

1996 04 30 Tuesday Marshall Barnes Philadelphia Experiment

MARSHALL BARNES

AB: "I got a news advisory about midday today – it came rolling in on the fax machine – and as you know we have investigated, um, the Philadelphia Experiment by interviewing Al Bielek, Preston Nichols and others. Now comes a news advisory that says: **United States Office of Naval Research (ONR) Caught in Cover-up: Three (3) year investigation finds that ONR indulged in twenty (20) year cover-up of World War 2 experiment.**

Dateline – Columbus, Ohio: On May 2nd at 2:45 pm researcher Marshall Barnes is going to make a full presentation at Columbus State Community College's Delaware Hall 121 revealing a major cover-up by the United States Office of Naval Research in the matter of an alleged experiment in optical invisibility from the World War 2 era.

A three (3) year investigation into the nature of the alleged World War 2 experiment has turned up evidence that the U.S. Office of Naval Research has lied to the public in an apparent effort to keep the ... viability ... of the experiment a secret.

Under the guise of labeling the experiment a hoax and "only possible in realms of science fiction," the Office [ONR] has sought to divert public inquiries into the matter away from itself via a form letter that it sent out since at least the 1970s. ... I've got that letter.

The letter basically tells the background of the so-called 'Philadelphia Experiment,' a project where the U.S. Navy was supposed to have attempted an early revision of stealth anti-radar technology with the destroyer escort ship. According to the legend however, optical invisibility was attempted as well. The Office of Naval Research, ah, denies both the radar and optical experiment, but chooses to use the claims of optical invisibility to write off the whole affair by saying: "In view of present scientific knowledge, ONR scientists do not believe that such an experiment could be possible except in the realm of science fiction."

Ah, Marshall Barnes has conducted a three (3) year investigation into the Philadelphia Experiment. He says: 'Au contraire!' Indeed that experiment in his view did take place. And after three (3) years of searching and in just a moment we're going to find out exactly ... we're gonna get kind of a preview, I guess, of what he's going to say at the university. And what his, ah, three (3) year investigation has revealed. Coming right up!"

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AB: “Now, all the way I believe to someplace or another in ... Ohio, and here is Marshall Barnes. Marshall, where are you?”

MB: (laughs). “A top secret underground rebel base.” (AB laughs).

AB: “Hah, hah, there you are!”

MB: “And I wanta say hello to all the people at KARN as well. I did a radio show on that station – a live interview thing, um, last year.”

AB: “Oh, no kidding!”

MB: “Yeah. So I wanta say hello to those listeners who might be tuning in on their station.”

AB: “Little Rock, indeed.”

MB: “Yeah.”

AB: “Um, okay. Ah, actually you can tell us, other than this secret base, you’re in Ohio someplace ... ?”

MB: “Right.”

AB: “Ah, you’re not near Toledo, are you?”

MB: “No.”

AB: “Ah, what in the world got you interested in the Philadelphia Experiment, Marshall?”

MB: “Um, let’s see, to avoid the long version of the story basically it’s the fact that the experiment *seemed* to be possible.

Um, I think that’s one of the things that, ah, attracts people to it anyway because there’s the basic idea of, you know, the concept of invisibility goes back, you know, a long way into ancient history. I mean, like an idea of like, you know, being able to be invisible to, ah, hide from your enemies and all that kind of stuff.”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “You know, in fact the military, ah, there’s military forces throughout history have used various forms of cloaking, camouflage, and all kinds of stuff to, ah, to attempt, you know, one form of invisibility or another.

So ... aside from that ...”

AB: “It’s an attractive idea! The military of course, ah, obviously if you can be invisible in the military, um, you can be invincible.”

MB: “Oh, absolutely!

Now, um ... but the idea of the ship ... of trying to make a ship invisible ...”

AB: “Um-hmm, an entire ship.”

MB: “... and ... and ... I ... and the way that supposedly the legend goes, I mean, it has a certain ring of truth to it (!), even though it sounds kind of fantastic, and they make science fiction movies about it ... so forth and so on.

But it’s not ... it doesn’t sound impossible.”

AB: “No ...”

MB: “If you *found* a way ...”

AB: “... it no ...”

MB: “... to do it, it would probably work.” [!]

AB: “Look, Marshall, if I were a military guy and it was suggested to me I might be able to make troops or guns or, um ... ah, gee, just anything, a ship invisible, I would be ... I’ll tell you I ... I think it would be a national security breach *not* to investigate it.”

MB: “Ah, that’s true.

And that’s why ... that’s why it makes it so interesting the Office of Naval Research chose to say that all that stuff only is possible in the realm of science fiction. Um, you know, it’s real interesting ...

Ah, though I must say that, you know, the Office of Naval Research was not involved in the Philadelphia Experiment. The only reason they got kind of stuck with havin’ to deal with the inquiries is two (2) of their officers back in 1957 became interested in, ah, the experiment when they received an annotated copy of a book called *The Case for the UFO ...*”

AB: “Ah!”

MB: "... by M.K. Jessup, and it was sent to them by the alleged witness of the Philadelphia Experiment – the guy who started the whole story ..."

AB: "Okay, so to them that is the genesis of what they call the myth?"

MB: "Right. Exactly!"

AB: "Uh-huh."

MB: "Exactly. So, I have to be honest with you, they weren't involved in it, but however, the ... the only thing in that letter, ah, which I can really nail 'em on is when they say that their scientists looked at it. And it says: 'Oh, no, our scientists do not believe that such an experiment could be possible except in the realm of science fiction.'

So if that's true, that means their scientists looked at this story and they have determined that it wouldn't work. But only the problem is when you really look at the story and really do the work, then you start to realize: 'Yeah, it would work.'

So that means basically one (1) of three (3) things. One, their scientists didn't look at it and so that statement's not true because of that. And two, they looked at it and told their bosses: 'Yeah, this would probably work,' and their bosses lied about it. Or three, ah, they told their bosses the truth and their bosses, you know, were told by somebody else higher-up: 'No, you're not gonna tell anybody about this. This is Top Secret.'"

AB: "When ... when we try ... when we try to separate the myth from what you think really happened, what parts of the myth do you drop off? Time Travel?"

MB: "Um, well only ... first of all let me be careful, um, in terms of, ah, what I'm gonna drop off and what I will leave open to further investigate."

AB: (laughs). "Yeah, right."

MB: "Um, I'll leave open just for because I'm curious, I'll leave open Time Travel, okay? I will not, however, leave, ah, the unified field theory open. I have found no evidence *at all* for the unified field theory of Albert Einstein being applied to the Philadelphia Experiment, uh, *although* I have found evidence the General Electrical [sic] staff would have been a big part of the experiment and oddly enough, ah, Einstein did win, ah, the Nobel Peace ... the Nobel Prize in Physics I believe it was for, ah, the photoelectric effect. I believe this was in 1927. [Actually 1921 – JS].

So, ah, and also I have found, um ... um, documentation that Albert Einstein was working for the Navy in the, ah, Ordinance Bureau or Bureau of Ordinance Division, um, at the time the experiment was allegedly taking place. And his assignment was to solve 'mathematic or physical problems' for the, ah, for the Navy."

AB: "So what about Tesla? Was he involved?"

MB: "Um, Tesla could have been involved. It's circumstantial evidence on that, because of two (2) things. One, Tesla would have been really good to have figured out how ... how to, ah, maximize the ability to generate all the power needed to do it, because he was a 'big electricity man.' And second of all, there was a Top Secret, ah, there were Top Secret, ah, plans that were taken from his safe when he died by the FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation], ah ..."

AB: "That's true!"

MB: "... that ... that were supposedly, um, that had military significance. And this ... that statement doesn't come from some kind of a conspiratorial book or whatever; that comes right out of his biography that I read one time."

AB: "No, it's absolutely true."

MB: "Yeah, exactly."

AB: "Um, so what do you know about the ... the technical aspects of it? Was there ... Al Bielek, when I had him on, talked about, ah, a revolving, ah, magnetic field – electromagnetic field – that was produced on the Eldridge. Does that seem, ah, correct to you?"

MB: "Yeah, um, the key ... the key thing to this whole idea, okay, first of all, is what you get ... what ... what your audience has to realize is that like I mentioned before about the history of invisibility and camouflage, and all that kind of stuff ..."

At the time that World War 2 was going on, everyone – the Allies and the Nazis – were using all kinds of crazy camouflage things on their boats. For example, I have seen photographs and what ... when I'm talkin' about this kind of stuff, I'm talkin' about things I have seen. I can back up every statement I'm going to make here."

AB: "That's fine."

MB: "It's not anecdotal kinda, you know, like hearsay stuff."

AB: "I understand."

MB: "I've actually seen photographs, ah, of German boats that were painted, for example, with artifi- ... painted with artificial waves. They take a boat and paint a wave on it the way it would appear if it was going at a certain speed, so when the boat is in the water ..."

AB: "Sure!"

MB: "... and, ah, someone was using optical gunfire to try to shoot at the boat, they would misjudge the speed of the ship and they would miss it."

AB: "I see!"

MB: "Okay. They also ... also the United States Navy used to do something called 'dabble paint pattern' where they would paint the ... the battleship in like ... you know, all the pictures I've seen have been in black and white, I've never seen any in color ... But I mean, some of these boats – and oddly enough you don't normally see 'em in any of the World War 2 movies or anything like that – but some of these boats look like, you know, something from like the, ah, Beatles' *Magical Mystery Tour*."

