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EDITED BY

TIFFANY THAYER

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DOUBT

The Fortean Society Magazine

Edited by TIFFANY THAYER

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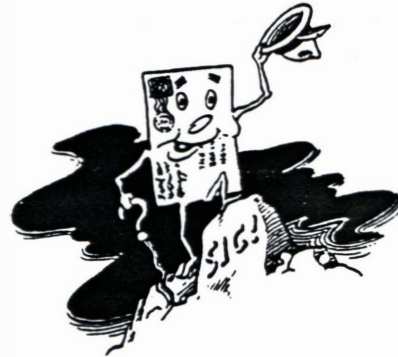
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FIRST PRIZE

O. Barneson — no stranger here — contributes a little clutch of wry data to cinch the pennant for Los Angeles before the Dodgers get there.

Although a technician literally had his insides cooked, causing death, by standing before a radar transmitter for less than a minute, away back in 1954, the case was not reported until May, 1957, when Dr. John T. McLaughlin wrote about it in the California Medical Association's monthly publication. How many others have been fried interim probably never will be known.

In another version of the story we read: "Medical records show no injuries caused by TV microwaves, however."



At the same time, Dr. James B. Kelley, industrial research consultant for the (NY) State Department of Commerce, issued a warning to television viewers to stay at least six feet away from their sets while watching. N.Y. Times, 6-14-57.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., invited the public to attend a lecture on "The Location of the Zeros of the Derivative of a Polynomial in the Complex Plane". Los Angeles Herald & Express, 4-15-57.

In West Looe, Cornwall, England, a five-foot shark was found in a telephone booth. L.A. Times, 8-18-57.

Near Hawkes Bay, Wellington, New Zealand, a lake "comparatively small", in what was "almost certainly" an extinct volcano crater, "vanished overnight" just before an earthquake. L.A. Times, 4-28-57.

The Pope's summer residence at Castel Gandolfo was robbed of "an undetermined amount of money". They have so damn much of the stuff they never bother to count it. *L.A. Examiner*, 4-10-57.

The Chicago *Tribune Press Service* reported from London to the *L.A. Times*, 4-7-57, that "the Union of Spiritualist Mediums is Britain's newest trade union."

O. A. Tronstad, who has been sadly incapacitated in recent years, improved a part of his leisure by culling a great lot of data of high calibre. That will explain some of the old dates. Brother Tronstad is highly critical of the Salk vaccine and the money it has made for insiders at the public expense. He calls it "the Salk Gold Mine", and he has amassed copious documentation of his position. Elsewhere in this issue further reference to this data is made in connection with the fight against compulsory vaccination of school children.

Besides that, Tronstad contributed these several nuggets:

A lady prof at U of California — Dr. Barbara Blanchard Oakeson — spends her time chasing Gambel white crowned sparrows from place to place. "Her studies in the United States showed how they put on fat and how the gonad volume in the males increased 130 times in preparation for migration." *Chicago Tribune*, 12-6-50.

The same paper reported from Nairobi, Kenya, that Africans treated for leprosy with the new drug sulphatone are becoming outcasts. "Their families do not believe they are well again, and drive them out." 4-29-51.

Same paper, from London, reported that "Russian scientists are feeding radioactive syrup to flies and mosquitoes, then tracking them down with radar." 12-15-53.

The name Wasserman is not mentioned, but the Navy has a new test for syphilis which "has proved that four out of 10 navy sailors suspected of having the venereal disease on the basis of conventional tests were falsely accused". Time, indeed, marches on! *Chicago Tribune*, 1-12-55.

"Canada civil defense organization has stockpiled 200,000 collapsible wood coffins for use in a national catastrophe such as an atomic bomb attack." Is that something that USA coffin manufacturers have overlooked, or haven't we been told about it yet? *Chicago Tribune*, 8-23-56.

The same paper quotes the London *Sunday Graphic*, announcing "a pill to protect mankind from rays of the H-bomb . . . may soon be part of the soldier's equipment and a lifesaver to be found in every bathroom cupboard." This will protect us from the fall-outs which are alleged to be perfectly harmless to begin with. 5-20-57.

The pill above is from Harwell, Britain's atomic research center, and the head man is Dr. John Loutit. Other antidotes for fall-out were announced by four USA Docs at Montefiore Hospital, N.Y.C., 4-17-57, and still another, made from "synthetic resin", credited to a pair of Frenchmen, Jeanmaire and Michon, 1-14-57.

At the U of Illinois they are shooting gamma rays from radioactive cobalt into chickens for about five hours, so they can "be shipped more cheaply than the frozen kind". One John McGill is the genius in charge, who predicts that "spent fuel elements from reactors in atomic power plants" will be used commercially for this purpose. *Chi Tribune*, 1-4-57.

When Albert Steele, a mental patient in Ipswich Hospital, England, won a soccer betting pool of \$85,980.00 the keepers told him to go home. He had been in 28 years and decided to stay. *Chi Tribune*, 6-11-57.

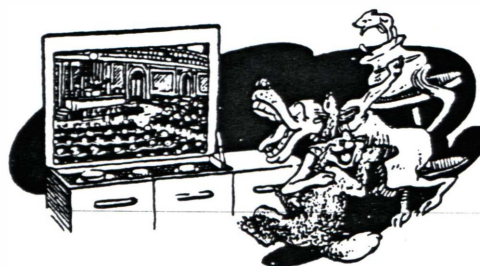
"For the first time in California legal history, the results of lie detector tests were admitted into evidence in a trial." The guilty judge was H. Burton Noble, in Superior court. *Chi Tribune*, 7-29-57.

The Manor House, Buriton, Petersfield, Hampshire, England, is 500 years old. The present occupant is Lt. Col. Algernon Bonham-Carter. He applied in court for a tax reduction because he saw a ghost in a bedroom. The court cut the rate 10%. *Chi Tribune*, 6-5-57. Also *cr* Gee and Mealy.

Show-money, unspendable, to Bob Steinberg, otherwise known as Old Faithful, for this nosegay:

The US Air Force has been recharting the North Atlantic for four years. The job is finished, so the *N.Y. Times* says, "The Air Force has discovered precisely where Europe is in relation to America, but it's a military secret . . . classified." 5-8-57.

At Twenty-nine Palms, Calif., the U S Marine Corps occupies a training center which cost \$14,-500,000 to build, on 440,000 acres to which the government had no legal claim whatever. *N.Y. Times*, 5-11-57.



AP told the *N Y Post*, 4-2-57, that "city fathers were flabbergasted to learn the federal government plans a grant of \$146,660 to develop the Scottsdale (Ariz.) Municipal Airport. Scottsdale has no airport."

In Northern Rhodesia the Zambesi River is being dammed for electric power. The valley which will be under 150 feet of water is now the home of an estimated 1000 elephants. "Game rangers are trying to move the herd . . . but so far they have had little success. They are meeting with what appears to be organized resistance from the animals." *N Y Times*, 4-21-57.

FOR THE BIRDS

Russell has been giving most of his Fortean attention to the compilation of a book — *Great World Mysteries* — just published in England, but he also found the time to send in this lallapalooza which he calls "The Year's Most Beautiful Theory". It was contributed to the *London Times*, 6-16-57, by correspondent N. R. Stock, who writes asking for "information on the history of haloes, their origin and earliest use . . . one suggestion is that in pagan times they were used in the form of metal plates to protect the heads of statues from bird droppings. They do not appear to have figured in Christian art until the sixth century."

At the same time, Derek Goodwin, described as "a British Museum scientist" has advised Londoners who feed pigeons in Trafalgar Square to give them vitamin tablets instead of bread crumbs. He says they are short of B. *Chi Tribune*, 4-3-57. *Cr Tronstad*.

