

Scientists would
my drought "prediction"
Qwene

Virginian-Pilot, Monday, Feb. 11, 1974 A19

Watch Climate in Foreign Policy

By Kevin P. Phillips

WASHINGTON.

President Nixon ought to think about adding a skilled climatologist to his foreign policy staff. The worsening Asian weather—it is getting drier and colder—may destroy his hopes for a "generation of peace" by reducing local food production and setting India, Japan, Russia, and China at each other's throats.

My underlying premise is not mere cockaninny speculation. It is drawn from an extraordinarily interesting and useful Fortune magazine article (February 1974) titled "Ominous Changes in the World's Weather." Try these two facts on for size.

Fact one: In the first half of this century, the world enjoyed better and warmer weather than at any time in the previous 1,000 years, and this favorable climate—by fattening agriculture production—stimulated world population to double itself. Fact two: Our planet's climate now appears to be moving toward a "Little Ice Age," threatening fisheries and crops and conceivably making it impossible for the world to feed its swollen population.

University of Wisconsin Clima-

War Looms in Asian Weather Changes

tologist Reid Bryson, focus of the Fortune study, is a pessimist. If the cooling trend continues, he worries that it will "affect the whole human occupation of the earth—like a billion people starving." Many other experts—but not all—share his concern.

Several problems are already apparent. First, cooling northern seas are affecting the fish catch of nations such as Canada and Iceland. Second, Japan's meteorological agency has warned the government to expect increasing long-term coldness and drought. Third, and most important, a long-term drought pattern is shaping up in central and southern Asia. For various reasons, the great monsoons, having shifted south, are now dumping their torrents into the Indian Ocean or tropical areas that already have too much rainfall. India's position is especially dangerous. Since the 1920s, rising rainfall and rising crops have helped double local population. Now recurrent drought threatens mass starvation.

In Asia, starvation often means war. The Fortune article hardly touched on the massive political

implications of changing Asian climate, but Professor Bryson provided some further elaboration for this column.

India: Food and famine are central factors in India's foreign policy. Bryson admits the obvious: "It is entirely logical to say that a nation that has the power but is desperate and has nothing to lose, is a potential source of ferment that could upset the whole world." Even so, he declines to speculate about whether famine may tempt India to invade Iran (where the climate is improving and oil riches could provide the foreign exchange to buy vast quantities of foodstuffs). Instead, Bryson notes that food shortages have made India more docile in the last year or two—a far cry from 1971, when adequate wheat supplies encouraged India to thumb her nose at the U.S. and invade Pakistan. However, if India's crisis deepens, and it probably will, docility is likely to turn to desperation.

China: Bryson agrees that "this is the billion-dollar question. China is a monsoon land. It would be inconceivable that the

problem showing up in Japan would not be showing up in China. The Chinese are digging wells and emphasizing dams for irrigation in a way that suggests concern for drought prospects. Without committing himself, the professor expressed at least partial agreement with the "Genghis Khan" climate thesis of former Yale geographer Ellsworth Huntington: "Some of the big military movements of Chinese history seem to be related to drought. It's a relationship

that often seems to be the case.

U.S.-Russian detente: Remember the wheat deal? Bryson believes that wheat shortages may oblige us to buy back from Russia at prices far above those we charged the Russians in 1972, a transaction bound to make an economic mockery of detente (thus further jeopardizing the Asian balance of power).

Right now, although National Security Council staffers are aware of worsening Asian climate, expert advice and counsels is not at hand. The White House might do well to sign on such help before Mr. Nixon's "generation of peace" collapses in a new modern round of Asian drought warfare.