AB: "Huh!"

MB: "Um, I mean crazy patterns! Wild ... hallucinatory weird optical-lookin' thing!"

AB: "Hmpf."

MB: "And, um ... ah, what they did was believe me was doin' this, and so when you were lookin' out on the horizon and see these things, sometimes you didn't even know what the heck you were lookin' at or you wouldn't be able to tell exactly what the ... what the correct distance was. Or what it ... what kind of ship it was, or whether it was a ship or not. You know, some rocks or whatever."

AB: "All right, so obviously both sides were into optical illusion – a Psy-Ops kind of deal."

MB: "Exactly."

AB: "Uh-huh. No that makes sense!"

MB: "Right."

AB: “Ah, you would absolutely want to do that if it would save lives!”

MB: “Exactly! Now, so the next step ... I mean, they did everything *but* go for a real, true invisibility the way, you know, it’s described in the story.”

AB: “There you are.”

MB: “Which you know, so the experiment itself was a logical next step. And by the way, the thing about it is, when we talk about invisibility, according to the William Moore book – which is the one I based my research on for the most part – the William Moore book quotes scientists as sayin’: “And they were trying to create a mirage effect.”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “And that takes you ... if you’re truly trying to figure out whether this makes any sense or not, what you go from is a historic significance and military aspect of it. So okay, now we’re talkin’ about a mirage effect that’s gonna make something look like it’s not there. So we have to study mirages.

And when you look at mirages, what you find is that mirages are created by atmosphere conditions where you have like ice particles in the air or heat inversions, or whatever ...”

AB: “Sure.”

MB: “... and it causes the light that propagates through that area to do strange things which causes illusions of one kiind or another.”

AB: “Everybody’s seen it on a hot summer day. The ... the shimmering, rising heat waves from a road that make it look so odd ... make it look like there’s water or a river down the road.”

MB: “Oh yeah, sure. And not only that, not only do you get the water effect, but you also ... it appears ... it appears that there are things reflected in the water. And nobody even thinks that they are really there. You can see they are part of the mirage and they appear to be reflected in this water which isn’t there at all! (AB laughs).

And, ah, which is one of the funny things about it, ’cause, um, you know when we see that water on the road kind of effect, the road is basically being cloaked by this artificial water that doesn’t exist.”

AB: “That’s right!”

MB: “So that’s another form of invisibility right there!

The, um ... what they were tryin' to do, they were tryin' to do, they were trying to create this mirage effect where the sky would actually be, ah, cloaking the ship. In other words, the light from above and around the boat would be wrapped ... be bent, reflected in front of the boat for the period the boat wasn't there."

AB: "Through what means?"

MB: "Ah, what they were tryin' to do was, ah, use an electromagnetic field that would cause severe disturbances in the air and water around the boat ..."

AB: "Disruptus!"

MB: "... for a dialectic breakdown of the air and the disturbance of the water. Talking about things like ionization, of the atoms in the air ... that kind of thing. And it causes this bluish-greenish kind of glow at first, but because of the rotating nature of the magnetic field or electromagnetic field, that's when you start to get this kind of, um, for lack of a better description, it's almost like a glass kind of a thing, okay?"

AB: "All right. Now, I want ... I want ... I'm a slight bit of a technical person, so I wanta ask you here, um, Al Bielek talked about a magnetic field, ah, strong magnetic fields and rotating, ah, rf [radio frequency] fields ..."

MB: "Um-hmm."

AB: "Um, now that made some sense to me at the time – a very intense, ah, rotating rf [radio frequency] fields. Do you think that was part of it?"

MB: "Oh, sure. The exact nature of what was in this field, for example, aside from the fact that we were talking ... we were talking about pulsing magnetic resonance, all right? And there is ... there is an effect I believe called, ah, resonance refraction, or, ah ... no, there's another name for it ... resonance something-else. I can't think of it right off the top of my head right now. But anyway, what happens is it causes certain things to happen in vapors. For example, ah, it causes the vapor to start to have like a mirror-like effect ..."

AB: "Um-hmm."

MB: "... and it actually reflects light back like it's on a mirror or something.

And these are the kinds of things that you're gonna run into which is what they were tryin' to do when you start messin' around with things like this. Ah, so everything about this story in terms of, you know, what they were

tryin' to do, it matches up [unintelligible] with if you look at the physics tests about it. In fact, as a matter of fact, most of the material that backs up the story of the Philadelphia Experiment is found in a college physics book”

AB: “Really?”

“MB: “... called *Physics: Volume One* by Richard Wolfson and Jay M. Pasachoff. And, um, you know it's pretty amazing! In fact, from the cover of this book, it has a, um, a photograph – a full-color photograph – of Sandia National Laboratory and what it's showing is this particle accelerator kind of, ah, device, ah ... ah, sitting in water and it's causing dialectic breakdown of the air near the surface of the water ...”

AB: “Wow!”

MB: “... and it's ... and it's giving you the same effects which were supposed to be part of the first phase of the Philadelphia Experiment.

So we can see for our own eyes, you have this look, ah, you know you can ... you can look at this and see exactly the same kind of things that witnesses of the Philadelphia Experiment claimed that they were ... they were seeing.”

AB: “All right. Well, one big part of the Philadelphia Experiment no matter how much of the rest of Time Travel you either believe or don't believe is that this incredible field produced – maybe they forgot about the biological effects, but we are ... we are electrical, ah, beings.”

MB: “Yes!”

AB: “And we are affected by magnetic and electrical fields ...”

MB: “Um-hmm.”

AB: “... and I guess it went wrong. Or ...”

MB: “Yes it did! It really didn't go wrong!”

AB: “For the human beings. Ah, how much do you know – if anything – about what actually happened? What the biological effects really were?”

MB: “Well, the one thing I can ... I can, ah, I can point to and this comes from this *Physics: Volume Two* [sic] book as a matter of fact, and I'll just read it right out of it. It says: ‘As you sit at your desks, gravity exerts a downward force on you.’”

AB: “Hmpf.”

MB: “Why don’t you fall right through your desk?”

And it goes on to explain, well that electromagnetic forces keep the atoms and molecules in our bodies together, okay? Which is why we don’t fall through the desk.

I thought that was an interesting way to open up this book, because you could almost change it and say: ‘You’re standing on the deck. Why don’t you fall through my deck? Because that’s what was supposedly happening to some of the guys on the boat.’”

AB: “That’s right.”

MB: “They ... they became part of the boat. And I believe something went wrong with the electromagnetic field – and even for a split second – and it could have happened because of the pulsing nature of the ... of the force field.

It could happen maybe in like one particular area or another, but, ah, as opposed to like the entire ship, but something could have happened where it affected those guys in one particular area, ah ... um, you know, for a split second, and you know, they fell right into the boat. It could have been some kind of surge that traveled along the deck in a particular spot. Or maybe some kind of arc or something?

You know, I don’t know, you know, because ... I haven’t conducted a thing and I haven’t talked to anybody who supposedly was there and saw what happened.”

AB: “So, it ... it ...”

MB: “But that is ... that would be a good estimation of it ...”

AB: “It disrupted ... you’re suggesting it disrupted the molecular structure of everything for just an instant long enough for somebody to become part of the solid ship ...”

MB: “Sure!”

AB: “What a horrible thought! God!”

MB: “Yeah. And the thing about it is ... see, I just ... I just got that out of a college textbook on physics.

Now Al Bielek has a different reason for why he thinks it happened, but I can't find that reason verified in any other kind of a text. But here in a college textbook I've got, you know, an example here of what it says how our bodies are held together by these electromagnetic forces. And so it's easy when you're messin' around with a really high intensity electromagnetic field and something goes wrong, it's easy how ... to see how something like that could happen and someone could become part of a boat. I mean, it's really freaky, but what they were tryin' to do was really freaky."

AB: "Indeed!"

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AB: "My guest is Marshall Barnes. He spent three (3) years investigating the Philadelphia Experiment ... the validity of that experiment that ONR denies can exist except in the realm of science fiction."

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AB: "Top of the morning, everybody! If you really want to know what happened with the Philadelphia Experiment ... a man who thinks he knows ... He's been investigating it for three (3) years ... Marshall Barnes.

He'll be giving a presentation May 2nd at Columbus State Community College all about the Philadelphia Experiment. We'll get back to him in just a moment.

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AB: "Back now to Marshall Barnes in Ohio. Marshall, um, I'm gonna tell you a little story about a fellow named 'Mad Man' Marcum and you, ah, you tell me whether you think he ... he's so mad, because this relates.

As a young fellow in, ah, or near, ah, Kansas City, Missouri that I interviewed – God, I don't know – couple of years ago now. And this young fellow had built a 'Jacob's ladder,' ah, a small-scale model of a Jacob's ladder, you know, voltages running up ..."

MB: "Hmm."

AB: "And, um, he took a little screw ... just a little metal screw and he threw it through the center of this Jacob's ladder. And he claimed the little screw disappeared for a second and then reappeared. Ah, actually going invisible for a second.

And so, the 'Mad Man' part of Marcum, ah, said: 'Aha!' And he went out and 'appropriated' – stole – giant transformers, ah, from the power

company. And he was in the middle of hooking these transformers up to the main line voltage coming in off the ... (AB laughs) ... He actually hooked it up and dimmed out the whole city.

Well, they caught him for stealing the transformers and he went to the 'pokey' (jail). And that's where the 'Mad Man' part of this comes from.