Whereas, out in Indiana, Dr. A. L. Marshall Jr., communicable disease control chief, blames the spread of sleeping sickness on flocks of starlings. *Chi Tribune*, 4-22-57. *Cr Tronstad*.

Mme Louis Labory, Dax, France, tried for months to teach a parrot to talk, without success, but a canary in a nearby cage learned "to speak a dozen phrases" by eavesdropping. *Chi Tribune*, 3-4-57. *Cr Tronstad*.

On the other hand, Anonymous sends us the account of a one-eyed parrot who paints pictures, and was hailed as a promising artist" until the secret leaked. Owner is Miss Chandra Poweris, Los Angeles. *Berkeley Gazette*, 8-27 57.

From the same source comes the news that Police Chief Frank Ahern of San Francisco has abolished the practice of giving rookie cops intelligence tests — and fired the tester, Dr. Richard H. Blum — because the would-be cops made such a bad showing. Out of 94 men, 41 scored below "normal" intelligence. *San Francisco Chronicle*, 6-5-57.

Anonymous included one of those strange roundabouts in the same packet. The paper is the *Oakland (Calif) Tribune* of 8-29-57, but the AP story came out of Davenport, Iowa, and tells about a mind-reading dog being tested at Duke University, which is 'way down South in the land of cotton. Mrs. Rhea White of Duke did the testing and vouches for the dog's "extraordinary" ability to guess numbers which are in the mind of one Mrs. Duggan, presumably the dog's owner, and probably a resident of Davenport.

The N Y State deputy conservation commissioner, Justin T. Mahoney, did not know what killed 15,000 pheasants on Grenadier Island last year. *Newsday*, 9-12-56.

The State Department of Fish and Game (Calif) did not know what killed hundreds of seagulls found on beaches from Malibu to Redondo. Other gulls, still living, could not fly, walk or feed themselves. *L. A. Examiner*, 5-23-57.



THE "YEAR" IS HERE

The world-wide publicity campaign to launch the International Geophysical "Year" (of 18 months) began in the year 25 FS, 1955 old style, and hardly a week has passed since then without some reminder of this vast cooperative plan reaching us. As early as 8-1-55, the (London) *Daily Mail* quoted "United States expert Dr. I. M. Levitt" as saying that "the space plan will be the finest substitute for war".

Dr. Levitt does not spell out that thought for us in dollars and cents, but that is exactly what the plan is, a means to spend the public money in all the participating nations on an elevated and lofty intellectual plane, so superior to burning up 18-year-old boys with napalm or radiation. As such, I think we should all be in favor of it, but one sees no reason for Forteans to swallow the clap-trap nonsense that surrounds it, and no reason for any civilian to be a silent sitting duck for the artificial satellites that are not going to stay up there.

Exactly as in war, the steel and explosives boys are getting the richest gravy, but one does not begrudge it to them if they refrain from burning us down or blowing us up. This menace is quite apart from "fall-out", which falls alike on Senator and slave, but is more closely related to misguided missiles, of which even one is a plethora.

Let me stick to my knitting here if I can. The opposition to further atomic tests is in good hands and continues active, so YS is not trying to add anything to that fight at this time. Keep the data coming, however, as well as data concerning damage and injury from fragments of rockets and scientific instruments. That will be a separate article soon.

Here and now we concern ourselves only with the follies attendant upon "The Year".

Once upon a time the "rocket to the moon" and "interplanetary travel" concepts were the exclusive fields of visionaries, usually too poor to finance their own experiments. When the British Interplanetary Society talked about artificial satellites in November, 1950, the *Pittsburgh Press* polished off the suggestion — "The biggest catch to the society's plan is that a full-scale version of such a rocket ship would cost several million pounds." But now that 40 governments have taken up the fantasy, money is no longer an obstacle, despite the opinion of Astronomer Royal Woolley, expressed as recently as January, 1956. Said he: "I don't think anybody will ever put up enough money to do such a thing."

Oh, ye of little faith!

On January 16, 1956, the President of the United States asked Congress for an additional \$28,000,000

to finance our part in "The Year", after an original estimate of \$10,000,000 needed.

While the financing of The Year was still in the appropriations stage, the public relations boys tried to make a race of it, pitting the Soviet against the USA, spurring us on to get a moon up there first and dominate space, but that simmered down when the taxpayers remained comatose and docile as usual, hardly aware how their pockets were being picked, and the general attitude now follows C.E.S. Horsford, "legal expert" of the British Interplanetary Society, who wrote that "space must be shared".

Another element contributing toward cooperation rather than competition is the failure of any of the nations represented to make any of their contraptions stay up there.

Dr. Richard W. Porter told a House Committee that the USA would not be ready to launch a satellite in September because "certain aspects of this program . . . have not yet been solved". *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*, 5-20-57.

A "second" failure — at Ft. Churchill — was reported in the *Chicago American*, 7-5-57. The rocket stayed in the air about 25 seconds, and went up only an estimated 160 miles. The altitude aimed at is 800 miles, and the time aloft 9 years. These figures come from Dr. Theodore E. Sterne of Smithsonian and Harvard.

Different figures were given by Robert S. Allen, *Chicago Sun-Times*, 2-1-57. He says altitude wished for is 300 miles, and date for launching is November, but "the scientists now doubt that 12 satellites are sufficient. They consider the possibility of failures so numerous and unpredictable that they favor building 20 satellites."

The *N Y Times*, 12-13-56, made a neat juxtaposition of two stories, one above the other in the same column. At Edwards, Calif., a "Regulus" guided missile got away and crashed within three miles of the town of Ryan.

Just below that we read that Chance-Vought Aircraft of Dallas, Texas, had just received new orders for \$26,000,000 worth of Regulus missiles.

The Aussies were not having any better luck. One got away from them at the Woomera range near Sydney. No casualties reported. *Daily Telegraph*, 12-24-56.

The Snark that may have gone to Brazil was only one week before the Regulus runaway.

Edwin Diamond, an INS columnist, is the only one we see who continues with Hearstian fervor to pit US against the Soviet in the "race" to get a moon up there. As recently as 8-1-57 he was sneering at the dopey Reds for trying to fly their kites with a measly old "T-3" military missile as the basis of the satellite-launching vehicle."

The *Chicago Sun-Times* announced, 2-7-57, that Bendix Aviation Corporation was making 12 super-radios to track the satellites if they ever do start flying, and the *N Y Times*, 1-20-57, stated that 40 stations for watching the flights were already set up. On 2-10-57, the *Times* stated that the Army Map Service was going to employ satellite data to "pin-point" islands in the Pacific.

Another missile got away from them at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, followed by an explosion near New Smyrna Beach. No casualties. *Daily Express*, 3-4-57.

In his column 3-25-57, Edwin Diamond gave credit to the Glenn L. Martin Co., for wishing to shoot a 100-pound "space ball" 3000 miles in the air — at public expense, of course.

The *N Y Times*, 3-17-57, had said that the 57 participating nations would spend \$225,000,000 on "The Year".

The (London) *Daily Telegraph*, 3-26-57, quoted Col. Johnston as "discounting" fears that missiles fired from Patrick Air Force Base would hurt anybody. "None of the missiles carries an atomic warhead. Concrete blocks are substituted."

N Y Daily News, 3-30-57. That an "Atlas" missile had escaped from Patrick "a few days ago" and "is now encircling the earth at an unknown height and might land anywhere."

N Y World-Telegram, 4-17-57: "Success or failure of the whole United States earth satellite program may depend on work now being rushed on two General Electric rocket engines in Evendale, Ohio." Previous models made by GE were "not up to the job".

Same paper, same date. "Dr. Masahi Niyaji . . . left (Tokyo) for the United States to make observations of man-made satellites at the Astro-Physical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass."

