJ 11/1/87

CREDIT: Nancy Warth

Clay Tablets Describe Life 3,700 Years Ago

Archaeologists have discovered a large collection of 3,700-year-old Mesopotamian clay tablets that describe the capture and ransom of spies by rival city-states, the early use of horses in battle and the allocation of the royal wine supply.

The discovery of the 1,100 cuneiform tablets and seal impressions was reported yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Archaeologists by Harvey Weiss of Yale University in New Haven, Conn.

The tablets were inscribed in northern Mesopotamia between about 1740 B.C. to 1725 B.C., roughly the time when Hammurabi was issuing his famous code of laws in the city-state of Babylon, in southern Mesopotamia, said Weiss, an associate professor of Near Eastern archaeology and languages.

The tablets, like the Code of Hammurabi, are written in the old Babylonian dialect of the Akkadian language and are recorded in cuneiform script.

Weiss and his colleagues found some 1,100 tablets and seal impressions in a palace at Tell Leilan, in northeastern Syria near the Turkish and Iraqi borders.

The tablets are the largest single collection of written material found in northern Mesopotamia since 1933, when French archaeologists discovered a huge cuneiform archive at the ancient city of Mari on the Euphrates River, 175 miles south of Tell Eilan, Weiss said.

Carl Lamberg-Karlovsky, professor of archaeology at Harvard University, said of Weiss's discovery, "It's exceedingly important. I think what's been emerging in the last decade is that in northern Mesopotamia we're beginning to understand that there were terribly powerful kingdoms there."

SOURCE: (AP) Asbury Park *Press*, NJ 12/29/87

CREDIT: Member #432

Various Visions



THE REGISTER/MARTIN PETTERCHAK

Church members and drawing of (cross) cloud.

Cross of Clouds Appears During Church Dedication

Doubt them if you want to, but the members of Kimisis Tis Theothokou Greek Orthodox Church know what they saw Sunday.

They saw a cross. That is, a cloud in an otherwise clear, blue sky, shaped like a perfect cross.

When it appeared, the Rev. George H. Dounelis and about 50 parishioners were having an early afternoon service at the construction site for their new church and community center on Hillcrest Avenue in northwestern Holmdel Township. Paul A. Stamoulis, a self-employed lawyer from Hazlet Township and vice president of the parish council, describes what happened:

"We were there, and the priest was giving a sermon because we had just poured the footings for the church," Stamoulis said. "He got to the part about the sign of the cross, and someone yelled, 'Look up at the sky.' And there was a cross.

"I'm a lawyer. I'm not prone to exaggerate. But it was the darndest thing. I was a believer before, or thought I was. But when I saw that thing, tears came to my eyes. It wasn't a hazy type of thing. It was clear, two straight lines that formed a perfectly proportioned cross.

"People started weeping. It was an emotional experience, it really was. You couldn't have orchestrated it any better if you'd had airplanes go over and make them."

The cloud dissipated just as Dounelis finished his remarks, the parishioners say. That and its appearance in the east, they feel, are further indications it was a sign from God.

While construction workers laid cinder blocks for the new church yesterday, several parishioners gathered again at the site. They showed a reporter a photograph taken by Lee Kalomiris, the son of the parish council president, that showed just the hint of a cross-shaped cloud against a deep-blue sky.

"The picture doesn't do it justice, really," Stamoulis said.

Nevertheless, they say they saw it, and they believe it has changed their lives. Their faith is impervious and not shaken by the questioning of a skeptic.

"A non-believer might say, 'Ah, something happened, maybe somebody came by in a plane sky-writing or something,'" Dounelis said, adding that no planes were in the sky around the time the cloud appeared. "People who are skeptical about it will find a reason to not believe it. But for the 50 or so people who were here — we were taken aback."

Another parishioner, Lynn Homatopoulos, said, "It was beautiful. When we left, it left."

Dounelis said the cross remained in the sky for about 10 minutes before dissipating.

SOURCES: Rick Linsk, Asbury Park *Press* and Janet Hocking Shrewsbury *Register* both NJ 10/30/87

CREDIT: Nancy Warth

Specter Haunts the Ukraine

"Yes, I saw it, around there," said the young man, standing in the courtyard of the Church of the Nativity and pointing up. "It was a mist — well, more of a shadow, something dark" that flickered along the gray stones of the wall.

The evanescent figure, he believed, was the Virgin Mary.

He was not the first. A blossoming of reported sightings of the Virgin, usually silent and usually glowing, drew 100,000 pilgrims to the religiously fertile soil of the western Ukraine last spring.

The sightings also presented Soviet Ukrainian officials with a particularly knotty conundrum: how to deal with the distressingly real consequences of a miracle associated with a church that, officially, no longer exists.

According to reports in official and unofficial Soviet publications, the series of miraculous visions started in mid-May, in the small village of Grushevo in the Lvov region. A young girl, surprised at seeing a light in a long-closed church, looked inside and saw a shining female figure surrounded by radiant light and carrying a child.

The officially approved Orthodox Church, like the Ukrainian Catholic Church, reveres the Virgin Mary, but it lacks the Catholic tradition of considering her an intermediary between a simple man and his god. Religious visions here are clearly linked with Catholicism.

Catholicism, at least in the form that the Ukrainians practice it, with Byzantine rites and the Slavonic language, officially ceased to exist here in the first decade after World War II, when Stalin dismembered the church.

A Moscow News correspondent, Vladimir Shevelyov, went to about 20 different locations where sightings occurred.

SOURCE: F. Barringer of New York *Times*, NY 10/13/87

CREDIT: Jon D. Singer

Trawler Ghost Exorcised

A Vicar's service of exorcism has rid a trawler of her troubled spirit and taken her crew of five off the dole.

The men were convinced the 65-foot Bridlington trawler Pickering skippered by Mr. Derek Gates was haunted after the steering regularly went haywire, sending them round in circles. The radar system would go wrong, always at 1:30 a.m. and at sea.

Lights would go on and off and the cabins were freezing even when the heating was on. A ghostly figure had also been seen on deck.

The Rev. Thomas Willis, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Sowerby, and the exorcist of buildings to the Diocese of York, was called in to perform the ceremony by a Department of Employment clerk who queried why the trawler's crew were claiming benefit when they should have been out fishing.

The trawler's previous skipper, Mr. Michael Laws, told Mr. Willis that his crew was convinced the vessel was controlled by spectral forces. One of them had seen a ghostly figure with a flat cap walking the deck late at night.

Mr. Willis, 56, discovered that the trawler had been originally registered in Ireland as the Family Crest. A man had been lost overboard and his body never recovered.

Accompanied by Mr. Gates and his four-man crew, he put out into Bridlington Bay where he sprinkled Holy water throughout the vessel and then joined the men in prayer.

Mr. Gates, 42, was out at sea yesterday, fishing three miles of Bridlington. He said the atmosphere had "changed overnight" after the ceremony and that he and his crew were now landing healthy catches.

SOURCE: by Colin Wright, Daily *Telegraph*, England 12/15/87

CREDIT: J. & C. Bord via COUD-I

Books Reviewed

NIGHT SIEGE; THE HUDSON VALLEY UFO SIGHTINGS, by J. Allen Hynek & Philip Imbrogno, with Bob Pratt; Ballantine Books, $6.95 trade paper; 208 pp.

Reviewed by George W. Earley

Since December 1982, residents of New York's Hudson River Valley as well as those just over the nearby Connecticut border claim to have repeatedly seen a large, quiet, slow-moving, low-flying assemblage of lights having a "V" or "boomerang" configuration.

Nicknamed the "Westchester Wing," this night-flying UFO has been largely ignored by the news media, pooh-poohed by the FAA and "identified" by various local police departments as light aircraft flying in formation and carrying non-standard lights.

Witness frustration over the refusal of governmental agencies to respond to citizen concerns over this low-flying object culminated in August 1984 in a meeting in a Brewster, NY high school; nearly 1,500 people showed up looking for a solution to the sightings. The FAA was conspicuous by its absence, but among the attendees — though they carefully claimed they were there on their own and not "on assignment" — were several USAF officers and a member of the hush-hush National Security Agency.

Needless to say, no definitive answers came out of that meeting and the following winter the "Wing" again cruised the night skies, still ignored by the government and immune to the anger of frustrated citizen observers.

Phil Imbrogno is a science teacher and member of both MUFON and CUFOS. Encouraged by Allen Hynek in the months before his tragic death, Imbrogno and a small team of investigators ranged up and down the Hudson River Valley, interviewing witnesses, watching videotapes of lights in the night sky, and trying to find a solution to the mystery of the "Wing."

Unfortunately, in my view at least, Imbrogno et. al. spent far too much time chasing sighting reports and interviewing witnesses. While the reports in NIGHT SIEGE are interesting, they pall as we get repetition after repetition after repetition. It is my belief that more effort should have been put into pressuring the FAA and other agencies to properly investigate witness reports and on documenting not only their failure to do so but their practice of deliberate deception concerning both the sightings themselves and the official "solutions" of those sightings.

The police, for example, claimed to know who was creating the "Wing" by flying a formation of light planes; the news media accepted that "explanation" despite witness insistence that the quiet, slow-moving "Wing" had been seen in the air at the same time as the formation of faster and noiser aircraft. The people I spoke with in Brewster were as mad at the news media for ignoring their eyewitness testimony as they were at the police for their blatantly false explanations.

They were equally angry at the FAA for their official lack of concern about low-altitude flights over inhabited areas by these purported planes with their non-standard lights.

And that's where, I feel, Imbrogno and company failed in their handling of this case. Had the citizen concern and anger displayed at that Brewster meeting been directed at state and Congressional representatives, considerable pressure could have been brought to bear on the FAA as well as on the police and the news media. There are, after all, congressmen who are ever on the lookout for issues with which to embarrass the party in power. Public concern about the "Westchester Wing" could, and should, have been used to put the screws to a government unwilling to deal openly and truthfully with UFO witnesses.

The "Wing" doesn't seem to be as active now as it was a few years ago. If it was a "true UFO," cruising the Hudson River Valley for some obscure purpose of its own, it may have completed its mission. And if it was some sort of secret, experimental government craft — as some investigators, though not Imbrogno, believe — it may have finished a test program designed to prove that the government can fool most of the people most of the time. Whatever it was, the "Wing" was real...only the explanations for it were illusions.

THE GOBLIN UNIVERSE, By F.W. Holiday, Llewellyn Publications, St. Paul, Minn. 1986, 230 pages, Appendices.