But could such a thing occur?"

MB: "Um ... maybe. Um, you know, I ... I ... I'd love to see somebody try it again. I mean, that's one of the things that, um, that I did.

I ... I haven't messed around with like actual electrical voltages or anything like that, but what I did do is I tested the theory about refraction of light. Because the key to the whole Philadelphia Experiment thing for me that I found – where I made my major breakthrough – was this one portion of the book where scientists talked about that if they didn't do it correctly, they'll end up with the unsteady mirage effect – an uneven refraction of light."

AB: "Right."

MB: "So that told me two (2) important things. One, that they were going for a mirage effect. And then number two, that if it worked properly, they'd have *even* refraction of light, and so it would work."

AB: "So what's ..."

MB: "So that made me think: 'Well, I'd even start seein' if this ... if this refracted light cause [sic] weird optical effects?'

And if so, through one of these weird coincidences – all synchronicity – ah, it just so happens that the lenses for a special kind of glasses that went with a, um, a videotape I produced, ah, which was a psychoactive rock music video album – these ... the lenses, ah, in these glasses caused strange optical illusions. As it turned out, there was ... what the lenses were called ... well, they were made of a material called defraction film [?]

And we started doin' experiments with the defraction film and we started comin' up with the same optical stuff as basically the Philadelphia Experiment. Which proved that it is possible to make a solid object *look* like it's transparent or invisible.

And we said ... we tested it inside, outside, daytime, nighttime, little objects, large objects ..."

AB: “Really?”

MB: “Ah, we even, um, did ... we even did it on a replica of a ... of a ship called the *Santa Maria*. You know, that Christopher Columbus used?”

AB: “Sure.”

MB: “We found a replica of that and we videotaped it, and while the camera was running, we took a whole sheet of this material that we got from the manufacturer and put it down in front of the camera, so you can see ... you can see it actually happen on a curtain.

And then you know, it looks ... then the boat, all of a sudden it looks like it's like 85% gone!

In fact, I ... I was on another radio show one time and I happened to show a photograph of this to a guy – I didn't have a chance to tell him what it was – I showed it to the host, and he said: “Oh, wow! This looks like a ghost ship.’

And I just started laughin’. And I said: ‘Yeah, that's the, you know, Santa Maria. That's a photograph of us doin' the stuff with the defraction material.’

And, um you know, it looked like a ... looked like a mirage! In and of itself. And that's ... that ... and that was when we were affecting the entire scene [sic?] and we weren't really far away from the ship.

If that ... if you found a way to cause that same effect around the boat and you kick it out there on the horizon line, it's not gonna show up at all (!)”

AB: “Hmpf.”

MB: “So I mean, that was ... that was ... that was a main thing.

Then the next step was: “Well, is it possible to cause these effects on a large scale?” And that's when I started studying mirages and atmospheric effects, and all this kind of stuff ...”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “And came up with the same kind of information.”

AB: “So the answer is: It is possible.”

MB: “Yeah, which means the Office of Naval Research lied. I mean, (MB laughs) you know, I mean it’s like, you know, the only thing we don’t know right now is ... the ... how intensive ... how intense the electromagnetic field had to be within a rotation ... all that kind of stuff. All the things ... in terms of like a target, the goal, ah, a methodology on how to get there. We have all that information right now. All that ... all that’s taken care of. We ... there’s a specific detail that need[s] to be worked out. And when you can get that far that means you’re not dealing with science fiction anymore.

I mean ...”

AB: “Sure.”

MB: “... you’re already at a level where you could start an experiment.

If I had like a million dollars and a team of, you know, physicists to work with – we could probably do it! You know ...”

AB: “Ah ... all right.”

MB: “... it’s like ... but after all they had John von Neumann and Albert Einstein workin’ on this thing. And *I’m* obviously now a researcher, who, ah, you know ... “

AB: “Okay, how ... how do you know that?”

How ... how do you know they had those people working on this?”

MB: “Well, because, ah, for example, um, it’s ... some people claim that there are records that show Einstein worked for them ... for the Navy. But I found in ... in two (2) separate articles in *TIME Magazine* – one was July 5, 1943, the other one was August, I believe, 9th, ah, 1943 – mentioning that Einstein was working for the Navy.”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “And he was working on ‘mathematic or physical problems.’”

Also there’s all kind of records about John von Neumann’s involvement ...”

AB: “Right.”

MB: “... with various branches of the military and intelligence community ...”

AB: "Right."

MB: "... both during World War 2 and after. So there we know those guys are around. There's no question about that.

So, you know, when you talk about people of that caliber, I mean, it seems to me they would have been able to figure out at least how to get to the point where they could do that with a boat.

Now there was [sic] problems that happened when they tried to do it, because of the crew, but what ... in terms of the, ah, you know, the idea ... the idea – it worked! It's just that was it safe to do it around human beings ... ?"

AB: "Do you know ... was it the Eldridge that was involved?"

MB: "Um, that's what the story is. The story goes the Eldridge was the ship that was involved.

Now there is, ah, for example, I talked to this one guy, who was in his Navy ... who is in the Navy, and he said he checked around. In fact, he doesn't even believe the story, but I never ... I never debated with him the ... the ... well now, I didn't try to convince him. I wanted information from him.

And what I found out from him is that he didn't find any records of the Eldridge being in Philadelphia, which doesn't mean anything, because the, um, there was a separate group of records or something like that, that were kept for ships the were de- ... that were part of the de- ... what he called 'de-perming' or degaussing process ..."

AB: "Hmpf."

MB: "... which is where they change the magnetic signature of the boat. Which is what the Office of Naval Research claims is where the story got started. Um, you know the ... the story that ... that skeptics and people, who were not really looking into this story the way I have, will tell you is that, you know, the sailors probably were in bars somewhere and said: 'Oh, they're going to make us invisible today – meaning invisible to magnetic torpedoes – but that's just totally ridiculous.'"

* * *

AB: "Marshall, um, if there had been such an experiment way back when ..."

MB: "Um-hmm."

AB: "... and if sailors had ended up, ah, enmeshed in with the deck and all the horrible things that we hear about ..."

MB: "Um-hmm."

AB: "... ah, there is *no way* the military would have just said: 'Gee, this is awful! Close the project. Don't do anymore research.

Ah, that kind of result would have absolutely **demanded more research!**"

MB: "Well, this is what happened ..."

AB: "And so it must have continued, and ... I wonder where we are today?"

MB: "Okay here, just ... just to give you a couple minutes on that ... Basically what we have is a situation where, um, where the story goes: It went wrong and then forget it, we've got ... we have to concentrate on things that are gonna work, because we have to win this war ..."

AB: "Hmm."

MB: "... and, um, so they went on from that and everyone from the Philadelphia Experiment is going to work on the atomic bomb ... basically."

AB: "All right."

MB: "So ... **but** after the war there were some review the way ... the way the historic [sic?] go ... there was some review of what could be done in terms of, you know, is it possible to do anything with this stuff at all?"

In fact, there was rumors about various, ah, versions of this, ah, project being tested at different universities around the country. But this is what we can't know for sure.

There is, um, for example, the code name for the Philadelphia Experiment was Project Rainbow. Now, ah, radar invisibility was supposed to be part of the project as well.

In 1956, I believe it was, the CIA was running the U2 spy plane program, and when they knew the Soviets were getting' close to being able to track the U2 spy plane, they made a special effort to reduce this radar signature of the U2 spy plane and they called that Project ... ah, they called that Project Rainbow as well."

AB: "Rainbow?"

MB: “Exactly. So, in other words, and see, in the William Moore book, they already had a code ... a Top Secret code-named index where Rainbow was lifted. And it was ... the index from ... dated around 1941.

So you’re talking about the CIA going back and re-using a name that had already been used for another Top Secret project. And oddly enough this includes, you know, another radar kind of thing.”

AB: “Well again, Marshall, ah, if anybody doubts the military’s interest in cloaking, what do you think the, ah, F-117 is all about?”

MB: “Well, yeah, I mean that was the, ah, the F-117 was based on, ah ... a ... ah, set of equations that came from a Russian scientist ...”

AB: “Oh?”

MB: “Yeah. In fact, all you have to do is read Ben R. Rich’s book *Skunk Works*. The whole thing’s in there. In fact, that’s where I found out about the U2 spy plane radar, ah, signature reduction program being called Project Rainbow as well.

In fact, all you have to do is look up in the, ah, in the, ah ... ah, at the end where all ... they have the different terms and all that kind of stuff, and Project Rainbow’s listed in there.

And so, ah, basically what happens is that the Stealth fighter plane project and Stealth bomber project, and then all these other things ... that it’s all about different kinds of visibility – radar invisibility. Like I’ve heard stories now that the B-2 bomber can go optically invisible and so can some of these what they call unmanned, ah, flying vehicles ... I can’t remember what the actual acronym for ’em are ... is.”

AB: “Well, I’ve had a lotta reports, ah, of, you know, they come in as UFO reports, but ... ah, people will say objects blinking in and blinking out.”

MB: “Right.”

AB: “Literally disappearing.”

MB: “Now I actually saw one of these myself. It was ... I don’t believe it was a UFO – I believe it was a Top Secret, ah, plane that they were testing. Because usually when they fly these Top Secret planes as, ah, during you know, a flight test, they’ll be escorted by two (2) regular planes, okay?”

