

## Episode 6

Saturday, February 27, 2021 8:36 PM

The **Montauk Project** is a [conspiracy theory](#) that alleges there were a series of secret [United States](#) government projects conducted at [Camp Hero](#) or [Montauk Air Force Station](#) in [Montauk, New York](#), for the purpose of developing [psychological warfare](#) techniques and exotic research including [time travel](#). The story of the Montauk Project originated in [the Montauk Project series of books](#) by [Preston Nichols](#) which intermixes those stories with stories about the Bulgarian Experiment [\[citation needed\]](#) [\[1\]](#)

<http://www.valentinesdesigns.com/themontaukproject/>

### Origin

Stories about the Montauk Project have circulated since the early 1980s. According to [UFO](#) researcher [Jacques Vallée](#), the Montauk Experiment stories seem to have originated with the highly questionable account of Preston Nichols and Stewart Swerdlow, who both claimed to have recovered [repressed memories](#) of their own involvement. Preston Nichols also claims that he was periodically abducted to continue his participation against his will [\[1\]](#). Nichols, born May 24, 1946, on [Long Island, New York](#), claims to have degrees in [parapsychology](#), [psychology](#), and [electrical engineering](#) [\[2\]](#) and he has authored a series of books, known as the *Montauk Project* series, along with Peter Moon, whose real name is Vincent Barbarick. The primary topic of the Montauk Project concerns the alleged activities at Montauk Point. These center on topics including United States government/military experiments in fields such as time travel, teleportation, mind control, contact with extraterrestrial life, and staging [faked Apollo Moon landings](#), framed as developments which followed a successful 1943 [Philadelphia Experiment](#).

<https://allthatsinteresting.com/montauk-project>

Both Peter Moon and Preston Nichols have encouraged speculation about the contents; for example, they wrote, "Whether you read this as science fiction or non-fiction you are in for an amazing story" in their first chapter, [\[citation needed\]](#) describing much of the content as "soft facts" in a *Guide For Readers* and publishing a newsletter with updates to the story [\[citation needed\]](#). The work has been characterized as fiction, because the entire account was fabricated by Preston Nichols, and to some extent, Stewart Swerdlow, who has consistently shown to contradict his own backstory, and it does appear as if Swerdlow just wanted to become famous in the New Age Community, and establish a reputation for himself [\[3\]](#).

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montauk\\_Project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montauk_Project)>

## 15 Eerie Details And Theories About The Montauk Project And Camp Hero

As far as government cover-ups go, the Montauk Project may be one of the most well-guarded secret government projects that ever existed. The Montauk Experiment is basically the [Area 51](#) of New England, and stories about the project's time travel experiments, use of alien technology, and research into telekinesis have managed to both enthrall and terrify conspiracy theorists since the government shut down the "[Roswell](#)" of the North's" experiments in the early '80s.

Theories about the Montauk Project's US government time travel research program intersects with multiple alleged [secret government programs](#), including the Philadelphia Experiment, where an entire battleship was said to have disappeared from the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in 1943.

More so than any other conspiracy theory, the Montauk Project feels very real. Admittedly, the idea that ten-year-old boys are being sent to Mars is pretty far-fetched, but the government getting excited about mass hypnosis via radar tower? That seems like something that was definitely discussed at one point in time, and you could argue that they were successful, albeit in a less sci-fi way. Even if you don't believe in [government cover-ups](#) that involve time travel, teleportation, and the physical manifestation of monsters from inside our very own brains, the Montauk Project is a lot of fun to read about, and when you finally have a run in with a chrononaut from 1980, you'll be happy that you boned up on your knowledge about this secret government program.

### • The Government Chose The Tiny Town Of Montauk, New York, To Keep Its Secrets



Montauk, New York, isn't even a town. It's technically a hamlet (which is a community that's smaller than a village, or [that doesn't have a church](#)) with [a population of 3,326](#) as of 2010. It's the perfect place for Camp Hero, which would supposedly house a secret military installation which would delve into time travel, teleportation, psychic warfare, and object creation research. The most recognizable piece of the 278-acre site is the [SAGE radar tower](#), a 120-foot, 70-ton "dish" which has fallen into disrepair since the area was donated to the state of New York as a federal park. [The dish was believed to transmit radio signals](#) in the 425 to 450 Megahertz range in order to penetrate human consciousness, making a person susceptible to mind control. If that's the kind of thing you were working on, wouldn't you want to house your research station somewhere out of the way?

### • The Montauk Project May Have Spun Off From A CIA Assassination Program



While the US government had supposedly been researching psychological warfare, invisibility, and teleportation prior to their move to Montauk, the project didn't [begin in earnest until 1971](#), when researchers moved into the decommissioned base to begin "Phoenix II," with a group of military scientists, government workers, and civilian contractors. (The [original Phoenix project](#) was a classified CIA operation where military carried out targeted assassinations of members of the National Liberation Front that occurred in Vietnam until the early '70s.)

Numerous military servicemen and Air Force radar technicians who had worked with the SAGE Radar system throughout the '60s were put on the Montauk Project, and stayed on until it ended in a disastrous experiment in 1982 that connected the researchers at Montauk with researchers on the USS *Eldridge* some 40 years prior - but more about that later.

### • The Base Was Underground - Literally



If you're thinking that the government kept their super secret time travel portal underground because they didn't want people seeing what they were up to, you're totally wrong. According to Preston Nichols, a scientist who worked at Montauk, the portal had to be built underground because of construction issues - and they probably also didn't want people knowing what they were up to.

In an interview with the website *Forbidden Knowledge*, Nichols explained, They had trouble [building this above ground](#) because when they started to test above ground the fields from the transmitting equipment were so strong that they had to locate it low enough below ground that there would be a neutral point between the fields of the equipment... Also they wanted to make it big enough, I think it was 250 feet, this one was 10 foot. I think the one we had at Montauk was 250 feet to 300 feet - something like that. Of course above ground there would have been certain construction problems. With making the thing below ground where they have the undergrounders making holes in the floor and pass the pipe and the wires through the floor and the thing up and you don't have to worry the wind's going to blow it down and this sort of thing.

- **Researchers Discovered They Could Use Radar For Mood Alteration And Thought Control**



The first big test of Montauk's SAGE dish occurred after researchers discovered that the general mood of the base changed [depending on the frequency](#) and pulse duration of the radar system. The Phoenix II scientists realized that by changing the rate and width of the pulse, they could alter the way people felt. They experimented with making people laugh, cry, get angry, and grow sleepy. In 1973, the researchers moved on to testing whether or not they could alter the thoughts of large groups of people at once. They initially experimented on soldiers who believed they were at the base for R&R, before moving onto civilians in Long Island, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. There's no record of what was done to the citizens of those states specifically, but this wouldn't be the first time that the US government performed tests on civilians [without their knowledge](#).

- **The Montauk Chair Allowed People To Focus Their Psychic Abilities**



Aside from the SAGE dish, one of the most important pieces of technology in the Montauk Project was "[The Montauk Chair](#)," an interface device that was used to boost a test subject's psychic energy in order to help them perform a variety of tasks. No one knows or remembers where the chair's technology came from, although it's most likely that most, if not all, of the chair's parts come from extra-terrestrial technology. The first version of the chair went online in 1974 and allowed a psychically active person to transmit their thoughts to a second base in South Hampton, Long Island. But a problem began to occur with psychics transmitting a false reality, which created something called "time glitches." These glitches were bad enough that they were cause for the construction of the second chair, which would be used throughout the rest of the Montauk Project's existence. Supposedly, a third chair was "[set up in Britain on the on the Thames River](#)."

- **The Montauk Chair Made Spontaneous Object Creation Possible**



Photo: SeeBeeW / [flickr](#) / [CC-BY-NC-ND 2.0](#)

The most accomplished member of Montauk's team of psychic researchers, Duncan Cameron, began to work on creating solid objects via telekinesis thanks to the increase in psychic energy from the Montauk Chair. The idea behind Spontaneous Object Creation was for Duncan to visualize an object - a watch, a gun, or even as some people have said, a building - and [materialize it somewhere on the base](#). According to researchers from the Montauk Project, depending on the amount of power Cameron drew from the Chair, he could create permanent objects, limited only by his imagination. However, if he received a weak signal, many of the items would remain intangible or fade as soon as the Chair's power source was turned off.

- In **"The Seeing Eye" Experiment, Researchers Could Remotely Control People's Thoughts And Behavior**



After Cameron mastered creating objects with his mind, researchers began to experiment on manipulating the human mind. This continuation of the project was allegedly referred to as ["The Seeing Eye."](#) During this experiment, Cameron was given a lock of hair or an object that was important to a person, and by focusing his psychic energy, he could see and hear everything that the person was experiencing, no matter where they were. After Duncan was able to successfully relay information with the Seeing Eye, researchers at Montauk began to experiment with using a psychic soldier's thoughts to project an alternate reality on a target as a form of psy-op warfare. They attempted to "program" people and animals to act in a variety of strange ways, and it's believed that they had some success with this, however there's no concrete evidence of anyone being psychically controlled via the Montauk Chair.

- **They Kidnapped Homeless People To Send Them On Dangerous Time Travel Missions**



Photo: break.things / [flickr](#) / [CC-BY-ND 2.0](#)

After the success of the Spontaneous Object Creation project, it was discovered that a side effect of the tests was that the flow of time was altered when objects that were being materialized appeared earlier or later than they were meant to. This caused Montauk to enter a third phase of research. It was found that by focusing their psychic energy, guys like Duncan Cameron could open what was referred to as a "time tunnel." As you can imagine, initial versions of the time tunnels were not structurally sound, and rather than send government researchers to certain doom, they allegedly began to kidnap [large numbers of homeless people](#) to use as test subjects. According to researchers, scientists at Montauk would spend a week prepping the men and women for their trips through time. If they managed to return, they were expected to make a full report of what they found on the other side. It's believed that most of the test subjects never returned, however.

- **Members Of The Montauk Boys Program Traveled Thousands Of Years Into The Past And Future**



Photo: squirrel83 / [flickr](#) / [CC-BY 2.0](#)

Aside from sending homeless people through time, the researchers at Montauk also established a Boy's Brigade of all male, blond-haired, blue-eyed Caucasians in order to travel through time. According to survivors of the [Montauk Boys Program](#), children were chosen due to their naive sensibilities and openness to whatever they would find on the other side of the tunnels. It's believed that many of the boys were sent to the year 6037 AD in order to investigate a "ruined city" and examine the statue of a horse before reporting back on what they found. There are also stories of MBP members viewing events from the World Wars and the US Civil War, although there's no record of them ever interfering with these events.

One surviving member of the team, Al Bielek, alleges that the Boys Program didn't just travel through time to look at a confusing horse statue, but that they took multiple trips to a research station in 100,000 BC to collect canisters of "light and dark energy," and that they were the first of many groups to [travel to Mars](#) - which is where Project Montauk would soon shift its attention.

- **The Montauk Project Sent Men To Mars**



Photo: squirrel83 / [flickr](#) / [CC-BY 2.0](#)

Once researchers at Montauk discovered that they could travel through time tunnels to distant points in Earth's past and future, they soon turned their gaze to the stars. Or more specifically, to Mars. By harnessing the time tunnels, researchers were able to teleport "away teams" to the red planet, but it wasn't as easy as they believed it would be. Preston Nichols, an alleged Montauk researcher, spoke of the road bumps on the way to Big Red. [They first got to Mars](#) and realized that yes, there had been a civilization there at one time and the above ground of it was crumbled back into dust. But they did detect huge underground installations which were still making magnetic fields and this sort of thing that they could detect and they realized that there was still machinery running underground... They couldn't figure out how to get down underground without bringing boring equipment and cutting a tunnel right down in.

That was taken care of by psychic all-star Duncan Cameron, who was able to open a portal inside one of the Mars pyramids large enough to fit entire away teams. The away teams described seeing what was referred to as a "Solar Defense System" that had to be disabled before any further tests could continue. It's believed that [much of the film Total Recall](#) is based on what was found by the Mars away teams.



## • The Parallel "Old Universe" Was Like A Real-Life "Star Wars"



Photo: break.things / flickr / CC-BY-ND 2.0

According to Preston Nichols and Duncan Cameron, alleged researchers with Project Montauk, after successfully traveling through time and teleporting to other planets, scientists tapped into a parallel universe that would come to be known as the "Old Universe." An incredibly chaotic dystopia that has managed to [bleed into our dimension](#) (likely through the many time tunnels created at Montauk), the Old Universe has also subconsciously influenced much of our most popular science fiction.

Nichols said,

It seems like to me it's a parallel universe thing. The legend base essentially that a long time ago there was a parallel universe. Probably most of mankind was in that old universe. It evolved into a totally despotic form of government that took hold and held for millenniums, which is essentially what the One World Government has here. And what happened was a small rebel group that were fighting this, and the fight continued. It went on and on and on just as in *Star Wars*.

Unfortunately, the two scientists don't go into how the Montauk Project picked up on this parallel *Star Wars* universe (that genuinely sounds rad), or how it helped turn our universe into a normal, boring universe without lightsabers or X-Wings.

## • A Hole In Hyperspace Led To Big Problems For The Montauk Project



Photo: break.things / flickr / CC-BY-ND 2.0

Nothing good lasts forever, and after a decade of playing with psychic warfare, time travel, and interplanetary teleportation, the Montauk Project hit two very big snags. First, Alfred Bielek, one of the survivors of [the Philadelphia Experiment](#), claims that when the USS *Eldridge* enabled its invisibility technology in 1943, he and another officer jumped overboard and were thrown through time to 1983, [where they ended up in Long Island](#).

In 1990, he gave a speech at the MUFON (Mutual UFO Network) conference in Dallas, Texas, where he revealed everything that went wrong with the Philadelphia Experiment, and how that played a part in ending Project Montauk.

Bielek said,

[Bielek and another officer] jumped over the side of the ship expecting to hit water; we didn't, we wound up in 1983, August 12, on the shores, if you will, of another project called the Phoenix Project at Montauk, Long Island, at night, inside the inner peripheral fences. The guards came and grabbed us and took us downstairs.

After being rushed into the research facility, Bielek and his partner were introduced to the researchers, who explained that the invisibility technology on the USS *Eldridge* was interfering with technology in Montauk, and that they had to go back in time to shut it off. He continued,

[The scientists said] We can't shut it off from here. We can't shut this station down; what has happened is the two experiments in time, exactly forty years apart, have coupled together, to each other, and created a hole in Hyperspace and which sucked the *Eldridge* in.

While all of that was happening, a mutiny was brewing in the present day at Montauk, and they chose that exact moment to set things off.

## • The Beast From The Id Smashed The Project To Smithereens



Photo: squirrel83 / flickr / CC-BY 2.0

While Al Bielek was being filled in on how to shut down the experimental technology aboard the USS *Eldridge*, several members of the Montauk Project who had become increasingly unsettled with the trajectory that their research had taken, and who weren't sure about the effect that time travel, space teleportation, and psychological warfare could have on the world, decided to pull the plug on the whole thing.

According to members of the Montauk team, while the heads of the project were dealing with the *Eldridge*, Duncan used the Montauk Chair to manifest a creature from his subconscious. In every report about Montauk, it's referred to as the [Beast from the Id](#), and it materialized as a large hairy monster that smashed its way about the base, destroying and eating everything it could find.

In order to rid themselves of the BFTI, researchers were forced to smash equipment, cut cables, and essentially wreck ten years of research in an attempt to shut off power to the base's transmitters which powered the Chair. Once the power source was cut, the beast dissipated from this plane of existence and the Montauk Project was effectively finished.

## • No One Remembers What Happened At Montauk Because Their Minds Were Wiped Clean



Photo: kinerific / [flickr](#) / [CC-BY-NC-ND 2.0](#)

There's actually an incredibly simple answer to this question: [they were brainwashed](#).

After Cameron created the Beast of the Id on August 12, 1983, the Montauk Project shut down and everyone involved was removed, along with any surviving equipment. Supposedly, a year after the climactic event, a special ops unit purged the base of anything that had survived the interdimensional freak out (although there's no mention of what that could be), and removed anything they found that was deemed "too sensitive to abandon."

