

Note: this file in its original, uncorrected (grammar & spelling) form, is known as "philly".asc or .zip. I have re-named it "bielek90" in order to distinguish it from the original by Clay Tippen, who requested that the file be unchanged. However, the spelling of several names, the division of sentences, etc., was so poor (due to Tippen's having transcribed from a video tape & having been unfamiliar with much of Al Bielek's terminology) that I deemed it necessary to edit & correct the entire file, and to upload it to the BBS's under a separate filename. -- Rick Andersen, 10/92.

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AL BIELEK'S SPEECH AT THE MUFON CONFERENCE, JANUARY 13, 1990

Introduction

Transcribed October 12, 1991
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[Spelling & identification of several previously unrecognized words & names corrected by Rick Andersen, October 1992.]

This document is for free publication. It is for the purpose of those interested parties to further their information in the Philadelphia Experiment. Please feel free to upload this document to any BBS you wish. Please do not add to, or delete from this document. Present it in its entirety without alterations. If you have proof this document is not in its entirety please submit to address at the end of this document for proper revisions.

This document was transcribed from a video tape. I received the tape on or about May or June 1990. After watching and reviewing the tape over a dozen times, I showed the tape to other friends, and they like me were very amazed. Some believed and some didn't. Now you can make your decision. Alfred Bielek is one of the survivors of the Philadelphia Experiment.

Several of the names and places that Mr. Bielek mentioned, could not be spelled correctly due to audio levels and mumbling. Of course there were a lot of places and things I have never heard of, and have no idea of how to spell them. I have tried to research some of this to make sure that all was correct. Also, some of the words may sound a little strange, improper English, and double words and sentences. This document is exactly as it was spoken during the time of the conference. [--text cleaned up, as mentioned above, by Rick Andersen, Oct. '92]

This conference was conducted at the Mufon Metroplex in Dallas, TX., a UFO meeting. The date of this conference was January 13th, 1990. The speaker's name is Alfred Bielek, and this is how he explains the beginning and the so-called end of the experiment.

HOST: **Alfred Bielek** is our speaker tonight, and I heard him at the UFO conference in Phoenix, in September, and I think it was pretty much agreed that he was the most interesting of any of the speakers, at least on subject material. So there hasn't been anyone that I know of that was actually involved in the Philadelphia Experiment, that was still around to tell you about it. And he is. So I think this one is a really exciting program.

Now there are some tie-ins with UFO's in a sense in that, well-- I will let him tell you a little bit about that, but one of the projects that he was working on is still highly classified, and it did involve some UFO's, and he really can't talk about that one as much; tonight, he might just briefly touch on it. But I think it's real interesting that there's so much government secrecy around this as much as there has been around UFO's, and the government has denied that this one has ever happened. So just in that relationship, I think it is very interesting, and it certainly has a tie-in with the things that we discuss here in our group. So with that, I introduce Alfred Bielek.

"THE PHILADELPHIA EXPERIMENT"

As announcement, my name is Alfred Bielek, I am a survivor of the Philadelphia Experiment. I am going to ask before really starting: Out of the people who are here, how many of you really know what the Philadelphia Experiment, so called, was really all about?...

I don't see very many hands going up. So probably the second question is a little bit superfluous. How many of you have any ideas to whether this experiment actually started in the war years? That is, World War II, say '41 '42. How many of you think it started then? Very few are knowledgeable about that.... A few hands go up. Or who may think it started earlier?.... Well the ones who say earlier are correct.

It actually had its genesis in 1931-1932, in a strange little windy city called Chicago, Illinois. At that time there had been, through the Twenties and early Thirties, a lot of speculation in the popular literature, meaning scientific popular literature like "Popular Science", "Popular Mechanics", "Science Illustrated", on the subjects of invisibility, trying to make an object disappear, or a person disappear, or even teleportation. I guess the people at that time in their writing thought that maybe we were close to it, in the terms of a scientific accomplishment, but there was a great deal of speculation, and very little if anything was ever done about it. About that time in '31, some people decided maybe it was about time to do something about it and they got together at the University of Chicago. The three principles involved were **Dr. Nikola Tesla**, **Dr. John Hutchinson and dean of the University of Chicago**, later chancellor, and a Dr. Kirtenauer, who was an Austrian physicist, who came from Austria and was on staff at the University of Chicago. They did a little research....a feasibility study type thing at that time, did not accomplish very much, at that particular moment, in that period. A little bit later, the entire project was moved to the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton.

The Institute of Advanced Studies itself was an interesting organization. It is not part of the university system, it is not part of Princeton. It exists on Princeton property, but is an independent entity. It was founded in 1933, under whose auspices, or for what purpose, can't really say, other than some one wanted an institute for very advanced studies, post doctoral research and this type of thing. Among the first people to join were such interesting and well-known people as **Albert Einstein**. I won't go into Albert Einstein's history, because he's too well known, but he joined the staff in 1933. He was of course from Bonn, Germany, and after he left Germany in 1930 (some of the biographies said 1933, but it was in 1930), he came to the United States, and went to Pasadena, Ca. He was teaching at Cal-Tech. He was there for about three years, and was invited to join the institute, in which he did in 1933, and he remained there until his death. Einstein's principle function was a theoretical physicist, a theoretical man, strictly

mathematics, in the area of physics. Well known of course for his Special Theory of Relativity, his General Theory of Relativity, and the speculative Unified Field Theory.

Other people joined about the same time. One of the more important individuals who joined was of course, **Dr. John von Neumann**, who was born in Budapest, Hungary, and he came from Europe. He took his degree in mathematics, a PhD in mathematics in 1925, in Budapest. He taught in the German University system for approximately four years, at two different posts. During that period of the four years, he met **Dr. Robert Oppenheimer**, who was in Europe at that time, who became important later on after the project, and a number of other people.

Now, von Neumann was rather interesting. He was a theoretical man, a theoretical mathematician. But he was also a "nuts-and-bolts" man, which means he knew how to apply pure theory. Einstein did not, and this is very important. Now one of the other people turned up at that university, that is where he was teaching at that time, was a very important man, if I can read my notes here, was a man by the name of **David Hilbert**. Probably none of you have ever heard of David Hilbert. A Dr. in mathematics, he was considered in Europe as a most outstanding mathematician; he never did leave Europe as far as I know. He was born, raised, and died in Germany. He died in Germany about 1965, approximately. But he was in the circle which Dr. von Neumann met. Hilbert is most well-known and remembered for the fact that he developed a very exotic form of mathematics called **Hilbert Space**. He was the first man to define mathematically multiple realities, multiple space, and what it all meant in the terms of a mathematician's point of view. To the most of us it is almost meaningless, and to the average person it is meaningless, but it is important to the physicist, and to a mathematician, because he laid the ground work to what became the Philadelphia Experiment.

Hilbert and von Neumann got together. Von Neumann wrote a paper in Germany, in German, on Hilbert and some of his work. And von Neumann, being a very outstanding man himself, took Hilbert's work and "ran with it", as the saying goes, and he developed whole new systems of mathematics of his own. Von Neumann is well-known in mathematical circles, as is Hilbert, and some of his work has been published, and post-Philadelphia Experiment wise. One of the things he is well-known for is Game Theory. He also developed a system of ring operators, very exotic species of algebra, none of which really means anything except to somebody who is very heavily steeped in mathematics and is a pure mathematician.

Other people became important to this project as time went on. Now in 1934 roughly, they moved the project to the Institute, and Dr. Tesla comes into play here. Tesla is a very important man. His history's fairly well known. There is a movie out, by Segrabe Productions in Yugoslavia, outlining his life. He was born in 1856. He went to school, to the regular schools, a gymnasium, which is their high school, he started in a university. He was there one year when his father died. He ran out of funds, so he could not continue his formal education, but he understudied the professors there and so he sat in on the classes. He then took work as he could find it, in Europe at Western Union for a period of time. Then he joined the Edison Corps. of Europe. And when he decided to move to the United States in 1884, he had a letter of introduction from Edison's man, who ran the Edison Corps. in Europe. So he arrived in the United States in 1884, and as the saying goes, with a good working knowledge of eleven languages, four cents in his pocket, a book of poetry, and a letter of introduction to Thomas Edison. It was most important that he had that letter of introduction, because that became, for a period of time, his mainstay.

He was introduced to Edison and immediately got into an argument with Edison over the differences in their basic approach to electricity. Edison was a DC man and Tesla, as was well-known, was a AC man, and Edison couldn't see the AC and wanted no part of it. He already had a vested interest, if you will, in the DC machinery which he had designed and built, and in the power systems he was putting together. Well, he worked, that is Tesla worked for Edison for about six months. They got into a violent argument over money, namely a promise that was made to Tesla, that if he solved a certain problem, within a certain time deadline, that he, Edison, would give him \$50,000 as a bonus. Well, he did the job and finished it, and he came to Edison and asked for his bonus. Edison laughed, ho ho, that's a big joke,

American sense of humor and all of that. Tesla didn't think that was a big joke, and just packed up and left immediately, and went back to digging ditches.

After that he met various people, did various things, one of them being for the American President of Western Union. He worked for him for a period of time. That gentleman helped him set up his first laboratory. As time went on, he became an American citizen, and he started to give a series of lectures at the old Institute of Electrical Engineers, which in the 1880's and 1890's was very prominent in New York, and Tesla became a very prominent, regular speaker, on various subjects of course involving AC theory, electrical power, and anything else he happened to think was important. With everybody there, their support, everything he presented was important.

At one point he gave a demonstration on electrical theory and AC power, and one of the attendees was Mr. George Westinghouse. So in approximately 1889, Westinghouse bought all of Tesla's patents, 20 of them on an AC generator system, and AC power distribution, paid him a million dollars cold cash, and a royalty of one dollar per horsepower, for every horsepower produced in equipment from that point on, for the life of the patents. This put Tesla in business very thoroughly.

In 1893, Tesla won the award for providing the power for the Chicago World Exposition. It was the first time a major exposition had any AC power applied for generation; previous to that was DC power, when there was power available, and that did not suit Mr. Edison very well, but nevertheless Tesla won it. He was already backed by J.P. Morgan. And he also did something else of great note at that exposition: he demonstrated for the first time, publicly, a model boat, radio-controlled, in the boat basin. He repeated this demonstration in 1898, at another demonstration in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

In the meantime there was a contest on for the development of high power, long range power transmission, and Tesla won the award to build Niagara Power Station, the first major hydroelectric power station in the United States to be equipped with AC power. He won it because he promised he could ship power all the way to New York City without losses, and he proved it. In 1899, Tesla went to Colorado Springs to do a lot of research, and in this period of the research he was dabbling into very basic areas of research involving very high powered electricity, electrical bolts--the Tesla Coil, if you will. He was there two years, he made some press announcements. **One of them, in 1899, was that he had been in contact with some people off planet Earth, ET's, if you will, in our modern terminology.** The press took a great deal of note in it, and the scientific colleagues took a very dim view of it, at the time. That was not a popular subject; they thought he was a little bit 'around the bend' perhaps, which they thought very much he was later, a couple of decades later. But he stuck to his guns.