By April 6, 1957, the boys at White Sands were looking for a meteor (miscalled a "meteorite" by INS) to serve instead of an artificial satellite "as a way station for future space travel". Clyde W. Tombaugh, called the discoverer of Pluto, was in charge of the search, and Dr. John A. Russell, chairman of the astronomy department of U of Southern California, is authority for the statement that "the United States government for several years has financed search for such a meteorite (sic)."

By 4-11-57, the rockets were carrying instruments only 126 miles up, a sheer loss of 38 miles for the Aerobee in a year of experimentation. *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*.

The (London) *Evening News*, 5-13-57, quoted Wilhelm A. H. Garnatz, speaking in Indianapolis, as expressing "a strong suspicion that a man-made satellite was already circling the earth."

From Brown Field, Otay, Calif., came the announcement that their installation "expected to obtain the first view of the satellite (from Patrick Field, Fla.) after it settles into its orbit." *L A Times*, 5-14-57.



On June 1st, Prof Alexander Nesmeyanov, Moscow, said they were ready to launch, but did not say when they would do so. Accto the N Y News, the Red satellites was going to be kept close to earth, no higher than "a few hundred kilometers".

June 5, another Regulus got away at Edwards Base, Calif. San Francisco Chronicle.

Sunspots began an especially active period June 26 and continued into the month of July. Most papers credited Sol with cooperating in launching The Year.

The N Y Times, 6-30-57 devoted a full page to details of what eleven fields of science hope to accomplish in The Year, together with diagrams of the satellite (which won't stay up) and the "orbit" it will (or won't) travel.

The Navy shot something off San Nicholas Island, Calif. It was said to go up 80 miles. It was down in less than 5 minutes — in the sea 35 miles from its launching place. "While airborne, 20 pounds of instruments telemetered data to ground observers."

And the truth shall make you free!

Accto the Daily Telegraph, 7-17-57, the number of participating nations is now 64, none of which has "overcome gravity" for the space of a fraction of a second.

Our records do not show exactly when it was founded, but we have been watching Roger Babson's Gravity Research Foundation, New Boston, New Hampshire, for at least ten years. Every year the Foundation gives away cash prizes — sometimes as many as eight in one year — for papers on "gravity" with special reference to means to insulate against, or to reflect or absorb or in any way overcome its force. We have not read all those papers, but it strikes YS that among all those prize winners there should be some constructive suggestions for the moon-makers, but in all this data is not a single mention of the two projects getting together.

The last datum on the subject for the time being is a letter to the Chicago Tribune from Thomas J. Bergen of Milwaukee. Mr. Bergen mentions "a persistent rumor that there is a bill pending granting a 10 billion dollar loan or gift to either Mars or the moon".

Credit for all the above goes to Hinkle, Elsander, Perstein, Gee, Reagan, Oltscher, Mitchell, Gustine, Markham, Bonner, Russell, Mealy, Pierce Essenhigh, Bennett, Hibbert, Steinberg, Lee, Simpson and Anonymous.

NOW IT'S ASIAN FLU

This topic is so revolting we won't waste much space on it.

Those intrepid searchers after new diseases to broaden the market for antidotes have come up with another "virus". This one is "Asiatic flu", the chief symptom of which is that it keeps children home from school.

Although data begins in Singapore, in early May, with 150,000 cases, and continues through Japan, Switzerland, Holland, England and finally the USA, to the date of publication, the only deaths reported in 20 data are "an estimated 1000 lives in Indonesia". UP Djakarta, Aug 27.

UP does not state how long it took to build up that round number of deaths, nor does it tell us the name of any Indonesian diagnostician who identified the disease.

Nobody in the USA has died of it yet, and the only way you can imagine you have it is by reading the papers. Nonetheless, those noble drug houses — National of Philadelphia and Lederle of New York — are ready with the vaccine, and Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney is ready to pump it into you — on a priority basis of course.



HELLO, SUCKERS

Well, now, just as we go to press, right in the middle of Yom Kippur, 10-5-57 old style, Henry Wadsworth Redfellow has shot his arrow into the air. The Russ artificial satellite is alleged to be up there, 560 miles from the earth, travelling at 18,000 miles per hour.

The "evidence" that it is 560 miles up is a *beep* on short-wave radio sets. If it was only 300 miles up you would hear a *bnrp*. Just what is making the thing travel 18,000 miles an hour is a Red secret.

If a man hears beeps in Washington, D.C. one time, and somebody hears them in Columbus, Ohio next time — that means the satellite has "changed its orbit".

The one great accomplishment for science so far is driving Asiatic flu off page one.

The strategy which permitted the Reds to make this boast first, and the "evidence" of beeps heard by Americans, is going to cost Homer Sap — that is you and me — a barrel of dough. Naturally, we can't let those dirty Commies *stay* ahead of us. Roll another billion on the fire!





ICE, HAIL AND TINSEL

Hail 3 feet deep in Dinau, France. *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 3-25-57.

Hail "as big as a man's fist" in Lake Wales, Fla. *L.A. Examiner*, 3-24-57.

Hailstones $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, four miles south of Texarkana, Ark. *L.A. Herald & Express*, 4-3-57.

Hailstones weighing up to half a pound killed sheep, chickens and pigs in Hussca, Hidalgo, Mexico. *Excelsior*, 4-15-57.

Hail, egg-size, piled up to a foot deep, killed 17 people, mostly children, 100 injured, cattle perished by hundreds, in 40 villages of Gujrat, Punjab, India. *London Times*, 5-1-57.

Hail, egg-size, piled up a foot in Western Texas. *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, 5-11-57.

Hail piled up to "five foot deep at places", Camelford, Cornwall, England. *News-Chronicle*, 6-10-57.

Hail, tea-cup size, killed 108, injured 256. Chekiang, China, "in May". *Chicago Tribune*, 6-17-57.

Hail "bigger than baseballs" injured 19 near Ft. Stockton, Texas. *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegram*, 6-24-57.

Hail, egg-size, and floods killed an estimated 15,000 sheep and goats, one human — and injured 10 — in central Macedonia. *Chicago Tribune*, 7-1-57.

ICE — one 50-pound chunk and another, smaller — on a farm near Reading, Penna., filled with air bubbles, seen to fall about 8 PM by Edward Groff, farmer in Bernville. Sky said to be clear and no planes observed. One paper, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 7-31-57, states that other residents reported "rumblings" around Lancaster, Dauphin and Lehigh counties. In a signed piece in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, 8-1-57, Rowland T. Moriarity sticks his neck out by writing: "The official record was set by 17-inch-circumference hail which fell in Potter, Nebraska, on July 6, 1928."

Some of the ice was saved in a deep freeze and later examined by Dr. Malcolm J. Reider, a "chemical researcher". He reported — 8-9-57 — that the ice was not manufactured but came from atmospheric conditions, of "high chloride content" indicating it came from an area far from Reading, "may have been blown thousands of miles in a jet stream". UP adds that "high amount of alkaline dust indicates it was formed in the western section of the nation."

AT ABOUT 8 PM — same hour as above — two miles south of Shamokin, Penna., farmer Rufus I. Boyer saw a chunk of ice fall 8-13-57. It broke in two, but estimate of original weight is 25 pounds.

At 7:10 PM 9-8-57, "a huge ice cake, shattered on the roof of a house in Chester, Penna. Estimated weight before shattering, 100 to 150 pounds. Sky clear, no planes, seen to fall by Mrs. Jessie Demofonte and Mrs. Mamie Wood. Photos of fragments in all Philadelphia papers of 9-9-57.

Weatherman Henry P. Adams "as much mystified as everybody else". Air Force officers said that "no ice that big ever forms on the wings" of planes.

Reading, Shamokin and Chester are within 50 miles of each other as the ice flies.