## • Montauk May Still Be In Operation



Photo: MacDawg / [flickr](#) / [CC-BY-NC 2.0](#)

While getting people to agree about what exactly happened in Montauk, Long Island, between the years of 1971 and 1982 is almost impossible, one thing that many theorists agree on is that the underground base is still in operation, running a series of clandestine black ops programs. This belief stems from the fact that in 1984, when Camp Hero's deed was gifted to the state as parkland, the paperwork noted that the state owns everything on the surface of the base, but that the government would [retain ownership of everything below](#).

No one knows exactly what the government owns below the supposedly defunct base, but theories abound. It's likely that the government has simply used the area to store buried munitions, or even old equipment that can't be used anymore. Or maybe they're continuing the research that was unceremoniously brought to an end in 1982.

From <<https://www.ranker.com/list/facts-about-time-travel-and-the-montauk-project/jacob-shelton>>

# Camp Hero

Monday, March 1, 2021 8:05 PM

<https://roadrippers.com/magazine/camp-hero-montauk-conspiracy-theories/>

Secrecy and conspiracy theories abound at Camp Hero, the abandoned military base that inspired 'Stranger Things'. The eastern tip of Long Island is thought by some to be the site of a government cover-up involving kidnapping, mind control, and time travel.

The Hamptons—with its mega-mansions and roadside lobster roll stands—may seem an unlikely place to search for a government conspiracy involving mind control, time travel, child abduction, and hallucinogenic drug experiments. But Camp Hero, a decommissioned military base located in Montauk, is thought by many to have once been the site of graphic, government-sanctioned human experiments comparable to the atrocities committed by the Nazis in concentration camps during World War II.

Today, the 755 acres (415 acres of which were part of the military base) of heavily-wooded land operates as Camp Hero State Park. The park features forests, freshwater wetlands, and bluffs with dramatic views of the Atlantic Ocean. Visitors can drive, bike, horseback ride, or walk along the paved roads of the former military base, or set up a picnic alongside crumbling structures sealed with boards and covered with "Do Not Enter" warnings.

If you like your nature to come with a side of the strange and unusual, Camp Hero has you covered—and if you're thinking that kidnapping, telepathy experiments, and portals to other times and dimensions sound more like the plot of a movie or TV show than reality, you're not wrong: Netflix's *Stranger Things* is said to have been inspired by—or downright copied from—various legends swirling around the eastern tip of Long Island.

## Pots and tin-foil hats

There is no shortage of conspiracy theories that include clandestine government and military projects, but Camp Hero owes its notoriety almost entirely to *The Montauk Project: Experiments in Time*, published in 1992 by Preston B. Nichols and Peter Moon. The book confirmed what a lot of people living in or around Montauk may have already suspected: that the former military base was once ground zero for one of the most sordid and secretive research projects in U.S. history.

In the '70s and '80s, Nichols was the leader of the psychotronics movement. He claimed that government agents were using electromagnetic radiation to transmit ideas directly into people's heads. His followers—some of whom still wear solid metal pots on their heads to block microwaves—claim that Nichols was also able to control the weather (and thus proved the government's similar capabilities). Nichols himself claims to have been teleported to Montauk in 1968 and says he worked on Camp Hero's semi-automatic ground environment (SAGE) radar tower.

Nichols isn't alone in his suspicions. Christopher Garetano grew up on Long Island and has spent years convinced that the government is hiding something sinister beneath Camp Hero. He documented his search on film in 2015's *Montauk Chronicles* and he's featured in an episode of the History Channel's *Dark Files* about the Montauk Project.

"I started hearing all of these strange and bizarre stories about Montauk," Garetano says in *Dark Files*. "A multitude of things that were anomalous and not normal."

But before you discount Nichols and Garetano as tin-foil (or cook pot) hat-wearing conspiracy nuts, it's important to consider that there are substantial precedents validating the existence of secret military experiments: In 1932, the Public Health Service began what they called the Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male, in which 600 black men—399 of whom had syphilis—were observed and actively denied known treatments for the debilitating disease. In 1953, the CIA began its 20-year MK-Ultra program, testing drugs developed for interrogation and mind control purposes on prisoners, students, and hospital patients.

As part of Operation Paperclip after WWII, the U.S. actively recruited Nazi scientists for government employment, some of whom are rumored to have contributed their human experimentation experience to the Montauk Project. "The reason that Americans are so interested in conspiracy theories is that conspiracies happen," Steve Volk, an author and journalist, says in *Dark Files*.

In July 2008, the carcass of a beaked, hairless creature washed up on the shores of Montauk. Three friends say they found the animal at Ditch Plains Beach, which is located just four miles west of Camp Hero. Local newspapers speculated that the corpse had washed up from Plum Island, an experiment from the government's secretive Animal Disease Center gone horribly wrong—although most experts have agreed that the Montauk Monster, as it came to be known, was probably just a (badly decomposed) raccoon. I'm unsure of how animal experiments fit into the mind control narrative, but proponents of the Montauk Project have pointed to the Montauk Monster as just one more piece of their increasingly complicated puzzle.

## The rotating tower

At the epicenter of the conspiracies surrounding Camp Hero is the Cold War-era SAGE radar tower. The imposing structure was once a mother station to a series of smaller, manned radar towers located in the ocean along the East Coast. This network of towers is said to have afforded the U.S. government an extra 30 minutes of warning time in the event of an incoming Soviet nuclear attack.

"Every 12 seconds the radar tower would rotate and there would be animals freaking out and people getting headaches and bad dreams," says Garetano. "And you know people's electronic equipment would go haywire."

Of the 12 such similar towers that were once scattered around the country, Camp Hero's is the only one that remains. It's a National Historic Site, and an instantly recognizable Long Island landmark. The 90-foot-tall concrete tower and its 40-foot-wide steel dish are visible for miles, and although it is no longer active, that doesn't keep the dish from mysteriously changing positions.

According to Montauk Project-believers, sadistic experiments took place beneath the radar tower in secret laboratories connected by a series of tunnels. Thousands of children were allegedly taken from the streets, kept below ground, abused, and programmed into super soldiers known as "the Montauk Boys." Using powerful frequencies, scientists supposedly tapped into the consciousness—and could control the minds—of these impressionable children.

The hugely popular Netflix show *Stranger Things*—its third season debuts on July 4—is set in a fictional small town similar to Montauk. Season one spoiler: Under the guise of conducting research for the United States Department of Energy, nefarious scientists at the Hawkins National Laboratory kidnap children to use in a variety of supernatural and psychic experiments. One of these subjects—known by the number tattooed on her arm, Eleven—escapes, and uses her telekinetic powers to help find Will, a local boy who is lost in an alternate dimension called the Upside Down.

While I highly doubt that Camp Hero is hiding a portal to another dimension—or its inhabitants, the slimy Demogorgons—this seemingly fantastical plot description may not actually seem that strange to anyone familiar with the basics of the Montauk Project.

## Strange things

I'm not afraid of a little light trespassing, but whether the "Danger!" signs and video surveillance are intended to cover up a covert government operation or simply keep visitors safe from falling objects, I heed their warnings. All of the military buildings scattered around Camp Hero are in pretty bad shape and I suspect they are empty—but the presence of manhole covers and grates suggest that the buildings might just be the tip of the proverbial iceberg.

Although the official government-issued blueprints say otherwise, Garetano and others are obsessed with discovering what they believe is still hiding underground in Camp Hero. Garetano has explored the park hundreds of times, but he's never been granted permission to go beyond the surface. "The official word is that there is nothing underground," he says in *Dark Files*. "But I really think there's something to hide there."

Before Camp Hero became an official park, Brian Minnick and his friends were able to explore inside of the radar tower. While they never found any definitive evidence of a government cover-up, he did discover documents and sealed entrances, suggesting that the infrastructure of Camp Hero is far more complex—and the base operated for much longer—than officials will admit.

Minnick found records of mass quantities of food ordered to the base in the late '80s, long after the military had left Montauk. Believers point to Minnick's photos of rooms with brightly painted walls and psychedelic patterned wallpaper as evidence that the (again, allegedly) captive children were also subjected to acid tests.

"There were a lot of strange things," says Minnick in *Dark Files*. "And the sum total of all these strange things is



## Inside the real-life lab and 'secret experiments' that inspired 'Stranger Things'

By [Dana Kennedy](#)

October 24, 2020 | 11:20pm | Updated

Joe Loffreno has worked at the wild, craggy Eastern tip of Long Island now called [Camp Hero State Park](#) for 18 years. He knows the spooky, abandoned military base—which supposedly [inspired the Netflix series 'Stranger Things'](#)—better than most.

"It's a place that's dominated my life and my nightmares," he told *The Post*.

The abandoned WWII radar tower and surrounding Camp Hero





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"There were a lot of strange things," says Minnick in Dark Files. "And the sum total of all those strange things is compelling."

Guns and grenades

There are some aspects of Camp Hero's past that are verifiable. The base was first commissioned by the U.S. Army in 1942 as a coastal defense station. Three gun batteries—two with two 16-inch guns and one with two 6-inch guns—were installed at Camp Hero to defend New York against a possible attack by German ships and submarines. The enormous, concrete batteries are closed to visitors and tightly sealed. They seem to recede into their respective hillsides, vines creeping up their facades, nature slowly reclaiming what was built here without its permission. Someone—or something—has scratched the words "Stranger Help Me" into the concrete.

In a move that perhaps planted the seed for future cover-up theories to flourish, the government attempted to disguise the base as a coastal fishing village. Official military structures were designed to look like cottages with fake wood siding and painted-on windows. The gymnasium was disguised as a church; it can be seen today in Camp Hero's decaying "downtown" alongside the commissary, bowling alley, dining hall, barracks, and exchange store.

The Army deactivated the base in 1947, and removed its coastal artillery. In 1951, Camp Hero was transferred to the Air Force, radar was installed, and anti-aircraft artillery training began. The Air Force remained active at Camp Hero until 1982, and in 1984, the land—deemed environmentally important due to its ecosystems and animal life—was donated to the National Park Service. The NPS transferred ownership to the New York State Parks Department, and Camp Hero State Park officially opened to the public in 2002.

Possible mind control experiments are scary enough, but there are real risks when the public is invited into spaces once occupied by the military. Over the years, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers has been working to help ensure that the park is safe for visitors, but as I pay my \$8 entrance fee, I'm given a brochure explaining what to do if I happen to come across an unexploded ordnance (bomb, land mine, bullet, grenade, etc.).

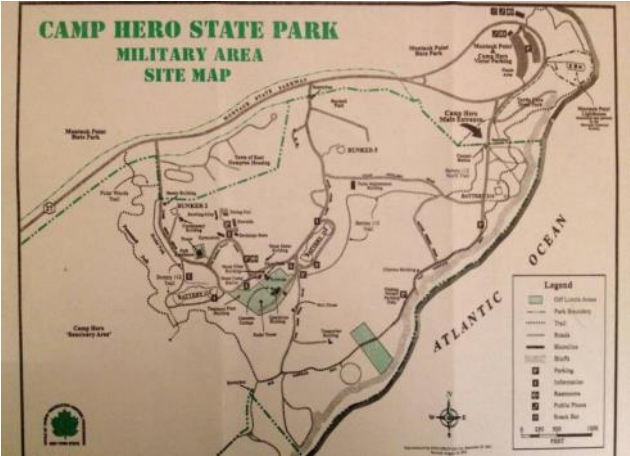
The protocol is what I would expect—do not attempt to touch, move, or disturb (or Instagram) the object, note the location, and report it immediately to a park official—but it's not the most enthusiastic welcome I've received to a park. According to the brochure, however, "The public is NOT in any danger. The work [by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers] will help assure that Camp Hero is free from any hazards that may remain as a result of the Camp's military past."

tick sign

Lyme disease might be the scariest thing you can find at Camp Hero. | Photo: Alexandra Charitan  
Perhaps the greatest danger to visitors of Montauk is the least mysterious of all—ticks. Signs warning hikers to beware of the tiny, blood-sucking arachnids are as common as "No Trespassing" signs at Camp Hero. Tick bites and the resulting diseases are far scarier to me than mind control or time travel—in fact, maybe one day someone can go back in time and prevent the government from creating Lyme disease in the Plum Island research laboratories (located suspiciously close to Old Lyme, Connecticut, where the disease first appeared)—but that's another Long Island conspiracy for another time.

if you go

Camp Hero State Park is open for annual sport fishing April 1 through December 31 (permit required). The park is open for picnicking, hiking, surfing, and bird watching year-round, sunrise to sunset.



19  
"Stranger Things" fans flock daily to the Cold War-era radio tower -- built during the Cold War to warn citizens of possible Soviet nuclear attacks -- at former military base Camp Hero in Montauk, LI. Stories of secret mind-control experiments taking place here helped inspire the series.

Matthew McDermott  
Many locals in Montauk mock the tales about Camp Hero being the site of secret government experiments involving mind control, time travel, wormholes, teleportation and kids hooked up to wires in hidden underground labs. The rumors took hold in 1992, 11 years after the military base at Camp Hero was shut down. A (now widely debunked) book called ["The Montauk Project: Experiments in Time"](#) by Preston Nichols, told of sinister, Nazi-style experiments that meddled -- genetically and psychologically -- with kidnapped local boys.

Historian Henry Osmer laments how the conspiracy theories have brought in gawkers who ignore the official military history of the area, one that dates to the Revolutionary War, in favor of hunting down aliens.

Another local, Paul Fagan, spent 14 years exploring Camp Hero and painstakingly researching government documents at the National Archives in Manhattan.

He told The Post there may be a nuclear reactor secretly buried at the site, installed around 1958 as part of the Cold War-era Army Nuclear Power Program. Fagan suspects that the conspiracy theories about Camp Hero may have been planted to deflect from the possible reactor.

And then there's Loffreno. The 53-year-old grew up in Montauk and now works as a parks employee at Camp Hero. He also sincerely believes he's one of the lost and tortured "Montauk Boys" popularized in Nichols' book.

Joe Loffreno works at what is now Camp Hero State Park. He believes that he was abducted as a boy and taken through one of the old gunnery tunnels (left) to an underground lab where experiments were conducted on him.[NY Post](#)

"I didn't believe it until two years ago," Loffreno told The Post. "I was hypnotized [by a certified hypnotist] for about 40 minutes and all these memories flooded back. They did a very bad thing to us out there. We were just little kids. They had no right to experiment on us. It was a very dark, very evil thing."

He believes he was abducted and abused during the summer of 1980 and possibly during the summer of 1981, when he was 12 or 13. He recalled under hypnosis that a local boy whom no one knew very well invited him to bike to the base.

The first time, Loffreno said, there were two men waiting. Dressed in civilian clothes, they ushered the boys into a sunken house on the base. Later, he said, he and other boys were brought underground through Battery 113, one of the sealed gunneries left from World War II.

He remembers lying on a table with wires coming out of him like electrodes: "They analyzed us like animals." He said there were up to 50 other kids there. He believes some of them were later killed.

It would be easy to write him off as a kook, but he is gainfully employed at the park, has a steady girlfriend and appears to have a solid relationship with his kids. Locals call him a friend.

He said that, while under hypnosis, he went to the location he remembered with another parks employee, Charlie, who was also interviewed by The Post. There, they found remnants of the sunken house from his visions.

(Park superintendent Tom Dess did not return calls for comment.)

"If we had a backhoe and my boss let me dig in that spot, which I know he won't, I can guarantee we'd find some cement structures down there," Loffreno said.

Filmmaker Christopher Garetano, who grew up near Montauk, made the 2014 documentary ["Montauk Chronicles"](#) that detailed the allegations of three men -- Nichols, Al Bielek and Stewart Swerdlow -- who say they were brainwashed and forced against their will to take part in experiments at Camp Hero between 1971 and 1983.

In the 1970s and '80s, Nichols led something called the "psychotronic movement" that claimed government agents used electromagnetic waves to plant thoughts in people's heads. Nichols, who died two years ago, claimed he was part of the so-called Montauk Project but recovered his memories only after the fact.

