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NEXUS



James Moseley (left) and Dominic Lucchesi are shown above, during one of the many tests of Extrasensory Perception conducted at S.A.U.C.E.R.S. Headquarters. (See article beginning on Page 2).

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IMPORTANT NOTICE: This is our final issue under the title "Nexus". On June 1st we will bring out the first issue of an exactly similar magazine entitled "Saucer News". The editorial policy and mailing address remain the same. "Saucer News" will be published bi-monthly. Subscription rates: \$1.00 for three issues, \$2.00 per year.

TABLE OF E.S.P. EXPERIMENTS, August 16, 1954, to March 21, 1955									
	Experiment One			Experiment Two			Experiment Three		
	no. of at- tempts	law of av- erage	av- (score)	no. of at- tempts	law of av- erage	av- (score)	no. of at- tempts	law of av- erage	av- (score)
Lucchesi	262	4.00	13.87	156	26.00	38.48	285	10.00	29.73
Cohen	120	4.00	11.40	101	26.00	33.49	47	10.00	27.70
Moseley	123	4.00	7.21	250	26.00	29.01	105	10.00	14.38
Roberts	168	4.00	3.87	20	26.00	27.53	-	-	-

NEXUS STAFF DEMONSTRATES REALITY OF E.S.P.

- by the Staff -

Extrasensory Perception (E.S.P.) is the ability to receive thoughts or impressions in a manner other than through the normal five senses. The existence of E.S.P. has been a topic hotly debated down through the years, and only very recently has it received any substantial degree of scientific acceptance. Though we are not by any means the first group to have shown E.S.P. to be a reality, our study on the subject has been far more thorough than most research along these lines has been.

The table above needs a detailed explanation to be properly understood: At the far left are the names of the members of the Staff: Mr. Dominic Lucchesi, Art Editor; Mr. Richard Cohen, Associate Editor; Mr. James W. Moseley, Editor; and Mr. August C. Roberts, former Associate Editor (now Photographic Consultant). The three experiments for which data is given, all refer to attempts at "guessing" the identity of playing cards without looking at them. Experiments One and Two were performed with a regular 52-card deck, whereas Experiment Three employed a special type of deck developed by Dr. Rhine of Duke University, where a team of psychologists has conducted America's most extensive scientific research into the mystery of E.S.P.

Experiment One consisted of attempts to "guess" the number of a playing card, i.e., ace, two, three, four, etc. As there are thirteen different numbers in a deck (including face cards), the mathematical laws give a person one chance in thirteen of being right in regard to each card. Therefore, by the law of average, one would guess four cards right out of the 52, if only pure chance were involved. The table above shows that Mr. Lucchesi made 262 attempts in regard to Experiment One. This means that he went through the deck 262 times, and "guessed" at a total of 262 times 52 cards in all. But instead of getting only an average of four right on each run, he got an average of 13.87 right. This figure is so far above the law of average as to be truly startling!

Similarly, Experiment Two consisted of attempts to "guess" the color of playing cards. There being only two colors, the chances are one in two of being right on each card; so a person should get 26 right, on the average, on each run through the deck. The chart shows that Mr. Lucchesi averaged 38.48 right in 156 runs through the deck - again, far above what could be expected by chance alone.

Dr. Rhine's "E.S.P. cards", used in Experiment Three, consist of a deck of 50 cards, of which 10 are marked with each of five symbols. These symbols are: a cross, a square, a circle, a star, and a wavy line (see photo on Page 1). Thus, the chances are one out of five on being right on any particular card; so chance dictates that one should get 10 right out of the deck. Mr. Lucchesi averaged almost three times this figure, on 285 runs through the E.S.P. deck!

We could have worked this table out on the basis of only a few runs, instead of hundreds. However, the usual cry of opponents of E.S.P., when shown evidence that the laws of chance have been thoroughly beaten, is to say that if the experiment were repeated enough times, the average would slowly sink down to the mathematically-proper figure. By performing each of these three experiments several hundred times, we have shown that the astounding averages recorded could not be due to "beginner's luck", or anything similar. On the contrary, no open-minded person can study our figures without realizing that something other than pure chance was present when we performed these experiments.

Equally as interesting as Mr. Lucchesi's amazingly high scores, is the fact that each of the experimenters scored in the same order in all three experiments, in relation to each other. Mr. Lucchesi was highest each time; Mr. Cohen second; Mr. Moseley third, and Mr. Roberts last. Of the four of us, only Mr. Roberts failed to show any aptitude whatsoever for E.S.P., and it was for that reason that he dropped out before the work on Experiment Three was begun. (Notice that Mr. Roberts' average on Experiment One was actually slightly below the law of chance).