Well, in 1906, again with JP Morgan's backing, he was going to develop a system for transmission of radio and television signals, and the Wardencliff Tower was built on Long Island in 1906. About a year before its completion, he went to JP Morgan and said, "Really, Mr. Morgan, I intend to use this tower for the production of FREE POWER, for everyone. FREE ELECTRICAL POWER." And Mr. Morgan said to him, "You mean to tell me Mr. Tesla, that somebody can stick an antenna rod in the ground, and another one in the air, and pick up all the FREE POWER they want, and I can't put a meter on it and charge them?" And Tesla said, "That is correct." JP Morgan said, "I will tell you, Mr. Tesla, when I am ready for you." Obviously Mr. Morgan never called him again, cut off all of the funding. The Wardencliff Tower sat until 1914 when it was dynamited by someone. And that was the end of that project. Now in the meantime Tesla went on to other things. I will cut this a little bit short, because we are going to get into the main part of this.

In 1917 of course there was a war on--World War I. Tesla was approached by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, then secretary of the Navy, to do some work for the government, which he gladly agreed to do. He was also involved at that time with the American Marconi Co. and that company was seized during World War I, as a possible hot-bed of alien activity, and you know the usual paranoia that exist during wartime. And the whole company was absorbed by the government, Tesla with it. Tesla did develop a number of interesting things at that time, one of them the Rogers Antenna System.

The Rogers System for transmission of wireless, which made it possible for the military at that time-- the patent was classified for many years--to transmit voice communications to Europe from the United States, without static and without noise--an unheard-of feat at that time. The system is still in use today by the military.

In 1919 a new corporation was formed, RCA, and Tesla became part of it. It was formed out of the old nucleus of American Marconi. Tesla remained with RCA, first as an engineer, then as a director of engineering, and then after 1935 as the director of all engineering and research worldwide for RCA, which lasted until 1939, at which time he retired.

During this entire period of time, he had an impeccable track record for producing hardware that worked and never failed, ie. he never failed to produce something that worked. He was also well-known as a man who visualized these things in his head before he ever put it down on paper, or told somebody what to build, down to the last gnat's eyebrow of a dimension. What's important, to know this, and to understand that Tesla's approach to the projects, was largely intuitive, not without a mathematical background, because he had that, but his mathematics was that of the last century, the 1880's. And there was a lot known about Electrical Theory at that time, but it was not at that time that they developed Radio. Hertz got into this in the late 1880's 1890's. Tesla never agreed with Hertz on what a radio wave is.

But in 1933, Roosevelt became President of the United States. He called his old friend Nikola Tesla down to Washington, and asked him, "How would you like to do some more work for the government?" And Tesla said, "Fine". And he said, "We have a project for you." He wound up being the director of what would later become known as the **Philadelphia Project**. And that is basically how Tesla became involved in that project. He was named by the President, so far as what we can determine now. He was the first director, this does show in certain records, and they proceeded.

In 1936, there was a first test of some hardware, and this was moderately successful. This means it resulted in some partial invisibility, enough to be encouraging enough to show that they were on the right pathway and the right track, and the Navy became very interested; actually they were interested from the beginning in 1931 and provided some research money. And in 1936 they provided more, and the project expanded. Well this went on and things expanded from that point onward, more people became part of the project.

A Dr. Gustave Le Bon became a close associate of Dr. von Neumann, joined the staff. Can't find any record of him today, but nevertheless he was there, and another man, a Dr. Clarkston, joined in approximately in 1940. Now this was not the only project going on at the Institute. There were other people there doing various things. The only man who knew everything that was going on there was of course Dr. Einstein himself, he was considered as the General. If you had a problem, you went to see the General. He was a general consultant to everyone, whatever the project might be. Now this thing continued to grow.

I haven't gotten into how I got involved in it yet, didn't quite get into it at this point. I came in later. But I think what I want to do at this point is take a slight break from the theoretical side and show you a video tape, part of it, produced by EMI Thorn Corp. of England. This movie was produced basically in 1983, and was released in the United States in 1984 from England to be shown in theaters, with schedule to setup about mid August of '84. And the movie lasted TWO WEEKS.

About three days before the movie was released, EMI Thorn received a letter from the United States government saying 'we don't want this movie to be shown in the United States.' They decided after some deliberation to ignore the letter, because they had already made their release dates, and they said well three days we can play that we never got the letter. So they released the movie, and it was shown in various places; New York, Philadelphia, as I understand there were huge waiting lines to see it, and various other cities around the US.; Phoenix, Sedona, AZ., Chicago, Los Angeles, whatever.

Another letter arrived at EMI Thorn in England, shortly thereafter--a very stern, "We don't want this movie shown in the United States." So EMI Thorn could not ignore the second letter. So they fired back at the Government, and said 'if you want this movie stopped, you will have to get a court injunction to stop it.' And the U.S. government said 'we will', and they did. They got a court order banning the showing of this movie in the United States. That court order took effect sometime early September, and the movie disappeared completely for two years. In the meantime EMI Thorn went ahead and decided that they wanted to fight this, and they did successfully. Two years later they had a counter-injunction issued, banning the first one, and it again became available as a video tape. I don't believe it has ever been shown in a movie house after that, but the video tape is commonly available.

Now the movie, the video tape, "The Philadelphia Experiment" is the actual title. It is relatively accurate in the first part of the film, and they do embellish it, they want to make a nice interesting movie, a love story, and they distorted some of the parts at the end, nevertheless, I would like to show the first part of it, because it's very appropriate to what comes from this point on.

[Mr. Bielek showed a short excerpt of the film, (now available from local video stores), called "The Philadelphia Experiment". The film starts from the beginning and continues until the two guys jump over the side of the ship. If you have not yet seen this movie, "The Philadelphia Experiment", it would be worthwhile to see it.]

Mr. Bielek continues.....

Up to that point the story is relatively accurate; they change one thing: the date. It was actually **August 12, 1943**. And a very disastrous experiment, but a lot happened in-between and this will lead into eventually the rest of the story.

Now as I have said, in 1936 they had a moderate degree of success, but nothing like this. The original intent was to produce a field of invisibility around an object. So they went on working and in 1940 they did achieve their first real success under Tesla's direction, at the Brooklyn Navy yard. It was a small ship, which had nobody aboard. The special equipment was put on that ship. It was powered from two adjacent ships on either side, to supply the power on cables; in case something went wrong they could cut the cables or if they got desperate they could sink the ship. But they didn't have any need to be that desperate, it was precautions, which the Navy always takes.

It was completely successful. The small ship became invisible, there was no one on board at this point, because that was a later part of the test. Well, it was declared as a success. The Navy was elated, they felt they had it and they funded an unlimited amount of money into the research for this thing and classified the project, September of 1940, calling the project, "**Project Rainbow**". Things went into high gear from that point on.

Now I think at this point, I should say where I came into it, both myself and my brother. I was born August 4, 1916, in the New York area, to a Mr. Alexander Duncan Cameron, Sr., the father, and a mother who, I don't believe was married from what little research we were able to do. Had a rather uneventful life, but pleasant life, because there was money in the family. My brother was born in May of 1917. And we went on our merry way. Had a ball as it was, didn't have any worries about money. Came the Depression years, we decided to go to school and get an education. He went to the University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland, until he graduated in 1939, in the summer of '39 with a PHD in physics. I went to Princeton, Bachelor's and Master's; I went to Harvard for my doctorate. Earlier, von Neumann said, "You don't want to get your doctorate here at Princeton. Go to Harvard, it's a better school. So I took a doctorate out at Harvard; I think it was in August of '39. In the meantime I should add, there were some other things going in the background, and that background happened to be our father.

He, himself served in the Navy in World War I. He was a seaman, in the pictures we have in our family album. Exactly when he joined we don't know and exactly when he left the Navy, we don't know. Those papers are missing. But as far as we know, he spent a full 20 years, took his retirement in the very early 30's. And at what rank he left, we don't know, and what connections he made, we don't really know, but he must have made some very interesting connections with intelligence because of what happened from that point on.

Now in the 30's. From that point on he never worked a day in his life... by the way, he didn't need to. Now in the 30's he had a hobby, and that was building sailboats. Not little models, but full-sized ones, which he used to race in the various regatta races, around Long Island, which was very common then. Take a trophy or two. Get tired of the boat, and then sell it, and build another. In the meantime he also became very active in other things. Those other things were smuggling scientists out of Nazi, Germany, and bringing them to the United States. That's a long piece of history, and I don't really need to go into. But it ceased in 1939 when the war became hot.

In September of 1939 due to the arrangements by my father, who apparently had a great deal of influence in the Navy, had prearranged that we enlist in the Navy, as we both did in September of 1939. We were given commissions; we then went to a special naval training school, in Providence, Rhode Island, for 90 days. We were probably among the earliest of what later they called the "90 Day Wonders" in the Navy. In 90 days you were trained as an officer and were supposed to know everything. Be that as it may, we were then at the end of that in 1939, early 1940. We were assigned to the institute.

Now in the meantime we had had some contact with it, and had been there periodically; I myself had been there for a period of time, because I was at Princeton. But we were assigned to the Institute full board, and our job was to represent the Navy's interest in this project. They wanted two people who had the scientific background and training to be able to accurately report both theoretically and practically on what was going on, what was happening, and what was being done. And that was our main job. We were assigned to the Institute; we also had offices at the Philadelphia Navy yard. Now in 1940 as I have said, there was a successful test. The project was classified. Tesla was given unlimited funding, along with the group which continued to expand. I don't remember all of the people involved, but we had another infrastructure which came into being, a Navy structure. Up to now I largely touched on the civilian end of it. Now there is a Navy end of it.

At the very top was the Office of Naval Engineering. In those days they did not have an Office of Naval Research. It was the Office of Naval Engineering, Hal Bowen, Sr., Admiral, was in charge. He was not only the overseer for the Navy of this project, but all projects of engineering developmental nature during the war. That office, by the way, was abolished in 1946, and replaced with the Office of Naval Research, which Hal Bowen again was a director of until he retired in 1947. But during that period he was, you might say, the Top Dog in the Navy. Under him there were some other people. There was a commander established layer. I won't go into that but there was a Lt. Commander, Alan Batchelor, who became sort of the crew chief and took care of the personnel who would to work on the project of invisibility, which then developed in two phases.

Alan Batchelor, by the way, is alive today; he's retired from the Navy. He retired as a Lt. Commander. I know him personally. I didn't know for a long period of time there were any survivors, and then suddenly I found out about this gentleman through other friends in New York and talked with him, eventually went to visit him. And he does have memory, of essentially all the projects. In fact he identified me on the phone, on a telephone conversation. He said, "Yes, you worked on that project, I remember you. No, your name wasn't Bielek." Bielek said, "Well, what was it?" Bielek continued... I already knew, but I wanted to see if he remembered. He did eventually come up with the name; he remembered my brother. This is all a little to the sides of the main story.