Garetano told The Post he felt that Nichols and the others were not believable. But he went on to explore Camp Hero so doggedly that he employed a geophysicist to analyze the ground beneath the old base. He said they found evidence of large structures not seen on any official maps.

"Forget all the alien and MK Ultra [a CIA mind-control experiment from the 1950s and '60s] crap," he said. "I think there was some type of experimentation out there using kids or teenagers, maybe runaways from New York."

Once home to an Army base during World War II and an Air Force station during the Cold War, Camp Hero was decommissioned in 1981 and is now owned by the state parks system. It sits on 755 acres of thick forests and desolate wetlands with spectacular, 360-degree views of the Atlantic Ocean and Block Island Sound.

Thanks to Nichols' series of books -- and the success of "Stranger Things" -- Camp Hero has become Long Island's Area 51: an eerie site straight out of the "Twilight Zone."

Looming high above it all is the last of the super-powered, Cold-War-era SAGE radar towers constructed in the event of a Soviet nuclear attack -- with the intention of giving the US a 30-minute warning. The antennae emitted up to 425MHz, which is also the frequency allegedly needed to enter human consciousness.

Even locals who decry the "secret underground base" stories admit that when the tower was up and running, it interfered with television sets and other electronics, and that many people reported suffering from headaches.

"I don't want to add fuel to the fire because I don't believe all the zombie stuff," said one resident of 40 years. "But the impact that tower had on the town was real. I don't know if it affected our thoughts like some people say, but it was a force."

The now-rusting 90-foot tower and 40-foot-wide dish is a draw for tourists who come to explore the WWII gunner outposts and spooky, boarded-up buildings.

The Montauk Lighthouse near Camp Hero



14  
The Army designed the base to look like a fishing village -- even though soldiers actually lived there -- to fool the Nazis. A "church" that was actually a gym for officers remains, but a series of Cape Cod-style houses have been torn down. After the war, the Air Force took over the site, shutting it down in 1981. At that point, according to Nichols' books and a host of other researchers, bizarre things started happening.

"I believe it's entirely possible that [the human experiment stories are] true," said Peter Bové, a former Manhattan advertising executive and author of the novel ["Montauk Time."](#)

"Scientifically, physiologically, it's all conceivably real. I believe there were Army experiments out there that involved interdimensional travel and the fallout from that still exists, like a tear in the space-time continuum," said Bové, who has spent summers in the area since childhood and knows just about everyone in town. "Having said that, there's no hard evidence that I've seen to prove it."

Nichols' co-writer Vincent Barbarick (who used the pen name Peter Moon), told The Post: "We're dealing with phenomena that is not just 3D. If you research sacred geometry, Montauk is known for being a power vortex. Geologically, it's an underground mountain that comes up. It's its own separate island in a way. Something happened out there, that I'm sure of." Even Fagan, who avoided researching the conspiracy theories at Camp Hero, said the place draws people in and takes a toll.

"So many people, including me, who spent any time looking into Camp Hero ended up completely different people afterwards," he said. "It's a strange coincidence but I've seen it happen to multiple people. I got so squirrely, I had to leave town for a while. All I can say is the imagination is one hell of a machine that can affect you to the point where you no longer know what's true and what isn't."

From <<https://nypost.com/article/camp-hero-montauk-project-conspiracy/>>



# Montauk Airbase

Thursday, March 4, 2021 7:33 AM

**Montauk Air Force Station** was a [US](#) military base at [Montauk Point](#) on the eastern tip of [Long Island, New York](#). It was decommissioned in 1981 and is now owned by the [New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation](#) as [Camp Hero State Park](#).

**History**  
The eastern tip of Long Island has always had strategic significance, even in the days of the [American Revolution](#). When the [Montauk Lighthouse](#) was first authorized in 1792, part of its mission was to keep a lookout for [British](#) ships sailing for New York or [Boston](#), and as such was the first military installation at [Montauk](#).  
Montauk was always considered a prime location for a possible invasion because of its remoteness and prime location midway between two major American cities. During [World War I](#), the Navy established [Naval Air Station](#) Montauk in August, 1917, commanded by LT [Marc Mitscher](#).<sup>ⓘ</sup> Reconnaissance [dirigibles](#), an airplane, troops and [Coast Guard](#) personnel were stationed at Montauk.

**World War II**<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>  
Fort Hero was established in 1942 on the point just south of the Montauk lighthouse. The [fort](#) was named after Major General [Andrew Hero, Jr.](#), who was the Army's Chief of Coast Artillery between 1926 and 1930. He died in 1942.  
In [World War II](#), with German [U-boats](#) threatening the East Coast and Long Island, Montauk was again considered a likely invasion point. The [US Army](#) upgraded Fort Hero, and renamed it Camp Hero in 1942. The Navy also acquired land in the area, including [Fort Pond Bay](#) and [Montauk Manor](#). They built docks, seaplane hangars, barracks, and other buildings in the area. There was also a huge [torpedo](#) testing facility.  
The whole facility, with [Army](#), [Navy](#) and [Coast Guard](#) constituents, was officially known as the "US Military Reservation" but the locals just called it "Camp Hero".



One of the 16-inch gun [casemates](#) at Camp Hero.  
Camp Hero itself grew to 278 acres (1.13 km²), and included four surplus [16-inch naval rifles](#), originally intended for battleships, installed as [coastal artillery](#) pieces in two concrete [bunkers](#). These batteries rendered obsolete almost all previous heavy guns in the [Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound](#). They were designated with battery construction numbers 112 and 113, Battery 113 was also known as Battery Dunn. A two-gun [6-inch battery](#), Battery 216, was also built.<sup>ⓘ</sup> The coastal gun emplacements were [camouflaged](#) with netting and foliage. A large "[Fire Control Center](#)" was built next to the lighthouse to direct the artillery and [anti-aircraft guns](#). Other armaments included quadruple [.50 caliber machine guns](#) for low altitude defense, and [90 mm](#) and [120 mm anti-aircraft](#) guns. The camp was a self-contained town with recreational facilities, [barracks](#) and its own [power station](#).  
Camp Hero was also used as a training facility and a [target range](#), with guns being fired at offshore targets.  
To protect it from enemy [bombers](#) and [German spies](#) in fishing boats, the entire base was built to look like a typical [New England](#) fishing village. Concrete bunkers had windows painted on them and ornamental roofs with fake [dormers](#). The gymnasium was made to look like a church with a faux steeple.  
When World War II ended, the base was temporarily shut down and used as a training facility by the [Army Reserve](#). The naval facilities were largely abandoned and the gun emplacements were dismantled in 1949.<sup>ⓘ</sup>

**Cold War**<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>  
After the 1948 [Berlin Blockade](#) in Germany, the [Cold War](#) began in earnest. This event, coupled with the advent of the Soviet [Tupolev Tu-4](#) intercontinental bomber in 1947, created serious concern about the possibility of a Soviet air attack on the continental United States. This spurred the [United States Air Force](#) (USAF) to direct its [Air Defense Command](#) (ADC) to take radar sets out of storage for operation in the Northeastern United States in 1948.<sup>ⓘ</sup> By August of that year, a radar station had been placed at Lashup Site L-10 at Montauk, NY.<sup>ⓘ</sup> This program was appropriately named "Lashup"<sup>ⓘ</sup>



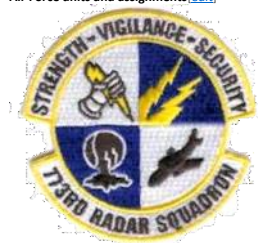
This [AN/FPS-35](#) Radar at [Camp Hero State Park](#) in [Montauk, New York](#)The radar (the only one of its kind still in existence) was not torn down because boaters on nearby waters preferred the massive radar as a landmark rather than the nearby [Montauk Point Light](#).  
As part of this temporary network, ADC placed an [AN/TPS-18](#) long-range search radar at Fort Hero in June 1948 and designated the site as [Montauk Point, L-10](#). The Montauk site fed into a primitive control center established at [Roslyn AFS](#), New York. In 1950 it activated the 773d Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W Sq) to operate the facility.<sup>ⓘ</sup> On 1 December 1953, the site designation was changed to [LP-45](#) and the Air Force facilities were renamed [Montauk Air Force Station](#). Montauk AFS was incorporated into the permanent ADC network of General Surveillance Radar Stations.  
With the establishment of a permanent presence, ADC equipped the site with [AN/CPS-5](#) and [AN/TPS-10A](#) height-finder radars. A year later [AN/FPS-3](#) and [AN/FPS-5](#) radars were operating. Between 1955 and 1956 an [AN/FPS-8](#)/GPS-3 made an appearance at the tip of the site. In the spring of 1957 Montauk AFS received one of the first [AN/FPS-20](#) units along with a pair of [AN/FPS-6](#) height-finder radars.  
In November 1957, the Army closed the Camp Hero portion of the military reservation as Soviet long-distance bombers could fly well above ground-based artillery. The Air Force continued using the western half of the facility for radar surveillance. The Eastern portion of the site was donated to New York State, but it remained unused because of its close proximity to a high-security facility.  
During 1958 Montauk AFS joined the [Semi Automatic Ground Environment](#) (SAGE) system, feeding data to DC-01 at [McGuire AFB](#), New Jersey. After joining, the squadron was redesignated as the 773d Radar Squadron (SAGE) on 1 October 1958.<sup>ⓘ</sup> It was also a major part of the [NORAD](#) defense system, so security was very tight. Montauk AFS was [state of the art](#) and many new systems were developed or tested there including [magnetic memory](#) for storage, [light pens](#), [keyboards](#), [WANs \(Wide area networks\)](#) and [modular circuit packaging](#).  
Montauk was the operational parent station for [Texas Tower 3](#) (TT-3) offshore in the Atlantic Ocean from June 1958-25 March 1963. TT-3 was operated as an annex of the 773d AC&W Sq, with its offshore personnel assigned to a flight of the 773d, although the facility was logistically supported by the 4604th Support Squadron (Texas Towers) at Otis AFB.  
In December 1960 the large, high-power [AN/FPS-35](#) radar became operational at Montauk. The [reflector](#) was 126 feet (38 m) long and 38 feet (12 m) tall, weighing 40 tons, and was supposedly only the second ever built. It was able to detect airborne objects at distances of well over 200 miles (320 km). It also used "frequency diversity" technology making it resistant to [electronic countermeasures](#). The AN/FPS-35 was so powerful that it disrupted local TV and radio broadcasts, and had to be shut down several times and re-calibrated. The problems caused this radar to be taken out of service temporarily in 1961. With the problems resolved, the radar was operational again in 1962 and by 1963 an [AN/FPS-26](#) had replaced one of the AN/FPS-6 height-finder radars.  
In 1963 the site also had become an [FAA](#)/ADC joint-use facility. Around 1965 the site was removed from joint-use status. On 31 July 1963, the site was redesignated as [NORAD ID Z-45](#). In 1978 the Air Force submitted a proposal to the [Carter](#) Administration to close the base, as it was largely obsolete due to the emergence of orbital satellite reconnaissance technology. In September 1979 as part of a general draw down of anti-aircraft forces by Aerospace Defense Command Montauk AFS was transferred to [Tactical Air Command](#) and became part of [ADTAC](#).

In addition to the main facility, Montauk AFS operated two unmanned [AN/FPS-14](#) Gap Filler sites:

- Manorville, NY (P-45A)  
⚠️ [40°51'05"N 072°46'02"W](#)
- Chilmark, MA (P-45B)  
⚠️ [41°21'19"N 070°44'07"W](#)

Both sites opened in 1957. They were closed in June 1968. The Manorville site remains, although abandoned with vegetation growing over the facility. The Chilmark site is now obliterated.  
The installation, which had also supplied long-range radar data for the [Federal Aviation Administration](#) (FAA) since 1962, was kept operational until a new facility operated by the (FAA) in [Riverhead, New York](#) was ready for use.<sup>ⓘ</sup>  
The Montauk installation was shut down on January 31, 1981.<sup>ⓘ</sup> Considering its size, removing the huge antenna was problematic at best so it was "abandoned in place", with its controlling motors and electronics removed, allowing it to move with the wind to prevent it being torn off its base in a storm. A GATR (Ground Air Transmitter Receiver) facility remained in service to direct military aircraft operating within the region. This system was deactivated and removed in 1984. Riverhead now controls all air traffic in the area.

**Air Force units and assignments**<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>



Emblem of the 773d Radar Squadron

**Units**<sup>[[edit](#)]</sup>

- Constituted as the **773d Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron** on 14 November 1950
  - Activated on 27 November 1950
  - Redesignated **773d Radar Squadron (SAGE)** on 1 October 1958
  - Redesignated **773d Radar Squadron** on 1 February 1974<sup>ⓘ</sup>
  - Inactivated on 31 March 1981.<sup>ⓘ</sup>

#### Assignments<sup>[edit]</sup>

- [503d Aircraft Control and Warning Group](#), 1 June 1948
- [26th Air Division](#), 6 February 1952
- [4709th Defense Wing](#) (later 4709th Air Defense Wing), 16 February 1953
- [4707th Air Defense Wing](#), 1 March 1956
- 4709th Air Defense Wing, 8 July 1956
- [4621st Air Defense Wing](#) (later [New York Air Defense Sector](#)), 18 October 1956
- [21st Air Division](#), 1 April 1966
- [35th Air Division](#), 1 December 1967
- 21st Air Division, 19 November 1969 – 31 March 1981

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montauk\\_Air\\_Force\\_Station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montauk_Air_Force_Station)>

## Preston Nichols

Thursday, March 4, 2021 3:27 PM

### The Philadelphia Experiment and Montauk Survivor Accounts

Preston Nichols, was born in Long Island, New York, in 1946. He received degrees in Parapsychology, Psychology, and Electrical Engineering.

After graduating, he went into Defense Electronics and wound up working at Brookhaven and AIL. In 1968, Preston's involvement with Montauk began. He got involved with the tail end of stealth research at AIL. Preston was told that the research started right after the Philadelphia Experiment. He actually read the final report of Project Rainbow - which we know as the Philadelphia Experiment. The report named the Cameron brothers as being the Navy liaison in the experiment. Next, he got pulled into the mind sciences project at Montauk. They were working on interfacing a person's mind to the computer.

Preston worked with Al Bielek on the psychic aspects of the Montauk Chair and the Montauk Boys program. Preston trained the Montauk Boys to be "PSI Warriors".

The Montauk Chair used subtle quantum fields to read a person's thoughts. A psychic would lay in the chair, go into a trance, and a group of coils pick the emanations. A bank of radio receivers designed by Tesla would pick up and digitize the thought. Turning thought into computer code. The radar tower was used to turn thought into reality.

This chair was used for many purposes. One was to open up a vortex for time travel. Many Montauk boys were lost during the initial testing of the time vortex

From <<http://www.bielek.com/preston.htm>>



**The Montauk Project: Experiments in Time** by Preston B. Nichols and Peter Moon is the first book in a series detailing supposed [time travel](#) experiments at the [Montauk Air Force Base](#) at the eastern tip of [Long Island](#) as part of the [Montauk Project](#).

The 1992 book and its follow up books are written in a first person style and has been classified as [science fiction](#).<sup>34</sup> The real photographs of the base and crude drawings of the project electronics in the book contributes to the authentic feel prompting the project to assume a [cult](#) status whereby websites declare it is true or false.

Using a time travel theme, the characters alter history with visits to [Jesus Christ](#), as well as altering the outcome of [American Civil War](#) and [World War II](#) battles.



### Book details

#### The Philadelphia Experiment

The book's narrative is centered around the [Montauk Project](#), which is believed to be an extension or continuation of the [Philadelphia Experiment](#) (also known as [Project Rainbow](#)), which supposedly took place in 1943.