And what I saw was an object that I believe I was looking at from the rear, which is why it had a kind of a saucer kind of a shape to it, but not exactly a saucer. But you know, I'm ... I'm really tryin' to, you know, pay attention to what I was seein' and not just jump to conclusions."

AB: "Um-hmm."

MB: "And so ... but this thing that I saw was kind of glowing, and it ... it would just blink out altogether. This is in broad daylight. This is not a nighttime sighting – this is broad daylight. And this thing was being escorted by I think it was two (2) F-16s or two (2) F-15s. The interesting thing about it though is this is near Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio."

AB: "Hmm ..."

MB: "And of course Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is, you know, *famous*, you know, for, you know, having, ah, various kinds of Top Secret technology and alien bodies, and all kinds of stuff ..."

AB: "Sure."

MB: "... like that."

AB: "Sure."

MB: "But I ... I don't believe what I was seeing was ... has to be a UFO. What I believe I was seeing was a test of, ah ... ah, of a plane that they have that can actually go optically invisible, and I've heard stories about these things before anyway."

AB: (scoffs). "Um, there have been a number of references that link the Philadelphia Experiment to something called the 'Montauk Project.'"

MB: "Right."

AB: "What can you tell us about that?"

MB: "Basically the Montauk Project was supposed to have been, um ... ah, basic- ... kind of a continuation of the Philadelphia Experiment in a way. It gets kind of strange because, ah, you end up, ah, this is where the time travel things come in, ah, into play that you were talkin' about before."

AB: "Um-hmm."

MB: “And, ah ... what happens is that Al Bielek’s version of the Philadelphia Experiment is a bit different than the Carl [Allen] ... the original version of the story.

In fact, um, basically what ended up happening with the boat was ... in fact Al Bielek told me flat out, he said: ‘*The boat didn’t teleport.*’ But that was one of the extreme versions of the story also is that when the ship vanished at one ... at one point it actually left it where it was at and just disappeared, and reappeared someplace else, then went back again.”

AB: “That’s right.”

MB: “And some people say it was dematerialized. It *didn’t* dematerialize ... Um, what is theoretically possible – and it did happen – is that that field took on ... it was so dense by the way and it’s always been described as being extremely powerful and extremely dense. The field took on a pulse wave kind of aspect in a quantum tunnel from Philadelphia to Norfolk, and it went back again. That is theoretically possible (!)

I’ve talked to a number of physicists about that, and said: ‘Yeah, if you could figure out a way to make it happen, then it would work. But no one I’ve talked to has swallowed that the ship dematerializing and then ...’

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “... rematerializing again in ... like they way they do in *Star Trek*. No one’s ... no one’s bought that at all.

But if you could figure out a way that you could make this electromagnetic field act like a gigantic electron, ...”

AB: “Hmpf.”

MB: “... for electrons and other particles like that can tunnel, or ... or in other words, they make these quantum leaps from one position to like a totally different position without spending anytime in between.

And they said: ‘That ... yeah, that’s theoretically possible.’ And I’ve also been told by somebody who has ... knows someone who works at NASA, that NASA’s trying to figure out how to do it right now. So, it’s a secret project – he wouldn’t say anything else about it, but when he was queried by, ah, myself and a physicist I was talkin’ to about that idea, ‘cause I’m also interested in the concept of transdimensional travel – he said: ‘Yeah, you’re in the right ballpark, but I can’t tell ya anything else about it, ‘cause NASA’s tryin’ to do the same thing.’

So, um ...”

AB: “Huh.”

MB: “... which by the way would be an ... an answer to interstellar travel, ah, for the problem of overcoming great distances.

So, that is ... Bielek’s idea was it didn’t teleport at all – it went to like hyperspace or something ...”

AB: “Hmpf.”

MB: “... and then it gets off into all this other weird stuff.

And ... and the problem with that is that you get into a lot of areas where some of the story makes sense, okay? Some of the story is ... is kind of ... sounds like things are startin’ to come out into the public knowledge now already. But then other parts about it are completely unverifiable, and because both Al Bielek and Preston Nichols, ah, you know, *admit to being brainwashed* and, you know ...”

AB: “Well, my ... my threshold ... my threshold, ah, is pretty high, but ah, Al Bielek at times lost me. And yet, it sure seems like a lot of this was *real*. It seems like there was something really to this Philadelphia Experiment, or so it occurred.”

MB: “Right. Now ... and ... and that’s the problem, see? ‘Cause I’m supposed to be workin’ as a special investigator, and you know, I’m out there most of the time doin’, you know, the Fox Mulder thing, you know?

Um, which is a whole ’nother show probably.

But the thing about it is, I’m interested in verifiable facts that I can deal with. Because otherwise you’re left with nothing!

And the ... the interesting ... the reason why I got into the Montauk Project story to begin with ... because you had these guys, who were claiming that some things were going on and they didn’t seem to understand *why* they were happening ... what their special significance was.”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “And I knew already. I had been already, ah, working on, ah, and studying the concepts that come from what they call ‘New Physics’ – the idea between the link-up of reality and consciousness, and parallel universes, and all that stuff. And this is what the Montauk Project sounded like, but it

didn't sound like to me that, you know, Preston Nichols – at least the way it was written out in the book – understands the significance of some of the things that he was describing. That what he was describing jived with *all* the other weird projects ...”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “... that I'd been running into that allegedly dealt with the same kind of, ah, material.

But he was totally ignorant ...”

AB: “Well, to be fair though he may not have known what ...”

MB: “Oh no, he didn't! That's my whole point.

My point ... if it were a hoax ... if you were just makin' it up, then why leave out all this other stuff ...”

AB: “Sure.”

MB: “... that makes the story sound more credible?”

AB: “Sure.”

MB: “You know, that's the thing about it.

And that's why I do believe there was something to it.

Um, and so ... and, in fact, the very basis of the Montauk Project, which is the idea that you have a psychic in a specially-built chair that's hooked up to exotic technology that allows the psychic to actually make a physical connection between his location and some location elsewhere.

I mean, that is the ... I mean, you're talkin' about the idea of consciousness creating reality.”

AB: “In fact, we know this work has been going on in the, ah, U.S. military. We know that! The CIA [Central Intelligence Agency] funded a bunch of it. They've already admitted to a lot of that.”

MB: “Well, they ... they ... you're talkin' about the remote viewing stuff ...”

AB: “Absolutely!”

MB: “... where they used psychics to do all the ... you know, to ...”

AB: "Absolutely."

MB: "So the only difference between that and Montauk is the technology to actually make a physical location."

AB: "Um-hmm."

MB: "You know, or a physical connection. That's the only difference."

AB: "You ..."

MB: "And that ... see I've already ... I already know of experiments that have been done where you do like what they call like psychotronic ... use psychotronic technology, and you can bend reality. You can make synchronicities happen. And ... and that's just like a lower level version of what these guys at Montauk were trying to do.

But that in and of itself is ... is like, you know, this far out.

And Jacques Vallee, who doesn't believe any of this stuff, ah, who I personally have a lot of problems with anyway, he's a ... believes that remote viewing is real ... he thinks that it's real important even when he was doggin' the Philadelphia Experiment.

In the same article he was tryin' to say: 'Yeah, but remote viewing's real! Remote viewing's real!'

But, um, he even raised questions like, you know, if we live in an associative universe, and, you know, consciousness is the thing that makes everything work! And if that's the truth ... if that's the case, then transversing space and time, and all of this kind of stuff would be ... would be normal!

And the key is to figure out what states of consciousness allow you to do that and that's what psychotronics is all about.

So we're ... you know, you've got all these different scientific breakthroughs coming through. You've got more and more scientists who believe in parallel universes – and they're admitting to it, like Stephen Hawking and people like that."

AB: "Yes ... yes."

MB: "*Discover Magazine's* talking about it. *Scientific American* in the March issue of 1994 where a published article, which had a very interesting

ending – it’s called *The Quantum Physics of Time Travel*. It ended with a paragraph that included ... the statement basically that said: ‘That if the Edward Wheeler hypothesis isn’t true, then someone needs to come up with a reason to prove it isn’t true. Which is *really radical* for a scientific publication to like take that position, because of the fact that normally if you make a statement about something, you have to prove that it’s true. You know what I’m sayin’? It’s not the reverse. And that was something that the ... that the owners of *Scientific American* could have ... kept out very easily, but they allowed it to stay in there.

So ... they’re, you know ...”

AB: “Well, all right if you’re pressed in the same way ...”

MB: “Yeah?”

AB: “... to prove that the, ah, Philadelphia Experiment did occur ... other than the experiments you’ve done with optical invisibility, um, I’ll let you think of this during the newsbreak – what things would you cite? Say look, this thing absolutely did happen and here’s my proof.

Marshall, think about that one. We’ll be back to you.

My guest is Marshall Barnes, subject – the Philadelphia Experiment. Don’t move.”

* * *

AB: “And we’ve got Marshall Barnes, a man who has been investigating the Philadelphia Experiment for three (3) years. He will address Columbus State Community College, ah, on this ... coming up, ah, May 2nd at 2:45 in the afternoon. We’ve got him just ahead of that telling you what, ah, he’s going to tell them. And he thinks the [Philadelphia] Experiment did occur. And so if you have questions, we’re about to go to the phones here. And it’s going to be very interesting.”

* * *

AB: “Back to Ohio now and Marshall Barnes, who’s been looking into the Philadelphia Experiment for three (3) years solid.”