AMERICAN
mensa
limited

a not-for-profit corporation of new york state / fifty east forty-second street, new york, n.y. 10017

February 21, 1974

please reply to:

340 Brighton Road
Norristown, Pa. 19403

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Ted Owens, sometimes called the "PK Man" because of his work in the field of psychokinesis, asked in September 1973, to set up an experiment in which he would attempt to utilize this alleged parapsychological force. This might be considered unusual, since Owens, as a layman, would be working with a scientist in a scientific field of investigation. However, I accepted his proposition because Owens had exhibited noteworthy accuracy in the past with regard to parapsychological observations, predictions and related statements. He proposed to use what he calls "psi-force", i.e., mental force, to cause certain pro football teams to win over other pro football teams, week by week, game by game, play by play. These games would be only those listed in the TV Guide magazine for Owens' locale. Owens would utilize two TV sets simultaneously in order to work two different games. Later, when a third game came on, he would also work that game. He also proposed to try to affect the television power set-up, to knock out the picture on TV, affect the sound, affect the electrical conditions at the stadium where the game was being played, and the like. His goal was to win 75% of the games that he proposed to control with his mind.

Throughout the pro football season Owens supplied me, in advance, with the information on what teams he proposed to help win on the coming weekends. After the games had been played, he cut out the newspaper reports, appended these to his advance notifications and submitted them to me, along with pages torn from his TV Guide to assure that he had worked only on the games shown in his location.

At the end of the season, after the Super Bowl, Owens had scored 44 wins, 16 losses, and 2 ties giving him the following possible percentages, which vary according to the method used to count the tied games:

44 wins, 16 losses, ties not counted = 73%

44 wins, 16 losses, ties counted as wrong predictions = 71%

44 wins, 16 losses, ties counted as half wins, half ties = 72%

Parenthetically, it may be noted that on Sunday, December 16, 1973, TV Guide departed from its usual procedure. The magazine that week listed four alternate games which might be aired. Owens attempted to control the three games actually shown by resorting to what he calls "absent OD mechs" (or "absent PK"). He predicted correctly

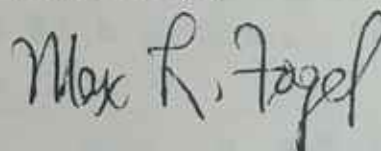
these three additional games. If included, his percentage of hits would be 74.6% using the top-mentioned-above system of calculations. However, these games departed from the usual format and thus should not be included.

Although Owens did not score the 75% he was supposed to score, his scoring was high enough to warrant this document of near confirmation. Had he scored lower than 70%, I would not recognize his experiment at all.

It is difficult to know how to interpret these findings. We cannot use typical parapsychological statistics, such as the Zener scale, since the predictions were not based upon chance observations. Rather, Owens did have information about the worth of each of the teams, information which undoubtedly influenced his predictions one way or another. However, it would also not be valid to compare Owens' predictions with those of, say, sports page predictors since Owens at times deliberately picked underdogs in order to attempt to demonstrate his abilities. So his work and intentions should not be called either guesswork or straight predictions, but something in between.

At this point, I will simply acknowledge that Owens came very close to a stated goal of 75% despite the fact that he often knowingly picked underdogs.

Sincerely,



Max L. Fogel, Ph.D.
Director of Science and Education

mlf:dgm

FROM THE DESK OF
Mr. Ted Owens (PK MAN)

Box 48

Capa Charles, Virginia

23310

February 12, 1974

Mr. Ed Busch, Radio Station WFAA, Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Busch:

After listening to your 10-minute break comments...during the radio show that I was on last week...I went to the SI's (UFO entities) to request permission to give you, and your listeners, a special demonstration of my powers (and SI powers). If you recall...on the program itself you requested that I make it snow instant...and your colleague wanted heat. All right. The SI's have given their permission. This is not for "funzies"...I will notify the scientists who are observing my work, thus it will be a large-scale demonstration.

There are four, huge, giant UFO's circling our earth (on your show, we didn't even scratch the surface of all that could be brought out)...and I am going to utilize them...to reflect heat back onto earth, the bullseye being Dallas, Texas. This will cause freakish weather...and of course, heat. Normal summer heat, coming up, should be amplified tremendously...perhaps to break a record. You will have great storms; lightning attacks, etc. (Built into this...will be the intelligence not to cause death or injury to Texas people...but to show how I, and the UFO entities, can control the weather anyplace in the world. I gave a beautiful demonstration of this...by controlling Cleveland, Ohio...not too long ago...documented with the scientists...and am enclosing a copy of the file.

