

Ness Information Service  
Newsletter No.16  
June 1976.

Bob Rines

At Loch Ness The Academy of Applied Science's team is in operation, this year with support from the 'New York Times' also 'NBC'. They have strobe-light sites monitored from shore by TV scanners. They are hoping to spot an intrusion on the TV screens ashore and then activate the strobe and movie cameras. This is the first time Bob has tried TV monitoring, which offers a better chance of hitting the target, but it also means you need more personnel. In previous years the equipment was sited on the loch floor and could be left for comparatively long periods on its own.

Now all we are able to do is wait, for whatever happens, Bob, will take time and care, before he announces whatever results are obtained.

Loch Morar

Adrian Shine's expedition is under way at Loch Morar, I do not know how many people are involved but do know that Tim Dinsdale took time out from the Loch Ness activities to give his help for a short time. The Morar equipment described in N.I.S. 15, under-water TV, is sited at depths down to 100 feet and shore monitored.

As with the Loch Ness work all we can do is hope that all this effort at long last pays dividends.

Lake Champlain

I have word from Joe Zarynski, that he and Mr Bierman (who is a freelance writer) are planning a small and totally privately financed expedition to investigate the reports of 'monsters' in the lake. These reports go back to Samuel de Champlain in 1609, and through the years there have been a steady flow of reports.

Lake Champlain lies in New York State, the state of Vermont, and also in Canada. It is about 110 miles long and at its widest about 11 miles. Its deepest part is 400 feet. There are 60 different species of fish, and there are 4,365 square miles of lake.

They hope to do research, (into reported sightings) shorewatching and also plan to assist a friend in watching from a sailboat with special under-water cameras.

They have promised to keep me posted as to results, so future NIS Newsletters will carry whatever news there is. But Joe says anyone who would like to contact him is welcome. Address is, 11 Lincoln Avenue, Endicott, New York 13760, USA.

Publications

In Tim Dinsdales 'Ops. Newsletter', last NIS., there is mention of 'MIT's' Technology Review (March/April, 1976). I have a copy and it is a very valuable addition to anyones collection of 'Nessie' literature. There is an address given

for additional copies at \$1.00 each. It is "Ness", Technology Review, Room E19-430, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass. 02139, U.S.A. It states nothing about postage but for overseas applications it may be charged.

### N.I.S. at the Lochside

I have word from M. Jean Berton who hopes to be at Loch Ness in mid-August. He plans to stay at Strone Point with the Carys. He will be driving an old, dark green, 2CU. Citroen, French Registration 358 HF 07.

### Odds and Ends

During late May the Caledonian Canal was closed through the giving way of two sets of gates at the Muirtown Locks. There was the fear of flooding in part of Inverness but the water was controlled. Mr B Davenport, engineer for the British Waterways Board,, stated that all was in hand to repair the gates but it could take up to a month, during which time the canal would be closed.

Frank Searle, the lone monster watcher of many years standing, has been granted permission to put up a Monster Information Centre at Erchite Wood by Dores. This is subject to the detailed plans being approved by the Inverness Divisional Planning Committee. Also he needs to get permission from the land owners, the Forestry Commission, who do not welcome this sort of development. Therefore it may be that this is as far as the project will go.

The BBC transmitted their documentary on Loch Ness and the monster on Tuesday 8th June. It was a very well produced programme, giving a balanced view of both sides of the question. The evidence produced 'for', and the witnesses were most impressive.

With regard to back numbers of NIS Nessletters, I have only a few of numbers 1,3,4,5, and a larger number of 8,9,10,11,12,14, also some of Tim Dinsdales 'Operation Newsletter' covering March 74 to April 75. These are available from me, first come first served, cost U.K. 20 pence U.S.A. \$ 1.00. I suggest you do not send money until I am able to let you know if the numbers you require are still available.

Well that is all for this time, please remember news and views are needed, subscriptions are U.K. £1.25, U.S.A. \$7.00 and the address is still:- R.R.Hepple, Huntshildford Cottage, St.Johns Chapel, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, DL13 1RQ.

Rip.

Additional notes to The Field Article  
By F.W.Holiday.

Many of us have wondered why the British Museum rejected the notion of Loch Ness monsters in spite of the evidence. The reason is that monsters appear to break the first law of thermodynamics which any engineer or nutrition expert knows is not possible. In this world energy - whether mechanical or biochemical - does not arrive from nowhere. But this is really what the advocates of predatory monsters are claiming.

In 1970 Professor Roy Mackal told me that a 70 foot 'Nessie' of some 35 tons would consume about 70 pounds of food a day. This is a realistic figure based on the metabolic rates of many different animals; but the result is shattering.

It means that one monster in a year is getting through 25,550 pounds of food and ten are devouring a massive 100 tons or thereabouts; this food is said to be fish.

Incredible though it seems, no-one had checked just how many salmon do get into Loch Ness until this year. The new Ness Fisheries Board Superintendent used estimation methods that have proved very reliable elsewhere in Britain and tells me that about 4,050 salmon entered Loch Ness via the River Ness in 1975 and that this was an average year. Almost all these fish were caught either by fishermen on the loch or trapped by the Board for its hatchery at Invergarry.

A few shoals of dwarf char exist in the loch and there is a small elver run lasting for about a fortnight each summer. There is just no way of bending these figures to make them support a population of "predatory plesiosaurs" the size of small whales.

The case for fish-eating monsters has now been tested to destruction and we must look for the answer somewhere else. The answer can only lie on the loch floor.

Calculations based on core-samples from Windermere and the 1910 Loch Ness survey suggest that the organic-solids in Ness range between 50,000,000 and 200,000,000 cubic yards.

It looks very much as if the answer is going to be a gigantic worm. But it is easier to believe this than that the rigid laws of thermodynamics have become mysteriously suspended. If such a thing was true then we could abandon North Sea oil and set up perpetual-motion generators all over Britain.

F.W.Holiday.

Editors Note

I would like to thank 'Ted' as he is known for permission to use his article, and for the additional notes. Ted Holiday is one of the 'old' hands at Loch Ness, having been interested in the mystery long before most other people now concerned had even heard of it.

He did a great deal of valuable work for, and with the L.N.I.P.B. in its early years, being in right at the beginning.

Rip.