* * *

Aud: “... I personally knew Carlos Alene [sic], who was involved in the Philadelphia Experiment. He studied with Einstein in preparation for the experiment. *In fact, he showed me photos of him and Einstein together!*

His accounts of what happened during the experiment were incredible. Please ask your guest about Carlos. I wish I had more time to go into more detail.

Do you know anything about that?"

MB: "Ahh, well that's, um, now he says ... How do you spell the last name of this guy?"

AB: "A-l-e-n-e."

MB: "Hmmm? Yeah, I don't know him, um, at all."

AB: "All right."

MB: "There was a guy ... that sounds awfully suspicious of like Carlos Allende, the guy who started the whole thing, but that guy never worked with Einstein.

So this ... is this the fact that you see is correct and it's not some kind of goof-up with the name, then you know, I ... I'd love to find out more about this gentleman, because I don't know anything about him."

AB: "All right, good."

* * *

Aud: "How does magnetism work in space ... if you know anything about that?"

AB: "How does magnetism work in space?"

MB: "Yeah, that has nothing to do with the Philadelphia Experiment, so why don't 'chu ..."

Aud: "So I was wondering if you know anything about that?"

AB: "Why I would imagine they work just fine."

Aud: "... Could you possibly tap into another planet's magnetic field and travel at the speed ..."

MB: "No, I don't believe that at all. Absolutely not!

In fact, I don't believe in the space-warping thing where you, um, you generate a gravitational field strong enough to like basically, ah, bend space-time ..."

AB: "Right."

MB: "... so that, you know, that kind of the warp sheet-of-paper effect. Because what happens to all the other planets and all the other things that are in-between points B and, you know, C, or whatever?"

AB: "In other words, jumping ... you're talking about jumping across the bent piece of paper ..."

MB: "Right! You know, what ... what happens to every thing that's in the bend? It doesn't make any sense! You know?"

AB: "All right."

MB: "You know, it just doesn't ... I don't buy it! No one ... no one ... no one's been able to, ah, to address that particular fact ..."

AB: "Green cheese and baloney, then."

MB: "Yeah."

AB: "All right."

* * *

Aud: "I'm in the military base that Einstein used to work out of."

AB: "Oh, no kidding!"

Aud: "Yes, it's, ah, a naval ordinance center on Foothill Boulevard in Pasadena. And they made rockets and torpedos here during World War 2."

AB: "Right."

MB: "Uh-huh."

Aud: "And, uh, the rumor over here is that they were making nuclear torpedos which they tested at, ah, Port Chicago. Do you know anything about that?"

MB: "No. The closest thing to that I've heard is that they, um, there was some kind of nuclear accident that happened in Philadelphia, but that happened after the Philadelphia Experiment supposedly happened.

But the other thing I want to mention is the fact that Einstein ... he may have visited the base that you're at, but his real base of operations was Princeton. Um, that's where ... and he would go from like that area over

to Philadelphia. But he may have also been at where ... where you are too ... I don't know."

Aud: "Right. Funny you should say that, because he used to teach at Cal Tech, which is right down the street."

MB: "Right. Well, he ... he ..., but his actual base of operations was Princeton."

AB: "All right."

MB: "He taught at Cal Tech. I mean, like I say, you know, I can see him goin' back and forth. But I do know that his ... his actual base of operations was ... was in Princeton."

AB: "All right. It was said that, um ... ah, there were dire warnings given by Tesla as this experiment, ah ... ah ..."

MB: "Right."

AB: "... continued. Do you believe that to be true?"

MB: "Um, I don't know. I mean, I ... I have no evidence to support it. But I want to see some kind of evidence to back up all this stuff. And that's why I'm a researcher. I try to dig it up!"

AB: "All right, fine, then let me ask you about that."

MB: "Sure."

AB: "Before the, ah, news I said give me, if you can, your best evidence that this experiment did occur."

MB: "Well, what ... my best evidence is that it was *possible* ... not that it *actually occurred*. I can't prove conclusively that it happened. But I can prove that the Office of Naval Research is lying when they say this stuff is only, um, only possible ... you know, experiments of this kind are only possible in the realm of science fiction.

Because I've got all the evidence to back up how you would go about doing the experiment. The only thing we got to figure out is the exact nature of, you know, the voltages and the current density, and all that kind of stuff. And the electromagnetic fields and everything, but ..."

AB: "Would you ... would you like an opportunity to try and duplicate it?"

MB: “Sure ... Absolutely! That and a few other things as a matter of fact.

In fact, I know of a couple of people, who, you know, after I get a few other things out of the way we’re talkin’ about tryin’ to figure out a way to actually to do it for real. Ah, not with a ... on a large scale like with, you know, a naval destroyer, but on a small scale ... yeah. Absolutely.”

AB: “What would you endeavor to prove?”

MB: “I wanta see if we can do it again! (MB laughs). You know, that’s what I wanta do!”

AB: “Well, what about the ... what about the potential biological problems?”

MB: “Well, I mean, obviously we would take safeguards. And again, well I’m not talkin’ about doin’ something large scale. And we would use something like: ‘Let’s see if we can make a ... a [soda] ‘pop can,’ you know, invisible that way.”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “You know what I’m sayin’? As opposed to like, you know, *a whole destroyer (!)* ... or something like that.

So ... but we would obviously take precautions. There’s no question about that. Particularly because we know that workin’ with those kind of a magnetic fields can be dangerous.”

AB: “All right.”

* * *

Aud: “You previously mentioned Dr. Hawking. In *A Brief History of Time* he talks about no such thing as ‘absolute space,’ so there from that particular premise we could conclude that if the ship disappears that it is only relatively disappearing. That is to say that it is still there, yet it is not there – you can’t visually see it. Optic ... hence the term ‘optic,’ as you’ve been using all night long.

Now, ah, knowing that, all it is is creating an illusion. Would it still create a depression in the water? Would it still be visible as, ah ... ah, an anomaly in the horizon?”

MB: “Yeah, okay. Now, ah ... um, depression in the water, yeah. In fact, all ... all the, ah, witness accounts say that you could still see the outline of where the boat was in the water, but you couldn’t see the boat.”

AB: “Hmpf.”

MB: “Um, and in terms of like what you were talking about – like, you know, disappeared, but was still really there – that’s what the optical invisibility thing was about. The teleportation aspect of it, which has been ... some people say it was a mistake; some people say it was done on purpose ... that’s a whole ‘nother part of the story where there’s more *extreme* where that, ah, something ... something happened and the ship actually teleported.

In other words it was no longer in the water at all and it went to some other location and then it came back again. That’s another part of the story. But the initial invisibility factor – yeah, it was still in the water. You could see the depression in the water, but you couldn’t see the boat.”

Aud: “Excellent.”

AB: “All right. Thank you very much.”

* * *

AB: “Marshall, um, what do we know about the eyewitnesses? Uh, what is the best eyewitness testimony regarding Philadelphia?”

MB: “Well, that ... that’s where things get really, ah, goofy ... so to speak, and that’s where the skeptics like to latch onto.

The skeptics ... all the skeptics have done, ah, has basically attack the witnesses and ... and indulge in character assassination. And, basically my whole thing, you know, is that, you know, we’re talkin’ about a time in history where you didn’t have *Star Trek*, you didn’t have *Star Wars*, you didn’t have all the kinds of sci-fi thing that we have seen ...”

AB: “How many witnesses are there, Marshall?”

MB: “Um, I mean you’re talkin’ Carlos Allende, who was the main primary witness. He was only the main one, unless you want to include Al Bielek, you know?”

But, ah, Carlos Allende was the main one. But, ah, William Moore said that there was another ... there was a few other individuals like, ah, this guy with the last name of Silverman, who was actually a sailor on the boat.

There was, ah, the guy who he [Moore] gave the pseudonym to of Rinehart ... Doctor Rinehart, who was supposedly ... actually was one of the scientists that worked on the project experiment. You have all these

kinds of people, which is either impossible to track down or they're already dead, except Carlos Allende – he died a couple (2) years ago.

But the thing about it is, Carlos Allende never ... never changed his story. Carlos Allende never tried to really make any money off his story. He never did a movie of the week. He never did a book. He never did a lecture tour.”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “He didn’t capitalize on it in any way.

He was a recluse most of the time and a lot of times he talked about [how] he was afraid of what the Navy might do to him, okay?

So, you’ve got a guy who’s never seen any of the kind of things that we’ve seen in terms of optical effect, and yet he described accurately what kind of visual effects would happen if you tried to do this experiment. To me that’s definite and credible.

I mean, what are the odds that he’s ... if he’s ... if it was a hoax, that he’s gonna make this stuff up and accurately describe exactly what would have happened if it worked.”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “I mean ... I mean, that doesn’t make any sense.”

AB: “No ... right.”

* * *

Aud: “Hey, I had the, ah, opportunity to talk to, ah, Al Bielek down here for about forty (40) minutes at a, ah ... a lecture that he was giving.”

AB: “Right.”

Aud: “And I know he had like ... he was tellin’ me there was four (4) big generators on that ship ...”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

Aud: “Anyway, my question is, ah, you do plan on duplicatin’ the experiment. Now I wanted to – about two (2) years from now I’ll be ready – and, ah, there is a way to mask the EMF (electromagnetic field) field in which he [Bielek] said that if you don’t mask it, you’ll be visited. Ahh ...”

MB: “Be visited? (MB smirks). What does that mean?”

Aud: “In other words there’s people out there ... there’s a ... there’s a branch or department out there he [Bielek] says that look for EMF fields.”