So you may now notify your listeners that I am indeed complying with your request to put on a demonstration of my powers...and the SI powers. Oh, before closing, you asked on the program if gas would go to \$1 a gallon. You might get a chuckle from the enclosed newsclip.

D. Owens



Scientists
world
my drought "prediction"
Owens ↓

Virginian-Pilot, Monday, Feb. 11, 1974 A19

Watch Climate in Foreign Policy

By Kevin P. Phillips

WASHINGTON.

President Nixon ought to think about adding a skilled climatologist to his foreign policy staff. The worsening Asian weather—it is getting drier and colder—may destroy his hopes for a “generation of peace” by reducing local food production and setting India, Japan, Russia, and China at each other's throats.

My underlying premise is not mere cockaninny speculation. It is drawn from an extraordinarily interesting and useful Fortune magazine article (February 1974) titled “Ominous Changes in the World's Weather.” Try these two facts on for size.

Fact one: In the first half of this century, the world enjoyed better and warmer weather than at any time in the previous 1,000 years, and this favorable climate—by fattening agriculture production—stimulated world population to double itself. Fact two: Our planet's climate now appears to be moving toward a “Little Ice Age,” threatening fisheries and crops and conceivably making it impossible for the world to feed its swollen population.

University of Wisconsin Clima-

War Looms in Asian Weather Changes

tologist Reid Bryson, focus of the Fortune study, is a pessimist. If the cooling trend continues, he worries that it will “affect the whole human occupation of the earth—like a billion people starving.” Many other experts—but not all—share his concern.

Several problems are already apparent. First, cooling northern seas are affecting the fish catch of nations such as Canada and Iceland. Second, Japan's meteorological agency has warned the government to expect increasing long-term coldness and drought. Third, and most important, a long-term drought pattern is shaping up in central and southern Asia. For various reasons, the great monsoons, having shifted south, are now dumping their torrents into the Indian Ocean or tropical areas that already have too much rainfall. India's position is especially dangerous. Since the 1920s, rising rainfall and rising crops have helped double local population. Now recurrent drought threatens mass starvation.

In Asia, starvation often means war. The Fortune article hardly touched on the massive political

implications of changing Asian climate, but Professor Bryson provided some further elaboration for this column.

India: Food and famine are central factors in India's foreign policy. Bryson admits the obvious: “It is entirely logical to say that a nation that has the power but is desperate and has nothing to lose, is a potential source of ferment that could upset the whole world.” Even so, he declines to speculate about whether famine may tempt India to invade Iran (where the climate is improving and oil riches could provide the foreign exchange to buy vast quantities of foodstuffs). Instead, Bryson notes that food shortages have made India more docile in the last year or two—a far cry from 1971, when adequate wheat supplies encouraged India to thumb her nose at the U.S. and invade Pakistan. However, if India's crisis deepens, and it probably will, docility is likely to turn to desperation.

China: Bryson agrees that “this is the billion-dollar question. China is a monsoon land. It would be inconceivable that the

problem showing up in Japan would not be showing up in China. The Chinese are digging wells and emphasizing dams for irrigation in a way that suggests concern for drought prospects. Without committing himself, the professor expressed at least partial agreement with the “Genghis Khan” climate thesis of former Yale geographer Ellsworth Huntington: “Some of the big military movements of Chinese history seem to be related to drought. It's a relationship

that often seems to be the case.

U.S.-Russian detente: Remember the wheat deal? Bryson believes that wheat shortages may oblige us to buy back from Russia at prices far above those we charged the Russians in 1972, a transaction bound to make an economic mockery of detente (thus further jeopardizing the Asian balance of power).