Now one of the other things that had to be done eventually was to develop a special crew. This came a little bit later. January of '41, the Navy decided that my brother and I needed some sea duty, so they

transferred us to Brooklyn Navy yard, and about a month or so later we were assigned to the Pennsylvania, an old-line battle wagon, and we went out into the Pacific. We were out there most of the year of 1941. Along about October of '41, when the Pennsylvania was brought in to Pearl Harbor to dry dock for some repairs, we took some leave and eventually went to San Francisco. We had a ball in San Francisco in those days, but we were there during that period of October, late October, early November; and in November it was finally decided that we go back to Pearl Harbor. Our orders were cut and on December 5th we were getting on the runway for the aircraft at the Naval Air station to be sent back to Pearl Harbor when we were intercepted by a captain in the Navy and addressed us by our ranks, and said, "Your orders are cancelled. Come with me." We followed him to an upstairs room in the Naval Air station and we were met by Hal Bowen, Sr., who said, "Gentlemen, your orders have been cancelled. You may as well know that we will be at war with Japan within 48 to 72 hours. We expect them to attack Pearl Harbor. You're much too valuable to send back to Pearl Harbor; you will stay here in the San Francisco area. You can do paper work. You will be assigned to the Pennsylvania; its home berth is San Francisco. You can finish out your year's tour here in San Francisco. You will then be returned to the Institute to continue your work. Enjoy it while you may, because there will be no leave time, and there will be nothing but hard work after you're back there." So we did. We enjoyed it. And eventually we went back there in January of '42.

But at that point a lot had happened in the meantime. Tesla had been assigned a battleship by a certain friend of his. I think it was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in the White house. He said "you may have this ship; go ahead, make it invisible." There was full confidence that he could do it. So he was proceeding with the building of the hardware. There were several, three RF transmitters, one main generator I believe, then there were two. The general plan of attack, without getting highly technical, was a series of magnetic coils driven by these generators which produced a very intense magnetic field, and initially they were wrapped around the hull of the ship. Later this was changed to coils mounted on the deck, four of them. And RF fields all synchronized with special frequencies and special modulation waveforms developed by Tesla which would produce the field of invisibility.

Along about this time (I will have to fill in a little bit about Tesla), he made another press announcement, in 1923, about talking with ET's off planet, which fell on some interested ears, but a lot of dead ears also. And he maintained a stance that he was in communication with ET's. Now after he retired from RCA, plus he became more active in this project, but he also maintained a laboratory in his living quarters at the Hotel New Yorker, in New York, the top floor. He had another laboratory in New York, which was actually separate, but not a very important one. Unknown to most people he had a second laboratory which apparently was his main one on top of the Waldorf Astoria on the top floor and both penthouse towers. He maintained a transmitter setup on the Waldorf; and his receiving setup, his receiving antennas and receivers which had been built by RCA under his direction, were on the New Yorker. And I know two people who said they were working with Tesla, during that period, that he was using that equipment, he was talking with somebody, virtually every day, and one of them was emphatic: it was someone off planet. In plain language, he was communicating with ET's!

Who? I have no idea. It has never been revealed. But during that period he got some additional information and he suddenly went to the Navy and said, "We are going to have a personnel problem. We're going to have a very serious problem. You cannot develop the amount of power necessary to make a large ship of the line invisible without having effects on the personnel. I need more time. I need to develop counter-measures for this so that the personnel are not harmed." The Navy said, "You can't. You've got a deadline date. There's a war on. Make it work. You can fix it, but don't change it."

Make it work, in other words. There was a deadline date, which happened to be March of '42. The specific test approached; he became very uneasy about it, and finally decided, with no extension in time and no way that he could modify the hardware to correct the problem, there was only one out for him. And that was to sabotage the equipment, not by physically destroying it, but making certain that it would never work when it was turned on, which was in essence what he proceeded to do on this test date, March of '42. The battleship did not have a special crew on. It had the regular crew, although it had the specialized

equipment. And the switches were thrown and nothing happened, and Mr. Tesla bowed out. He said, "Well, gentlemen, the experiment is a failure and it's time for me to leave. There's a very good man here that can take over and make things work for you. And that's Dr. John von Neumann. Bye!"

As the story goes, he was fired. There's another story and it goes, 'You can't fire me; I quit!' Whatever the case, he left. There was some other interest, and he did do other research from that point on until the date of **his death, January 7, 1943**, which figured into some of the other things that happened later, but was not directly related at that time to the experiment.

Now in the period of that era a lot of other projects were afoot. One of the others that was developed and was actually functional prior to this project and that was the work being done basically at the Navy yard, and also at the Institute under Einstein's specific direction, was the experiments in Degaussing. I don't know how many of you know it, but prior to WWII and during WWII actually dating to 1938, the Germans developed a new type of mine, called a magnetic mine. It did not explode by contact, it exploded by means of detecting the magnetic mass of the steel hull of a ship as it approached. It distorted the earth's magnetic field, and this was sensed by sensing elements on this mine; and when it was close enough to the ship or was underneath the ship, without any contact being made, the trigger mechanisms fired, the mine would go off and blow a hole in the bottom of the ship, and that was the end of the ship. The U.S. Navy knew about this, and they wanted to develop countermeasures, which they did. They were very successful. They were so successful in fact that the Germans gave up on the magnetic mine in 1943, and went back to the standard mines which you cannot affect by this type of equipment. The early forms of that equipment involved wrapping two sets of cables around the ship, special generators aboard ship; there was no intent to produce invisibility, radar or otherwise, it was strictly a matter of exploding those German magnetic mines. They did explode a lot of them; they saved quite a few ships as the result of it, and that project was entirely successful.

I think at this point we'll set up the slides.

[At this Mr. Bielek shows some slides of the college at Princeton. These slides include area sites of the school ie., the room from where he was taught, the inner courtyard, a few trees, and other items around the school. But he also showed a slide of the building where they first conducted the experiment of making things invisible--optically invisible! Mr. Bielek produced other slides of the original equipment from the Philadelphia Experiment, from the **Eldridge**, the ship from which the experiment had taken place. Few of the slides were of one of the special generators, and controls. He also mentioned that he knew that this equipment actually came from the Eldridge, because of the feeling or the VIBES, of being around this equipment.]

And Mr. Bielek continues....

Ok, once the experiment failed insofar as Tesla's effort was concerned, Dr. von Neumann took over. Now some of the other people in the background that became part of this project are well-known. One of them is T. Townsend Brown. He has a long history; many people know him for the fact that he worked in the UFO field with electrostatics, attempting to prove that you can make an object move by means of very high voltage of electrostatic fields. And he did a lot of work and is well documented, well researched. He worked in his school days, with a Dr. Brown, he became known as Dr. Bifield, the Bifield Brown Effect.

Eventually he was picked up by the Navy. He joined the Naval Reserves in 1933 and took part in various little projects. In 1939 they tapped him on the shoulder for active service, and he went in the Navy. And they gave him the project of developing countermeasures for mines. And that was his department basically; you had a number of areas of expertise, he worked on the magnetic mine project. He was also

considered an RF expert, so he also worked on the Philadelphia Experiment, at least to the extent of designing a special radio transmitter, and a tower to support the antennas, which was the high tower on the Eldridge which figures later, and is shown in the movie and which was accurate, that it was broken, and it did come down. That was his handiwork, not the breaking of it, but the original mounting and testing of it.

Before Dr. von Neumann could complete his work he told the Navy, 'I've got to restudy this thing. Obviously it didn't work, I've got to go back and find out why.' And he needed a lot of time. The Navy had no choice, but to give whatever time he demanded. So it went on in '42 through a good part of '42 and more theoretical study. Along about May of '42, they decided they were going to need a special ship. The battleship was no longer available; it went back into service. They decided they wanted to build a test vehicle from the ground up. So along about June or July they decided to go to the drawing boards to find out what ships were coming down the ways that might be suitable, that were going to be built, and they picked on "DE 173" which later was christened "The Eldridge". It was not known at that time by that name.

And in July they modified the drawings. Decided where they wanted the two generators. The reason why they had to do the modification, was the destroyer, the 'DE', was a rather small ship. Its normal displacement was around 1500 tons not 30,000. Consequently they had to fit the equipment, which was quite heavy, very carefully. What they decided to do was to leave the forward gun turret off, and fill it in, and to leave a hole there, and the hole was for where the generators would go. So they mounted the two generators down in the hole where the turret would have normally been, the powder magazine and everything else. The motor drive for the generators, the diesel electric system to drive the entire system, and four transmitters were eventually mounted on the deck. But the ship had to be built first. It came down the ways about October of '42 and then it went to dry dock, but it started out fitted with various pieces of equipment. So along about January of '43 it was virtually ready.

Now insofar as the "human equation" was concerned, what they were going to do for a crew... about June or so of '42 they decided they were going to have to have a special crew. All volunteer, handpicked, who would probably, and as they did, essentially sign their lives away. They were volunteers, they would not be responsible, so on and so forth, and they were told that it was going to be an very exotic experiment and there was some danger possibly involved. 'Do you want to volunteer?'

Well they got the kind of people they wanted, about 33, and they went through a special training school at Groton, Connecticut, a Coast Guard Academy. About three months of training. Graduated in December of '42, and who was the head of the class, the instructor as it were, whose photo, as well as the entire graduating class showed up? This is still in the family files, believe it or not, was our father, in his Naval uniform. How he got back into the Navy, we don't know, unless it was a Coast Guard uniform, but it looked to me like a Navy uniform. And all the enlisted personnel including two warrant officers, they were then, as you might say, swept off to Philadelphia where they were assigned, not knowing of course when the ship would be ready. And they remained on call until they were needed. Those thirty three, went through, approximately, went through special training, and they were warned of certain things, but nobody expected what actually happened. Since a special crew was available, the ship was being outfitted in January and this was going on and some tests began, about January of '43, separate systems. Nothing was ever tested completely together, it could not be because that was the final test.

So various subsystems were tested; the generators, the RF transmitters. Tesla used three, Von Neumann went to four and he finally decided the power of the transmitters selected by Tesla, which were General Electric. The 500 kilowatt CW was not sufficient. He put boosters on them to raise each one to 2 megawatt CW and the two generators remained essentially the same, 75 KVA each. Fairly low frequency, motor driven, special synchronizing circuits to make sure the two generators were in absolute sync, otherwise it wouldn't work. A special generator system was built with another very exotic device-- it was inherited directly from Tesla--and that was the **Zero Time Reference Generator**.

Now what is a Zero Time Reference? This is a term you won't see in the text- books. It is a system which quite simply locks to the earth's field, the earth's magnetic structure, and also its mass resonance through a very ingenious system designed by Tesla. Now all the planets in our system and all of the planets throughout this galaxy are basically locked in the cosmology and having what you call a Zero Time Reference which is the Geocentric center of our galaxy. Everything has to be referenced to this Zero Time point, it's a reference really. Regardless of the local time, you must reference to this thing to make everything work. And Tesla found the means to do this rather simply. These reference generators exist in every FAA system ever built for the glide slope [sic?], our landing systems and it was part of the system. All of the generators, most generators like the one I showed you, and various other equipment. The final version some 3000 '6L6' tubes were used to drive the field coils of the two generators, and that was an accurate rendition, by the way, perhaps not to the exact position, but actually in the sense that there were a large number of tubes, about 3000 by count.