The theory that the ice was fused hailstones was ridiculed by Jack Thompson, Weather Bureau, Washington, and by Dr. Alfred Blackadar, professor of meteorology, U of Pennsylvania. "Thompson said that such a thing has never happened before." *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, 9-10-57.

The *Inquirer* of the same date reports that strips of tinsel four-inches long — hundreds of them — have fallen "every day for a week" over roads, fields, houses and golf courses in nearby Merion township.

Tinsel of the same description littered four townships near Little Falls, Minn., in the night of Aug 1-2. *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, 8-2-57.

Hail — egg-size — in Quimperle, France, New-castle *Chronicle*, 8-5-57.

Credit for the above to Simpson, Harrison, Borden, Wilkinson, Oltscher, E. S. Anderson, Steinberg, Ray F. Smith, Tronstad, I. O. Evans, Essenhigh, Barneson, Gee, Zubryn and others.



OTHER FALLS ETC

"BLOOD — a great quantity of drops fell transforming dooryards into red lakes" over Tolu Viejo, Colombia. The Bogota weatherman, Pires Ferrao, said the same thing had happened "days ago" at Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. He attributed the color to volcanic origin and said that this happened only in volcanic country, but our correspondent and translator, MFS Kuhn, points out that there are no volcanos in Sao Paulo or in all Brazil. *A Epoca*, 10-2-52.

Two flocks of "flying lizards each 30 inches long" have been reported within a few days, seen on the road between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls, Northern Rhodesia. *London Times*, 4-5-57. Cr Gee.

Turtle — a four inch — found in the carburetor air duct of a marine corps helicopter in Jacksonville, Fla. *Chicago Tribune* 11-8-56. Cr Tronstad.

Not said to have fallen — but found in the San Bruno hills south of San Francisco — two red frogs, believed to be the only such in captivity, may be seen at the Steinhart Aquarium, San Francisco. *Sacramento Union*, 4-5-57.

Dead fish found on the ground by hundreds, all "small", Memphis, Tenn., on the Monday before 3-7-52.

Dozens of eels "four inches long" fell at Piacenza, Italy, in the night of 6-9-57, said to have been sucked out of the sea by a "miniature tornado". Cr Sharp, Ray F. Smith, Essenhigh, McCullough and others.

An anonymous friend of the editor of the Knutsford *Guardian*, Cheshire, England, told him that while walking in the country on the week-end before 6-20-57, "a complete cherry bun dropped at his feet" — and there wasn't a bird in sight. The baking birds of Cheshire are, of course, well known.

The El Dorado (Kansas) *Times*, 7-3-57 reported a "mass visitation of young frogs" after heavy rain. Not said to have fallen. The same paper, 7-26-57, does not correct its earlier report but states that "toads — in million batches — appeared approximately a month ago . . . None of scientific bent has yet come forward with a proper explanation for the presence of these toads."

Thousands of tiny sticklebacks covered the fairways of a San Francisco golf course. The explanation was that they were sucked through the sprinkler system from nearby Lake Merced. L. A. *Herald Express*, 7-31-57. Cr Barneson.

Hour is not stated, but early enough in the evening for a 12-year old to be up, Dean Koontz, Bedford, Penna., saw a light approaching in the sky. It struck the ground 20 feet from him and buried itself. Dug up, it remained too hot to touch for 25 minutes. Size of a baseball, weighs about 2 pounds, "sponge-like mass of fused metal with a carbon coating". Arthur L. Draper of Buhl Planetarium, Pittsburgh, does not think it is a meteorite because "several points in the description are not typical of meteors that land on earth." Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph*, 8-2-57.

COMET GROWS BEARD

The Arend-Roland comet was easily the most Fortean of its kind in a long while. First off, before anyone in the USA had seen it, the pundits at Hayden Planetarium, NYC, predicted that it would appear "about as bright as the dimmest stars". When it came, it was so brilliant that Fortean writers wrote us rave letters about its beauty.

Then, the night watchman of the YMCA in Stamford, Conn., William E. Iversen, declared that he saw it — visible to the naked eye — on the night of April 21, almost a week before any professional astronomer in this hemisphere had been able to find it with their telescopes.

Then, this comet had two tails, one of which broke off and disappeared, but that's not all. Just before it left our ken — it grew a beard! That is to say, a phenomenon like an orthodox tail appeared, not behind but sticking out straight ahead of the nucleus, pointing toward the sun.

Dear Arend-Roland, we love you. The prediction is that you won't be back for "perhaps a million years" but — as the Vatican Observatory said of you — you are "absolutely exceptional", so we'll keep a lamp in the window and expect you at any time. Cr McCullough, Essenhigh, Gee, Steinberg.



COMPULSORY SALK

Regardless of any Constitution, Bill of Rights, Supreme Court or any other basis for establishing human rights, it will remain the conviction of YS, which he hopes the membership shares, that no body of men has the right to force medication of any kind upon any other body of men against their wills. The issue is raised by MFS Charles Lauber, 811 Pleasantview Terrace, Ridgefield, N. J.

Brother Lauber tells us that a law was recently signed in the State of New Jersey "giving school boards the power to reject any child on entering, who had not received the Salk Polio Vaccine." He has a child who should have entered school this month. He did not want the child inoculated and asked us if we would help him fight the law.

We are doing what we can, and urge all members who feel as strongly on this point as we do to join us. We do not know what MFS Lauber decided to do, whether the child is in school or not, and to speed things up we suggest that anyone who has concrete suggestions or who wishes to contribute to a legal defense fund should write directly to the father at the address above.

At the same time tell YS — is there a similar law in your home State? Has it been opposed in court — and with what result?

Unfortunately, the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of compulsory (small pox) vaccination laws before this. The question is if the Salk serum is as firmly entrenched.

Searching our Polio file — recently augmented by the Tronstad data — we find these highlights pertinent to the problem, in some cases pointing the way for further digging: for instance, the few items below relating to "death after Salk" are no more than an indication of what may be found here and elsewhere.

7-14-55: Unnamed boy of 6, who had been Salked, was one of six who developed the disease in spite of inoculation. Became completely paralyzed, and died in Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn. *Chicago Drivers Journal*.

Same paper, 7-28-55, quotes Dr. David Rutstein of Harvard Medical school, as in complete agreement with Dr. Graham S. Wilson, the British doctor who cancelled the Salk program in England. "There is no clear evidence that Salk polio vaccine is both safe or effective."

The government of the Netherlands, at the Hague, joined England in rejecting the Salk serum. *Chicago Tribune*, 5-29-56.

In reporting on the decrease in polio in the year 1955, the *US News & World Report*, 1-13-56, stated that cases were down 25% and fatalities down 40% — "not less than three fourths of the decline was due to a natural decline in incidence. The Salk vaccine probably contributed to the rest of the decline."

March 25, 1957 — the Rev. William R. Covington, Sullivan, Ky., refused to permit his 10-year-old daughter to be vaccinated for smallpox. County Judge Tom T. Richards heard the case, but no disposal is noted in this datum. *Chicago News*.

The director of the Oak Park (Ill.) health department, Dr. Herbert Ratner, testified before Judge Harry G. Hershenson in Superior court. Chicago, that he did not believe in forced inoculations of anti-polio Salk vaccine. This was a Christian Science case, involving Mrs. Carolyn Conn and her daughter aged 7. The judge ordered the child inoculated. The defending attorney (for the Christian Science committee on publications) was William U. Bardwell. *Chi Tribune*, April 11, 18, 24, 1957.