Sometime in the 1950s, surviving researchers from the original Project Rainbow began to discuss the project with an eye to continuing the research into technical aspects of manipulating the electromagnetic bottle that had been used to make the [USS Eldridge](#) invisible, and the reasons and possible military applications of the psychological effects of the [magnetic field](#). A report was supposedly prepared and presented to the [United States Congress](#), and was soundly rejected as far too dangerous. So a proposal was made directly to the [United States Department of Defense](#) promising a powerful new weapon that could drive an enemy insane, inducing the symptoms of [schizophrenia](#) at the touch of a button. Without Congressional approval, the project would have to be top secret and secretly funded. The Department of Defense approved. Funding supposedly came from a cache of US\$10 billion in [Nazi gold](#) recovered from a train found by U.S. soldiers in a train tunnel in France. The train was blown up and all the soldiers involved were killed. When those funds ran out, additional funding was secured from [ITT](#) and [Krupp](#) AG in Germany.

#### The experiment comes to Long Island

Work was begun at [Brookhaven National Laboratory](#) on [Long Island](#), New York under the name Phoenix Project, but it was soon realized that the project required a large radar dish, and installing one at Brookhaven would compromise the security of the project. Luckily, the U.S. Air Force had a decommissioned base at [Montauk, New York](#), not far from Brookhaven, which had a complete [Semi Automatic Ground Environment](#) (SAGE) radar installation. The site was large and remote (Montauk was not yet a tourist attraction) and water access would allow equipment to be moved in and out undetected.

Equipment was moved to [Camp Hero](#) at the Montauk base in the late 1960s, and installed in an underground bunker beneath the base. According to conspiracy theorists, to mask the nature of the project the site was closed in 1969 and donated as a [wildlife refuge](#)/park, with the provision that everything underground would remain the property of the Air Force (although, in reality, the base remained in operation until the 1980s).

#### Key parts of the original book

Experiments began in earnest in the early 1970s and during this time one, some or all of the following are claimed to have occurred at the site:

- The facility was expanded to as many as twelve levels and several hundred workers, without anyone in the town noticing the tons of building materials or hundreds of workers required. Some reports have the facility extending under the town of Montauk itself.
  - Homeless people were abducted and subjected to huge amounts of electromagnetic radiation. Few survived.
  - People had their psychic abilities enhanced to the point where they could materialize objects out of thin air. [Stewart Sverdlow](#) claims to have been involved in the Montauk Project, and as a result, he says, his "psionic" faculties were boosted, but at the cost of emotional instability, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other issues.
  - Experiments were conducted in [teleportation](#).
  - A "porthole in time" was created which allowed researchers to travel anywhere in time or space. This was developed into a stable "Time Tunnel".
  - Contact was made with alien [extraterrestrials](#) through the Time Tunnel and technology was exchanged with them which enhanced the project. This allowed broader access to ["hyperspace"](#).
  - An alien monster traveled through the time tunnel, destroyed equipment, and devoured researchers. The tunnel was shut down and the creature destroyed.
  - Mind control experiments were conducted and runaway boys were abducted and brought out to the base where they underwent excruciating periods of both physical and mental torture in order to break their minds, then their minds were re-programmed. Many were supposedly killed during the process and buried on the site.
  - On or about August 12, 1983, the time travel project at [Camp Hero](#) interlocked in hyperspace with the original Rainbow Project back in 1943. The USS [Eldridge](#) was drawn into hyperspace and trapped there. Two men, [Al Bielek](#) and [Duncan Cameron](#), both claim to have leaped from the deck of the [Eldridge](#) while it was in hyperspace and ended up after a period of severe disorientation at Camp Hero in the year 1983. Here they claim to have met [John von Neumann](#), a famous physicist and mathematician, even though he was known to have died in 1957. Von Neumann had supposedly worked on the original [Philadelphia Experiment](#), but the U.S. Navy denies this.
  - Staff from the Camp Hero site traveled to the [USS Eldridge](#) and shut down the generators, causing the ship to return to Philadelphia naval yard in 1943 and causing the time tunnel to collapse.
  - [Metahumans](#) and experiments in special [serums](#) to create such individuals were tested there.
  - After the experiments were completed or the destruction of the facility, depending on which book you read, the facility was closed for good, all the staff were brainwashed, shot, or sworn to absolute secrecy, and all records destroyed. According to some stories, research continues at the site to this day with enhanced security.
- Experiments discussed in the other books of the series**
- Filmmakers were brought to the facility to begin work on a project that would culminate with the [Moon landing hoax](#).
  - The military personnel in charge were in fact cultists who built a 50-foot (15 m) [zigurat](#) or step pyramid out of titanium for some esoteric reason.
  - Early work on inventing the [Internet](#) and its implementation were undertaken there.
  - Nazi scientists from [Operation Paperclip](#) were involved in some of the experiments there.
  - Experimental "flying saucer" aircraft prototypes were created there, and shipped to other secret bases for testing.
  - Bioengineering projects undertaken there eventually created the [Jersey Devil](#).
  - [Black helicopters](#) were manufactured and flown there.
  - [Nikola Tesla](#), whose death was faked in a [conspiracy](#), was the chief director of operations at the base.
  - Mass psychological experiments, such as the use of enormous [subliminal messages](#) projects and the creation of a ["Men in Black"](#) corps to confuse and frighten the public, were invented there.
  - The [AIDS](#) virus was created there.
- The Montauk Gang cult[[edit](#)]
- The authors have never officially declared their books to be fiction and have encouraged speculation that it is true on their publisher's website. They publish a newsletter *The Pulse* which continues to extend the myth and promises new books. Believers in the project regularly visit [Camp Hero](#).
- A March 2006 article in the *East Hampton Star* noted that a rock with ornate carvings found just below the base had been pushed over a cliff by a neighbor rather than time traveling.

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Montauk\\_Project:\\_Experiments\\_in\\_Time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Montauk_Project:_Experiments_in_Time)>

### Remembering Preston Nichols



May 24, 1946 - September 5, 2018

This is the only pic I have with Preston Nichols (looking down) when he was a guest on my TV show "The Metaphysical Experience" along with Duncan Cameron. They are best remembered for [The Montauk Project](#) and the [Philadelphia Experiment](#). I never felt connected to either project, nor the people involved, just to time travel experiments during World War II. My relationship with Preston and Duncan was about alien technology and Time Travel experiments from WWII Germany to this timeline. Through the years I have met others who were part of that experience/experiment most of whom have passed.

I first saw Preston on a video sent to me by researcher [Bill Kneill](#). Everything in my body, mind and soul trembled. I had never reacted so violently to anyone before nor since as that night when I hid under the covers listening to what they were saying about time travel.

We met a few months later at a lecture Preston was giving in Long Island. At the time Preston was living in Patchogue, Long Island near my mother's family though they didn't know each other. Preston and Duncan taught several classes at my home in Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn as well as appearing on my TV Talk Show, "The Metaphysical Experience" (pic above).

Did they sound crazy? For the most part they did but something about all of it was a catalyst to help me remember. From that point until this day one could equate this to a movie as people with the same memories - who didn't know each other - trickled into each other's lives.

I lost touch with Duncan but Preston, who had moved to upstate New York, would call once in a while for a friendly chat. Like others I met along the way, they were conspiracy theorists, most of whom I feel have psychological problems and/or substance abuse issues, though all believe in what they say. Anything is possible I suppose.

I went to sleep last night with a strange feeling that I couldn't explain- feeling more detached than I normally do. I woke up ten hours later feeling the same. Something was tugging at my soul having nothing to do with current events.

This evening I was guided to check out Author Peter Moon's Facebook posts after many years. Today Peter posted ...

"I just received news from Preston's friend, Clark, that Preston Nichols passed away this morning at 4am (today) October 5, 2018. He had suffered a heart attack in July followed by a stroke in September. The news of Preston's passage was also confirmed by another phone call. It is not known if there will be a conventional funeral. His body has reportedly been taken to a mortician, but I have no further information at this time. Preston is thanked for all the work he did to investigate the Montauk Project and bring issues to light that other would not look at. He always said his purpose was to get humanity through to a certain point. It is my hope that Preston will be able to do more from his new place in the universe."

From <<https://www.crystalinks.com/PrestonNichols>>

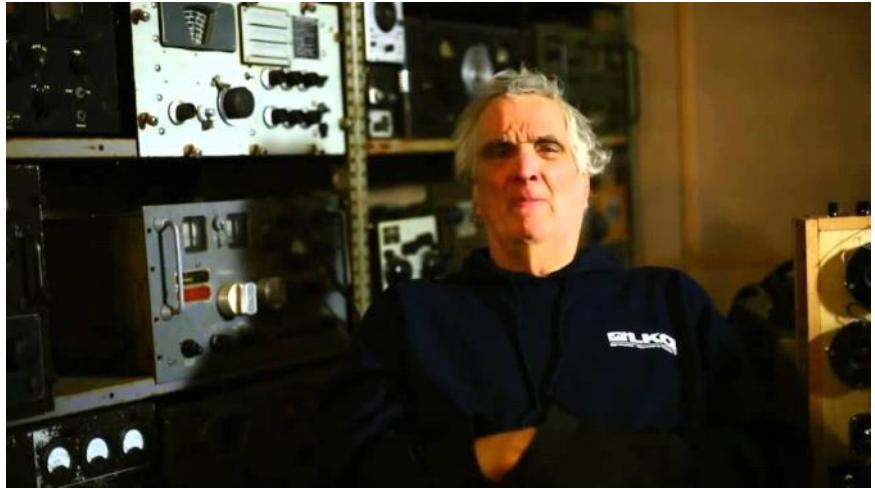




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From <<https://www.crystalinks.com/PrestonNichols>>



# Stewart Swerdlow

Thursday, March 4, 2021 3:33 PM

## **The Philadelphia Experiment and Montauk Survivor Accounts**

Of all the stories portrayed here, Stewart Swerdlow's is perhaps the most bizarre and tragic.

Stewart was born in Long Island New York in the late 1950's, and from an early age, remembers encounters with Alien beings. In fact, some were not even humanoid.

His birth was even more bizarre. The doctors told his mother there was no chance she would ever have children and yet, Stewart was born. Even today, his birth is a mystery.

While in high school, Stewart was picked up at night by, what he initially thought, Extra Terrestrials, and brought to Montauk. Later on, he learned his hijackers were military officials working under the guise of E.T.'s.

Because of Stewart's "special" characteristics, he became part of the Montauk genetic experiment program. He later learned that only 1% of the people in that program ever survived.

Stewart became sort of an abnormality with special skills. These skills were used extensively as a programmer of the Montauk boys.

While at Montauk, Stewart knew of Al Bielek. He confirms that Al was the Psychic Program Manager while he was there.

In 1983, when the Montauk Station was destroyed (however later built), Stewart went into a tailspin. He believes the station had a lock on him and in some sense controlled him. When the lock was released, he lost his identity.

Over the last 17 years, Stewart has been working hard to successfully regain his identity. He was put in Federal Prisons to persuade him not to talk about his past. What is unique to Stewart is that he never lost his memories of his experience at Montauk.

Presently, Stewart is teaching others how to use the techniques used at Montauk for positive purposes. He teaches seminars on how to align and enhance the mental capabilities of his students.



From <<http://www.bielek.com/stewart.htm>>

# Philadelphia Experiment

Thursday, March 4, 2021 5:51 PM

The **Philadelphia Experiment** is an alleged military experiment supposed to have been carried out by the [U.S. Navy](#) at the [Philadelphia Naval Shipyard](#) in [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States](#), sometime around October 28, 1943. The U.S. Navy [destroyer escort USS Eldridge](#) was claimed to have been rendered [invisible](#) (or "[cloaked](#)") to enemy devices. The story first appeared in 1955, in letters of unknown origin sent to [UFO](#) writer [Morris K. Jessup](#). It is widely understood to be a [hoax](#);<sup>[a]</sup><sup>[b]</sup> the U.S. Navy maintains that no such experiment was ever conducted, that the details of the story contradict well-established facts about [USS Eldridge](#), and that the alleged claims do not conform to known [physical laws](#).<sup>[c]</sup>

In 1955 [UFO](#) researcher [Morris K. Jessup](#), the author of the just published book *The Case for the UFO*, about [unidentified flying objects](#) and the exotic means of [propulsion](#) they might use, received two letters from Carlos Miguel Allende<sup>[d]</sup> (who also identified himself as "Carl M. Allen" in another correspondence) who claimed to have witnessed a secret [World War II](#) experiment at the [Philadelphia Naval Shipyard](#). In this experiment, Allende claimed the destroyer escort [USS Eldridge](#) was rendered invisible, teleported to [New York](#), teleported to another dimension where it encountered aliens, and teleported through time, resulting in the deaths of several sailors, some of whom were fused with the ship's hull.<sup>[d]</sup> Jessup dismissed Allende as a "crackpot".<sup>[d]</sup> In early 1957 Jessup was contacted by the [Office of Naval Research](#) (ONR) in [Washington, D.C.](#), who had received a parcel containing a paperback copy of *The Case for the UFO* in a manila envelope marked "Happy Easter." The book had been extensively annotated in its margins, written with three different shades of pink ink, appearing to detail a correspondence among three individuals, only one of whom is given a name: "Jemi." The ONR labelled the other two "Mr. A." and "Mr. B."

The annotators referred to each other as "[Gypsies](#)" and discussed two different types of "people" living in [outer space](#). Their text contained [non-standard](#) use of [capitalization](#) and [punctuation](#), and detailed a lengthy discussion of the merits of various elements of Jessup's [assumptions](#) in the book. There were oblique references to the Philadelphia Experiment (one example is that "Mr. B." reassures his fellow annotators who have highlighted a certain theory which Jessup advanced).<sup>[d]</sup> Based on the [handwriting style](#) and subject matter, Jessup concluded a large part of the writing was Allende's,<sup>[d]</sup> and others have the same conclusion, that the three styles of annotations are from the same person using three pens.<sup>[d]</sup>

According to Allende/Allen, officers at the ONR convinced the navy to fund a 1958 small printing of 25-100 copies of the volume by the Texas-based Varo Manufacturing Company, which later became known as the "Varo edition".<sup>[d]</sup> Jessup tried to publish more books on the subject of UFOs, but was unsuccessful. Losing his publisher and experiencing a succession of downturns in his personal life led him to take his own life in Florida on April 30, 1959.<sup>[d]</sup>

In 1963 [Vincent Gaddis](#) published a book of [Forteana](#), titled *Invisible Horizons: True Mysteries of the Sea*. In it he recounted the story of the experiment from the Varo annotations.

George E. Simpson and Neal R. Burger published a 1978 novel titled *Thin Air*. In this book, set in the present day, a [Naval Investigative Service](#) officer investigates several threads linking wartime invisibility experiments to a [conspiracy](#) involving [matter transmission](#) technology. Large-scale popularization of the story came about in 1979 when the author [Charles Berlitz](#), who had written a best selling book on the [Bermuda Triangle](#), and his co-author, [ufologist William L. Moore](#), published *The Philadelphia Experiment: Project Invisibility*, which purported to be a factual account.<sup>[d]</sup> The book expanded on stories of bizarre happenings, lost [unified field theories](#) by [Albert Einstein](#), and government [coverups](#), all based on the Allende/Allen letters to Jessup.<sup>[d]</sup>

Moore and Berlitz devoted one of the last chapters in *The Philadelphia Experiment: Project Invisibility* to "The Force Fields Of Townsend Brown", namely the experimenter and then-U.S. Navy technician [Thomas Townsend Brown](#). Paul LaViolette's 2008 book *Secrets of Antigravity Propulsion* also recounts some mysterious involvement of Townsend Brown.

The story was adapted into a 1984 [time travel film](#) called *The Philadelphia Experiment*, directed by [Stewart Raffill](#). Though only loosely based on the prior accounts of the "Experiment", it served to dramatize the core elements of the original story. In 1990, Alfred Bielek<sup>[e]</sup><sup>[f]</sup> a self-proclaimed former crew-member of [USS Eldridge](#) and an alleged participant in the Experiment,<sup>[d]</sup> supported the version as it was portrayed in the film. He added details of his claims through the Internet, some of which were picked up by mainstream news outlets.<sup>[d]</sup>

## Synopsis

The experiment was allegedly based on an aspect of some [unified field theory](#), a term coined by [Albert Einstein](#) to describe a class of potential theories; such theories would aim to describe — mathematically and physically — the interrelated nature of the forces of [electromagnetism](#) and [gravity](#), in other words, uniting their respective fields into a single field.