Along about March of '43 von Neumann started to get the shakes. He would not believe Tesla at first and Tesla kept saying, "There's going to be a personnel problem", and he wouldn't believe it. Well my brother and I believed Tesla, because we had a great deal of respect for him, and my brother went through some of the math and the equations and the things that Tesla told him, and I did too. We finally agreed with Tesla and we kept telling von Neumann that 'you can't turn this system on the way it is. You're going to have a problem, even Tesla said so.' Well at the mention of Tesla's name, von Neumann at that stage would blow up and he became very upset at the mere mention of his name. Eventually however he got the message. He said, maybe there will be a problem. Well let's see what we can do about it.

He decided to add a third generator. So they designed and built one and added it about late April, early May. At this point I'm not really sure where they put it, it might've been on deck, it might've been below deck, because it didn't stay very long. They had problems, very serious problems, in that they could never synchronize it to the other two. Along about the same time, early '43, a third man, my brother and I were the ones chosen to run the equipment by the way and were trained to run the entire system because we knew what the system was and we had the educational background to appreciate what he was trying to do.

But as the film showed, and this was correct, we were in enlisted men's uniforms. We had first-class Specialist rating and when we were around the rest of the crew, we wore enlisted men's uniforms because we were working with the crew most of the time. In those days there was a very strong caste system in the Navy. New officers did not mix with the men very well other than to give them orders. You didn't work with them like that in the uniform in those days. They do now and on the subs they do. But we were told to wear enlisted men's uniforms when we were working with the crew and in the test mode for the ship.

The third man was given to us, a man by the name of Jack, and he was a technician of sorts, he was a first class electronic technician, had the right background, and he was just a helper. Along about June, mid June, in one of the tests, this third generator went slightly berserk. Started generating enormous arcs. Jack was hit by one of these arcs and was laid out on the cat walk, cold. We thought maybe he was dead and the medics came in and hauled him off; he was in a coma. Stayed in that for about four months and recovered later. He was never again a part of the project.

So von Neumann looked at this and said 'the generator is no good, remove it.' It was removed and went back to the two generators. He scratched his head, went back to square one. 'Well, what do we do now?' Decided to go on. The Navy of course was pressuring him in the meantime, 'You've got to get this thing going.' They did a lot further testing. Eventually early July, actually late June, they decided the ship long since came out of dry dock, and was sitting at dockside in the Philadelphia Navy yard. We, by the way had an office in the Philadelphia Navy yard, in the top of one of the buildings. High security, with a view of the harbor. They decided that the Eldridge was to go to sea for sea trials, which was normal. So it spent three days at sea. Mid June, it came back, had the shake-down. Everything was all right. It did not take the special crew out for this. It took a normal crew out. And it came back, everything was fine. Went to dockside for final test.

Finally July 20th, they decided the ship was ready for the final testing. So the special test crew was assembled, the captain who was to handle the ship, a man by the name of Hangle, Captain Hangle, a Navy captain, went on board. He was not the permanent captain. Everyone went on board on the 22nd, including ourselves. As the movie showed, the ship went out to its position, its station in the harbor. At 0900 hours we were told to throw the switch, a whole series of them really. There were at that point only two generators left, so the movie was slightly inaccurate in that respect. So they turned it on and the ship became invisible, according to the observers. They left it in that mode for some 15-20 minutes. They said turn it off, and we turned the equipment off. Bring the ship back to port, and we did. And it was only then when we got it back to port we realized there was a serious problem.

The personnel, those that were above deck (there were some above deck and some below deck), were totally disoriented, nauseous, throwing up, almost to the point of delirious and obviously not with it. So the Navy saw the state of affairs, they said get the crew off and we will get you a new crew. Von Neumann knew for sure then that we had a personnel problem, and he went to the Navy and said "I need more time to study this problem. We need to find out what to do to correct it. The Navy said, "You have a drop-dead date of the 12th of August, 1943. You will do the testing by then or forget it!" They would not give him a reason why. They gave none of us a reason why. I went to Hal Bowen and asked him where did this order come from. He gave it to us. He said 'I don't know, but I will find out exactly where it came from.' And he finally found out through the chain of command, that it came from the CNO, who was the Chief of Naval Operations, which we thought a bit peculiar. The Chief of Naval Operations is concerned with the conduct of the war, where the fleets are, what the ships are doing. He is not concerned about the details of an engineering project back in Philadelphia yards. I will let you know there is an engineering project of some kind, there are several going on. It probably came from above his level. Well we had the date, von Neumann and everybody worked night and day to try and make the corrections. The Navy decided in the meantime they did not want full invisibility. They only wanted radar invisibility. The reasoning behind this was that at that time, of course, we did not have such things as inertial guidance systems, we did not have world-wide Loran and Shoran navigational systems. One is low frequency and the other one is a medium frequency. All you had to navigate with was line of sight, the eye and radar. If you make the ship radar invisible at night, you can't tell where the ship is unless it's optically visible. If it's optically invisible you may ram an adjacent ship. That was the thinking and they said no more optical invisibility. Von Neumann said that we can modify the equipment for that, and he did.

Came the final and fatal day, 12th of August 1943. Went out into the harbor again. Everybody was a little shaky, and my brother and myself particularly. So we went out on station, the orders came to throw the switch, to fire the equipment. For about 60 to 70 seconds everything looked okay. They had their radar invisibility, you could still see the ship, an outline.

Then there was a blue flash and the ship disappeared totally.

At that point of course von Neumann panicked. The ship disappeared completely, they didn't know what happened to it. About four hours later the ship reappeared in the harbor, in the same location where it had been. It was quite obvious when it reappeared that something was wrong. They shipped a crew out, a crew on a launch, because they still had no response to radio signals. They had indications that something was very seriously wrong. They could already see this because the antenna superstructure was broken. So out went the crew and they went and boarded the ship and found the following:

Two men embedded in the steel decks; two men embedded in steel bulkheads; the fifth man with his hand embedded in the steel bulkhead--he lived, they chopped his hand off. Gave him an artificial hand. People running around totally bananas, and really insane, out of it. People who were appearing and disappearing. A few who were on fire, if you remember the biblical story about the bush that burned without being consumed. They had men like this. And everybody was seriously disoriented. The only people who escaped this disorientation were those who were below decks, that also included my brother and myself. That's where the very interesting part of the story comes in.

What happened to the ship and what went wrong. We jumped over the side of the ship expecting to hit water; we didn't, we wound up in 1983, August 12, on the shores, if you will, of another project called the Phoenix Project at Montauk, Long Island, at night, inside the inner peripheral fences. They had it fully operational at that time, with guards, guard dogs, and regular helicopter patrol. We were spotted by a helicopter; we didn't know what a helicopter was. The guards came and grabbed us and took us downstairs. It was five levels of underground at Montauk, and that's where most of the equipment was. And we were introduced to Dr. von Neumann. 'Well who are you?' 'I am Dr. von Neumann.' We were more than slightly shocked, because we had just left him in 1943, a relatively young man, and here was an old man greeting us as von Neumann. He quickly filled us in as to what had happened, to what was going on, because he had the final reports. Which is a long story. How did this happen? And he said, Gentlemen you have to go back and shut off the equipment on the Eldridge; this has already occurred according to our records, but it hasn't actually happened in reality, it has not happened yet, but you have to go back and do it. We can't shut it off from here. We can't shut this station down; **what has happened is the two experiments in time, exactly forty years apart, have coupled together, to each other, and created a hole in Hyperspace and which sucked the Eldridge in.**

"You were lucky in a sense; you jumped overboard and wound up here." The other personnel, by the way, were still on board the ship, locked within the bubble of energy which surrounded the ship. He said "this Hyperspace bubble is expanding, and is going to create some very serious problems; we don't know how far it will go if it's not shut down. It could engulf part of the planet." There was a lot of speculation; he realized that it was something they had no knowledge of, no control over, and they had to establish control by shutting down the principal element generating the fields, and that was the Eldridge. The Phoenix project--won't go into the history of it, but at that point which happened to be the last day it was on-line, had the capability, at that point, and had had for two and one half years, a total control of time, and they were able to send us back to the Eldridge, which they did. They said, you will have to do whatever is necessary to shut off the equipment, smash it if you have to. Which we did. We picked up axes and smashed everything in sight. The banks of electron tubes, the power switches, everything that consisted of control circuitry, and the generators shut down, and they slowly wound down, and shut down, and things started to reestablish themselves to normal, ie, the ship returned to its normal point in the harbor. At the same time, other than a first slippage of about three or four hours, and at that point I stayed with the ship. My brother decided, in fact, as I recall, he actually had orders to return to '83, so he jumped over the side of the ship again. He wound up in '83.

They boarded the ship; of course, they found the antenna broken. The deck equipment was intact. Equipment below decks, in the hole, was smashed as we had done, and they found the terrible state of the personnel. Well they couldn't take the ship back with the personnel. They put a special crew on, took the ship back to dockside, and held meetings for some four days with von Neumann, Le Bon, Hal Bowen, Batchelor, and a number of other people. "Well, what do we do now?" Well they decided, they would run one more test, and they would rebuild the equipment, but then the last test would be without personnel, as the first successful one with a different ship. They would rebuild it, they would hard-wire it, on the Eldridge. So in late October, they took the ship out into the outer harbor, at night, took it out with a standard crew, and the crew left the ship. They had about a thousand feet of cable so that they could turn the equipment on, and hopefully turn it off again. At the appropriate hour, which is about 10:00 at night, 2200 hours Navy time, they turned the equipment on and the ship immediately disappeared. Now this led to the legends, the apocrypha of stories of the Eldridge showing up in the harbor of Norfolk, VA and a lot of people have reported this, it was seen there for ten or fifteen minutes, then disappeared. Then it returned to the harbor in Philadelphia. When it returned, as it did, they didn't have to shut any equipment off, it was already shut off for them and half of it was missing. They found two transmitter cabinets missing, one of the generators was missing. The control room was a smoking ruins. Nobody was there to do it, but it was a smoky ruins. The Navy got the point that this was something they were fooling with that they had no cognizance what it was all about, and they decided to totally scrap the project at that point. Send the Eldridge back to the ship yard, strip it, re-equip it for normal sea duty, which they did, and it went

back out to sea as a normal ship, with its normal captain, which had been assigned in August, actually August 22nd was the christening date after the second test, which was the real disaster.