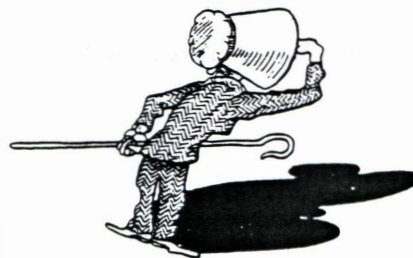
In the *Farm Journal* for April a "quadruple vaccine for infants" was announced, credited to Dr. Randolph Batson of Vanderbilt U, Nashville, Tenn. This shot contains Salk along with protective agents against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. "A second four-way injection is necessary, then the third polio shot can be given alone."

In June, an associate of Salk in the development of the vaccine shot and killed himself. He was Maj. Byron L. Bennet. *N Y Times*, 6-11-57.

Suit was filed against Salk makers — Cutter Laboratories of California — for \$300,000, in Atlanta, Ga., by Palmer Lee Martin, charging that he had contracted polio from his son who had been inoculated. *Manchester Guardian*, 4-26-57.

About one third of the "polio" cases reported as such in 1956 "could not be confirmed by laboratory tests" but were caused by many other types of viruses, aceto testimony in Washington by Dr. Theodore J. Bauer, communicable diseases expert for the government. *U S News & World Report*, 7-13-57.

An 8-year-old child who had been Salked three times died of polio in Houston, St. Joseph's Hospital. The child's father is Howard L. Jennings. No street address in our datum but we can obtain it from a local member.



ANYBODY KNOW ELISABETH?

A British member is searching for Elisabeth Dowdell, a survivor of the Titanic. She is alleged to have been rescued with a baby in her arms from lifeboat 13, and taken aboard the *Carpathia*. If anybody knows her, please address The Advertiser, 37 Catton Grove Road, Norwich, Norfolk, England.

SAUCER CREDITS

This session we have 143 saucer items, counting periodicals and books, for which, thanks to all those publishers, editors, speakers and hermits, plus these members: Layne, Oltcher, Simpson, Lee, Parr, Steinberg, Barneson, Gee, Mealy, Dutreau, Gustine, Zrust, Ray F. Smith (who should write the year on his clips), Sharp, Hinkle, Tronstad, Russell, Zubryn, Firestone, Bramhall, Essenhigh.

A new digest of UFO data will be coming along one of these days. Meanwhile, this tit-bit reinforces the opinion of YS on the origin of saucer publicity.

The mayor of Naples, Italy, had an audience with General Douglas MacArthur in New York, and when he left reporters asked what was said. Mayor Achille Lauro quoted old I Will Return as "feeling the world's nations must make a common front against attack by people from other planets". *Labor Weekly*, 10-15-56.

FORT IN GERMANY

Our long-time and highly honored MFS Julian Parr is now living in Germany, and recently had published an article in German about Fort and the Society. The publication is ANDROmeda, the official organ of a dozen German organizations of science fiction and ufo fans.

He sends us the following letter with his comment: one wonders if the organization mentioned is founded on the work of Karl Neupert or Ernst Barthel, which we have so often mentioned in DOUBT.

In "Weltraumfahrt" — the official organ of the Gesellschaft fur Weltraumforschung" and other German, Swiss and Austrian space travel societies, issue of August 1956, is published a reproduction of a letter dated June 26, 1956 from the president of the Gesellschaft fur Erdweltforschung" (Society for Earth-World-Research) of Munich:

"Dear Editor,

We beg you to be so kind as to watch over a scientific prophecy.

According to official statements measurement satellites will be started during the Geophysical Year



1957/58, which are expected to travel at about 28,000 km.p.h. in a few hundred kilometres height around the earth for several weeks. This assumes that the usual astronomical concepts are in fact correct, particularly the idea that the earth is a globe.

We have extensive scientific material at our disposal which proves the astronomical concepts to be incorrect and indicate that the Earth is a hollow globe. Within this an orbiting of measurement satellites is not possible. The satellites must crash on the surface of the earth within half an hour.

With this contrast between the expectations on both sides the satellite experiments will decide on the shape of the earth and also the whole concept of the world (universe), insofar as post-dated excuses such as supposed non-completion of the satellites, supposed technical failures, supposed radiation conditions, etc, etc, are excluded by both sides. For the sake of this decision we beg you to follow the course of the satellite experiments.

We would be very grateful if you could inform your correspondents and co-workers.

Yours, &c"

(Note by J. Parr: "The Gesellschaft für Erdweltforschung" is fairly active in Germany publicising the idea that we are living on the inside of a globe. In this case I certainly admire their determination to put all their cards on this one experiment, leaving themselves no loophole afterwards. Courageous. In conversation with one member he asked me—would I be willing to put all my confidence to test by renouncing the accepted astronomical concept of the universe if the satellite trials did not succeed! I wonder?)

CREHORE'S TELEPATHY

MFS Crehore the younger has written what he calls "a textbook for all students" of MENTAL TELEPATHY, and in it he attempts to show that mind reading, clairvoyance, psychokinesis et al, have an electronic basis which may be tapped and controlled when we know how.

Both God and Science are mentioned prominently, but not too dogmatically, and the book is recommended to Fortean who would like to see these studies progress with their feet on the ground.

Order the book direct from the author at \$5.00 a copy. John Davenport Crehore, Walpole, New Hampshire.

John is the nephew of Albert Cushing Crehore whose atom has been mentioned here many times in the past.

STAY RATIONAL

If you are not already a subscriber to The American Rationalist, 2218 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis 6, Mo., send your \$2.00 down there at once. They are doing a great job — internationally.

NOMINATIONS

James E. Allen Jr. N Y State Commissioner of Education for refusing to permit public schools to display "the ten commandments" on the walls.

Ralph A. Mazzei, acting principal of Horace Mann School. Bergen, N. J., for halting the sale of

U S Treasury bonds and stamps to the pupils.

Culbert L. Olson, former Governor of California, for opposing the motto — "In God We Trust".

Reverend Irving R. Murray of Pittsburgh, for arguing in court that "obscene" literature has nothing to do with fostering juvenile delinquency, because practically no juvenile delinquent reads anything whatsoever.

Major Donald Keyhoe, for his books about UFOs.

Dr. Louis M. Stolz, for a speech decrying the rise of authoritarianism in the U S A.

Ralph Allen, editor of the Canadian national magazine, *Maclean's*, for his editorials.

Juan Ramon Jimenez, for saying (if indeed he did say), "If they give you ruled paper, write the other way."

Mrs. Kornelia Zariczny, *ae* 72, for defending her land against the tax collectors of Blackstone, Mass.

Eric Hoffer, a San Francisco longshoreman, for his book, *The True Believer*.

Mrs. Mary L. Schoenheit, for fighting the school authorities of Missouri for the right to educate her daughter at home. Mrs. Schoenheit, a former school teacher, says the schools turn out trained seals.

Dr. Percival Bailey, director of the Illinois State Psychopathic Institute at Chicago, for his opposition to psycho-surgery ((frontal lobotomy etc), shock therapy and tranquilizer drugs.

Miss Anne Bunting, *ae* 19, who pointed out errors in biology textbooks and in papers by eminent biologist to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mrs. Olive C. Alter, Westwood, N. J., who went to jail rather than pay a fine of only \$1.00 which she felt was unjustified.

The above concludes the nominations for the year 26 FS. Below are the first received for 27 FS.

Mrs. Mary Knowles, the librarian convicted of contempt of Congress after invoking the fifth amendment.

Ferdinand Waldo Demara Jr., for his long career of masquerading as a college professor, surgeon et al.

Magistrate Henry C. Ferguson of Chicago, for throwing out of traffic court "radar" evidence in more than 20 speeding cases.

We regret to inform you that our hope of replacing the late Burton Rascoe with Kenneth Roberts as Honorary Founder has been cancelled by Kenneth Roberts' death.