Reviewed by Jon Erik Beckjord

Most Loch Ness Monster hunters, if they stick at it long enough, become philosophers. Holiday may not only have become a philosopher because of the search, but he may also have given his life to it. The late F.W. Holiday became gradually obsessed with the solution to the problem of Loch Ness, which he integrates here in his last book with the problem of phantom cats, Bigfoot, the Yeti, Big Birds, fairies, reincarnation, the concept of time as a river, UFOs, MIB's (Men in Black), evolution, and the relation of physics to it all. As Colin Wilson points out in his excellent and long introduction, Holiday wanted to present a unified theory that would cover all these phenomena, but he wasn't sure how well it would be accepted, since he was not himself a sub-atomic physicist, but a layman. Wilson is responsible for getting Holiday's summary work published after his death. Holiday is biting off a huge mouthful, and so runs the risk of being dismissed as a visionary with no qualifications. Yet, his attempt is a noble bite of the cosmic sandwich, and the reading is fascinating. Loch Ness Monster enthusiasts will enjoy portions of the book at least, and anomaly students who are puzzled at science's failure to explain the host of anomalies listed in the book will be given a good dose of what may be a viable theory, even though the tools for proving this theory are far away from being developed.

In the book, we are treated to an account of the exorcism of Loch Ness by the Rev. Donald Omand, assisted by Holiday, and the fascinating story of how a strange black cloud "zapped" him with a beam of white light right through the window of the Cary residence in 1973, near the Castle Urquhart at Loch Ness. (I have also heard this story directly from Mrs. Cary, who was there and viewed the event.) The beam hit him just where he had been blessed with Holy Water the day before. The following year, at the Loch, he suffered a heart attack, and in 1979, died of a brain hemorrage. Mrs. Cary has speculated that perhaps he was getting too close to the truth in his theories about Nessie, *et al*, and that something decided to silence him. This book shows that they failed. We are also treated to Holiday's account of a very close encounter with one of the legendary "Men In Black," just outside of the Cary house at the edge of Loch Ness. Something, it seems, was out to get him.

We also learn that there is a Scottish Bigfoot, seen often at the summit of Ben MacDhui and other mountains in the area,

that a long Nessie-type creature has been seen by the highway on land near Perth, by two motorists, that UFOs are seen at Loch Ness, and how phantom cats, such as the Surrey Puma and others fit into the scheme of anomalistic appearances of uncatchable and abnormal creatures. He points out the faults of Evolution, and shows how Darwin himself felt it was unproven, but merely a possible guideline as to what has been happening, and he goes into demonic possession, reincarnation and time concepts as related to astro- and sub-atomic physics. He sums up the entire mess of disturbing anomalies by relating them to electromagnetic fields, controlled possibly by an external "Mind," or minds, and he suggests that this may be related in some unknown way to religion. It may be that the Force of Star Wars, or the Great Spirit of the Indians, or God or Jehova, or all of these terms may be one and the same thing. He often refers to a "universal Mind," and when he points out the many pranks and illusions that are foisted on us by various cryptozoological anomalies, one can only be reminded of Charles Fort's quote: "If there is a Universal Mind, must it be sane?" Holiday ends with a nice analogy of a large Hall of Mirrors, each distorted, and behind each, further sets of distorted mirrors without end. Visitors go crazy by trying to figure out which mirror shows the truth. A few wise men sit and relax, knowing that all the mirrors are truthful. The caretaker of this Hall of Mirrors? — Albert Einstein.

THE MONUMENTS OF MARS, by Richard C. Hoagland; North Atlantic Books; $14.95 trade paper; 331 pp.

Reviewed by George W. Earley

From the Martian invaders of H.G. Wells' Victorian novel *The War of The Worlds* to the Red Planet civilizations of Edgar Rice Burroughs, Ray Bradbury, Leigh Brackett and a host of other writers, the idea of a populated Mars has long been a staple of science fiction.

Comes now Richard Hoagland, a California-based science writer and one-time associate of Walter Cronkite during the glory days of the Apollo moon missions, to say that Martians did in fact exist and that certain surface features could be the ruins of a one-time civilization there.

Pre-eminent among those features is a rock shaped like a humanoid "face" which appears in several photos of Mars taken by NASA's Viking Mars probe in 1976. Hoagland believes the "face" was carved into the mile-long rock some 50,000 years ago.

Associated with the "face," says Hoagland, are other surface features which he interprets as the workings of intelligent beings.

Hoagland first noticed the image when the pictures were shown at the NASA press briefing just before the Viking probes landed on Mars. Like everyone else that day, Hoagland accepted NASA's dismissal of the "face" as an illusion of light and shadow.

Several years later, he learned of the work of two computer imaging specialists, Vincent DiPietro and Gregory Molenaar, who had rediscovered the NASA photos of the "face" and, after an independent computer analysis, determined they were pictures of an actual object.

Hoagland subsequently put together his own team of scientists whose investigations supported the conclusions of DiPietro and Molenaar. But Hoagland's team is divided regarding the other surface features that he calls "the city."

Their caution is understandable. A face could perhaps have been carved in that mile-wide rock by the thin winds of Mars...but a city?

That's more speculation than many folks care for. DiPietro and Molenaar, for example, have carefully, and firmly, disassociated their work from Hoagland's theories. [They've published their work, by the way. Send a SASE to Mars Research, P.O. Box 284, Glenn Dale MD 20769 and ask the price of the latest edition of their illustrated booklet on the face.]

Hoagland's book is well illustrated too; using various Viking pictures from NASA's files, he attempts to demonstrate to the reader how he arrived at his conclusions regarding the artificial origin of those peculiar surface features found near the "face."

It is, of course, quite easy to dismiss the work of Hoagland, DiPietro and others as outrageous nonsense. The idea of an intelligent race on Mars — particularly one that, to judge by the "face," looked like us — flies in the face of conventional wisdom.

But it could be possible, even though every discussion of manned Mars trips, either by the U.S. alone or in cooperation with the USSR, has stoutly ignored the "face." Carl Sagan, TV's favorite pop scientist, has even equated the Mars "face" with the Man-in-the-Moon illusion, thereby demonstrating that he hasn't really bothered to study the evidence.

The problem is that, being unsolvable from one's earthly armchair, the enigma of the "face" is clearly an embarrassment to a Scientific Establishment which has rarely enjoyed mysteries not of its own devising.

But this mystery could be but scant years from solution. The summer of 1988 will see the Russians begin launching unmanned probes to Mars. Their 1990 probe is expected to carry a robot rover capable of travelling across the planet and radioing back its findings. Arriving almost concurrently with that 1990 USSR probe will, if all goes well, be a TV-equipped U.S. Mars Observer satellite. That satellite will inevitably pass over the region of the "face" and the "city." If it, or the rover, should see what Hoagland believes is there, it will change the lives of all of us.

THE ASHBY GUIDEBOOK FOR STUDY OF THE PARANORMAL, by Robert H. Ashby, 1987, Samuel Weiser, Box 612, York Beach, Maine 03910, 215 pp., $10.95 (paper).

Reviewed by Robert C. Warth

This excellent guidebook should be a must for anyone wishing to have important data easily available about psychic phenomena and parapsychology. It is a revised and enlarged edition of Ashby's 1972 *Guidebook for the Study of Psychical Research* — a title this reviewer would preferred to have seen used (probably because of a personal adversion to the word "paranormal").

This book begins appropriately with an eulogy by Martin Ebon. The first three chapters are of particular use to the beginning student on the nature of psychical research, how to improve individual ESP and psychic abilities with instruction by leaders in the fields of investigating a haunted house, a poltergeist, dowsing, etc. and finally a fine bibliography for the beginning student.

The remaining three chapters for the serious student offer a more detailed bibliography and research information.

The book's last fifteen pages contain a glossary of terms that will help anyone reading their way into this fascinating subject.

Three cheers to the Spiritual Frontiers Fellowship for their collaboration in making this expanded Ashby revision available.



Letters to the Editors

Dear Editor:

Regarding Stuart W. Greenwood's letter to the editor about my CIP* engine mentioned in ***PURSUIT*** Vol. 19, #4; I wish to say: Greenwood's analysis of my propulsion system is 100% wrong! He analyzed the wrong thing! Anyone can see this by getting a copy of U.S. patent #4,238,968. He reminds me of other experts who did the same thing — never bothered to get the true facts and went on to superficially analyze it and then condemned it.

To explain how the CIP engine works requires far more than the few equations Greenwood shows explaining what he claims to be the CIP principle. The real CIP system has a way of controlling the energy state of its propellent mass in a manner described as *ingenious* by those who have seen the system work and who have done objective studies of it. This unusual way of controlling the propellent mass is the key to creating its internal force. It is a nightmare to explain mathematically since I am simply an inventor. To give some idea of the complexity of the matter, the Rose Parametric Study required 6 pages of advanced math just to introduce the principle! The complete report is 37-pages long and required 14 weeks to prepare!

Compared to the Rose Report, Greenwood's report looks like the work of an amateur. Rose is an engineer (MIT) with 40 years experience who has seen CIP working models. To my knowledge Greenwood hasn't seen anything and he writes like an expert! I would like to wager $100,000 against him that my CIP concept is practical and that it works. How about it Dr. Greenwood?

Furthermore, his criticism of Mr. Barrows and myself also needs to be addressed. How can anyone say that 1.5 million pounds of force is nothing startling, especially when it is an internal force which can work in space and could be produced by a 4,000 pound unit using microwave (beam) power. With electrical power the CIP system could loft a payload for something like under one dollar per pound. The problem-plagued and very dangerous Space Shuttle costs over $4,000 per pound to put something into low earth orbit. A CIP electric-powered craft wouldn't have this problem. In horsepower the Shuttle requires 7,000,000 at takeoff whereas the CIP-powered craft needs only about 24,000 hp! This is only a *third* of the horsepower needed by one of the Shuttle's fuel pumps alone! And, of course, we are only talking low earth orbit here. For the higher geosynchronous orbits, the Shuttle costs are $10,000 per pound. The CIP will be able to do the same thing for under a dollar per pound. Not very startling? Think again.

Greenwood makes United Airlines' report appear to be the work of very careless engineers. Nothing could be further from the truth. The report was prepared by engineers who are highly trained in solving the mystery of aircraft accidents and they were very thorough, I feel. The report took several months of *objective* study and two weeks of experiments with a CIP working model. The work was conducted in one of the most modern laboratories in the world.

The UAL report confirming the workability of CIP was also endorsed by: Dr. Ching Cao Fong (Chairman of the Physics Dept. UC Davis, Calif.) He holds a doctorate in solid-state physics. His report showed a 53% energy efficiency for CIP. (Rockets are 2% efficient and jets about 6%.)