It did normal sea duty during the war. In 1946 it wound up in mothballs along with many other ships. 1950, President Truman made a transfer of some fifty destroyers to Greece and other nations in Europe. The Eldridge was one of them. It went to the Greeks. The Navy renamed it the Lion. The Navy repetitively had problems with that ship themselves and they had to strip it down, themselves, and repaint it, and re-outfit it, and they had no more trouble out of it. It may still be in service in the Greek Navy today for all we know. They don't scrap ships as fast as we do. But they also inherited the log, the log from the Eldridge. As the Maritime Law states, the log must go with the ship. Well, it did. When they opened it up, they found out something rather interesting. Every page for that log prior to January 1, 1944, was missing, and no prior history to what the ship had done. That so far as the log was concerned, the Greeks could do nothing about it. They could've complained to the Navy, but the Navy was not about to turn anything more over to them. So that was the end of the saga of the Eldridge.

The project was closed. At that point, there's one other interesting aspect I forgot to mention which does figure into the whole story. Approximately six days before the final test on the Eldridge, in August, the one which was a complete disaster, three UFO's showed up, over the Eldridge. At what altitude, I don't know. I do not recall having seen them. My brother did and other people did. And they just sat there. Now what they were doing, we don't know other than they were observing. At the time of the test when the ship disappeared into Hyperspace, one of those UFO's disappeared with it. It wound up in Montauk, in the underground. It was sucked through Hyperspace and wound up in the underground intact! It was later dismantled.

Now after the project was closed, von Neumann was moved of course to Los Alamos, New Mexico, because he then went to work with Oppenheimer on the Atomic Bomb project. The Atomic Bomb project of course was successful. They had problems too, but there is no need to go into that. And the contest which had existed for quite a few years between the Navy and the Army as to whose secret weapon was going to be used to win the War, went to the Army and the Atomic Bomb project. Leslie Groves went out on that. We can only speculate at this point what might've happened had the Navy's test been successful: they would've probably received all the funding, and they probably would have been shipping pieces of equipment onto all of the Navy's ships, perhaps Merchant Mariners, because the Merchant Mariners was also very interested at that time. A gentleman by the name of Carl Allende, commonly called, according to the stories which had circulated for years, "Carlos Miguel Allende", was an observer on the SS Furuseth, a merchant mariner at the time of that test in August. Many stories are told about him, he has been interviewed many times, and certain things just don't hang together in the stories he tells. He may well have been there, but nobody has been able to nail down his real history.

In '47 the Navy decided to reopen the project. In the meantime there had been a small reorganization of the entire military structure. The Department of Defense was established, you had the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, which came into being in 1947. You had Chiefs of Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and of course the big building called the Pentagon. Well the Navy's infrastructure changed and a lot of the wartime people were retired. Somebody else came into the office of Naval Research, and said to Dr. von Neumann, let's reopen this project, "Project Rainbow". Find out what really happened, see if there is anything in it that we can salvage.

So we did or started to, then I got called out to Los Alamos and to a place called Camp Hale, Colorado, along with Dr. Vannevar Bush; and what was he doing? He and Vannevar Bush were the scientific team in charge of recovering a crashed UFO at Aztec, New Mexico in 1947. It was totally unbeknownst to me because, in the meantime, the Navy washed me out and did a number on me, and he was there again in 1948 for another crash, or two crashes, of more UFO's; everyone or all of the bodies were dead in those cases. In 1949 one crashed more or less intact, and they recovered a live one. This one was called "EBE-1", and was found wandering around in the fields. They captured him, and they took care of him, and they tried to find out what made him "tick". They communicated with him--him or it. They couldn't see if

there was any determination of sex of this individual. They called in the doctors because he was obviously not too well. He was getting worse by the day. Doctors couldn't do a thing with him, they didn't know what was wrong. Something familiar with that statement, ha, ha.

They called in a botanist, a PHD in botany. He found out what was wrong. This little guy had CHLOROPHYLL in his veins. Stood about three feet high. Looks like a typical picture of the little Gray's, except he wasn't a Gray. But he had chlorophyll in his veins and he lived on sunshine. So they had to keep him out in the sunshine, at least some part of the time. And the rest of the time they kept him under wraps and they also kept him well-guarded because he had a very strange characteristic: they found out not only was he completely telepathic, and capable of communicating with fellow kindred, members of his group, but he also, they found, had a very interesting strange property--he could walk through walls. So they found out how to stop that. They kept him in a Faraday cage most of the time, which turns out that was the way, this one and others like him were transported by those who later turned out to be the little Gray's. And that's another story I won't get into, but nevertheless he was captured alive and eventually died after some one and a half to two years. They gained a lot of information.

But before he died a number of strange things happened. He communicated. I am told by someone who was once in the government that he gave the basis of the modern transistor to Dr. von Neumann and to Dr. Vanover Bush. Whether this is true or not I don't know, because Bell Labs had already announced the transistor in 1947. But it was a different device. It was a Germanium pellet with cat whiskers, and of course it developed from that point on if you are familiar with the history of transistors. But supposedly he gave them the information and sketches to the most rudimentary transistors based on their own communication system, which was not understood--nothing was understood on board their ships. But he also told Dr. von Neumann about his problem. The problem with the Eldridge, and how basically he could solve it. He didn't tell him exactly how to solve it, and he told him what was wrong, gave him some clues, and said 'you will have to go back to the drawing board and solve it yourself. I'm not solving it for you!'

He did, about 1949, finally after doing his homework and a lot of study in metaphysics. Which, if you can imagine a hardheaded mathematician being forced to study metaphysics and matters of the occult, was probably obnoxious to him at first, but he did eventually become quite versed in the subject, and recognized the problem, and went to work on it.

Now what was the nature of the problem that he finally came to grips with? It was rather basic. The ship came back to its point of reference because it had a Zero Time Generator and the reference system which brought it back. That remained intact; it was the generators that were destroyed, and certain other equipments which were destroyed, but that zero reference device brought the ship back to its original point of reference, even though it had shifted time slightly.

Humans are born, or I should say not only born but at the time of conception, as he found out with his research, with their own TIME LOCKS. Now you would have to go into some rather obscure physics, I'll leave out the math and try to make it simple. We're not living in a three dimensional universe. We're living in a five dimensional universe. The fourth and fifth dimensions are TIME. The fourth time dimension of course has been well alluded to as outlined by Einstein and others. The fifth dimensional concept actually goes back to 1931, to P.D. Aspinski and his book "Tertium Organum", a new model of the universe, in English. And he spoke of the five dimensions of our reality. He named the fourth as time; he never really got around to naming the fifth.

But von Neumann realized, as it is known today by some physicists, that the fifth dimension is also time; it is a spinor, a vector, rotating around the first primary vector which indicates the flow and direction of time. The flow is immaterial. We say that we are moving forward in time, that's because of our looking at it, and our reference. We don't sense time but it does flow at a fairly stable rate. And this other vector running around it is of no concern to us... normally.

However every human at the time of conception is given a set of locks, if you will (it's part of the genetic structure), to the time point at which that individual is locked at conception, so that that individual flows with time and one born and lives a life out is referenced to everything around him which he comes to know all his friends, family, schooling, whatever, and doesn't slip in and out of time from the point of reference which he is used to. That is, normally.

In the case of the experiment on the Eldridge, the power was so enormous that it ruptured the time references of those individuals who were directly exposed to the fields, namely those above deck. They lost their time references. Once the ship came back, is when the trouble started. As long as it was in Hyperspace and the generators were going, they were all contained within the field. So far as I know, nobody else jumped overboard but the two of us. In retrospect, I wonder whether we ever should have, but nevertheless we did, and the events that took place, took place. When the fields collapsed, these individuals, having lost their time references right up to that point, who were held and contained within the field, started to drift. Some of them drifted totally out of reality, others drifted around, and were lucky if they got their feet on the deck, and some drifted and finally materialized, as happened, two on the deck, two in the bulkheads, and one with his hand in the wall, and that was because of the fact that they lost their time references, and they drifted, and they happened to drift back. Some never came back at all! Others did this strange number of disappearing and rematerializing, repeatedly!

And there were those strange cases who were on fire, as the saying goes, such as the Biblical story of the bush that burns and is not consumed. There were a number of individuals who did this. The Navy spent a fortune in electronic equipment trying to correct the problem. Eventually they did, more or less. But everybody was in quarantine for a long period.

To this day the Navy will not admit that this experiment never took place. There have been a lot of inquiries to the Navy. Many form letters were sent out by the Department of the Navy denying that there ever was such an experiment. They do not deny that the Eldridge existed, but they deny that the experiment ever took place. And in 1979, when William Moore and Berlitz wrote their book and released it, Moore estimated that at that point the Navy had spent probably in excess of two million dollars in answering questions about the Philadelphia Experiment, with form letters that were sent out. They still deny it ever took place.

In any case, von Neumann did his homework, realizing he needed a computer to solve the problems related to the personnel. So he went back to the drawing board, as the saying goes, at the Institute and he developed the first all- electronic computer. To that date there were no electronic computers. Von Neumann is the father of the modern electronic computer. It is well-known and well documented. About 1950 he had something working and in '52 they had a fully working model, and books are still on the shelves down at the Institute the bigestry [?] of his development was with Dr. Goldsten, who is still in Philadelphia, no longer connected with the Institute. I've talked with Dr. Goldsten. And in '53, approximately he, delivered a new system to the Navy, with a computer, with the total correction factors. Precisely what he did, I do not know. But they conducted another test with a different ship, a different crew, totally successful, no side effects. The Navy was elated. of course, the war was over, but they immediately classified this project, dropped the name "Project Rainbow", and reclassified it "**Project Phoenix**".

From that point on they developed other systems, other hardware which goes into extremely sensitive areas; I will not go into them publicly. But many things have come out of that. Among them were several medical studies, at least four medical reports were written. I know of these, for George Hoover who was part of the commission in the Office of Naval Research investigating the matter when it came up again in '55 (because of the "Allende Letters" and Dr. Morris K. Jessup's involvement). But Hoover said to me on the phone, he's now retired and living in California--he said, well of course he realized, and he said, Moore didn't realize, that there were any other projects going on at that time, and of course he knew about the degaussing experiments.

He said that there were also, as a result of the Philadelphia Experiment, Project Rainbow, a lot of medical studies made. He said, never before in history had the human mind and the human body been subjected to such intense magnetic fields, and powerful electromagnetic fields. They didn't know what the consequences would be. He said, they found out as a result of those studies, a great many things in terms of the consequences. He said, there were very valuable reports. They certainly were; many other things came out of it, after that. Well, the Navy solved the problem, eventually, and von Neumann stayed around.

What happened to me? What happened to my brother? I did somewhat forget that. I didn't forget it, I just left it for the end. My brother returned to 1983! Shortly there after he lost his 'time locks' due to an accident, and he aged very, very rapidly, at the rate of a year per hour. He died within a few days. They tried to keep him alive with some other hardware they had since developed. But they couldn't, he died. But it was very important, for reasons I can not go into, to keep him alive. So whether you will accept the metaphysical point of view or not, it was arranged, I was allowed to help arrange it. Because I was back in '43 and there was some transit back and forth because of Montauk, which was still on line for a period of time. **To go back to the father and say, 'Hey man, get busy; we need another son, something has happened to Duncan.' So a new son, the last of the line, was born in 1951, and he from '83 was a walk-in, as a soul into the body in 1963, August 12th. It had to be August 12th. And he's the man you saw in the picture today. He does have the memories, of the whole thing, more or less.** There are holes and there are gaps.