DRY FOGS

by

Geo. C. Caron, MFS

It was thought, by many, that the use of the 200 inches reflecting telescope of Mount Palomar, would disclose new and startling features on the planets, particularly Mars, also in relatively near star clusters and nebulae. The astronomers knew otherwise for it was a well known fact, that however clear and rarefied the atmosphere would be, a number of factors would interfere with the sharpness of the image observed. A few of these may be mentioned, such as atmospheric dust, the undulations of the air caused by the various temperature gradi-

ents that are met as one rises towards cosmic space. Another difficulty arises from the diffuse light that is present in the atmosphere.

A number of competent observers have reported that the scintillation of stars is increased during an aurora, showing a coincidence with magnetic disturbances, thus adding another factor affecting the true vision of the object.

Efforts are being made to overcome some of these difficulties, by making observations from high flown planes. A number of pilots making regular flights at heights of 14,000 feet above the ground have made observations of the sun and the surrounding skies. A few of these findings may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) Even with sun glasses and shades it is only possible to take momentary glances into the sun which has a dazzling white appearance resembling burning magnesium. Its contour seems to have a fuzzy ragged appearance.
- (b) It is not possible to say whether or not the sun is disclike or globular in form.
- (c) The sun is more brilliant and as there is little or no diffusion of light, the boundaries between shadow and light are sharp; objects directly outside the path of sunlight are very dark.
- (d) The whiteness of the sun does not appear to alter with height.
- (e) The color of the sky becomes very dark — a sort of greyish blue — no stars are visible by day.

The natural condition of the atmosphere is one of transparency. Even during rain or snowy weather this impression remains. Sometimes, however, the air seems to be impregnated with water vapor, smoke or other impalpable matter. Fog is the generic term for these conditions. By definition, fog is a form of cloud that settles on or near the ground, reducing the visibility of objects.

Fogs may be classified as mists and haze. Mists are found to be very humid when hygrometric readings may reach almost 100%. They usually deposit dew drops on the ground and objects. Seen from a distance they assume definite forms. The term haze is applied to the murkiness of the atmosphere. It is caused by the presence of smoke or dust held in suspension, the air being usually dry. The duration of fogs vary from a few hours to a few days.

Historians have recorded the appearance of fogs having characteristics at variance with the above classification. The following events may be worthy of mention:

1435

In Belgium — . . . during the months of March, April and May, the wind was constantly from the North East . . . at night the heavens were clear and the stars visible, but during the day the atmosphere was cloudy and nebulous although not a drop of rain fell . . . (Fastes des Calamités Publiques dans les Pays Bas — Louis Torfs)

1783

. . . a dry fog that remained an unsolved problem for the meteorologists covered practically all of Europe. It was first noticed at Copenhagen on May 29th when it covered

Denmark and Jutland; it appeared successively in England, Holland, France; In Italy it crossed the Mediterranean, covered North Africa, travelled eastward and was reported on July 1st on the Altai mountains in Tartary . . .

(Fastes des Calamités Publiques dans les Pays Bas — Louis Torfs)

1783

(Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes — 1832 — Paris. — F. Arago)

. . . the fog of 1783 appeared practically on the same day at distant points such as Paris, Turin, Padua . . . It extended from the northern coast of Africa as far north as Sweden. It was noted in a wide area in North America. It lasted more than a month. The air at least in the lower regions did not seem to be the vehicle of transportation of the fog. At certain points, the fog came with northerly winds; in others, with easterly and southerly winds. Travellers noted them on the highest peaks of the Alps. Abundant rains that fell in June and July did not dissipate the fog. In Languedoc, its density was such, at times, that the sun became visible in the morning only 12° above the horizon. The rest of the day, the sun was red in color and could be observed with the naked eye. This fog cast about a disagreeable smell. At Geneva, it was found by Saussure hygrometer 68, 65% and even 57% readings. It is noteworthy that this fog appeared to be of a phosphoric nature and having its own inherent peculiar luminosity. Some observers relate that it cast a light at midnight equal to that given by the full moon. Objects could easily be recognised at distances of more than 100 meters by this light . . . (abridged)

Wonder Book of the Atmosphere, Edwin James Houston, p. 216.

. . . according to Chladni . . . this fog was due to the presence of extremely attenuated matter, possibly of the same nature as that of shooting stars or meteoric matter in a nebulous state . . .

(Travel Notes of Alexander von Humboldt at Cumana, Venezuelan Andes)

. . . from the 10th of October to November 3rd, a reddish vapor rose in the evening and in a few minutes covered the sky. Our hygrometer gave no indication of humidity . . . in the middle of the night, the mist disappeared for a moment when clouds of a brilliant whiteness formed at the zenith and extended towards the horizon. On October 18th, they were so transparent, that they did not conceal stars of the fourth magnitude and the spots on the moon were clearly visible. They seemed at a prodigious height. From the 28th of October to November 3rd, the fog was thicker . . . the sky appeared as if on fire . . . On November 4th, about two in the afternoon, large clouds of extraordinary blackness enveloped the mountains . . . extending gradually to the zenith . . . The setting sun presented a scene of great magnificence and was distorted in its form and greatly enlarged.

... on the 5th, at precisely the same hour, the same phenomenon recurred the reddish vapors appeared about sunset . . . they ceased on the 7th and remained so until the night of the 11th. Then the historic meteoric shower happened . . . it was visible from longitude 9° East to 70° West and from latitude 4° 56' to 64° 14' North. The vapors reappeared for the last time on the night of November 12th, or immediately after the stellar shower . . .

1831

(Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes — Paris — 1832)

... the extraordinary fog which has excited the attention of the public in all parts of the world resembled the fog of 1783 . . . It was noted for the first time on the coast of North Africa on August 3rd . . . at Odessa on August 10th; in Southern France and Paris on August 10th; in the United States (New York, etc.) on August 15th . . . the sun could be seen at all hours of the day without the use of blackened glass . . . at nights, the heavens cleared somewhat, so the stars were visible. Observers in Africa, France and the United States have seen the solar disc blue, greenish and emerald green in color. During the existence of this fog, there was practically no night where the atmosphere was impregnated with these emanations . . . during August, the smallest print could be read easily at midnight in Siberia: Berlin, France, Italy, etc. . . .

Similar conditions were noted in North America as can be seen from the following clipping taken from the "Indiana Journal" Indianapolis, September 1831: Pittsburgh:— . . . on Thursday, the 4th inst. (August) many residents were surprised by the singular appearance of the rays of the sun . . . when observed upon the walls of houses and other places . . . the color of these rays were of the same tint as lilac flowers . . . The clear light which prevailed until a late hour has also attracted much attention during a week or ten days. Our atmosphere has been cloudy and much rain has fallen . . . yet every evening objects could be discerned as distinctly as on a moonlight night . . .

1950

An unusual meteorological manifestation was noted in North America during the month of September, which has been classed as a smoke fog. Certain features of this event bear some resemblance to the various happenings reported above. An element of doubt may be entertained as to the real cause of the phenomenon, particularly as a diligent search has failed to find any reference to the fall of ashes or colored rains.

The overall picture of this atmospheric event may be briefed as follows: Extensive forest fires were reported from British Columbia and North Western Alberta. The smoke of the fires spread southward over the Great Lakes and as far south as Georgia and Tennessee. It first became noticeable on September 24th, by September 25th it was over Newfoundland, on September 26th, the smoke had been carried

across the Atlantic, being reported at the Isle of Man, in Great Britain. Unusual optical effects were reported from European stations. Among the optical effects on the color of the sun in North America, the following may be noted:

at Idlewild, N.Y.	pink
at Allentown, Pa. and Buffalo	purple
at Findlay O. and Parkersburgh	blue
at Washington	lavender

At Nakina, Ontario, some stations reporting dark conditions during the day, with a few experiencing reduction of light to night time darkness. Planes have encountered this smoke at heights varying from 6,000 to 14,000 feet. (Monthly Weather Review, U.S.A. Sept. 1950)

Many physicists were mystified, because these fogs presented certain features that did not tally with every day observation; for example, they lasted uninterruptedly for longer periods than ordinary sea and land mists and hazes. Winds of various velocities and heavy rains failed to disperse them. The brightness of the sun was somewhat dimmed while they hardly affected the clearness of night skies. Their inherent luminosities presented another puzzling factor.