Richard Rose (MIT 1948), his complete parametric study, showed CIP to have a potential of *over* 90% energy efficiency!

At National University, Santo Domingo, in the Dominican Republic, Porfirio Rodriguez Iriarte with the help of other engineers and professors at that university prepared a 325-page report on Newton's laws and reactionless drives which took *four years* and included testing of CIP units. They concluded that Robert L. Cook was the *first person, to their knowledge, to do the so-called impossible!* They found to their complete satisfaction that the CIP principle worked because they built a working model!

They also expressed their dismay at the way Cook had been abused by people who claimed to be open-minded and sincere when they condemned CIP without cause of *scientific dogmatism.* In their report Cook was praised being called ingenious, illustrious and inspiring.

There are other endorsements too numerous to mention.

A WORD OF CAUTION: Greenwood displays a very damaging attitude which is becoming very prevalant in the USA. It was this attitude which almost caused us to lose WWII when people interfered with the work of Robert Goddard.* Other people also interfered with Frank Whittle who was trying to develop the jet engine in England. The Germans went on to develop both of these deadly weapons and had they developed them a year sooner, as former President Eisenhower once expressed his opinion, Germany might have won the war or made it impossible to invade Europe.

The CIP engine is not something to be taken lightly. It can be turned into a far more deadly weapon than rockets or jets. The fact that the scientific community in general has rejected it, doesn't mean that it doesn't work. History shows that *breakthrough* ideas such as CIP have at first *been rejected* by some "scientists" e.g. the light bulb, the airplane, the radio telegraph, rockets, the jet engines, etc. Modern education seems to destroy the scientist's common sense and sound reasoning. We cannot afford to keep rejecting new ideas as we have in the past because we have great competition from other countries who are always on the lookout for ideas such as the CIP. The book the *Death of Rocketry*, has already been translated into Japanese. This book tells all about the CIP engine and how it works in great detail. Last year a complete computer simulation of the CIP was conducted in Japan and the Japanese found the system to have great fuel-saving potential. I was invited to go live in Japan where I was promised luxurious treatment. I have also been invited to take up residence in Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Mexico. But I am loyal to my country and here I'll stay. I hope to get the recognition I feel my CIP creation deserves here in the United States, first.

—Robert L. Cook

CIP means Cook Internal Propulsion.

**Robert Goddard was the father of U.S. rocketry before World War II.*

Editor's Note: The above response refers to material about Cook's inertial propulsion device that appeared in **PURSUITs** *Vol. 19, #4, page 170; Vol. 20, #2, page 88; and Vol. 20, #3, page 136.*

Dear Editor:

PURSUIT #78 was interesting as usual. Regrettably, there was a misprint in my article on Columbus' sea-serpent: He saw this monster off Hispaniola, which is an island in the Caribbean, and not off Spain. And I have two new reports of giant turtles in the Gulf Stream to add. On August 20, 1859, Captain John Dunn, of the schooner Rover, saw the following off Quebec, Canada: "I could discern something like a bow of a clinker-built vessel bottom up...To our great astonishment found it to be a living monster. The large part of the body, or shell, was about 50 feet long and 16 feet high, conical shape and sharpening to the forepart, with a long neck and jaws about 14 feet from the body. At the junction of the neck with the body was a large horn. It had two large white fins...under the middle of the shell...We counted the streaks from the center of the back to the water 15 to a side, and the top of the shell was covered partly with bird's dung. The shell was of a dark color, and came down in wash with the water. Under the shell we could plainly see a curve, and then a second projection. The hind part very much the shape of a turtle, but the fore part was sharper." (The *Times*, 22 Sept. 1859, p. 5f) This may have been one of the giant turtles, or just a dead whale floating belly upwards on the water — the "horn" would be it's penis. Similar cases have been described by Heuvelmans. The second report tells of a monster caught off Séte, France, on September 4, 1934: "A curious monster was landed here today by a local fisherman. Measuring 4½ feet long and weighing 425 lbs., it resembles a turtle in most respects but for the shell. It had two large fins in front and two small ones behind, and is believed to be a member of the Chelonide family." (*Irish Daily Telegraph,* Belfast, 6 Sept. 1934, p. 1e)

I can also add new information to two articles in that issue of ***PURSUIT***: J.D. Singer (on p. 86) talks about Gummar's Ore (correctly called Gunnila's Ører. These were islands off Stockholm, which were ruled by a mermaid, who could sink and rise them at will. Pontoppidan thought it was the back of a Kraken, and at the end of the 18th century the Swedish scientist Witterling was able to show that these "ghost islands" were actually mirages of the cliffs of Svenska Hoegar. (H. Tributsch, *Das Rätsel der Götter,* Ullstein, Berlin 1983, p. 60)

Finally, the abbreviation *Ber. Mith. Freund Naturw.* in Fort's notes (on p. 94) surely means: *"Breichte und Mittheilungen für Freunde der Naturwissenschaften,"* though I've not been able to find out more about that magazine.

—Ulrich Magin

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter to report an unusual animal sighting. I also hope to hear from others who might have had similar experiences. On August 30, 1987, my husband and I were walking in a wooded area of Westport Island, Maine. The area is rich with wildlife. We were observing ducks and herons near a beaver pond and tracking deer and moose. I stopped to observe some migrating warblers as my husband continued to walk into the woods. He saw something moving through tall grass and underbrush ahead of him. Thinking he had surprised a deer, he pushed it ahead of it. His intention was to make it come out into the clearing ahead where he could get a good look at it. It was not a deer! He yelled for me to come and bring the camera quickly but, of course, the animal had quickly fled! We looked for hair, tracks, droppings, etc. but found nothing.

He described the animal as a cat. It was black in color with a grayish sheen. The tail seemed long, about 2 feet in length. It was thick but not bushy in appearance. He felt it was about 4 inches thick! The body of the cat was 2½ feet long and it stood about 18 inches high. He felt it weighed about 50 lbs. It had a round head, not over or undersized as compared to the rest of the body. He was about 20 feet away and it was a clear sunny day. My husband and I know wildlife and we quickly went through all the possibilities. For various reasons, bear, fisher, mink, beaver, coyote, bobcat, lynx were all discounted.

My husband feels real strongly that this cat reminded him of the one you see perched atop a sign for the Mercury Cougar commercials. I have sent reports to the East Puma Research network in Maryland and the Maine Division of Fish and Wildlife. Anyone who could share any information or similar sightings would be appreciated. Please reply directly to: Karen Holmes, 44 Vernon Street, Middleboro, MA 02346.

—Karen Holmes

Dear Editor:

In "The Paleocontact Evidence in Russian Folklore" by R. Furday and G. Burgansky (***PURSUIT*** Vol. 20, No. 3), an attempt is made to relate images from very old Russian Folktales with extraterrestrial visitations. Although the authors' correspondence between images and hypothetical events seem highly fanciful, a more fundamental objection lies in one of the major premises of the article. The assumption is made that the longevity of these tales stems from the dramatic impact of the germinal events upon the original observers. Thus we are told that "The impression was so terrible that, passed on by word of mouth, it came to us through the abyss of milleniums." We must keep in mind that the impression could only be terrible to those who actually viewed the alleged events. To all subsequent generations the images would simply be items in a traditional story. The only way that such an impression could remain terrible for 10,000 years is if we accept that terrible impressions can somehow be genetically transmitted as acquired characteristics. It is far more likely that certain folktales persist because they satisfy needs consistently found in each successive generation of humans. It seems probable, therefore, that something akin to Jungian archetypes are involved here, rather than images based upon actual events occurring in ancient times.

—Delwin D. Cahoon, Ph.D.

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment about a letter to the Editor that appeared in the last **PURSUIT** [Vol. 20, #3].

The possibility of the loss of energy by inelastic matter would not only solve Olber's paradox, but may even demolish the Big Bang theory of the origin of the universe. Since any elastic matter would be involved in a transmission of light, it would, by inefficiency, cause a slow down giving a redshift proportional to the distance. Instead of assuming the Big Bang having imparted so many different speeds, we can dispense with the expansion of the universe [idea] (an impossibility of something of infinite size).

Not liking the description of gravitation as an 'attraction,' i.e. lacking a cohesive medium between gravitating bodies, I do endorse the world-ether concept, yet I don't reject completely the possibility that centrifugal force could have formed a hollow planet as proposed years ago by the International Society for a Complete Earth. See documents enclosed.

Hoping to have been of interest and possibly find discussion of some of these ideas in future **PURSUIT**s, I am,

—Hans Gerhart Schnebel

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).

Chinese Report Says 'Wild Men' Exist

Scientific tests on strands of hair prove China's "wild man" exists, a newspaper says.

Tests on six strands of hair found in central and southern China, where numerous sightings of the "wild man" were reported, showed the hair did not belong to humans or scientifically known animals, reported the *Wenhui Daily* in its Saturday edition.

The paper quoted a recent edition of *Nature* magazine that carried the report by Li Mu, Zeng Xianzhou and Hua Tianwei. It said Li collected the strands of hair over four years in Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan and Guizhou provinces.

The "wild man," or "yeren," known in the West as the "abominable snowman," is said to live in the Shennongjia Mountains of Hubei.

The Chinese say records of such wild men date back 3,000 years in China.

SOURCE: (AP) Butler *Eagle,* PA 10/19/87

CREDIT: Stan Gordon via COUD-I

'Hairy Man' Found Hanged

A Chinese "monkey-man" known as a Maogong committed suicide by hanging himself during a show last month, according to the Shanghai daily *Xinmin Evening News.*

The Maogong, literally "hairy man," was found hanged in his cage in eastern Zhejiang province on November 23 during a nationwide tour organized by the Association for Research into Wild Man, the newspaper said. It added that he had been suffering from a stomach complaint and refused to eat for three days.

"The Maogong could not bear his illness or his age. He felt depressed and hanged himself," the newspaper said.

The monkey-man, about 30 years old, was descended from a rare, short-tailed Macaque monkey about 1.06 metres tall and totally covered with hair. He often walked around upright and "got angry or laughed and fought with animals or men with sticks or stones."

The Maogong had sparked a flood of speculation in the press on the existence of a "wild man" — the Chinese version of an abominable snowman.

He was first captured on October 24, 1984 by peasants from Xinning who had been worried about a "monster" roaming their village and chasing two young girls.

Chinese scientists discovered a year later that it was a monkey.