There's another element involved in this as to why the two ships locked up. Had that experiment not been conducted on the 12th of August, if it had been the 10th or the 14th of August, or, as was the case in July, considerably earlier, or had it been postponed to, let's say, September, we would have never had the lockup with the Phoenix project. Why? It's a very fundamental point involved here. Not only do humans have biofields, which are quite well documented today. They start at birth. But planet Earth has its own set of biofields. This has been discovered rather recently, in the last decade roughly. Four of them, and they all four peak out once every twenty years. Guess what date? **The 12th of August. 1963, 1983, 1943, you can go backwards or forwards, always twenty years. And this creates a very strange set of conditions on planet Earth, where there is a peak of energy, a peak of magnetic energies, and a capability of coupling, and this is what happened because of the culmination of dates of the two experiments, on August 12th, and the Earth's biofields peaking out at that time.** The energies were sufficient to create the Hyperspace field and the coupling, which otherwise would not have occurred, and the Eldridge slipped into Hyperspace along with the UFO, and the whole scenario came to pass, as it has been. This was all recorded in the Navy documents, in the Navy files. They won't let them loose. I know they exist, I know somebody who has had access to them, that's why I know they exist. And they will not let loose of the story, they do not want the public, to this day, to know how disastrous it was.

Now there is an interesting, lets say "post mortem" anecdote to this story. William Moore, in writing his book (and by the way, I will indicate, there were two books written. The first one issued in 1978, "Thin Air", was fictionalized, written by two people I have never heard of, George E. Simpson and Neil R. Burger. We have no idea who they are. There are no credits given in the book as to who the authors are, it's a standard publication, it's long since disappeared.)...

About a year and a half later the more definitive book, non-fiction (at least it was not intended to be fiction), written by Berlitz and Moore, basically by William R. Moore, titled "The Philadelphia Experiment", originally hard back, and then of course in paperback. It became quite popular, they sold over ten million copies to date. I don't know what printing it's in now, but it's in multiple printing.

Moore in his research, never could pin down the exact date of the last experiment; he never had any awareness of the "Phoenix Project" or the coupling, or what the nature of the real disaster was. He did interview Dr. von Neumann. He interviewed him and called him in the book, "Dr. Reinhardt". Interestingly enough in "Thin Air" they also interviewed a Dr. Reinhardt. One in the same man! Dr. von Neumann.

Von Neumann is not dead! He is alive to this date. The Navy and the official government records say that he died of cancer in 1957. Well if he had cancer, which I do not know, if he had it they found a way and they knew how to cure it. They did. They needed him around. They kept him on the project. He was the director of the Phoenix Project until '77 when **he developed a very pronounced split personality, which became worse as time went on.** And he resigned his position as director of the project and somebody else took over, Dr. Herman C. Unterman, from Germany. And he became a consultant. He is not dead, he is still alive, but he is now totally split in personality and usually the alter ego, a Mr. Howard E. Decker, who is well known in New York as an surplus Electronics dealer, is the only person that who shows himself, in the same body. I have spent three hours talking with Howard Decker, so I know the man is alive, as of November 1989. And these pictures were taken on this date up there in his home, rather in bad disrepair. He has become, shall we say, a sloppy housekeeper since his wife died.

The whole thing died, and in essence was resurrected with the Phoenix Project. My brother was reborn. I was shipped up to '83. They decided they didn't want me around anymore, for whatever reasons. And they did a number on me. Total brainwashing, established a new personality, shipped me back into the past, and I became Alfred Bielek. With a new set of parents, and a false birth certificate, and a complete cover up story, which hung together, and memories, which may or may not be quite true, but nevertheless, still there. Well indoctrinated. I had not the foggiest notion that I had ever been involved in the Philadelphia Experiment, much less the Phoenix Project, until sometime in '86 in the Phoenix Project. The reason why I became aware of that was because I revisited Long Island and long since left it. Went out on the site at Montauk with some friends. Eventually some of the memories started to come back. They said, 'You were part of it'. I said, 'No I'm not'. Eventually I remembered I was.

But in January of '88 I remembered the beginnings of memory of the Philadelphia Experiment, and it has kept growing in terms of memory since then. My brother does remember it also. And it's been a horrendous waste, I would say, of a career of knowledge I once had. Pieces of it come back at times. But the basic personality now remains quite stably as Al Bielek and the memories of Edward A. Cameron flit in and out, but they're mostly there now, particularly the earlier years, up to and through the experiment. From '43 to '47 a good part of it is blank. I don't know what else happened. Except I know that in '47 they decided that I was no longer useful. In fact I had to be gotten rid of. So that basically is the story of what happened.

But the other interesting anecdote which William Moore uncovered in his research: He was also interested in UFOs; 1975 in late December, or early January perhaps '76, he went up to visit a family in Canada, who, on September 12th, I believe it was, had an encounter in Ontario province, with a UFO. A very simple farmer. He was driving home one night in his truck, found a UFO parked in the road, straddling the road he was supposed to go down. Nobody there, no lights on, nothing. He looked at it, 'what the blazes is this?', turned around to go the other way, and what does he do? He practically runs down a Ufonaut, standing about three and a half feet high, in a silver suit, who was in the middle of the roadway. He jammed on his brakes, missed him by inches; it was a gravel road and he skidded, and this little ufonaut, whatever he was, whomever he was, jumped over the fence and disappeared.

Approximately December 12th, according to Moore's date of December 12th, this family, after having a lot of harassment from the neighbors, because some of the UFO's kept coming into the area. And they were souvenir hunting and everything else, and they didn't know what to do to try and keep the whole thing quiet. They were visited by three very high-level officers, one from the Canadian Armed Services, representing the province of Ottawa; one Air Force General, from the Pentagon; and a Navy officer, from the Office of Naval Intelligence. They apologized to these two people. They said, what happened to you was not supposed to happen. 'Well what do you mean it wasn't supposed to happen?' 'It was an accident.' 'Well what do you mean, an accident?' 'Well, it wasn't supposed to happen. We were sent here to make a formal apology, and to answer any questions you might have. What would you like to know?' This is probably one of the few times that the government has ever opened up, and they said, according to William Moore's account, they got questions answered for the next two hours or so. And all of a sudden the Office of Naval Intelligence, officer blurted out a very interesting commentary. **He says, 'Oh, we have**

had contact with the ET's since 1943. It was due to an accident of an experiment that the Navy was running at that time, on invisibility!

*** E N D ***

So with that I will close the formal presentation and if you have any questions, I will do my best to answer them.

The person who has made this tape or taped this conference has missed the very first part of the questions, and answers. At which point to how much was missing, I have no idea.

QUESTION:.....

ANSWER: The experiment was expanded. **They tried in 1948, the Naval Air Armed tried to see if they could get this project to work before von Neumann's resurrected work, on an aircraft.** They had an F-80 available to them. They attached some smaller equipment. Well you don't need tons and tons of equipment for an aircraft, so they shrank it down. Put a system aboard the F-80, followed the directions on ground under radio control from the pilot, go off into a certain area and turn the equipment on, and after it becomes radar invisible for a certain period of time, turn it off. Everything was fine. Returned to base. Everything was fine. They said ok. Well looks like we have it. But let's be safe!

They quarantined the officer for about a year, the pilot, and the aircraft. About a year later they said, Ok, take it up again, but let's send an observer with you this time. And we will try it again in the same area. **So they went up and everything was fine until they turned on the equipment. The pilot disappeared and was never seen again.** The observer was not a trained pilot for an F-80. He couldn't control the aircraft; it crashed. The body of the observer was recovered, but never the body of the pilot. So that was the end of the attempts to use aircraft, at least at that phase. Since then, I understand, they do have the equipment small enough to put on a large aircraft. But that's highly classified.

QUESTION: Would you say that there is any experimentation in controlled time travel?

ANSWER: Yes. There has been and that again is highly classified government knowledge, but there definitely has been. Time Travel does exist.

You have a question over there?

QUESTION: That was one of my questions, that Time Travel did actually exist. Does it currently still exist? Are they still using it? Or do you know?

ANSWER: It does still exist; beyond that I will not state.

QUESTION: When you were talking about the invisibility of the ship, you said the first experiment went fine, and the second experiment was the one that messed up. What you meant, I mean I took it as you meant, actually invisibility as well as radar invisibility was achieved even on the first one?

ANSWER: That's correct. In terms of the hardware was successful. In terms of the personnel, it was not successful, it was a complete disaster. Now it was not a complete disaster in the first test July 22nd, it was a bad enough disaster that they changed crews and realized there was a serious problem. The second test might have been successful if they had not of coupled to the Phoenix Project. In terms again of the hardware, but it was a complete disaster both in terms of hardware and personnel.

QUESTION: You said that they had to have your brother back. Was that something that's just his own personal knowledge, that they needed him still, or was that sorta, a grid like of time, or the proverbial rapture that you hear of that they, or the scientists have let that word out, or somebody's coined it.

ANSWER: He was needed back for reasons which are extremely sensitive, but he had to be kept alive as well as myself, and a third party. The only way I can state it was, if he had died and not been reborn after the equipment and projects went down on both ends, there could have been a very serious problem. So we are stabilizing factors, I'll put it that way, and I will not go beyond that point. But he had to be alive and he is alive.

QUESTION: Is there such a thing as a Rapture of traveling through time and changing something that has happened? Would it cause what they fear as it would?

ANSWER: The Rapture, you call it--I don't know if there's a term or an expression I ever have seen, which would describe it as you have seen, or read it someplace. I can't really answer that as a yes or no. I don't know.

COMMENT: Yeah, you couldn't could you! Ha! Ha! Ha!

ANSWER: Sorry?

COMMENT: You couldn't answer that because, you really wouldn't probably know, because if something serious really happened you might not be here to tell it!

ANSWER: That's right. Something very serious happened of course; it was not a joy ride.

QUESTION: Assuming that the government is testing technology of this nature, I want to know why it is not putting it to use to help this planet, to help the public and everything on this planet. We have so many damn hard problems, and they're not using any of it to help. Why?

ANSWER: Well...to answer that question, I will have to give you an answer in two parts.

1. We have had a two-tiered technology for at least a century, perhaps longer, in that there are technological developments which have been withheld from the public, and have been held in the hands of a controlling elite, if you will, for at least a century, perhaps a century and a half, because that technological base goes back to about 1800 or earlier. And insofar as to why isn't released at this time, or in this era because of the problems we have. If you have the means to do things, like, lets say for example, travel in time, or develop new energy systems, or new communication systems, or let us say, travel to the planets. If you contain those developments within a very small group, a controlling group, you can quite literally control the planet and humanity. And if you don't let the rest of the public know what's going on, you, A) Have a very good handle for control for yourself, within this group.