Some physicists, such as LaLande, viewed the phenomena as of purely terrestrial origin, such as would be caused by forest, pampa, peat or tundra fires at distant points or emanations from over-active volcanoes; while others like Humboldt and Arago who witnessed them, did not dismiss the possibility of a meteoric or cosmic origin.

Benjamin Franklin who was residing in France in 1783, witnessed one of these fogs. He ascribed the source of this haze to the volcanic dust hurled into space by the historic eruption of Mount Hecla in that year, without neglecting the possibility of meteoric action by assuming "that an immense fire ball entering our atmosphere, becoming ignited thus creating a great quantity of smoke".

This point of view was taken later by Arago after witnessing the dry fog of 1831. In a chapter on Meteorites, he wrote as follows:— ". . . spongy meteoric matter has often been picked up. Cosmic dust has fallen on the earth either dry or mixed with rain. Let us reduce this dust by an other degree, imagining it to be in impalpable molecules, these could drop slowly through the atmosphere . . . we will have a last hypothesis by which the appearance of dry fogs could be explained . . .

1758

Extract from a letter from Kensington, Connecticut

April 3rd:— On the third instant, about sun rise at this place was a fog so strange and extraordinary appearance, that it filled us all with amazement. It came in great bodies, rolling over and over. It resembled the thick steam rising from boiling worts and was attended with such heat, that we could hardly breathe. When first I saw it, I really thought my house was on fire and ran out to see if it was so . . . Many people thought the world was on fire . . .

One of our neighbors was then 100 miles to the eastward and reports it was much the same there...

Annual Register, London.

MORE *NOTES* of CHARLES FORT

The material on this page and those following comes from the MSS notes of Charles Fort. The notes begin with the year 1800 AD, and we are printing them chronologically, transcribed to the best of our ability. As you have observed from the several we have produced in facsimile—life size—the handwriting is difficult, to say the least; many are written in symbols and code, a personal shorthand. Each date is on a separate scrap of paper. They fill 32 boxes. The boxes are in two series, one numbered, one identified by letters of the alphabet. The numbered boxes contain records of non-human phenomena, the others, records of persons. It is our device to alternate the two series so that the printed record is chronologically consecutive.

The letters BA refer to Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which many US libraries have. The numerals, such as '11 or '64 etc., in connection with BA sometimes refer to volume number, sometimes to year. In applying for this material at your public library, mention that to the attendant and you should have no difficulty.

Back numbers of DOUBT contain all the notes to the point where we begin below. Subsequent issues will continue them until the 32 boxes are printed.

1869

Box 3 (Continued)

- | | | |
|---------|---|-------|
| Aug | L.B. No findable record of an invasion since | |
| Oct | Have Daily News | |
| | L.Birds / See July 24 / Aug 25 / Sept 7 (2) / Oct 2 and Oct | |
| Science | And if anyone should ask why it is that only insects came / The (indecipherable) | |
| Aug | Have N.Y.Trib | |
| Aug | 13 Lead ap with 1848 and Syrps of Aug 1864 | |
| | 13 begin by listing all up to Nov.19 / l.b's too / then l.b's specially | |
| | 13 Plan (That isn't right, but I can't make anything else of it. TT) The exotic insects of July 1st / The L.Bs (indecipherable) (equals sign) exotic / Then the later ones | |
| July | 17 LT of / Cor from Ashford, Kent writes that a firefly of southern Europe (<i>Lampyrus Italica</i>) had been caught in his garden. In 20th appears a letter from a cor in Catherham, Surrey / "The enclosed specimen is one of many that | |
| | have every evening for the past week, attracted by the lights, flown into my dining room. Having been in the tropics. I recognized my beautiful visitors which had been, so numerous were they, denounced as a nuisance / July 21. letter from another cor that on 24th of June he had, at Dover, 15 miles from Ashford, released 12 fireflies that he had brought in a bottle from Coblenz. / 12 fireflies from Coblenz seem to have nothing to do with a denounced numerousness of tropical or sub-tropical fireflies | |
| Sept | 8 Myriads of ladybirds moving toward the Humber / Zoologist Nov., 1869 | |
| Aug | 13 Story — astonishment — some who had hung out a wash and not to see it loaded with l.bs / Standard, Aug 23 / BO | |
| | 13 BO / Standard 23rd / said some nearly 1/2 inch long | |
| | 13 "The majority were of large size and of a dull yellow hue, and appeared languid or weak, either from long flight or abstention from food / The Student — 4/160 | |
| Aug | Symon's Met Mag., Aug 1869 from Ship jrnal "scarcely a white butterfly seen, and only one wasps' nest found up to the 21st" | |
| Aug | 12 BO / l.bs "all yellow with few exceptions. Symon's Met Mag Sept 1869 | |
| | 13 Cor Standard Aug 23, cor said that these unlike any others known to him had power of inflicting a sharp nip or bite. | |
| | BO / At Stonefield, Lincoln, appeared beetles that not well known / <i>scolytus destructus</i> (reverse) but that had never been seen there before / Field Oct 16th (indecipherable) millions of them at Ramsgate / LT 19th | 13-14 |
| | BO / 2 cors to Entomologist Sept 1869, note remarkable scarcity of other species / P. Brassicae / Oct issue cor notes never before had seen so few beetles, and one upon almost entire absence of wasps and bees — one absence of moths | |
| | 12 3 p.m. on vessel between Norelight and Margate thousands of ladybirds alighted upon it, a number of white butterflies and a host of small yellow flies with black marks across the backs / London Morning Advertiser 31-5-5 | |
| Aug | 1 ab BO / Aphides near Maidstone, in numbers so great that acto cors they darkened the sky / Maidstone Journal 23rd BO / Cor Field July 24 — had seen only one hornet | |