SOURCE: (AFP) South China *Morning Post,* Hong Kong 12/19/87

CREDIT: Arlan Andrews

English Physicist Claims He Saw, Photographed Himalayan Yeti

Most of the unicorns, griffins, sea serpents and other fabulous creatures that once tinged the everyday world with romantic mystery have succumbed to the withering touch of rational inquiry. But the Himalayan yeti (and his American cousins, sasquatch and bigfoot) die hard, and an English physicist is offering skeptics what he considers to be fresh evidence that abominable snowmen may, in fact, exist.

He is Anthony B. Wooldridge, a soft-spoken physicist employed by Manchester's electric power network, who encountered what he believed was a yeti in the Himalayas last year. He described the sighting at the annual New York meeting of the American Alpine Club Monday.

His main evidence consists of two sets of photographs taken on March 6, 1986, on an 11,000-foot-high Himalayan trail near India's border with Tibet.

One shows fresh tracks in snow made by enormous feet with widely splayed big toes. The other, taken from a distance of 150 yards through a wide-angle lens, shows craggy mountains and a snowfield in which an ambiguous, vaguely human figure is silhouetted.

Although the photograph is sharp and well exposed, the figure in question is so distant that an enlargement of the image reveals little detail.

"I had never thought much about yetis until that day," he told a reporter. "But actually seeing one of these creatures changes one's perspective."

At the time, Wooldridge, an amateur runner, was making a marathon run between the hamlets of Gangaria and Hemkund in northern India for charity.

His photographs, published in *The Journal of the International Society of Cryptozoology,* which studies such "hidden" creatures as the Loch Ness monster, have prompted skeptical comment even from self-proclaimed yeti believers.

Dr. Grover S. Krantz, an anthropologist at Washington State University said, "Those pictures are definitely not of a yeti." By his own account, Krantz said, Wooldridge never positively saw the thing move.

Besides, he added: "There are other details that look wrong, too. The head, for instance, doesn't appear to join the spine at an angle one would find in a primate, if that's what it is."

SOURCE: Houston *Chronicle,* TX 12/18/87

CREDIT: Scott Parker via COUD-I

Dwarf Tribe Sighting Claimed by Ranger

A claim by an Indonesian forest ranger that he has seen a dwarf tribe in the jungles of northern Sumatra has revived interest in the fate of a group long thought to have vanished.

The Mante tribe, believed to have inhabited the northern Indonesian island, has been a legend in the culture and tales of people living in the northern tip of Sumatra.

Ranger Mr. Gusnar Effendy told the leading daily newspaper *Kompas* that he had seen the tribe on several occasions while venturing into the jungles in the central highlands but that on each encounter the Mante people ran away.

He described the Mante as barely one metre high, with squarish faces, long hair and clad only in jungle grass.

They lived in groups of about 60 and more than one group inhabited the central Aceh forests, he said. *Kompas* quoted a Social Affairs Ministry official as saying there was no official confirmation that the Mante people existed and that they were not included in a list of Government protected tribes.

SOURCE: (Agence-France Press) South China *Morning Post,* Hong Kong 12/19/87

CREDIT: Arlan Andrews

Big Cats in Virginia?

The mystique of the outdoors. We love to read about and hear tales of those animals that, though it's almost certain that they don't exist, there's just the slightest chance they do. And that's also why some people will trek thousands of miles with the infinitesimal hope that they may glimpse, among others, the Loch Ness Monster, the Abominable Snowman or Bigfoot.

We in Virginia don't claim to harbor any of the mystery animals, but we may have one just as intriguing. Known variously as cougar, panther, puma, or the big cat, the existence of the mountain lion in the Old Dominion is currently the subject of many heated discussions.

While Nessie and its kind have never been proven to exist, there is no doubt that cougars once roamed our state; in fact, they did so for tens of thousands of years. But early in this century, they apparently died out.

Victims of over-hunting and the precipitous decline of its main prey, the whitetail deer, cougars simply stopped being sighted. But today they are protected by law, and deer populations are booming across the state. Is it just possible that a few panthers survived those lean years or that some have migrated here from elsewhere?

Tom Smedley, an apple grower from Bed-

ford County, believes that cougars do dwell in our state. He has seen one.

"On a late summer afternoon six or seven years ago, I was checking my orchard," he relates.

"That's when I saw a cougar heading up to Onion Mountain, which is one peak away from the Peaks of Otter. It was like he was running from something or to something. I paced off the distance between us after he passed by, and it was only thirty-six feet. I really suspect that one of those cougars has staked out part of my farm as its home area because there have been signs of one since then.

"I know there are plenty of skeptics out there. The first thing people will say is 'Oh sure, saw a cougar, did you,' with sarcasm in their voice. No one believes you unless they have seen one themselves. Actually, I feel rather privileged to have seen one. Anyone who is interested in the environment would love to see them reestablished. Still, saying you saw a lion is almost like saying you saw a UFO. Someone is bound to call you a liar. I don't care whether people believe me or not. I know what I saw."

Lambert Martin, another farmer from Bedford says he has seen catamounts a half dozen or so times. He blames lions for killing several of his calves and two litters of pigs during the 1980s.

"Once after a pig had been dragged off, I followed the tracks," says Martin. "After awhile I came across a cougar standing over my pig. I saw him standing there and he rose up. I yelled, and he jumped into the brush and left the pig behind. I called the game warden and said 'I got cougars stealing my pigs.' He said it was just a dog. Well, dogs don't weigh over two hundred pounds and have three-foot long tails. I had to give up raising my pigs, it got so bad."

Boby Whitt, a retired newspaper reporter and school teacher in Bedford, says she has seen a number of cougars in the past ten years. Whitt says the strongest evidence of the lions' existence is in black and white.

"Back in the late fifties when I was still working for the Bedford paper, we ran an article about the release of some cougars in the Peaks of Otter area by the Forest Service. The ones that we are seeing today, I believe, are the offspring of those lions. In fact, I once saw a female with five young.

"The best time of the year to see lions, at least for me, is February. Maybe they are moving about more then, looking for food. In February, the year after I saw the family group, I saw three more lions together. If you see lions, you're going to get a lot of ridicule. Everywhere I turn I meet defeat when I try to explain my lions. I know what I've seen, though."

Walter D. Hampton III, a wildlife management area supervisor for the Virginia Game Commission, gives some additional insight into the cougar question.

"We have habitat which would be suitable to a cougar, and there is sufficient prey, especially in the form of deer," he says. "Cougars have a very large home range so they move over very wide areas. It's possible that we would have one or a pair of lions in areas like Mount Rodgers or the Peaks of Otter and nobody would ever see them.

"I want people to continue to report their sightings so that one day we can resolve this issue. One thing that people need to know is that the Game Commission has no plans to stock cougars. We have never stocked them in the past. Another thing they need to know is that there has never been a positive record of a black cougar sighting, either here in Virginia, in the West, or anywhere in the United States."

If you believe you have spotted a cougar in Virginia, contact Joe Coggin of the Virginia Game Commission, Route 1, Box 1580, Eagle Rock, Virginia 24085, (703) 254-1997. Because the commission is particularly interested in positive proof of a lion's existence, a photo with an identifiable background would be ideal. Other signs would include prints, fur or seat.

Cougars are not small. A male may weigh up to 250 pounds, though most tip the scales at under 200. Mature lions are four to four-and-one-half feet long, the tail measuring another three feet. They are yellowish-brown with whitish underparts. Pumas are often confused with bobcats, which are usually only three feet or so in length and have stubby tails. Bobcats are pale brown to reddish brown with black streaks and spots; their underbellies are whitish with dark spots.

The question remains. Do cougars roam Virginia's mountains? The best answer may be maybe. But I know for sure that there is no better way to start an argument among a group of outdoorsmen than to make definitive statements about whether or not lions exist in the state.

SOURCE: by Bruce Ingram in the *Virginia Country,* Virginia, Fall, 1987
CREDIT: C. Gysbers, via COUD-I

Cat's Trip Home Took 19 Months

A cat travelled for 19 months across Japan to return home, the newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported Tuesday.

Miki-chan, a five-year-old cat, disappeared after accompanying the Suga family in a box on a train trip from Hiratsuka on the Pacific coast to Itoigawa on the Sea of Japan in August 1984.

On Feb. 9, 1986, its owner spotted it in the garden of the family house in Hiratsuka, the newspaper said, adding that the cat looked thin and had a ripped ear and an injured tail.

Miki had covered 370 kilometers on a route blocked by mountain ranges, Asahi Shimbun said.

SOURCE: (AFP) in The Calgary *Herald* 4/1/87
CREDIT: V. Markotic

Cat Returns From New Home 300 Miles Away

A 17-year-old cat given a retirement home in suburban New Orleans somehow got across the Mississippi and Red rivers on a 300-mile trek to her old home in northwestern Louisiana.

"Her feet were muddy and the bottoms of her paws were worn," the Rev. J.C. Cox of Blanchard said of his pet ChiChi, who returned in time for Christmas.

Cox said he opened his garage door and found the weary cat, three weeks after she disappeared from her new home in Metairie, La. Cox said he had given ChiChi to his granddaughter, who likes cats. "I thought the cat was getting a good home, sort of a retirement home," he said. But after a week there, ChiChi disappeared.

SOURCE: (AP) Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* OH, 12/26/87
CREDIT: Beth Robbins via COUD-I

A Doggone Fish Story

A dog who went for a swim in a Siberian river had a lucky escape after nearly becoming a meal for a huge pike, Moscow Radio said Thursday.

The dog was swimming across the Pechora River to join its master, who was fishing on the opposite bank.

The dog vanished and the fisherman, still mourning his loss, cast his net. He was astonished when he hauled in a massive pike with a tail sticking out from its jaws.

He cut the fish open, and the dog struggled out. It hurled itself at the pike, barking excitedly.

The radio report said the fish was a metre long and weighed 145 pounds.

It is not known how big the dog was.

SOURCE: (Reuter) Calgary *Herald,* Canada, 10/9/87
CREDIT: V. Markotic

Plane Lost in Hawaii 'Vortex'

A Hawaiian commuter airline continued its own search yesterday for one of its planes, missing with eight people aboard, a day after the Coast Guard called off its hunt for the craft.

A lone Panorama Air Tours plane flew over the sea 50 miles southeast of here, near the island of Molokai, where a Panorama twin-engine Piper Chieftain disappeared from radar last Wednesday.

SOURCE: Asbury Park *Press,* NJ 12/29/87
CREDIT: M. Wiegler

Hoppin' Mad Over Frogs

Millions of frogs have invaded a village in southwestern Iran, prompting villagers to dig channels to stem the onslaught, Tehran television reports.