And secondly, you have another problem called economic crackup. If you were to release certain of these new developments, too rapidly, and too soon, you totally disrupt our current economic base, which is based on fossil fuels, electric power generation going through wires and transformers and such, communications as we know them, jet aircraft as we know them, and chemical rockets to get us to the Moon. All of this is based on our current industry, and our current society, and our current economy. You don't super- sede this rapidly overnight. Otherwise you can destroy the economic base. I'm sure at some time it will be released. But it is not being released now. That's one of the reasons why you don't play games with the basic economy. And furthermore, those who are benefitting from it, in terms of gigantic profits, like the oil companies, are not about to give up their profits. That's only one example. I don't mean to single them out as being alone, they're not.

QUESTION: Can you with this technology, go back in time, to say 1843?

ANSWER: You can go back as far as you want, or as far forward as you want, as long as the equipment will take you there. Yes.

QUESTION: And also is this part of the Stealth Bomber technology now?

ANSWER: That has been rumored. That it is part of it. Yes.

QUESTION: You said that you did not have any memories of this until '83 or thereabouts?

ANSWER: '88.

QUESTION: Okay. Where did the information for the book, and also the movie come from?

ANSWER: The first book we don't really know. Other than that, definitely identified that Dr. Reinhardt, i.e. Dr. John von Neumann, was interviewed and he gave a lot of information. Where some of the other came from? I don't know. They didn't get very far in the archives, because the Navy is not releasing the archives. What loose information is around, I don't know. Moore did a great deal of leg work and research and he did for us, under the Freedom of Information Act, free some of the information out; he didn't really get much from the Navy, because the basic Freedom of Information Act was not in place I think until about 1981. And he had a very difficult time getting anything loose from anyone.

Ivan T. Sanderson-- he never wrote a book on the subject, died in 1973--was very interested in the Philadelphia Experiment himself; in fact some of his final material wound up in Moore's hands and that's where Moore did get some of his research material. But where he basically got the information he obtained, I don't know. Other than some interviews, an interview someplace along the line with Allende and whomever else. I never talked with Moore, and I don't know where he got his source, or his sources of information.

QUESTION: How about the movie?

ANSWER: The movie is produced by EMI Thorn. Thorn Industries existed from the turn, well sometime in the 19th century, 1820-1830. It was the company in England that produced scientific instruments for England and for Europe. It was taken over in 1850 by the Wilson Brothers, who inherited it from their mother. And they were in it until sometime after the turn of the century, when they died. In the 1980's--late '70's early '80's--I don't know the exact date, but there was a merger between Thorn Industries and EMI Corp- oration. An electromagnetic industries which EMI label and records are very well-known in

England, and here, and all over the world. There was a merger. Who bought who out? I don't know. And they decided they were going to do a movie. They decided on doing the Philadelphia Experiment!

Now during that period when they were filming, or perhaps just prior, a certain friend of mine on Long Island was questioned, queried repeatedly, by a fairly well-known movie actor who became director of the film, but he does not appear in the credits. His logo from New World Pictures is there, so I know who it is. He asked my friend a thousand questions as he said about the Philadelphia Experiment. He certainly knew quite a bit about it, but he didn't know all about it. We assumed that he supplied the basic material for the film. It wasn't so! According to a very bizarre story, and you can accept it or not if you wish: In February of 1989, I was in New York, along with my brother, and a gentleman by the name of Preston Nichols, who did a presentation to the New York Chapter of the USPA, the United States Psychotronics Association (Clarence Robinson, president). He did the Phoenix Project, and I did the Philadelphia Experiment, and a video tape was made of this thing privately. We knew there was somebody there filming. It was not for release later.

The story I was given, quite a few months later, by Preston, was rather interesting. He said along about July, he was visited one night in his lab. Somebody knocked on the door. They said, 'Preston Nichols?' 'Yes!' 'I am Bill... so & so from EMI Thorn Industries in England. I am their chief archivist. I thought you would like to know the story.' He said, 'We've been looking for you, for quite some time.' He says, 'What do you mean you've been looking for me.' He said, 'I can show you why.' And he showed him a picture, taken of a family portrait of the Wilson brothers in 1890, along with a third party, **Aleister Crowley**. He is quite well-known to people in Metaphysics, regardless of what you think of him. He was apparently a very heavy investor in the corporation, and he lived until the fifties, 1950, and a fourth party. The fourth party was a picture of my friend Preston, looking approximately ten years older than he does now. He said, 'We had this picture when we saw the video tape of you in New York giving this presentation; we knew we had finally found you.' He says, 'Can I have the picture?' He said, 'No.' He says, 'Well what's the story?'

He said, 'The story is, that **Crowley said that you were not of this time.**' (Referring to 1890.) 'You were out of the FUTURE! And you gave us the entire story of the Philadelphia Experiment, and it has been in our archives since 1890! We've known the story, we have now only decided, recently,' that's 1983 approximately, 'to produce it.'

Well, they went to the U.S. government to film on Long Island, because they knew that the other terminal was on Long Island at Montauk. The U.S. government totally refused to allow them near the place. That's when they went over to Wendover, Utah for the other terminal of the '84, as they called it, experiment. I know Wendover, Utah, because I worked in Salt Lake City and I went out to Wendover a number of times; **that's the old Wendover Air Force Base, which was used during World War II extensively.** But that is, Believe it or Not (Ripley would've loved this one), the story of how they got the script, or the basic material to write the script of the Philadelphia Experiment. They embellished it of course. He admitted to this. They added things to make this a more interesting story. The love angle, the trips into California and so forth. So a good part of this was fiction, but the basic story was fact, which they expanded to make the movie.

QUESTION: You were also reluctant to talk about other highly classified projects that you are aware of now, but obviously the Philadelphia Experiment is highly classified too. Why?

ANSWER: The Philadelphia Experiment is theoretically DEclassified. There is a law in the books, statute books which says, that any government project which isn't classified, is automatically declassified after forty years. Now that experiment took place in '43, it was terminated in '43, consequently forty years later it is '83. So it was declassified, theoretically in '83. Now a project in reference to it may be declassified, but the government has ways of hiding references to it in the files, such that you are going to find it, if you know the code numbers to find the file. Technical manuals or technical reports, into that project may not be declassified. There is a law which says, if it's in the interest of national security,

technical reports and other information pertaining to a declassified project may not be released. As a typical example, after World War II was over, some years ago, the Norton K2 bomb sites started showing up in the surplus stores in New York and everywhere. They were selling the entire bomb sites, from prices varying from \$2500 a copy to down eventually to something like \$200 a copy. You could get the thing complete, intact! But you could not lay your hands on the manuals, to tell you what it did, or how to use it, because they were still classified top secret, and are still. But the device itself is totally declassified.

QUESTION: I have two questions. One of them has to deal with your traveling into the future, and seeing the Doctor that was in charge of the Phoenix Experiment and who was also in charge of the Philadelphia Experiment. You knew that you had gone, and then you went back. You knew you were in the future, but at that time the Doctor did not know. Is that correct?

ANSWER: No, no, He knew, he in '83 knew where he was.

QUESTION: Yeah, but in '43 he didn't.

ANSWER: No, he did not know a thing about it at that time. I eventually told him what was going on, and that's why eventually he wrote a report, because he became cognizant of the facts.

QUESTION: When was that written: in '43 or '83?

ANSWER: In '43 on, there were a series of reports written, and he knew the facts as to what had gone wrong in the coupling to the future. But he also was asked in '47 to resurrect the experiment.

QUESTION: But that's where I was curious: If you had told him that you had seen him in the future, and pretty much...

ANSWER: He didn't believe it. He most certainly did not believe it at first, eventually he did come to believe it!

QUESTION: Just due to your persuasion?

ANSWER: I'm sorry?

QUESTION: Was that due to your persuasion why he believed you?

ANSWER: Nno! It wasn't entirely due to that, there were other elements involved.

QUESTION: The second question has to do with the comments that some person made about Pearl Harbor, saying that within a short time we are going to be at war with Japan, and they are going to bomb Pearl Harbor. I don't know, maybe I'm wrong, but I thought Pearl Harbor was a real surprise to us?

[Audience chuckled and laughed a little]

ANSWER: I'm sorry Ma'am; it was no surprise to the administration, they set the whole thing up for the Japanese to bomb us to get us into the war. It was setup by the President himself, George C. Marshall. The only ones in the dark about this was, is Admiral Kenwell, and General Short, they were at Pearl Harbor at that time. They were not told what was going on. They demanded a Court Martial immediately afterwards. They were relieved of their duty, that's when they demanded a court martial, because they knew there was something wrong going on and they were not given their requested court martial until after the war was over.

NOTE: I could not understand the Oriental names he mentioned. If any of you know, please contact me and let me know. Thanks. C. Tippen

And then of course the records surfaced, from the captured Japanese records from
====Insconsoyya====and the whole peace cabinet, and Toyjo, and the whole thing, and the way they were pushed and pushed and pushed by Roosevelt, until save face, they started the motions and sent the fleet out to attack Pearl Harbor. They wanted to settle with the U.S., without a war!

QUESTION: Is this common knowledge?....

...Bielek kept talking...

Roosevelt wouldn't have it. Now there wereas certain military people who did not, and did know what was going on. Certain high brass, but not the people stationed at Pearl Harbor.

QUESTION: I have one question. Do you recall that a Dr. Harry Woo was connected with Project Rainbow?

ANSWER: What was the name?

QUESTION: Harry Woo. He was a fourth generation Chinese gentleman; he was the physicist connected with R&D, Navy, and the Pentagon.

ANSWER: Harry Wood?

QUESTION: WOO! W...O...O

ANSWER: Oh! Woo. No, I do not recall anyone by that name, not at this point. If he had a connection with the project, it was possible that he was down at Princeton, or at some other point. You see there are a lot of people who are connected with that project, and were not on staff. That is, formerly attached to the staff at Princeton, and they would never show up on the records, and I looked through the records that are available in the archives. Of course Dr. Von Neumann is there; Tesla is not, he was never on staff; uhh, Gustave Le Bon is not there by any record we could find, though he was to my knowledge on staff. Clarkston was on staff, but he was under a different name at that time. Clarkston is currently a pseudonym, a cover; not Clarkston, he goes by a different name, but Clarkston was a pseudonym even then. Just as Reinhardt was a pseudonym for Von Neumann. Not heard of the gentleman, no.

QUESTION: Dr. Woo, was assigned by the Navy to investigate the UFO reports; this was...

ANSWER: That could be...

QUESTION: Well he mentioned Rupell. He met and talked with Rupell, and he mentioned some other people, and I thought perhaps that he might've been connected...

ANSWER: I was not involved at that point with any of the UFO investigations, and I was in another department of the Navy which sprang up, apparently, concurrent, and obviously much later after the time period of August '43.

Uh, you have a question over here?

QUESTION: Yes! You said that in 1943 you went to '83, and back to '43. And when you came to with your memory in '88, it would show that in this particular dimension you were possibly somewhere else in '83.... Do you know what I am saying? You were in two places in '83.

ANSWER: True. In 1983, I as Alfred Bielek was working in Los Angeles, California. I was a little far removed from the East Coast.