MB: “Oh, got ’cha! I understand.”

Aud: “Yeah. And, uh, what they do is they ... they’ll investigate it and you need to mask it a little bit.”

AB: “Well, I’m sure that’s probably correct! Ah, if you create an EMF field, ah, it’s gonna be detected by satellite. It’s gonna be detected by all kinds of people, who are gonna wanta come and find out what you’re doin’.”

MB: “Not only that ... if you do it in the wrong places, then it’s gonna mess up cable TV reception, and you’ll have the FCC [Federal Communications Commission] after you.”

AB: “Then you’re really in trouble!” (MB laughs and AB laughs). “I’m sure that’s true.”

* * *

Aud: “Ah, I believe, ah, first of all in, ah, in UFOs.

Listen, I know that’s not the subject, but ... um, it came up, in your discussion, ah, about the stealth planes ...”

AB: “But not ... not ... not with respect to UFOs, it did not.”

Aud: “Well ...”

AB: “Ah, it came up with, ah, respect to real research and real aircraft that exists now.”

Aud: “Right. And ... and that’s what I’m talking about.

When I was growing up, ah, my father was a ... a test pilot. And he worked on a lot of ‘black projects,’ ah, which I’ve only found out in later years.

Um, one ... one time around 1973 we were on an Air Force Base where there are a lot of those kind of projects going on even now, ah, and we were walking at night, ah, to the store. And we saw, ah, bright lights in the sky – a pattern of blue lights – and they seemed to hover for a while and then took off instantaneously, ah, out of sight. And as soon as we got to the store, my father, ah, used the pay phone to report that sight. And, I

know that if it had been one of the black projects that were going on, uh, at that time, in that area, ah, that that wouldn't have happened, and that has ... that has always made me, ah, somewhat of a believer, although I'm skeptical about a lot of the reports.

But anyway ..."

AB: "But a believer in what? Stealth aircraft?"

Aud: "A believer that there are ... that there are, ah, machines piloted by, ah, someone from somewhere else."

AB: "Well now see, that's where you lose me.

Why does it have to be from somewhere else? It might be, but I would say the odds are better that it's some sort of black project. And Marshall, that's what you talked about earlier, that you saw something as well that in effect blinked out.

And it would make sense to me that if the Philadelphia Experiment occurred, they wouldn't drop that technology – there's no way in hell! They'd continue the research, and if you allow that many years of research, I would imagine today, ah, we can literally cloak!

Would you imagine that to be true?"

MB: "Yeah. In fact, I've heard other stories about it that were in, uh, publications like ... I think there was *Jane's Defense Weekly*, or something like that, where supposedly they have some kind of a ... a unmanned flying vehicle that can change, ah, you know, the way it reflects light so that it can cloak itself."

AB: "Um-hmm."

Um, a lot of what Al Bielek said made sense. Ah, the magnetic fields, ah, the rotating RF fields ... all of that made sense to me. Ah, he even talked about, ah, what frequency, ah, VHF frequency the fields were operating at ... ah, does that make sense?"

MB: "Yeah! Um, and even some of the stranger parts of his story make sense, because there's always background information. If anyone reads like the Montauk Project books, particularly the ... the second one that ventured into synchronicity ... See, all this weird background stuff is connected to the Montauk Project ... and the bays [sic?], and the land, and all this other kind of stuff that, you know, can ... seems, ah ... that lends credence to the

idea that there was something going on. I know the actual nature of the Montauk Project – that makes total and complete sense.

Um, we run ... where I run into problems ... in terms of being able to back anything up about it is when you start talkin' about aliens being involved and all that kind of stuff."

AB: "Um-hmm.

MB: "Um, of course, because of the ... you're not going to be able to find any kind of evidence to back that up.

But, in terms of the concepts that they were tryin' to deal with then, I see those concepts pop up all the time like I mentioned before in some of the even more, um, mainstream scientific magazines, like *Discovery Magazine* or ... and *Scientific American*."

AB: "All right."

* * *

Aud: "I just wanted to say, um, when I was in 'boot camp' Fort Knox, Kentucky back in 1976, I seen [saw] something that was like a light that ran through the sky in a triangle pattern, very fast, and come to an abrupt stop. And, ah, wasn't just a triangle pattern – it moved in different patterns, but mainly a triangle. And then it shot off.

And I was in boot camp. And me and my roommate were watchin' this, and I told him we should go down and report that. And, ah, he was too afraid to go down there – the drill sergeants were mean ..."

MB: "Yeah."

Aud: "... Anyways I went down and I reported that, and then needless to say, they just sent me back to my room. But I am still convinced to this day that it wasn't anything that ... that flies in our skies."

AB: "All right, thank you.

Well, ah ... any technology that we don't understand is as magic to us, whether it comes from our own government or it comes from elsewhere."

MB: "Um-hmm."

AB: "If we don't understand it, it appears to be magic. If something blinks out or appears to disappear, to us that is as magic, right?"

MB: "Yeah, I mean that, you know, that's the typical response to it, you know? So, ah ..."

AB: "Now I'm sure some of the optical cloaking that you talked about earlier, if somebody were to observe it, to them it would be as you said: 'A ghost ship' ..."

MB: "Right."

AB: "... or magic. It would appear as magic."

MB: "Right. Well, actually I'll tell ya a little, quick funny story about it. When we first started messin' around with, ah, this invisibility stuff, we actually started ... we ... when we would see things startin' to look transparent that we knew were there, and we knew were solid, we actually started to feel like , you know, ah, get a sick feeling in our stomach, you know? It was strange. It actually had a physical effect on us ..."

AB: "Disorienting! Yeah, I'm sure it would be."

MB: "Yeah, it was weird! 'Cause it was just *weird* seein' something that our minds were tellin' us: 'This is impossible,' even though we wanted to believe it. That it would work. I mean, it was, ah, still strange.

So now ... it has no effect on me *now*, but I remember back when we first started doin' this back in '94, it was ... and we're not even talkin' about a bunch of magnetic fields ... we're just talkin' about seeing an optical illusion."

AB: "Yes, of course!"

MB: "Bein' able to create that. And that was ... that was really weird."

AB: "I can understand! It would probably disorient you, nauseate you possibly."

MB: "Yeah, it was, you know, it came close to that."

AB: "All right."

* * *

Aud: "Marshall, I ... um, wonder, ah, did you listen to, ah, Dr. Mitchell? Are you, ah, aware of him?"

MB: "Um, I don't think so ... no."

AB: "Apollo Astronaut, ah, Edgar Mitchell that I had on the show."

MB: "Oh, okay. No, I didn't hear it. ... No, I can't get the show where I'm at, so I didn't hear it."

Aud: "Well, he ... he was on Art's show, and he was a *magnificent show!*"

AB: "Well, I'm glad you enjoyed it, sir, but there's no reference for him, since he, ah, didn't happen to hear it."

* * *

AB: "Marshall Barnes has been looking into the Philadelphia Experiment for three (3) solid years. He would like to repeat it. He believes it occurred. Ah, and is in the business of separating the myth of it from what he considers to be the reality. He will, ah, as a matter of fact give an address on this to Columbus State Community College on the 2nd of May. He will say the U.S. Office of Naval, ah, Naval Research has been covering all this up for many, many years. We'll be right back."

* * *

AB: "My guest is Marshall Barnes. Subject: The Philadelphia Experiment."

* * *

Aud: "There was a supposedly prominent investigator in the Philadelphia Experiment, maybe five (5) or ten (10) years *after* the experiment, who arranged an appointment with a reporter to release evidence regarding it. When the reporter arrived, he found the investigator dead for no apparent reason. No evidence around. Did Marshall ever come across this incident or hear about it?"

MB: "Um ... no. Although it sounds ... there is the ... the original researcher into the Philadelphia Experiment was a gentleman by the name of M.K. Jessup. And Jessup was actually contacted by the Office of Naval Research. Two (2), ah, officers that worked for them that got the Office of Naval Research connection going in the first place. And, um, they were asking him about this copy of his book that they received that had these crazy annotations in it. And it was Jessup who realized it came from Carlos Allende, who was the same guy who was talking about, you know, the boat disappearing.

So, um, I don't know if you are, ah, the fact that you've got was in reference to that, but that's the only thing I know about a ... a gentleman who ended up dying. Because he did die of an apparent suicide. M.K. Jessup did, although some people believe he was murdered. ... (!)"

AB: "All right."

MB: "But that's about all I know about that."

AB: "All right."

* * *

Aud: "Yes, I guess I take exception to the fact that perhaps that ship moved from the space where it was at, because if it did, how could it end up back in the same space?"

As when your previous callers identified, the fact that there is no absolute space in the Universe. It's the same way if you're playing ping-pong on a train ... ah, the ball bounces back and forth on the table. If you're standing off to the side of the train, the ping-pong ball is going to move forty feet (40 ft.) in a matter of seconds or so if you are able to look at it.

Now, how would one do the math to come back to the very same virtual space that one occupied previously if you have changed from that space? If you ask me, something like that to occur as a result of an EMF (electromagnetic field), ah ... ah, rotating ... whatever you described it ... however you described it – how could you get back into the same place?"

MB: "Well, I mean, if you wanta be *picky* about it ... I mean, I didn't say it was the *exact same spot* ... (!)