Provincial officials said new channels had controlled the flow of frogs, but that rain could cause another invasion.

SOURCE: (AP) New York *Post*, NY 10/29/87
CREDIT: Nancy Warth

Art Experts Baffled by Autistic London Boy

Stephen Wiltshire is an autistic 13-year-old who can only string a few hesitant words together at a time.

Yet he is a superb artist, drawing intricate pictures of London's buildings, often from memory, and displaying a technical mastery seldom seen in mature artists.

Experts are at a loss to explain his talent.

Autism, Stephen's handicap, involves poor use of language and underdeveloped social skills. It can also involve low intelligence.

But artist and architect Sir Hugh Casson, a former presdient of the Royal Academy, says of Stephen, "I've never seen such talent, such natural and extraordinary talent, as this child seems to have...

"(Stephen) is possibly the best child artist in Britain."

A book of Stephen's work, entitled "Drawings," was recently published by Dent, and contains a wide selection of pictures of the Royal Albert Hall, St. Paul's Cathedral and other well-known London landmarks.

Working intently on a drawing of Westminster Abbey, Stephen said that with a book and several television appearances to his credit, he now considers himself "very famous."

Stephen, who recently entered a secondary school for the handicapped, lives with his widowed mother and older sister in Paddington, West London.

Cole said that when Stephen was younger, he displayed the usual symptoms of autism, never speaking, avoiding eye contact and expressing himself mainly through uncontrollable tantrums.

But at age 4, the British-born black boy started to enjoy drawing. His teachers encouraged this means of expressing himself.

"He enjoyed drawing from the word go. Scribbling was one activity he actually enjoyed," Cole recalled.

"It was relatively easy (to teach him) because his passion for drawing was a total obsession. His teachers would coax him to do something and reward him by letting him draw."

Cole said "obsessionality" was one of the classic symptoms of autism, but for many children this involves harmful behavior such as contantly banging one's head against a wall rather than a creative activity like drawing.

Despite his obsession, Stephen did not show any great talent until he was about nine, when he started to draw the buildings he saw on his way to and from school and on outings. It was at that time too that he first began to speak.

"One day, he said the word 'paper,' and that's when he first found out what a useful tool language is, so we made sure that every spoken request he made was answered as soon as possible," Cole said.

"We also persuaded him to tell us a little bit about his pictures, and since then his speech has improved marvelously," she added.

SOURCE: (Reuters) Newark *Star-Ledger,* NJ 11/10/87

CREDIT: N. Warth

Mice's Brains Affected By Voodoo Music

Extended exposure to certain types of music may affect a person's memory and learning ability, says a New Jersey professor who studied the subject with mice.

"We found that a kind of music that is disharmonic causes changes in the...structure of the brain," said Harvey Bird, an associate physics professor at Fairleigh Dickinson University.

In a recent telephone interview, Bird said he and FDU Professor Emeritus Gervasia M. Schreckenberg used three groups of a dozen mice each to conduct their research.

The control group listened to no music, while classical waltz music was played constantly for two months for the second group of mice, he said. The third group listened to voodoo music for the eight weeks.

After that, Bird said, each group of mice spent three weeks learning a maze. They then were left alone for three weeks before the researchers put them back in the maze to see how well they remembered it.

The group that had listened to the disharmonic music became disoriented, exhibited more aggressive behavior and had learning difficulties after the music conditioning, Bird said.

A look at the brain tissue of the animals showed that those subjected to the disharmonic music had extended cells, sometimes to the point where they invaded other cells' territory.

Bird explained that every brain cell has its own space. "When cells invade others, things get mixed up," he said.

He said the brain cells of the mice that listened to the classical, or harmonic, music were similar to those of the control group after the experiment.

SOURCE: (AP) Asbury Park *Press,* NJ 11/30/87

CREDIT: Member #432

Two Cases of SHC

At 3:10 p.m. on May 24, workers at Barsill & Cowles noticed a wisp of smoke curling from under the office door of 34-year-old electronics wizard Wenley Collis. On bursting in, they found that all that remained of Collis was a pile of ashes and his MBA ring from Horton's Business Academy.

Collis didn't smoke. The chair on which he'd been sitting was only slightly scorched. There was no evidence of lightning or incendiary materials. After lengthy deliberations, the coroner's jury returned an unusual verdict: "death by spontaneous human body combustion."

At the time, the cause of this phenomenon was anyone's guess. Investigators determined that Collis had been working 16 hours a day on cracking telephone answering devices; so that the firm's sales personnel could better contact reclusive customers. He had apparently succeeded, but unfortunately the number he finally reached was that of a telephone answering service. That's when the tragedy happened.

A month later, however, a similar fate befell Boedecia Felm, 32, the supervisor of national sales representatives for a Manhattan double-declining debenture firm.

Ms. Felm had attended a power breakfast in Atchison and a pep luncheon in Topeka. Unhappily, her two-hour flight on Appalachian Airlines, which she traveled on exclusively, was seven hours late into Santa Fe. On the bright side, Appalachian informed her, her baggage was two hours early into Trenton, N.J.

A maid at the P.B. Bissinger Motor Lodge found her room empty the next morning except for her briefcase and a dusting of ashes on the bureau next to a newspaper story headlined: "Appalachian Cancels Frequent Flier Program."

After four more cases in as many weeks, the media took notice. Both Time and Newsweek featured "Spontaneous Human Combustion — Who's Next?" on their covers and the president appointed an investigative commission composed of distinguished physicians and firemen.

Several factors were immediately apparent. The victims of SHC, as it came to be called, were generally in their 30s, worked long hours and were upwardly mobile. "You might say that SHC," said Commission Chairman Homer T. Pettibone, "is an extreme form of career burnout."

SOURCE: A. Hoppe, San Francisco *Chronicle* 10/25/87

CREDIT: M. Opsasnick via COUD-I

Man Regains Senses After 15 Years In Trance

In St. John's, Newfoundland, a man who had been semi-conscious for 15 years, unable to talk, feed himself or acknowledge his family, has suddenly regained many of his faculties, his brother said Tuesday.

"It's like having someone come back from the grave," Junior King said.

King said his 37-year-old brother, David, suffered brain damage in 1972 when he saved his fiancee from drowning but nearly drowned himself.

Apart from brief periods of improvement, David King has been in a trance-like state since then. But a week ago he started talking.

"Apparently he asked a nurse why he was in the hospital," Junior King, 34, said.

Family members rushed to his side and were elated when he recognized them. The patient was also able to eat without assistance and walk without shuffling.

"He's not a stranger anymore," said King. "His personality is starting to come through. To me it's like having my brother back after 15 years."

But King's doctor, Karl Enright, warned that the improvement could be temporary.

"To say that this is a miracle is giving out false information," said Enright, medical director at Waterford psychiatric hospital in St. John's.

King's fiancee stayed with him for two years, hoping he would recover, but eventually married someone else. She has since been divorced.

SOURCE: (AP) St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* MO 11/25/87

CREDIT: Ray Nelke via COUD-I

Heyerdahl Sees Peru Mystery

Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl says he faces the most exciting project of his life in a hunt for clues to a lost civilization which lies buried in a Peruvian city of pyramids.

Archeologists working in northwestern Peru last year found that 26 mounds, previously thought to be natural features of the landscape, were pyramids hidden by the ravages of time. The ancient city is called Tucume.

"This is the most exciting project I have ever been involved in," Heyerdahl, 73, told the *Aftenposten* daily newspaper. He will lead excavation work in Tucume next spring, in cooperation with Peruvian archeologists.

"The whole town is probably intact underneath...It has never been plundered by grave robbers."

Heyerdahl has devoted much of his life to rewriting the history books on the peoples of the southern hemisphere, claiming that they were much more civilized than previously thought and that their culture was spread through sea travel.

SOURCE: (Reuters) Newark *Star-Ledger,* NJ 12/8/87
CREDIT: N. Warth

Priest: Virgin Mary Statue Oozing Oil

Palestinians flocked to a home in this predominantly Christian city Tuesday after reports that a plastic statue of the Virgin Mary oozed olive oil when touched by a 10-year-old girl.

It was the third reported case of oil trickling from or near a Virgin Mary statue in Ramallah in the past week, said the Rev. George Makhlouf, a Greek Orthodox priest.

He said he considered only the most recent incident a bona fide "miracle" because in the previous two cases the "bleeding" stopped the same day.

At the home of the 10-year-old girl, Samaher Hnout, dozens of people Tuesday crowded into a small foyer where the foot-tall statue stood on a wall unit, framed by three candles and two bouquets of flowers. A dark wet spot the size of a basketball was visible on the wall behind the statue.

Skeptics dried the statue and then asked Samaher to touch it, the priest said. "Right away, there was oil on her hand."

But when a reporter asked the girl to perform the feat Tuesday, the statue and her fingers remained dry.

"She was upset because she thought she had to prove things," said Makhlouf, 44. Samaher appeared distraught as people crowded around her.

SOURCE: (AP) in The Houston *Chronicle,* TX 10/28/87
CREDIT: Scott Parker via COUD-I

Double Sun — A Rare Sighting

Residents of Mount Laoshan, a tourist resort near the port city of Qingdao in Shandong province, have reported seeing two suns side by side on the sea early on December 14.

About 200 navy men and local residents witnessed the unusual natural phenomenon.

The two suns were similar in size and about 10 metres apart. The one on the right gradually dimmed, finally vanishing after five minutes, witnesses said.

A similar phenomenon has been reported in the past at the South Pole. Chinese meteorologists said it was probably caused by uneven air density on the sea and an unusual light refraction.

SOURCE: (AFP) South China *Morning Post,* Hong Kong 12/19/87
CREDIT: Arlan Andrews

Major Dinosaur Find in China

An expedition to the Gobi Desert has uncovered remains of the largest dinosaur ever to roam Asia and new hints that the prehistoric reptiles migrated between continents, Canadian and Chinese scientists reported yesterday.

The two-month expedition, which ended this week, was the largest in China's history and the first since 1949 by Western paleontologists to the country's desolate northwest, believed to be among the world's richest vaults of uncharted prehistoric remains. The scientists said the expedition produced dozens of specimens and a wealth of clues on little-known latter stages of the dinosaur era.

Among their finds was a massive, five-foot neck vertebra of a brontosaurus-like creature, called a sauropod, that lived 160 million years ago and is believed to have measured 99 feet from head to tail.

Scientists also found a near-perfect skeleton of a meat-eating, one-ton dinosaur, which Philip Currie of Alberta's Tyrrell Museum said may turn out to be a new species. He said the find may take on more significance because the creature, which walked on its hind legs, is similar to dinosaurs that once roamed what is now western Canada.