Obviously, therefore, the first of our findings is that different individuals have a widely differing ability at E.S.P.; Dr. Rhine has stated that Extrasensory Perception has no relation to intelligence or I.Q., though we cannot confirm this.

We also learned that E.S.P. ability is a peculiar and elusive thing, not by any means completely under the control of one's will. A few times, for example, Mr. Lucchesi was able to go through the deck almost perfectly; at other times, he would have an "off day", and one or more of the other experimenters would score higher than him, temporarily. It was only over a long period of time that the consistencies shown in the data table were noticed, i.e., that Lucchesi, Cohen, Moseley and Roberts were adept at E.S.P. in the order named.

We found, too, that mental attitude and especially confidence in oneself is all-important. In E.S.P., as in so many other things in life, success breeds success and failure breeds failure. A good run, once begun, usually gets better as it goes along; and once the upward climb is broken, the downward plunge in "guessing ability" is often even more surprising.

Except for the use of the special E.S.P. deck, any of our readers who are interested can easily duplicate our experiments. All you have to do is flip through a deck of ordinary cards, keeping track of how many you can identify from the back. (No marked decks, please!) If your results are noteworthy, drop us a card and let us know about them.

In making your own experiments, keep in mind these two important points: First, if you are "out to prove us wrong", you probably will do so quite easily, as your desire to disprove our findings will hinder whatever E.S.P. ability you may have. Secondly, if you succeed in doing well enough to convince yourself about E.S.P., don't think that your results will automatically be acceptable to others. The frustrating thing about this field of inquiry (and the thing that has helped to discourage real scientific research), is that the "Power" is so peculiarly variable without apparent reason. Therefore, unlike in most scientific experiments, results obtained by an individual at a given time cannot necessarily be duplicated by another, or even by the same individual at a later time. We will believe your results if you do well, because we're already convinced from our own research. But until psychologists discover and analyse the "certain something" within us that accounts for E.S.P., each person's results can in the final analysis be proven only to himself and to the others present at the exact time of his experiment.

LESLIE STRIKES BACK (Part One)

- by Desmond Leslie -

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a two-part article in which Desmond Leslie answers charges presented in the January NEXUS against "Flying Saucers Have Landed", of which he is co-author).

It is with pride and pleasure that I read that my colleague and friend George Adamski has been "exposed". Every great man in history has been "exposed" at least once (often more) and it is safe to say that denunciations, exposures and condemnations are an essential sign of true greatness. Would that my faithful fans would expose me and thus assure me of a humble niche in an odd corner of the Temple of Fame.

Adamski and I have been awaiting this "exposure" since last June when we received considerable correspondence from Mr. Jerrold Baker (and/or his new wife) along with dire threats of legal action, etc., etc., couched in the most eloquent and righteous terms. Baker, I gather, has sent his "expose" North, South, East and West; One of the first and most fruitful fields it landed upon was that of NEXUS, a saucerian magazine run by one of the most industrious muddlers in the business, a certain James Moseley of New York. Moseley's case, to his credit, was fairly objectively presented. However it would have been more objective had Baker provided him with all the evidence and not merely his revised views on the affair which have taken place since his marriage.

Let me be brief - Baker seems to be suffering from some form of amnesia. He has completely forgotten one or two things that took place in December of 1952. He has totally forgotten the letter he wrote - in fact a statement - in which he tells with considerable enthusiasm and detail how he came to take the Brownie photograph. He explains how the scout ship hovered for a moment between the two live oaks enabling him to get the picture. He also describes the peculiar odor generated by the ship (a kind of ozone smell as far as I can gather). I have seen the original of this letter and there is no doubt about it that the signature is that of Jerrold Baker. In early 1953 I received a photostatic copy, and will shortly obtain others which may be inspected by anyone wishing to investigate.

Apart from writing this statement, at the time of taking the picture, there is further proof that Baker is the author of this photograph, proof which he seems to have forgotten:

On the day that Detwiler brought up the developed prints and negatives from Carlsbad to Palomar, there were quite a few people at Palomar Gardens, all of whom heard Baker running around with great excitement, telling how he personally had taken this particular photograph. Among these were George Hunt Williamson. I have a tape recording in which I asked Williamson about this. He laughed and replied: "Oh yes, I know what Baker is going around saying now, but at the time he was telling everybody he had taken the picture and was terribly pleased about it."

Also present was Mayme Malm, now married to Deputy Sheriff Maim of San Diego. She told me an identical story. She also said that when, many months later, Baker changed his song, she told him that one way or another he must be telling an untruth, as she had plainly heard him say to her that he was the author of this picture.

Baker says that other photos were taken on the Brownie roll. I examined the negatives carefully. The roll is uncut. There are several quite ordinary views on this roll, typical Brownie shots. At the end of the roll is the saucer picture, followed by (if I remember correctly), a

