

February 12, 1974

TO MY SCIENTISTS.....

I think this file will jolt you. It should.

Further, it points out...the priceless importance...of the documentation I have been doing...through the years!

Attached hereto...are three confirmed, signed affidavits...from three different sources...stating that I, PK Man, stated I would cause lightning to strike in a certain small area...and that I was successful in each case, within minutes!

Charles Jay...is a brilliant man. Paints in oils. Lives just outside Philadelphia.

Signey Margulies...is a partner in the law firm (well-known in Philadelphia) of Cohen-Shapiro, Berger and Cohen, in the PSFS Building, in Philadelphia. He is not only a lawyer...but has a CPA degree. Such a man...does not give statements lightly.

Frank Taylor, and Niki Dyer...are court reporters...highly intelligent people, and responsible persons...who were present, along with Mrs. Waddell...when I caused lightning to strike the Apollo 12 moon rocket, notifying them in advance of my purpose.

Also attached...is a statement from Dr. Edward T. Pierce, a physicist, to the effect that the odds are a million to one that lightning would strike within a small area (within minutes).

Now, I put it to you...since I have done this at least three times, on record...solidly documented (have done it other times, with other people, but did not bother to get an affidavit at the time)...THEN WHAT ARE THE ODDS AGAINST THAT? I.e., my causing lightning to strike a certain target within a small area within minutes? Three million to one? (Am not a mathematician...so you'll have to figure it out...could be greater than that.)

Thus...you can easily see...that I am truly a creator of miracles. And can solidly prove it, in the way that I have. Most ingeniously, too.

And bear in mind...that a skeptic could not argue that I had "hypnotized: one person into believing such a thing had happened. No indeed! I caused it to happen, as you can see, with five different persons in various geographical locations! That fact...will put down any skeptic. Also...prominent attorneys and court-reporters...are not accustomed to signing false affidavits! (Mr. Jay would not, either...but you'd have no way of knowing that.)

This file...is an accurate file. Tell me...do you know of any other psychics now, or in history...who have called down lightning onto specific targets, within a small area, within minutes? Forget it. There aren't any, and never have been. Just this psychic...PK Man.

PK Man

Theory estimates lightning strikes

Lightning may never strike twice in the same place, so goes the saying, but Staff Scientist Edward Pierce has developed a technique to estimate when and where it will strike first.

Dr. Pierce says that the method permits one to determine the likelihood that lightning would strike a building or piece of land in a particular location.

"One could also determine how this likelihood would vary from hour to hour and day to day throughout the year," says Pierce, a physicist.

The technique for predicting lightning at a given place and given time involves the use of thunderstorm statistics. Routinely recorded at weather stations, these statistics are converted into lightning estimates.

Information analyzed from

the statistics, Pierce says, includes lightning activity during a 24-hour period in an area and the proportion of flashes reaching the earth. Based on experiments, he says it is possible to estimate flash incidence for any area of the world over any period of time.

For example, there is a one in a million chance of a flash striking a picnic held on a quarter acre lot in North Dakota between 3 and 4 p.m. on July 4.

Such information could be of value to a corporate executive who must decide where to install a computer, to a contractor determining construction schedules, or to insurance companies.

Further refinements in the technique also allow conversion of accessible thunderstorm data into the inci-

dence of lightning flashes for a building of any given height. A tall building, says Pierce, may actually trigger lightning



PIERCE

because electric fields tend to build up rapidly on such a structure. Static electricity would then discharge initially to the clouds rather than from the clouds to the building. □

What's the chance?

An SRI scientist has developed a technique for estimating the probability of lightning. (See story on page 3)



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Menlo Park, Calif. --Lightning may never strike twice in the same place--if we believe the saying--but a Stanford Research Institute (SRI) scientist says he has developed a technique to estimate where it will strike first--and when.

In the current issue of SRI's quarterly, INVESTMENTS IN TOMORROW, Dr. Edward T. Pierce says that the technique permits one to determine the likelihood that lightning would strike a building or a piece of land in a particular location.

"One could also determine how this likelihood would vary from hour to hour and day to day throughout the year," says Pierce, a physicist.

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(more)

EDITORS NOTE: A copy of INVESTMENTS IN TOMORROW is available

upon request.

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② → For example, there is a one in a million chance of a flash striking a picnic held on a quarter acre lot in North Dakota between 3 and 4 p.m. on July 4.

Such information could be of value to a corporate executive who must decide where to install a computer, to a contractor determining construction schedules, or to insurance companies.

Further refinements in the technique also allow conversion of accessible thunderstorm data into the incidence of lightning flashes for a building of any given height. A tall building, says Pierce, may actually trigger lightning because electric fields tend to build up rapidly on such a structure. Static electricity would then discharge initially to the clouds rather than from the clouds to the building.

A computer on an upper floor of a building would usually be far more vulnerable to lightning damage than one on a lower floor, he notes, because of the greater concentration of current near the point of impact. Memory damage to a computer bank, where vital information is stored and monitored, could spell disaster for record keepers.

Stanford Research Institute is an independent, nonprofit organization that performs contract research for government, business and industry.