SOURCE: (UPI) Philadelphia *Inquirer,* PA 10/23/87
CREDIT: H. Hollander

New Fish Found in N.J. River

Researchers monitoring the cleanup of the murky Hackensack River have discovered a mysterious 4-inch-long fish they have labeled an "unidentified swimming object."

The creature, netted in the river, has blue gills and traits of two species of sunfish, but fits into neither category. It may be the result of cross-breeding, scientists said.

"They've probably been here all along, but no one has noticed them," said A. Brett Bragin, a fisheries biologist with the Hackensack Meadowlands Developing Commission. "It's a mystery for a while. Hopefully, it will cease to be a mystery soon."

Bragin said he has caught 15 of the creatures since he began a study of the river's fish in February. He said it may be a cross between the bluegill and pumpkinseed species of sunfish.

SOURCE: Asbury Park *Press,* NJ, 12/11/87
CREDIT: Nancy Warth

Swan Attacks Copter

A swan engaged a Soviet helicopter in a "dogfight" over Siberia, forcing the chopper to flee, according to a Soviet press report.

The newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossia* reported Sunday that a Soviet Mi-2 helicopter was ferrying workers to a landing site somewhere in Siberia when the navigator noticed a large swan flying nearby.

The pilot sought to outmaneuver the bird to avoid a potentially disastrous collision, but the swan copied each turn by the helicopter, then dove at the aircraft's rear rotor when the pilot tried to land his craft.

The helicopter climbed abruptly away from the landing zone and eventually outran the swan, *Sovietskaya Rossia* said. The helicopter later returned to make a safe landing, the newspaper reported.

SOURCE: Asbury Park *Press,* NJ 10/27/87
CREDIT: Member #432

Air Force Finds Evidence of Sixth Force

Sensitive gravity measurements made on and near a 2,000-foot TV tower suggest the existence of a new fundamental force that adds a tiny boost to gravity's attraction, scientists said Friday.

The finding "is very exciting because it indicates the force we call gravity is much more complicated than we thought," said Paul Boynton, a physicist and astronomer at the University of Washington in Seattle.

The four fundamental forces of nature are gravity; electromagnetism; the strong force, which holds the centers of atoms together; and the weak force, which makes some atoms break down in radioactive decay.

Studies by Boynton and others previously found evidence for a fifth force that slightly counteracts gravity's pull over 10- to 1,000-yard distances.

When geophysicist Donald Eckhardt and colleagues from the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory at Hanscom Air Force Base, Mass., measured changes in gravity as they went up the television tower, "a clear pattern emerged indicating that not only is there a fifth force, but there is a sixth force as well," they said in a news release.

The possible existence of a gravity-enhancing sixth force and a gravity-counteracting fifth force interests the Air Force because the forces might alter the trajectory of missiles that depend on inertial guidance systems, Eckhardt said.

Eckhardt measured Earth's gravity on and 110 miles around a Garner, N.C., television tower belonging to Raleigh station WTVD.

Traditional theory predicts the force of gravity will diminish at a certain rate as scientists measured it at higher elevations.

SOURCE: (AP) Palm Beach *Post,* FL 12/12/87
CREDIT: Avis Smith

The Notes of Charles Fort

Deciphered by Carl J. Pabst

ABBREVIATIONS

(+)	exceptional note	(F)	*Fletcher's List*
*	For some obscure reason, Fort cut a notch in the right side of the note.	(Fr)	France
		F.R.A.S.	Fraternal Royal Astronomy Society
**	For some obscure reason, Fort cut a point on the left side of the note.	(It)	Italy
		Le Mon. Univ.	Le Moniteur Universel
ac. to	according to	LT	London *Times*
A.J. Sci	*American Journal of Science*	Mag of Sci	*Magazine of Science*
(A 1)	[?Almanac?]	met	meteor
An Sci Disc	*Annals of Scientific Discovery*	M. Post	London [?] *Morning Post*
A Reg.	*Annual Register* [?]	mt.	mountain
Aug.	luminuous aerial objects	N	[?]
BA or B. Assoc.	*Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*	phe	phenomena
		Phil Mag	*Philosophical Magazine*
		polt	poltergeist
BCF	*The Books of Charles Fort*	q	earthquake
B rain	Black rain	R	References
cor.	correspondent	Rec Sci	*Recreative Science*
C.R.	Comtes Rendus	Sci Amer	*Scientific American*
(cut)	illustrated	spon comb	spontaneous combustion
D-30	*The Book of the Damned,* page 30	th. storm	thunderstorm
det	detonating	Timb's	*Timb's Year Book*
d-fog	dry fog	(ver)	[?]
E. MEC	Engineering Mechamisms [?]	volc	volcano
(Eng. Soc.)	*English-based organization*		

(Continued from ***PURSUIT***, Vol. 20, #3, page 144)

1849 July 17 / Great met / Maryland / 9:12 p.m. / Timbs '50-276.

1849 July 23 / Many mets / polar constellations / BA 49/22 / Highfield House.

1849 July 24 / Same as 23.

1849 July 27 / Meteor / Porebunder / R — March 19, 1849.

1849 Aug 4 / Red rain / Athenaeum of, copying from the Cambrian — that recently red rain had fallen in Wales near village of Bonvilstone and then over
[Reverse side] Llantrithyd, Flemingston, etc., toward Lantwit-Major.

1849 Aug 8 / Small augs. / Switzerland / D-210.

★★

[BCF, pp. 221-222 / See 1845//.]

1849 Aug / Kumadau / det met, ac to Dr. Livingston / B.A. 60-88.

1849 Aug 10 / 5 hours / 254 mets at Aix-la-Chapelle — none at Parma / BA 51-4.

1849 Aug 10 - 11 - 12 / About same as July 23 / Not one relates to Perseus.

1849 Aug 11 / ab 12:15 a.m. / Chinese Tartary / S to N / great det met — / BA '60-88.

1849 / 12, 13, 14 August // Great number of meteors as if from Pegasus / at Midhurst / CR 29-260.

1849 Aug 13 / Ice / Scotland / 98 / D-178.

[BCF, pp. 186-187:
According to the *Advertiser-Scotsman,* quoted by the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Magazine,* 47-371, an irregular-shaped mass o f ice fell at Ord, Scotland, August, 1849, after "an extraordinary peal of thunder."

It is said that this was homogeneous ice, except in a small part, which looked like congealed hailstones.

The mass was about 20 feet in circumference.

The story, as told in the London *Times,* Aug. 14, 1849, is that, upon the evening of the 13th of August, 1849, after a loud peal of thunder, a mass of ice said to have been 20 feet in circumference, had fallen upon the estate of Mr. Moffat, of Balvullich, Ross-shire. It is said that this object fell alone, or without hailstones.

Altogether, though it is not so strong for the Super-Sargasso Sea, I think this is one of our best expressions upon external origins. That large blocks of ice could form in the moisture of this earth's atmosphere is about as likely as that blocks of stone could form in a dust whirl. Of course, if ice or water comes to this earth from external sources, we think of at least minute organisms in it, and on, with our data, to frogs, fishes; on to anything that's thinkable, coming from external sources. It's of great importance to us to accept that large lumps of ice have fallen from the sky, but what we desire most — perhaps because of our interest in its archaeologic and paleontologic treasures — is now to be through with tentativeness and probation, and to take the Super-Sargasso Sea into full acceptance in our more advanced fold of the chosen of this twentieth century.]

1849 Aug 20 / Great met / Derbyshire / BA 50-104.

1849 Aug 21 / "Extraordinary and unheard of" flood of Red River / Trib. to Mississippi / N.Y. Herald, Sept. 7-1-6.

1849 Aug 28 - to Sept 24 / E. Mec. 51-94 / Ac to David Packer, ac to a manuscript that had been in possession of R.A.S., observations by W.S. Lettsom, F.R.A.S., new star near Alpha Herculis.

1849 Aug 28 / (Ver) / (Cut) / Nova near Alpha Herculis / discov then by [Reverse side] W.G. Lettsom / It gradually diminished. /
[Front side] E Mec (Eng Soc) 51/94, 159, 200.

1849 Aug 30 / Slight rains in Maryland, but drought unprecedented. / NY Herald 31-3-5.

1849 Sept 2 / near Alpine, Chattanooga Co., Georgia / Great fall of water, said been a waterspout.
[Reverse side] Made a hole 30 feet deep and 40 or 50 wide. Said that not long before another had fallen, making a hole 3 feet deep by 18 or 20. / Sc. Amer, first series, 4-414.

1849 Sept 14 / Eruption of Merapia, in Java, in a hurricane.
[Reverse side] Lasted till 17th. / Athenaeum, 1849-1217.

1849 Sept 17 / [LT], 7-c / Waterspouts.

1849 ab middle Sept / Floods in Mexico / N.Y. Herald 28-2-5+.

1849, about the latter end of / Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire / augs by C.B. Chalmers / See B.D. /
[Reverse side] B Assoc '52/237.

1849 Sept 26 / Began eruption of Mt. Merapia, Java. / Athenaeum 1849-1217.

1849 Sept. 30 / Trombe / Calvados / C.R. 29-451.

1849 Oct 14 / Schmidt / similar to Oct 11, '47 (?) / Observatory 3/137.

[BCF, p. 202 / See Jan. 6, 1818.]

[BCF, pp. 412-413 / See July 31, 1826.]

1849 Oct 22 / Commander Island, Alaska / violent q. / BA 1911-42.

1849 Oct 26 / Le Moniteur Universel / In the department of the Ain, between Rosy and Chavannes, after lightning without thunder, a luminous globe the size of a little balloon. /
[Reverse side] -il s'est eleve de la terre masque d'abord a l'observateur par un buisson / It divided into ten or a dozen little ones that sparkled and fell.

1849 Oct 31 / 3 p.m. / Charlotte, N.C. / tremendous explosion / rock reported fallen from sky /
[Reverse side] in Cabaras Co. / A.J. Sci, 2/9/143 /
[Front side] A "blue, gritty rock — bearing marks of recent fracture, blackened as if by smoke and pitted. It had splintered a pine log.
[Reverse side] It would seem that luminous objects had been seen moving toward a common center. / BA 60-88.

1849 Oct. 31 / (Cut) / Sound 3 /3 quick explosions over Charlotte, N. Car. / Am J. Sci 2/9/143 /
[Reverse side] Said like of heavy artillery. Said that a stone had fallen at Cabaras, 25 miles away. / (F) / BA 50-92 / 60-88.