Right now, although National Security Council staffers are aware of worsening Asian climate, expert advice and counsels is not at hand. The White House might do well to sign on such help before Mr. Nixon's “generation of peace” collapses in a new modern round of Asian drought warfare.

Department of Police/P.O. 358/Norfolk, Virginia 23501

City of Norfolk

February 5, 1974

Mr. Ted Owens
Cape Charles, Virginia

Dear Ted:

Thank you very much for sending me your MENSA Bulletin and the bibliography of scientists in the Mensa field.

I very vividly recall your visit to my office several years ago, particularly your quick draw. It was a pleasure then to meet you and is still a pleasure to know you.

As you may or may not know, I am retiring on March 11, and will go into pasture unless I run for the City Council and I am thinking strongly in that direction.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,


C. J. Staylor
Chief of Police

CJS/emh

Norfolk



City of Scope

Staylor Career 'Traumatic'

By ETHEL STEADMAN
Virginian-Pilot Staff Writer

NORFOLK — The nearly 38 years he's spent in law enforcement have been "traumatic" for Norfolk's silver-haired police chief, Claude James Staylor Jr., he said recently, and he's looking forward to retirement in March.

"I wouldn't want to go through it again," said Staylor reflectively. "Too often I was alone on my feet" battling corruption.

Staylor, who will be 62 March 6, will be forced into retirement by law. He is considered a sure candidate for the City Council in a race next year that will see 4 of the 7 seats filled.

"I'm considering it rather strongly," Staylor said "mainly because of the fact that I've gotten encouragement from many segments of the community."

And, he added, "I think I can contribute based on my experience in law enforcement and municipal government and based

on my philosophy of integrity in government."

That's the way Staylor talks, and he does so in modulated, measured tones, rarely stopping to grope for the right word, seldom raising his voice.

But what he says is frequently dynamite.

He usually heard, one way or another, from City Hall after his publicized speeches during his 6 1/2 years as chief.

In two of Staylor's memorable talks during his first few months as chief, he proposed that:

- The U.S. Constitution be amended to force suspects in serious crimes to answer the questions of civilian boards that he suggested be set up to interrogate such people.

- Norfolk residents who are so inclined should arm themselves for personal protection. "The people are going to have to protect themselves," he said then.

"They cannot rely solely on the thin blue line."

Both proposals caused an uproar.

But, characteristically, Staylor hasn't backed down from either suggestion and has more ideas about how to swing the pendulum of permissiveness in the opposite direction.

Recently, the lean, muscled policeman said in an interview: "I wouldn't feel safe walking the streets of this city—or any other major city—in some areas without some protection."

Permissiveness, lack of discipline, and an alarming decline in fear of punishment, which increasingly is neither swift nor severe, are the enemies in the fight against crime, Staylor emphasizes.

More men and equipment are needed crime-fighting aids, he believes, but the answer lies elsewhere, beyond what police are able to control.

His job often has been frustrating, too, Staylor said, because of the opposition he's encountered in his determination to stay aloof from politics so long as he wears the blue uniform and in his commitment to honesty.

"I find resistance from a number of quarters," Staylor said.

"When I came into law enforcement, I had no idea of the extent of dishonesty and corruption," the chief added. "Most of my career has been spent combatting corruption, which has made many enemies."

Since he joined the Norfolk force May 14, 1936, Staylor said he has been "continually fighting the odds and failing to get support" from higher city officials.

Once known as the "boy wonder" of the police division, "Bubber" Staylor rose from rookie to deputy chief in 13 years, a feat unprecedented and not equalled since.

But his meteoric rise stalled at



Chief Staylor

the deputy's level and Staylor went about his duties for 18 years before being named chief April 13, 1967.

Twice, when Staylor's name was mentioned for the top job, he withdrew from consideration.

The third time, in 1956, Staylor said he would accept under certain conditions. One of those was "whether or not I would have sufficient support to carry out the job I think should be done."