According to some accounts, unspecified "researchers" thought that some version of this field would enable using large [electrical generators](#) to [bend light](#) around an object via [refraction](#), so that the object became completely invisible. The Navy regarded this as of military value and it sponsored the experiment.

Another unattributed version of the story proposes that researchers were preparing magnetic and gravitational measurements of the [seafloor](#) to detect anomalies, supposedly based on Einstein's attempts to understand gravity. In this version, there were also related secret experiments in [Nazi Germany](#) to find [anti-gravity](#), allegedly led by [SS-Obergruppenführer Hans Kammler](#).

There are no reliable, attributable accounts, but in most accounts of the supposed experiment, [USS Eldridge](#) was fitted with the required equipment at the [Philadelphia Naval Shipyard](#). Testing began in the summer of 1943, and it was supposedly successful to a limited extent. One test resulted in *Eldridge* being rendered nearly invisible, with some witnesses reporting a "greenish fog" appearing in its place. Crew members complained of severe [nausea](#) afterwards. Also, reportedly, when the ship reappeared, some sailors were embedded in the metal structures of the ship, including one sailor who ended up on a deck level below than where he began and had his hand embedded in the steel hull of the ship, as well as some sailors who went "completely [bananas](#)".<sup>[d]</sup> There is also a claim the experiment was altered after that point at the request of the Navy, limiting it to creating a [stealth technology](#) that would render [USS Eldridge](#) invisible to radar.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> None of these allegations have been independently substantiated.

The conjecture then claims that the equipment was not properly [re-calibrated](#), but that in spite of this, the experiment was repeated on October 28, 1943. This time, *Eldridge* not only became invisible, but it disappeared from the area in a flash of blue light and [teleported](#) to [Norfolk, Virginia](#), over 200 miles (320 km) away. It is claimed that *Eldridge* sat for some time in view of men aboard the ship [SS Andrew Furuseth](#), whereupon *Eldridge* vanished and then reappeared in [Philadelphia](#) at the site it had originally occupied. It was also said that the warship went approximately ten minutes back in time.

Many versions of the tale include descriptions of serious side effects for the crew. Some crew members were said to have been physically fused to bulkheads while others suffered from mental disorders, some re-materialized inside out, and still others vanished. It is also claimed that the ship's crew may have been subjected to [brainwashing](#), to maintain the secrecy of the experiment.

Evidence and research<sup>[edit]</sup>

The historian [Mike Dash](#)<sup>[g]</sup> notes that many authors who publicized the "Philadelphia Experiment" story after that of Jessup appeared to have conducted little or no research of their own. Through the late 1970s, for example, Allende/Allen was often described as mysterious and difficult to locate, but Goerman determined Allende/Allen's identity after only a few telephone calls. Others speculate that much of the key literature emphasizes dramatic embellishment rather than pertinent research. Berlitz's and Moore's account of the story (*The Philadelphia Experiment: Project Invisibility*) claimed to include factual information, such as transcripts of an interview with a scientist involved in the experiment, but their work has also been criticized for [plagiarising](#) key story elements from the novel *Thin Air* which was published a year earlier.

## Misunderstanding of documented naval experiments

Personnel at the Fourth Naval District have suggested that the alleged event was a misunderstanding of routine research during World War II at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. An earlier theory was that "the foundation for the apocryphal stories arose from [degaussing](#) experiments which have the effect of making a ship undetectable or 'invisible' to magnetic mines."<sup>[h]</sup> Another possible origin of the stories about [levitation](#), [teleportation](#) and effects on human crew might be attributed to experiments with the generating plant of the destroyer [USS Timmerman \(DD-828\)](#), whereby a higher-frequency generator produced [corona discharges](#), although none of the crew reported suffering effects from the experiment.<sup>[d]</sup>

Observers have argued that it is inappropriate to grant credence to an unusual story promoted by one individual, in the absence of corroborating evidence. Robert Goerman wrote in *Fate* magazine in 1980, that "Carlos Allende" / "Carl Allen", who is said to have corresponded with Jessup, was Carl Meredith Allen of [New Kensington, Pennsylvania](#), who had an established history of [psychiatric illness](#), and who may have fabricated the primary history of the experiment as a result of his mental illness. Goerman later realized that Allen was a family friend and "a creative and imaginative loner ... sending bizarre writings and claims."<sup>[i]</sup>

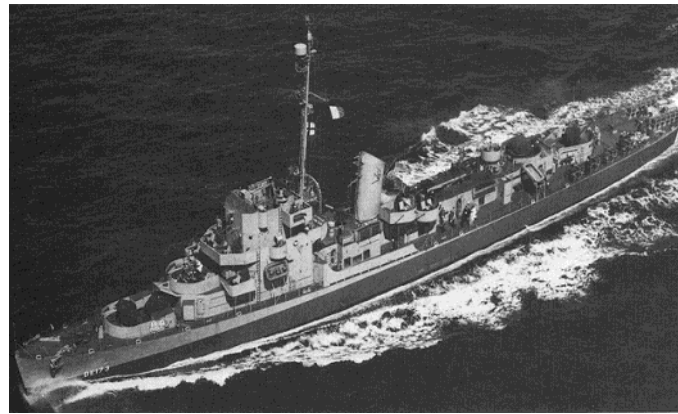
## Timeline inconsistencies

The [USS Eldridge](#) was not commissioned until August 27, 1943, and it remained in port in [New York City](#) until September 1943. The October experiment allegedly took place while the ship was on its first [shakedown cruise](#) in the [Bahamas](#), although proponents of the story claim that the [ship's logs](#) might have been falsified or else still be [classified](#).

The [Office of Naval Research](#) (ONR) stated in September 1996, "ONR has never conducted investigations on radar invisibility, either in 1943 or at any other time." Pointing out that the ONR was not established until 1946, it denounces the accounts of "The Philadelphia Experiment" as complete "[science fiction](#)."

A reunion of Navy veterans who had served aboard [USS Eldridge](#) told a Philadelphia newspaper in April 1999 that their ship had never made port in Philadelphia.<sup>[d]</sup> Further evidence discounting the Philadelphia Experiment timeline comes from [USS Eldridge's](#) complete World War II action report, including the remarks section of the 1943 deck log, available on [microfilm](#).<sup>[d]</sup>

## Alternative explanations



<http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq21-1.htm>



Researcher [Jacques Vallée](#)<sup>[20]</sup> describes a procedure on board *USS Engstrom*, which was docked alongside the *Eldridge* in 1943. The operation involved the generation of a powerful electromagnetic field on board the ship in order to [deperm](#) or [degauss](#) it, with the goal of rendering the ship undetectable or "invisible" to magnetically fused undersea [mines](#) and [torpedoes](#). This system was invented by a Canadian, [Charles F. Goodeve](#), when he held the rank of [commander](#) in the [Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve](#), and the [Royal Navy](#) and other navies used it widely during World War II. British ships of the era often included such degaussing systems built into the upper decks (the [conduits](#) are still visible on the deck of *HMS Belfast* in London, for example). Degaussing is still used today. However, it has no effect on visible light or radar. Vallée speculates that accounts of *USS Engstrom*'s degaussing might have been garbled and [confabulated](#) in subsequent retellings, and that these accounts may have influenced the story of "The Philadelphia Experiment."

Vallée cites a veteran who served on board *USS Engstrom* and who suggests it might have travelled from Philadelphia to Norfolk and back again in a single day at a time when merchant ships could not: by use of the [Chesapeake and Delaware Canal](#) and [Chesapeake Bay](#), which at the time was open only to naval vessels.<sup>[21]</sup> Use of that channel was kept quiet: German submarines had ravaged shipping along the East Coast during [Operation Drumbeat](#), and thus military ships unable to protect themselves were secretly moved via canals to avoid the threat.<sup>[22]</sup> The same veteran claims to be the man that Allende witnessed "disappearing" at a bar. He claims that when the fight broke out, friendly barmaids whisked him out of the bar before the police arrived, because he was under age for drinking. They then covered for him by claiming that he had disappeared.<sup>[23]</sup>

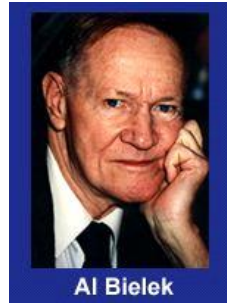
From [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philadelphia\\_Experiment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philadelphia_Experiment)

# Diffused Lighting Camouflage

Thursday, March 4, 2021 6:04 PM

**Diffused lighting camouflage** was a form of [active camouflage](#) using [counter-illumination](#) to enable [a ship to match its background](#), the night sky, that was tested by the [Royal Canadian Navy](#) on [corvettes](#) during [World War II](#). The principle was discovered by a Canadian professor, Edmund Godfrey Burr, in 1940. It attracted interest because it could help to hide ships from submarines in the [Battle of the Atlantic](#), and the research project began early in 1941. The [Royal Navy](#) and the [US Navy](#) carried out further equipment development and trials between 1941 and 1943. The concept behind diffused lighting camouflage was to project light on to the sides of a ship, to make its brightness match its background. Projectors were mounted on temporary supports attached to the hull and the prototype was developed to include automatic control of brightness using a [photocell](#). The concept was never put into production, though the Canadian prototypes did briefly see service. The Canadian ideas were adapted by the [US Air Force](#) in its [Yehudi lights](#) project.

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffused\\_lighting\\_camouflage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffused_lighting_camouflage)>



Al Bielek

## Life of Al Bielek

Al Bielek was born in 1927. His first memories of being Al Bielek were when he was nine months old during a family Christmas party. The odd thing about his memory was that he fully understood the conversation that was taking place around the piano. As Al went through grade school, he was known as the "walking encyclopedia". Before graduating high school, he took an electronics test and was the only one to pass. The Navy needed people like him during the war years and recruited him. Al later completed his education and took on various vocations in the field of electronics. While contracting for various Military contractors, the people who worked with him began to reveal the truth about our involvement with Extra Terrestrials and PSI Ops (Psychic Operations) programs. Strange things started to happen to Al soon afterwards. While in Hawaii in 1956, he had a brief encounter with, who he believes now to be Mark Hamill - the actor in Star Wars. Soon after he was recruited into the Montauk Project.

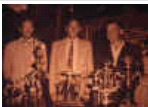
He would work his normal job in California, and take the underground subway to Montauk Long Island to carry out his duties there. After the time tunnel was perfected, he would simply be teleported to the underground base and returned back to his apartment. During the 1970's, Al was the Program Director for the Psychics who manned the Montauk Chair. Since the Montauk Boys were a key program at Montauk, Al had some influence with the Montauk Boys program.

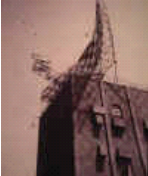
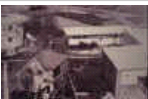
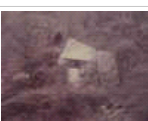
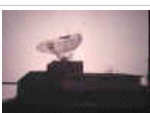
His duties were to handle the operations of the Mind Control program. He was in regular contact with Duncan Cameron and Preston Nichols. Stewart Swerdlow was one of the Montauk Boys programmers under Al Bielek. In the 1980's when the time control programs were operational, Al participated in some of the time travel experiments. Both he and Duncan traveled to Mars on several occasions. He now remembers several other trips he took with teams to a research station in 100,000 BC, other planets to get canisters filled with Light and Dark Energy, and to the year 6037.

In January 1988, after seeing the movie - "The Philadelphia Experiment", his memories started returning. Al believes his involvement with Montauk ended with that revelation. Over time and through meetings with Preston Nichols, Duncan Cameron, and others, many more memories returned. Ironically, just after his memories returned, Dr. John Von Neumann tried to get in touch with him - a promise he made to Ed Cameron, should his memories ever return.

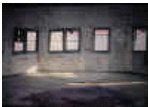
Al made the decision to go public with the information about his involvement at Montauk and the Philadelphia experiment in the 1989. He has been a prolific speaker on both radio talk shows and conferences.

He believes he has not been harmed or stopped because his time traveling experiences locked him into this timeline. Somehow, by being here today, he, among others in the program, serve to balance the effects they produced from prior time traveling experiments. *note:* During these interviews, Al Bielek said he received information that up to 2 Million children are missing each year. I didn't believe it! So I did my own research. Basically, what I found is there is a total of 1.4 million children reported missing in the United States. California alone has a total of 110,332.

|                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                     |                                                               |                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Al Bielek believes Dr. John von Neumann did not die in the 1950's as published in the general media. On several occasions, he met with von Neumann. Compare the photos for yourself. |                                                                                     |                                                               |                                                                                       |
| Dr. John von Neumann in the early 1950's.                                                                                                                                            |  | Dr. John von Neumann today. No he didn't die in the 50's.     |  |
| Bielek Family Photos                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                     |                                                               |                                                                                       |
| Al with father at age 2                                                                                                                                                              |  | Al at age 11 (notice the odd leg length)                      |  |
| Bielek Family                                                                                                                                                                        |  | Sailors Prayer - Al wanted this included.                     |  |
| Past family photos (Cameron)                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                     |                                                               |                                                                                       |
| 1970 - Alexander Cameron fishing.                                                                                                                                                    |  | 1970 - Trophy ceremony for sail boat racing. (Alex in middle) |  |
| 1969 - Alexander with son Duncan II in Sarasota Florida.                                                                                                                             |  | 1989 - Duncan with friends in Long Island, NY.                |  |

|                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                     |                                                                                    |                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Duncan at a conference in 1991 selling biosonde (machine that amplifies the energies of the human mind)                                                         |     | Duncan in Long Island in 1986.                                                     |     |
| Picture of Jeff. Al believes Jeff was his first son born to Ed Cameron                                                                                          |    |                                                                                    |                                                                                       |
| Montauk photos taken in 1986                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                     |                                                                                    |                                                                                       |
| Radar tower, built in the 1950's to test early "over the horizon" radar systems. Also used in the early Montauk Project mind control & time travel experiments. |    | Directional antenna used as part of the Montauk system.                            |    |
| Back side of the Radar dish.                                                                                                                                    |    | Another view of the Radar Tower.                                                   |    |
| View of the Montauk base from the Radar Tower - general housing.                                                                                                |    | Mounting based for an early radar system.                                          |    |
| More housing units on the Montauk Base.                                                                                                                         |   | More housing at Montauk.                                                           |   |
| Additional barracks.                                                                                                                                            |  | Grassy knoll used in early experiments with radar dish for time travel.            |  |
| One of the amplitrons in the radar tower - built by Raytheon Corp. (Final RF driver for Radar Dish)                                                             |  | Second amplitron, partially disassembled.                                          |  |
| Junior - Mental creation from Duncan's mind that became a physical reality for a few hours on August 12th 1983.                                                 |  | Close up of junior.                                                                |  |
| Montauk photos taken in 1993                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                     |                                                                                    |                                                                                       |
| Another picture of junior taken later. He's still there!                                                                                                        |  | Sign of the Montauk Air Force Station that the Air Force says "never existed."     |  |
| Master pulse generator, found in Preston Nichol's collection, originally used on the USS Eldridge                                                               |  | Radio receiver originally used on board the USS Eldridge for the August 12th test. |  |
| Map of Montauk                                                                                                                                                  |  | Montauk Tower                                                                      |  |



|                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                     |                                                                                               |                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Office building in Montauk township built in 1926. Still standing today. Not built in sand as the Air Force says only exists in that area. |     | Side view of radar tower at Montauk.                                                          |     |
| Power station at Montauk. (Used during days of development of Sage Radar System)                                                           |    | Five sided room in on of the Montauk bunkers - used for beating Montauk boys into submission. |    |
| Helga Morrow viewing terminal end of Montauk Boys processing point - where many boys died.                                                 |    | Duncan Cameron standing by same series of pallets.                                            |    |
| Power station - showing one of the 8 MGW generators.                                                                                       |    | View of the lighthouse from the Radar Tower                                                   |    |
| Alien Sketches                                                                                                                             |                                                                                     |                                                                                               |                                                                                       |
| Typical 3 1/2 foot "Grey". Seen quite frequently at Montauk in the 1970's and 80's.                                                        |    | Anatomical sketch of a "Grey's" hand - note only four fingers with an extra bone.             |    |
| Sketch of Montauk visitor from Sirius A - (Hardware merchants of the Galaxy).                                                              |   | Schematic of abduction process at Montauk.                                                    |   |
| Reptilians as typically seen at Montauk.                                                                                                   |  | Orion Greys and Zeta Reciculi Greys.                                                          |  |
| Mind machine used by the Sirians. (Early prototype at Montauk)                                                                             |  |                                                                                               |                                                                                       |