1849 Nov. 1 / (+) / (on Oct 31) / "Several meteoric explosions and meteors this day. / South Carolina / BA 60-88 / See Silliman's account in

Am J. Sci.

1849 Nov 1 / Brilliant met, Tampa, Florida, in the evening. / BA '60-88.

1849 Nov. 2 / 5:30 p.m. / Swansea / met / BA 50/105.

1849 Nov. 7 - 8 / Bombay / A large met, and all night the air was filled with shooting
[Reverse side] stars of lesser magnitude. / BA 47-107.

1849 Nov 7, 8, 9 / A great met, Bombay, 7, 8 / at Asseerghur, 9th / BA 50-107.

1849 Nov. 8 / Bombay / 6:30 p.m. / Met[s] in Pleiades, which were 20 degrees above horizon. / BA 50-107.

[BCF, p. 200 / See Oct. 10, 1802.]

1849 Nov 13? / ab. Nov. 25 // Algeria (?) / See Jan 25, '50.) / Stones fells in Tunis. / Timbs 1851-269.

1849 Nov. 13 / (Algiers) Tripoli / Stones fells. Seen in Italy. / BA 60-88.

1849 Nov 15 / near Brazil? / 7:30 p.m. / Cometary object large as Mars / from a ship / lat 13°-22′ / long 24° 50′ W. / An Sci D, 1851-367.

1849 Nov 16 / Meteor / England / "Ascending slowly." / B Assoc 1852/194.

1849 Nov 19 / 4:40 a.m. / q. / Brest / See May 26. / C.R. 29/638 / Rolling sound.

1849 Nov. 27 / [LT], 5-a / Volc in Java / See also 19-4-f. / bound one month.

1849 Nov. 28 / (It) / Parma / q / BA '11.

1849 Dec. 12 / Meteor / Shorapore / R — March 19, 1849.

1849 Dec. 17 / Op Mars / (A1).

1849 Dec 19 / 5:15 p.m. / Durham / great met / BA 50/108.

1849 Dec 21 / New Haven, Conn / met / BA 60-88.

1849 latter part / Augs / Weston-super-Mare.

1850

1850 / Slag / (Maine).

1850 about / BO / In the Daily News, April 1, 1924, Dr. F.E. Weiss, Prof of Botany, University of Manchester, tells of Canadian pondweed that infested the canals and slow-moving rivers of England, ab 1850, saying that
[Reverse side] the spread and exuberant growth had never been satisfactorily explained.

[BCF, p. 596:
Perhaps some sudden and widespread appearances of exotic plants were teleportations. Such appearances in Australia and New Zealand seem to be satisfactorily explained, as ordinary importations: but, in the London *Daily News,* April 1, 1924, Dr. F.E. Weiss, Professor of Botany, University of Manchester, tells of the Canadian pond weed that suddenly infested the canals and slow-moving rivers of England, about the year 1850, and says that the phenomenon never had been satisfactorily explained.]

1850 / Sleeper Susan C. Godsey, near Hickman, Ky. / See Oct. 27, 1873.

1850 / Waterford, near Troy, N.Y. / Polt / 10-year old daughter of Anson Attwood /
[Reverse side] Mrs. Hardinge, History of Amer. Spiritualism, p. 77.

1850 Jan 1 / [LT], 5-f / Spon Comb.

1850 Jan 2 / 3:45 a.m. / Aix and Bruehl / det met / BA 60-102 / In Prussia, sound shook earth like a q.

1850 Jan 2 / Aix and Bruehl / 3:45 a.m. / met, great light, and strong detonation / BA '60-102.

1850 Jan 6 / Meteor / England / "Ascending slowly / B Assoc 1852/194.

1850 Jan. 2 / Ice — Australia / Sydney / Mag of Sci 2/166.

1850 Jan 7 / Beam / for 6 nights / Eng / BA 54/410.

1850 Jan 9 / [LT], 4-f / Sunspots.

1850 Jan. 9 / Bonn, etc. / 3:30 a.m. / det met / BA 60-88.

1850 Jan 14 / Meteor near Bombay / Ref, March 19, 1849.

1850 Jan 15 / Fr / Meteor at Cherbourg / CR 35/353.

1850 Jan 20 / Larvae / Warsaw / D-93.

[BCF, p. 97:
Larvae thought to have been of beetles, but described as "catepillars," not seen to fall, but found crawling on the snow, after a snowstorm, at Warsaw, Jan. 20, 1850. (*All the Year Round,* 8-253.)]

1850 (Jan 25) / (Algeria) / stones / Tunis / Tripoli / An. Sc. Disc 51-373 / See Nov. 25, '49. /
[Reverse side] Seems to me got same under another date.

1850 Feb. 5 / Sandwich, Eng / met stationary 1¾ min. / exploded and moved on / Rec Sci 1/137.

1850 Feb 5 / (Cut) / (broke through) / by W.H. Weekes, at Sandwich, Kent / B Assoc., 51/38 / Saw a speck of dull light at a point near Orion. It increased
[Reverse side] though stationary till ⅓ size of moon. A meteor of this size moved away slowly, visible 45 seconds, but a luminous disk remained stationary, ab. one degree in diameter, then lessening — visible 3 minutes more. / (See March, 1877).

1850 Feb 6 / Meteor / Bombay / R — March 19, 1849.

1850 Feb. 7 / Meteor near Northampton / See Feb 11. / Northhampton Herald, 16th.

1850 Feb 7 / Vesuvius / An Sci D 51-279.

1850 Feb 8 / Meteor / Bombay / R — March 19, 1849.

1850 Feb. 9 / 6:30 p.m. and at 11 / Nottingham / many meteors / BA 50-96.

1850 Feb 11 / night / Det met / Banbury / LT, Jan 5-11-f, [of what year is not stated].

1850 Feb 11 / (+) / 10:41 p.m. / Great met / Eng. / BA 50/99 / And others, some detonating. All from W to E.

1850, early in — the writer thinks / Polt and Met / In *Times,* Dec 29, 1863, Mr. M.P.W. Boulton says one evening early in 1950 he thinks, sounds heard as if in his
[Reverse side] house, which was searched without avail — then learned that a meteor been seen about this time. / *Times,* Dec 31, Prof. A.S. Heis thinks it was met of Feb 10 (11?), 1850.

1850 Feb 11 / Immediately after the meteor a sharp breeze sprang up
[Reverse side] near Northampton. / Northampton Herald, Feb. 16.

1850 Feb 11 / Met / England / details / Timbs 1851-268.

1850 Feb 13 / [LT], 7-a / Met.

1850 Feb 18 or 28 (?) / (N) — op '49 / a Schmidt Vulcan / D-193.

[BCF, p. 202 / See Jan. 6, 1818.]

1850 Feb. 20 / [LT], 6-c / Vesuvius.

1850 Feb. 22 / Great met / England / Germany? / BA 60-88.

1850 Feb 26 / Meteor / Vingorlah, India / R — March 9, 1849.

1850 Feb 26 / N / Spon Comb. / *Times,* 1850, Feb. 26-8-e.

1850 March 8 / [LT], 3-f / Expected great comet / also Ap. 4-5-a. /
[Reverse side] Visible — July 5-6-d / to me in index 4.

1850-51 / Polt / Stratford, Conn.

1850 March 10 / Phe at Stratford, Conn, began. / Spiritualist, Aug 16, and 30, 1878.

1850 March 10 / Stratford, Conn., phe began. / To Dec, 1851.

1850 — / Stratford, Conn. / Home of Rev. Eliakim Phelps, DD. / I take from A.C. Holms' Facts of Psychic Science, p. 261. There is a detailed account by E.W. Capron
[Reverse side] in his book "Modern Spiritualism, published in the year 1855. Family was Mr. and Mrs. Capron, 2 daughters, aged 16 and 6; two sons, aged 12 and 3, and a housemaid. The disturbances
[Second page] began March 19, 1850, two years after the family moved in, and continued more than a year and a half. Coming back from church, this day they found the front door open.
[Reverse side] Furniture in the nursery was in disorder. Nothing else disturbed. In the afternoon, others went to the church, but Dr. Phelps remained at home. He saw and heard nothing, but on return of the others, many things were
[Third page] found out of place. In a bedroom, a nightgown was laid on a bed, with arms crossed on breast to represent a corpse. There were "cryptic writings" on the walls. Next day articles from a
[Reverse side] locked trunk were taken out. Small articles were thrown about. Third day increase of throwing about. So each day. On fifth rappings and heavy
[Fourth page] poundings that "terminated in a frightful scream, which was not human in character." A chair rose and violently beat the floor. The disturbances were usually in the day and
[Reverse side] ended at sunset. / On 6th day the phe centered upon the son Harry, aged about 12. His clothes torn, while in the house and again while in a carriage with this father.
[Fifth page] Seventh day effigies skilfully made by stuffing clothes appeared in various parts of the house. Found in locked rooms. About 12 of them. Some placed in attitudes of
[Reverse side] devotion with an open Bible or prayer book before them. Such skill that one of them was recognized as a representation of Mrs. Phelps. Hats of visitors carried away and hidden.
[Sixth page] Boy Harry tormented — lifted from floor — once put in the cistern — once suspended from a tree. Several times he was insinsible, from 10 to 50 minutes. He was sent away. Phe stopped.
[Reverse side] He returned. Phe returned. About the 4th week damage began. Panes of glass broken by household articles thrown against them. Spirit angered by something? Water from pitchers poured on beds.
[Seventh page] Furniture damage — $200. April 13th especial violence, and poundings so that no sleep in the house. Mrs. Phelps, while in bed, was pinched and pricked as if by pins.
[Reverse side] A spiritualist is said to have got into communication, with raps, and the spirit rapped out a long story of a transaction by which members of the family were defrauded. This story was not published.
[Eighth page] Damage increased. Dr Phelps noticed that presence of strange affected phe. With some greater violence; with others phe stopped. Communications continued. According to these more than one spirit.
[Reverse side] One spirit would accuse another of lying. One would pound to confuse a message of another. To the question as to why damage was done, the answer was
[Ninth page] "For fun." This is a typical boy's answer. I remember that when I was a boy and was questioned as to why I had been mischievous I answered, as a
[Reverse side] standardized answer — "For fun." The language was often profane, but rarely obscene. Found that diplomacy had effect upon the spirits.
[Tenth page] During a disturbance, someone commanded them or it to stop. Disturbances went on. Someone else asked them to be so kind as to stop. Phe. stopped. Other such instances.
[Reverse side] In Nov., 1851, boy Harry was sent to a boarding school in Philadelphia, though the spirits had

warned Dr. Phelps not to send him, because harm would befall him.
[Eleventh page] Two days later he was sent home. Loud raps had disturbed the school and his clothes had been torn to ribbons. Piano was heard to play.
[Reverse side] There were mysterious fires. Papers on which were direst spirit writings were burned. In July 1851, Harry was sent away
[Twelfth page] for two months, and while away was entranced and clairvoyant. Said that his sister too was a medium. All phe ceased Dec 15, 1851.
1850 March 21 / [LT], 6-c / Meteor.