QUESTION: So, is the universe laid out like a hologram, where you go different places in the time, this is just another....

ANSWER: You get into some very complex problems here in terms of time. The man who did the greatest amount of work on this was a Dr. Norman Levinson,

[Note: In other speeches Bielek has called this person HENRY Levinson, or Levenson. Has he changed his mind or has our transcriber goofed? -- R. A]

who will not show in any of the biographies of who's who, in the science or mathematics. He's American. He's written three books I know of. He was an assistant professor of mathematics at MIT in 1955, when he became full professor of Mathematics at MIT, until he died about 1974. Born in 1912. And he figured very heavily in the background of the Philadelphia Experiment, because he developed the time equations from work previously done, and those are totally classified. You will have quite a problem finding his books. He wrote a book entitled "Ordinary Differential Equations". And published by McGraw Hill, I believe in 1974. I have all the data if you're interested. I have the names, and the titles, and the usement numbers of the books. But I never could find them searching in Phoenix, in any of the libraries. Finally on my last trip back East, I went down to Princeton. I said, if anybody is going to have them, then Princeton will. Well they had them in their card file. But not on the shelves in the graduate school library, but in the Institute they had the books on the selves.

QUESTION: Well, do you know how that happened, so you can tell me, or is it just....

ANSWER: No, he has been made largely into an non-entity, non-scientifically, not because he was a bad person, but because, apparently, of the nature of his work. Why there is no reference to him in the scientific literature, I can't quite understand, unless it's very deliberate.

QUESTION: What I was saying is, do you know how you were in two places., at the same place..., I mean in the same year at two different places. Do you understand that, like...

ANSWER: Well, in terms of temporal time, you can say that I was in two places at the same time. They were separated. But in terms of myself, I was only in one place, in that you will have to follow the individual's progress through time in the loop-backs, which takes place, and this is a very difficult concept, and difficult to understand, unless you have looked at some of the math. Even the math is very difficult. But it can be expressed in terms of travel through time through various loops, you can by..., if you don't cross your path in the same location, you can have a very disastrous situation.

QUESTION: Does it all go on at once?

ANSWER: I'm sorry...

QUESTION: Does it all go on, there's just no telling, so it all goes on at once? We're limited in thinking, with time.

ANSWER: If you were to cross your own path, you would have a very serious problem: you might disappear, but as long as you don't cross your own pathway, in the same physical location where you can reach out and touch yourself, so to speak, there is no real problem.

You have a question over here?

QUESTION: Yes, I have a couple of questions. The first one, something about the August 12th date. The way I understand it after listening to you, was that it was pure coincidence that the disastrous experiment occurred on August 12th, and it was also the second coincidence that the Phoenix link-up was also performed on August 12th? If neither one of those was performed on those dates, then you would not have the Hyperspace link? Is that correct?

ANSWER: That is correct. If, not insofar as the Phoenix Project was, is concerned, because that series of experiments was going on for two and a half years, and as I understand it, from the records that have been captured, if you will, by a certain friend when we went through that area, after they abandoned it, they left a lot of paperwork and books behind. They went on twenty-four hour, seven day a week operation from August 1, on, of 1983. Now due to the first biofield's peakouts on 12th August, which by the way is not an absolutely exact date, because the calendar system we use is not absolutely accurate, and the peakouts do not occur with rays of precision on a given time of that day. It could actually be plus or minus a day; at that point it was not. If the Eldridge had not done that experiment on the 12th, and waited two days later, in all likelihood there would have been no link up. But somebody insisted that it had to be on the 12th. Accident? We seriously question, I do, in retrospect, whether it was an accident that they were given that date. They knew very well that von Neumann would squeeze every last minute and second out of it he could for further testing and modification. And therefore they knew he would go on the 12th or forget it. And he wasn't the type of man who was about to forget it. He was hoping for the best and harvested the worst.

QUESTION: On the second time around was it also coincidence that they didn't deliberately set it up to try to receive you, at that time, or know that you were coming?

ANSWER: Are you talking about '43 or '83?

QUESTION: '83".

ANSWER: That was a totally different project, whether or not the operation at that time being around the clock was due to any foreknowledge of what was going on in '43 or not, I don't know. I can't answer that one, because I simply don't know.

QUESTION: The other question I had, it seems kinda but, we touched on earlier about the stealth bomber, but it seems kind of ludicrous that we spend so much on each aircraft for this same idea that works perfectly-- it's been proved that it works perfectly, that they could've dampen [?] it by now, and cut the cost tremendously.

ANSWER: They have probably adapted this type of hardware to other aircraft. Do you remember the story of the Israeli raid on Entebbe, Africa, to rescue the some several hundred Jewish people who were being held prisoner there, at that time? There was quite a long movie documentary made of this. The facts are that when the state of Israel ran their rescue planes from Israel across Africa, all of their radar systems were operating at that time. None picked up the aircraft going across Africa. They hit Entebbe in total surprise, with no forewarning. They had systems for blocking out the radar.

QUESTION: What did you experience, what did you see, when you moved through time?

ANSWER: Sorry?

QUESTION: What did you experience when you moved through time?

ANSWER: You really don't experience much of anything. It's a falling sensation, it's very much like if you jumped off a high building, and didn't see the bottom, and didn't know where you were going, or if you fell off a cliff, several thousand feet down. You're falling and you know you're falling, and you have the feeling of falling, and you don't know where you're going, or what's going to happen eventually. It's similar to that. We didn't know what was happening at that time, we had no idea at that instant when it first happened.

This seems to be the end of the conference. The lady that was the host of this conference thanked Mr. Bielek for his time, and sharing the information he had about the Philadelphia Experiment. This was the end of this tape.

There was another tape made prior to this in December of 1989, as was told in the above transcription from Alfred Bielek. It seems that EMI Thorn made this video tape. If this is so and if anybody has any type of connections to receive this tape, please contact me.

One more thing you may want to think about and also try to locate this person. As mentioned back on page 29, Preston Nichols has seemed to do some time traveling himself! From the transcription, and as I understand this, he was visited sometime in 1983-84 from a representative of Thorn EMI. In the picture he was around 10 years older. Well it is now 1991! Just about ten years ago from 1983-84, that he had this visit from EMI! Sometime soon, this man Preston Nichols, is going to do some traveling in time. If we can join our efforts and try to either locate this man, or maybe Mr. Bielek, we can finally get down to the truth of this forty eight year old mystery!

CONCLUSION

I hope that you have enjoyed this, and if so would like to hear your comments, concerning the Philadelphia Experiment, UFO's and other objects that were mentioned in this document. Also I would like to hear from you, if you have done any further research into this experiment. I would also like to know the whereabouts of Alfred Bielek.

Please contact me:

CRC Technology, Inc. Att. Clay Tippen
7809 Cypress St., West Monroe, LA 71291-8282

VOICE (318) 397-2723
MODEM (318) 361-5080 The Jolly Roger BBS Robotics HST

The actual video tape that this document was transcribed from was for sale in Phoenix, Az from a BOOKSTORE! As I understand this, the owner of the bookstore was at the UFO conference, and taped this. The quality of the tape is somewhat poor, but that really doesn't matter. But what is important is the conference itself. I hope that the author of this tape doesn't mind that I have transcribed this into a document. There were no copyright indications either on the tape or in writing, and instead of copying the tape, I have decided to transcribe this to document to share with other interested parties.

If any of you can contact either William Moore, or Charles Berlitz, I hope that you will give a copy of this to them. Maybe it will help to further their research, and finally get down to the truth of the Philadelphia Experiment. Maybe they will have better luck in trying to track down Mr. Bielek.

NOTE FROM THE CORRECTOR OF THIS FILE, RICK ANDERSEN:

As of this grammar/spelling editing of the above file, Oct. 1992, I have come across the following information:

Al Bielek resides in Phoenix, Arizona. His phone number is unlisted.

Preston Nichols lives in East Islip, Long Island, NY. His phone is usually hooked up to an answering machine as he is "no longer taking calls" unless he feels you are worth talking to.

I'm not sure of Duncan Cameron's whereabouts but I believe he also lives on Long Island.

William Moore, who has been "excommunicated", if you will, by some of the UFO research community since some doubts as to his credibility have come to light in the last few years, is presently editing a magazine called FAR OUT! A recent copy contained articles on Groom Lake/Area 51, T. Townsend Brown, the legend of the "Jersey Devil", and assorted other UFO/mystery-type fare.

There is another videotape around, called "The Truth About the Philadelphia Experiment", available through Bill Knell of Long Island Skywatch, Flushing, NY. This is the tape which introduced me to the Bielek/Cameron/Nichols version of the Phila. Exp. It contains much the same info as far as Bielek's account is concerned, but goes into quite a bit about the alleged "Phoenix Project" at the Montauk Point, Long Island, radar base, and how that project allegedly grew out of a synthesis of the Phila. Exp., the "weather-control" devices of Wilhelm Reich, and the development of Radiosonde transmitters by Brookhaven National Labs on Long Island during the 1950's. (Preston Nichols is the storyteller of the above).

Also, Brad Steiger, known in UFology circles for many years, has written a book entitled, "The Philadelphia Experiment & Other UFO Conspiracies", in which Al Bielek's story plays a major role. The book is published by Timewalker Productions, c. 1990; Inner Light Publications, Box 753, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903. (ISBN: 0-948395-97-0).

Finally, Nichols himself has published (or his story has appeared in) a book called "The Montauk Project"--which, at this writing, I am still waiting to receive through the mail, so I can't give any details as yet.

Those of you who have a technical background in either physics or electronics will of course be keenly interested in the fine details of the TECHNOLOGY supposedly used to create the Philadelphia Experiment and the Montauk Project. I am an electronics technician in the process of trying to collect every bit of info I can in order to piece this thing together and determine once and for all whether these stories could possibly be true or not. My ASCII file TECH-1, recently uploaded to several BBS's, was an attempt to get some serious thinking going by someone smarter than myself and smart enough to be able to seriously challenge Bielek and Nichols on the technical points. As long as we are nothing more than listeners of finely-spun anecdotes, we will be wafted along by every story that comes along. We must start thinking about the SCIENCE behind this, and we must call the storytellers to account for their stories. If they're going to charge \$10 a pop for us to attend their lectures then we get to ask for the technical details, don't we? If they're reluctant to tell us the technical details, then what's the point in "breaking their silence" to tell us what went on in a classified project 40 years ago? Can any one of us, their hearers, do anything about it? No--all we can do is line their pockets with greenbacks by attending their lectures. If they are under the altruistic "need" or compulsion to "blow the whistle" and tell the world about the secret gov't. experiments in time travel, teleportation, etc, then I maintain that we have the right to demand some technical details. What else do we have to go on?

Al Bielek and his associates tell fascinating stories. Can they tell some theoretical and technical stories as valuable to the physicists and engineers as their stories are to the non-technically-minded people who attend their lectures?

If anyone is interested in exchanging information on these subjects, I can be reached at the address below:

Rick Andersen
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Newport, Pennsylvania
17074

***** E N D*****