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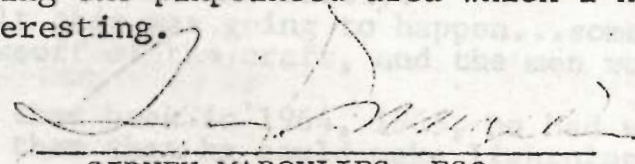
Friday, November 14, 1969

I certify this to be a true and correct statement:

On the night of May 8, 1967, while watching a rainstorm in the company of H. Owens (Ted) from the top of a tall building in downtown Philadelphia...Mr. Owens offered to make lightning strike in any area that I might point out, as a demonstration of a new weather principle he had discovered. So I took him up on it, and pointed to an area squarely in front of our window...the bridge leading to Camden.

In a few moments after Mr. Owens concentrated on making lightning strike the aforementioned bridge...a lightning bolt did in fact strike that area, just to the right of the bridge.

Since we were standing at the top of a tall building, our field of view was very wide and expansive. Therefore the lighting bolt striking the pinpointed area which I had designated, was interesting.


SIDNEY MARGULIES, ESQ.

May 10, 1967

*Witnesses and Subscribed
before me this 10th day
of May, 1967.
Mollie Fisher*

*(Note: Mr. Margulies is
a partner in Cohen,
Shapiro, Berger
Polisher and Cohen
law firm in Phila.
Owens.)*

Notary Public, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.

My Commission Expires July 7, 1969

But Owens did talk about lightning attacking, before the actual liftoff; we attest to that. Then the spacecraft was struck by lightning.

Frank J. Taylor - COURT REPORTER

George H. Whitfield - SECRETARY

Will Dyer - COURT REPORTER

for Apollo 13 would be considerably stiffer than for previous Apollo's.

This is a result of space agency studies after Apollo 12's launching into heavy rain clouds generated two lightning bolts and a temporary electrical shutdown in the spacecraft.

NASA Studies Lightning Peril

WASHINGTON, Feb. -16 (UPI). — The Environmental Science Services Administration said Monday its research laboratories in Boulder, Colo., are studying lightning hazards to rockets.

the work is being done by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and is "part of an effort to develop a lightning-warning system and techniques for lightning suppression."

An electrical discharge of some sort occurred 36.5 seconds after liftoff of the Apollo 12 moon rocket last November but did no lasting harm.

Phil. B. 2/17/7.

Friday, November 14, 1969

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This morning, before the Apollo spaceship was ignited or had left the ground at Cape Kennedy...Ted Owens informed us that UFO intelligences were angry at NASA and the U.S. Government for not enabling him to stay in Miami, Florida...which was the special wish of the UFO intelligences...and also for not allowing the UFO intelligences to have a landing base for their craft at Cape Kennedy -- and because the UFO intelligences were angry, they would try to stop this Apollo moonshot from being successful; make it a failure.

Owens stated that it was his personal wish, in his communication with these UFO intelligences...that if they were going to strike at the Apollo spaceship, that it would be while it was on the ground, or just lifting off the ground...so that the astronauts would be able to escape safely.

He stated that he felt this was going to happen...something would go wrong on takeoff of the craft, and the men would escape.

He also told us then that back in 1964, 1965, he had written to NASA and informed them that he could make lightning strike the lightning-proof pads at Cape Kennedy...and that, following his letters to NASA, lightning had actually struck those pads at Cape Kennedy.

Then the Apollo spaceship was ignited, and began takeoff. And the radio said it was then struck by lightning...and the men inside the craft said many warning lights lit up inside the craft. The alleged lightning also caused various malfunctions of the craft, according to the radio. But the men did not try to escape, and NASA ordered them to go ahead to the moon.

Owens said that the Si's had done their best to abort the flight while on or near the ground...by striking the craft with lightning...as they had done the pads several years before. And that this had been a severe warning to NASA but that NASA had ignored it. Owens stated that he was therefore positive that the UFO intelligences would further strike at the Apollo spaceship, now on its way to the moon, and cause the flight to be a failure. We'll wait and see.

But Owens did talk about lightning attacking, before the actual liftoff; we attest to that. Then the spacecraft was struck by lightning.

Frank N. Taylor - COURT REPORTER

Patricia N. Waddell - SECRETARY

Mike Dyer - COURT REPORTER

at Plaza One Building, 4th Floor, Norfolk,
Virginia.

August 12, 1967

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Several weeks ago I took my friend, Kenneth Batch over to Philadelphia to visit Ted Owens. It was a rainy day, and we had heard of Ted Owens's ability to make lightning strike by his signalling UFO intelligences to do it...so we asked Ted Owens to give us a demonstration of his so-called power to communicate with UFO intelligences by having them make lightning strike in given areas we would designate.

The three of us went out onto a balcony outside Ted Owens's apartment...and my friend and I asked Ted Owens to have lightning strike at or near the top of the City Hall. In the ensuing period of time there were three massive strokes of lightning which struck at intervals in that exact direction. And those were the only three bolts that struck in the entire sky...just where Ted Owens pointed his hand.

To test this, we then asked Ted Owens to make lightning strike in an entirely different portion of the sky. He pointed his hand...and the lightning appeared in that different area, exactly where we had asked it to appear. No other bolts appeared anywhere in the sky at any time during our experiments, except exactly where Ted Owens pointed his hand.

My friend and I were in complete agreement that the experiment was a complete success.

Charles Jay

Charles Jay
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Morton, Pennsylvania