From <[http://www.bielek.com/ab\\_albielek.htm](http://www.bielek.com/ab_albielek.htm)>

# Remote Viewing

Thursday, March 4, 2021 6:29 PM

**Remote viewing (RV)** is the practice of seeking impressions about a distant or unseen target, purportedly "sensing" with the mind.<sup>[1]</sup>

Remote viewing experiments have historically been criticized for lack of proper controls and repeatability. There is no scientific evidence that remote viewing exists, and the topic of remote viewing is generally regarded as **pseudoscience**.<sup>[2][3][4][5][6]</sup>

Typically a remote viewer is expected to give information about an object, event, person or location that is hidden from physical view and separated at some distance.<sup>[4]</sup>

Physicists **Russell Targ** and **Harold Puthoff**, **parapsychology** researchers at **Stanford Research Institute** (SRI), are generally credited with coining the term "remote viewing" to distinguish it from the closely related concept of **clairvoyance**,<sup>[2][3]</sup> although according to Targ, the term was first suggested by **Ingo Swann** in December 1971 during an experiment at the **American Society for Psychical Research** in New York City.<sup>[4]</sup>

Remote viewing was popularized in the 1990s upon the **declassification** of certain documents related to the **Stargate Project**, a \$20 million research program that had started in 1975 and was sponsored by the **U.S. government**, in an attempt to determine any potential military application of psychic phenomena. The program was terminated in 1995 after it failed to produce any actionable intelligence information.<sup>[4][5][6]</sup>

## Early background

In early **occult** and **spiritualist** literature, remote viewing was known as telesthesia and travelling clairvoyance. **Rosemary Guiley** described it as "seeing remote or hidden objects clairvoyantly with the inner eye, or in alleged out-of-body travel."<sup>[3]</sup>

The study of psychic phenomena by major scientists started in the mid-nineteenth century. Early researchers included **Michael Faraday**, **Alfred Russel Wallace**, **Rufus Osgood Mason**, and **William Crookes**. Their work predominantly involved carrying out focused experimental tests on specific individuals who were thought to be psychically gifted. Reports of apparently successful tests were met with much skepticism from the scientific community.<sup>[4]</sup>

In the 1930s, **J.B. Rhine** expanded the study of paranormal performance into larger populations, by using standard experimental protocols with unselected human subjects. But, as with the earlier studies, Rhine was reluctant to publicize this work too early because of the fear of criticism from mainstream scientists.<sup>[4]</sup>

This continuing skepticism, with its consequences for peer review and research funding, ensured that paranormal studies remained a fringe area of scientific exploration. However, by the 1960s, the prevailing counterculture attitudes muted some of the prior hostility. The emergence of what is termed "**New Age**" thinking and the popularity of the **Human Potential Movement** provoked a mini-renaissance that renewed public interest in consciousness studies and psychic phenomena and helped to make financial support more available for research into such topics.<sup>[4]</sup>

In the early 1970s, Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ joined the Electronics and Bioengineering Laboratory at Stanford Research Institute (SRI, now **SRI International**) where they initiated **studies of the paranormal** that were, at first, supported with private funding from the **Parapsychology Foundation** and the **Institute of Noetic Sciences**.<sup>[4]</sup>

In the late 1970s, the physicists **John Taylor** and Eduardo Balanovski tested the psychic **Matthew Manning** in remote viewing and the results proved "completely unsuccessful".<sup>[4]</sup>

One of the early experiments, lauded by proponents as having improved the methodology of remote viewing testing and as raising future experimental standards, was criticized as leaking information to the participants by inadvertently leaving clues.<sup>[4]</sup> Some later experiments had negative results when these clues were eliminated.<sup>[4]</sup>

The viewers' advice in the "**Stargate project**" was always so unclear and non-detailed that it has never been used in any intelligence operation.<sup>[4][5][6]</sup>

## Decline and termination

In the early 1990s, the **Military Intelligence Board**, chaired by **Defense Intelligence Agency** chief **Harry E. Soyester**, appointed Army Colonel William Johnson to manage the remote viewing unit and evaluate its objective usefulness. Funding dissipated in late 1994 and the program went into decline. The project was transferred out of DIA to the **CIA** in 1995.

In 1995, the CIA hired the **American Institutes for Research** (AIR) to perform a retrospective evaluation of the results generated by the **Stargate Project**. Reviewers included **Ray Hyman** and **Jessica Utts**. Utts maintained that there had been a **statistically significant** positive effect,<sup>[4]</sup> with some subjects scoring 5–15% above chance.<sup>[4]</sup> Hyman argued that Utts' conclusion that ESP had been proven to exist, "is premature, to say the least."<sup>[4]</sup> Hyman said the findings had yet to be replicated independently, and that more investigation would be necessary to "legitimately claim the existence of paranormal functioning".<sup>[4]</sup> Based upon both of their studies, which recommended a higher level of critical research and tighter controls, the CIA terminated the \$20 million project in 1995.<sup>[4]</sup> *Time* magazine stated in 1995 that three full-time psychics were still working on a \$500,000-a-year budget at **Fort Meade, Maryland**, which would soon be closed.<sup>[4]</sup>

The AIR report concluded that no usable intelligence data was produced in the program.<sup>[4]</sup> David Goslin, of the American Institute for Research said, "There's no documented evidence it had any value to the intelligence community".<sup>[4]</sup>

## UK government research

In 2001–2002 the **UK government** performed a study on 18 untrained subjects. The experimenters recorded the **Electric field** and **Magnetic field** around each viewer to see if the cerebral activity of successful viewings caused higher-than-usual fields to be emitted from the brain. However, the experimenters did not find any evidence that the viewers had accessed the targets in the data collection phase, the project was abandoned, and the data was never analyzed since no RV activity had happened. Some "narrow-band" Electric fields were detected during the viewings, but they were attributed to external causes. The experiment was disclosed in 2007 after a **UK Freedom of Information** request.<sup>[4]</sup>

## PEAR's Remote Perception program

Beginning in the late 1970s, the **Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research Lab** (PEAR) carried out extensive research on remote viewing. By 1989, it had conducted 336 formal trials, reporting a composite **z-score** of 6.355, with a corresponding **p-value** of 1.04×10<sup>−10</sup>.<sup>[4]</sup> In a 1992 critique of these results, Hansen, Utts and Markwick concluded "The PEAR remote-viewing experiments depart from commonly accepted criteria for formal research in science. In fact, they are undoubtedly some of the poorest quality ESP experiments published in many years."<sup>[4]</sup> The lab responded that "none of the stated complaints compromises the PEAR experimental protocols or analytical methods" and reaffirmed their results.<sup>[4]</sup>

Following Utts' emphasis on replication and Hyman's challenge on interlaboratory consistency in the AIR report, PEAR conducted several hundred trials to see if they could replicate the **SAIC** and SRI experiments. They created an analytical judgment methodology to replace the human judging process that was criticized in past experiments, and they released a report in 1996. They felt the results of the experiments were consistent with the SRI experiments.<sup>[4]</sup> However, statistical flaws have been proposed by others in the parapsychological community and within the general scientific community.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Scientific reception

A variety of scientific studies of remote viewing have been conducted. Early experiments produced positive results but they had invalidating flaws.<sup>[4]</sup> None of the more recent experiments have shown positive results when conducted under **properly controlled conditions**.<sup>[4][5][6][7][8][9]</sup> This lack of successful experiments has led the mainstream scientific community to reject remote viewing, based upon the absence of an evidence base, the lack of a theory which would explain remote viewing, and the lack of experimental techniques which can provide reliably positive results.<sup>[4][10][11]</sup>

Science writers **Gary Bennett**, **Martin Gardner**, **Michael Shermer** and professor of neurology **Terence Hines** describe the topic of remote viewing as **pseudoscience**.<sup>[8][7][9][12]</sup>

**C. E. M. Hansel**, who evaluated the remote viewing experiments of parapsychologists such as Puthoff, Targ, John B. Bisha and Brenda J. Dunne, noted that there were a lack of controls and precautions were not taken to rule out the possibility of fraud. He concluded the experimental design was inadequately reported and "too loosely controlled to serve any useful function."<sup>[4]</sup>

The psychologist **Ray Hyman** says that, even if the results from remote viewing experiments were reproduced under specified conditions, they would still not be a conclusive demonstration of the existence of psychic functioning. He blames this on the reliance on a negative outcome—the claims on ESP are based on the results of experiments not being explained by normal means. He says that the experiments lack a positive theory that guides as to what to control on them and what to ignore, and that "Parapsychologists have not come close to (having a positive theory) as yet".<sup>[4]</sup>

Hyman also says that the amount and quality of the experiments on RV are way too low to convince the scientific community to "abandon its fundamental ideas about causality, time, and other principles", due to its findings still not having been replicated successfully under careful scrutiny.<sup>[4]</sup>

**Martin Gardner** has written that the founding researcher Harold Puthoff was an active Scientologist prior to his work at Stanford University, and that this influenced his research at SRI. In 1970, the **Church of Scientology** published a **notarized** letter that had been written by Puthoff while he was conducting research on remote viewing at Stanford. The letter read, in part: "Although critics viewing the system **Scientology** from the outside may form the impression that Scientology is just another of many quasi-educational quasi-religious 'schemes,' it is in fact a highly sophisticated and highly technological system more characteristic of modern corporate planning and applied technology".<sup>[4]</sup> Among some of the ideas that Puthoff supported regarding remote viewing was the claim in the book ***Occult Chemistry*** that two followers of **Madame Blavatsky**, founder of **theosophy**, were able to remote-view the inner structure of **atoms**.<sup>[4]</sup>

**Michael Shermer** investigated remote viewing experiments and discovered a problem with the target selection list. According to Shermer with the **sketches** only a handful of designs are usually used such as lines and curves which could depict any object and be interpreted as a "hit". Shermer has also written about **confirmation** and **hindsight biases** that have occurred in remote viewing experiments.<sup>[4]</sup>

Various **skeptic organizations** have conducted experiments for remote viewing and other alleged paranormal abilities, with no positive results under properly controlled conditions.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Sensory cues

The psychologists **David Marks** and Richard Kammann attempted to replicate Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff's remote viewing experiments<sup>[4]</sup> that were carried out in the 1970s at the **Stanford Research Institute**. In a series of 35 studies, they were unable to replicate the results so investigated the procedure of the original experiments. Marks and Kammann discovered that the notes given to the judges in Targ and Puthoff's experiments contained clues as to which order they were carried out, such as referring to yesterday's two targets, or they had the date of the session written at the top of the page. They concluded that these clues were the reason for the experiment's high hit rates.<sup>[4][13]</sup> According to **Terence Hines**:

Examination of the few actual transcripts published by Targ and Puthoff show that just such clues were present. To find out if the unpublished transcripts contained cues, Marks and Kammann wrote to Targ and Puthoff requesting copies. It is almost unheard of for a scientist to refuse to provide his data for independent examination when asked, but Targ and Puthoff consistently refused to allow Marks and Kammann to see copies of the transcripts. Marks and Kammann were, however, able to obtain copies of the transcripts from the judge who used them. The transcripts were found to contain a wealth of cues.<sup>[4]</sup>

**Thomas Gilovich** has written:

Most of the material in the transcripts consists of the honest attempts by the percipients to describe their impressions. However, the transcripts also contained considerable extraneous material that could aid a judge in matching them to the correct targets. In particular, there were numerous references to dates, times and sites previously visited that would enable the judge to place the transcripts in proper sequence... Astonishingly, the judges in the Targ-Puthoff experiments were given a list of target sites in the exact order in which they were used in the tests.<sup>[4]</sup>

According to Marks, when the cues were eliminated the results fell to a chance level.<sup>[4]</sup> Marks was able to achieve 100 percent accuracy without visiting any of the sites himself but by using cues.<sup>[4]</sup> **James Randi** has written that controlled tests by several other researchers, eliminating several sources of cuing and extraneous evidence present in the original tests, produced negative results. Students were also able to solve Puthoff and Targ's locations from the clues that had inadvertently been included in the transcripts.<sup>[4]</sup>

Marks and Kamman concluded: "Until remote viewing can be confirmed in conditions which prevent sensory cuing the conclusions of Targ and Puthoff remain an unsubstantiated hypothesis."<sup>[4]</sup> In 1980, **Charles Tart** claimed that a rejudging of the transcripts from one of Targ and Puthoff's experiments revealed an above-chance result.<sup>[4]</sup> Targ and Puthoff again refused to provide copies of the transcripts and it was not until July 1985 that they were made available for study when it was discovered they still contained **sensory cues**.<sup>[4]</sup>

Marks and Christopher Scott (1986) wrote "considering the importance for the remote viewing hypothesis of adequate cue removal, Tart's failure to perform this basic task seems beyond comprehension. As previously concluded, remote viewing has not been demonstrated in the experiments conducted by Puthoff and Targ, only the repeated failure of the investigators to remove sensory cues."<sup>[4]</sup>

The information from the **Stargate Project** remote viewing sessions was vague and included a lot of irrelevant and erroneous data, it was never useful in any intelligence operation, and it was suspected that the project managers in some cases changed the reports so they would fit background cues.<sup>[4]</sup>

Marks in his book ***The Psychology of the Psychic*** (2000) discussed the flaws in the Stargate Project in detail.<sup>[4]</sup> He wrote that there were six negative design features of the experiments. The possibility of cues or **sensory leakage** was not ruled out, no **independent replication**, some of the experiments were conducted in secret making peer-review impossible. Marks noted that the judge Edwin May was also the principal investigator for the project and this was problematic making huge conflict of interest with collusion, cuing and fraud being possible. Marks concluded the project was nothing more than a "subjective delusion" and after two decades of research it had failed to provide any scientific evidence for remote viewing.<sup>[4]</sup>

Marks has also suggested that the participants of remote viewing experiments are influenced by **subjective validation**, a process through which correspondences are perceived between stimuli that are in fact associated purely randomly.<sup>[4]</sup>

Professor **Richard Wiseman**, a psychologist at the **University of Hertfordshire**, and a fellow of the **Committee for Skeptical Inquiry** (CSI) has pointed out several problems with one of the early experiments at SAIC, including information leakage. However, he indicated the importance of its process-oriented approach and of its refining of remote viewing methodology, which meant that researchers replicating their work could avoid these problems.<sup>[4]</sup> Wiseman later insisted there were multiple opportunities for participants on that experiment to be influenced by inadvertent cues and that these cues can influence the results when they appear.<sup>[4]</sup>

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote\\_viewing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote_viewing)>

From <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote\\_viewing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote_viewing)>

# Stargate Project

Thursday, March 4, 2021 6:32 PM

**Stargate Project** was the 1991 [code name](#) for a secret [U.S. Army](#) unit established in 1978 at [Fort Meade, Maryland](#), by the [Defense Intelligence Agency](#) (DIA) and [SRI International](#) (a California contractor) to investigate the potential for [psychic](#) phenomena in military and domestic intelligence applications. The Project, and its precursors and sister projects, originally went by various code names—GONDOLA WISH, GRILL FLAME, CENTER LANE, PROJECT CF, SUN STREAK, SCANATE—until 1991 when they were consolidated and rechristened as "Stargate Project".