1850 March 25 / this day cor in L.T., Aug 31, 1859, saw sunspot as a notch on edge of sun.

1850 Ap. 10 / Bombay / meteor / R — March 19, 1849.

1850 Ap. 13 / Waterspout strikes vessel in Bristol Channel — vessel towed to Bristol. / L.T. 16-5-f / N.M.

1850 Ap. 14 / Phe / See 1805.

1850 Ap 15, 16, 17 / Meteors / India / R — March 19, 1849.

1850 April 17 / Pollen / 11 a.m. At Mumbles, near Swansea, yellow rain.
[Reverse side] Colored by Pollen / Gardeners' Chronicle, June 1.

1850 Ap. 18 / At Dublin perhaps most terrific th storm known in northern latitudes. / A. Reg. 1850-58.

1850 / 19th April, and others up to 21st // (q and hail) / Anatolia / The strongest shocks followed shortly *after* heavy storms of hail. / Timbs 1851-266.

1850 Ap. 20 / Extraordinary display of meteors, various parts of India / Observatory 20/174.

1850 Ap. 29 / [LT], 3-d / Singular case of an eagle at Crathy.

1850 May 5 / Hailstorm / Phil Mag 1850-420.

1850 May 13 / Shock / California / during eruption of Mauna Loa / List of recorded earthquakes
[Reverse side] in California, Lower California, Oregon and Washington Territory, by Edward S. Holden.

1850 May 21 / 9:30 p.m. / det met / Bonn / BA 60-90.

1850 June 4 / (d-fog and mets) / France / Dry fog and many falling stars / strong odor of sulphur / June 5, evening — great bolide / June 6, evening — another /
[Reverse side] All these recorded together by M. Goldschmidt / Cosmos 15/36.

1850 June 4 / d. fog and mets / France — Dry fog with a sulphurous odor — considerable number of falling stars / in the evening — 5th, a great bolide
[Reverse side] seen in a great part of France / 6th, a daylight meteor at Dijon / Cosmos 15-36.

1850 June / Series / 4 — d fog and mets / 5 — 9 p.m. — met / 5 — electric — England / 6 — 11 a.m. — det met / [6] — 9 p.m., again / See June 16.

1850 June 5 / 9:23 p.m. / Great meteor / Caen / C.R. 30/781 / BA 60-90.

1850 June 5 / evening / At Wingerworth, Derbyshire — "Lightning flashes terminating in squares and balls of
[Reverse side] fire." / BA 50-102.

1850 June 5 / between 9 and 10 p.m. / Havre and Rouen / meteor size of moon / BA 50-118 / Rouen, ab 9:15, detonating.

1850 June 5 / ab. 10 p.m. / An extraordinary meteor at Amiens fell in a northwesterly direction
[Reverse side] and was visible a minute. / Le Moniteur Universel, June 8 / p. 1972 / June 10 — 2000 — at Havre and Rouen — said was 9:15 at Rouen when detonation was heard. /
[Front side] Also at *Auxerre* / See 6th. / Le Mon — 16 — 2070-2 +/ visible a minute.

1850 June 5 / 9:23 p.m. / at Caen / The meteor during stormy weather / C.R. 30-781.

1850 June 5 / Some math. of this bolide in C.R. 36-1022.

1850 June 6 / At Tonnerre and at *Auxerre* (Côte d'Or), 11 a.m., 2 loud detonations
[Reverse side] and a trembling of the earth — at Auxerre, several times during the day.
1850 June 6 / (11 am.) / Le Moniteur Universel, June 21-2125-2, says that ac to the Courrier de Lyon there had been heard in Côte d'Or a great commotion of unknown origin, but
[Reverse side] that the mystery had been cleared up. A cor. had written telling of having been in his garden at 11:15. Had seen in the sky a red globe making a trial of fire. He had heard that a dark object had been seen falling.

1850 June 6 / 11:25 a.m. / France / great det met / BA 60-90.

1850 June 6 / 11 a.m. / Montbard, Chatillon, Dijon, Sumer (Côte-d'Or), Tonnerre (Yonne) /
[Reverse side] Loud detonations like discharge of artillery and severe q of earth / CR 30-784.

1850 June 6 / 11:15 a.m. / At Bretenières (Côte-d'Or), luminous meteor and 2 detonations. / C.R. 31-11 //
[Reverse side] Luminous meteor seen at Dijon — 31-178. / Purey writes that seems "we" were in a path of remarkable meteors; but not "we" France?

1850 June 6 / 9:28 p.m. / Near Orly (Seine), met. Also in the Oise,
[Reverse side] detonation heard and quaking of earth reported. / C.R. 30/782. /
[Front side] Verify this.

1850 June / News date June 11 — "avant-hier" concussions felt a[t] Hornberg (Saxe-Altenbourg) Le Mon. Univ., June 19-1-2 ★ /
[Reverse side] Crater few yards long found on the mt. and a gush of water sprang from it and fell in Juisseau de Zschapabad. / warm water of a "gout doucereux."

1850 June 6 / 9:35 p.m. / Aftrer disap of the met, a shock felt at Beauvais. / C.R. 30-783 /
[Reverse side] Detonations heard.

1850 June 6 / 11:15 / At Montbard, Tonnerre, Semur, Dijon, Chatillon, loud detonation. / C.R. 30-784 /
[Reverse side] Said was heard again several times during the day, but fainter — detonations. / Heard at Auxerre, where night of 5th, three meteors had been seen. / On 6th, at Tonnerre, strong q. and sound. //
[Front side] June 5 / Meteor at Compiègne at 9:35 p.m. / C.R. 30-832.

1850 June 10 / Meteor / Kishnaghur, India / R — March 19, 1849.

1850 June 11 / [LT], 8-e / Comets and Cometic Meteors.

1850 June 12 / Kesen, Rikuzen, Japan / met / (F).

1850 June 12 / 10:45 p.m. / From Observatory of Paris / Whole sky illumined by met as
[Reverse side] if from 2 degrees south of *Jupiter* to about 8 degrees below. / C.R. 30/758.

1850 June 16 / 6:25 p.m. / sun shining / brilliant met at New Haven, Conn. / A.J. Sci 2/11/131 /
[Reverse side] In northern sky.

1850 June 22 / London / great met / BA 60-90.

1850 June 22 / ab 11 a.m. / At Oviedo, Spain, a strange sound and flaming appearance in sky. /
[Reverse side] CR 31-74 / Said that aerolite had fallen in direction of Proaza, near O. Sounds like cannon fire at Sison.

1850 June 22 / Oviedo, Spain / Metite / BA '60.

1850 July 4 / 10 p.m. / Lightning flashes without thunder at Havana / C.R. 41-77.

1850 July 4 / [LT], 6-b / Sept 30-6-b // Incendiary fires in France.

1850 July 5 / Bolide / Grantham; Boston / det met / ? / BA 60-90.

1850 July 6 / 9:03 p.m. / Toulouse / Met N to S. and cast a vivid light. / C.R. 31-73.

1850 July 8 / Toulouse / 9:23 p.m. / great met / C.R. 31-74.
1850 July 15 / 11 p.m. / Fireball size of moon / Banff, Scotland / BA 67-418.

1850 July 15 / q in Austria / BA '11.

1850 July 15 / Waterspout burst upon Orleans with great damage. / Northampton Herald, 27th.

1850 July 15 / Heavy th storm at Olney / 17th, one of the most violent th. storms remembered at O. /
[Reverse side] Northampton Herald, July 20.

1850 July 15 / Hot water / Th storm at Bristol / In a panful of the water that fell,
[Reverse side] a thermometer was placed and it registered 74 degrees. / L.T. 17-7-b.

1850 July 15 / Th storm / extreme violence / Bistol / several struck by lightning / M. Post, 18th.

1850 July 15 / Severe th. storm / Chatham / M. Post, 18th.

1850 July 16 / Wingerworth (June 5), Derbyshire, is ab. 40 miles from Manchester.
[Reverse side] W is between Manchester and Nottingham.

1850 July 16, etc. / Standard / Nothing.

1850 July 16 / (Cut) / Manchester / ab. 4 p.m. / peals of thunder in distance / At Bolton, 12 miles away — a heavy th storm until 6 o[r] 7.
[Reverse side] But at 9, at Manchester frequent flashes of sheet lighting and luminous balls seen moving slowly — repeating frequently. / B Assoc 1850/31.
1850 July 16 and 19 / Hail / B. rain / Rev John T. Tryon, Rector at Bulwick Rectory, writes in Northampton Herald, Aug 3 — on 16th, fell hail
[Reverse side] size of walnuts. On 19th, afternoon, rain "perfectly black" came in one cloud and fell locally. / The year before been a black rain, not soot but hard black particles.

1850 July 16 / afternoon / "Most terrible thunderstorm remembered at Saffron Walden /
[Reverse side] Hail 3 or 4 inches circumference / M. Post, 20th.

1850 July 16 / "Terrible storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail the size of marbles at Melton /
[Reverse side] M. Post, 20.

1850 July 16 / Tremendous th. storm at Maidstone / M. Post, 25th.

1850 July 16 and 19 / Sounds / black / Northampton, Eng / D-33.

[BCF, p. 31:
Other concomitants of black rains:
In Timb's *Year Book*, 1851-270, there is an account of "a sort of rumbling, as of wagons, heard for upward of an hour without ceasing," July 16, 1850, Bulwick Rectory, Northampton, England. On the 19th, a black rain fell.]

1850 July / B. rain and detonation / Feb 7 and 17, 1882.

1850 July / Detonations and d. fog / May 16, etc., 1883.

1850 July 17 / Village of Woodham Walter, Essex, devastated by deluge that fell, afternoon.
[Reverse side] Furniture swept from cottages to places a mile away. / M Post, 25th / All outbuildings of cottages swept away.

1850 July 19 / Other black rain at Bulwick was March 7, 1849.

1850 July 21 / Terrific th. storm, Bicester and Banbury, discussed in Northampton Herald, July 27 — considerable damage by lightning.

(To be continued)

The Society For The Investigation of The Unexplained

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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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