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)



STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA, 94025 USA

Telephone (415) 326-6200

NEWS RELEASE

RELEASE DATE: For immediate release

CONTACTS:

Ronald I. Deutsch, Ext. 3754
Home: (415) 326-8773

Stan DeVaughn, Ext. 3034
Home: (415) 322-3342

Copies to

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.

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

(more)

2/2/2

flashes reaching the earth. Based on experiments, he says it is possible to predict the flash incidence for any area of the world over any period of time.

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.

###

EDITORS NOTE: A copy of INVESTMENTS IN TOMORROW is available upon request.

2/6/74

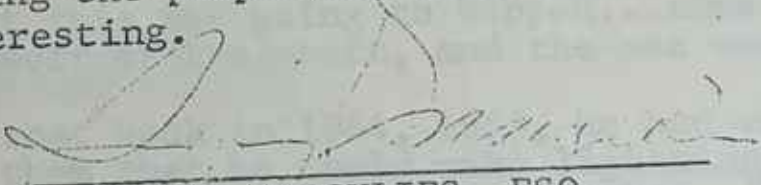
3

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 lightning bolt striking the pinpointed area which I had designated, was interesting.


SIDNEY MARGULIES, ESQ.
May 10, 1967

*Witnessed and Subscribed
before me this 10th day
of May, 1967.
Notary Public*

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

Notary Public, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.
My Commission Expires July 7, 1969

nounced that launching rules 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.

Friday, November 14, 1969

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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 for 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. Eng. 2.17.70

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 V. 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
233 Pennington
Morton, Pennsylvania

February 13, 1974

TO THE SCIENTISTS

Just received the following letter: ".....On July 2, 1973, had a bad wreck with my pickup. Totaled it out, and in the melee got both shoulders jammed together so I still can't do much work. If I hadn't had the disc (Note: SI disc. Owens) on me at the time I don't think I would ever have walked away from the wreck, as I had a 50 gallon barrel of gas break open and soaked me with gasoline, but didn't catch afire...."

/S/ L. C. Craig, Box 1201, Steamboat Springs,
Colorado. 80477"

Now, I have had many many reports such as this one sent to me...by "SI Disc People"....remember the one I sent you concerning the man who had fifteen thousandx pounds of material fall on him....he miraculously escaped... said "Thank God I had your disc on me!"
Then there was the man who was knocked off a loading dock into deep water, was unconscious and actually drowned...according to him...yet was saved in a miraculous manner...and he also thanked God he had the disc.
And remember the Navy Captain in Hawaii...driving at night...another car veered across the road into his car...head-on....AND MIRACULOUSLY PASSED THROUGH HIS CAR AS IF IT WERE NOT THERE! And again, he thanked God he had the SI disc on and said there was no doubt in his mind that it saved him.
(You all received xeroxd copies of those letters.)
Too much...gentlemen...to be coincidental. Reports from too many varied sources, all stating the same thing.

The SI Disc...is saving lives. How? Ask the SI's (UFO entities.)

Owens
x PR / Man X

My wife sued me for a
divorce, after 31 years of
marriage took the home
and 6000⁰⁰ in money and
I still will have to pay
1800⁰⁰ per yr for 5 years.

On July 2-73 had a bad
wreck with my pickup
tataled it out and in the
wreck got both shoulders
dammed together so I
still cant do much work.
if I hadnt had the disa-
tony me at the time I dont
think I would ever have
walked away from the
wreck, as I had a 50 gal
B.P.L. of gas break open
and soaked me with

gasoline, but didn't catch
fire, also they cancelled
my insurance so. all in all
it has been quite a year
so if you can do anything
to get some of this trouble
off my back I sure
would appreciate it
as I am not as young as
I used to be and it takes
me longer to recover, so
the 5.00 is all I can spare
right now.

Hoping to hear from you
I am yours truly

L. C. C. R. H. 9 Box 1201
Stromboat Spgs. Co. 70120
80477. (Next Page)