Stargate Project work primarily involved [remote viewing](#), the purported ability to psychically "see" events, sites, or [information](#) from a great distance.<sup>[\[1\]](#)</sup> The project was overseen until 1987 by Lt. Frederick Holmes "Skip" Atwater, an aide and "psychic headhunter" to Maj. Gen. [Albert Stubblebine](#), and later president of the [Monroe Institute](#).<sup>[\[2\]](#)</sup> The unit was small-scale, comprising about 15 to 20 individuals, and was run out of "an old, leaky wooden barracks".<sup>[\[3\]](#)</sup>

The Stargate Project was terminated and declassified in 1995 after a [CIA](#) report concluded that it was never useful in any intelligence operation. Information provided by the program was vague and included irrelevant and erroneous data, and there was reason to suspect that its project managers had changed the reports so they would fit background cues.<sup>[\[4\]](#)</sup> The program was featured in the [2004 book](#) and [2009 film](#), both titled *The Men Who Stare at Goats*,<sup>[\[5\]\[6\]](#)</sup> although neither mentions it by name.

## Background

Information in the [United States](#) on psychic research in some foreign countries was poorly detailed, based mostly on rumor or innuendo from second-hand or tertiary reporting, attributed to both reliable and unreliable [disinformation](#) sources from the [Soviet Union](#).<sup>[\[7\]\[8\]](#)</sup>

The CIA and DIA decided they should investigate and know as much about it as possible. Various programs were approved yearly and re-funded accordingly. Reviews were made semi-annually at the Senate and House [select committee](#) level. Work results were reviewed, and remote viewing was attempted with the results being kept secret from the "viewer". It was thought that if the viewer was shown they were incorrect it would damage the viewer's confidence and skill. This was standard operating procedure throughout the years of military and domestic remote viewing programs. Feedback to the remote viewer of any kind was rare; it was kept classified and secret.<sup>[\[9\]](#)</sup>

Remote viewing attempts to sense unknown information about places or events. Normally it is performed to detect current events, but during military and domestic intelligence applications viewers claimed to sense things in the future, experiencing [precognition](#).<sup>[\[10\]](#)</sup>

## History

### 1970s

In 1970 United States intelligence sources believed that the Soviet Union was spending 60 million [rubles](#) annually on "psychotronic" research. In response to claims that the Soviet program had produced results, the CIA initiated funding for a new program known as SCANATE ("scan by coordinate") in the same year.<sup>[\[11\]](#)</sup> [Remote viewing](#) research began in 1972 at the [Stanford Research Institute](#) (SRI) in [Menlo Park, California](#).<sup>[\[12\]](#)</sup> Proponents ([Russell Targ](#) and [Harold Puthoff](#)) of the research said that a minimum accuracy rate of 65% required by the clients was often exceeded in the later experiments.<sup>[\[13\]](#)</sup>

Physicists [Russell Targ](#) and [Harold Puthoff](#) began testing psychics for SRI in 1972, including one who would later become an international celebrity, Israeli [Uri Geller](#). Their apparently successful results garnered interest within the [U.S. Department of Defense](#). [Ray Hyman](#), professor of psychology at the [University of Oregon](#), was asked by Air Force psychologist Lt. Col. Austin W. Kibler (1930–2008)—then Director of Behavioral Research for [ARPA](#)—to go to SRI and investigate. He was to specifically evaluate Geller. Hyman's report to the government was that Geller was a "complete fraud" and as a consequence Targ and Puthoff lost their government contract to do further work with him. The result was a publicity tour for Geller, Targ and Puthoff, to seek private funding for further research work on Geller.<sup>[\[14\]](#)</sup>

One of the project's successes was the location of a lost Soviet spy plane in 1976 by Rosemary Smith, a young administrative assistant recruited by project director Dale Graff.<sup>[\[15\]](#)</sup>

In 1977 the Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) Systems Exploitation Detachment (SED) started the GONDOLA WISH program to "evaluate potential adversary applications of remote viewing."<sup>[\[16\]](#)</sup> Army Intelligence then formalized this in mid-1978 as an operational program GRILL FLAME, based in buildings 2560 and 2561 at [Fort Meade](#), in Maryland ([INSCOM](#) "Detachment G").<sup>[\[17\]](#)</sup>

### 1980s

In early 1979 the research at SRI was integrated into GRILL FLAME, which was redesignated INSCOM CENTER LANE Project (ICLP) in 1983. In 1984 the existence of the program was reported by [Jack Anderson](#), and in that year it was unfavorably received by the [National Academy of Sciences National Research Council](#). In late 1985 the Army funding was terminated, but the program was redesignated SUN STREAK and funded by the DIA's Scientific and Technical Intelligence Directorate (office code DT-S).<sup>[\[18\]](#)</sup>

### 1990s

In 1991 most of the contracting for the program was transferred from SRI to [Science Applications International Corporation](#) (SAIC), with Edwin May controlling 70% of the contractor funds and 85% of the data. Its security was altered from [Special Access Program](#) (SAP) to Limited Dissemination (LIMDIS), and it was given its final name, STAR GATE.<sup>[\[19\]](#)</sup>

### Closure (1995)

In 1995 the defense appropriations bill directed that the program be transferred from DIA to CIA oversight. The CIA commissioned a report by [American Institutes for Research](#) that found that remote viewing had not been proved to work by a psychic mechanism, and said it had not been used operationally.<sup>[\[20\]](#)</sup> The CIA subsequently cancelled and declassified the program.<sup>[\[21\]](#)</sup>

In 1995 the project was transferred to the [CIA](#) and a retrospective evaluation of the results was done. The appointed panel consisted primarily of [Jessica Utts](#) and [Ray Hyman](#). Hyman had produced an unflattering report on Uri Geller and SRI for the government two decades earlier, but the psychologist [David Marks](#) found Utts' appointment to the review panel "puzzling" given that she had published papers with Edwin May, considering this joint research likely to make her "less than [im]partial".<sup>[\[22\]](#)</sup> A report by Utts claimed the results were evidence of psychic functioning; however, Hyman in his report argued Utts' conclusion that ESP had been proven to exist, especially precognition, was premature and the findings had not been independently replicated.<sup>[\[23\]](#)</sup> Hyman came to the conclusion:

Psychologists, such as myself, who study subjective validation find nothing striking or surprising in the reported matching of reports against targets in the Stargate data. The overwhelming amount of data generated by the viewers is vague, general, and way off target. The few apparent hits are just what we would expect if nothing other than reasonable guessing and subjective validation are operating.<sup>[\[24\]](#)</sup>

whereas Utts concluded:

No one who has examined all of the data across laboratories, taken as a collective whole, has been able to suggest methodological or statistical problems to explain the ever-increasing and consistent results to date.<sup>[\[25\]](#)</sup>

A later report by the [American Institutes for Research](#) (AIR) came to a negative conclusion. [Joe Nickell](#) has written:

Other evaluators – two psychologists from AIR – assessed the potential intelligence-gathering usefulness of remote viewing. They concluded that the alleged psychic technique was of dubious value and lacked the concreteness and reliability necessary for it to be used as a basis for making decisions or taking action. The final report found "reason to suspect" that in "some well publicized cases of dramatic hits" the remote viewers might have had "substantially more background information" than might otherwise appear.<sup>[\[26\]](#)</sup>

According to AIR, which performed a review of the project, no remote viewing report ever provided actionable information for any intelligence operation.<sup>[\[27\]\[28\]](#)</sup>

Based upon the collected findings, which recommended a higher level of critical research and tighter controls, the CIA terminated the 20 million dollar project, citing a lack of documented evidence that the program had any value to the intelligence community. *Time* magazine stated in 1995 three full-time psychics were still working on a \$500,000-a-year budget out of [Fort Meade, Maryland](#), which would soon close.<sup>[\[29\]](#)</sup>

[David Marks](#) in his book *The Psychology of the Psychic* (2000) discussed the flaws in the Stargate Project in detail.<sup>[\[30\]](#)</sup> Marks wrote that there were six negative design features of the experiments. The possibility of cues or [sensory leakage](#) was not ruled out, no [independent replication](#), some of the experiments were conducted in secret making peer-review impossible. Marks noted that the judge Edwin May was also the principal investigator for the project and this was problematic making huge conflict of interest with collusion, cuing and fraud being possible. Marks concluded the project was nothing more than a "subjective delusion" and after two decades of research it had failed to provide any scientific evidence for the legitimacy of remote viewing.<sup>[\[31\]](#)</sup>

The Stargate Project was claimed to have been terminated in 1995 following an independent review which concluded:

The foregoing observations provide a compelling argument against continuation of the program within the intelligence community. Even though a statistically significant effect has been observed in the laboratory, it remains unclear whether the existence of a paranormal phenomenon, remote viewing, has been demonstrated. The laboratory studies do not provide evidence regarding the origins or nature of the phenomenon, assuming it exists, nor do they address an important methodological issue of inter-judge reliability.

Further, even if it could be demonstrated unequivocally that a paranormal phenomenon occurs under the conditions present in the laboratory paradigm, these conditions have limited applicability and utility for intelligence gathering operations. For example, the nature of the remote viewing targets are vastly dissimilar, as are the specific tasks required of the remote viewers. Most importantly, the information provided by remote viewing is vague and ambiguous, making it difficult, if not impossible, for the technique to yield information of sufficient quality and accuracy of information for actionable intelligence. Thus, we conclude that continued use of remote viewing in intelligence gathering operations is not warranted.

—Executive summary, "An Evaluation of Remote Viewing: Research and Applications", American Institutes for Research, Sept. 29, 1995<sup>[\[32\]](#)</sup>

### 2017 Records online

In January 2017, the CIA published records online of the Stargate Project as part of the [CREST](#) Archive.

Methodology<sup>[\[edit\]](#)</sup>

The Stargate Project created a set of protocols designed to make the research of [clairvoyance](#) and [out-of-body experiences](#) more [scientific](#), and to minimize as much as possible session noise and inaccuracy. The term "[remote viewing](#)" emerged as shorthand to describe this more structured approach to clairvoyance. Project Stargate would only receive a mission after all other intelligence attempts, methods, or approaches had already been exhausted.<sup>[\[33\]](#)</sup>

It was reported that at peak manpower there were over 22 active military and civilian remote viewers providing data. People leaving the project were not replaced. When the project closed in 1995 this number had dwindled down to three. One was using [Brot cards](#). According to [Joseph McMoneagle](#), "The Army never had a truly open attitude toward psychic functioning". Hence, the use of the term "giggle factor"<sup>[\[34\]](#)</sup> and the saying, "I wouldn't want to be found dead next to a psychic."<sup>[\[35\]](#)</sup>

From [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stargate\\_Project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stargate_Project)

## Montauk Chair

Thursday, March 4, 2021 6:52 PM

### The Montauk Chair, Psychic Espionage, And Portals Through Time And Space

Nichols details his alleged work on the Montauk Chair in his book, claiming it used electromagnetism to further the psychic powers of whoever sat in it. Duncan Cameron — in a stroke of uncanny coincidence — happened to have substantial psychic abilities, including the ability to manifest objects with his mind using the device.

Nichols claimed that whatever someone sitting in the Montauk Chair envisioned would first appear on a transmitter screen, before being manifested in the real world in either solid or transparent form. The Montauk Project was shut down after Nichols and Duncan Cameron, along with other participants, rebelled against the project when something especially sinister was manifested:

"We finally decided we'd had enough of the whole experiment. The contingency program was activated by someone approaching Duncan while he was in the chair and simply whispering 'The time is now.' At this moment, he let loose a monster from his subconscious.

"And the transmitter actually portrayed a hairy monster. It was big, hairy, hungry and nasty. But it didn't appear underground in the null point. It showed up somewhere on the base. It would eat anything it could find. And it smashed everything in sight.

"Several different people saw it, but almost everyone described a different beast."

Nichols said they had to destroy all of the equipment in order to remove this creature from existence and send it back to its original dimension, or something to that effect.

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/montauk-project>>



**Montauk Chair**



# Chica Bruce

Friday, March 5, 2021 1:29 PM

A film and video producer I knew by the name of Chica Bruce—known around New York for her work on *Yo! MTV Raps*—had become an aficionado of the "[Montauk Project](#)" conspiracy theory book series and when she heard about the TV pilot order I'd gotten from Britain's Channel 4 network, she strongly encouraged me to do a segment on her new obsession. I thought this was a good idea, having read five of the [Montauk Project](#) volumes myself, books I considered to be *mind rot at its absolute finest*.

Chica had become acquainted with the key players in the conspiracy, as well as several "Montauk experiencers," as she put it, young men who had "feelings" that they too were a part of the nefarious goings on at a disused Air Force base on Long Island. How this generally occurred, she explained to me, is that they would read the [Montauk Project](#) books and their own repressed memories of working on the project would resurface. There were more than ten "Montauk Boys" and fewer than twenty. Chica, a very attractive woman, was apparently the sole female traveling in such a circle, for reasons that would soon become pretty obvious. She scheduled interviews with two of the main Montauk players—and possibly a third—during a weekend shoot on Long Island. I also planned to interview Chica herself and have her show me around the site of the former Montauk Point Air Force base. I found her innocent willingness to buy into the obvious tall tales these clowns told added an entirely new layer to the story I wanted to tell. Chica could put herself through metaphysical logic loops that would have left someone with a less hardy appetite for weirdness feeling dizzy. Having a photogenic character like her to play off Jabba The Hutt-like Preston Nichols and Stewart Swerdlow—a campy goateed married man who told me on camera that he was sent back in time to assassinate Jesus Christ—was pretty perfect.

From  
<[https://dangerousminds.net/comments/mind\\_control\\_time\\_travel\\_nazi\\_goldis\\_the\\_montauk\\_project\\_the\\_weirdest\\_consp](https://dangerousminds.net/comments/mind_control_time_travel_nazi_goldis_the_montauk_project_the_weirdest_consp)>



## [DisinfoTV: The Montauk Project](#)



## PHOENIX II

(aka)

## THE MONTAUK PROJECT

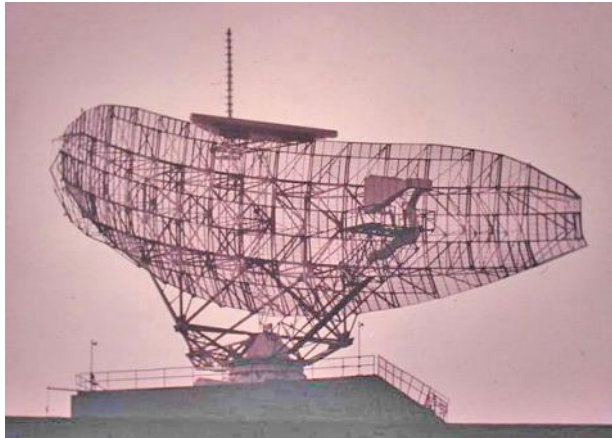
## SETTING UP PHOENIX II

With the cancellation of the [Phoenix Project](#), the people involved were on the horns of a dilemma.

They had spent the better part of almost 20 years developing mind control and stealth technologies that Congress didn't want anyone to use. Undeterred, the scientists went to the one organization they knew would want to engage in further research and development of the devices the Phoenix Project had produced: the military.

Naturally, the military was very excited about the idea of a weapons system that would allow them to defeat an enemy without ever firing a shot. They agreed to continue the project, setting up the Phoenix people in a secluded area where proper experimentation could be conducted.

The military also agreed to provide the equipment and personnel the project required in order to operate.



Sage Radar system

One of the primary items on the equipment list given to the military was a [Sage Radar system](#).

It had been discovered that radio signals in the 425 to 450 Megahertz range were required to get 'inside' the human consciousness to allow for mind control attempts. The Sage Radar systems ran at these frequencies, and could be converted into a huge radiobsonde easily.

Better yet, the Sage Radar system was currently obsolete, thus the scientists would be able to use one with no detriment to national security.

Montauk Air Force Base, located within the confines of Fort Hero on Montauk Point, Long Island, New York, was perfect for the needs of the Phoenix Project scientists. It was fairly isolated, currently mothballed and was equipped with a Sage Radar system that could be converted to a radiobsonde with ease.