Um ... you know, and there's been some discussion ... Um, for example, there was a guy from Australia – not Stan Deyo, but, um ... can't remember the guy's name right off the top of my head, but he's had ... he ... he talked about that. How you could calculate certain things having to do with the arc of the Earth and all this kind of stuff.

Well, there's, ah, just a certain kind of geometry that he, ah, talked about, that would have been involved. That would enable somethin' like that to take place."

AB: "So it wouldn't necessarily be the precise same space?"

MB: "Well, I mean, it ... it ... when ... let's ... let's call it where it is. You know, we're not talkin' ... when you say 'the precise same space,' we're talkin' about is like, you know, a certain spot in the water, okay? I mean, it's ... it's ... they start talkin' about space, it sounds like it's something larger than what it really is. All we're talkin' about is going from one (1) location to another location and back to the other location again."

AB: "Um-hmm. All right."

MB: "Um ... you know."

AB: "All right."

* * *

Aud: "Um, I'm with ... I'm with Army intelligence currently. I was involved in the SR-71 program back in the seventies [1970s]."

MB: "Um-hmm."

Aud: "And, ah, anyway I got to review a lot of the material on the Philadelphia Experiment when it was declassified."

MB: "From when was it declassified? ... (!)"

AB: "When was it declassified?"

Aud: "In the seventies [1970s]. It's in the Library of Congress right now."

MB: "Okay."

Aud: "As far as I know. At least that's what I was told when I reviewed the material that that's where it was going, so ..."

But, um, I saw a lot of the photographs, ah, reports, ah ... let's see, all the medical information of the survivors ..."

MB: "Uh-huh."

Aud: "... ah, of the experiment. And, ah, so it was pretty interesting reading."

One of the things that they mentioned in there, ah, that was created by the ... this electromagnetic, ah, field they generated ..."

MB: "Uh-huh."

Aud: "Excuse me. Ah, was that the, ah, atomic frequency was changed in the ship and the personnel on the ship ..."

MB: "Yeah?"

AB: "Um-hmm."

Aud: "... and that when they started to shut everything down when they kinda phased back in – or whatever you wanta call it – that that's what ... when,

you know, some of the crew members actually meshed with the metal of the ship.”

AB: “Now that makes sense.”

MB: “Right.”

AB: “That makes sense.”

MB: Now I wanta ... listen, to the effect of this declassification stuff, ah, you were told that it's declassified and it's in the Library of Congress somewhere?”

AB: “Yeah, that's what he was told.”

MB: “Under what title (!) ... ?”

AB: “He's not here now. I wanta ask you ...”

MB: “Oh, he's gone!”

AB: “He's gone. I wanta ask you, um, you've obviously pursued as far as you can trying to get whatever official writings there are on this.”

MB: “Well, what ...”

AB: “What do ... what do you meet with ...?”

Do you meet with, ah, dead silence, blacked out papers, no response at all ... ?”

MB: “I didn't get ... I didn't go to the government at all ... period.

What I did ... I did was exactly the opposite.

What I did was I tried to find out the ... the scientific stuff about it. Did it scientifically make any kinda sense?

Then I also did ... I checked naval history. And like, you know, whether ... whether the ship existed and all that kind of stuff.”

AB: “Um-hmm.”

MB: “But I never tried to get the government itself, because of the simple fact that: ‘Hey, I can't believe anything they tell me, because they're gonna lie

about it. I mean, that's why ... that's why I laugh at Stanton Friedman and people like that, that send in the Freedom of Information Act requests ..."

AB: "Hmm ..."

MB: "They get back these papers, right? And they're all ... and they have all these major sections blacked out."

AB: "I know."

MB: "But there is *no verifi- ... there is no guarantee that even the stuff that isn't blacked out is real!*"

AB: "I absolutely agree with that."

MB: "You know ..."

AB: "I really do."

MB: "... how are you gonna know? (!)"

AB: "I've always thought they're damn well ... Freedom of Information Act or not, if it's really secret, you're not gonna get anything back on it. Period!"

MB: "Exactly! And that's why, for example, I'll check naval records, ah, for example, there was a guy, ah, that Jacques Vallee supposedly had as this witness, okay?"

And I'm not going to go into all the details about it, but I checked out that guy's whole story. And when I checked out his story, I was lookin' at naval records that were published – that were already in the libraries – that weren't, you know ... in other words, they were already released and there wasn't a situation where the government could fudge something after that."

AB: "Um-hmm."

MB: "You see what I'm sayin'?"

AB: "Yes."

MB: "And ... and so those are the kind of things I looked at ... like the stuff that I found the photographs of like, you know, the German battleships and all that kind of stuff."

You know, those are the kinds of things I look at in terms of ... of records and histories, and what not.”

AB: “Yeah, I think you’re investigative approach is a different one, and that’s why I find it interesting. You came at this, ah, in a whole different way.”

* * *

Aud: “I was, ah, in the Navy for some time and I had a lot of friends that were in the intelligence community in the Navy, and spent a lot of time on aircraft carriers. And I had a lot of them tell me that, ah, there was ways of pumping RF (rotating fields) through the ship – I don’t know if they had a ... a maze of tubes that were kind of square, gray tubes down the ship – but they said could actually change the configuration of the ship as it would appear on radar, not, you know, we didn’t disappear or anything like that, of course.”

MB: “Right.”

Aud: “But ... but they said that they had ways that they could pump RF through the ship to where it would change the configuration where it would end up looking like four (4) or five (5) different boats. Or so it would look like a trawler ...”

AB: “That’s right.”

Aud: “... or a cargo ship.”

MB: “Right.”

AB: “When was this? When was this?”

Aud: “This was, ah, eighty-one [1981] through eighty-five [1985].”

MB: “You see, that’s ... that’s ... that is an outgrowth of what allegedly we were tryin’ to do with the Philadelphia Experiment in terms of the radar stuff.”

Aud: “Right.”

MB: “Because they were tryin’ ... they were goin’ through both optical and radar invisibility, and ... um, ’cause radar was big in World War 2. I mean, that’s when the development in radar really started to take-off.”

Aud: “Right.”

MB: “And we ended up with some of the best radar stuff, ’cause we had the British help us out, and they’re the ones that made the most advances on

radar, at least initially. The Germans were in the game too, but the British beat 'em out. I mean, they were ... they were just better at it."

Aud: "Right."

MB: "So, um, but what you're describing is an outgrowth of what the Philadelphia Experiment was tryin' to do. One part of it at least."

Aud: "Right. And then they do ... they do optical stuff too. Like they had a couple cranes that they kept on the boat that they'd move out into the middle of the deck, so ..."

MB: "Um-hmm."

Aud: "... if it saw optically, it appears though it had cranes on the deck like a cargo ship or something like ..."

MB: "Right!"

Aud: "... that from an optical point of view."

MB: "Right ... and the Germans used to do similar kinds of things. They would take ... they actually had phony smokestacks that they burned oil in, but it would make a destroyer look like it was some other kind of a ship."

Aud: "Right."

MB: "So ... oh, yeah! The whole camouflage and like, you know, foolin' people about what you really are thing, I mean, they were ... they were ... that's been around. And ... and that's why the Philadelphia Experiment as an optical thing was the next logical step. They'd already done everything else you could think of!"

AB: "All right.

I ... I appreciate that. That's, um, that's exactly right! I mean, I think you lay out a very good case that they had proprietary interest in taking this as far as they could take it. And if they didn't take it this far, then they were being neglectful."

MB: "That's ..."

AB: "Something's wrong so they had to've. So I agree with you – I'm sure they're lying about it."

MB: "Well, here's the other thing about it, Art. Guess what? Okay, the next phase in World War 2 was, you know, we're goin' to be fightin' the Japanese in the Pacific, right?"

AB: "Um-hmm."

MB: "Now the Japanese didn't have radar! They only had was optical stuff. So if we could make our ships invisible, they couldn't hit us at all!"

AB: (laughs).

MB: "Because they wouldn't even have ... they wouldn't even worry about radar. I mean, that would have taken out an opportunity to kamikaze and the whole nine (9) yards! 'Cause all they ... in fact, I got that from, um ... ah, Lt. Commander, ah, Rains [sic?], who's a public affairs officer in the Navy. The guy who doesn't believe in the Philadelphia Experiment, but basically backed up everything I was thinkin', because he told me histories that made sense with what I figured was goin' on."

AB: "All right, Marshall. Hold it right there. We'll be right back!"

* * *

AB: "Back now to my guest, Marshall Barnes.

Marshall, ah, guess who I've got on the line. I've got the fellow who sent the fax."

MB: "Uh-huh."

AB: "You're in Colorado, is that correct?"

Aud: "That's correct."

AB: "All right. And you've actually had a typo in your fax ..."

Aud: "Yes."

AB: "... and it was not 'Alene' as it is in here ..."

Aud: "No."

AB: "... but rather there was ... ?"

Aud: "Allende."

AB: "Allende."

MB: “Right, so you say you have a picture of Allende with, ah Albert Einstein?”

Aud: “I don’t actually have the picture at all. He, ah ... I know Carlos and he showed me the pictures, and, ah ... years ago. And he, ah, he had studied with Einstein for a period of time before the, ah, experiment.”

MB: “Uh-huh.”

AB: “What did he tell you about the experiment?”

Aud: “Oh gosh! Ah, a lot ... a lot of things.”

AB: “Like what?”

Aud: “Well, for one (1) thing, ah, some of the people that were involved actually, ah, were missing arms and legs, and stuff like that afterwards. He said they were actually there yet, but they were invisible – the people who were on the ship.