- Jul 25 BO / Weekly Dispatch of / fireflies at Catherham "They were so numerous a day or so since, that people called them a nuisance"
- Sept 18 Illustrated London News of / Came flies great numbers in St. John's-wood
- September The blue cliffs of Happisburg, Norfolk "completely tinted with blotches of these insects (ladybirds) congregated together in millions, and apparently in a half-dormant state. The Field, Nov 4, 1871
- Sept 4 A locust at Queensbury, Halifax / The Entomologist 1870-58
- 17 Cor writing on / says crane (? TT) flies at Hackney, Wick, great numbers of them. On grass clustered on places in masses several inches thick. On door-steps and pavements so looked as if covered with mud. Great numbers destroyed by boiling water thrown on them. Said that the year before this larvae had destroyed grass / Sci. Op. 2-342
- Oct early in / A locust at Fairford Gloucestershire / The Field Oct 23
- Oct locust caught in Pembrokeshire near St. David's Head / Sci. Op. 2/456
- Oct 9 About 30 locusts taken in Plymouth / The Entomologist Dec 1869 / Several at Truro on 9th
- Aug 30 Ladybirds reach Bristol and Bath
- Oct 9 A naturalist quoted upon the flight of locusts at Plymouth. He was not sure as to the species / Western Daily Mercury 15-2-6
- Oct Locusts large quantities of them reported from Balmoral Scotland / Entomologist 5-58
- Aug fireflies aphides lbs Syrps Thrips locusts spiders / and odd lots / The Animal
- Oct 9 Fine specimen of locust 3 inches long and wings measuring four was caught at St. Anstell. Western Waily Mercury (Plymouth) 14-3-4
- 10 A locust at Waterford. Like local explanation at Burton. Said that near where it was caught were anchored foreign grain vessels. No doubt the locust had come in one of these. Standard 16-3-7
- 10 This idea disagreed with by cor of 19th, because he had caught one in Stavelly, Derbyshire.
- Sept 1-30 / Oct 1-31 Have Standard
- Aug 10 ab / extraordinary plaque of aphides on Essex coast / Maidstone Telegraph Aug 28
- Aug 7 frgs / Cor to Weekly Budget (London) Aug 14 / On Henwich road, near Worcester road for 1/4 mile covered with myriads of little frogs size of a sixpence to a shilling. He had passed that way 1/4 of an hour before and not one visible. Says were frogs and not toads.
- Aug 13 Aphides & locusts / July 5, 1921 (This is probably a reminder to see Fort's own notes of that date. TT)
- 13 At the meeting of the Entomological Society of London, Nov.15, the entomologists solved the problem by deciding that there had been no migration of ladybirds, because their larvae had been extremely abundant a short time before the appearance of the swarms / Entomo. Mag Jan. 1870
- Aug last of / wasps and flies "in overwhelming numbers" at Southampton / Gardners' Chronicle Sept 4 p.945
- Jul 25 A dense column of aphides in such numbers as to give off a rank odor / Gardners' Chronicle July 31. Writer knew of about 10 square miles so covered / seemed to come in huge waves at times so dense as to make his breathing difficult / all falling to the earth. He called it a "fly storm" / This at Bury St Edmunds. In issue Aug 7th, a (p.2) cor says seems impossible to think it was the same invasion but this day equally thick at Chelmsford
- Aug 15 A large flight of winged ants at Maidstone / D.News 25-7-4 D.News 28-6-6 / cor writes that multitudes at Farnham. He seems to think were of local origin but thinks it curious that at same time a swarm in Kent.
- Aug Astronomer T.W.Webb, Nature, 2-98 / tells of numerous bees at Hardwick of a kind unknown to him, having tufts of yellow hairs on the head.
- Aug Sci. Gos. 1870-141 / Cor writes of strange bees that had been described to him each with a tuft of short yellow hair between the eyes — not pollen. There were other differences, slight, almost doubtful.
- BO / Strange bees told of by cor A.W. described by a relative of his
- About 20 humming bird moths seen in July in Wales / Field Aug 21, 1869 / Many that were seen by a cor to Field, Nov 20, p.433
- Oct 2 Cor to Sci. Gossip, 1869-273 says that near Conway, with a sudden rise in temperature came a flock of Hummingbird Hawk moths and several species of butterflies — "a wonderful sight"
- Aug 13 (Ladybirds is to be understood. TT) Accompanied by wasps at Ramsgate / D.Telegraph 18th
- 13 Mr. J.Jenner (indecipherable) Fellow of Ent Soc; Zoo Soc. and Linnean Soc. / Nature, 49-538
- Aug 1 ab Coast of Essex / Invasion of aphides "so enormous were they in numbers that cor described this flight as having darkened the air" Daily News Aug 25-7-4 quoting Maidstone Journal

- Aug 13 before the lbs came "In several districts of the Eastern Counties, aphides swarmed to such an extent as to darken the air for days together and render it almost dangerous to the eyesight both of man and animals to be out of doors. The Gardener's Magazine Aug 28-1-1
- 13 Kent Coast Times, Aug 19, said that in parts of Ramsgate the sky darkened with them. No explanation attempted
- 15 BO / large flight of winged ants at Maidstone / Maidstone Journal 23rd
- 13 In BO - sum up with this / Inverness Courier Sept 2, copying from London Telegraph / "That they are foreigners, nobody doubts. They are nearly twice the size of the common English ladybird, and are of a paler color.
- Aug Wave after wave of lb's / 3 if Brightons of 22nd was one / By description the 2nd was foreign / It was an unfavorable year of abundance of insects in England / Syrps in wave after wave with lbs and independently. Suggestion that from Africa (no records between Africa and England) / Insects of feeble flight could not have flown across the channel / couldn't fly across a cistern without a toll of hundreds — could have wafted, been carried across space not water / Insects & rises of temperature and tropical insects / Like the meteors spiders and lb's have (indecipherable) dates it activity in X they great.
- Aug 22 At Brighton — seem to have come from the sea / "The pier was completely covered with them. Brighton Daily News 25th said that several varieties were noted
- 22 LB's at Brighton covered the roads "at every turning from the sea." The Field, Aug 28
- Sept 4 Ill London News of / The Ladybirds of Bristol and Bath may have come from the sea. Ill.L.News says these places and "the new dockworks in progress at Avonmouth have been thickly studded with insects
- Autumn New plant / Field, Feb.26 / Edward (indecipherable) Editor of the (indecipherable) Digest writes that growing in a brickyard at Highbury, Middlesex, had been discovered a plant "entirely new to Britain", cotola coronopifolia, covering a large patch of ground, grow-most luxuriously and flowering abundantly. He can think of no way by which appeared there. It was known upon the continent, supposed to have been (indecipherable) from the southern hemisphere.
- That is the end of Fort's string-tied bundle.TT
- Box A (Resumed)**
- Aug 20 Disap & hallucinations in Bristol / B. Daily Post about Aug 20
- 20 New York Times of / Disaps / Chan-
- cellor etc / see 1868 — Harper's ab April
- 21 2 children of a Cork physician lost / Cork Daily Herald, 23, p.1 also 24th p.1 / Letter by Thomas H. Allridge that upon the 23rd at the school where his two children were, a man wearing a military cap, called falsely saying that he had been sent for them, not getting them upon his mere word, however. 26-2-4 Children of someone else accosted by a woman who offered them sweetmeats of a confectioner — they called a policeman—nothing said of her being arrested
- Box 3 (Resumed)**
- Aug 13 LT of / from the Nashville (Tenn) Press / Fiery Wind / that upon a very hot day, near Ashland, Cheatham Co. Tenn, a burning whirlwind, travelling at the rate of ab. 5 miles an hour appeared — lifting up and burning grasses; passing over a team of horses, singeing them; firing shingles on a house; crossing the Cumberland river and raising a cloud of steam that mounted to the sky. (The next following note was folded within this one, and marked p.2.TT)
- July middle of / Always the explainers — and so often a cor contains the unusual and seemingly one by which to explain. In Times 21,p.11, cor from Dover writes that in June, he had brought 12 fireflies in a bottle from Coblenz and had turned them loose. He had read the letter from Kent but, his letter dated 19th, had not read of the numbers in Surrey. No mention of species. Surrey cor "many every evening"
- Aug 13 Column of fire near Ashland, Tenn. Symon's 4-12
- 14 Florida / Met train early evening / M W R / 07-391
- 14 In a heavy rain fell a shower of little cuttlefish (2 or 3 inches diameter) some alive on deck of H.M.S.Midge / Near Great Nicobar Island / Land & Water, Nov.11,1871,p.328
- 15 Aurora Paris / C.R. 68/947
- 15-16 Severe quakes Copiapo / At Arica 40 shocks on 19th / LT Sept 27,p.5
- 17-18 After sunset like conflagration in Western sky / NY Trib 30-2
- 17 San Francisco Bulletin 18th — In Sacramento at an early hour fire (indecipherable) a great glare that appeared suddenly in the eastern sky / The next night a vivid sunset that caused crowds in the streets
- 19 Near Steyer Austria — land fell in and a lake appeared / London Eve Star 31st 2:20 p.m. Folkestone / Waterspout / Standard 24th
- 20-24 Severe quakes Peru and a seismic wave. LT Oct 15,p.7
- 20 28 spots on sun's disk — cor to The Naturalists' Note Book, 1869-317

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