Setting themselves up at the newly reopened Montauk AFB, the scientists named their new project "Phoenix II". Later, the undertaking became known as "the Montauk Project". Financing for the Phoenix II came not from the military, who only supplied men and materials, but from outside sources. This was because the Project itself had been ordered to disband by Congress and was now operating independently.

Montauk AFB, had been closed since 1969, and was no longer receiving any federal funding. So, the question of "where did the Project funding come from?" arises.

The actual circumstances surrounding the financing of the Phoenix II project are shrouded in a veil of mystery. Project funding seemed to come from private sources, although some evidence points to an alleged Nazi involvement. This involvement came in the form of 10 billion dollars in gold, smuggled out of Europe at the end of World War II.

Apparently, a train carrying the gold was blown up while passing through a tunnel in Allied-occupied France, killing 51 American soldiers. Even General **George Patton**, furious that such an act of sabotage could have occurred, was unable to determine how the train had been hit, or who had made off with the gold. Other evidence states that after the money from the gold was used up, [the Krupp family](#) financially backed the project (The **Krupps** owned and operated numerous munitions factories during World War I and World War II).

One of their most famous weapons is the 'Paris Gun' which shelled Paris from more than 70 miles away in the First World War.)

## THE EXPERIMENTS BEGIN

**Montauk Air Force Base** was reopened in late 1971 (although it was still listed as a decommissioned base by the military), allowing Phoenix II to get underway. Along with many of the original Phoenix Project scientists, there were members of the military, government workers and civilian personnel brought in from various corporations.

A number of the military servicemen present were Air Force radar technicians who had worked with [the Sage Radar system](#) all through the 60's.

They reported that the general mood of the base had changed according to the frequency and pulse duration of the radar system. This seemingly trivial piece of information was considered very important to the Phoenix people, who quickly determined that by changing the rate and width of the radar pulse, they could superficially alter the way people thought and felt.

This discovery prompted a number of experiments to determine what frequencies prompted what responses. A number of people were used in these experiments, although the prime test subject was a man by the name of **Duncan Cameron** (more about him later). These test subjects were placed inside of a small room on the base and [the Sage Radar system](#) was focused on that room, bathing it with massive amounts of micro and radio waves.

By altering the frequency and pulse of the radar set, they could make a person laugh, cry, angry or sleepy. As a side effect, it was found the the general mood of the whole base would change to follow the signal output of the [Sage Radar](#).

Now that it had been proved [the Sage Radar](#) could effect emotional states, the next step was to try and control a person's thoughts. Tests were conducted in the which the pulse rate and amplitude of the Radar system were changed to match various biological functions of the body. Doing so allowed the scientists to actually control what a person thought and did.

It should be pointed out that bathing a person in massive amounts of **microwave radiation** and intense **radio waves** is not healthy. Many test subjects were literally baked by radio waves causing serious internal damage to the lungs and brain. With further tests it was determined that this damage was caused by "burning radiation". "Non-burning radiation" was emitted from the opposite side of the Sage Radar reflector. So, the scientists decided to reverse the radar antenna around 180 degrees, broadcasting burning radiation up into the sky and using the non-burning radiation to conduct their tests. Much to their delight, it was discovered that non-burning radiation could alter moods and thoughts as well, and didn't damage the subject of the tests!

In 1973, the experimental process had reached a new step. The scientists wanted to experiment with large groups of people, changing their thoughts and moods en masse and monitoring the results.

Units of the U.S. Army were invited to the base for R&R, becoming the unwitting targets of mood-altering experiments. Similar experiments were also conducted on people living nearby on Long Island, as well as New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. The aim of these tests was very simple; to build a database of pulse settings and the effects they caused. With time, the scientists were able to construct a control panel that allowed them to broadcast preset signals, thus allowing for consistent mind control effects.

Tests allowed the scientists to create a wide variety of effects, depending on the settings fed into the transmitter. Programs were written that would allow the researchers to do more than simply create mood swings. They found that they could increase the crime rate, incite violence and cause mass panic among animals. They even developed programs that would disable vehicles by burning out all of its electrical functions.

At this point, [the Montauk people](#) had developed a reliable method for **controlling the thoughts of others**. Now, they wanted to make a device that would allow for precise manipulation of a target.

The scope of the Montauk Project was about to expand beyond anyone's wildest dreams.

## THE CREATION OF THE MONTAUK CHAIR

According to the writer of the [The Montauk Project](#), the **ITT World-Wide Communications corporation** (which is owned by the [Krupp family](#) - see 'Setting Up Phoenix II' above) constructed a mind-reading device. The device translated the electromagnetic field, or 'aura', around the body into a visible format. The primary component of this device was a [Cray 1 super-computer](#) that turned the data into something a person could understand.

The technology used to create this device is a mystery. According to the book, some of the basic technical information was provided by **aliens**. [These aliens were the Sirians](#), from the star system of **Sirius**. Exactly why these aliens provided the technology is not explained.

Over at the [Montauk Project](#), the research people realized that this mind-reading device could easily be converted into a **mind control device**. They hooked the device up to a series of computers, electrical coils and the [Sage Radar system](#), creating a powerful transmitter that could be used lessen the risks to humans undergoing invisibility and [time travel](#) experiments. This new device was called the "**Montauk Chair**" and came online about **1974**. Linked to a [Cray 1](#) and an [IBM 360 computer](#), the researchers would sit a psychically active person (such as **Duncan Cameron**) in the Montauk Chair and have them try and transmit their thoughts to a similar set up back at the ITT corporation (located in Southampton, Long Island).

After about a year of experimentation and research (in which many problems relating to transmitter feedback had to be overcome) the researchers at the Montauk Project now had a device capable of projecting a person's thoughts to a remote location. Unfortunately, there was now a new problem to overcome: "[time glitches](#)".

The **time glitches** tended to interfere and break up the thought transmissions between Montauk and Southampton. They were caused by psychics projecting a reality that different from 'our' reality. This would cause the flow of time to disrupted and the link between the two chairs would be cut.

In order to correct these problems dealing with interruptions in the flow of time, the Montauk researchers [redesigned and rebuilt the chair](#), closely following the original prototype and the methods used to build it (this is the device created by the **Sirians**, remember).

This [second generation Montauk Chair](#) used **multiple Delta T** or **Delta Time coils** to create the desired energy fields. It was also shielded from any outside interference, thanks to the redesigned coils that powered the chair and created the electromagnetic fields. After about of alignments and adjustments [the new chair](#) was brought on-line in early **1976**.

What was to follow was to be absolutely amazing...

## SPONTANEOUS OBJECT CREATION

By this point, all of the experiments and tests involving [the Montauk Chair](#) used **Duncan Cameron**.

Duncan was a powerful psychic used in many phases of the Montauk experiments. His "true history" (as well as a possible Hero System character sheet) is given below. The main reason why he was used so often in the experiments dealing with the chair was due to some form of 'special training' he had undergone (the books give the **CIA** or the **NSA** as possible candidates) that allowed him to each an 'altered form of consciousness'.

What this means is that his conscious mind would be suppressed and a more primitive mind would be allowed become active. This primitive mind was highly suggestible, very controllable and tended to act by focusing all of its power on a subject, allowing much greater displays of power than if the conscious mind had acted.

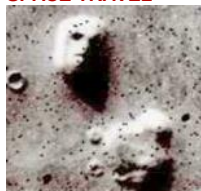
After about a year of tests, the **Montauk Chair** was shown to be working flawlessly. Now, instead of transmitting thoughts, the researchers wanted to try something new: creating solid objects. The idea was for Duncan to visualize an object and provided there was sufficient power coming from the transmitter, materialize it somewhere on the base. This process was not exact, however, as some objects remained intangible and others faded as soon as the transmitter was turned off. But, if given sufficient power, Duncan could create permanent objects. The size and type of object seemed only to be limited by his imagination, and it is said he materialized entire **buildings** during the course of these experiments. Following the success of the object creation experiments, the researchers at Montauk began to step up their tests by looking into manipulating the human mind directly. The first such experiments involved what was called "**The Seeing Eye**". This was where **Duncan** was given a lock of hair (or other object) and concentrated on the person that object had come from. He could then see and hear everything that person could see and hear, no matter where that person was. After that, the tests were taken one step further. Now, instead of simply looking through the eyes and ears of another, **Duncan** tried to actually influence what the person was thinking and doing. By pushing out with his thoughts, Duncan could take over someone else's mind, making them do what he (Duncan) wanted. People could be virtually 'programmed' to do almost anything. Further experimentation showed that large groups of both people and animals could be affected, making them behave in a variety of bizarre ways. With time, it was discovered that more than a person's mind could be controlled. Electrical devices could be made to malfunction, short out or otherwise rendered useless. Telekinetic effects were discovered, where Duncan was able to move objects, shatter windows and wreck entire rooms. Even with all of the amazing discoveries that the Montauk researches had uncovered, the team still wasn't done. As of 1979, the **Montauk Project** was poised to do more than manipulate people's minds, they were on the verge of altering the flow of time itself!

## TIME TRAVEL

(aka Phoenix III)

Experiments with thought projection in early 1979 revealed an interesting side effect. Many times Duncan's thoughts would be projected by the transmitter, but the signal would suddenly vanish. At first this was thought to be a malfunction, until it was noticed that many of the things **Duncan** was attempting to project didn't appear (or occur) till many hours later (or perhaps, before). Apparently, Duncan was capable of altering the flow of time (or operating outside of it). Further research showed that the set up being used for the experiments and tests didn't have sufficient power to properly bend and shift time. To achieve full mastery over the flow of time, the researchers installed what is referred to as the "**Orion Delta T** (for time) **antenna**". It was rumored that the antenna was based on designs given to the Project by the **aliens** from the constellation of **Orion** (the exact star system is unknown). As with the Sirians, it is unknown exactly why the **Orions** gave the Montauk Project the plans, but it is presumed they had some private agenda for doing so. The **Orion Delta T antenna** was placed in a **huge underground chamber excavated beneath Montauk AFB**. The antenna itself was about 100 to 150 feet tall, and the chamber was nearly 300 feet underground. The **Montauk Chair** was then placed above this antenna and below the transmitter used to broadcast projected signals. This placed the chair in a null field that removed all interference from and of the fields generated by the transmitter and other devices. After installing the new antenna (which took from 1979 to 1980) and calibrating **Duncan** to the new equipment, it was found that Duncan had almost total control over the flow of time. He could cause portals to open to almost any time by concentrating on a specific date. These portals looked like large spirals or vortexes. Inside the portal was a circular tunnel with light at the far end. One could look through a portal to see a smaller portal or window on the other end. Walking through the tunnel would place a person in whatever time the tunnel was connected to. The tunnels were not always straight, however, and curved around as one made their way to the exit. Sometimes power outages would cause tunnels to vanish, stranding anyone inside. They would be lost somewhere in the time stream with virtually no way to return. There were a few problems with the initial time portals however. The portals tended to drift and people sent thought weren't always able to find the portal for the return trip. It took from 1980 to 1981 to calibrate the equipment and train Duncan to keep a portal stable. The also worked on spatial as well as temporal stabilization, trying to create portals in both specific times as well as places. When the researchers were able to successfully stabilize and lock down the time portals **Duncan** created, the nature of the Montauk Project changed yet again. Almost all of the extraneous personnel were dismissed. The military left, and a new team of people were brought in to run the base. A new technical crew was brought in as well, all that was know about them was that they were the "**Secret Crew**". The project was rechristened "**Phoenix III**" and from 1981 to 1983 the objective of the project was to **explore time itself**. In order to explore the worlds beyond the time tunnels, the Montauk researchers kidnapped large numbers of the homeless as guinea pigs. They would spend some time (about a week) getting them ready for the trip and then send them though. If they returned, they were expected to make a full report of what they saw. Unfortunately many didn't. This was why the project used the homeless, since they knew no one would notice if these sorts of people went missing. The project also used a large number of children in these experiments. These children were exclusively male, between the ages of 10 and 16, tall, blond, blue eyed and fair-skinned. Most (if not all) fit the idea of the *Aryan stereotype*. The exact purpose of these children is unknown, although all of them were initially sent to the year 6037 AD to investigate a ruined city. There, they had to examine the statue of a horse and report back on what they saw. After that, the children were sent of on others missions, but it is unknown if any ever returned. It was later discovered that the project was connected with some sort of NeoNazi organization and that the children were recruited to serve this group. It is also reported that some where between 3000 and 10,000 people were placed between 200 and 300 years into the future. As with the children, the exact purpose of this operation is unknown. Finally, a lot of time was spent viewing events from both the First and Second World War. Pictures were taken and events were monitored. It is unknown if the Project personnel interfered or tried to alter specific events during these two wars.

## SPACE TRAVEL



With the **success** of the time portal projects, the **Montauk researchers** began to look off-planet for the next phase of Phoenix III. The idea was to create a portal between Earth and Mars. Specifically between Earth and the **Martian Pyramids** that lay near the great "**Face on Mars**" in the **Cydonia region of Mars** (image left). It is said that this region of Mars shows evidence of a large number of artificial structures, including pyramids, the great 'Face', temples, a waterfront and even a city (click image right). It was the desire of the Montauk people to explore these structures and determine who (or what) had made them. As a side note, the book *The Montauk Project* includes some information that alleges that there is or was a secret space program run by the US and the Soviet Union that established colonies on both the **Moon** and **Mars**. Supposedly, men landed on Mars sometime in 1962. It is interesting that although the book mentions this information, the author backs off from actually claiming any of this is 'real'. The author does imply, however, that people were living on the surface of Mars during the duration of the time and space portal experiments. In order to fully explore the **pyramids of Mars**, the project needed to get inside the structures. This was accomplished by having **Duncan** create a time portal inside the pyramid and then move it around until open passageways were found. At this point 'away teams' could enter the portal and walk from Montauk Point to areas under the Martian surface. Although little is know about what was found within this immense pyramid structure, a few tantalizing hints are offered. **Duncan Cameron** himself was a member of at least one of the away teams, and described seeing something he calls "**The Solar System Defense**" which needed to be disabled before any further research could be done. According to the author, portions of the movie *Total Recall* are based on events that occurred within the **Montauk Project**, especially the scenes dealing with the Martian pyramid and the recall chair. Finally, evidence of intelligent life on Mars was found, but the researchers had to create time portals that stretched over 125,000 years into the past to discover it. As with many other elements of the Montauk Project that were occurring at this time, the exact details are unknown.

## THE END OF THE MONTAUK PROJECT

The **Montauk Project** finally came to end on August 12, 1983.

On this date, a time portal was opened that connected Montauk Base with the USS Eldridge of 40 years ago, during the original Philadelphia Experiment. While this portal was being opened and maintained, several members of the project, who had become increasingly uncomfortable with the aims and designs of the project heads (and with the effect that warping time and space might have on the world around them) decided to bring the project to a crashing halt.

A code phrase was whispered to **Duncan**, at which point he released a monster from his subconscious. This creature, or "**Beast from the Id**" materialized as a large hairy monster (below image) that smashed its way about the base, destroying and eating everything it could find. Meanwhile, one of the project members began cutting apart cables and conduits in an attempt to sever the power to the base transmitters and shut down the project.

After smashing up and cutting apart enough equipment, the transmitter powered down and the Beast mercifully faded away.



*After the disaster of August 12, 1983, the Montauk Project shut down.*

The base was emptied of people and equipment and all extraneous personnel were brainwashed into forgetting everything that had happened there. Almost a year later, in May or June of 1984, a unit of 'Black Berets' (possible an elite unit of Marines) entered the base with orders to shoot anything and everything that moved. They purged the base for a second team, which removed any equipment deemed to sensitive to abandon. After that, the underground chambers were sealed off. According to the author, one of the rooms cleared out contained hundreds of human skeletons.

Finally, at the end of **1984** cement was poured into many of the elevator shafts and underground areas of Montauk Base, sealing off all of the areas used for the most extreme of the space-time experiments.

Afterwards, the gates to Montauk AFB were locked and the base was abandoned for a second and final time.

Eventually, **Fort Hero** (and Montauk Base) was donated to the state of New York as a park.

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Montauk Crazy Board