He was on the adjacent ship. He actually stuck his arm into the force field, ah, that surrounded the ship that was involved. And, I mean there’s just real incredible stuff!

And about, ah, some of the people meshing with the metal of the ship ... you know he confirmed that too.”

AB: “All right.”

Aud: “And that ... a lot of the people that were involved kind of disappeared or were institutionalized, or whatever. Ah, kinda never to be seen or heard from again.”

AB: “All right.

A lot of that, ah, should be *traceable* in records. In other words, people rarely disappear, and if they do, usually family members and other people, ah, try to find them. And there’s a big stink!

Shouldn’t there been, ah, have been a lot of that, ah, Marshall?”

MB: “Yeah, the ... the main thing I wanta actually try to find is see what records I can find. ’Cause the problem with records like that are – particularly a Top Secret Project is – *they can be destroyed*. *They can be lost* ... and look what happened with Roswell (!), for example.

Ah, also it looks like the crew that might have been involved with the experiment was a 'skeleton crew,' which means they weren't really assigned to the boat."

AB: "Yeah, that's true."

MB: "They weren't on the boat when it was commissioned."

AB: "Yeah, that's true."

MB: "So that's gonna be really ... you know, like nearly impossible to try to track down, although I do plan on tryin' to do that."

AB: "Well, I think that the course of investigation you've taken is a good one. It's approached it from a different angle, as you say instead of tryin' to go after the government – get them to admit what they're not going to admit – ah, take a different tact. And I think that's a good idea."

* * *

Aud: "I was wondering what became of the ship the Eldridge after World War 2?"

AB: "That's a ... that's a good question."

MB: "It was sold to the Greeks. Um, the Greeks renamed it like the Leon."

AB: "Really? (!)"

MB: "Yeah. And, ah, so it was in the Greek Navy or merchant marine, or somethin' like that. That's what happened to it."

AB: "So ... so that ... does it still exist?"

MB: "Yeah, it supposedly still exists, and the Greeks still have it, although it just seems to me, I heard a rumor that now the U.S. has gotten it back or something ... I'm not sure. But yeah, the boat still existed [sic]."

AB: "Oooh, that's fascinating!"

* * *

Aud: "Um, number one (1), what magnetic resonance field are you using?"

MB: "Well, okay now, I'm ... I'm not workin' with that kind of material. I was ... was only testing what ... what effects refraction would have on light. Whether or not the refractive light would cause optical mirages like that were described in the experiment, and it does."

Aud: "Yes."

MB: "I have done that. But I didn't do an electromagnetic field or anything."

Aud: "Okay.

We found through research ..."

MB: "Um-hmm."

Aud: "... that, ah, by generating a ... electromagnetic field strong enough ..."

MB: "Um-hmm."

Aud: "... and what we call, ah, a hiker [sic] wave ..."

MB: "Hiker?"

Aud: "A hiker wave."

MB: "Okay."

Aud: "And that's just a little name that some researchers have given it."

MB: "Okay."

Aud: "Ah, by turning the wave into itself."

MB: "Right. Okay, yeah."

Aud: "Is ... are you familiar about that?"

MB: "Yeah, I'm familiar about that."

Aud: "Okay. By turning the wave into itself you create what is called a miniature implosion – not an explosion – an implosion."

MB: "Right."

Aud: "Which creates the field."

MB: "Okay."

Aud: "Now ... the only thing I have a question of is we have not been successful in operating it because the EMF emissions are just horrible."

AB: "Who is, ah, ..."

MB: "Exactly!"

AB: "Excuse me, [Aud and MB are laughing] excuse me for a second. Who is we?"

Aud: "Ah, just an agency that I work for." (MB laughs heartily).

AB: "Sheesh."

Aud: "And ... we cannot ... ah, the reason the ship had four (4) generators, number one (1) ..."

MB: "Uh-huh."

Aud: "... You have to create a large enough field in order to turn the wave into itself."

MB: "Okay."

Aud: "Okay?"

MB: "Uh-huh."

Aud: "Now ... the, ah, another ... another question I have too is ..."

MB: "Wait a minute. Before you ask a question, I've got one: What do you mean by 'turning the wave in on itself'? Technically, how do you accomplish that?"

Aud: "It's very simple! Every, ah, form of electrical magnetic or any electrical source is polarized, correct?"

MB: "Um-hmm."

AB: "Yes."

Aud: "Okay. You simply de-polarize it and just ... you just basically turn it inside out."

AB: "Well, sixty (60) cycle current is not polarized."

Aud: "Well, this is not the field that they're using though."

AB: "Okay."

Aud: "When you're talking electromagnetics, you have to create a large enough charge.

Now in the Philadelphia Experiment years ago, this is, ah, basically what they were attempting to pull off."

AB: "All right. Ah, Marshall, did that ... did that make sense to you?"

MB: "Yeah, yeah, he's ... he's ... yeah, he's in the right ballpark. Yeah, I'm ... I'm with him."

AB: "All right."

MB: "Because the field ... what they supposedly had was at least three (3) fields okay that were rotating and they were feeding in to each other. They were whole ..."

Aud: "That's right."

MB: "... electromagnetic fields feeding into each other, and they were ... they were rotating at different angles, okay? And ..."

Aud: "And that's what we ..."

MB: "... that's a different part of the story."

Aud: "That's right, and that's what we call turning it into itself."

MB: "Right. And that ..."

Aud: "Which turns a wave into itself."

AB: "All right, now I understand. I ... I couldn't ..."

Aud: "Which ..."

AB: "... picture it from a single source."

Aud: "Which, Art, creates a[n] implosion ..."

MB: "Okay."

Aud: "... inside the wave, which would generate the field."

MB: "Right."

Aud: "However, ahh ... you can't cloak the EMF. There's no way."

MB: "Oh, you ... no, you're not tryin' to cloak the EMF anyway. In fact, EMF is supposed to be ... is causing the disruption of the air and the water molecules in the area ..."

AB: "Um-hmm."

MB: "... and the salt water is feeding all this material into the field, which adds to the mirage ... basically it's a lens. You're creating a weird lens around the boat that's gonna give you that kind of night ... the right kind of reflection of light to cause the invisibility effect.

I mean, it's ... to put it in salt water it's just like, I mean, you ... it ... it ... it was just perfect, because you ..."

AB: "Conductivity."

MB: "... will feed into the effect you want is right all around the boat."

AB: "Sure. Ah, the conductivity of salt water is ..."

MB: "Exactly!"

AB: "... well understood."

MB: "Right."

AB: "Um, so ... all in all, you're convinced all of this is real and you're going to lay out all this evidence, um, at Columbus State Community College, is that correct?"

MB: "Yeah, not only that but I even have a documentary I produced called the Quantum ... Quantum Conspiracy from the Philadelphia Experiment. The videotape has got the video footage of all our experiments of light on it and goes into the background of the Montauk Project, and all this other stuff that's associated with it. And what it all means for what's going on right now and what's going to happen in the future.

And I've also got a book that I'm finishing up now, which should be, ah ... I've got a couple publishers who's [sic] interested in it. We haven't locked the deal down on that yet, but it will also be comin' out as an audiobook. And it's called *The Case for the Philadelphia Experiment*."

AB: “Hmpf! Well, um, do you expect a big crowd for your address?”

MB: “Um, probably, because it’s ... it’s ... it’s, ah, it’s a colloquium and it’s gonna be a lot of scientists there. In fact, the professor who made the arrangements for me to do it – which, by the way, I sent my hypothesis to him and that’s why it’s happening ...”

AB: “I see.”

MB: “Um, he said expect a lot of harsh criticism about this ’n that, and this ’n that. I said: ‘Well, I’m not ... I don’t have any problem with it, because my whole point ... whole point is that what we’re discussing, according to the Office of Naval Research, is impossible. And it’s *not impossible!* And that’s why I’ve got all this evidence. The only thing I don’t have are the actual like, you know, the equations about the strength of the field and his angle, and that kind of stuff.”

AB: “So you are ... you’re gonna actually demonstrate – at least to some degree ...”

MB: “Um-hmm.”

AB: “... ah, optically, um, that it is indeed, ah, possible?”

MB: “Oh, yeah! They’re gonna see it! They’re gonna see it! And it’s *weird!* When you ... you’ve never seen anything like this before ... and you see it happen.

In fact, we reached out, um, to put all this information on the internet back in 1994, and most of the people on the internet didn’t believe it (!) They thought it had to be some kind of trick to it, although they had to see it for themselves. They just got the information that was goin’ on.

But when you see it for real, it’s like ‘Whoa!’”

AB: “I ... I can believe it.

Marshall, it has been a pleasure having you on, and I know you’re East Coast time – that means it’s what? ...”

MB: “Um-hmm.”

AB: “... so we now know pretty much what they’re going to know after they listen to you. Is that correct?”

MB: “That’s correct.”

AB: "Except they're going to have the ... the visual aids, as it were."

MB: "Exactly!"

* * *

AB: "Marshall, it has been a pleasure. I thank you. I'm in a continuing quest so stay in touch ..."

MB: "I will."

AB: "Ah, I'm absolutely fascinated by the whole Philadelphia Experiment."

MB: "All right. Thank you very much."

AB: "Thank you, my friend. Good night."

MB: "Night."

AB: "That's Marshall Barnes ... on a quest ... believes the Philadelphia Experiment absolutely occurred. And I like his, ah, line of research."

* * *